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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

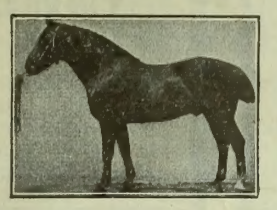
Volume V *Kansas City, Missouri, January 20, 1912* *Number 1*



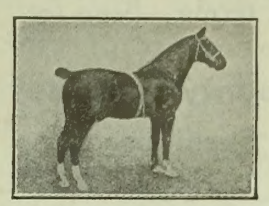
Hanover Coach.



Cleveland Bay.



Oldenburg Coach.



Hackney.



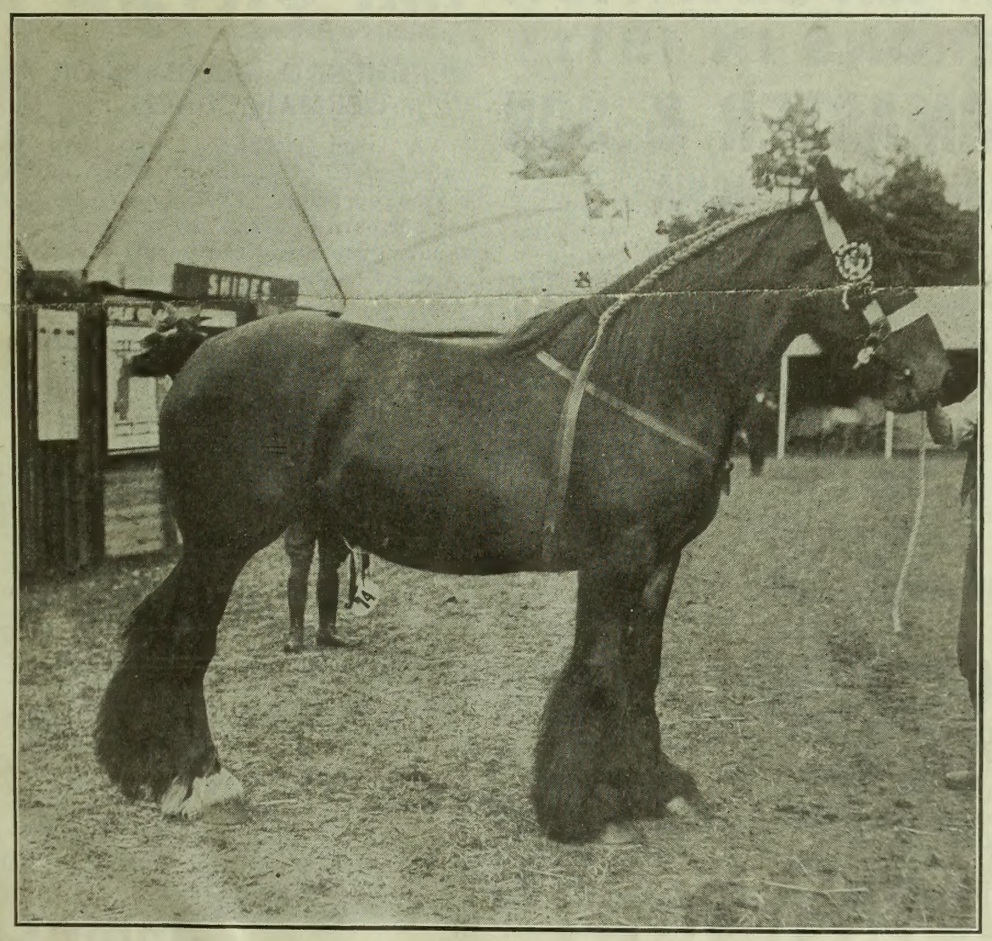
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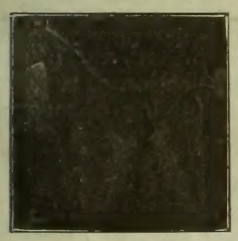
Morgan.



Shetland Pony.



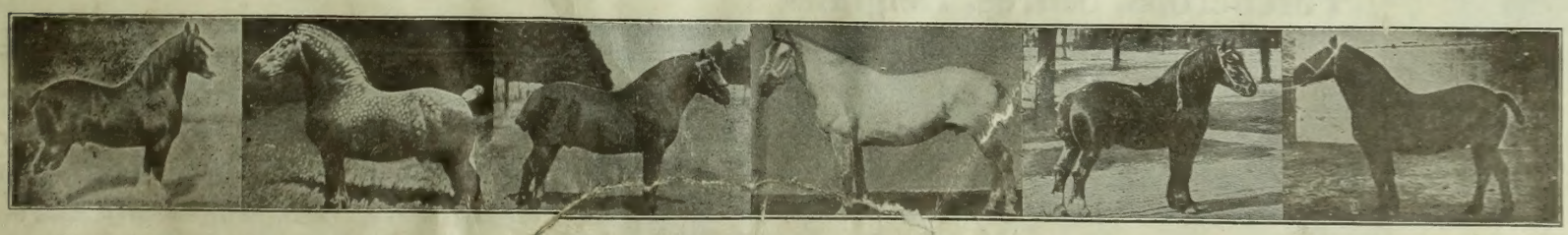
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127 HEAD—AUGUST 28, 1911.

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Barn Manager and Salesman.

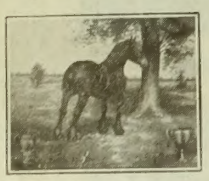
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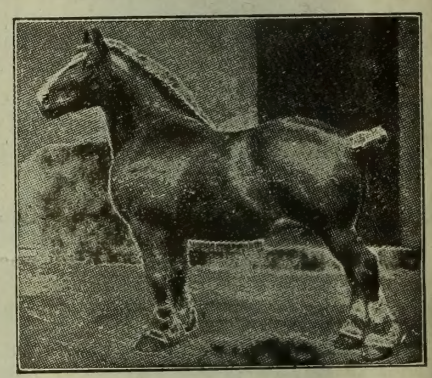
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L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas.

Remember, I give an absolute cash guarantee.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

VOLUME 5 | KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY 20, 1912 | NUMBER 1

What's What In Horse Breeding

Prospects All Right for Producers of the Good Ones. Conditions That Affect the Business And How to Overcome the Unfavorable. Public's Duty to Introducers of Improving Blood.

IF everyone interested in raising horses could spend a few weeks visiting the leading horse markets where they are sold at auction to the highest bidder, much more attention would be given to the subject of breeding. The purchasing value is the standard. A great many breeders who start to raising horses do not give the matter of type and class enough thought. Too many breeders use the first sire that happens to be convenient, regardless of what the product will develop into. Little thought is given to the selection of the sire, as to whether a proper cross is being made or not.

Perhaps the future of horse values is the first thing one needs to feel sure about. The occasional farmer thinks that the horse market will not continue good. The great extremes which the horse market has experienced have been brought about by the effect of cheap pastures. Owing to the fact that about one-half of this great domain was an open paradise for producing horses cheap, it was at one time possible to overstock the market. The great extreme in this direction appeared in 1893, when horses were killed and considered as worthless as jack rabbits on the Western plains. The slaughter during that time was appalling. In fact the ranges were so completely cleared of all horse breeding stock, that these western states are now buying good horses from the corn belt. There are not enough of the good ones raised to supply their own demand. Meanwhile, the country has been settled to such an extent that it now costs money to pasture live stock of any kind, and the market has taken on a more settled appearance. The fluctuations in horse production have been more marked in the United States than in other countries. In Europe there is little fluctuation in the price of this stock at any time, and as this country becomes more settled the same conditions will be found here.

A particular feature that is retarding horse production is the great extent to which mules are being raised now. More than one-fourth of the mares that were bred in the United States last year were bred to jacks. More than one-half of the four millions of mules we have, have been produced in a very few years, and mule production is increasing every year. Every jack of any standing as a sire is being used to his full capacity.

But the most difficult problem the American breeder has to contend with is the fact that only about one mare out of every three bred, actually produces a living foal. This can be accounted for largely by our methods of standing stallions on the "stand and suck" plan. Every shy breeding mare, regardless of diseased conditions or anything else, is usually bred every three weeks without any restriction. Among these barren mares a large per cent are diseased. This disease is being transmitted from one mare to another by the stallions and jacks, which is multiplying the disease as rapidly as compound interest. We can learn much from the methods of European horse breeding. In all the old countries some cash is paid at the time of service, and usually the custom is to pay one-half cash when the mare is bred, and the balance the first of March if the mare is known to be in foal. This plan has kept the diseased condition in check, owing to the fact that the owners of barren mares usually know them to be such, and will not pay the cash at the time of service. This eliminates many of the diseased mares that would be otherwise bred.

We are not especially advocating a change in the plan of insuring colts to stand and suck, as that system has been so well established in this country that it will be difficult to change it. If the owners of good stallions would form an alliance to require the mare owners to pay a reasonable price at the time of service, many mare owners would patronize the cheap inferior horses, whose owners are usually willing to guarantee anything. All those interested in horse breeding must learn not to have diseased mares served by their stallions and jacks, if they are to secure a greater per cent of foals. If there are any who believe that infection from diseased mares cannot be conveyed to healthy mares through the act of serving, we can very readily prove to them that it can, if they will furnish us with one of their clean, healthy mares. We have carried on experiments to show that this can be done, and that it must be guarded against by all horse breeders.

There are perhaps more three and four-year-old mares and geldings working in the large cities than ever was known before. When these young horses are employed on the paved streets of the large cities it means that their usefulness will be greatly diminished. The young mares being taken from the farms simply means that much retarding of horse production.

So far as we know the horse and mule market will continue good for a great many years to come, but one of the principal things that all mare owners should learn is to select better sires and take better care of their mares. There is nothing more profitable on the farm than a few good brood mares, as they can be used at the regular farm work and produce a good value in colts every year, and if properly handled, the colts can be nearly all profit. Among the average small farmers, three or four real good colts every year will make more profit than their owner will make out of the balance of his farm work, on an average period of ten years. Four colts at weaning time should be worth at least $400, and in ten years' time this would be $4,000. How many of the small farmers make more than that out of all their operations, unless they have made it in the increase in value of land?



A SPAN OF WESTERN RAISED REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVING CARE IN KEEPING WITH THEIR VALUE.

And looking at it from the stallioner's standpoint, if the small farmer could break even on all his other operations, and be sure of four good colts every year, which would be the profit of his farming operations, and know that he must depend on those mares producing that number of colts, and that these colts must be good, he would only use the best sires to be found, and he would take good care of his mares and colts. If the average farmer would think about this he would pay more attention to these particular subjects. There is just as much difference in horses as there are in other animals, and the value is measured in dollars and cents. If an inferior sire is used one can only expect to produce cheap colts, that will not any more than pay for the cost of production.

It is good live stock, and only good live stock, that makes the profit. In the production of all kinds of live stock there is a certain expense. If the produce will not any more than pay for its production no one is benefitted by such breeding. With all the scientific lectures that have been delivered from Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, Farmers' Institutes and the occasional live stocg press, it is a surprise to any progressive horse breeder to know that two-thirds of the mares in this great, intelligent country are now being bred to mongrels and scrubs that should have been castrated. Mr. Mare Owner, what will you breed your mares to next year? The question is not what you have done, but do you intend to lower the quality of the live stock in your community by breeding your females of any kind to a scrub? Are you a public spirited citizen or do you belong to that class that believes any sire is good enough? The quality and value of all live stock is increased largely by the use of better sires. One good stallion in a community can do more good for the horse breeders in that vicinity in one year than can all the inferior sires, admitting that the are really useful at all.

Occasionally a good sire can be found among those not registered in a recognized live stock association, but when one of these is found, there are several top crosses of registered, excellent ancestors, close up in his breeding. If a grade is made better by having several top crosses from registered ancestors, why not patronize a full fledged registered animal? A register certificate means that the animal in question has a certain required number of registered ancestors. Everyone interested in improved live stock should encourage the Live Stock Registry Associations. An animal having registered ancestors all of a particular breed will be more likely to produce young of a uniform character, reproducing himself, than one having mixed blood. For instance, if a stallion was sired by a thoroughbred running horse, and the dam was an English Shire, about one-half of his colts should have the characteristics of one or the other of these parents, were he used on a band of average mares. It would be guess work to know whether the product would be Thoroughbred or Shire. If the mares were of hot blood there might be more of them would show the Thoroughbred conformation, but should the mares be of the draft type, then one would expect more of the Shire characteristics brought out

The average mare owner breeds less than six mares a year in this country. He cannot be expected to be posted on horse types as well as some of the experts, as the time is mostly occupied with other work. He, therefore, leaves it to his acquaintances among the owners of stallions and jacks as to the proper cross that should be

made in order to produce the kind of stock that will bring the most money on the market. This particular subject should be studied more closely by all interested in horse breeding. Horses should be bred for profit, and no mare should ever be bred with the expectation of producing offspring that will only pay the expense of raising it. But every mare should be bred with the expectation of producing a colt that will sell for more than the cost of its production. Such animals pay the profit, and the inferior sorts are the ones that lose you money.

In every locality there are a few public spirited men who show more than a passing interest in good stock—they buy and keep high class breeding stock in service. Their influence, and efforts, if appreciated, can work a great improvement. A word from one of these men to a brother breeder often causes him to breed his mares to better sires and he makes more money. These public spirited men often are the main factors in giving a community a reputation for good stock. In all such cases everyone interested in their class of stock, should not only patronize their stables, but should work to get others to do likewise. This is a practical method by which better stock can be had, and it is the duty of every mare owner in a community to appoint himself a committee of one to get business for the best sires.

MISSOURI "FARMERS' WEEK."

Owing to the extreme cold weather the attendance at Missouri's "Farmers' Week" meetings at Columbia was not as large as was expected. However, a great many progressive farmers and breeders availed themselves of the opportunity to make the most of the lectures and demonstrations on farming and live stock subjects. With favorable weather the town could hardly have cared for the crowds.

Those in charge of this work deserve much credit for their management and untiring efforts. A great many associations held meetings during the four days from the 8th to the 12th, inclusive. Among these were the Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' Association, the Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association and at least a dozen other associations. This was one of the largest series of meetings of live stock and farmers' associations ever held in the state, and it was frequently observed that the state of Missouri is preparing to make great strides in improved methods of live stock production.

AVOIDING INJURY FROM WRONG ENTRY.

The American Breeder of December 20 says a Texas jack man is sued for damages to a mare by his jack making wrong entrance. I think if he had known enough to keep still and let the jack finish and come off in his own time and own way no evil would have resulted. I have known two accidents of this kind, one I had 30 years ago. An old stager put me wise when I began. I simply kept still. The mare owner did not know at the time that it was not a proper service. A neighbor had a like experience with a like result. Think this might be of use to beginners.—J. L. Mitchell, Polk county, Missouri.

MISSOURI BARS PUBLIC CUPS.

The Missouri state board of health, meeting with Governor Hadley and representatives of the leading railroads of the state, have decided upon abolishing the public drinking cups on railway trains and at stations. The railroads, it is stated, did not oppose the proposition and the board's order abolishing the cups on grounds of public health will be made a law by executive proclamation.

What of The Colt Crop?

Weather Extremes And Scarcity of Feed Are Obstacles to Satisfactory Production to be Overcome Only by the Most Rational Care.

There will be numerous disappointments in many localities this coming spring. The extreme heat of last summer caused many abortions. The scarcity of feed and the extremely cold winter will also add to the loss of foals. We want every mare owner to watch his mares closely during the next few weeks, and see that the mares have the best of care. The general physical condition of most mares in this country is very low at this period, and it is this condition that often creates a great loss to the mare owners.

If the mare should have a dull look in her eyes, and act stupid, her tail and vulva should be examined carefully to see if there is any blood to be found on these parts, also make a search for the fetus in the stall or wherever she may have been. In case a mare has lost her colt she should have good care and it is profitable to have a veterinarian thoroughly cleanse the genital organs with a disinfectant. This, however, should never be used at a lower temperature than 105 degrees. The mare should be separated from all other brood mares immediately, and all litter should be burned. Accidental and contagious abortion sometimes act very much alike, and no one should take any chances on contagious abortion, as it is a disorder very difficult to eradicate.

danger of conveying contagious abortion through the act of copulation, for several months after the mare has lost her fetus. The mare owners and the stallion owners must be honest with each other in order to secure the best results. They must work in harmony. Their interests are the same, and it will be profitable to all parties concerned to proceed on this basis.

Owing to the scarcity of feed all breeders of live stock should be careful about feeding mouldy or musty feed, as it nearly always has a serious effect on the digestive tract (which is in sympathy with the generative organs) and is liable to cause abortion. Any extremely laxative diet may also prove serious. A large quantity of ice cold water or frozen feed taken into the stomach at one time often affects the circulation to the extent that the digestive tract is seriously affected, and the same results can be expected. There is occasionally loss from brood mares having access to stalk fields, but this can usually be overcome by allowing them in for only a very short time at the beginning, each day gradually increasing the length of time. There is, however, some danger even under these conditions, but with the scarcity of feed, and the fresh air and exercise afforded by stalk fields, one can usually take the chance, by being very careful at the beginning.

TO THE MARE OWNERS.

Hundreds of progressive stallion and jack owners have paid for the subscription of the American Breeder, to be sent to their mare owner friends until March 20. They have decided that the American Breeder is a good medium for breeders of live stock to read, and have encouraged their patrons to study these subjects with them. Where all receive their information from the same fountain head there should be harmony and good results. The subject of live stock breeding has been greatly neglected, and many fads and notions have been found useless and detrimental to foal production. There are so many new, up-to-date thoughts that all should study them thoroughly. These stallion and jack owners are, we believe, owners of good sires, or they would not encourage this paper to be circulated among their patrons, as they well know the attitude of this paper concerning better sires. We hope every mare owner receiving these paprs will consider the spirit in which it is being sent to them, and personally thank the breeder who has paid the subscription. The mare owner editions are regular editions, excepting they will be mailed a few days later than the regular subscriber's, owing to the length of time required to prepare them for mailing.

If the mare has not aborted, she may be suffering from an attack of influenza. The rectum temperature should be taken immediately, and if the temperature is above 102 degrees a veterinarian should be called. If the vulva seems too large, and the udder seems to be filling prematurely, it may be that the mare's system is in a condition which might cause her to abort. Frequently this can be averted by feeding the mare one-half ounce of fluid extract of black haw, once a day for several days. This is also a good treatment to remember in cases where a mare has lost one or more colts, and has become an habitual aborter. This treatment should be started about 30 days prior to the date the mare is likely to abort, which is at about the same period of pregnancy each time. As a rule mares known to be habitual aborters should be bred at a different time in the year; this may change the conditions which might have brought on the abortion at former periods. This ... results in many cases. It ... be so se... case of abortion, there is ... danger of al... mares on the farm (or all coming in contact with this mare) losing their colts also. This is a serious proposition. No mare owner should present a mare for service to a stallion or jack without first telling the owner of such an animal about the date the mare lost her foal. There is

On farms, horses are more easily kept in thrifty condition by being allowed on a pasture of some kind for a few hours each day. With the extremely high prices of all good feed, every owner of a horse should pay particular attention to a balanced ration, regular feeding, regular watering, and a good, substantial barn with plenty of ventilation near the ceiling. As a rule most farm horses eat too much hay, though this may not be the case this year. A small amount of grain at least twice a day at regular periods, and a reasonable hay ration with plenty of out-door exercise and a pasture of some kind where they will get a little roughness, will keep most farm horses in good condition. The kind and price of feed in certain localities must govern the kind of feed used in most cases.

The best way to regulate the feed is to watch the bowels. If the animal should show a ... position to looseness, ...tive diet, such as ...ld be diminished. ...le with caution ... of any live stock. All changes should be made gradually, as any serious change may upset the entire system, and even if an abortion does not result it will require more feed to get the animal back into its normal channel.

These weeks of cold weather have brought a condition which is very much out of the ordinary, owing to the thin condition of horses nearly everywhere. Go where you will, even through the country districts where feed is raised, and the horses are thin. As a result much attention must be given to mares especially during the next few weeks, to prepare them for farm work. They will be more easily hardened for work if allowed their freedom for several hours each day in a large enclosure, but it is best to have them tied in their stalls at meal time, to avoid possible kicking, as brood mares at this time of the year are frequently cross. Mares or geldings known to be kickers should never be loose with a band of horses. The proper place for an animal of this kind is in the city horse market or, if an extremely good one, it might be used on a feed wagon, or at some occupation where the opportunity would not be afforded to disable or injure horses. Occasionally one finds an excellent brood mare with a bad temper, but as a rule our best brood mares are of feminine character and are not usually extremely cross, although pregnancy has some effect over these dispositions.

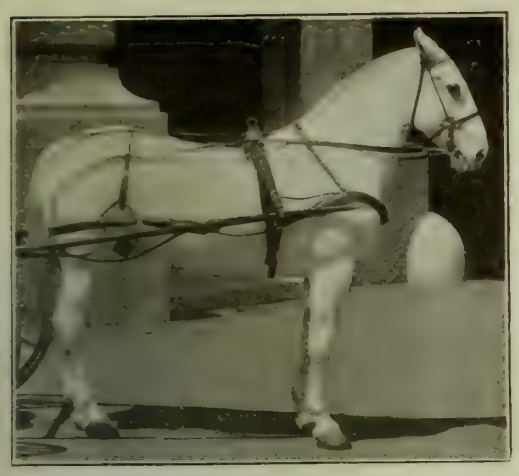
There is one particular attention, in all horse breeding, that has great value, and that does not cost anything, which should be constantly observed. That is kindness. Its practice constitutes a valuable asset at any time. Horses, and all other live stock, which have no fear of their keeper, will live on nearly one-third less feed than those which are ready to climb right up in the hay rack every time the keeper comes about. They are always nervous and excited as if they expect to be whipped any time. All scientific men agree that the digestive organs do not perform their natural functions while in this state. If the animal is in a relaxed and perfect state of comfort in every respect, all the feed will be assimilated and every portion of it will give the animal the strength that nature intended it should. Not only that, but mares that are kept in fear of their master are always hardest to settle, and are not profitable as brood mares under these conditions. It is a pleasure to visit a farm where the live stock can be caught anywhere, and really like to be in the company of mankind. There are some animals, however, that have a wild disposition that require a great deal of careful handling.

During this season at least, the brood mares should not be at the disposal of the young men for riding or driving, as the mares which are used for conveyance to social affairs receive considerable disagreeable treatment, such as being allowed to stand for hours in the night with only the protection of a possible wire fence. Such mares cannot be expected to be profitable brood mares.

When we look at a strong young mare that is not producing foals, we wonder what mistreatment was the cause of her barrenness, for nature has equipped these females for production, except in a very few cases. When our readers study this question their minds will recall mares they have owned and they will think what caused these mares to be non-producers. This is the chief thought which this article was intended to inspire. If all breeders would ask themselves this one question, and then try to find out for themselves more about this subject, more and better horses could be produced without any additional cost.

EXPRESS RATES TO GO LOWER.

Our many readers who ship fine stock will be interested in the report from Washington saying that express charges throughout the United States are to be materially reduced by the interstate commerce commission. Hearings held by Commissioner Lane at New York and other places are said to have supported his previous opinion filed with the commission that rates were much too high.



A City's Fire Horses

Must Have Weight For Heavy Trucks, Action and Wind for Running, and a Good Head. Are Well Cared for and Last 12 to 14 Years.

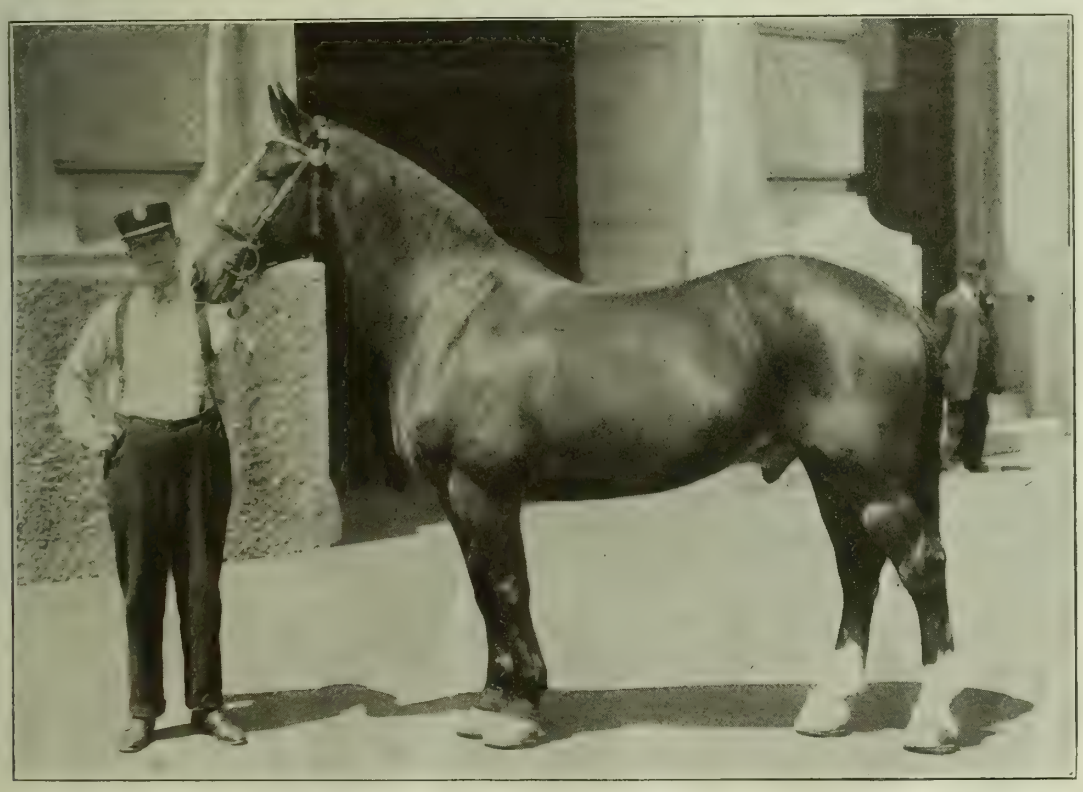
No metropolitan city's equipment is complete without a good fire department, of which good fire horses are a very necessary part. Kansas City boasts of about 175 fire horses, Chicago has more than five times that number, while New York city counts its fire horses by the thousands.

One of the first requirements of a good fire horse is intelligence, for the animals in the service of a city's fire department must do more "head work" than the average work horses. They must learn to respond to fire alarms. All of the fire horses which pull the different apparatuses must possess not only weight and a good frame, but must be built for speed, for haste is absolutely necessary in fighting fires. The weights of fire horses vary, depending upon the apparatus they pull. The steam engine used by fire departments in the large cities weighs about seven and one-half tons. It is usually pulled by a three-horse hitch. Each horse belonging to this hitch must weigh from 1,550 to 1,700 pounds and be of good height. About the same specifications apply to the three-horse hitch which pulls the "hook and ladder" wagon. The hook and ladder wagon weighs 9,900 pounds, without any men. The hose wagon requires but two horses weighing about 1,500 pounds each. The "buggy" horse of a fire department is used for conveying the chief and his assistant to a fire. The weight of this animal must be between 1,250 and 1,300 pounds and the height 15 to 15½ hands. A horse for this purpose must be a good runner and active.

Usually the veterinarian of a city's fire department, or the chief, buys the horses needed for the service. After the animals are acquired in a market, the first thing that must be done is to train them to respond to alarms. It requires from two to six months to train a horse for the work, the length of time depending upon the intelligence of the animal. Sometimes the department finds it necessary to dispose of an animal because it cannot be taught to do the work properly. In the modern fire department stations the harness of the horses is kept hanging, so that after the animal gets under it and its collar is pulled it is hitched. The horses are kept behind the wagons, always wearing a bridle, fastened with a knock-out strap. When the fire alarm is sounded the trained fire horse breaks away from the knock-out strap and runs under the harness of the apparatus it pulls. The alacrity with which this is accomplished may be judged from the fact that the fast fire department teams are out of the barn running to the location of a fire in about sixteen seconds after the alarm is sounded, while in the middle of the night, when the firemen and horses are alseep it requires less than 18 seconds for the biggest apparatus with a three-horse hitch to get out of the station from the time the alarm is sounded. None of the old methods is employed in training the horses. They are simply led under a collar 12 to 13 times a day until they become familiar with the work required of them. Firemen who do the training say the best method is to be kind to the horses and talk gently to them. After being trained the horses are never changed from one apparatus to another,as they become accustomed to pulling the particular truck, its weight and its jars in making curves.

In the large cities fire horses receive unusually good care, and always present a fine appearance. The Kansas City department has regular periods for bedding down the horses, which are from 6:45 each evening to 5 each morning. It feeds the horses straight oats three times a day. Twice each week they are given a mixture of bran and oats stirred up well in warm water. For about forty-five minutes each morning after the bedding is removed the horses are carefully curried and brushed. After returning from each run to a fire they are rubbed down until dry and then walked a little, after which are returned to their stalls and watered. This watering after runs is in addition to the daily watering after each meal. Twice each year, in the spring and in the fall, the horses are clipped. In summer they are shod with shoes made with a rubber plate and a steel frame. Before these shoes are put on the bottom of the hoofs is packed with pine tar and okum, over which is placed a leather pad. This is done to keep the hoofs in good condition. The horses stand in board stalls. Some firemen pack their feet in mud occasionally to remove fever. In winter the horses are shod with plain iron shoes with sharp "corks." The hoofs are not padded during the winter.

There is in Kansas City an old fire horse, Dan, that is known all over the world, having been on exhibition in Paris and London. This horse served the fire department 26 years. There are a number of horses in the department that have been making runs to fires for over 14 years. Their average life after entering the work of the department is 12 to 14 years. It happens occasionally that the horses are not called out for several days in succession. During these periods they are taken out and given exercise to prevent their getting stiff. A few are lost each year through accident, which is not surprising in view of the fact that the horses must make fast runs almost daily over all kinds of slippery paved streets. The firemen who drive the horses always hold their heads tightly to minimize the chances for slipping.



ONE OF THREE THAT PULL THE SEVEN-TON ENGINE AT KANSAS CITY. HE HAS THE WEIGHT, THE WIND AND THE HEAD PIECE.

NEW OFFICERS FOR KANSAS STOCK BREEDERS.

The new officers of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, elected at its recent annual meeting in Topeka, are as follows:

President, George B. Rass, Alden; vice president, H. W. McAfee, Topeka; secretary-treasurer, I. D. Graham, Topeka; directors, T. H. Terry, Bavaria; C. S. Nevius, Chiles; E. D. King, Burlington, Robert H. Hazlett, Eldorado; E. W. Rankin, Topeka.

The meeting was well attended considering the weather and the program was one of the best the members have ever enjoyed.

FOR THE KANSAS STALLION OWNERS.

To the American Breeder:—Another breeding season is near at hand and the attention of your readers who own stallions, is directed to the following requirements and provisions of the Kansas stallion law:

1st. No stallion can legally stand for public service in Kansas without a state license issued by the Live Stock Registry Board, and all advertisements of every kind or nature must contain a correct copy of this license (word for word).

2d. To procure a state license the owner must have the stallion examined for soundness by an authorized veterinarian. If any owner does not know who the authorized veterinarian for his district is, he should write to the secretary of the Live Stock Registry Board, at Manhattan, for this information. After the stallion has been examined for soundness, the owner must send to the Registry Board all pedigrees and other papers bearing upon the breeding of the stallion in question, or a certified copy of the same, together with a fee of $2 for issuing the state license, as provided by law.

3d. Section 6 reads as follows: "The owner of any stallion standing for public service in this state shall post and keep fixed, during the entire breeding season, copies of the license certificate of each stallion, issued under the provisions of this act, in a conspicuous place upon the main door leading into every stable or building where the said stallion stands for public service."

It is very important that this section be strictly adhered to that the mare owner may know what kind of a horse he is patronizing, both as to breeding and condition of soundness.

4th. Section 8 reads as follows: "Upon the transfer of ownership of any stallion enrolled under the provisions of this act, the certificate of enrollment may be transferred by the State Live Stock Registry Board upon submittal of satisfactory proof of such transfer and upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents."

Parties buying stallions that stood for public service in Kansas last year should have such transfer of ownership recorded in the books of the Registry Board, as required by law.

When such transfer of ownership is made the new owner should send to the Registry Board the old state license, and a new one will be issued in the name of the new owner. The law provides a fee of fifty cents for making such transfer

5th. Section 10 reads as follows: "Any stallion standing for public service that is not a pure-bred and registered horse must have conspicuously posted on the door of the stall in which he is kept, and in black type not less than one inch in height, a statement that such a stallion is a grade or a cross-bred, as the case may be."

Owners of grade stallions should bear this in mind and act accordingly.

6th. Stallions that have once been examined and licensed do not have to be re-examined and re-licensed again this year.

The spirit of the law is that every owner shall advertise his stallion for exactly what it is. Stallion owners have had time to familiarize themselves with the provisions of this law, and are expected to comply with the same.

The Registry Board is always ready and glad to render every possible assistance and service to the horsemen of Kansas.—Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Secretary Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kansas.

Opportunities of The Breeder

Some Examples From the Experience and Observations of the Author. The Factor of All-Year-Round Work in the Live Stock Business and Its Value to Any Community.

By W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

"THERE is a tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." The great dramatist's definition of opportunity is of such universal application that it covers many a live stock story. One night, coming down from the north on the train with that eminent Shorthorn breeder, Frank Harding, he told me the story of his purchase of the famous White Hall Sultan. Upon arriving at Yellow Springs, the home of Mr. Kelly, the owner of Sultan, Mr. Harding went directly to the bull's stall. After walking around him and viewing him with that critical judgment and discrimination which every Shorthorn breeder knows is in the Harding blood and training, Mr. Harding provided himself with a more or less comfortable box and perched upon this. First from one corner and then from another, he watched in quiet and at great leisure every move and pose of the white bull. After several hours of watching and mental weighing, Mr. Harding returned to town, satisfied to Sultan's outstanding excellence; but still unwilling to pay the outstanding price and concluded to return home without making the purchase. While waiting for his train he happened to look over the hotel register and among the recent arrivals his eye fell on the name of another Shorthorn breeder whom it was known was in the market for an outstanding bull and well able to pay for him.

The full significance of this Shorthorn opportunity at once became apparent. Stepping to the telephone Mr. Harding accepted the bull and saved to Anoka Farms the profit, the honor and the glory of this matchless prize winner and sire of prize winners.

An opportunity lost to an individual but gained by the entire breeding fraternity was registered in 1907, a year that some of you may remember. This incident is a personal experience and I trust this audience will bear with me in its recital.

In that year the live stock breeding world suddenly lost one of its biggest hearted, most generous and enthusiastic members, Dr. Earles of Milwaukee. At that time Earles & Stanton owned the bull Cumberland's Last and some twenty of the choicest matrons of the Shorthorn breed. Most of them safely settled to his service. In spite of my inclination and Stanton's persuasive pleadings the outfit was passed up. This for a reason that might not appeal to any one dwelling in Kansas, but one of some force with us, viz: that in my inside pocket I did not have the few thousand ducats required.

The history of the show rings for the succeeding years has emphatically demonstrated some Shorthorn possibilities I have missed, and which might, indeed, never have been written had I accepted this golden opportunity in Shorthorn breeding. Congratulations are due all Shorthorn breeders in general and Charley Saunders in particular, for his foresight, courage and ability in taking this opportunity into camp.

In poetry and prose we have been told of the crimes committed in the name of Liberty. For generations past and in the days that now are, what crimes are committed in the name of feeding and breeding live stock?

A ride over these half-snow covered prairies in these opening days of the New Year would lead one to believe that some men to whom is given the ownership and care of live stock were satisfied that a balanced ration was made up of corn stalks, icicles, fresh air and exercise. When spring comes and the emaciated frames are doing their best to recover from the winter's ill treatment and necessarily with poor success, the owner charges it all up to the breed of stock and commits crime No. 2 by introducing some new breed into his herd.

The breed that meets our requirements and our fancy is the one to tie to. Having made this decision and started as nearly right as one's means and judgment permit, stay with it. Give it the best care, attention and development of which we are capable, learning from day to day those secrets of the art of the feeding and care—and the science of breeding. This course will lead somewhere while indiscriminate and frequent changing or crossing of breeds leads nowhere.

Men who profess to be live stock breeders are even more guilty. They should and do know better than to use a pedigreed scrub simply because of its illustrious family name. They should and do know better than to ignore the essential and substantial, in a meaningless struggle for fancy points. I yield to no one in admiration and appreciation of perfection of form and even the niceties of breed character and type.

But what matters it if the ear of a Poland China sow has the curve of a parabola or an eclipse, or the nose of a Berkshire tilts at 44½ degrees instead of 45. Men who profess to be live stock men, breeders of live stock, and do these things; who fail to provide for the living wants of their stock, who depend on indiscriminate mixing of breeds to relieve their troubles; who look no further than the pedigree and devote their time and attention to fancy points lack even the candor of the darkie who arose in an experience meeting and announced: "Brethren and sisters, I'se a right smart ornery nigger. I've played poker and I've shot craps. I've drank whiskey and I've stole chickens; but praise Gawd, I never yet lost my religion."

At the recent International, Mr. Geo. Lane, of Canada, offered $7,000 for the Grand Champion Percheron stallion and was refused. Mr. Lane, an ex-Kansas ranchman, and now owner of 50,000 acres of deeded land and 100,000 acres leased land, and so far as I know the owner of the largest band of registered Percherons in the world, having in the neighborhood of 400 registered mares, looked around and discovered that the sire of this Grand Champion Percheron stallion had been imported into this country and was located in Indiana, and straightway bought the stallion that could produce an International Grand Champion—an opportunity overlooked by every Percheron breeder except Mr. Lane.

If you will pardon another personal experience, I recall a visit from a Berkshire breeder looking for a Berkshire boar. He wanted something good and I turned him loose in a lot with three choice ones. My visitor spent some two hours viewing and reviewing the youngsters from every possible angle and finally made a selection. He left, however, a pig of truer type, one which later developed into Grand Championship material and sold for more money than any hog I ever sold at public or private sale, save one.

My friend Gentry tells a similar story. Years ago a visitor came to Wooddale looking for a boar. He finally narrowed the decision to one of two. Mr. Gentry, honestly giving his opinion and wishing to help his visitor in his selection, commented favorably on one of the two boars. Quick as a flash the visitor, pointing to the other pig, said: "I'll take that one." The boar which was rejected became one of the founders of Berkshire excellence, the famous Longfellow.

Opportunities for securing the progenitor of an illustrious family in a breed of live stock is one of the dazzling features of the enterprise. Waiting, watching, working may disclose such opportunity and may not. In the great army of live stock workers "he also serves who only stands and waits." So, whatever the direct results our work with live stock may be, one thing we quickly learn to recognize and prize beyond all else, the personal element—the associations and friendship, which are not merely incidental, they are inseparable from our work.

The work with live stock makes possible just such opportunities as these annual gatherings at the winter agricultural meetings. It is the introduction to lovely homes and honest firesides, enlarges the acquaintance among big and brainy people who do things worth the while—and what is worth while? The man who produces a calf with the broad, level top line instead of one fish-ribbed and having an elevated tail-piece has done something worth while. The man who produces the hog with the broad back and with the elevated tail setting has done something worth while. The man who feeds so as to produc two pounds a day where but one was made before, who so mixes his brain with his feed that two dollars produces as much as three did before, is an artist and is doing something worth while and that will compel recognition.

And here it may be stated that the development or acquirement of the feeder's art is one of the shining opportunities of breeding live stock. It is probably too general an observation to make to say that most good feeders are not constructive breeders. But in my limited observation I should say that most constructive breeders are good feeders.

From an economic point of view the perennial opportunity for employment afforded by live stock must receive notice. The opportunity to keep employed and to give employment throughout the year means much for one's self, the community and the state. It all makes for a more efficient organization, no new set of men to drill and train with each recurring year, your experience becomes their practice and the work moves with that machine-like precision which spells progress.

It has been charged to farmers more than to any other class of men that we do not recognize the value of time—exact time—we have all the season, at all events all the day. It is all the same whether we begin a certain task this morning or this afternoon, or tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow, so that we do not keep proper account of our activities. Through this indefiniteness for beginning and ending our work we lose time, perhaps only an hour or two. Even so:

"Lost: Yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sundown two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they are lost forever."

An hour or two a month or two may be dropped into the irrecoverable past and lost without disastrous results to anyone. But is not the state's producing power immeasurably crippled and curtailed when any great proportion of its citizens drop out of producing activity for months at a time each year?

The farmer who embraces the opportunity afforded by live stock for year-round activity of himself and so many of his men as he can profitably employ is richer financially, healthier morally and physically and mentally and the state is better off.

The live stock opportunity is one that invites us to

"Do noble deeds, not dream them all day long,
And so make life, death and that vast forever
One grand, sweet song."

In my home state of Illinois there is a Pure Bred Sire Club. Anyone may become a member who pledges himself to use, wherever possible, a sire of pure breeding. The idea, with its germ of tremendous possibilities, is fairly infectious and large numbers are being added to the membership daily. It marks an advance position taken and held in the campaign for improved live stock and leads by a route both natural and attractive to those delightful planes of endeavor where pure bred live stock in all their attractive symetry of form claims our undivided attention.

If live stock affords additional opportunities to the farmer, and improved live stock greater opportunities through the organized use of pure bred sires, then the logical sequence, the natural conclusion, is to seize the opportunity afforded by the breeding and raising of pure bred live stock—not alone for our own satisfaction and profit, but for the welfare, the comfort and the profit of others as well as of ourselves.

"The wretch, concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The broad and general statement is ventured that no vocation so leads a man out of himself, so broadens his sympathies, so mellows his feeling for his fellow man, as breeding pure bred live stock; and no other peaceful vocation so fires his ambition and stimulates his courage.

In the recurring years we sow the grains in their season. In the live stock department the opportunity for seeding is daily and hourly.

"Sow a thought, you reap an act;
Sow an act, you reap a habit;
Sow a habit, you reap a character;
Sow a character, you reap a destiny."

"And in the field of destiny we reap as we have sown." There are doubtless many young men in this audience whose ambitions and aspirations are for pre-eminence in the noble professions of law and medicine. It may be then some young man's secret longing is to represent his district in the halls of the commonwealth. These are all commendable and laudable, but for me I should esteem it a higher honor, an index of greater skill, to have produced an animal form so perfect in its outline, so true to breed type, so full of excellence an merit that it would be accepted in public estimation as a pre-eminently worthy representative of its breed. Indeed, I would rather be the owner and breeder of an international grand champion than be the governor of the great commonwealth in which I have the honor and pleasure to reside.

The fact that a host of other live stock breeders throughout the length and breadth of our land cherish a similar ambition to a like degree, only enhances the honor, makes the delicate purple tints of the ribbon more radiant, more resplendant; for every glint and glimmer of its sheen speaks of satisfying toil and of obstacles overcome, of some approach to nature's truths, of some good work for man. It is the silent reminder of the transient thought of twilight harvested ofttimes only in experience in the duties of the

day. It is the inspiration of one successful act harvested from a heavy seeding of carefully cultivated endeavor. It is the bright and beaming harbinger of the fruition of coming years, remembering that "Duty and today are ours, results and futurity belong to God."

But the show ring is not only the court of last appeal upon a man's work, it is a sort of final verdict, a last analysis of the man himself. If there is in him envy or selfishness or bickering, then the show ring is the crucible to bring this dross to the surface. The show ring is a supreme opportunity to cultivate grace of spirit and of manner, generous impulse and mutual respect. Equal praise to the good loser and the modest winner.

"Who misses, or who wins the prize,
Go, lose or conquer as you can,
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman."

To be engaged in a business whose very foundation is honor, integrity and character, a business requiring every thought and care for its complete development, a business that thrives and flourishes in an atmosphere of generosity and kindly feeling and co-operation—does not this appeal to the heart and fire the imagination? A business that discounts Shakespeare's definition of opportunity, a business which believes there is more than one flood-tide in the waters of the ocean; a business that rejects the despair and desolation of one lost opportunity as defined by the incomparable Ingalls; but rather accepts that more hopeful, more joyous Opportunity which proclaims:

"They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I call and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake and rise to fight and win."

The clarion call of such an opportunity with its cheer and its courage invites every man of ambition and aspiration to its standard. This standard will lead you into action and also it will lead into paths of pleasantness and into paths of peace. Van Dyke has set up some little guide posts on the foot-path to peace, a path always open and engaging to anyone interested in live stock.

"To be glad of Life, because it gives you the chance to Love and to Work and to Play and to look up at the stars; to be Satisfied with your possessions, but not Contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except Falsehood and Meanness, and to fear nothing except Cowardice; to be governed by your Admirations rather than by your Disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his Kindness of heart and Gentleness of Manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with Body and Spirit in God's Out-of-Doors."

Editor's Note:—Mr. Corsa, whose skill with the "pen" may truly be said to be only less noteworthy than his skill with the Percheron and the "Berk," delivered the foregoing (which he has given us special permission to print) at the recent meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

KANSAS HORSE BREEDERS ELECT.

The Kansas Horse Breeders Association at its recent annual meeting in Manhattan elected the following officers:

President H. W. Avery, Wakefield; vice presidents, Ralph Snyder, James Thompson, John Barr, E. H. Terry, John Bishop, Ralph McKinnie, George Ross. John Peck; secretary, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas Agricultural college; treasurer, H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kas.

An amendment, passed at this meeting, provides that owners of pure bred mares and owners of stallions licensed by the state live stock registry board become members of the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association without dues.

The Horses of the Capitol

Mounts Which Carry the 320 Pounds of President Taft and Others of the Presidential and Cabinet Stables.

Written for the American Breeder By James E. Downing, Washington, D. C.

Political fortunes that make presidents and change cabinets do not appear to in any way lessen the popularity of the horse in Washington. Whatever may be their fate politically, the friends of the horse remain steadfast and true, for while men may come and men may go, the love for a good horse lives on forever. From the time of the first president on down to the present incumbent, the horse has been a popular institution at the capital of the nation. No fad or whim of fashion has supplanted him in the affections of the people, nor is there indication that horses will be less popular in the future. As a matter of fact, if any change in sentiment takes place it will be in his favor; wise heads are now planning a national horse show for Washington that will be international in its scope and the project promises for its patrons no less a person than President Taft. The capital's initial horse show was put on some months ago and pronounced as being equal to the best in the country. Invitations in the near future will be sent prominent horsemen throughout the country asking them to assist in making Washington the international horse show place of the country, where all may pay homage to his majesty, the horse.

Much has been said of the three saddlers President Taft keeps in Washington. Even when pressed with work the president finds time to indulge in horseback rides occasionally, say, once or twice a week, as he can find an opportunity. These short rides are usually taken on "Tate," his favorite saddler, a splendid animal six years of age and standing sixteen hands high. An unusually well formed body, powerful chest, clear eye, good feet, legs and wind, he takes his 320-pound master along without any difficulty and puts into his forward action all the spirit and vim of a good saddler. "Tate," named after his former owner, was purchased near Hot Springs, Virginia, and is the favorite of the three mounts owned by the president. Another of his horses is "Starlight," a big black of the same age and much the same gait as the favorite. He is sixteen and a half hands high, but shorter of body. He was secured at the army remount station in Oklahoma, but shortly after his arrival in Washington it was discovered that he was a forger, and the president has not ridden him as much as he otherwise would. "Greenbrier" is the name of the third saddler used by the president. He is seven years old, bright bay in color and stands sixteen and three-quarter hands high. He is coupled up short like Starlight—that is, short as compared to Tate, who is extra long in body. "Greenbrier" was raised near Hot Springs, the former home of Tate.

The former president had no use whatever for a "gasoline buggy" and made his feeling in the matter quite plain at different times, especially if he spied one before the White House door. His family shared his convictions along this line and employed horses altogether. President Taft, however, makes use of a large touring car to facilitate getting about in the city and to save time, but not because he loves a horse less. The secret-service men follow this car on motorcycles. His wife also rides in a car to discharge her social obligations, but Miss Helen, on the contrary, is an enthusiastic horsewoman.

Horseback riding with Miss Helen Taft amounts to almost a religion. Seldom a day goes by when at home and the weather permits, that she does not take a gallop. Her favorite route is through Rock Creek Park over the paths and roads her father travels on his rides, although she not infrequently accompanies friends on excursions through the adjacent country. Miss Taft has two saddle horses at her command, but they do not fill all of her riding engagements by any means. Indeed, it is quite the fashion for her personal friends, who are legion at the capital, to offer her one of their mounts for a ride. One of her riding horses is Achilles, a gaited Kentucky horse, 15 years old and fifteen hands high. For five years Sergeant McDermott rode this same horse trailing a former president who was something of a rider, and during his time the horse was given some good endurance tests. With all of his hard going of the past he conducts himself much like a three-year-old when he is taken out these days. The other riding horse and the favorite is a 4-year-old three-quarter thorough bred mare called "Lady Warren." This mare and Miss Taft are quite chummy; in fact they appear to understand each other pretty well in all matters. Out in Rock Creek Park there is a five-foot jump. Lady Warren knows all about it, even if "Papa Taft" does not. She has jumped it many's the time, and knows to a nicety just how to carry her slight, girlish rider over the top without touching and landing handily on the opposite side. There is never any argument about it, for each repetition carries with it some reward in either affection or sugar. Consequently a ride in the park generally means a jump, and one is as keen for it as the other, but this does not hold good with any other mount. Lady Warren is the only saddler intrusted with this important undertaking.



RIDING HORSES FROM THE STABLES OF PRESIDENT TAFT.

Owing to poor health since she has been a resident of the White House, Mrs. Taft has made no attempt to indulge in horseback riding. It is not because she does not like horses, but because her state of health will not permit. For that reason she employs an automobile, but her love for horses is well exemplified in her constant presence beside her husband in their box at the initial horse show held in Washington last month.

Major Archibald Willingham Degrafenreid Butt, personal aide to the president, rides a powerful bay horse nearly seventeen hands high, which he calls Billikin. He accompanies the president on all of his excursions, but the size of the two men is very much in contrast. The horse was secured from the army remount station in Oklahoma, is six years old and well gaited.

With but few exceptions the members of the president's cabinet are lovers of good horses, Secretary of the Navy Meyer especially. He is a most enthusiastic horseman, and so are the members of his family. His two daughters are very devoted to riding and are among the prominent society ladies who are seen on the bridle paths about the city. The secretary keeps a good stable, and recently added to it by the purchase of a saddler from Baltimore, for which he paid, so it is reported, $1,000. It was a present to one of his daughters.

Former Secretary of War Dickson was a regular rider while in Washington. Being a native of Tennessee, he never allowed his enthusiasm to wane. His daily life when in the city included a 6 o'clock morning ride on some of the well known bridle paths. While a member of the president's cabinet he maintained a good stable of riders and drivers.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson drives a matched team of blaze-face sorrel horses which he purchased in the Blue Grass region adjacent to Lexington two years ago. They are seven and eight years of age and come from the Kentucky saddle stock which produces fine carriage horses. One of them was sired by Harrison Chief, Jr., and the other by Bracken Chief, both being sons of Harrison Chief. They have good style and action, and are over fifteen hands high. The secretary's carriage is familiar to many at the capital.

TWO STATE DRAFT HORSE MEETINGS.

New officers elected by the Ohio Percheron Horse Breeders' Association are: President, Prof. F. R. Marshall, Columbus; vice-president, C. M. Jones, Plain City; secretary-treasurer, G. F. Dix, Delaware.

The Iowa draft horse men organized at a meeting held in Ames, January 16, and elected to office the following: President, G. W. Grisby, Madrid; vice-president, C. B. Dannen, Melbourne; secretary, Howard Vaughn, Marion; treasurer, Martin Nelson, Cambridge. Directors, Frank Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant; Geo. McLoad, Belle Plaine; William Crownover, Hudson; E. W. Green, Castalia; Chas. Buck, Rhodes; A. L. Dutton, Keokuk; Charles Irvine, Ankeny; J. A. Bliss, Diagonal; Charles Summers, Malvern; A. W. Hawley, Pioneer; James B. McMillan, Rock Rapids; W. V. Hickson, Marengo; J. G. Scott, Cambridge; J. O. Singmaster, Keota, and G. W. Maxwell, Ames.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE
Editors.

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To all points in the United States and Mexico, per annum, 50c; 3 years, $1, payable in advance.

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To all foreign points (in the International Postal Union), per annum, in advance (6 francs, 5 shillings), or $1.15.

When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.

Watch the wrappers on your paper. The month before your subscription expires they are stamped "your subscription expires with next issue," and on the following edition is stamped "your subscription expires with this issue." When the time for which the AMERICAN BREEDER is ordered has expired, it is always discontinued.

If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

Entered as second class matter, November 23, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NOW.

A large number of subscriptions will expire with this issue. It is our custom to discontinue sending the paper at expiration of the subscription. We do not wish to force the paper on any one, and we have found this custom very satisfactory to all. The papers which have followed this custom, have some merit or they could not exist. We are very glad to say that most of our subscribers who do not renew their subscriptions have let their papers stop either because they quit the business or died. It is interesting to know that nearly all our subscribers for the first issue of the Stallion and Jack News, are still among our valued readers. We have tried hard to put up a good, intelligent, fearless publication.

We have never made it a practice, when subscriptions expire, to notify subscribers more than once. It would seem like a waste of time and money. But the serious problem is to supply back numbers to those who fail to renew at the proper time. We are now out of the three last issues. We always try to supply our readers with copies that they have missed. The best thing for every one to do is to renew a few weeks or even months before his subscription expires. This will insure each one of getting every paper without missing an issue. No time will be lost, as the renewal is always dated from the time of the expiration.

The growth the American Breeder is making means that for the next few weeks the subscription department will be crowded with work as it never has been before. If mistakes should be made at any time we will be glad to rectify them promptly upon notification. All horse men will receive just as much information and attention in the future issues as they have heretofore; and, in fact, we will be in position to serve them better in two papers a month than was formerly possible with one paper a month. There will occasionally be special editions on certain classes of live stock that will contain reading matter of great value and that will not likely be equaled anywhere else. These special editions are planned to be helpful to all our readers, who wish some special subjects fully discussed, as there will be articles of a similar kind all in one paper.

The change to a semi-monthly will require more expense, and the subscription will necessarily be increased to 75 cents a year in the near future, but all have the opportunity now to renew their subscriptions and get two big papers a month, for three years, all for $1. Three-fourths of our renewals are now coming in on this basis. For this, and for the steady increase in the number of new subscriptions received, we know for one thing, we can thank many readers who are telling their friends and neighbors where to get reliable information on breeding subjects. The American Breeder now goes to every state in the union, and to nine foreign countries.

THE ROYAL STAYS AND DOUBLES IN SIZE.

What appears to be the best possible settlement of the American Royal Live Stock Show question has been reached. After weeks of uncertainty, with a possibility that Kansas City would lose the show altogether (which would mean a loss to practically every one interested in improved live stock in Kansas City territory) the directors of "The Royal" are able to announce that the show will stay in Kansas City permanently, and will be doubled in size.

For this fortunate solution the officers of the American Royal, and the live stock interest they represent, can thank not only their own untiring effort, but equally the public spirit and enterprise shown by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and the Kansas City Commercial Club. In fact it was largely through the combined efforts of the last named two institutions that a long time lease under favorable terms was secured on fifteen acres of ground adjoining the present site of the American Royal show. The Burlington railroad, which owns this property, turned down what was probably a better offer, financially, from the Union Depot and Terminal Railway Company in order to co-operate with the Stock Yards Company and the Commercial Club in keeping this essentially Kansas City institution here in Kansas City.

The Commercial Club has obligated itself to pay the rental and taxes on the fifteen acres secured from the Burlington railroad, and the Stock Yards Company has agreed to put up $100,000 worth of buildings on the ground. In addition to this the Stock Yards Company has agreed to maintain an entrance to the American Royal show near where the entrance has been heretofore, and by means of a viaduct increase the facilities for handling the crowd and do away with many of the disagreeable features connected with the former surface entrance. The Stock Yards Company has also agreed to give the American Royal people the free use every year of the present exposition buildings, but will be unable to vacate any longer the barns which housed the exhibits of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. In fact it was the congestion at the stock yards which forced the company finally to withdraw the use of these buildings that put the American Royal "up in the air."

This final settlement in a permanent and satisfactory manner, of a question which seriously concerns all Kansas City business interests and the live stock interests of a vast territory of which Kansas City is the center, is of far more than passing importance. The show, once taken from Kansas City where it originated over a dozen years ago, would have been almost certain to lose the prestige it has gained, and might have dwindled to the proportion of a private enterprise. In the light of the new arrangement and of the development plans connected with the building of the new Union Depot in Kansas City, the permanent home decided upon seems better located than ever before. The taking away of a passenger traffic from the west bottoms will double the facilities for handling shipments intended for this show, and correspondingly decrease the delay in making delivery to the show barns. The new viaduct with which it is proposed to give Kansas City, Kas., direct connection with the new Union Depot, will pass right by the grounds, which will give uninterrupted street car service on overhead tracks in each direction.

The American Royal Live Stock Show is at present incorporated for $5,000. Of this stock $1,000 each is held by the following institutions: The American Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association, the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, the Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association, the Aberdeen Angus Cattle Breeders' Association and the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. Whether or not the capital stock of the company is to be increased, and an opportunity given for the various other live stock associations to own stock in, and take part in this great show, has not yet been announced. The space has been provided and the facilities will be forthcoming for the greatest show of breeding animals in the world, and it is the earnest wish of everyone who desires the best influences for the breeding of improved live stock that the American Royal be made to include not only a large and strengthened show of heavy horses, jacks and mules, but also the greatest show of pure bred hogs on the continent. All this is possible if the right steps are taken.

The officers of the American Royal, in addition to being business men, are thorough going, all around stock men, who know the live stock interests of this territory and the stock show possibilities at this point, and if the various organizations not now included will, through their stockholders and officers, come to the American Royal people with propositions to participate in making the show what it ought to be, they can get hearings on the merits of their propositions.

THE VALUE OF BREEDING DAMS.

A few men have failed in live stock breeding, which may have been their own fault or a result of natural consequences, but the majority of men who have intelligently followed the breeding business have had more or less success. Just because a few men have failed is no reason that the entire industry should be censured.

We want our readers to give their experience regarding successful mares, jennets, cows, sows—that is, the best possible record that an animal has actually produced, and the products sold for actual cash. If an animal has produced a large number of young, the total sales of the products should be added up and the result given. We asked for articles on this subject last winter and received a number of good ones, and we hope our readers will favor us with other articles.

CAPSULE BREEDING.

The American Breeder and Stallion and Jack News, has been advocating the capsule method in horse breeding for several years, and it is only fair to our readers that we ask those who have been using this system successfully, to give their experinece. This is the best possible way of knowing what results are being obtained from actual experience by those in the field. The results obtained have been wonderful, considering the fact that unscrupulous dealers have advertised instruments with the "easy to use" instructions, which have caused many failures in artificial impregnation. We have taken up this campaign against these obstacles and have developed thousands of successful breeders who have doubled their income and greatly enhanced the value of many shy breeding mares in their community. We will be glad to have short letters from all our readers on this subject.

THE UNIVERSAL LIVE STOCK.

The hen is, in the fullest sense, an all round "farm critter." She belongs on every farm, and every village lot in the country. No matter what specialty the man of the family may have in the way of larger live stock, the hen belongs on the place, too—and the woman of the house is apt to see that she stays there. It is impossible, then, that a paper with the obligations toward its readers which the American Breeder has assumed, should ignore the hen. We are making a place for her and every issue henceforth will find her in her place. To begin with, we print next week, a full report of the first three months' progress in the National Egg Laying Contest, now being conducted at Mountain Grove, Mo. Here is the biggest thing yet undertaken in America, in the interest of an accurate, scientific test of the laying powers of breeds and individuals in chickens. It is the American Breeder's kind of "dope."

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

The next regular term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School will begin February 15 and end February 22. This will be the largest term of the school. Many of the students who have attended the former terms will be here, and give their experiences, which will be worth much to all new students. This is the only school of its kind, and its growth has been phenomenal. Students have traveled thousands of miles to attend, and all have expressed themselves favorably. The owner of a good stallion or jack can well afford to attend this school regardless of distance.

A BROADENED INTEREST.

Among the many evidences that our decision to gradually broaden the American Breeder into an all around live stock paper, was timely and right, is the frequent mention of various kinds of live stock in the letters that come to this office. Many horsemen's letter heads show that they breed pure bred cattle or hogs or poultry (often all three) as well as horses. A number of horse and jack advertisers mention cattle and hogs in their advertisements. Practically every reader will feel an interest in these advertisement mntioning other lines, and should let their interest be felt where convenient. Every American farm and home is the better for looking broadly upon this matter of domestic animals, and the old saying about putting all one's eggs in one basket applies to them as well as to any one in the world.

CO-OPERATION IN NEWS GIVING.

There are fifteen states having stallion registration laws, and a number of other states contemplating the passage of similar laws. We would be glad to hear from our readers concerning these or any other laws passed by their respective states affecting the breeding of live stock. Whether these laws are good or bad, all our readers wish to know about them.

This paper being national in its scope makes it difficult for us to locate immediately all of the important news of the country, and readers will be helping themselves and others as well as us by furnishing the American Breeder with all news of the business which comes to their attention. Our thanks are already due to many who have helped in this direction.

Subscribe for the American Breeder.

MARE OWNERS ARE SPEAKING FOR THEMSELVES.

To the American Breeder:—I have read in your paper that you were going to publish mare owner editions and requesting stallion and jack owners to pay for and send them to their customers. Now, there may be men who would not care to do this. You don't give the mare owners a chance to help themselves.

Now, I don't want to miss a single copy of the mare owner editions and I don't care to have my stallion owner pay all of the bills. He did me a great favor in the first place by sending me the Stallion and Jack News. Will you please quote me the price of your new edition, so that I can send for it myself? Now, it may seem strange to you that I want this information so badly and I own only one mare that brings colts, but I need this information as badly as though I owned a dozen. I believe that the American Breeder is the greatest publication on earth, and that it will do more good to the general stock man than all others combined.—Eugene Elliott, Latah county, Idaho.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed please find 50 cents for which send me your paper for one year and oblige me. Bent Crist sent this paper to me for three months, last March, April and May, and I found it certainly very valuable to myself, as I am interested in good draft horses very much. Mr. Crist is a stallion owner, has about nine stallions. Can say for your paper that it is certainly an encyclopedia on draft mares and stallions.—W. C. Severens, Allen county, Ohio.

BREEDING INVESTIGATIONS.

Owing to the good results obtained from the public breeding demonstrations and investigations last year, we will carry on another campaign during the next breeding season. We will have three men traveling in different states through most of the spring months, including Frank B. Graham. We may decide to announce in the paper in what sections the work will be done, so as to give those in that section of the country an opportunity to be present. All these demonstrations are made without charge to anyone. It has afforded an excellent opportunity for making investigations of the right kind. At numerous places last year 50 mares were assembled ready for use. It is surprising to know how many mares there are in some communities that are in bad condition. The results of the past breeding season will be given in a later issue.

SOME GESTATION PERIODS.

As you invite short sketches from all breeders, I am giving you a little food for breeders to think about. I have been in the breeding business for 25 years and have had many strange experiences.

The period of gestation in mares is very variable. The records show, according to good authorities, that the average of 100 mares is 343 days. My first experience in freaks was in the old Morgan mare, Kit, the dam of Little Tom 4627, A. M. R. She carried him 381 days. As there was but one service, no mistake was possible. On July 13, 1911, one of my mares dropped a filly that she had carried just 310 days. This colt is large and well developed today as any of her age.—E. A. Ricard, Ashtabula county, Ohio.

STANDARD RECORD MEETING.

At the Standard Poland China Record Association meeting on the 3rd and 4th J. O. James of Braddyville, Ia., was chosen president, Secretary Geo. F. Woodmont and Treasurer C. D. Bellows were re-elected, and the following were chosen as vice-presidents for the various states in which the record has a following:

B. A. Leak, Phoenix, Ariz.; Lloyd Spencer, Okalona, Ark.; John Blain, Long Beach, Cal.; Edward Wray, Wray, Col.; J. M. Royston, Fayette, Idaho; J. F. Cox, Keitsburg, Ill.; G. C. Glynn, Sioux Rapids, Ia.; Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kas.; J. B. Van Cleaze, St. Mary's, Ky.; Fred Stetplugh, Alden, Minn.; W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo.; I. F. Tyson, Glengary, Mont.; Lyman Peck, Fort Calhoun, Neb.; Samuel Little, Hagerman, N. M.; A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.; E. E. Shields, Gervaise, Ore.; E. Monson, Waubay, S. D.; W. J. Duffel, Cloud, Tex.; E. E. Ferson, Sunnyside, Wash.; T. B. Gill, Sheridan, Wyo.

The 1912 directors are E. E. Carver, Guilford, Mo.; George Falk, Richmond, Mo.; W. O. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.; Sam McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.; J. B. Potter, Harper, Kas.; J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia.; J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla.

The St. Joseph Stock Yards Company gave the hog men the usual banquet, Wednesday night. No change was made in the time or place of meeting for next year.

Subscribe for the American Breeder.

LAST CALL
For Mare Owner's Editions

All subscriptions for the mare owner's clubs of 10 or more sent in by a stallion or jack owner, at the rate of 10 cents for each name, to receive this issue and four more, must order them **before February 1st.** We can fill orders up to that time. ¶ We have received an unusual number of orders, but there are always a few breeders who have been delayed in taking advantage of the offer we make. ¶ Send orders to---

Graham Publishing Co.
225 W. 12th Street :-: :-: Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Keep Good Hogs?

There will be no better Live Stock Property in 1912, and there will be few Opportunities So Good For Buying as in the

Public Sale of Lee Gross, Feb. 12., Stock Yards So. St. Joseph, Mo.

At this time and place Mr. Gross sells his entire herd of over 50 BIG PRACTICAL, POLAND CHINA HOGS and it stands to reason that anyone wanting some really good stock will find this an unusually good place to buy.

A dispersion of a herd of this character affords an opportunity for the selection of superior individuals, and in numbers, that is seldom offered. All the great producing sows of the herd, the herd boars and the gilts—the result of careful and intelligent mating. Something over 50 head in all, and all bred for early litters. Twenty-five tried sows and twenty-five spring gilts. The sort that have made the Gross herd; the practical, money making kind; the kind with size and finish, and the kind that will make the buyer money.

Among the more important sows to be sold are LADY JUMBO 1st, by Big Price, the pick of all Dawson's great Jumbo sows; LADY WONDER 5th, the great Wheeler sow, dam of famous A Wonder litter, and said to be the largest sow on record; LADY MASTODON 96th, by A Wonder, a great individual and a great producer of herd headers. BESSIE K, by Kansas Wonderful Chief, one of the very best producers and mothers in the herd. Others by Long Wonder, Western Chief, Hadley, Expander, Long King's Equal. These sows are all bred.

THE HERD BOARS include EXPANSION'S SON 51539, by Expansion. There probably isn't another boar in service today that embodies to a greater degree the very essential points of size with quality than does this remarkable boar. Expansion's Son has everything to recommend him as one of the leading sires of the day; a 3-year-old, just in his prime. Also MISSOURI JUMBO 58268, by Prospect, by Big Prospect, dam Lady Jumbo 1st by Big Price, and he by the great Pawnee Lad. Anything the matter with that pedigree? And he breeds as good as his pedigree reads. A great line of fall pigs, the best Gross ever raised, are by MISSOURI JUMBO. A 2-year-old in March. This boar is a diamond in the rough. Also GROSS' EXPANSION by Expansion's Son, a choice yearling.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS SALE.

You cannot afford not to own one or more of these great sows. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be at this sale, meet the breeders, and buy if you want something and like the stuff.

Get the catalog or any other information you want by addressing,

Lee Gross :-: Nodaway, Mo.

Buying orders, if you cannot attend, can be sent to either auctioneer, R. L. Harriman or Harve Duncan, in care of Mr. Gross.

VETERINARY

AND OTHER QUESTIONS

We will gladly answer all questions pertaining to equine production and marketing. All questions should be on a separate sheet of paper and reach this office by the 20th of the month. No questions will be answered by mail. These answers are for the benefit of our subscribers only. Each question submitted is answered by the best authorities in the country. We will not publish the names, initials, town or state of anyone sending in questions to be answered in this column. Quite frequently these are of a very confidential nature and we do not wish to injure anyone by such publicity. We are glad to get these questions and extend to our readers an invitation to ask questions.

SKIN DISORDERS—I am interested in a Percheron stallion that was bought of one of the best concerns. He is a very well bred horse and gets extra good colts. He has a germ skin trouble confined to his left fore and hind leg. It is entirely healed at times and then cracks open in shallow cracks confined to the skin only, and dry in appearance. When healed they leave a scar without hair. They don't make him lame nor do they cause him to bite them. They are in evidence most of the time, but more apparent and larger in the warm weather and fly time. What is the remedy for it? Is it transmittable, and what is the final outcome? Would it hurt this horse to put him to work on the farm as one of a farm team?

REPLY—The skin of some horses is easily irritated by substances like water, mud, soap, harsh curry combs, filthy brushes, etc. During the breeding season when the horse is supposed to be receiving the best of care, attention to the above suggestions is in order. Avoid mud and other contaminations that call for much washing of the limbs. When it is found necessary use but little soap and be sure that it is mild. Always dry the limbs with clean cloths after washing. A small amount of blue ointment rubbed into these places usually keeps the hardened skin soft and favors healing. We think your horse would be positively benefitted if permitted to do farm work, provided you could control those irritating agencies above mentioned.

LAME COLT—When my mare was carrying her colt she got her front leg broke. She crippled around and does yet, the colt is lame on the foot of the same side the mother was, and a short time ago I found he had no frog in that foot. Is there anything I can do for him?

REPLY—Your limited description of the case does not enable us to form any conclusion as to the cause of the lameness. We would suggest that you have your colt carefully examined by a competent veterinarian.

SUSPECTED GLANDERS—I have a mare about eight years old, weight about 1,250 pounds; in good flesh and feels good otherwise. Last spring she got a few small lumps on her breast about the size of a bean; they were loose under the skin. In the summer she got more. This fall her right leg swelled up and broke open; this was November 1. The sores are small and round. The first few days after a lump breaks open it runs a few inches down her leg and dries up. After that it dries up as fast as it comes out in form of large scales or scabs. When driven the swelling goes down some. Last summer she was fed hay, and corn and oats ground together. This fall corn fodder, hay and oats in bundles. This winter she gets fodder, hay, flax straw, oats straw, and about two gallons of oats per day. I have been giving in feed this winter salt and sulphur. I keep her in a warm barn. Please tell me what to do for her.

REPLY—Judging from your letter we are inclined to suspect that your mare is affected with glanders of the contagious variety. At least you should not lose time, but should call in a competent graduate veterinarian and have him not only make a careful clinical examination, but give the animal the mallein test to remove all doubt. There are a few other diseases that resemble glanders, but you should have the point settled as early as possible, inasmuch as glanders are incurable and hence, if present, is endangering the lives of other horses you may have. In your locality, glanders is not inclined to assume the same severe forms it does further south, therefore it is capable of holding along for a number of years in an affected animal and the animal maintain a fairly thrifty appearance during the period.

PROBABLY RHEUMATISM—I have a two-year-old colt which got the horse distemper last February and didn't recover until about the 15th of June. In all this time he was discharging in the neck. Sometimes the discharge was clear water and other times it was matter. Now this colt never was lame before, but after he had the distemper about one month he would swell up sometimes in one hind leg and maybe the next day the swelling would be out of that leg and then the other hind leg would be swelled up, and after awhile he would go kind of lame in either one hind leg or the other, and finally it settled in the left hind leg. The first of July I turned him out to pasture and after he had run about 60 days he seemed to be all right. But now since he has been in the barn again he seems to be about as lame as he was when I turned him out. I have had him examined but can't find any enlargement of any kind anywhere. Is it possible that this could be from the effects of the distemper and that he may outgrow it? The only treatment I gave him while he was sick was Spons' Distemper Cure. I had to steam him at first before he broke.

REPLY—Your colt's system was loaded up so long with the products of the disease that he is now suffering from its effects in the form of rheumatic pains. Give him one-half ounce of salicylate of soda with one dram of nitrate of potash in his feed three times a day. Should he refuse to eat the mixture the drugs may be given by means of one ounce metalic syringe after dissolving them in a little water. Continue this treatment for a week and then in its stead give one dram of iodide of potash dissolved in a little water three times a day, at least thirty minutes before feeding grain. Alternate these two remedies, week about, for three or four weeks necessary. The delay in the wound healing was due to an involvement of one of the salivary glands.

OPHTHALMIA—I had a fine road stallion that had the pink eye last Spring during the breeding season. He first took it in one eye and as it began to get better, he took it in the other. Since then they have had a bluish or milky color, and lately they seem to be getting worse, and I fear that he will lose one if not both of his eyes. Is there anything I can do to help them?

Reply—Your horse is affected with ophthalmia and we fear on account of the tendency it is showing to recur, that it is of the periodic kind. During the early period of the attacks, attempt to allay the inflammation by keeping a thick pad of absorbent cotton over the eyes, which should be wet at frequent intervals with clean cold water into which a little salt has been dissolved (teaspoonfull to one gallon). Follow this with a mixture of proto iodide of mercury and vasceline, using ten grains of the former to one ounce of the latter. Place a little of this salve between the lids three times a day. Keep the animal in from the bright sunlight when the eyes are affected. Remember there is no assurance that you will save the sight, but it is well worth trying for, so persist in the treatment for a few weeks at least.

PECULIAR DISCHARGE—I have a mare colt that I would like to know what is the trouble with and what to do for her. She is about 7 months old, been weaned about six weeks, was in good condition when taken off the mare and did well the first two weeks. Then she got cut in the wire on the hind foot, under the fetlock, which proved a bad cut but is healed up now.

LAST TERM OF THE SEASON

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

FEBRUARY 15 TO 23, 1912

¶ Eight days and nights of practical lectures and demonstrations, by the best authorities, on horse breeding subjects. ¶ Money cheerfully refunded to any dissatisfied student. ¶ Successful graduates all over the country, who have doubled their per cent of foals, and are doubling their income without increasing their investment.

500 Mares can be bred to one stallion with the latest method, and get a greater per cent of foals than can be had from breeding 50 mares with the natural service to the same horse

¶ Learn to detect disease that can be transmitted from one mare to the other by a service. Stallion or jack owners lose hundreds of dollars every year by breeding diseased mares, that require an educated man to detect. ¶ Come to the next term of School and see these mares dissected so you can tell one when you see it. ¶ There are dozens of subjects thoroughly discussed in plain language, of great value to all breeders.

Did you ever hear of a dissatisfied student from this School? No! They all get more than they expect. Nearly all say they didn't know there was so much to learn or of such great value to them.

Board and room from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a day. School in first building north of Convention Hall. Take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

About two weeks ago she began to lose flesh. Did not eat good and her water is affected in a way I never have seen before. She has an almost constant discharge of a light greenish color, kind of stringy substance which gathers on the legs and tail. She is now skin poor but gets around all right and runs and plays with the other celts. I am feeding her ground barley and corn mixed, half and half, and put a spoonful of International Stock Food into it. Also feed alfalfa and prairie hay that is in excellent shape. Let her run in the fields in good weather and keep her in the stable nights. I give her all the grain she will clean up, which is about one quart twice a day. There is no veterinarian to my knowledge within 150 miles.

REPLY—It is very important to know from what organ comes the discharge before attempting treatment. It very likely comes from the vagina or uterus, or may be both organs are involved. Inasmuch as you are unable to procure the services of a qualified veterinarian we would suggest that you irrigate the vagina of the colt once a day with permanganate of potash solution, using one-half teaspoonful of the drug to one gallon of boiled water. The water should be used not colder than body temperature and may be introduced with a fountain syringe. Give the colt one-half ounce of the elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine, three times a day, either with feed or with syringe by the mouth.

ABORTION—What can I do for my mare to keep her from aborting? She has had three colts and but one lived.

REPLY—When the habit of aborting has become well fixed as in the case recited it is very difficult to make dependable breeders again. We believe you will do the right thing if you will place her under the care of a good, competent veterinarian. In a generall way mares that abort, and especially if they repeat, should be given a good cleaning up subsequent to the trouble. This means proper irrigation of the mares and disinfection of the premises. They should be permitted to go over a year that they may have time to become sound. After being bred and settled, agents like black haw, carbolic acid, etc., may be given in the feed with a view to preventing a recurrence of the act. We still think your case justifies the personal direction of a qualified man.

SWELLED TESTICLES — Some months ago an articles appeared in the Stallion and Jack News telling how to make a support and what to do in case of accident. Will you please reprint it as three of my young stallions are beginning to swell?—L. P. F., Minnesota.

Reply—As soon as the testicle is seen to be enlarged, a support should be put on the animal and the inflammation reduced as much as possible. Otherwise, these animals may not prove to be very sure in after years. The weight should be removed from the ligaments and cords in order to reduce the swelling properly.

It is a very simple matter to make a homemade support. Take a piece of heavy cloth about a foot to eighteen inches square, depending on the size of the individual and the condition. At each corner sew or tie a string long enough to reach up to the center of the back to be tied. The two front corner strings go up over the loins and tie. The two back strings go up between the hind legs from behind and tie into the other strings on top of the back. If the animal is rough on the hips, the large center bone can be made use of to keep the strings in place, by running the two back strings up past the tail and leaving about ten inches between the two strings that are tied into the others. The two back strings should be tied together between the tail and the strings running around the body. This will leave a loop around the high point on the back of the animal so that the support will hold its position. If the animal be fleshy and have a crease running from the tail forward, the crease can be made use of by running the two back strings up through it and tying them; or a back band can be put on the animal with a crupper, this to be used to keep the support from slipping one way or the other. In this large cloth cut a round hole large enough for the penis to go through. Before the support is put on, it should be heavily padded with cotton. If there is any fever, antiphlogistine (Denver mud) should be put on the cotton about a quarter of an inch thick and be renewed every twenty-four hours until the swelling is relieved. If the swelling is intense it might be well to use hot water. In this case, the pad should be made of oilcloth without a hole in the front for the penis, so that it will hold water. Warm water should then be poured in the oil cloth basin at about 110 degrees. This water should be renewed every half hour by emptying the oil cloth basin.

If the testicles are not swelled too large to interfere with locomotion, the animal should have a mile or two of very slow exercise daily. The feed should consist principally of bran and a little oats, alfalfa, clover hay or some other laxative food. The feed should be fed sparingly.

This is a good remedy in case of an accident, but if the accident is severe a qualified veterinarian should be called as soon as possible. When an animal has swelled testicles caused from influenza or practically any other cause, a veterinarian should be called promptly, as it is a serious condition and may result in the retirement of the animal. Any animal in this condition should be well cared for and great care should be taken that it does not take cold. All mares or jennets should be kept away, so as not to aggravate the condition. In the matter of influenza or similar diseases the clinical thermometer should always come into play. Take the rectal temperature immediately, so as to find out whether the animal has any fever or not. If in a normal condition the temperature will be about 100 degrees when the horse or jack has not had any exercise for several hours.

HOW A VETERAN TRAINS JACKS.

To the American Breeder:—I am 66 years old and have had 26 years' experience in the jack business, and have never written anything to be published. Would not write this time, only that I don't agree altogether with the instructions I saw in your last paper in regard to the way to educate a young jack. The part that I don't think is right is that when you have tried him a few times is to let another jack serve the mare and then bring him out and let him serve. I would do this when everything else failed, but I would work with him a month before I would try that plan. As you say, a jack goes by scent. Now he scents the jack on the mare, and the next time you bring him out to serve he will be hunting for the same scent, and as like as any way he will not serve. I think this plan is next to letting him serve a jennet; not quite so bad. A much better plan would be to let a horse serve the mare, and then try the young jack.

I have had some experience with spoiled jacks. If there is anything that will make a man swear that will. I sold a two-year-old jack that had never served, and I guaranteed him to serve. As he was a very game and lively one, I thought we would never have any trouble to get him to serve. The man I sold him to had an old jack, and a few days after he got home with the young jack, he had a customer to his old jack. After he had served the mare with the old jack, he said, "If you have no objections, I will try the young jack." The young jack was brought out and by the time he got to the mare he was ready and served the mare at once, and this spoiled him, and I had to take him back. He wanted to scent the jack on every mare.

I took the jack home, put him in a long shed and haltered him at one end, turned two fillies in with him, and let them stay in there until he wanted to serve them, and I served six mares with him that season. There was some trouble the next spring, but finally I broke him. I bought two jennet spoiled jacks and sold one and broke the other. This is the way I did: He would not serve unless he saw a jennet. I put my pit close by the side of the barn, and put the jennet at the end of the barn, and would lead the jack and let him see the jennet, but just as few times as I could get him to work, and finally I got him to work without one, but always had to lead him to get him ready.

I don't altogether agree with you about the scent. I don't think a jack always goes by scent. You take a young jack and let him serve five or six gray or yellow mares at the first service he makes, and see if he wants to serve any other color. Nearly all the jacks that I have handled have showed a preference for some color, but they go more by scent than by color.

Now, my advice is to keep young jacks as far away from other jacks and mules or jennets as you can.—P. H. Vories, Gallatin county, Ky.

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Every Stallion or Jack owner Should have this record book, because it is accurate. It is a handy pocket size, with a Waterproof cover, printed on best of paper.

It has a calendar, also a gestation table. It has an index of ten pages, so that each mare can be found easily It has room to give a complete record of each mare. 100 mares can be recorded, each mare having a whole page. The blank at the bottom of each mare's page, when properly filled out and signed gives you a promissory note that is legal and binding.

If you ever use one of these records you will want more of them, just as thousands of others are doing. It has no worthless advertisements in it. It is the latest Stallion Record Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with it, return it, and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly returned to you.

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN BREEDER
225 West 12th Street,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sire's Name_____

Mare's Name_____ Color_____

Age_____ Marks_____

Womb Condition {Closed / Loose} Height _____

Mare Owner_____

P. O._____

	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
DATE BRED								
CAPSULES								
RETRIED AND NOT BRED								

RUN PENCIL THROUGH "LOOSE" OR "CLOSED" AND "IS KNOWN TO BE IN FOAL" OR "DELIVERS A LIVING COLT."

$_____ Date_____

For services rendered, I promise to pay_____

_____or assigns_____dollars,

when above described mare {is known to be in foal. / delivers a living colt.}

or before mare changes ownership or leaves the county.

Signed_____

Page_____

(*Specimen page exact size*)

PRICE; 50c EACH OR 6 BOOKS FOR $2.00, POSTAGE PREPAID

Record of a 1911 Market

Less Business at Chicago Than in 1910, in Spite of Larger Receipts. Upturns on Later Developed Scarcity Couldn't Overcome Early Price Depression. Horse Prices Alone Averaged Higher.

In spite of the late upturns in values the Chicago stock yard statistics for 1911 show a shrinkage in the business done in cattle, hogs and sheep marketed there of over $19,000,000 from the record of 1910. The number of carloads handled was 20,580 larger than in 1910. This apparent discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that prices for the first half of 1911 were considerably lower than usual, enough to make a decline of 40 cents in the year's average for steer prices from the average of 1910.

In a review of the year's live stock market at Chicago the Drovers' Journal gives the following items going to make up the year's total business for that point:

Cattle, $180,206,174, against $188,740,722 in 1910, a decrease of $8,534,548; calves, $5,788,785, against $6,409,245 in 1910, a decrease of $620,460; hogs, $110,037,446, against $118,047,357 in 1910, a decrease of $8,009,911; sheep, $24,634,185, against $29,346,532 in 1910, a decrease of $712,347, while horses were valued at $18,818,100, against $14,601,825 in 1910, an increase of $4,216,275, this increase in valuation being due to greater marketings and likewise a higher average cost of the animals.

Greater Production Is Needed.

It is clear that the growth of consumptive demand, a natural consequence of growing population, calls for increased breeding and feeding of live stock. The new west and northwest, once great breeding grounds for live stock and particularly cattle and sheep, are consuming more and more of their own product. The corn belt can no longer depend upon the west for a great share of its cattle supplies. There must be more native cattle raised and fattened for market in the corn belt, and the conditions which make this a necessity will also make it worth while.

For 1911 cattle, hogs and sheep all averaged lower in prices than in 1910. Steers made an average of $6.40 for the year, against the record average of $6.80 the year previous. Calves averaged $7.60, against $8.10 in 1911. Average price of hogs was $6.70, a decline of $2.20 from the record average of 1910, while sheep averaged $3.95, against $5.25 in 1910. Average price of lambs for the year stood $5.95, against $7.55 the year before, while general average prices for various grades of horses were $5 to $13 per head higher than in 1910.

In November and December, when there was great shortage of prime beeves, highest prices in two years prevailed for best kinds. Hundreds of prime heavy and yearling beeves sold at $9.00@9.25 and two droves landed December 14 at $9.35, while on December 4 eleven head of fancy Angus beeves which had been fed in connection with the grand championship load of the International sold on the open market at $9.75. The highest price for loads since 1882 was paid in December, 1909, when steers sold up to $9.50, while the highest figure ever paid on the open market in Chicago was $10.25, this price being established in 1867.

But early last year it was plainly a case of liquidation of heavy steers. Feeders were simply scared out. Market continued to decline from January to May and the cost of production being high feeders continued liquidating heavy beeves. Supplies of the strictly good to choice grades ran far in excess of the trade needs, with the result that these sold relatively lower than the medium and short-fed steers, a narrow price range being in force for up to June. In the following two months conditions were changed. Heavy beeves were no longer over plentiful. They grew scarce, in fact, and the prices for them advanced by leaps and bounds.

In further verification of the growing scarcity of the high class feeder from the range it is pointed out that new record top prices for range steers and also a record average price for rangers were established in the year, choice Montana steers selling up to $7.90 in November, exceeding the previous banner top price of 1909 by 30c, while the average price for range steers at $5.65 in 1911 stood 25c higher than the previous record of 1910.

Under pressure of a big increase in receipts prices for porcine marketings declined sharply from the high levels attained in 1910. The receipts showed 1,516,502 increase over 1910, being direct result of growth in production consequent to the high values of that year. Average price of 1911 was $6.70, against $8.90 in 1910, while the top price of $8.30 compared with $11.20 in the year before.

Highest prices on record in sheep and lamb trade in 1910 induced considerably increased production and resulted in a new record volume of marketings for 1911. Under the increased receipts prices declined severely and it was a year of heavy losses for sheep producers. Fear of elimination of the wool tariff caused consternation among the sheep growers and in the last six months of the year there was excessive liquidation which brought values down to lowest levels in years previous.

Average price of native sheep dropped to $3.65, a decline of $1.45 from 1910, and stood lowest in a dozen years, while western sheep, averaging $4.05, showed $1.30 decline from 1910. Average price for all grades of sheep was reduced to $3.95, or $1.30 lower than 1910. Lambs of all grades averaged $5.95, against $7.55 in 1910. Total year's sheep receipts were 5,736,244, against previous record of 5,229,294 in 1910.

Horses Alone Showed Advance.

In the horse market volume of business and prices as well exceeded the expectancy of the most sanguine promoters. Receipts at Chicago were 104,545, comparing with 83,439 in 1910, and a broad commercial demand for business animals effected higher prices in spite of the inroads of the automobile truck upon city commercial demand for horses. The agricultural demand for horses is constantly broadening, as the western and northwestern states are being more extensively cultivated, while there was also a considerably increased call for horses from the Canadian northwest. Average values during the year advanced $5.00@13.00 per head above rates prevailing in 1910.

Land For Percheron or Jack Stock

320 acres of farm land in Oklahoma to exchange for registered Percheron mares, stallions, jacks or jennets. Address Geo. H. Dodson, P. O. Box 502, Oklahoma City, Okla.

HERE'S TWO OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE U. S.

For a few days I'm going to offer them at much less than half value.

No. 1. Consists of a beautiful East Kansas 240-acre corn and alfalfa valley farm; adjoining a city of 20,000 people. Improvements consist of a modern 10-room, 2-story residence; full cement basement, beautiful lawn, with 150 large evergreen trees and shrubbery, 350 barrel cistern, etc. New barn, 60x60, 36 feet high. Stalls for 14 horses and 30 cows. Orchard and abundance of good water. 230 acres under a high state of cultivation, 80 acres in wheat, 10 in fine timber, much of it walnut. This grand farm is worth $250 per acre. Price, only $75 per acre. Terms, $12,000 cash, 8 years time on balance at 6½ per cent.

No. 2. Consists of an 8,000-acre Missouri ranch, ¾ mile to good railroad town, well fenced and cross fenced with wire. Six or seven houses and barns. 300 acres a creek bottom, 6,000 susceptible of cultivation; abundance of stock water. (Owner sold last year $30,000 worth of stock). Plenty of good timber and grass. No better orchard land in the state. Is also a fine colony proposition and is really worth $35 per acre. Owner says let it go at $15 per acre if sold at once. Here's a chance to double your money on either of these farms in a few months. Address **J. E. Thompson (The Farmer Land Man) Tecumseh, Shawnee county, Kansas.**

AMONG THE BREEDERS

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 15—Ben. M. Green, Fruitland, Mo.
Feb. 17—Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
Mar. 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
Mar. 7—M. V. Dilingham, Blue Springs, Mo.

Dorset Sheep.

Feb. 14—Geo. W. Baker, Milton, Ind.

Clydesdale Horses.

Feb. 14—Geo. W. Baker, Milton, Ind.

Draft Horses.

Jan. 23-26—Breeders Sale Co., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Bloomington, Ill.

Ponies, Trotters, Etc.

Jan. 23-26—Breeders Sale Co., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Bloomington, Ill.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 7—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kas.
Feb. 12—Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo., at St. Joseph, Mo.

Saddle Horses.

Feb. 17—Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Mar. 21-22-23—James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

One of the biggest offerings of Morgan horses that we have ever advertised is made by Geo. C. Hoffman, Lancaster, Ohio.

Somebody with Angus and Polled Durham cattle to spare can get a trade out of Lewis F. Newbold, Minden, Nebraska, for registered Percheron stallion and fillies.

C. Satorius, Wynot, Neb., has some black and iron-gray Percheron stallions for sale.

Notice the size of the jack advertised for sale by M. C. Corley, Anthony, Kansas.

PERCHERON STALLION.

Mignon, Jr., 48315, 5 years old, black with small star. Has been examined by the Nebraska Stallion Board and found to be sound. Have the best of colts to show. Very sure breeder and nice to handle. Will exchange him for a good Percheron or Belgian stallion coming 3 years old, or extra good jack, not over 7 years old and not under 3 years old. Jack must be a guaranteed breeder and performer, and sound and not under 14¾ Standard measure. Reason for change, most of my mares are related to this stallion. **H. K. Eggers, Byron, Thayer County, Nebraska.**

HOTEL RICHELIEU

A clean place with home cooking. Convenient to the best stores and the Stock Yards Car Line.

Room and board, $1.25 per day; or rooms 50c, 75c and $1, and meals 25c.

Observation Park Cars to and from the Union Depot pass our door. Stockmen welcome.

J. M. Crowley, Prop., Kansas City, Mo. Southwest Corner 12th and Broadway.

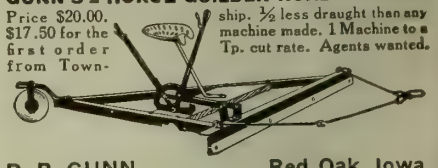
Standard Bred Mares

Lucy T. V., record 2:15; 8 years old; 1,000 pounds; sound. Also other mares—state fair prize winners. Will exchange for Mules, Jersey Cattle, Real Estate or Shetland Ponies.

Wm. Todd, Stuttgart, Arkansas Co. Ark.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER

Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Township. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY

How would you like to be one of them and make from $10 to $100 per day?

We paid $300 for our 1911 96-page illustrated catalog. You can have one by writing us a postal today.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in world)
W. B. Carpenter, President.
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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.



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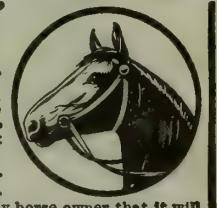
Before After

will clean them off without laying the horse up. **No blister, no hair gone.** $2.00 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 8 E free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia). Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

LAMER'S PERCHERONS

SALINA, KANSAS

Seventy-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-Grown Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts, all ages, for sale.

Write or come and see me before you buy.

C. W. Lamer - Salina, Kansas

TWO STALLIONS, SIX JACKS

French draft, 5 years old, weight 1,900 lbs. Registered, dark bay Hamiltonian Wilkes, not registered, weight 1,250, 6 years old. Black jack 10 years old, 15 hands; black jack 4 years old, 15 hands; black jack coming 2 years old; gray jack 5 years old, 15 hands; black jack 15 hands and 1 inch, Standard weight 1,100, 6 years old. Jack colt and some jennets, all good stuff and either registered or eligible. **G. L. Anderson, Cashion, Kingfisher county, Oklahoma.**

7 Jacks for Sale

Two to 10 years old; 14 to 16 hands high; all blacks and well bred.

Two of these jacks are sons of the $2,810 Limestone Wonder, and one is a great jennet jack. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Indiana.**



CLOVERDALE FARM

Breeders of jacks and Percheron horses. 20 three and four-year-old jacks; 15 yearlings.

Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register.

Would be glad to have you visit our farm or write for circulars. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.**

PREMIUM JACK, KENTUCKY JUMBO.

For Sale—Black, white points; won following premiums: As yearling, 2d; as two-year-old, 2d, all ages competing; as three-year-old, 1st; as a four-year-old, 1st, all ages competing. Is now five years old; 15¾ hands high, Jack measure; big head and body; heavy bone and measures 70-inch flank and bone, when fat. Good performer on mares or jennets and all O. K. Price, $1,500.

Also smaller jack, black that will trade for draft stallion, black or bay. **P. H. Vorsis, Sparta, Gallatin Co., Ky.**

JACKS AND MULES



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

MAMMOTH JACK.

For sale or trade. He stands 15 hands and 1 inch high; big bone; good head and ear and a quick server and sure. Foaled in 1900. Have plenty of his colts to show.

GEO. COCHRAN,
Jarbalo, Leavenworth County, Kas.

TWO KENTUCKY JACKS.

Black with white points. One 5-year-old jack; registered; weighs 1,180 pounds; 15¾ hands high, Standard measure; girths 72 inches around heart and flanks; 10 inches around canon bone. Is a very fine show jack, also a good breeder to mares and jennets; have colts to show. Price, $1,200. One 3-year-old jack, eligible to register, 14¾ hands; is good jack well broke; price, $500. **J. W. Ragland, Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky.**

PUBLIC SALE

of 25 Head

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED BLACK JACKS and JENNETS

at Jackson, Mo.,



Wednesday
February 14th,
1912.

Every animal guaranteed to be as represented. Nothing priced or sold privately after catalogued. If interested, WRITE FOR CATALOG and come to the sale. You will not be disappointed, but highly pleased with the offerings. Catalogues will be ready for mail February 1, 1912.

W. F. Schade

Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.

MAMMOTH JACK.

I have a Mammoth jack for sale, 6 years old, weight about 1,200 pounds. A quick performer and sure. Is 16 hands high Standard measure. Have colts to show. **E. H. Misegadis, Nebraska City, Otoe County, Nebraska, R. 1.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For Sale—1 good four-year-old black, registered jack; 14¾ hands; sound and good worker. Price $700. One brown 2-year-old, 1,550 lbs., Percheron stallion, sound and good breeder, $250. Would trade him for good black jennets. **D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Jackson County, Missouri.**

REPUBLIC COUNTY JACK FARM



Six good jacks for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.

T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Republic Co., Kansas.

Kentucky Breeding Stock

20 Registered Kentucky jacks; 12 registered combination stallions; 10 registered mares; all beauties. Cheap for cash or terms. Address, **Kentucky Sale & Breeding Stables, 312 Kennedy Bldg., Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Ark.**

JACKS AND STALLION.

A few Mammoth jacks and jennets. Also a ton imported black Percheron stallion, 7 years old. All stock guaranteed.

G. H. MINTON,
Forest City, Holt County, Mo.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM

Only Jacks and Jennets of my own Raising.
I AM NOT A BROKER, BUT A BREEDER.

The intention in starting this breeding farm a number of years ago, was to breed a line of jacks that would produce the Big Missouri Mule, coupled with the ordinary mare. All my jacks and jennets are registered in the American Jack Stud Book. I do not buy jacks—I raise and sell and guarantee my stock, because I produce it.

I have on hands 55 head; 27 jacks, the rest females. The farmer who desires a jack can come and pick him out and buy from the producer, with a guarantee. I have been here thirty years, and give for reference, Bank of Chillicothe, or any man you might know in Chillicothe. I will sell for cash or on a bankable note. I am not selling these jacks because I want to quit the business; as long as I live, I intend to raise jacks. I raise them to sell, and as to prices, I am willing for the purchaser to make money—I don't want it all.

Scott J. Miller, Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri.

P. S. This is the home of the only white-faced jack in the world; result of scientific breeding. He is now on the farm and will not be priced to anyone.

PUBLIC SALE JACKS AND JENNETS.

My first annual offering includes 18 head of high class Registered Black Tennessee Jacks and Jennets. Every animal guaranteed to be as represented; nothing priced or sold privately after catalogued.

If interested, WRITE FOR CATALOGUE and come to the sale. You will be sure to be pleased with the offering.

CATALOGUES will be ready to mail February 1, 1912. **Sale at FRUITLAND, MO., THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1912. Ben. M. Green, Fruitland, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri.**

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

JACKS FOR SALE

Two extra good, medium size, four-year-old jacks, black with white points and well broke. Are half brothers to "Longworth," 1st prize jack at Illinois State Fair, 1911. Barn in town. **Robert Penman & Son, Philo, Champaign county, Illinois.**

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

I have 25 head of jacks on hand and 40 jennets that I can sell cheaper now than in the spring. If you want to make more money on your feed than you ever did before, and have stock used to its new home when the breeding season begins, come and see what I have. **Philip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

Jacks & Percherons

Will sell one, or a carload of black registered jacks at reasonable prices. They are the high class kind. Don't handle cheap inferior jacks; this has been a breeding barn for 70 years. Catalogue January 1. **G. M. Scott, Rea, Andrew County, Missouri, R. 2.**

FIVE JACKS---TWO STALLIONS

3 two-year-olds; 1 three-year-old; 1 four-year-old; two Percheron stallions one registered. All good ones but one small jack. Colts to show. I have too many and will sell some cheap. **H. A. Wehrmann, Monticello, Louis county, Missouri.**

Leavenworth County Jack Farm

Forty-four head of Jacks and Jennets and our Percheron Stallion. Write for prices. Corson Bros., Potter, Atchison county, Kas.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.



JACKS AND SADDLESR

We are the largest breeders in the United States of Kentucky Mammoth jacks and saddle horses. We are also breeders of big black pigs, Tamworth and Hampshire swine. All stock registered or subject to registry. Write for catalog, or visit our farm. **J. F. Cook & Company, Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.**

TWO STALLIONS, ONE JACK

Standard bred trotter, 16 hands, weight 1,265, register No. 0528. Percheron and Shire horse, extra good. Mammoth jack, black; white points, Register No. 1232. They are right in every way, sold only to close estate.

George Woodruff, Eldorado Springs, Cedar County, Missouri, R. 4.

AL. E. SMITH'S Stock Farm



Seventy-five registered Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, 15 to 16 hands standard, imported and home bred. Some good Percheron Stallions. More good big boned, high class jacks and jennets than you will find in any one barn. Forty miles west of Kansas City, Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kas. R. 1.

MAMMOTH JACKS and JENNETS

25 big black mammoth jacks and jennets. The breed that sired the World's Fair premium mules and the Grand Champion Jack of the Illinois State Fair for the past two years. All stock fully guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. **James M. Spurgeon, Williamstown, Lewis County, Missouri.**

THE KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established 1884

BREEDER of registered, Mammoth Kentucky jacks and jennets; big bone; plenty of weight. Forty head of 3 and 4-year-old jacks; also young stock for sale. Would be pleased to have you visit my farm for inspection or write for prices. I guarantee to please you. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Boyle County, Kentucky.**

Jacks For Sale



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

Home of the Giants



75 head of jacks and jennets. Won nearly half the ribbons at Sedalia in 1911. We think we have the finest herd of jacks and jennets in Missouri. We have these prize winners for sale. We handle the big black, big boned, big footed kind. The kind that raises the big thick mules. **Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri.** 65 miles East of Kansas City, main line Missouri Pacific. Right in town.

EIGHT FINE JACKS

From 2 to 7 years old; well bred and good size. All black but two. Colts to show. Must sell some of them to make room. **Henry Kersting & Son, Gilmore, St. Charles County, Missouri.**

TWO BIG JACKS

Four and eight years old, with white points; well broke and sure; can show colts; good bodies, heavy bone, first class in every way; will sell worth the money. Don't need these.

Robert L. Wood, Strong City, Chase county, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM



25 Mammoth jacks from weanlings to 8 years; largest breeding herd in the West. Special prices for fall sales. Herd headed by the great Pharoha 2491, Champion of Tennessee in 1910. **H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Lane county, Kansas.**

EXTRA FINE BLACK JACK

Six-year-old; with white points; King Leo, register number 4715; weight, about 1050 pounds.

Was bred and raised by J. F. Cook & Co., Lexington, Ky.

He is a quick server and sure breeder; has the colts to show.

If wanting to buy a fine jack write to

J. W. Gillum, Wing, Yell Co., Ark.

Snyder & Stalons, Oskaloosa, Kansas, advertise three Percheron stallions.

Young Percheron stallions by the show horse Brilliant D. 45336, are advertised by the Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Cedar county, Iowa. Notice the announcement of their breeding farm.

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Missouri, is back in the paper with his regular announcement of a fine line of jacks and jennets for sale.

L. L. Brown, Childers, Oklahoma, advertises a 5-year-old black Percheron stallion for sale or trade.

One thing no stallion owner can afford to do without is a good season record book. The American Breeder puts out what is probably the most sensible and convenient of all. The books are 50 cents each, or 6 for $2.

J. A. Tallmadge, Madison, S. D., advertises for sale three Shire stallions.

Carl Lindstrom, Vinland, Kas., advertises a Morgan stallion and a big black jack for sale.

Eighteen head of registered black Tennessee jacks and jennets will be sold at auction at Fruitland, Mo., February 15, by Ben M. Green of Fruitland, Mo. Write him for catalogue.

Notice the new advertisement of one of Kansas' big importers of Belgians and Percherons, Dr. W. H. Richards of Emporia. With the barns of Dr. Richards and L. R. Wiley both located at this point, Emporia becomes the leading draft horse town on the Kansas map.

Horses and land go together. And one cannot afford to become so absorbed in one as to forget the other. In the way of land here is a proposition advertised by J. E. Thompson of Tecumseh, Kas., which merits close attention. There are two propositions in fact; one valley farm of 240 acres corn and alfalfa land, and adjoins one of the best towns in the state. The other is an 8,000 acre Missouri stock ranch, practically adjoining a good railroad town, being only three-quarters of a mile from the station. Full description in advertisement. Write Mr. Thompson.

J. G. Truman, manager of the Pioneer Stud Farm at Bushnell, Ill., writes: "We are in receipt of a letter giving us full particulars of the importation of Shire and Percheron stallions that are at the present time on the ocean and due to arrive here on Wednesday next. Our Mr. J. H. Truman advises us that so far as the Shire end of the importation is concerned that he thinks they are the very choicest lot of Shire stallions from two to six years old he has ever shipped us. Each horse is a show horse and well up to the Truman standard.

My brother, Mr. H. H. Truman, who purchased all our Percheron stallions, writes that he scoured the Perch district and that the Percheron horses in this shipment are by far the best lot he has ever shipped us. So that we firmly believe when these horses arrive that we have never been in as good position to supply the American farmer and breeder with strictly high class Shire and Percheron stallions as we will be when these horses arrive next week. We certainly have a great lot of horses here at the present time. Practically all of our prize winners the past fall are here and for sale. Our 1912 catalog is now ready for distribution and will be mailed to anyone interested in strictly high class Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Hackney stallions or mares."

SIX STALLIONS

Clydesdales, and a Morgan. All of breeding age and of the best breeding. All broke to harness and used on the farm. All have won prizes at county and state fairs. Those that have been tried are extra good breeders. Prices very reasonable. Correspondence solicited. **Painter Bros., Middletown, Henry County, Indiana.**

W. H. Bayless of Blue Mound, Kas., has recently returned from Europe with an importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions. They also have some home bred registered draft horses for sale. This stock is in good breeding condition. Write for full particulars.

One of the first of the big winter and spring sales of jacks and jennets will be held by G. C. Roan at La Plata, Mo., his dates being February 26 and 27. Full announcement of this important sale will appear in our next issue.

The annual Lime Stone Farm sale of jacks and jennets will be held this year on March 5, as announced in our sale date column. L. A. Monsess & Son, proprietors of this world famous breeding establishment, have made a record in this annual public sale which has no equal for jack and jennet stock in America, or anywhere else, for that matter. Detailed announcement concerning the sale will appear in our next issue.

Notice the advertising of the two big firms at Lexington, Kentucky. J. F. Cook & Company, known the world over as breeders of jacks and saddle horses. And H. T. Brown & Company, who are on the road to equal fame as breeders of jacks and Percheron horses, and who also breed Tamworth swine. The barns of both firms are filled with the usual good assortment of stock for sale. Catalogues and other information furnished promptly on application.

Public Sale of Horses and Jacks.

One of the first horse and jack sales of the season will be held February 15 at Dr. W. E. Cheatham's Breezy Point Stock Farm, Excelsior Springs, Missouri. The farm is just half a mile west of city limits. Twenty-five head of stock will be sold, including fancy saddle bred, and registered saddle horses and Mammoth jacks and jennets. Dr. Cheatham has been in the breeding business for 35 years, and his studs contain the blood and get of many noted animals. Several of the young jacks in the sale are by Giant King, that sold for $2,000, as a two-year-old, and is a son of King Mammoth formerly sold by Dr. Cheatham and is a half brother of the 2,200-lb. Missouri Queen, said to be the largest mule in the world. Write Dr. Cheatham for any further information about the stock in this sale and mention the American Breeder.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES

FOR SALE—Coming 2, 3 and 4-year-old stallions of large size, fine breeding and great style and action, high headed, clean boned and heavily muscled—the greatest all-purpose horse the world has ever known; fearless and untiring goers, but so level-headed that any lady can drive them; The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., 15¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, at head of stud. He was sired by Jubilee De Jarnet. Prices moderate.

RICHARD SELLMAN,
Mountain Vale Ranch,
Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

Hackney Stallions All Ages

—ALSO—

A Few Choice Mares For Sale, By,

F. O. BUTLER

Hinsdale, DuPage County, Ill.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We offer at private sale a fine lot of stallions, mares, geldings, colts and fillies. For catalog address, **John T. Woodford, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky.**

Drafters, Road and Coach

Horses for sale—Four Percheron; three Standard bred road horses; one Morgan; one Cleveland Bay. Address, **Silas Burt, Harper, Kas., Harper Co.**



Extra good imported and home bred **Draft and Coach Stallions** from $800 to $1,400, 2 to 5 years old, including many state fair prize-winners; recorded in U. S. approved books (not recorded grades) and fully warranted. Also **mares and jacks.**
WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Important Poland China Hog Sale.

Poland Chinas are as staple among hogs as Percherons are among draft horses, and Poland Chinas such as Lee Gross advertises for sale at auction in this issue, are as good breeding stock as can be found wrapped in hog hide. Mr. Gross stands very near the top among Poland China breeders of his territory. This sale—which closes out his breeding herd—includes enough hogs so one can be sure of buying with the money, and good enough hogs so the most particular can find what he wants. Read the ad. The sale will be at St. Joseph, February 12. Address Mr. Gross, Nodaway, Mo., for catalog and mention the American Breeder.

Stallion for Registered Cattle

For sale or trade for registered cattle, Shorthorns preferred, one Brown Imported Percheron Stallion, 5 years old; one 3-year-old bay Shire stallion; good individuals, sound and all right. This stock will be priced to sell.

George Bell, Ackerland, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

DAPPLE GRAY PERCHERON

Stallion, 4 years old; recorded in P. S. A. Sound, good feet, very best action, extra heavy bone, extra good breeder. Weighs 1,850 pounds in fair condition. Price, $800, if sold inside of 30 days.

This offer will not appear again.

R. W. Holt, Beacon, Mahaska Co., Ia.

FULL BLOOD PERCHERON

Stallion, registered and lincensed to do business in the state of Wisconsin. Foaled April 22, 1904. Good style and action. All black, with star and snip white. Broke to drive and work, and a sure foal getter; lots of colts to show. Selling because I have lots of his colts ready to breed and must change horse. For further information, address, **Albert Marcouex, Nekoosa, Wood county, Wisconsin.**

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION

Pedigreed, 8 years old in May. Good action and points. Weight in breeding flesh, 1,800 lbs. Have colts to show he is a good breeder. I desire to change horses so as to breed his colts. There must be others in my fix, not so far away but that we can make a trade, at no great expense. Percheron preferred. Write for particulars. Address **John L. McClellan, Box 235, Rockford, Spokane County, Washington.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For Sale—Name Barnum de Lillois, No. 26118—1605—404, Bay; black mane and tail; foaled the year 1901. Is perfectly sound and weighs 1,950 lbs. A sure foal getter. This horse will be sold very cheap if taken at once. For further information, address **Frank Wing, Cambridge, Henry County, Idaho.**

BELGIANS



Stallions and mares, over 100 head, Jan. 1, 1912. 24th year in business. Write for catalog. **Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa;** 8 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale—30 head of good first class Percheron and standard bred stallions, and extra big black jacks, ages from two to six years. All stock sold at reasonable prices and on a guarantee. Terms to suit purchaser. **Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg county, Indiana.**

For Sale

A few Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. **W. L. Lake, Ft. Cobb, Caddo County, Oklahoma.**

Priced to Sell

Oscar Edwards & Son of Hillsdale Stock Farm, have some choice saddle stallions and mares. A couple of Percherons, and some of the best jacks and jennets that grow. Show stuff and prospects. Guaranteed to be as represented. They breed Duroc Jerseys, too. Write them. **Box 402, De Soto Jefferson County, Missouri.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON.

One 3-year-old black Registered Percheron Stallion, weight 1800 lbs. One of the short, thick, blocky kind. Address,

C. E. WHITTLESEY,
Mound Valley, Kas., Labette County.

PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion, $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.
H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.

STALLIONS

For Sale—Percheron, English Shire, road stallions; mares and colts of all 3 breeds at farmers' prices. Our motto is, live and let live.—**E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, R. 2.** Two miles Northeast Garden Grove.

PERCHERON MARES IN FOAL

50 head to select from; nearly all black or dark grays; 25 coming 3 and 4 years old, that show to be with foal; 15 well matched pairs; 20 coming 2 and 3-year-old stallions. All the big, rugged, heavy boned, ton type. Price, breeding and individuality RIGHT.

James Loonan & Son, Waterloo, Blackhawk county, Iowa.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

One black herd stallion; 7 years old. Two 2-year-olds; weighing 1800. Four yearlings. All big boned and sound. Also a few mares.

Stetson Bros., Neponset, Bureau Co., Illinois.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

We are offering an extra choice lot of stallions from 2 to 6 years old. They are the large drafty fellows that the farmers like and the kind the market demands. All stallions recorded, and sold under a written guarantee. Will price them where they will sell and on terms to suit. **Singmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.**



Imported Horses $1,000 Each
Home-bred registered Draft Stallions, $300 to $600. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.
Reference—**Any bank** in Osceola.
HART BROS.,
Osceola, - Iowa.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

Imported Stallions—$800 to $1,000 for your choice. Home bred stallions $250 to $650 each. References, any bank in Creston, Iowa. A Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

FINE PERCHERON STALLIONS

From coming yearlings to mature horses, at low prices, breeding and quality considered. Have not been fatted and stuffed to injure them, but the younger ones have been out in stalk field all winter. Would take some good jacks as part pay but would accept nothing under 14½ hands, standard measure. **A. J. Robnett & W. B. Lacey, Farina, Illinois.**

MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS
60 HEAD ON HAND
CRANDALL & DANFORTH
RANDOLPH, MINN.

D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Missouri, has both jacks and stallions for sale.

Some one can buy a fully equipped stallion barn from Silas Burt, of Harper, Kansas. Read his advertisement.

Jacks and jennets and Percheron stallions are for sale by G. H. Minton, Forest City, Missouri.

Two sons of the $2,810 Limestone Wonder, are included in the jack sale by Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Ind.

One of those stallion opportunities we spoke about where a breeder must change his horse for something that can be used on the animal's fillies, is advertised by Peter Johnson, Butka, Nebraska.

G. L. Anderson, Cashion, Oklahoma, has two stallions and a jack for sale.

August Trudeau, Suring, Wisconsin, advertises a prize winning Percheron stallion. Notice his reason for selling.

Over 40 head of registered jacks, stallions and mares are advertised by the Kentucky Sale and Breeding Stables, Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the Kennedy building.

Fruin Bros., Gilman, Ill., are making a price of $800 on a Percheron stallion if sold soon.

LAMER'S HORSES SOLD WELL.

C. W. Lamer of Salina, Kas., held a well attended sale of draft stallions and mares in December. About 10 head of imported horses were included in this sale, the remainder being home bred stock. The top price for one animal was $2,000, which A. Schafer of McPherson, Kas., paid for Joliet (85532) 80535, an imported Percheron stallion. The next highest price was paid by G. I. Fitchpatrick of Cedron, Kas., for Perro 19226, an American bred horse. The highest price for a mare was $565, paid by H. A. Jones of Hartley, Kas. Among other purchasers were: Cantwell Bros., Sterling, Kas.; H. A. Knopp, Chapman, Kas; Ray Jones, McPherson, Kas.; George Stites, Hope, Kas.; E. J. Schippel, Salina, Kas.; David Megli, Glen Elder, Kas.; O. F. Berg, Pratt, Kas.; George Gebhart, Salina, Kas.; J. L. Swanson, McPherson, Kas.; Kelly Allen, Abilene, Kas.; Rudolph Svitak, Lincolnville, Kas.; Fred Haupt, Salina, Kas.; W. J. Iles, Marysville, Kas.; Barney Carr, Cullison, Kas.; F. B. Delker, Woodbine, Kas.; W. H. Cottingham, McPherson, Kas.; C. E. McFadden, Natoma, Kas.; S. T. Fordice, Norton, Kas.; T. J. Roberts, Kit Carson, Col.; A. W. Wilson, Fairfield, Mo.; James Haley, Hope, Kas.

Common sense teaches us that a mature sow will produce larger and more perfect pigs than a young one.

Any hog will certainly thrive better if they have clean feed and decent surroundings than if they have to live in filth.

PRIZE WINNING STALLION

A registered black Percheron stallion, weight 1,750, not fat; first prize winner in this county; also his colts. clean boned and good worker. Girts 7 feet 7 inches. Sure foal getter. My reason for selling, I am too old to handle a horse and tired of the business. Price, $550. Come quick or he will be gone. **August Trudeau, Suring, Oconto County, Wisconsin.**

Well Bred Percheron Stallion

Two years old, very dark gray, silver mane and tail; weight, 1,820 lbs. Traces through sire to Besique (19602), through dam to Voltaire, 3540 (443), an extra good individual, right in every way. Price $800, if taken soon. **Fruin Bros., Gilman, Iroquois County, Ill.**

Black PERCHERON STALLION

Fifteen-sixteenths full blood; 9 years old, weight a ton in good condition. Sound and sure breeder; stood him here for seven years reason for selling, or will trade for a pair of Belgian fillies; must be registered. Will pay difference.

A. W. Haase, Fenton, Kossuth Co., Ia.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

Would trade some for Angus or Polled Durham cattle. One work and brood mare, weight 1,900 lbs., with foal by first class Imported horse. One coming 2-year-old filly, will make over a tone mare; one coming 2-year-old stallion, will make a ton horse. This stock is of the big, rugged, heavy boned kind; all black, bred, registered and priced right. Will sell one or all. **Lewis F. Newbold, Minden, Kearney County, Nebraska, R. 4.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

ranging in age from 3 to 7 years, weighing from 1,800 to 2,240 lbs.; one dark iron gray 3 years old. One coming 3 very high grade, dark chestnut. All are heavy boned, sound and guaranteed breeders.

C. Satorius, Wynot, Cedar Co., Neb.



PERCHERONS TO EXCHANGE

Or sell, as I need a new stallion that I can use on his fillies—the registered Percheron stallion, Tiger 44723 (Percheron Society of America); weight, 1,800 pounds; dapple gray; seven years old; good ends and a good middle; good bone and feet. Great action, sound, sure and stylish.

Peter Johnson, Butka, Rock Co., Neb.

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. **A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.**

Black Percheron

For Sale or Trade. I have a nice black Percheron stallion, 5 years old, that I will sell or exchange for a good young saddle or roadster stallion—saddler preferred. **L. L. Brown, Childers, Nowata County, Oklahoma,**

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS

Shire and Percheron, 6 and 7 years old. One home-bred Shire, 3 years old. All sound, high quality. **James Auld, Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.**

PERCHERONS TO EXCHANGE

Two good registered Percheron stallions to sell or exchange, 7 and 14 years old. Fillies to breed; must change. Neither one ever hurt. Good breeders, colts to show. 1,600 and 1,900 pounds, medium flesh. **John Hund, Paxico, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.**

THREE SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE

One yearling, 1 four-year-old, 1 six-year-old. Last two registered and licensed. **G. A. Tallmadge, Madison, Lake County, South Dakota.**

STALLION AND JACK

For Sale—Grade Morgan stallion; an extra good foal getter and finest of dispositions. Also jack, black with white points; good breeder and good disposition. Can show colts from above stock. Easy terms. Write for further information. **Carl Lindstrom, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions and Mares

Personally selected with the aim to get the best, big rugged kind that could be found in France and Belgium. Also a few home-bred ones, and others that I have taken in trade, that are good and I can guarantee. If you are thinking of buying, write or come to see me. Horses are kept at the race track. **J. R. Justice, Union Hotel, Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois.**



Royal Belgians

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares; first and second prize winners at Hutchison State Fair; from the best known strains; for sale at "live and let live" prices. Every horse guaranteed as represented. For particulars, write, or better, come and see. **David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.**

BURRESS BROS. Percheron & Belgian HORSE BREEDERS

We have a fine lot of horses for this spring trade; all ages, from suckers up.

We also handle the best grade horses in the Northwest. Wayne county is noted for producing big drafters. Parties wanting good, big-boned draft colts, pasture raised, will find them at our farm. Prices reasonable. **Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne county, Nebraska.** 60 miles west Sioux City, Iowa; 120 miles northwest of Omaha on the C., St. Paul, M. & O. Ry.

EXCELLENT PERCHERONS



From 1 to 3 years old. Stallions sired by G. L. Carlson's Nicholas. I have 2-year-olds that weigh over 2,000 lbs. and yearlings over 1700 lbs.; also a number of good registered mares. This stock is choicely bred, well developed and will be priced reasonable. Write George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

PERCHERONS.

Brilliant D. 45336. The great show and breeding stallion, a 2,300-pound black. Heads the herd stallions with size and bone from 1 to 4 years. Also mares bred to Brilliant D., and a few good mares and fillies sired by him. All blacks and grays, and sound. Address **Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa.** Farm and stock, ½ mile east of Downey, on main line C., R. I. & P.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

One 3-year-old, weight 1,900 lbs. Price, $850. One 2-year-old, weight 1,550 lbs, $500. One yearling, 1,350 lbs., $350. These horses are in good growing condition, of the best breeding and quality. All blacks. **Snyder & Stalons, Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, Kansas.**

STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale—Percheron Stallions and one Imported Jack; black with white points; six years old; weighs 1,000 pounds; is 15½ hands high, Standard measure.

M. C. Corley, Anthony, Harper Co., Kas.



Dr. W. H. Richards

IMPORTER OF

Belgians and Percherons

A fine importation arrived Sept. 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2 and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Any one looking for a first class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe depot, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Highland View Stock Farm.

100 Percheron Stallions and Mares

Our last importation June, 1911, Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.

O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



Stallions from 3 to 4 years old. All acclimated and sure foal getters. All work single. Run in color, black, gray, sorrel and bay; good action, bone and all of first class conformation; weigh from 1,800 to 2,300, honest weight, with reliable pedigrees. All imported by us and a few are European prize winners. **We are natives of France and we know the prices are right.** We also have a few choice mares in foal. Come and see us or write

JOS. ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Seward County, Nebraska.

25 miles west of Lincoln, farm ½ mile north of Court House.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Mares.

2 TO 4 YEARS OLD. IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED.
1,890 TO 2,200 POUNDS.

Three importations last few months; others soon. Prices on most of my stallions, $700 to $1,200 at my barns.

Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana.

PUBLIC SALE

25 Head

Of fancy Saddle bred and Registered Saddle Horses, and Mammoth Jacks and Jennets,

FEBRUARY 17, 1912

1-2 mile west of city limits, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, at

Breezy Point Stock Farm

Three coming 4-year-old jacks in sale. Blacks, light points, near 16 hands. I don't think the world can beat them. Also two 5-year-olds that are good, and one yearling colt, extra. If you want to get blood that produces the largest mules in the world here is your opportunity—from demonstrated facts I make the assertion. I owned King Mammoth, the sire of Missouri Queen, weight 2200 pounds, the largest mule on record. King Mammoth also sired a jack that at 2 years old sold for $2,000, Giant King. This jack sired a mule that a 2 years old sold for $300, and at maturity will be as large as Missouri Queen. Four jacks in sale by this young jack. Horse and stallion colts. One 5 years old, good as the best. Two mare colts, extra. Also one yearling, one 3 years old, three brood mares. All black except one by the gerat Rex Donnell 2042. Other noted sirss. Jennets, two of them are great jack producers. One extra good 2-year-old. One colt. Thirty-five years a breeder, and I raised them to sell. All of young stock bred by me.

Dr. W. E. Cheatham,

Excelsior Springs, Clay County, Mo.

CLOSING OUT SALE

FEBRUARY 14

1 Imported Shire stallion, 1 Percheron stallion, 1 Imported German Coach stallion, 10 Clydesdale stallions; 4 Clydesdale mares, heavy in foal, weighing from 1700 to 1900 lbs; 3 Clydesdale fillies; all are recorded.

And my entire flock of horned Dorset sheep; 1 imported ram, yearling. Rams and ram lambs and ewes with lambs at side. Cattle, hogs and farming implements.

GEO. W. BAKER, Milton, Wayne County, Indiana

RHEA BROS.

PERCHERONS



We exhibited fourteen Percherons at the late Nebraska State Fair and won 17 prizes, as follows: One silver medal, one championship, seven firsts, two seconds, three thirds and three fourths. Now, remember that we showed our home bred horses in the same classes with the imported stallions and won **First every time**, bar one. So much for the show. The important thing to be considered is "how does the whole lot show up?" and that is exactly where we are strong. Our two-year-olds, some of them still in the pasture, weigh from 1,600 pounds to 1,900 pounds. These weights guaranteed.

We always claimed to have the big boned kind, and this season we are sure we have better bone than ever, cleaner joints and better feet.

Don't lose sight of how we raise these colts, in the pastures winter and summer, until coming three-year-olds. That's why they are hardy and prove breeders from the start.

Our horses are acclimated, its importance cannot be over estimated. We have stallions coming two, three, four and a few older ones for sale at prices that are very reasonable. Every stallion sold under a full guarantee; can furnish life insurance for two-thirds value at cost.

Write for pictures, descriptions, prices and any information you may want.

Arlington is on the main line of the C. & N. W. R. R. 28 miles northwest of Omaha, 8 miles east of Fremont and 55 miles north of Lincoln. Twelve passenger trains daily.

Arlington, Nebr.

Saddle and Speed Horses

AT



PUBLIC SALE

March 21, 22 and 23

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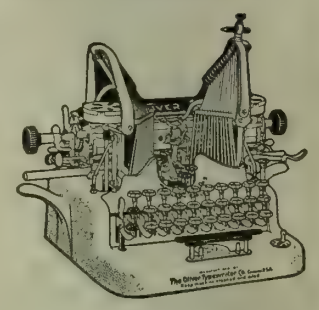
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V *Kansas City, Missouri, February 5, 1912* *Number 2*



A SHORTHORN CHAMPION.



A HEREFORD CHAMPION.

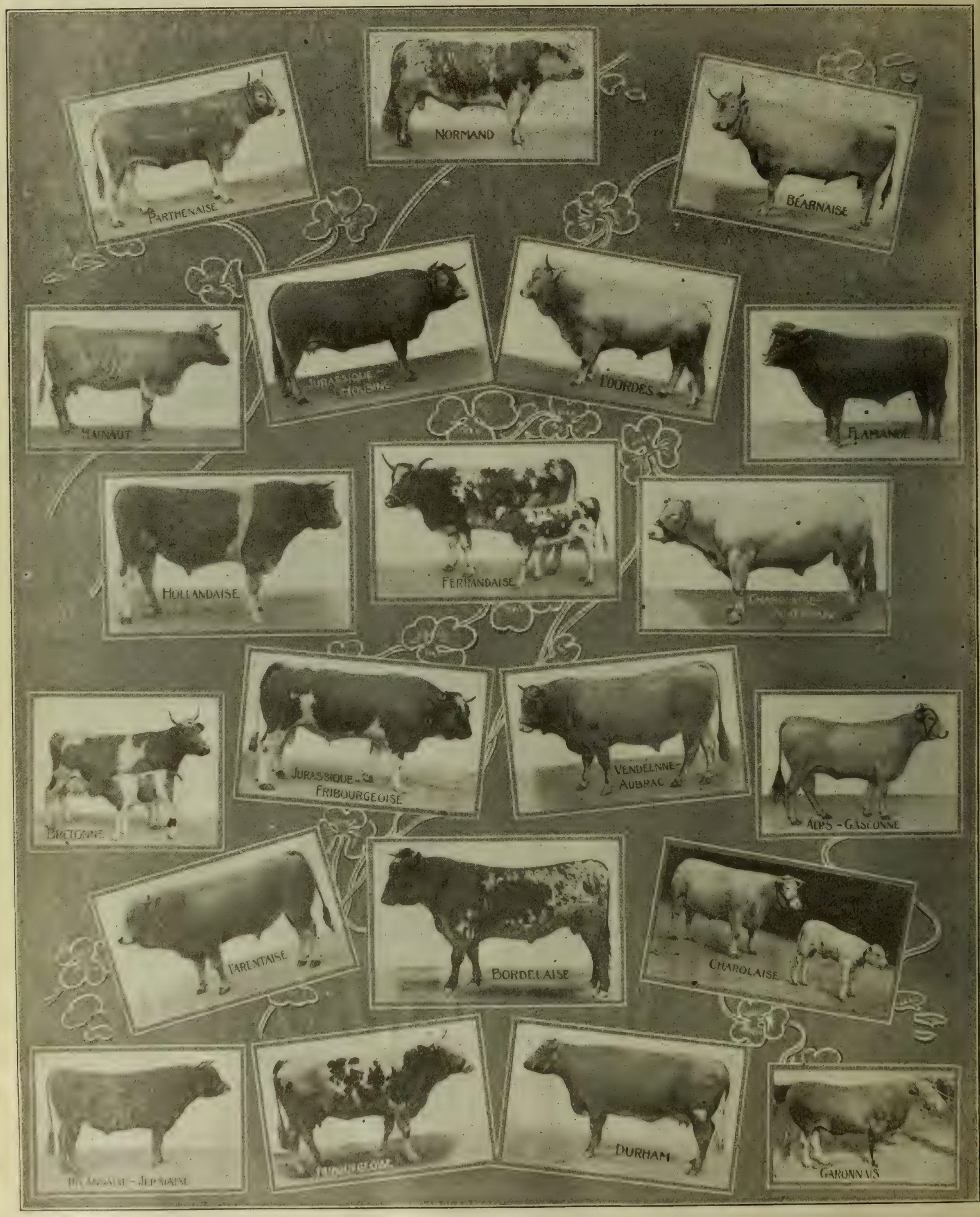


A GALLOWAY CHAMPION.



AN ABERDEEN ANGUS CHAMPION.

Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri



BREEDS AND STRAINS OF CATTLE TO BE FOUND IN THE VARIOUS LOCALITIES OF FRANCE AT THE PRESENT TIME. IN SOME CASES LOCAL NEEDS OR CUSTOMS KEEP IN USE A GRADE OF ANIMALS THAT COULD PROFITABLY BE SUPPLANTED BY CREDITABLE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERALLY RECOGNIZED EUROPEAN BREEDS.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

VOLUME 5 | KANSAS CITY, MO., FEBRUARY 5, 1912 | NUMBER 2

Barrenness in the Cattle Herd

A Discussion of Causes; How They May be Detected. Possibilities and Means of Remedial Treatment and Cautions to be Observed.

By Frank B. Graham, Editor.

ONE of the difficulties attending the production of live stock of any kind is the failure of some animals kept for breeding purposes to become regular producers. This fact is not observed so much among cows as among mares, for if a cow does not produce for a year or two, she is usually fattened and sold for beef. Generally speaking, this is the best method of disposing of ordinary or cheap cows, but should a breeder own an animal of great monetary value on account of her individual worth or excellent lineage he would be very loth to part with her at market value, rated at so much per pound.

The subject of barrenness in animals has not been given the careful study and attention it deserves, and this statement particularly applies to cows. There is no good reason why many of these valuable animals should not be made regular breeders, but the problem carries with it a careful consideration of the causes of sterility which frequently necessitates expert knowledge to determine, then the cause is first determined, then the problem is more than half solved, for the main point then becomes—can the cause be remedied? Many of the animals are amenable to treatment, and can by a little thought as to care and proper treatment be made regular producers

During the past year the writer has given considerable time to, and made a special study of, the subject of barren mares and cows, in order that he might be of the greatest possible service to the American breeders. Working in conjunction with several of the best veterinarians of the country, over a thousand barren mares have been examined with the result that we believe that from among the multitude of organisms found in the various parts of the generative tract, we have been able to isolate a particular variety that is responsible for a great percentage of the sterility in these animals.

About one hundred cows, of different breeding ages, have been dissected for the purpose of finding out the exact condition of the generative organs. Some highly interesting findings have attended this particular line of study, and it is expected that this branch of the investigations will continue from time to time. The investigations have extended to several herds, but inasmuch as breeders are inclined to send sterile animals to the shambles, it has not been possible to find many barren cows. I am planning a visit to a greater number of herds this season, and hope to attain more valuable knowledge and data on this much neglected subject.

We are already convinced that much trouble comes from permitting the bull to serve cows promiscuously, breeding cows known to be more or less diseased, etc. The practice of allowing the bull to run with a herd of cows invites the spread of disease of the generative tract with subsequent sterility, through the act of copulation. An infected bull, like an infected stallion, can bring no end of loss to an individual or community.

The breeder of the show stock is already familiar with the pernicious effect that excessive fat has on the reproductive organs. Much can be done to counteract the harmful influence of high conditions by insisting on plenty of exercise and breeding the animal before the danger point is reached.

While the generative organs of the cow resemble those of a mare in a general way, yet there are important points of difference, one of which we believe worthy of mention. The cervical canal or passageway, through which the vagina communicates with the uterus is very long and tortuous. When the cow is not in heat, this canal is closed so tightly that it is only with great difficulty that it can be opened by manual effort. The investing muscular fibers exert a contracting force that is hard to overcome, and they force the mucous membrane lining of the canal so closely in contact, that it is difficult even to introduce the smallest probe into the uterus.

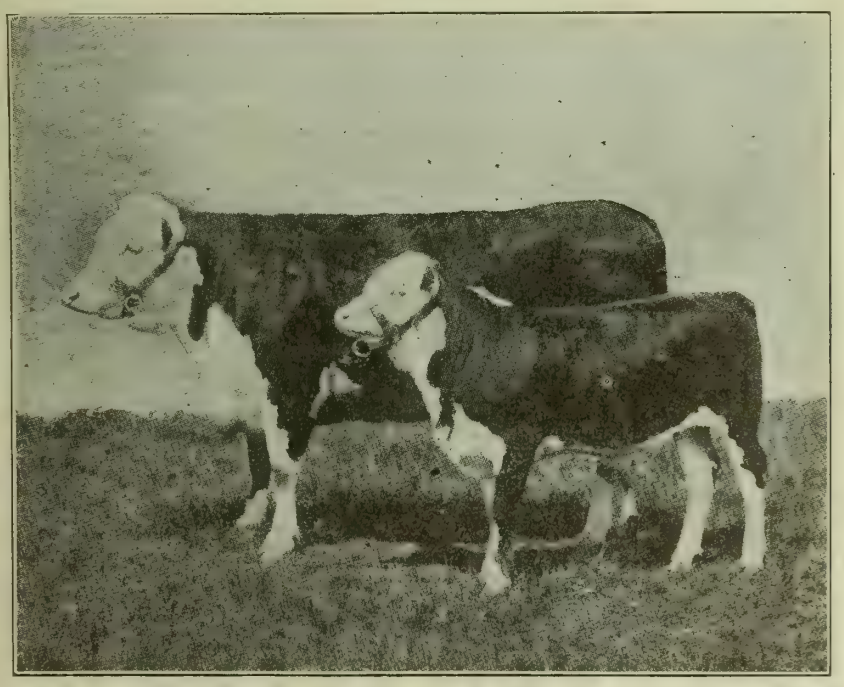
During estrum (heat) the parts are more usually relaxed, and by careful manipulation the index and sometimes two fingers may be introduced without undue irritation to the animal. For the above reason it is not usually advisable to undertake more than a superficial examination of the parts, unless the animal is in heat, and then it should be done with the greatest care regarding cleanliness of everything pertaining to the task as well as gentleness in manipulating the parts.

If it is found needful to resort to various sized probes as employed by human specialists it will be necessary to introduce one hand into the rectum for the purpose of securing the cervix through the rectal walls in order that the smallest probe may be directed through the canal. On account of the tortuous character of the latter and the voluminous folds of the mucous membrane lining it, the probe is inclined to catch in the same and cause hinderance.

No positive force should be resorted to lest a puncture result, which might give rise to serious complications. Should one succeed in passing the probe through the canal it then becomes easy to repeat with graded sizes until the parts have been dilated to a point where spermatozoa may be introduced by mechanical means.

One should be in no hurry in this work, but should give time for muscular relaxation after each probe has been inserted.

These measures are particularly applicable to those cases wherein the cervix has undergone stricture from the effect of disease or from laceration attending calving, the parts having become closed as a result of the formation and contraction of sear tissue. It is far safer to delegate the work of this character to a competent graduate veterinarian where valuable animals are to be treated, rather than take the chances on doing irreparable injury by one not schooled in the anatomy of the parts. The same remark will apply to the treatment of many phases of sterility and we believe the knowledge possessed by men trained in these particular lines should be utilized in solving these intricate problems.



HEREFORD COW, STERILE FROM A DISEASED OVARY, WHICH BECAME A PRODUCER AFTER ONE OVARY WAS REMOVED.

The losses that come to the breeders of pure bred cattle annually on account of barrenness are enormous, inasmuch as a non-producer is a dead expense. She entails even a greater loss to the owner than the sterile mare, for the latter may partly pay her way in service.

A second distinction in the cow, contrasted with the mare is the manner in which the placental membrane is attached to the uterine wall. In the cow the attachment is through raised tufts or so called buttons and in the mare the attachment is uniform and diffuse. The envelopes in the cow appear to be more securely attached and are more difficult to remove when retained. Their retention often provokes disease of the uterus itself and frequently leads to general systemic disturbance through absorption of poisonous substances developed through putrefaction. Every breeder of cattle is familiar with the conditions attending the neglect or improper removal of a retained placenta (afterbirth), and of the difficulties encountered in attempting to properly disinfect the parts subsequently. An acute inflammation of the uterus may be a sequel of such retention, leaving behind, should the animal recover, a mucous membrane so altered in structure as a result of the disease, that for some time after all signs of disease has disappeared it fails to perform its function by not attaching to its walls the passing fecundated ovum.

The pressure of putrefying membranes may only induce a slight catarrhal condition of the uterine mucous membranes, hardly noticeable, with similar results to those alluded to above. There may be serious infection with pus producing organisms resulting in a profuse discharge of offensive material, or abscesses may form in the walls of the organ or along the course of the fallopian tubes or even in other parts of the body. A retained placenta is a serious menace to the general health and well being of any female and militates greatly against the future usefulness of it as a breeding animal. On account of its presence being harmful it should be removed ordinarily at the expiration of twenty-four hours after the birth of the calf. At this period the blood vessels supplying it have diminished in size and the attachments as well have become less firm, making its removal less dangerous on account of hemorrhage, as well as easier. If one delays much beyond this period, it will be found that the os uteri has contracted to a point where it interferes with the introduction of the hand into the uterus which is necessary to facilitate its removal. The same care as to cleanliness, so as to guard against infection of the parts should be insisted on as in all explorations of these parts, and in the event of a retained placenta one should be doubly careful. No violence should be resorted to, but the foreign substance should be carefully distinguished from the uterus wall and gradually separated from the same. Inasmuch as the placenta is inclined to become torn one needs to search diligently and remove every little portion.

In the final cleaning up process, the detecting of these small shreds

and parts can be made more readily by irrigating the uterus with a hot saline solution at a temperature of 105 degrees fahrenheit. This solution should be prepared by boiling water in a clean vessel to which a tablespoonful of table salt to every gallon of water has been added. When thus prepared it should be set aside and be permitted to cool to the above temperature. One careful irrigation, by means of a one-half inch rubber tube, to which an ordinary funnel has been attached for the purpose of aiding in pouring the solution through the tube is usually all that is required. The better practice is to very carefully clean up thoroughly at this time, and not molest the parts afterwards so long as appearances indicate proper recovery. One should exercise proper care and not permit the introduction of air through the irrigating tube for the reason that it may prove harmful.

The reaction of the secretions of the vaginal tract as to acidity or alkalinity should always be determined in doubtful breeders, and a satisfactory test may be made on this point with litmus paper. If a small piece of the blue paper is placed in contact with the anterior vaginal wall and does not change color, conditions are normal so far as reaction is concerned. If, however, the paper should turn to a reddish tint, the parts are sufficiently acid to jeopardize the lives of the spermatozoa. To correct this condition, hot irrigations above alluded to may be employed, or a solution of bicarbonate of soda prepared in the same manner may be alternated with the saline fluid.

Other conditions favoring irrigations in the female are the various disorders of the ovaries—those glands which develop the female cell or ovum. These glands are inclined to become inactive with advancing years and ultimately cease their functions altogether. This fact is not of very frequent occurrence in the cow for the reason that she is rarely kept to extreme old age. Sometimes this suspension of functions is premature and an animal ceases breeding years before she normally should. Loss of activity in this manner is difficult to anticipate, and still harder to correct. The ovaries may be the seat of various types of tumors or may have developments of cystic nature on their surface or within their substance.

The pressure of these abnormalities frequently influence greatly the temperature of the animal and is chiefly responsible for the vicious bulling cows as well as other irregularities associated with estrum. These abnormalities may be detected by making a rectal examination and manipulating the parts through the rectal walls. In order for one to become familiar with the location, size and general arrangement of the ovaries, he should examine first a normal cow. Should it be found that both ovaries are involved in disease, as evidenced by undue enlargement or raised places on their surface, it is not likely that anything can be done to restore breeding in such an animal, but should only one of the glands be found affected it may be removed by a competent surgeon, thus dispensing with its evil influence, on not only the general temperament of the animal, but upon the remaining sound ovary. If such surgical measures are thought to be advisable a careful manual examination of all the accessible generative organs should be made while the opportunity offers. specially should the course of the Fallopian tubes be felt over for obstruction, which in these minute ducts might be so small as to be very difficult to detect by any method. Properly applied massage to the generative organs stimulates activity in the same, and it would be well to resort to this measure also at this time.

(Continued on page 10.)

Why Growing Out Is Essential

Full Development of All Young Things Vastly Increases the Likelihood of Selecting the Best Animals for Reproduction. Cultivation of Good Qualities Thought to Facilitate Their Reproduction.

Written for the American Breeder by Prof. Ellis Rail, Department of Animal Husbandry, Nebraska Agricultural College.

IF we were asked to define animal breeding, we might say, it is that science which treats of the reproduction and improvements of animals. Such a definition indicates that here are two phases of the subject. One is that of reproduction itself and would deal primarily with the essentials of all that pertains biologically to such. The other is that dealing with methods of developing animal life that has been reproduced, and of such sorting, mating and care that future generations of similar animals would show a gradual change toward a desired end.

We wish to discuss in this article one of the things which it seems to us is very important for every man to undrestand who breeds live stock, and who wishes to improve the same. This is the necessity of fully developing all the young that are produced, or in other words to give every youngster produced a chance to make the very best of itself. In every young animal of desirable breeding there are a lot of potentialities. In many cases these potentialities are never developed, or at most are not given more than half a chance to become working factors. And what are the results? Briefly stated they really amount to this: Many animals of superior merit, both as to ancestry or blood lines and also as to potential possibilities, reach the age of maturity showing such poor individuality at that time that animals of much inferior breeding and animals which at birth were much inferior in individuality are selected over them to use for further breeding work. And what is the result of such practices? Only one thing can happen, and that is a gradual deterioration of the flock or herd which is being so managed.

Let us illustrate a little more fully the way this works, for we want to get well established at first, just what we are talking about. All of us have known of individual men who have become at some time ambitious to breed some class of pure bred live stock; and having some financial means to gratify such a wish they have set out at once to do so. A good foundation herd was secured and a sire of recognized individuality placed at the head of it. This being done the owner has imagined he was going to be a great breeder of that particular class of animals. But not very careful attention was given to getting ready for the young things the herd produced, and they were not developed out any better than ordinary stuff would be. At maturity they were not desirable in individuality as was the foundation stuff, or at least not enough of the young things were of that type to replace what it was already time for discarding from the original draft. So, instead of keeping up an increasing the foundation herd from its own produce, the owner again goes out to buy, and he finds animals for sale which are at the time showing superior individuality to those he has raised himself, but which are so, simply because the man who raised them made of them everything they were capable of becoming. They were not as well bred, nor at birth of as desirable kinds as the buyer had produced by his own herd, but nevertheless he replenishes his herd from such material and after repeating the process a few years he finds himself with a herd much poorer in character than was his foundation draft. He has failed in his ambition, and more than that he has retarded the progress of live stock improvement by using animals himself not of the best and also by allowing animals that were worth while to become unfit for use.

Now let us see if we can, of just how much importance this point is in our animal breeding work. We might best consider it first as to its direct effect upon succeeding offspring, and it is but fair to state here that such a consideration must be more theoretical than otherwise, for our most learned men have been unable to agree or to learn just how much any one generation has to do with the control of the characters of the succeeding generation. But whether we believe in Darwin's theory of "pangenesis," thereby making the individual the altogether important factor in mating, or whether we adhere to Weismann's theory of "The continuity of the germ plasm," and thereby lay great stress on pedigree, it seems to the writer that there is a plausible and practical point to consider. To set forth that point is the main purpose of this article.

We have a good deal of respect for Weismann's theory of continuity of characters because characters are the determining factors which mark off and determine classes. But taken without any degree of latitude it doesn't allow very much for successive improvement from generation to generation. Now, the more we look into the question, the more we are convinced that the practical working basis of the situation is to consider that any given breed, let us say, is made of a particular set of characters, of all of which each animal possesses some increment. Now, of necessity, some of these characters are desirable but some are not. Our way of working with these would be based on the suggestion that if the desirable characters are given opportunity they are capable of reaching a maximum degre of development in any one generation, also the undesirable characters may be reduced to a minimum. If this be done, it seems reasonable that if animals are mated, both of which have been developed to the maximum as regards the desired characters, the resulting offspring may have a potential maximum for the development of the good characters, of a higher degree than had its parents. Then if it be fully developed and mated with another which has been equally developed, the offspring again reaps the advantage and gains a slightly higher possibility.

Reduced to a simple statement, this theory simply is the common one that the oft-repeated doing of anything makes it more easy of performance, and also that this repetition makes for a greater degree of perfection. An illustration of this idea may be drawn from our beef cattle. The tendency toward beefiness is the most desirable characteristics of this group of animals. They all possess this character in some degree, and they always did have some capacity for meat production. Bnt the development of this character to a higher degree in some animals more than in others, and the use of their offspring, and so on for many generations, has made it comparatively easy for any well bred animal of our beef breeds to grow a body of most desirable beef propensities. But it is possible to keep up this high degree of beef producing ability by keeping our animals fed up as well as bred up to a certain standard. But, says some one at this point, improvement along any line then, simply consists in mating animals of each generation that have had full development of certain desirable characters? If that was all, the problems of breeding and of improvement would be comparatively simple indeed, for all we would have to do would be to make the proverbial corn-crib cross, and success would follow.

Now, as we have explained above, we believe that the act of fully developing any characters or set of characters from generation to generation, makes it easier for the same to be fully developed in each succeeding generation, and also makes possible some advancement with each successive reproduction. Also, if this be true, it is just as logical to conclude that characters of undesirable type may be minimized from generation to generation by repressing them as much as possible each time. But whether or not this is the way in which advancement in improvement takes place, there is another very practical phase to this matter of full development that we believe is indisputable, and is perhaps the greatest reason why every one of the young of any generation should be made the most of that it is possible to make.

One of the four chief principles along which Bakewell (the father of modern practices of breeding) worked, was like produced like, or rather that the best animals were produced from the best parents. Amos Cruickshank, the "Sage of Sittyton," who was past master of breeding, stated as the epitome of his ideas that "thick fleshed cattle produced thick fleshed cattle." This was essentially the same doctrine that Bakewell held. Modern study and recent investigations tend to show that this principle of like begetting like, is only very relative, and we have read some men's views who were inclined to minimize if not even sneer at the idea being worth consideration. But after all it is the fundamental stepping stone to success, for if like does not produce like, then where will we get anything like we want. Of course variation is due oftener to lack of development than to actual hereditary influence.

Now, what relation to the necessity of full development has all this discussion about the above mentioned principle? Our points is this—that unless animals are as fully and as perfectly developed as possible, it is a difficult, if not an impossible, matter to obtain the best of what is produced. No one advances the quality of his animals any too rapidly, if he is successful in selecting each year the best of the young that were produced. How then can the man who does not fully bring out all the possibilities of the young things expect to keep pace in his breeding work with the breeder who does? It is a common remark that none of the shrewdest breeders or judges can certainly tell how a young, immature animal will certainly develop. Championship honors in breeding classes competed for between young, undeveloped specimens and mature ones always go to the older animals unless the younger is outstanding, because, says the careful and discriminating judge, you know what the aged animal is and the young competitor may not after all make the mature specimen you expect it to. Shall we then use less care in selecting our breeding animals than does the prudent judge in awarding premiums? We have often suspected that the success of many of our most expert breeders and improvers; men whose judgment is sought after as to the merits of certain prospective purchases for breeding sires and dams, was due largely to the fact that of the young animals produced on their farms all were given ample opportunity to indicate if not to show fully, what possibilities they inherited and thus the matter of selecting out the best was not guess work, but was based on actual merit shown. In other words the best was actually selected because environment and care were furnished sufficient to let each

individual demonstrate its relative value.

The matter of full development then, has at least two important phases in its relation to the improvement of our domestic animals. One is the possible and probable relation it has to the transmitting powers of the animals—that is whether or not the full development of animals of each generation does not make for the more certain transmission of these desirable characters to a more marked degree in the offspring, and thus show an improvement from generation to generation. The other is the aid full development gives to the process of selection, thereby making possible more certain and sure selection of what is desired. It is this latter point that we consider of the greatest importance; for if men who go into the business of animal breeding, or who are in the business, will give the young things the opportunity they ought to have, there will be much more real discretion used in selecting, and much oftener will the best animals be used for the continuation and improvement of the herd.

THE "TEST COST" JOKER.

So often has the prosecution of the so-called packing trust come to a temporary close without results, that a great many people have begun to doubt the legitimacy of many of the charges made against this much discussed institution. The latest effort on the part of the government attorneys, therefore, was not looked upon with any great degree of seriousness by the majority of the stock men among the news reading public. Hence it came as a surprise when the government prosecutors produced evidence which seemed to indicate a deliberate falsification of the so-called "test cost" of slaughtering, on which has been based practically all the assertions that the packing business was only moderately profitable. According to the government representatives and witnesses, the test cost for slaughtering was often secured without allowing any credit for the sale of the hides. In one case it was alleged that for a series of days in the plant of Morris & Company an allowance of $55,776 was made for hides, when the books of the company showed that the hides amounted to $112,834. Against the same company it was alleged that a customary allowance of $3.60 per head for hides was discontinued entirely from November 1907, to April, 1909. This necessarily greatly increased the test cost of slaughter, and made it possible to conceal the evidently very large profits which the business was making. In other cases the following figures were introduced for separate months, showing the credit for hides allowed in securing test cost of slaughter and the money actually received from the sale of all hides during the same month, viz: credit, $153.02; received, $223,824; credit, $215.02; received, $278,960; credit, $212.16; received, $150,663.

There was much more along this line, some of which the packers have already introduced evidence to contradict. The point to be emphasized in giving this much space to the matter before the outcome is determined, is that there are several kinks in the packing business of which the general public has never dreamed. Many people have warmly defended the packers and upbraided the government and all others who spoke ill of them, on the supposition that the test cost of slaughter which the packers gave out themselves was an absolutely honest, accurate ground for basis of judgment. Now that it has been alleged and seemingly proven that in securing this test cost one great item alone was omitted, (an item sufficient to more than pay for all the expenses of slaughter) the revision of opinion will have to be general and radical. And what the prosecution has not brought out, concerning the inside workings of the packing companies, might, itself, in all probability, fill a good sized volume.

Beef Cattle in the South

How the Boll Weevil is Proving, to Some Sections, a Blessing in Disguise. Bermuda Grass and Cottonseed Meal As Aids to Beef Production and Fertility Maintenance.

Written for the American Breeder by Prof. C. A. Willson, Animal Husbandman, Tennessee Experiment Station.

THE Mississippi Basin states have been developed, the Rocky Mountain states have been exploited, the Pacific Coast states are being rapidly advanced; but along agricultural lines, the Southern states are attracting the most attention and are receiving the greatest impetus.

Because of its climate and its natural resources the South is destined to become one of the greatest agricultural sections of the United States. It can produce greater variety of crops and more of them than any other portion of this great country. Since the advent of cheap labor in the South its agriculture has been characterized as cotton farming, and only upon the arrival of the boll weevil has much attention been given to other kinds of agriculture. The principal factors that will determine the development of agriculture in the south are: First, the advancement of the boll weevil; second, the overproduction of cotton, and third, the need of greater diversity in agriculture in order to preserve and increase soil fertility.

The steady advance of the weevil from Texas eastward has been spelling disaster to the cotton crop in its wake. From 1899 to 1903 the eastern portion of Texas produced 24 per cent and the western portion produced 19 per cent of the cotton crop of that state; but after the arrival of the overproduction of cotton in this country. The supply is meeting the demand, as indicated by production and prices for the last two or three years. The cotton production of the United States for the year 1905 was 10,575,017 bales; for 1907, was 11,107,179 bales; for 1910, was 11,426,000 bales. The total world production for the same length of time has also remained equally as constant. The South is producing 63 per cent of the world's cotton, upon only 14.4 per cent of its total area. Of the remaining farm area 30.6 per cent is improved, while 55 per cent lies as yet unimproved. Furthermore, of the 30.6 per cent improved land (the improved land not used for cotton), many thousands of acres lie idle each year. These thousands of improved acres, not used each year for corn or cotton production, if sown to Bermuda grass and grazed by cattle, would bring a return to the Southern farmer of millions of dollars. What might further be accomplished by using the now waste lands for similar purposes is, indeed, difficult to conceive.

Along with the boll weevil and overproduction of cotton, soil depletion is forcing the Southern farmer to crop rotation. The effect of rotation of crops and foraging upon the land has been shown by the Arkansas Station in bulletin 68. Cowpeas were sown in



CLASS OF FEEDERS BEING USED AT TENNESSEE EXPERIMENT STATION.

weevil, from 1903 to 1909, the eastern portion produced 16 per cent and the western portion, which was unaffected, produced 29 per cent of the cotton crop of Texas. In many places, because of the failure of the cotton crop and because of the inaptitude of the farmers in the wevil section to adapt themselves to the new conditions and produce other crops, the cotton farms have been temporarily greatly depreciated in value. At the present time the weevil has advanced so as to cover a large portion of Texas and Oklahoma, all of Louisiana, a large portion of Mississippi and Arkansas, and a small portion of Alabama and Florida. The farmer who is able to adapt himself to the new conditions when the boll weevil arrives in his locality, will find that his enemy may become his friend through forcing upon him an advanced system of agriculture that will preserve his soil fertility and which may even produce greater returns per acre. The boll weevil is teaching the southern farmer better systems of agriculture with greater diversity.

Another important factor that will tend toward diversified farming, and with it the development of the beef cattle industry in the South, is the corn and at time of harvesting the corn was gathered and the cowpeas and stalks grazed by steers. The effect upon the succeeding cotton crop, through grazing the cowpeas and stalks, was an increase of 626.5 pounds of seed cotton as compared with the production of another equal area of ground where corn alone was grown and harvested and the stalks unforaged. Another equal area that had been planted to cowpeas and corn was planted the succeeding year to corn, and the increase in the corn production, due to the cowpea crop and grazing, was found to be 14 bushels per acre. Grazing of farm crops and grasses will bring added returns to the farm by utilizing wastes, preserve the soil fertility, and result in increased crop production.

The livestock production of the Southern states has kept pace with their corn production, as has been true with the Northern states. With increased corn production will come increased cattle production. That the South can produce as large or larger crops of corn than the North has been proven many times by the boys' corn clubs of the South during the last four or five years, through the extraordinary crops of corn produced by them. That the South is capable of producing larger crops of corn than other parts of the country has been clearly shown by Voorhees of Tennessee, in his bulletin on "Relation of Temperature and Rainfall to Crop Systems and Production." Forty per cent of the effective growing temperature of the South occurs during those months when plants make no growth in the North. The climate of both summer and winter favor larger crop production than in the North, and therefore more economical livestock production. For the past three years the West Tennessee Experiment station at Jackson, Tennessee, has fed from 60 to 100 head of steers each year in the open, and has secured equally as good gains as with steers fed under cover. This is an economical system in every way; not only is there a saving in the cost of shelter, but the expense of hauling the manure is obviated by the manure being distributed upon the land where it is desired. The many advantages in beef production in the South over beef production in the North are obvious.

The cattle feeding industry in the South is in its infancy, but with the foodstuffs which it has at hand, such as cottonseed meal, and its cheap forages, it can compete very advantageously with the cattle feeding industry of any section of this country. The one thing that is most needful in the South today is a greater utilization of the cheap feeds now on hand. Cottonseed meal, instead of being allowed to leave the South, thus removing thousands of dollars worth of fertility each year, should be fed in the South, and thus the fertility of the soil is retained. A ton of cottonseed meal when fed to beef cattle on the ground where it is desired to have the manure, will return to the soil about $22 worth of fertility, at present prices of fertilizing constituents. This return for the cottonseed meal is entirely aside from its food value. When fed to steers in connection with silage it may have a value for feeding purposes, when steers are worth six cents per pound, of from $35 to $50 per ton. Where it is desired to increase the fertility of the soil, cottonseed meal may be worth, then, for cattle feeding from $57 to $72 per ton. Many Southern farmers who have not the capital for steer feeding, but who realize the importance of adding fertility to their soil in this manner, are doing all the work, incident to steer feeding, for men with capital who furnish the steers and the feed. The Tennessee Experiment station in bulletin 79, has shown that, after accounting for cost of labor in the production and the feeding, an acre of corn would return a profit of $13.72, an acre of soybeans $23.95, and an acre of cowpeas $19.35, when fed to steers. In continuation of the same experiment through the year 1910, an acre of soybeans, produced, when fed to steers, 609 pounds of gain, an acre of cowpeas 441 pounds, an acre of corn 708 pounds, and an acre of alfalfa 765 pounds. When the gains produced are worth five cents per pound the returns per acre of crops fed on the farm to beef steers may be from $20 to $40. This system of farm management gives the greatest ultimate returns per acre because of a minimum loss in soil fertility.

In considering beef production in the South, the ready market must not be overlooked. The South has its own market, but as yet it is producing but a small portion of the meat that her people consume. Gray and Ward in Alabama bulletin 150, state that "If no outside meats were shipped into Alabama the supply of meat in that state would be quite inadequate for the needs of the people." The rapid industrial development of the South is increasing this deficiency from year to year. With climatic conditions, feedstuffs, and cheap forages all favorable to economic production and hence larger returns, it is hoped that the farmers of the South will realize their opportunity and meet the demands.

Things Cattle Experiences Teach

The Finished Herd Which Attracts Men to the Business is Built Only by Careful Study and Attention, Based on a Love of Good Animals. Some Points This Includes.

Written for the American Breeder By Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo., Missouri College of Agriculture.

THE accumulation, development and maintenance of a high class herd of beef cattle seems to the experienced, to be not a difficult task. To observe the breeding cows, bulls, and young stock of a good herd on a luxuriant blue grass pasture and in the best of health, gives one only an insight into the results, and not the cause. Indeed, too many men have decided to engage in the cattle breeding business after observing only the gratifying results of others, and without the knowledge of the effort and skill necessary to arrive at success. In most cases the men who have accomplished the greatest results are those who have been successful only after more or less discouragement. Unless a high level of the business has been attained, and even though it requires constant management and painstaking care to maintain such a level, the experience gained in its attainment is always valuable and of constant service in self-maintenance. There are many cattle breeders in the Corn Belt today who have reached well toward the goal in the breeding world. There are others who hope to arrive at success but as yet have not overcome some of the more important obstacles which impede their progress. No small degree of the ultimate attainment of any breeder is due to the care and management of the herd and this factor is frequently the difference between failure and success.

The inexperienced man whose enthusiasm and judgment lead him to the establishment of a herd of pure bred cattle usually does well to start with a small number. With his enthusiasm and his ultimate profit as incentives, his interest is sharpened, and from literature on the subject, and still better from the experience of others, he is able to constantly increase his knowledge of the breeding business. The herd and his experience will increase proportionately in this process and often save not only much capital but save many a good cattle breeder as to the business, by reducing the cost of his experience.

If a herd of cattle are to be profitable, they must be maintained in good condition and health. This requires healthy cattle in the beginning and a reasonable quantity of the proper kinds of feed, good water, fresh air, plenty of exercise, and some attention. Such accommodations for cattle result in good digestion, good circulation, good health, and ultimately good profits.

If there is one season of the year more than others during which a herd of healthy cows look good and give the impression of thrift, it is in the late spring or early summer. At this time they have been on pasture long enough to have gained some in flesh, and to have gotten rid of their old coats of hair; yet not long enough to have suffered from the dry pastures and hot weather of July and August. A herd of well bred beef cows on pasture at this time of year, although suckling calves, will be in a thrifty condition, even though not fat.

As a pasture blue grass has proven its worth and its permanency. There may be, and probably are, other pasture grasses which yield as good results, but it is sufficient to say that blue grass has been the substance of the pasture upon which most of the best herds of cattle in the Corn Belt have developed. It makes a most luxuriant growth during the early summer, but it is scarcely satisfactory during the hotter months, yet making much growth at that time. It is during this hot dry season of July and August* that so many herds of cattle become thin and lose the bloom which the early summer has given them. In ordinary years, if supplied with sufficient range of pasture during this season, cattle stand it without a great loss of flesh. A little grain fed to those which do not stand this season is, in most cases, money well spent, and the judgment of the good cattle man can be depended upon to find these cows needing such tretament. As the fall pasture appears, such feeding can usually be discontinued for the fall growth of grass, while not so rapid as in the spring, possesses more real feeding value and cattle do well upon it.

The winter pasture in the Southern part of the Corn Belt is blue grass in most cases and furnishes valuable feed, as well as inducing exercise. Some herds are allowed the range of field of corn stalks, but there is always more or less danger from such a practice. As supplements to winter pasture for the cow herd, the experience of our best breeders points with much favor to a combination of clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay with corn silage, or, in some cases, with corn stover in quantities which are determined by the condition of the cattle and the quality of the feed. If cows go into winter in good flesh it is possible that they can be carried through until spring without grain, but then again it is usually advisable to feed some grain to those in thin condition.



THE FINISHED PRODUCT, WHICH OFTEN ATTRACTS MEN TO THE BREEDING BUSINESS, DOES NOT SHOW THE TIME AND EFFORT THROUGH WHICH IT HAS BEEN ATTAINED.

The question of shelter is an important one. As a rule it is claimed that beef breeds which are out of doors much are less subject to tuberculosis, and other disease than closely housed breeds. Experience leads to the statement that plenty of shade in the summer and a good shed opening to the south during winter are satisfactory and all that is necessary for the main herd. At calving time, warmer places must be provided for a time.

It should be the object of any method of management of the breeding herd to keep them in thrifty condition. The important factor is to keep the condition uniform rather than to feed heavily for a time and then allow the condition gained to be lost during a subsequent season. This must have consideration if the greatest profits from a herd are to result. During the pasture months of spring, summer and fall, cows in grazing take ample exercise, but in the winter when cattle may be housed or yarded too closely, this point demands attention. Lack of exercise is one cause of lack of proper circulation of blood, which is, in turn, a frequent cause of indigestion and other digestive troubles. Much of our trouble in feeding can be traced to a lack of proper digestion. The range of a winter pasture is desirable not only for the food it supplies, but for the exercise which it induces. Calves to be used for breeding purposes should be liberally fed and developed at a comparatively early age. In many cases cattle stunted while young never recover from this lack of attention. The calves which are to be used for breeding purposes should be taught to eat grain before being weaned. This may be done by building a creep to which the calves have access but which the cows cannot enter. Calves can here be fed a mixture of oats, bran and corn and learn to eat. The quality of food for young cattle should be that which will develop bone and muscle, and the quantity should be liberal. The lack of proper nutrition of young animals is often the cause of inferior cattle when the buyer appears and unsatisfactory prices.

It is said that Amos Cruikshank bred his heifers to calve at 30 months of age and if heifers have been well grown this may be very properly done. Under ordinary conditions it seems advisable that cows calve during the spring months. Many calves are dropped during the fall and winter in our purebred herds, and the results are satisfactory. The time of year at which a cow calves is of not so much importance as the attention which she and her offspring receive.

Close observation should be constant on the part of the breeder, particularly to those cows which have just been bred or are expected to be bred soon. Cows usually come "in heat" regularly, but occasionally some animals will be found which are somewhat irregular. Cows will also be found which come "in heat" but do not show it to any great extent. Since upon the number of cows gotten in calf depends the greater part of a breeder's profit, it is of the greatest importance that every precaution be taken to see that all the cows are gotten in calf. It may also be said that those which prove themselves not to be breeders in the majority of cases are better off sold to the butcher than in a herd of breeding cattle. After breeding they need little attention, except that which is given the general herd.

As calving time approaches the cows should be watched. Dates should be kept of their date of service and observation by an experienced man will be sufficient warning as to when parturition may be expected. Cows calving while in pasture during summer and fall, can find no better place to give birth to their young than there, provided they are not molested by other cattle. Cows calving during the winter months should, by all means, have a comfortable and absolutely clean stall in a well lighted, well ventilated barn, in which to give birth to their young. It is the duty of every good herdsman to know about when cows are expected to calve, to be on hand, yet not to interfere with nature's process unless necessary. It is also his duty to give assistance to the cow in calving, if necessary, and to see that the youngster gets its mother's milk within a reasonable length of time after birth.

The question is often asked as to why the great number of cattlemen in America are of English or Scottish descent. It is also observed that in the majority of cases they are better cattlemen than many of our Americans. If they are better cattlemen it is perhaps not because they have had so much better knowledge in the beginning than other people, but it is because of their love for the animals and the interest which they have in them. It is a particularly noticeable fact that the best herdsmen of any nationality are those who know accurately each individual of the herd and know the condition of each at all times. If any one class of people are better cattlemen than others, it is because of the interest which they have manifested and the experience which this has naturally brought to them. It should also be said that just at the time of calving a breeder stands to lose or gain his year's proft and a calf lost means the loss of a year's work for one cow, hence the importance of extreme care and caution at this time cannot be overestimated.

If calves are born in the spring or summer they may well run with their dams until late in the fall, say until six or seven months of age. They should, however, be taught to eat grain before weaning in order that weaning will not cause a cessation of growth. Calves dropped in the winter should be given an opportunity to learn to eat grain and may follow their dams during the early part of the summer on pasture or may be kept in a small lot and allowed to suckle twice a day. This practice is followed by many of our good breeders. These calves receive grain as soon as they will eat it.

After weaning time it is sufficient to say that calves should have plenty of feed of good quality to eat, should receive enough exercise to keep them in good condition, plenty of fresh water, and otherwise humane and observant treatment.

There is little question but that success in the cattle business will follow the efforts of a man who will devote himself diligently to the study of the business and who will develop the power of careful and keen observation and use it constantly in the development and care of his herd. There is little question but that he will not only be able to produce good cattle, but that he will be able to produce them profitably and that the public are ever ready to appreciate valuable breeding animals whenever they appear. There is no business which of-

fers a more pleasant life than that of breeding good beef cattle. There is no other business which is on a more permanent foundation than is this one. With the number of pure bred beef cattle in the country ranging from one and two per cent of the total number of cattle and with many of these purebred cattle of a comparatively inferior quality, there is little grounds for the supposition that the pure bred cattle market will be overcrowded with good cattle in the near future. As a field for activity, general usefulness and a reasonable profit, there is no other which offers greater possibilities than does the production of pure bred cattle.

*It is at just this hot season (about the only one when blue grass fails), that owners of good "prairie" pasture (blue-stem in some sections, gramma and so forth, in others), have a chance to realize the particular value of this native pasture—Editor.

ENSILAGE FOR FATTENING.

Mr. Humphrey Jones of Washington Court House, Ohio, talking to a convention of cattle breeders on the value of "Silage for Cattle Feeding," said in part:

"Our practice has been to always feed all the ensilage and hay the cattle would eat and to add to the ensilage about one-third pound of cotton seed meal per hundred weight of animal per day, mixing the meal with the ensilage as it is fed. We have found that steers will eat of ensilage about five pounds per hundred weight per day, and that when there is added to the ensilage one-third pound per hundred weight per day of cotton seed meal that the gains made by the cattle are as great as any we have ever been able to obtain with a full feed of shock corn, or ear corn and clover hay."

Continuing, the speaker said that his silos were returning him an additiona. profit per acre of about $15 over the old method, by rendering available all the feeding value of the corn plant, much of which would otherwise be wasted. The speaker said he had found, however, that the sheds and yards required by cattle must be warmer and dryer when silage is fed, because it is somewhat like grass in that it is cooling to the body and also forms a wet manure.

In conclusion Mr. Jones said: "It must not be forgotten also that the corn plant of itself is an incomplete ration. The man who feeds it alone with nothing else will be disappointed. It must be balanced up with some nitrogenous food, the best of which in roughages are clover and alfalfa hay, and in concentrates cotton seed meal."

Silage and the Beef Question

How It Helps Reinforce the Failing Supply of Desirable Steers by Increasing the Carrying Capacity of Corn Belt Farms. Experiences in Which Its Use Gave More Feed and Better Finish.

Written for the American Breeder by Prof. F. G. King, Purdue Experiment Station, La Fayette, Ind.

A REVOLUTION is taking place in the production of better cattle. The number of cattle kept for the production of calves to be made into beef has been on the decrease for many years until seemingly the climax has been reached, and we now are face to face with a great shortage of cattle that must be made good in some way. As a result, the number of feeders who are raising their own feeding cattle are yearly becoming more numerous. The reason is obvious. They are being forced by necessity to either quit the cattle feeding business on account of inability to purchase, at a profitable figure, cattle to put into their feed lots, or to raise their own cattle. Practical farm management prevents the former alternative, hence each year sees a larger number of cows being kept for the production of baby beef.

Cattle are essential to proper farm management on the medium sized farms of the corn belt because they are preeminently the greatest roughage consumers of any domestic animals kept on the cultivated farms. Therefore, in order to secure the greatest benefit from the product of the farm stock must be kept to consume this roughage. In the production of corn, which must ever be the great crop of the corn belt, there must of necessity be produced at the same time large quantities of rough feed. In addition to the clover hay produced in the rotation to maintain the soil fertility, there is practically two-thirds as much dry matter in the stalks of corn as in the ear. The food nutrients of the stalk, however, are so unavailable to the animal on account of its fibrous nature that when fed as stover, only a small percentage of its real value is secured. Since the food nutrients of the corn stalk are so unavailable for animals, the roughage produced by the corn plant commands on the market a price altogether too small for the soil fertility removed by its sale. Therefore, on account of its chemical content and its abundance on the farm, a more thorough utilization of the roughage from the corn plant must be made and by far the most satisfactory animals for this consumption as will be pointed out later are cattle.

One of the great secrets of success in large factories is the proper utilization and elimination of all waste. This is now one of the great problems for the successful farmer. Corn silage offers the greatest source of improvement in the prevention of waste on the farm with which we are now familiar. When corn is harvested in the usual manner, not only are a large part of the food nutrients not available, but the woody portions of the plant are unpalatable, and even when eaten require so much energy in digestion that a large part of their real value is lost. However, when the plant is cut early and put into the silo, the entire mass passes through a process of fermentation which reduce the hard woody portions of the plant to a soft palatable food readily eaten by cattle, horses, or sheep. Silage properly made and fed to cattle is completely consumed with practically no waste. And not only is there a complete consumption of the silage, but the cattle in the winter are treated to a soft, succulent feed containing the laxative effect and thrift giving properties of good summer pasture. It is for the utilization of this roughage that cattle must be kept and when they are not to be secured at the market, they must be bred on the farms producing the corn.

One of the most striking examples of the value of corn silage for cattle is shown by the results of our cattle feeding when corn silage has been a part of the fattening ration. When properly supplemented with cottonseed meal, every acre of corn fed to fattening steers during the first three years of our trials returned a profit varying from $26 to $29 more than the same acre would have returned had the corn been fed in the ordinary way. The average of trials conducted the last two winters has shown that the addition of corn silage twice daily to a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, and clover hay has increased the rate of gain one-fifth of a pound daily per head and reduced the cost of gains $1.21 per 100 pounds, and has produced enough better finish on the cattle to return a profit of $6.63 per head more than when no silage was fed. When this additional profit is computed on the basis of a carload of 20 steers, the returns from the silage would be $132.60 per car load. So favorable have been our experiences with silage that there can be no doubt that the time is past when the most profitable cattle feeding can be conducted during the winter without the extensive use of silage in the ration.

The economy of feeding silage is as marked when it is used for keeping breeding cattle as when fed to fattening steers. The breeding beef cattle at Purdue Farm have received no grain other than that contained in the silage since coming from grass. With a daily ration of clover hay, oat straw, and corn silage the cows are in such good condition that the question is often asked by visitors whether the breeding stock are not in too high flesh for best results in breeding. The cows, however, are regular breeders and produce strong, vigorous calves, and the cost of wintering is very small. Thirty to thirty-five pounds of silage and five pounds of clover hay will not only maintain a breeding cow and keep her in strong, thrifty condition, but will make her gain enough to permit her unborn young to reach its best development and will later furnish enough milk to grow the grain fed calf into excellent beef. The wintering period therefore requires approximately three tons of silage and one-half ton of clover. This amount of feed can easily be grown on one-half to two-thirds of an acre of land. With such a ration as the above used for keeping breeding stock, it is entirely reasonable to expect to produce enough feed on one-half acre to keep a cow for six months.

When it is considered that the area required to pasture a cow for six months in summer varies from one to three acres depending on the kind of land, the economy of the silo even for summer use can hardly be overestimated. By extending the feeding of silage later into the season and using it to supplement pasture, the areas required for keeping cattle the entire year may be reduced as much as one acre per head. While it is not feasible to restrict the pasture area too greatly on account of the health and vigor of the cattle that require exercise and some pasture for their best development, it should be borne in mind that many dairymen have been able to keep a cow for every acre of land in the farm and to produce practically all the feed consumed by the cattle.

One of the greatest detriments to our pastures is the fact that seasonal variation necessitates close pasturing at certain seasons of the year. With a silo for summer use, the pastures are supported and not only is the grass required by the cattle reduced but 4—BREEDER—Jan 29
periods of drouth are tided over without injury to the cattle or to the pastures. The use of silage in summer is coming more into use as the price of land advances, thereby increasing the capital invested in pastures. Already cattle feeders are fattening cattle in summer without pasture and many breeders are extending the use of silage into summer to supplement pasture because six months' feed for a cow can be grown in cultivated crops on approximately one-third the land that is required to pasture her for the same length of time.

In feeding silage it should always be borne in mind that it is lacking in protein which is essential to proper growth. Therefore, it must be fed with a leguminous hay when breeding stock are being kept. Otherwise, there will be a lack of growing material required for the proper development of the calf. The point is illutsrated by trials with full fed steers in which it was found that the silage replaced the clover hay to such an extent that corn and corn silage did not give satisfactory results. The addition of



ON SHELLED CORN, COTTONSEED MEAL, CORN SILAGE AND CLOVER HAY THESE STEERS MADE THE FASTEST GAIN OF 50 LOTS FED EXPERIMENTALLY AT PURDUE STATION.

corn silage to a ration of corn and clover hay gave no more economical results than when no silage was fed. However, when cottonseed meal was added to the ration to replace the protein removed by the reduction in amounts of clover hay eaten by the cattle, there was $6.63 per steer more profit than with any ration where silage was not fed. For any kind of stock, silage should not be fed alone, but in connection with a nitrogenous feed either as roughage or concentrate, and with fattening cattle receiving a full feed of corn, a nitrogenous concentrate is always essential.

Silage is destined to produce a revolution in the beef cattle industry of the corn belt, and to place on practically all the medium sized farms small droves of cattle to be fattened for market or to produce cattle for the market. The immense value of the roughage produced on the farm cannot continue to be wasted and cattle because of their great capacity to consume corn silage, must be the chief means for its disposal.

SOME NEW AMERICAN ROYAL PLANS.

From city and country alike have come many expressions of gratification at the arrangements finally agreed upon for making the American Royal Live Stock Show permanently a Kansas City institution. It has long been said by the business men of Kansas City, who give a good deal of money to the support of various enterprises advantageous to the town, that they give to the American Royal more cheerfully than to any other interest which receives their support. The American Royal, they say, brings a bigger percentage of good people and a smaller percentage of "undesirables" to the city than any other one of the score or more of events which attract people here in the course of the year.

The housing of the show being settled, the directors are already at work on next year's plans. They are considering an enlarged department for breeding hogs, and if the hog record associations do their part this will be the beginning of what the swine breeders of the Southwest have so long desired. Another feature which has been urgently demanded every year, but which could not be accomplished on account of lack of space is a display of farm machinery. There is a possibility now that with the larger grounds and new buildings, provision may be made for such a feature.

General Manager Rust of the Stock Yards Company is quoted as saying that the preliminary plans for the new buildings to house the live stock show indicate a cost in excess of the $100,000 which the Stock Yards Company promised, but apparently there is no hesitation on the part of the Stock Yards Company on this account. It was proposed at the outset to provide for the housing of a thousand show cattle, 300 show horses, 1,000 show hogs and 500 sheep, as well as for poultry and possible added departments. The buildings themselves will cover one-third of the added area of fifteen acres.

The horse show will not be moved up town to the Convention Hall, as was once thought possible. The pavilion which the Royal has used for the last two or three years will be kept standing, and will be given rent free by the Stock Yards Company, for the use of the show. This has proven a satisfactory place for the exhibition of light horses at the night show, and the building of the new viaduct which will connect Kansas City, Kas., directly with the new Union Station will make the show grounds so accessible to the night crowds as to do away with the old disagreeable features of poor transportation facilities. Patrons of the Royal may have to put up with the past accommodations for another year, but not longer than that, as the viaduct is an essential part of the Union Station plans and will come soon.

The Quarantine and the Tick

What the Fight Against Texas Fever Has Already Done for the Cattle Business of the South. Eradication of the Tick Will Save a $35,000,000 Annual Loss.

Written for the American Breeder by Dr. L. L. Lewis, Oklahoma A. & M. College,

MODERN veterinary medicine recognizes the fact that effective quarantine service is the first requisite in effectually controlling contagious and infectious diseases. It is not necessary to enumerate at this time the steps of progress that have been made in dealing with the various diseases of the lower animals nor to record the hard and faithful work of those who have been pioneers in this particular field. However, we do desire to consider briefly the progress that is being made and the benefits enjoyed by agricultural interests on account of the effective and finely adjusted system of quarantine regulations that are now in operation.

Quarantine is not being applied with equal effect in all cases of contagious diseases but if applied will be as effective in one disease as another. There are three major diseases to be considered and to which quarantine may be effectively applied in conjunction with such other sanitary means as are available. Tuberculosis, hog cholera and Texas fever are perhaps the three most important diseases that may be handled by modern sanitary methods, and of the three Texas fever is the only one that is receiving the attention that its importance demands.

The South has more to gain than any other section of the United States from effective and justly administered quarantine laws. No other section of the country is capable of higher agricultural development or possesses more agricultural possibilities. To develop any country to its highest degree along agricultural lines requires the raising of all classes of live stock and certainly no country is better suited to live stock industry and diversified agriculture than the Southern states.

It takes years to change an agricultural system, as those who have studied the agriculture of the South know. It has taken hard work on the part of many to uphold diversified farming and stock raising against the difficulties that have existed and that still exist to a certain degree. But there is a new agricultural era coming for the South and the successful handling of good stock on every farm will be one of the main factors in this change.

So far as stock raising in the South is concerned there are no severe conditions to cope with in the matter of climate and feed production, but there is, so far as cattle raising is concerned, a very serious obstacle to overcome in the way of Texas fever. No business can be made profitable to its greatest extent and be handicapped as the cattle business in the South is now handicapped. Yet in spite of this obstacle many have found cattle raising profitable.

It is sometimes difficult to convince the general public of the possibility of controlling or eradicating contagious or infectious diseases. We now know that the great Pasteur spoke the truth when he said that it was possible to eliminate any and all germ diseases. There has now been sufficient work done to demonstrate the truth of the above statement. A few years ago practically all were skeptical regarding the possibility of eradicating Texas fever from the South. Many of those who thought it possible regarded it as an impractical scheme. During the past six years sufficient work has been done to demonstrate the fact that the work is not only possible but that it is practical and profitable work. There are now and there always will be some who refuse to take an active part in progressive things, but the public as a whole are becoming educated along these lines and the successful issue of one line of work will make it easier to undertake others along similar lines.

It is estimated that the annual loss in the South from Texas fever is from 35 to 40 millions of dollars, a loss that can easily be prevented by the active co-operation of all concerned. During the past three years the quarantine line has been put south each season in practically all of the states through which the line passes. As soon as a county is proven to be free from infection the people get the benefit of an open market and unrestricted trade with other non-infected territory. We do not hear very much of outbreaks of Texas fever, the reason being the very strict enforcement of the quarantine law. Because we hear so little of the losses now should be no reason for lessening the precautions. We often hear those opposed to the enforcement of the Texas fever quarantine assert that it will be impossible to keep the South free from the ticks even if they are eradicated. We are told that infected cattle would cross the southern border in hundreds of places. The quarantine line is effectively enforced in Oklahoma and I believe that the same is true in all of the states where it is necessary to maintain a quarantine against the fever tick. If the line can be protected in one place it can be protected at any other place and where a natural boundary such as a river exists the work would be comparatively easy.

The effectual enforcement of quarantine regulations is what is now protecting the live stock industry of the United States against some of the plagues of the old world. Pleuro pneumonia, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and other dangerous diseases of live stock would soon be to contend with in this country if quarantine was not efectually enforced.

One can hardly imagine the possibilities of the South as a cattle country, once the Texas fever tick is eliminated. The northern breeder does not now have such a market for pure bred cattle as will then be open to him. Dairying will become one of the important features of southern agriculture and other lines of business that are dependent upon successful stock raising will develop. There may be many obstacles placed in the way of tick eradication, but eventually, by hard work, enforcement of quarantine regulations and the improvement of the grade of cattle by the introduction of pure bred stock we will see the cattle business of the South developing along profitable lines. Not only will the cattle business benefit from the elimination of the fever tick but almost all other lines of stock raising will profit. When any class of stock begins to be improved in quality the added profits soon convince the farmer that a similar improvement of other classes of farm stock will be just as profitable.

The enforcement of any quarantine regulation is not an easy matter. It requires the active co-operation of every one to make a success of it. The greatest elemnet in the enforceing of any quarantine law is the eduation of the public along these lines. A knowledge of how disease is communicated, a knowledge of how epidemics are spread and how they may be controlled must be had by those who are to be first affected by the enforcement of the law. Tuberculosis of man could soon be eliminated if there was sufficient public sentiment to enforce what every one who has studied the disease knows to be reasonable restrictions, and the same applies not only to this disease but to practically all diseases of man and the lower animals. Too often quarantine regulations have our enthusiastic support only when the law is being enforced in some other locality or on some other farm. Enforcement of quarantine is not to punish the man who may happen to have the diseased stock, for he has already met sufficient misfortune, but it is to protect his neighbors against similar loss.

BREEDING TWIN CATTLE.

An Iowa breeder who is raising baby beef asks if it would be possible to create a strain of cattle that would produce twins with any regularity.

Success has been made in multiple pregnancy in ewes, but no attempts have been made to especially separate a strain of cattle which would produce twins or triplets. There are, however, found in certain families several generations of twins, and we are of the opinion that if both sides of a union could trace several generations in multiple pregnancy, that this characteristic could be established with much regularity. The production of more than one offspring, however, is controlled entirely by the female. When more than one fetus is delivered it is usually the result of more than one egg being fertilized. If the female only released one egg, unless it should separate after fertilization, there could not be more than one calf at that delivery.

There are cases, however, where conception takes place at different heat periods. This has been proven in horse breeding by the fact that mares occasionally produce twins, one being a horse and the other a mule. In the cow we find twins occasionally resembling two different sires of different types and characteristics.

If a strain of pure bred cattle had been developed that would produce twins within themselves, it would take several generations for a bull to be of any service as a twin producer in another herd. All the bull could do would be to transmit this characteristic to his female offspring, and they in turn might be capable of releasing two or more eggs, at a given heat period, which would result in multiple pregnancy.

There is among all breeds of live stock a hereditary tendency either to liberal production or shy breeding qualities. This is not confined to either sex. A sire may transmit a certain quality to one sex that the other sex may not have as extensively. This is better shown among the standard breeds of horses, the only breed of live stock where a test has actually been made. For generations sires frequently produce great brood mares, while their stallions may not be speed getters, or the next stallion may be the opposite. The producers of pure bred live stock should look further than to see whether the sire and dam are properly registered or not before buying valuable animals to add to their herds. Prolific breeders often belong to a prolific strain.

While it might not be profitable to produce a breed of cattle that would produce two or more calves at a time, it might be profitable to have such a strain of prolific breeders in breeds of our domestic animals for the purpose of encouraging more regular delivery of animal life. We should like to see an experiment of breeding twin cattle, and if some breeder of pure bred cattle wishes to carry on the experiment, we will be glad to hear from our readers who have both male and female in some given breed that have been twinned for several generations, and will be of as much assistance as possible in helping to create this prolific strain.

Concerning "Blue-Gray" Cattle

A Cross of "Blacks" With Shorthorns That Has Long Been a Fat Stock Show Favorite in England. The Plan Tried at Ames, Iowa. Advantages and Disadvantages.

Written for the American Breeder by Prof. E. N. Wentworth, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

THE blue-gray color in beef cattle is produced by the mating of white or light roan Shorthorns with Galloway or Aberdeen-Angus blacks. The coat, of course, is the conspicuous part of the animal and through it this type has become known to the butcher and consumer. For over one hundred years the cross has been found in Great Britain's markets, and since the early sixties their numbers have been large enough to appreciably influence buyer's values. Their rise in popularity nearly threatened with extinction the foundation stock from which the Aberdeen-Angus arose and only the heroic efforts of one or two breeders maintained the purity which produced the leading finished steer breed of today.

A brief consideration of the stocks mentioned in the first sentence should throw some light on the expected results. In earlier times, the eastern coast of Scotland possessed two distinct varieties of cattle; one, small, scrawny and polled—the Crofter's cattle—and the other larger, horned, thriftier and red or dun to brown—the cattle of the better classes. From a cross of these, the Aberdeen-Angus arose, the smaller type impressing its color and polled character on its more fortunate rivals.

The southwestern part of Scotland possessed also a type of dun to black polled cattle. These were reared on broken country where the ocean winds and fogs swept unrestrained across the pastures, and produced the heavy, double-coat and hardy, slower maturing Galloway. As far as finish and carcass beef is concerned the Angus has easily the advantage, but as an off-set one may note the more uniform color, polled character and greater hardiness of the Galloway. In fact, Wm. McCombie, the second of the great Angus breeders, states that where his Angus could not live, his Galloways would produce him a profit. He also states that up to the three-fourths fat stage they equalled the Angus, but were difficult to finish. The Shorthorn is so well known, little comment is necessary, its long history, color characters, fattening propensities, and adaptable nature being a matter of common acquaintance.

The Galloway cross is usually made with a white Shorthorn bull, the Angus cross either way. The first method has the advantage that it calls for shelter and extra care for the bull alone, while the hardy mother can meet the conditions to which she is accustomed. It may be noted here that this idea was partly in the minds of the staff of the Iowa Experiment station when the blue-gray investigation was begun. There is a distinction between the blue-grays produced by the two methods. The Angus cross-breds have a greater tendency to horns, to off-colors, such as reds or roans, but are earlier maturing; while the Galloway crosses show greater uniformity in type, color and horn, but fail to finish quite as early. However both gain marked advantage in the first generation over pure breds of either breed. In replies received from nine leading British breeders as to the value of blue-gray cross breeding, the following points were dwelt upon unanimously:

1. The polled character.
2. Uniform and desirable colors.
3. Greater weight for age.
4. Easy keepers.
5. Superior quality of flesh.
6. Early maturity.

One well known stockman, John Ross, further states that they bring from two to four pence per pound higher than other finished cattle. As feeders their value lies well above the other beef, $6.50 to $8.00, being representative prices ten years ago.

Definite figures on horn and color inheritance are interesting. English breeders note that about 90 per cent come polled, 8 per cent with scurs and 2 per cent horned. The blue-gray color comes with Galloway crosses in 90 per cent of the cases and the remainder are blue gray with light spots. Angus do not give such uniform results. James Biggar, of Dolbeattie, Scotland, notes the following from a herd of Shorthorn cows. Two year olds sired by a Galloway bull were all polled and blue-gray while yearlings from the same cows and an Angus bull were varied in color and horned in several cases.

While of interest the above points do not demonstrate the practical value as gainers. Four year averages from winners at the Smithfield fat stock show gives the following data:

	——Under Two Years.——			———Over Two Years.———		
	No.	Aver. Age.	Daily Gain	No.	Aver. Age.	Daily Gain.
Hereford	21	673.1 days	2.16 lbs.	21	1012.8 days	1.877 lbs.
Shorthorn	22	677.3 days	2.157 lbs.	21	1014.5 days	1.873 lbs.
Angus.	22	675 days	2.202 lbs.	18	1014.0 days	1.85 lbs.
Blue Gray	23	674 days	2.212 lbs.	22	1024.2 days	1.925 lbs.

It will be noted that the blue-grays lead in gains at both ages and that they have over 10 days greater age as a handicap in the older class. This works as a deterrent, for it is well known that greater age or more advanced feeding decreases daily gains.

From 1892 to 1903 the blue-grays made constant increase in per cent of winnings at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show. The following table shows the growth:

1892—Grand champion, reserve grand champion, best steer and heifer.



FIRST CROP OF BLUE GRAYS AT AMES FROM GALLOWAY COWS AND SHORTHORN BULLS.

1893—First place in 3 out of 4 rings, in cross-breds.

1894—No foremost honors.

1895—1st in all cross-bred classes, best female and reserve grand champion.

1896—1st, 2nd and 3rd in all cross-bred classes, champion female, grand and reserve champion.

1897—Champion heifer and grand champion of show.

1898—All first for cross-breds and grand champion. They furnished strongest class in show.

1899—Champion heifer and reserve grand champion.

1900—Best heifer, best animal under 2 years, reserve grand champion.

1901—All cross-bred firsts, reserve and grand champion.

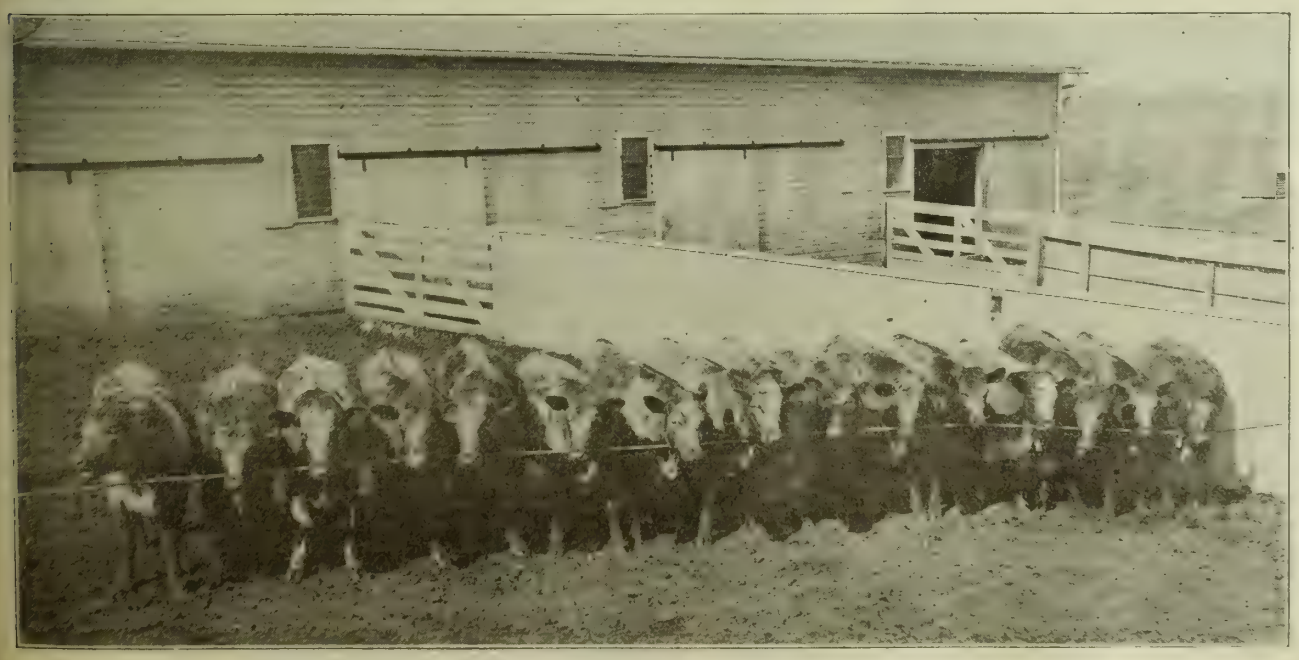
1902—Champion cross-bred and grand champion.

1903—Best animal under 2 years, best heifer, grand champion.

Seven grand champions and six reserves are a just index of what the cross can accomplish relatively under ordinary conditions.

With such marvelous success for blue-grays abroad, the Iowa Experiment Station determined in 1902 to attack the problem in this country. Forty-seven Galloway cows, 24 pure bred, were mated to the white Shorthorn bull, Dr. White, and to the roan Shorthorn bull, Scotland's Crown. The cows were all black and polled, one only having scurs. All had the long black coats and furry undercoats typical of their breed, but were only an average herd in beef character, the rough shoulder, flat fore rib and high tail head being present in almost unreasonable proportions, even for Galloways. The two bulls sired the first crop of calves, after that only Dr. White was used. Twenty-four calves came in this lot, two that died and eight others, sired by Dr. White, then a yearling. The average birth weight was 68.75 pounds, only medium. Twenty were blue and gray and twenty polled. Four were red-roan, one of them by the white bull, and three had scurs and one had horns. Fifteen of these, sold as a 2-year-old car load, topped the market on a dull day at $7.25. Their average weight was 1,181 pounds and an average gain 1.62 pounds. Steers of the lot averaged 1.69 pounds daily and heifers 1.53 pounds. The heifers were all spayed and showed higher finish externally than the steers, but were too "wastey" for American trade. To the exporter the steers sold for $10.57 and the heifers for $10.10. The heifers dressed 63.79 per cent and the steers 63.87 per cent. They were grown under farm conditions the first year and the second year were fed out.

The second crop of calves was better than the first. They were all by Dr. White, were evener fleshed and thicker, and weighed 76 pounds at birth. They are the lot shown in the



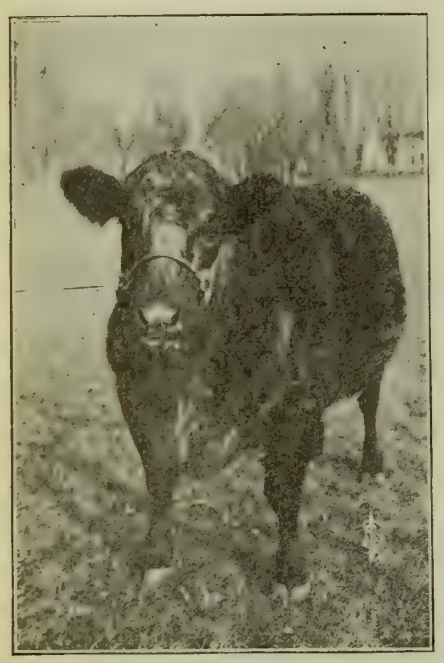
THE SECOND CROP, ALL SIRED BY ONE WHI TE BULL, WAS MORE UNIFORM.

illustration. All were blue-gray and polled.

The third lot were better still, averaging 82 pounds at birth and were all polled and all but one blue-gray.

From these various lots came steers that were well known in the show-ring although the numbers in the breeding herd were small. Tama Jim was first and Miss Skinner second as junior calves and junior yearlings at Chicago, two successive years. Other calves did almost as well, so that their merits as show animals was firmly established in comparison with other breeds.

In conclusion it may be stated that as market animals and as show animals the blue-grays have demonstrated their equality or even superior-



MISS SKINNER, A PRIZE WINNER FROM THE SECOND CROP.

ity, while the opportunity for the use of hardy dams offers hope to countries whose environment has hitherto been considered too rigorous for beef production. While the increased excellence is not noticeable enough to permit of a breeder's abandoning his practices for blue-gray methods, yet it offers one means of economy in a constantly intensifying agriculture.

Author's Note:—The writer is indebted to Prof. J. A. McLean of Massachusetts Agricultural College, while a senior at Iowa State College, for work here given.

BULLS TO REWARD TEXAS FEVER FIGHTERS.

Pure bred bulls as prizes are among the inducements being offered to the public spirited people in 51 Mississippi counties, for co-operation in ridding that section of Texas fever. The campaign which the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting against the Texas fever tick has reached the point where the inspectors in charge see their way to a complete cleaning up of considerable sections, provided they can get the support of a majority of the citizens interested. To encourage this support the department at Washington has sent out letters to the agricultural colleges in the principal stock breeding states which enjoy freedom from Texas fever, and has asked the colleges to secure the co-operation of the various breeders' organizations within the state looking to the donation of pure bred bulls to be given as prizes. The railroads interested are also helping, and the intention is that every person and community that helps in this way will be given the first benefits from the stimulated demand for breeding stock which is bound to come when once the ticks are done away with.

Seven hundred and fifty million dollars is the best estimate for poultry products this year.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Wintering Cattle on the Range

Practically All Growers Provide Extra Feed, But Even This Will Not Always Prevent Loss. Water Question Equally Serious. How the Wind Helps.

Written for the American Breeder by Prof. G. E. Morton, Colorado Agricultural College.

IN the early days of the range cattle industry a large percentage of winter loss was counted as a certainty and figured off in advance. At present the owners of range cattle who fail to provide some hay for winter feeding are comparatively few in number. If one has sheltered range where the grass is good, only enough hay is provided to tide over during severe storms. But if the range is normally covered with snow during the winter, hay for the entire winter season must be provided. Even when feed is good a long continued snowstorm with heavy wind will kill many cattle, for cattle will not hold their place in a storm. Then turn tail to it and drift with the wind in their effort to avoid the cold, and occasionally find their way into steep gullies where they are hemmed by the snow and succumb to cold and hunger before they are discovered.

Occasionally a late spring snow storm catches even those who have wintered their cattle carefully. Grass comes on early in the spring and open weather holds for so long that the owner, with his hay nearly gone, is tempted to turn his cattle out of the meadows upon the range. The new grass is washy and does not give the cattle strength, and a severe snow storm covers all feed, resulting in heavy losses.

Normally, however, winter losses upon the range are now comparatively small. Men ranging cattle have a home ranch which serves as a center for their operations, and they either have hay land of their own or buy hay of their neighbors.

Cattle are now worth too much to allow them to die if they can be saved. In Colorado, range cows are valued in the 1910 census at twenty-seven dollars per head, so that the loss of a hundred head would be felt by any owner.

The present winter has been universally severe in the range country, as elsewhere. Snow storms have been frequent and heavy, and the snow has lain upon the ground instead of blowing off and leaving the grass exposed. Many Eastern people imagine that a hard wind following a snow storm would only make conditions worse, but the wind sweeps the range bare unless the snow has packed hard or frozen. One of my vivid memories is a snowstorm on the Shoshone reservation in Wyoming. We were doing farmers' institute work in the month of March and found it necessary to cross from Lander to Thermopolis, a distance of about sixty miles. When we left Lander in the morning, the sky was clear and we were enjoying the brightest kind of Western winter weather. After we had gone twenty miles it began to snow and soon thickened so that we could barely see the horses' feet. The driver became confused and wanted to turn back, believing that we were going in the wrong direction. After ten miles of it we struck a Mexican's shack—the only one in forty miles. The next morning it was necessary, in going up the mountain, to go ahead of our horses and break road so that they could get their knees above the snow. The snow was above our knees everywhere; and cattle that were caught out on the range could get absolutely no feed unless a wind came up to clear the snow away. Horses will paw down to grass and nibble enough to keep them alive, but when snow covers the grass, cattle must be fed or they will die.

This winter a man coming from Kansas City to Denver, counted fifteen dead carcasses along one mile of track. Another claimed to have counted one hundred and fifty carcasses within ten miles. This means serious conditions. And it means that no one is able to help the cattle; for in Colorado if an owner of starving stock refuses to feed them, the Humane Society has authority by law to take charge of the cattle. The situation throughout the West is much as it is in the East. Unusually dry weather caused a shortage of all crops, and feed is scarce. There is little hay and it is high in price; and worst of all the range grass is so short that even where the snow has disappeared there is not sufficient sustenance for cattle, so that feed must be provided.

The first thing attempted by an owner when he sees that his cattle cannot get grass, is to move them to meadows where they can be fed hay. This means getting them to some valley, and gives an added advantage in furnishing water. Cattle cannot subsist long upon snow as their source of supply of moisture, and when the small streams freeze solid they must he moved to larger streams or to valleys with an abundant supply of well water. When cattle are extremely thirsty and weak from hunger, they must be handled carefully in bringing them to streams frozen part way in from the banks, as they are likely to crowd a large number into the stream, and if they do not drown they may succumb to the extreme cold because of their wetting.

When a bunch of cattle are so far from hay that it cannot be gotten to them by railroad or wagon or both, they can often be carried through by the use of more concentrated feeds which can be more easily hauled because of their lesser bulk. Corn or cottonseed cake are commonly used, and the cake is rapidly coming into favor because it gives much better results where a little grass or wild hay is available. The cake because of its high portein content makes a much better ration with range grass or wild hay than does corn.

Unless there is a likelihood that the storms will be long continued, necessitating feeding the rest of the winter, it is often advisable to separate out the weaker animals for feeding, leaving the stronger ones to rustle for themselves. It is rare that an animal once fed during a part of the winter shows a willingness to get out and rustle with the old energy when once more thrown upon his own resources. So if the feed supply is short it may be kept for the weak ones.

Sometimes the supply of hay or grain in an entire range section is short, and if the cattle are to be saved they must be gotten to the railroad and shipped to another part of the state or even to another state. This sounds simple, but when it is considered that during storms railroads have troubles of their own, it is not so simple as it might be.

And if the cattle are in a section of the country quarantined for mange, they cannot be moved to clean territory without danger of infecting that territory. And under interstate regulations, they cannot be moved to any portion of another state, infected or uninfected, without first being dipped, which, of course, would result in a heavy death loss during extremely cold weather. The Bureau of Animal Industry met the emergency this winter in a prompt and fair spirit when called upon to do so by the Colorado Live Stock Inspection Board, and the Colorado Humane Society, waiving their rules to the extent that they would allow shipment of Colorado cattle from infected districts to other infected districts in Kansas, where there was a surplus of feed, provided the state boards would stand guarantors that the cattle would be dipped as soon as suitable weather occurred.

All of these measures accompanied by better weather conditions—in some sections east of the mountains a chinook wind melted the snow away in a night—has resulted in the relieving of stock to such an extent that the winter losses will not be nearly as large as was at one time feared. The winter has given its lesson, however, and has impressed once more upon the cattlemen the undoubted fact that safety lies chiefly in having hay, and plenty of it.

BARRENNESS IN CATTLE.

(Continued from page 4.)

Accidental abortion is of frequent occurrence among cows. Any serious injury to the abdominal region or other parts of the body, through violence from falls, being hooked by mates, chased about, or great fear, may provoke abortion. Any feed containing substances that have a tendency to constrict the uterus, such as ergot, is very dangerous. Feed of any kind that caused derangement of the digestive tract resulting in indigestion, overloading, diarrhoea, etc., may lead to an expulsion of the fetus. Moldy and very dusty feed should be included in the list.

If a cow has once lost her calf the tendency is for her to repeat the act, and she may eventually become a habitual aborter. Abortion may take place a few weeks after pregnancy or at any later period. When it occurs early in pregnancy, the fact may not be easily detected, but owners should carefully watch for any bloody or otherwise abnormal discharge adhering to the tail. When cattle are followed by hogs the fetus is usually devoured, thus eliminating a clue to a possible case.

Occasionally a cow will not conceive when mated with a certain bull, yet both animals may be fertile when mated with other animals. This seems to be influenced by peculiar sex characteristics and a shy breeding effeminate appearing cow should be mated with a bull of strong masculine tendencies.

POSSIBLY A HELP REMEDY.

During a recent visit to Ireland, we ran across an idea worthy of trial in this country. The population of that little island is quite dense and had it not been for the fresh air from the sea, the great white plague might have diminished the population. Until a few years ago the poor people of that island were very poor. Many families were covered with one small roof, but of recent years a helpful change has taken place in that country. A commission has been formed by the British government which purchased land and erected a great many small cottages on one acre tracts. The houses are usually of two good, medium-sized rooms, but substantially built. The acre of land is always very fertile and tillable. A good well of water is procured, and the land is fenced substantially. These houses are rented to the poorer classes of people, who must pay the commission a rent of two shillings (48c) every week. The houses are located in the vicinity of farmers who employ agricultural help. On this acre the family grow their vegetables, and it would surprise many American gardeners to know how much stuff can be produced on this small tract of land. Just as soon as one crop is harvested another crop is growing. Often the second crop is planted before the first crop is garnered.

Frequently we have thought that such an arrangement might be put into operation in this country, but at the present at least, it must be done with private capital. Many large breeders and farmers, who depend largely upon hired help, might erect buildings of this kind to a very good advantage.

HALF FEEDING CATTLE.

The term half feeding usually applies to steers old enough to be prepared for the feed lot. There are many different methods of half feeding or roughing cattle, but within the last few years an extensive plan has been carried on in the flint hill country in Kansas. This is a range of rough, limestone land, usually very rocky, about fifty miles wide and 100 miles long, the center of which is about 120 miles to the south and west of Kansas City.

There are hundreds of beef producers who buy their cattle in the Southwest and especially in the Panhandle country. These are usually about three years old or some of them long twos, if they are well developed. These cattle are usually purchased in the South, and are brought to the flint hills country, where their principal feed for the winter is shock corn, about ten to fifteen bushels of corn per head, and the fodder with it. The object is to keep these cattle growing and gradually increase the weight. They are turned on pastures as soon as the blue stem grass in that section is sufficiently developed. This pasture is of short duration compared with the blue grass regions. About five months is its average length of usefulness.



THE STEERS THAT MADE 392 POUNDS PASTURE GAIN.

But it is marvelous to know how much beef can be accumulated on these animals during that short period. A bunch of steers that do not increase 300 pounds per head is considered very low. Frequently a 400-pound increase will be made.

Green Sallyards of Eureka, Kas., once turned a bunch of 1,1000-pound high grade, Shorthorn steers on pasture in the spring and sold them in Kansas City, averaging 1,492 pounds in July. This is a wonderful record, considering the fact that this pasture is not considered good until the last of April. Cattle handled in this manner are in position to go to the market early and are not compelled to compete with either the summer fed or the regular feed lot cattle. A great deal of this pasture is very rough and rocky, and if a stranger should visit one of these large rocky pastures during the winter, he would wonder how the grass had an opportunity to grow among so many rocks. But this land is valuable. Land that could have been purchased not many years ago for $1.25 per acre is now bringing from $20 to $30 per acre for grazing purposes only.

The Southern farm boy is showing the way to grow more of all crops on an acre.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

New Treatment for Stock Ills

Veterinarians in Convention Give the Latest in Hog Cholera Serum Treatment, Two New Tests for Tuberculosis and "Cornstalk Disease."

Reported for the American Breeder by Dr. Chas. D. Folse, Kansas City Veterinary College.

Demonstrations of the opthalmic (eye test) and the intradermal tests for tuberculosis, diagnosis of hog cholera, the use of anti hog cholera serum, and discussion of the so-called corn stalk disease, constituted the features of the meeting of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association in this city, January 30 to February 2, inclusive. The meeting was the largest the association has ever held, there being some two hundred and fifty practicing veterinarians from Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan and Ohio in attendance. Interest centered in the tuberculin demonstrations and it is probable the results obtained will mean that the intradermal method of testing will within a short time become the official method over the whole country because of its simplicity and inexpensiveness.

As all stock owners know, the temperature method of tuberculin testing now in use entails the expenditure of about two days' time, which occasions considerable burden to the stock owner who is compelled to submit to it to ship stock interstate. Temperatures must be taken at three hour periods for nine hours before injection of the tuberculin. Beginning at the ninth hour after injection, temperatures must be taken at two hour periods until the twentieth hour. A diference of two degrees between the maximum temperature before injection and the maximum temperature after injection constitutes a reaction or positive evidence of tuberculosis. From this it is readily seen the temperature test is burdensome and expensive.

The Eye Test With Tuberculin.

The opthalmic tests consists in introducing a small quantity of tuberculin into the eye of the animal to be tested. This is accomplished by making a dilution or a salve of it. Within eighteen hours afterward, if the animal be tubercular, there appears a marked inflammation of the membrane of the eye and a characteristic discharge. If the animal be not tubercular there will be no disturbance whatever.

The intradermal test consists in injecting into the loose folds of skin on one side of the tail of a small quantity of tuberculin. The injection is made at the point named because that location offers opportunity for comparison with the opposite side. The injection must be made into the skin and not under it. If the animal be tubercular, within forty-eight hours after injection, there will appear at the point of injection a well marked swelling of a non-inflammatory nature and the animal will display a characteristic switching of the tail. If the animal be not tubercular there will be no disturbance at all.

Fifty-eight head of cows were given the ophthalmic test Wednesday, January 31. Of that number thirty-three had previously been given the subcutaneous test. Six reacted to the ophthalmic test but only two had reacted to the subcutaneous test. Post-mortem examination showed lesions of tuberculosis in five of the reacters. Of the ones which did not react, none showed any lesions. These results tend to indicate that some cases of tuberculosis may be detected by the ophthalmic method which may not be detected by the subcutaneous method, while, on the other hand, there is possibility of error in the results.

Forty-two head of cows were given the intradermal test Tuesday, January 30, one of which reacted. Thirteen head of these cattle had previously been given the subcutaneous test and the same animal had reacted. Post-mortem examinations disclosed ample evidence of tuberculosis. Of the animals which did not react none showed any lesions. These results tend to indicate the intradermal test is comparatively accurate.

At a meeting of the Association of State Live Stock Sanitary Boards in Chicago in December a similar demonstration of the two tests was held with comparatively similar results. Sixty-one head were subjected to the intradermal test with 90.16 per cent of correctness. Sixty-six head were given the ophthalmic test with 81.81 per cent correctness. The tests at Chicago were not carefully guarded as to technique and post-mortem examination, hence it is probable there might have been considerable error in the results.

The work at Kansas City was conducted by Dr. K. J. Washburn, assistant pathologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, assisted by Dr. S. Sheldon, state veterinarian of Missouri, Dr. L. D. Brown, deputy state veterinarian of Missouri, and the local inspectors, and every precaution was taken to insure accuracy of the results. The federal government has been experimenting upon the two tests for some time past and Dr. J. R. Mohler, pathologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stated recently that if money could be had extensive tests of the two methods would be made with the view of establishing one of them as the official government test. The state officials of Missouri have employed the intradermal test to about fifteen thousand cases recently with 98 per cent of correctness and Dr. S. Sheldon, state veterinarian of Missouri, has stated that he believed that the state of Missouri would make the test official within a short time.

Plain Talk About Serum Treatment.

Following a technical paper on hog cholera and the serum treatment by Dr. F. W. Hueben, superintendent of the serum plant of the American Serum Co., there was a lively discussion of the problem attending the distribution of anti hog cholera serum. Dr. A. T. Kinsley, pathologist of the Kansas City Veterinary College, at the clinic at the college on Thursday, killed four hogs affected with cholera to demonstrate the characteristic lesions of cholera. A hog affected with swine plague was also killed to illustrate the similarity of the lesions. Dr. Kinsley also called attention to the fact that worm affections of the bronchial tubes might be mistaken for cholera. It was pointed out that much of the ill results from the use of serum is due to its administration in herds which have another disease than cholera, in which case no desirable results can be expected. Dr. M. Reynolds, dean of the veterinary department of the University of Minnesota, discussed the misuse of serum, citing statistics to substantiate his statements. Dr. Reynolds suggested the serum was often administered in too small dosage and that often the operator was in too great a hurry to insure proper results. Dr. A. T. Peters, veterinarian of the experimental station of Illinois, objected to any method of serum administration other than the simultaneous, that is, the giving of virulent blood with the serum. Dr. J. I. Gibson, state veterinarian of Nebraska, at once took issue with Dr. Peters, claiming the shipping of cholera blood was too dangerous. The discussion developed the sentiment on the part of the association was that all shipments of cholera blood should be controlled by state authorities, both as to the locality into which it is shipped and as to the manner of its handling to insure that cholera is not transmitted to non-infected areas in that manner. The association also adopted a resolution asking inspection of serum producing plants that irresponsible parties may be prevented from placing the product on the market.

Pointers on "Cornstalk Disease."

There was a lively discussion of the so-called corn stalk disease on Tuesday and several valuable points were brought out. Dr. T. P. Haslam, pathologist of the State Agricultural College of Kansas, presented the chief paper. The chief thought as presented by Dr. Haslam and Dr. Kinsley was to the effect that the mould on feed stuffs is responsible in a measure for the disease, but that the mould is not disease producing until certain chemic substances are present in the food itself. It was suggested soil or climatic conditions may be responsible for the presence of this chemical substance in the food at certain times. Dr. Haslam reviewed numerous experiments to establish the validity of his statements. No definite and satisfactory method of treatment was offered further than drastic bowel stimulants in the early stages and change of feed immediately the disease appears. It was suggested corn could often be made safe by shelling and removing the mould by fanning.

WHY NOT GET SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

A wonderful opportunity awaits the pure-bred beef cattle industry of this country. During the last year the foot and mouth disease has invaded the British Isles causing a quarantine to be placed against that section by the Argentine and other governments. The writer happened to be at the Royal Agricultural Show in England last year when the big beef cattle sales were stopped on account of this malady. The quarantine was first confined to a very small district, but later outbreaks showed that it was epizootic and is still dangerous.

Argentine buyers have been very liberal buyers of the best live stock, especially beef cattle, which England produces. There are at present a great many breeders in that country who are in the market for good individuals. It has frequently been said that these Argentine buyers do not stop on price.

We contend that just as good beef cattle can be found in the United States as in England. Why not encourage an outlet for pure-bred stock and especially the beef cattle? We would like to see the representatives of beef cattle breeders Associations join together for the purpose of encouraging the sale of cattle to the Argentine breeders. Some effort has been made in this direction, but if it was taken up by the Record associations, that have money in the treasury and are backed by the breeders of this country, a great market should be the result. We will be pleased to hear from breeders on this subject.

Our Diminishing Beef Supply

Beef Cattle Have Decreased 6.8 Per Cent, While Population Has Increased 21 Per Cent. Farms of Corn Belt Must be Depended on More Than Ever Before to Make Up Shortage.

Written for the American Breeder by B. O. Cowan, Assistant Secretary American Shorthorn Cattle Breeders Association.

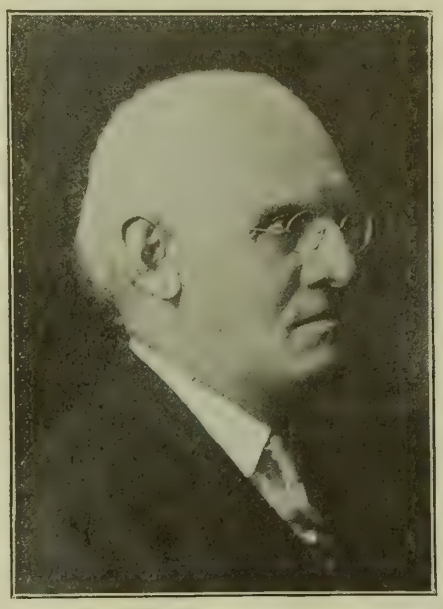
ANY question that relates to the food supply of mankind is of vital importance. This is true at any time and under normal conditions, but at a time when nearly all food products are abnormally high the discussion of this question will attract greater attention. There is no means of determining the exact ratio of beef to other food products in the dietary of mankind, but it is safe to say that it constitutes an important part. However, much other meats may enter into this food supply, beef is a leading element. It cannot well be eliminated; there seems to be no satisfactory substitute. Hence the future beef supply is a live question.

For several years well informed stockmen have called attention to the shortage in beef cattle in the United States and have predicted that this shortage was becoming greater with the passing years. These predictions fell on listless or unbelieving ears, even among beef producers. But the claim has been sustantiated during recent years by reports from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This decrease was estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 head annually. Now comes the last census report showing that duirng the last ten years beef cattle have decreased 6.8 per cent, while there has been an increase of 21 per cent in our population. And what makes this shortage in the amount of beef really greater than the amount indicated is the fact that beef animals are now marketed at an earlier age than during former years, so that they do not represent the same amount of beef. At first thought a decrease of 6.8 per cent in beef cattle in ten years should cause no anxiety about future meat supply, but when it is known that this decrease is coincident with an increase of 21 per cent of beef eaters it presents a condition that merits the serious consideration of the beef producers.

The wonderful expansion of the range cattle industry 20 to 25 years ago with free range and unlimited grass, caused most Corn Belt farmers to sell their cows and cease raising steers. The subsequent encroachment of the homeseeker, clamoring for land, has gradually circumscribed the ranch industry and in many instances has caused the sale of the large bands of cattle. The liquidation from this cause for several years was of immense volume. This is largely the cause of this decrease of beef cattle that now confronts the country. If this decrease is to be stopped, it will have to be done by the cattle raiser on the farm. Present conditions certainly invite the farmer to re-enter this neglected field of growing good steers. Good feeders have sold on the markets during late years at $4.50 to $6.00, and these prices ought to give a good profit for their production, even on high priced land. It has been said that opportunity knocks once at each man's door, and whether or not it be true that she knocks only once, a golden opportunity now awaits men of judgment and ambition who will enter this neglected field and revive the well nigh lost art of growing good steers. The price at which these can be sold, either as choice feeders or finished beeves, will certainly justify the effort.

Many years ago steers suitable for the feed lot could be found in almost any neighborhood. These steers were generally Short-horn grades, as the blood of this breed of cattle was very widely distributed, owing to the early introduction of Short-horns into the United States. The Short-horn cow, either pure-bred or high grade, makes an excellent mother for high grade steers, owing to her beef form and her milk production. Such cows can be found in many localities at moderate prices, as can also good cows of other breeds, and with the proceeds of two fat yearling steers the farmer can purchase a good pure-bred bull. So there is strong encouragement for farmers to begin growing steers and no serious difficulty in laying a good foundation for this profitable adjunct to successful farming.

The choice of breeds must be left to the farmer who may decide to undertake raising steers. Some breeds are better than others, but there is room for all good cattle. The one thing that is essential is for the farmer to get a good bull of the kind he prefers and not be content with a poor one. It is a serious mistake to think an indifferent bull is good enough to sire calves from which to make good steers. The only proper treatment of an indifferent bull is castration and when the breeders of pure-bred cattle



MR. COWAN, THE SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION'S "GRAND OLD MAN."

realize this and carry it into effect, they will greatly enhance the value of their good bulls.

It cannot longer be denied that there is a shortage in our supply of beef cattle. The range country has been so invaded by the homesteader and so many large bands of cattle have in consequence been sent to the markets, that ranchmen cannot in the future supply all the feeders needed in the corn belt. This shortage of feeders will be more keenly felt in the future than now, and will tend to enhance values. According to official figures the decrease in the number of feeders sent to the country from the five leading live stock markets during the last three years is 133,805. In addition to this deficiency of feeders sent into the country there has been an unusual slaughter of calves, especially during 1910. Speaking of this market condition, the Live Stock World says: "It is policy that can have but one culmination, a beef shortage that will elevate the cost of beef high above the reach of the masses."

So the consensus of opinion of those who have carefully studied this question is that the country faces a shortage in its supply of beef cattle. This will undoubtedly inure to the benefit of men who are breeding beef cattle, while the beef eaters will continue to pay high prices for prime roasts and juicy steaks.

HOLDING LIVE STOCK AUCTIONS AT HOME.

It will be only a few years until this country will be the scene of just such a series of successful pure bred cattle sales as characterized the years of '97 to 1902. And in this recurrence of a condition once experienced there is opportunity to save ourselves the repetition of a serious mistake.

In the heyday of the pure bred beef cattle business when prices were high and even heavy expenses left a good margin of profit, breeders got in the habit of shipping the public sale offerings to some good railroad point, thereby making the items of freight, labor, feed and risk about as high as it was possible to make them. This was justified of course in two classes of auctions: Sales in which the animals were of such value (through their prize winnings or outstanding excellence of breeding and individuality), that they had a right to attract breeders from a wide territory. And sales in which the offerings were good, but had been grown in outlying sections too thinly settled to make possible the gathering of a local crowd of buyers.

Sales of these two classes, however, were, and probably always will be, in the minority. The bulk of the pure bred cattle sold at auction is grown in good farming communities, which ought to afford a sufficient demand for all the suitable surplus that the local herds can supply. Frequenters of public sales have seen cases by the hundreds in which the seller's neighbors paid railroad fare to and from central selling points, and helped the seller to bear the expense of freight both ways, to say nothing of the heavy expense of selling away from home, when just as good prices could have been realized had the breeder made his sale right on his own farm. After prices of pure bred cattle went down the breeders had had a sad and expensive experience shipping their offering of "good ordinary" cattle to central selling points. The making of home farm sales have since gained greatly in popularity and for three or four years the big sale pavillions erected in various places over the country have been the scenes of only such sales as (mostly for the reasons given), could more profitably be held away from home.

There is a great oportunity, however, for further increasing the popularity of home selling. There are strong arguments in its favor, even in the case of the offerings of the very highest class. Men who buy like to see the cattle under normal conditions and this can be insured only when they are sold at home. Beginners and smaller men in the business count it a day well spent if they can visit the barns and pastures and see the breeding herds and study the treatment as they find them at the home of an older and more successful breeder. Many of them gladly spend not only the day of the sale, but often a day or two before the sale and a day or two following, making themselves familiar with the herd and offerings and perchance with other herds of the same neighborhood.

In the case of the man who breeds only the average class of cattle, as pure breds go, it is almost imperative that he not only sell at home, but that he develop a home demand. This can be done in various ways, and an ingenious breeder will think of good ones when once his thoughts are directed along that line. While he cannot afford to do without such outside advertising in good live stock papers of some standing as will insure him the interest of other breeders in the top things he has to sell, he can no more afford to ignore the possibility of developing a home trade which will take, at fair prices, the average of his offerings and everything below the average.

Gospel of Beef Production

Written for the American Breeder by Chas. Escher, Jr., of Botna, Iowa.

THE people of the United States have repeatedly been called one of the great, if not the greatest, meat eating people of all the civilized nations on the face of the globe. We have become a great beef eating people, because we have been purchasing beef below the cost of production. But strange as it may seem, beef never will be cheap again in the sense that it has been. Meat eaters have had their last opportunity to secure meat below the cost of production. The farmers of the great corn belt states have been selling their products for the past thirty years, either in the form of grains, or condensed into beef, pork or mutton, not mindful that they were selling their produce for less than the cost of production, when we account for the depletion of our soil fertility. All this he has done, and boarded himself and family for nothing.

With the exception of a few short periods, when prices reached abnormal levels, the business of stock raising and feeding never did yield adequate returns. But our capital has been wasted and on many farms it is very nearly exhausted, and by our capital I mean the fertility of our soil, which has been and must be our very essence of prosperity. If farmers of the corn belt states would continue to be prosperous, they must from now on look wisely to the fertility of their lands, in order to make a living and accumulate in store. In years gone by we have been selling our very soil fertility and now comes the time for a halt. Farms that have been robbed for the past thirty or forty years cannot be depended upon to bring bountiful crops; hence, to be prosperous from now on will require the rotating of crops and that will mean the growing of more grasses and then must follow the grazing of more cattle and by so doing, we can at least conserve what fertility we still have and add to it, if possible.

When I say that the consumer has seen the last of cheap grains and meats, I believe I am speaking the truth, and let me tell you why. As I said before, our farmers have produced grains and meats for the past thirty years at less than the cost of production and they are now beginning to realize the seriousness of conditions. From now on over-production, with our increasing population, will soon be an impossibility. The farmer will grow more grasses, keep more cattle, raise less cars of grain, but feed more of. This will keep up the price of grains and with a ten per cent increase in our population and a seven per cent decrease in cattle in the past ten years, it would seem that an over production in cattle will never again occur, as the breeding grounds of the great west have been mostly taken up by homesteaders and settlers.

The beef producer, to be prosperous, not only wants plenty of grasses and grains to grow good cattle, but he must have reasonable assurance that his business will not be handicapped by adverse legislation. We hear much at present about the high cost of living and the consumers who, for the past thirty years or more, have been living on luxuries produced on our farms at less than cost of production, will realize from now on that the high cost of living, or the cost of high living that he now complains about, is a self inflicted punishment and he and his ancestors will, in the coming future, pay the penalty. As has often been said, he who laughs last, laughs best. The corn belt farmer and his progeny, the men who have faithfully tilled and soil, will come into their own in the time to come, if we see that we have proper legislation.

With the advance in the selling price of beef (which has already made itself felt), as a result of an increase in population and a decrease in beef production, with a wide awake, enlightened agricultural people, who are earnestly interested in furthering the gospel of the conservation of the fertility of our soil and with intelligent corn belt farmers, anxious to convert all the roughness on their farms into fertilizer, I cannot help be optimistic from the cattle man's point of view, and see nothing but good returns for the cattle man in the corn belt states, if he will but act before it is too late.

I was taught to follow the old cow as soon as I was old enough to walk and I have been following her all my life and naturally I have learned to love her. She has more than a commercial value. She and her offsprings have proven to be the greatest of all animals to consume the roughness on the farm and transfer it into fertilizer, and the corn belt farmer, who attempts to reach the highest pinnacle of grain production without the aid of the old cow and her offsprings will very soon have decreasing yields of grain and greatly impoverished soil.

By utilizing all the roughness on the corn belt farms, which have been neglected; by raising more grass and better grass, by breeding good beef cattle and feeding them for market at an early age, beef cattle can be profitably raised on our corn belt farms.

At the recent international, it was my desire to ascertain what kind of bullock was most in demand, and having heard that the baby beef steer was the butcher's ideal, it was my purpose to make a thorough test, if possible, and the firm of Escher & Ryan placed before the judges, who are men of national reputation, two of as good loads of cattle as were ever shown in this country, one a load of 1500 pound Angus two-year-olds, and the other a load of handy weight Angus yearlings at 1200 pounds. And what was their verdict? The yearlings were winners over their older brothers, when other conditions were equal and at a time when heavy bullocks were much sought after. Baby beef should be marketed from twelve to twenty months of age and if fed from calfhood up, should weigh from 800 to 1300 pounds.

From this time on the corn belt farmer who would be prosperous and content, must rotate his crops, produce more grass and better grass, utilize his roughness by growing beef cattle. He can escape the drudgery of the dairying and other intensified agriculture and economize on labor; he can grow less acres of grain, but more per acre, and get better prices for our products, and last, but not least, he can increase the fertility of his soil, at a minimum cost and keep it working all the time

If you would be a constructive instead of a destructive farmer, begin now. Farm conditions have reached a period of transition and at this juncture beef production in the corn belt states needs encouragement, not repression, and those who heed the gospel of beef production on corn belt farms, will reap a just reward.

WINTER HELP TO HELPFUL BIRDS.

Something new, and certainly, gratifying, grew out of the state game conservation in Missouri as a result of the severe cold early in January. Jesse A. Tolerton, state game warden, sent out requests through his deputies, wherever the ground was snow covered, asking farmers to scatter grain for the quail until thawing weather uncovered their natural feed. The deputies were authorized to certify to the bills for this service to the state and they were made payable out of the state funds. It is doubtful if any farmers asked pay, but many acted on the sensible, not to say kindly, suggestion.

Some Facts About Galloways

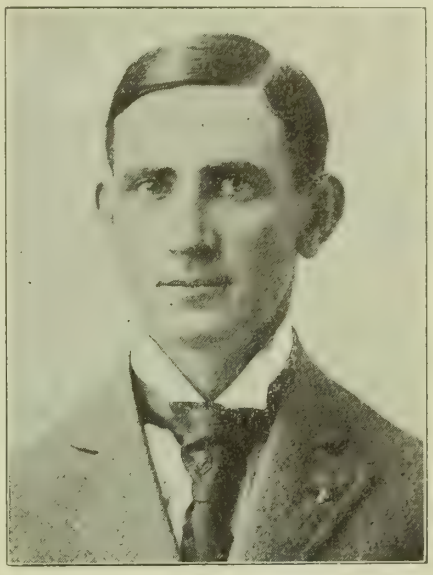
Business With the Shaggy Blacks Indicates Better Returns for Beef Producers. Galloways at the International Outdressed Steers of Other Breeds, Which Had Cost an Average of $11.62.

Written for the American Breeder by R. W. Brown, Secretary American Galloway Breeders' Association.

WHILE the year 1911 was a lean year in crop production, a bounteous harvest in 1912 may start another era of industrial activity. There is a healthy undertone to the market for all kinds of farm produce, and there is nothing to indicate that prices will be depressed below their normal level during the coming year. This is especially true of beef products. Probably no agricultural work offers greater inducements at the present time than that of beef production. A shortage in beef supplies has been predicted for a number of years, but this prediction has not generally been accepted until quite recently. There is a scarcity of cattle in all sections of the country, and the outlook to the producer is most encouraging.

The business transacted in the office of the American Galloway Breeders' association during the last few months is indicative of an optimistic feeling among breeders of pure-bred beef cattle. The association's report for the last year shows an increase over the preceding year in the number of pedigrees accepted for registry and also an increase in the number of new members received. The significant feature of the year's work was the registration of animals over one year old. Registration in a measure is dependent upon a demand for pure-bred sires, and since the decline in beef production set in there has been a growing tendency among owners of pure-bred herds to abandon registration. In a great many instances only the animals that are sold for breeding purposes are recorded, and then only when the registration certificates are demanded by the purchaser. In 1910 we recorded a greater number of bulls over one year old than we recorded in 1909. In 1911 the number recorded was 25 per cent greater than the number recorded in 1910. Nearly all of these bulls were sold before they were recorded, and the fact that most of them were sold to men whose names are on our lists for the first time is significant of the growing popularity of Galloway cattle.

There are many other evidences of increasing interest in our cattle. Never before have we received so many requests for literature pertaining to the breed as we are receiving right now, and not in any recent year have the members taken a greater interest in the work of the association than during the year just closed. Significant also were the splendid exhibits of Galloways seen at the state fairs and live stock shows held during the year. The breed was represented at nearly all the state fairs from Oregon to Virginia, and it is gratifying to know that our exhibitors found ready sale for their surplus stock. At the Kansas City show alone more than forty head of bulls were sold at private treaty. Satisfactory prices were realized and exhibited are greatly encouraged by the unusually large number of inquiries they are receiving. There is a bright future for the Galloway. It is a breed especially adapted to farming conditions in the United States. Evidence of this is found in the history of the load of Galloway steers that was exhibited at the recent International. These steers were bred by J. F. Meserve in the short grass section of Kansas. They were exhibited by Mr. Meserve at the 1910 American Royal, where they were awarded first prize as the best carload of yearling feeders. After the show they were sold to Foster Bros. of Earlham, Iowa, who fed them out and exhibited them in the south central carlot division of the 1911 International, where they attracted considerable attention. They were sold at auction to the United Dressed Beef company at $10.75. With the exception of one or two single load purchases the United Beef company bought the highest priced cattle of the show, and of the five loads purchased by this firm at an average of $11.62 per hundredweight, the Galloway load dressed the highest per cent of beef, 65.10. There was nothing unusual in the preparation of this load of steers for



SECRETARY R. W. BROWN.

the show. They were purchased as yearling feeders on the Kansas City market and were finished in the corn belt by practical feeders of commercial cattle. Galloway cattle are popular with the butcher. They dress out well, and invariably receive high ratings in the carcass contests. They are also popular with the feeder, as is evidenced by the fact that Galloway calves right off the range have recently sold as high as $40 per head. The breed is well adapted to farming conditions in America, and there is every indication that breeders will find ready sale for their surplus stock in 1912.

THE CHAMPIONS ON THE COVER.

Many will be interested in knowing the names of the animals represented in our cover page design. Each animal has been a winner of championship prizes and is well known to the better posted people interested in its particular breed. The Galloway is Myrtle of Avondale 24942, successfully shown by W. M. Brown & Son of Carrollton, Mo., the son being now Secretary R. W. Brown of the Galloway Record Association. The Hereford is Scottish Lassie 305352, bred by Dr. James E. Logan and now owned by J. P. Cudahy of Kansas City and Belton, Mo., who showed her almost without defeat throughout the past season. The Shorthorn is Ringmaster 307894, shown successfully for the last two seasons by White & Smith of St. Cloud Minn. The Aberdeen Angus is Thickset Blackbird 115895, an Iowa bred bull that has seldom seen defeat and was shown last season by O. V. Battles, Maquoketa, Ia.

A new record in butter production has been announced. Pontiac Clothilde de Kol II, a Holstein, owned in the East, has completed a year's test, making 1277.6 pounds of butter, the milk from which it was made weighing over 25,000 pounds. This cow already had a 30-day record of 148 pounds of butter, and a 7-day record of 37.2 pounds.

TO OBTAIN BETTER BULL SERVICE.

A Colorado reader has had some difficulty with bulls not being producers, and asks how to buy bulls that will be prolific. There is little danger in buying a bull that has well developed genital organs, unless the bull has formed the habit of masterbation, or has been used too extensively. Age, however, seems to be more important with bulls than with stallions. This is due largely to the method of handling them. There is only one way to know whether a bull is a breeder or not, and that is through the use of the microscope. A microscope having power of from 100 to 500 diameters, can easily detect the spermatozoa, and will disclose the fact whether there are any movements or not. If there is no spermatozoa on first examination there is a chance that there might be spermatozoa developed at a later service. Younger bulls, especially, may require a few services before they are able to discharge live spermatozoa. This is even true of aged bulls, which have been proven to be excellent sires. That may be due to the lack of exercise and too much feed.

Most barrenness in young bulls is due to masterbation. A great mistake most breeders make is allowing young to use the same paddock where cows are served, or allowing young bulls to even associate with cows in heat before time for service. Young bulls should not be allowed to run with cows in heat, for the best results. A great many bulls are handled in this way successfully, but some of the best ones are spoiled with this same method. One service is just as effective as a number of services during the same heat period. There is no advantage to be derived and there is danger of injury to the bull. In one service there are thousands of spermatozoa, any one of which will cause fertilization if it comes in contact with the ova, the balance are useless.

Calves from a bull which is allowed a limited number of services are stronger, and the cows are more liable to be fertilized, and the bull will last longer by being allowed to make only one service for each cow at one heat period. If one bull is kept on the farm, a steer calf or two, smaller than the bull, may be kept in the same inclosure with him for company. All cows in heat should be kept at a reasonable distance from this inclosure. The bull should be kept in good, thrifty condition, but not allowed to accumulate a great amount of tallow. The inclosure should be as large as necessary for exercise. If there are several pregnant cows in a near by pasture which is fenced bull tight, the bull will fare better with this company. Valuable bulls (the only kind that anyone should keep) can be handled more profitably by allowing each cow to be served only once during the heat period.

The inquiring breeder does not state whether he wishes to buy one bull for a few cows or a large number of bulls to be used on the range. Ranchmen have reported good success from handling bulls in various ways, but it seems to be the opinion of most of them that the best results may be obtained by buying calves or short yearlings for this purpose. When introduced to a herd of cows at an early age the bull's ambition will not be quite so keen and they will have a natural tendency not to make too many services. As there are cows in heat most of the time, and their feed will not be sufficient to greatly influence their ambition. Bulls purchased at this age should have good care, as their growth might be greatly restricted without an abundance of good feed once or twice a day.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE
Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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All persons are warned not to reprint any part of this paper during 1912, without proper credit to the American Breeder.

BREEDERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

Nearly all over Europe breeders' organizations can be found, which are producing good results for improved live stock. Some of these are small, while others are national in their scope. Numerous organizations have been formed in this country and more of them should be formed. Much good can be brought about through closer relationship of those interested in the same line of business. Most of the organizations in this country are of the larger character, but there are too few county organizations.

Probably more real good can be obtained through county organizations than through the larger ones. It is not always possible for breeders to attend all the large gatherings, but there would be little excuse for any breeder not being able to attend a meeting in his own county. It is very easy to form a county organization. A few public spirited men can get together and set a date for the county meetings. The newspapers will usually announce dates and encourage this organization if properly requested. The men elected to the offices are, as a rule, public spirited and expect to devote considerable time to the improvement of live stock without direct compensation. But there should be more to these organizations than the electing of officers. They should do all they can to further the cause of pure bred live stock. Public speakers should be engaged of as high standing as possible. Every business to be successful in the end must be conducted on the square, and the members must have the same advantages as the office holders have, and all work together in harmony for the best interest of improved live stock.

We hope to be of as much service as we can to these small organizations as well as the larger ones. We want every reader of this paper to appoint himself a committee of one to report to this paper every breeders' organization he is a member of, or is familiar with, send us the name and address of the secretary. Tell us what the organization is doing and intends to do; why it was organized and how long it has been organized, and we will be glad to give such an organization as much publicity as we can.

We hope to see every county where good live stock is produced enjoying a permanent county breeders organization.

BEEF CATTLE PROSPECTS.

Since the beginning of this century a great change has quietly taken place in this country. Land values have greatly advanced. The large area of pasturage has been settled to a great extent. Land that was considered worthless is now inhabited and producing crops. In the state of Illinois, land that could be purchased at $50.00 an acre in 1900, is now selling for $200.00 an acre. Iowa land, at that time selling for $30.00 an acre is now worth $125.00 an acre. Kansas land that was priced at $10.00 an acre has changed hands at $40.00 an acre. The great Panhandle in Texas that changed hands at $1.25 an acre five years ago has advanced to about $15.00 an acre. These are only a few of the instances that have brought about a change that must require better live stock of all kinds and more especially will it increase the demand for pure bred beef bulls. Since 1900 the total live stock production of this country has increased 20 per cent, while the population has increased 30 per cent, and the population will increase very fast from now on.

The writer has visited numerous foreign countries where many of our emigrants originate, who feel very kindly toward this country as a future home. These people must eat, and from our education are not to be vegetarians, as the people from India are, nor are they taught to eat horse meat, as most of the people from foreign countries have been—with the exception of English speaking nations—but each of us have an appetite for flesh, and to satisfy it, we must depend largely upon beef or pork. Oleomargerine may to a certain extent, take the place of dairy products, and cotton seed productions may take the place of lard, but there is no substitute known to take the place of beef. Some of the wise heads are now looking for new fields to produce beef, as they realize that this country is inadequate under the present conditions. And the great demand for beef is for the better cuts. Both fashionable and common eating houses have agreed that the American people are demanding the best of beef, and therefore, it behooves us to produce a better type of cattle that will make these cuts in a larger proportion than can be obtained from the sunfish conformation which has obtained too largely in places where beef production has known neglect.

We can learn a great lesson from some of the older countries, where land is worth as high as $1,000 an acre, and yet much of it will be found in pasture. This same land has been farmed for a great many centuries and still produces under its present rotation of crops and pasture.

In this country land that for generations has been given over largely to one crop, is gradually decreasing instead of being built up. Live stock has done much for certain sections. In with these one crop territories occasionally we find a county, or possibly several counties where live stock has been bred extensively which seems to be of a different soil because there has been a reasonable quantity of fertility to be put back on the land. The foundation of all wealth in a nation is in the soil, and the cheapest and most effective fertilizer known to the average farming district is barnyard manure. If the $1,000-an-acre land can be farmed with cattle, how about our land?

While the ranges were being settled, a great many herds were dispersed and thrown on the market, which made beef plentiful for the time being. All dairy products have been very profitable and this has induced many American farmers to produce milking cows and in order to get the most milk, calves have been fattened and slaughtered at a very tender age. Dairy bulls have been used extensively, a practice not conducive to producing the best beef type. From the present indications the breeders of pure bred beef cattle are at the opening of an era of prosperity, but they are entitled to full encouragement for the years when beef cattle were not profitable. A great many breeders have hung to their herds through years of adversity, with the hopes of better times.

It is true that beef cattle on many farms have made good returns, but the pure bred products have not commanded the price they should, and that they are sure to command in the very near future. The American farmer must learn that it is not profitable to produce so-called beef cattle, that require four or more years to develop, but must raise the thick-fleshed, quick maturing cattle of the highest quality. The high prices that have been paid during recent years have never been handed out to the owner of "razor backs." It is steers that have the quality that bring the extreme prices.

The supply and demand frequently regulate the price of beef cattle on the markets, but it is the business of the producers of pure bred cattle to encourage the use of better sires in order to stimulate the market for their produce. These breeders who know the scarcity of good cattle will do the country a great service to encourage the use of better beef bulls everywhere.

A NEED OF LIVE STOCK CARETAKERS.

A great many herds of pure bred live stock are owned by wealthy men and much of the management is left to the hired help. There is a great deal of difference in employes. At a recent leading show a number of men who were at the show in charge of live stock were assembled together. Some of these men were drawing good salaries; others were not receiving so much. As a stranger to all, the writer began to ask questions in an easy way, to find out why some of these men were drawing double the amount received by others. In actual labor, if put to a test, one man could do about as much real heavy work as another. Those who were receiving the extra pay were men who had made a study of caring for their particular class of live stock. Some of these men were posted on nearly every subject concerning the production of better stock. This is one of the reasons that their employers were anxious to keep them with their stock.

But there is one special field that most grooms could be greatly benefited by, and that is by being able to diagnose certain illnesses quickly. One of these men told of an experience with a herd of high class show cattle, when several of the best ones died from pneumonia. He said he did not think there was anything seriously wrong with the cattle or he would have sent for a qualified veterinarian, but instead of that they continued to ship the cattle, and exposure placed the trouble beyond recovery. It is not our intention to make veterinarians out of readers, but we expect to start a department under the heading of DIAGNOSIS. We want our readers to study these conditions so that they may know the necessity of employing a veterinarian, when it is necessary, and before it is too late. Every live stock man should understand something about the symptoms of all common diseases.

Years of practical experience gives every man some new thought in live stock production, frequently an experiment proves beneficial or detrimental, and the result might be of much benefit to others in the same line of work. For this reason we solicit articles from practical caretakers of live stock for publication, that others may have the benefit of their experience. This applies more especially to the actual workers with improved live stock. A caretaker to be a success should be constantly studying the best methods of developing stock with the least possible expense.

"OUR NEW HIRED MAN."

One of the greatest difficulties in the conduct' of a general breeders paper that handles live subjects and upholds a reputation for reliability, is to find a man broad enough in live stock experience and thorough enough in newspaper training to handle, understandingly, and in keeping with their importance, the class of articles and correspondence which comes to the editorial desk of the American Breeder. Furthermore, on a paper where the editorial policy is supreme there is call for a man "on the desk" who knows the advertising end of the business as well. The constantly increasing demand on my time from every growing department of the paper, has been met, as far as possible, by enlarging an already efficient office force, and by employing additional specialists to aid me in those scientific investigations, the reporting of which to our subscribers has constituted an important feature of this paper since its foundation. Perhaps it is as much as anything, for the added freedom it gives me to pursue this scientific work, that I appreciate the assistance of our new hired man, whom this little mention will introduce, and whose name appears with mine on our editorial page. Forty years of the right sort of experience (the first 20 on his father's stock farm and the last 20 in agricultural college and agricultural newspaper work) have given me in Mr. Morse just what I have wanted for myself and the readers of the American Breeder—the services of one of the best posted and best paid men in live stock newspaper work. Years of work in the field has given him a wide personal acquaintance among breeders and an accurate knowledge of their business, as well as of their herds and agricultural conditions generally, and I flatter myself that the columns of the American Breeder already show evidence of this fact.

FRANK B. GRAHAM.

A CATTLE BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

Everyone interested in raising cattle, should know something about the generative organs of the cow and the bull, how fertilization takes place, when to expect results or failure.

We have decided to print illustrations showing all these organs, also drawings prepared by Frank B. Graham, especially for our readers. These charts will be plain, and will serve as a foundation for the cattle breeding subjects. A cattle breding department will be conducted in plain language, so anyone can understand it easily. Every reader will have the privilege of asking any question that they care to concerning breeding or other subjects. This will be especially valuable for all breeders to have their caretakers study.

Berlin evidently needs a Dr. Crumbine. Over 150 persons staying at a municipal lodging house for the homeless were made sick from eating smoked herring, and 57 of them died. If as many lives had been lost in a railroad wreck the news would have been spread by "scare heads" around the world. As it was, the brief dispatch telling about it, made secondary mention of the damage done to fish trade by the unfortunate occurrence.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

The big gray wolf which invaded the city limits of Chicago early in January was finally identified as a timber wolf. It took refuge in a lumber yard.

Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, Ind., who is best known to the American Breeder's clientage as a breeder of high class Hereford cattle, is talked of for the governorship of his state.

Personally, we do not think much of the post card habit, but when it comes to putting out something as classy as the new "Kansas Day Card" just received from Secretary Coburn of the state's board of agriculture, "there is a difference."

Some farm paper style makers have gotten the idea that they can make their sheets more "personal" by dropping the definite article. We suggest, in the interest of euphony, and to make the papers seem even more "like folks," that middle initials be supplied, as, for instance, "Kansas H. Farmstead," or "Missouri K. Agriculturist." A paper thus named would be so human it could almost snore.

"No amount of serum," David Starr Jordan is quoted as saying, "ever can make a veterinarian out of a hog owner." And likewise, no amount of veterinary college instruction can ever give a "hoss doctor" horse sense. He has to be bred right or he'll never have it.

We are sometimes right in our location of a cause, and yet entirely wrong in our idea of how it produces a certain effect. We have "always known," for instance, that cold weather brings pneumonia—but until recently how many have realized that the cold caused pneumonia only by causing us to shut up our houses tight, and to breathe dead, germ laden air until vitality became low, membranes unhealthy and disease gained foothold?

Who says that college training develops students away from business acumen. The winter issues of the Ohio Agricultural College magazine are carrying about 30 pages of advertising each. We have seen "advertising sharks" who couldn't match that for a showing of "business acumen."

The other Sunday morning a Pennsylvania railroad train killed six servant girls as they were going to church in a hack. What an awful warning it would have been if they had been coming home from a dance.

Did you ever hear of an honest business that is disreputable? Well, the business of predicting the weather is in ill repute in some quarters just now.

One farm paper prints an article in its dairy department headed, "Succulency and Milk." We have only one suggestion; why not amend that heading to read "Succulenciousness and Milch"?

Congressman Victor Murdock is quoted as giving a livery stable driver credit for handing him one of his best tips on speech making. Which, doubtless, was no more than fair, for Victor probably had just told the driver how to handle his team.

Nat Spencer, of the Missouri and Kansas Farmer, opines editorially that farmers might just as well save themselves the expense of corn husking by feeding corn in the shock to the cattle, horses and hogs. Which leads us to suggest that Nathaniel include among the original investigations on thier "model farm" at "Lake View" for 1912, a series of experiments by which he may ascertain how a two year old heifer with a normal mouthpiece would go about helping herself to a 12-inch sample of 75-bushel-per-acre Boon County White, such as many a Missouri farm produces in an average year.

A PLACE LEFT VACANT.

Gatherings of breeders and stock men in many states will note from this on, the absence of a commanding figure and a kindly face, which they long have known. Colonel R. E. Edmonosn, who has been as long and creditably identified with the live stock interests in this territory as perhaps any other man, died at his ranch near Claude, Texas, last month. Born in Kentucky, his business of live stock auctioneer and sale manager took him early to Chicago, where for a number of years he was the manager of Tattersall's, at the time probably the biggest auction horse market in America. From Chicago he came to Kansas City, and for fifteen years has been a leading figure in pure bred live stock sales and business, not only here, but the country over. At the time of his death, Colonel Edmonson was president of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and was extensively interested in the breeding of Hereford cattle on his 6,000-acre ranch. His body was taken for burial to Lexington, Kentucky, near the place of his birth.

ISAIAH DILLON DEAD.

Isaiah Dillon, the oldest continuous breeder of Percheron horses in America, and one of the very earliest importers, died at his home in Normal, Illinois. In 1855, when Mr. Dillon was but 22 years old, he began the breeding of draft horses and since that time the name of Dillon has always been more or less connected with the draft horse affairs of this country. Not only was Mr. Dillon among the first breeders and importers, but he was one of the early extensive exhibitors in this country. If he had done nothing else he would have been long ago famous for the showing made with the greatest of our early day Percherons, Imp. Louis Napoleon. In fact, it was said to be the purchase of this horse which established the fame of the firm of Dillon Brothers. Early in the sixties, showing the old horse and one hundred and twenty-five of his pure bred and grade colts, Mr. Dillon made an exhibit which probably has never been surpassed by one exhibitor for its interest or for the good influence exerted on the draft horse business. Mr. Dillon was born in Illinois, in 1833, making him nearly 79 years old at the time of his death. He is survived by Mrs. Dillon, and his sons, M. F., A. A., L. A., R. H. and a daughter, Jessie M. Dillon.

BANQUET TO PROFESSOR SMITH.

Just prior to leaving Nebraska for his new position in the Minnesota University, Professor H. R. Smith was given a banquet in Omaha, at which the Live Stock Exchange of South Omaha and other allied interests joined as hosts. At the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry in the Nebraska University, Professor Smith has been very active in the interest of cattle and hog improvement and better conditions for the men engaged in cattle and hog business, and there are a lot of good poeple in Nebraska who appreciate this kind of work.

DR. LUCKEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Following the resignation of Dr. D. F. Luckey, from the position of State Veterinarian, as announced in a January issue of the American Breeder, the Missouri State Board of Agriculture appointed as his successor, Dr. Samuel Sheldon. Dr. Sheldon, whose home is in Trenton, Missouri, has been a deputy state veterinarian for a number of years, and has been an important factor in the effective work of the department. Dr. Sheldon gives up a large practice at Trenton to take on the work for the state, and Dr. Luckey, retires to his farm and other interests after fifteen years of effective service.

HOW THE HORSE BUSINESS REFUSES TO WANE.

A significant light is thrown upon the horse business by the recent publication of figures gathered at the Cornell University of Ithica, N. Y. New York is supposed to be the hotbed of the automobile business, and certainly if there is a state in the Union in which the horse grower would be making a losing fight against the automobile manufacturer, it would be in this state of wealth, big cities and macadam highways.

New York is a horse consuming state, buying from the country further west 80,000 horses a year. It is stated that these horses cost in a year $16,000,000, or about $200 per head. This average price, which includes horses of all kinds brought in, is below the minimum price of heavy drafters, which in New York and elsewhere pay the producer the highest margin of profit. The figures gathered by the Cornell University show that light horses are being raised in the state to a marketable age at an average final cost of $145; medium weights at $160, and heavy weight horses at $175.

As the price of heavy drafters the past two years has ranged from $275 to $300 per head, it is apparent that draft horse production in the Empire state is on a mighty healthy basis. Ten years practically measures the time which the automobile has been recognized as a factor in transportation. And figures on the horse business in New York covering these ten years show an increase of 76 per cent per head in the price of horses marketed in that state. While it is probably true in New York, as it is or will be soon, in every other state, that a cheap quality of light weight horses will become a losing proposition, the horse business generally is no such a healthy basis that the recent "farmers' week" meeting at Cornell University saw the largest attendance of horse growers this institution has ever known, and resulted in an organization of a state horse breeders' association.

ILLUSTRATIONS THAT TELL THE TRUTH.

There is no longer ground for argument against the use of good illustrations in literature of any sort. In live stock papers where it is often necessary to portray a particular animal, or to give an accurate idea as to the animal form, or to illustrate breed and type characteristics, good illustrations are practically indispensable.

This agreed upon, there is still room for a great deal of study and effort in the accomplishment of satisfactory results. Twenty-five years ago we were just beginning to realize the possibilities of making cuts direct from photographs, thereby making available accurate and reasonably inexpensive illustrations. Prior to this time the pictures in nearly all the live stock papers were made from drawings, often more or less exaggerated. An artist would start out by making pictures fairly true to life. But flattery, in some form or other, proved itself too good a business getter to be ignored, and live stock artists were not long in learning that they could get more business by padding the ribs of their patron's bull, or by smoothing down the hips of his cow, or by otherwise making it appear that said patron was a breeder of practically perfect animals.

Like everything else which has a "run" these exaggerations reached an extreme which has caused a reaction, and now the demand is widespread for the use of photographs in live stock illustrations. People who read the papers seem to demand more vigorously than ever before that the pictures as well as the text tell the truth. And already breeders who have listened to these demands and have used the best obtainable photographic work in their catalogs and advertisements are getting the best results.

Only a few days ago an inquiry was received at this office from a subscriber who wanted the name of some hog paper which used "true illustrations" instead of "fixed up drawings." We could not give him the name, but promised him that the influence of the American Breeder, in hog business as in all other business, would be in favor of illustratons that tell the truth.

KANSAS CITY THE PLACE.

Talk of the last great live stock show at Chicago will suggest again to the thoughtful reader of this territory the peculiar and unequaled opportunity which exists for building a gigantic show of breeding hogs in connection with the American Royal. For years the management of the International, with means and enterprise second to none in America, has tried to build up a show of breeding hogs

But while the exhibits of draft horses and of breeding cattle have come to eclipse those of all the great fairs of this and other nations, the show of breeding hogs remains less than any of the state fairs of anything like first or second rank. It will probably always be so, and it is hardly likely the International management would have, at all, the co-operation of the hog breeders and the hog breed associations were it not for the fact that this country really has no other hog show that could be called national. December is the wrong time for a show of breeding hogs and the climate and location of the International are wrong for the time of year. On the other hand Kansas City is an ideal location for a national hog show. Hog breeders of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Texas, to say nothing of the immediately tributary states of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, almost are unanimous in saying they would like nothing better than a national show at Kansas City. It is pre-eminently the commercial and geographical center in the territory of greatest pork production development. Then, too, the time of the American Royal is ideal for a show of breeding hogs. The heat of the early fall is past. There has been time to bring the younger things to a point where they show what they are. It is long enough after the hottest weather for giving heavy hogs a "finish" with less danger of loss from heat. And it is long enough before the breeding season so that a breeder can show his most valuable animals and still have them in shape for service when the right time comes. The older exhibiting hog breeders everywhere in this territory have realized for years the superior advantages of the Royal for a hog show and a score of the best men in the business have at one time or another given their own time and money to help start the thing. But that is not the way, and nothing permanent can be achieved in that way. It is through the record associations (rightly considered the servants of the breeders) that their efforts must be made effective. Some are willing; some are not. Let the influence of the breeders be brought to bear on those associations that are not willing.

There should be publicity regarding the cold storage of foods, through monthly reports to some federal authority that would give them to the press, to the end that the people might know to what extent foods were being withdrawn from consumption.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

WHAT THE BIG BRAZILIAN PROJECT MEANS.

The recent formation of an enormous syndicate for the growing of cattle and other live stock in Brazil possesses an importance which seems to have been realized by but few of the papers which published the news.

There are no men better posted on the beef situation of the world than the American and Canadian capitalists who have put their money in this enterprise. When men who have made a life time study of beef production will seek another continent for pasturage, will invest millions of dollars in land and equipment and pay their manager a salary equal to that of the president of the United States, it means something to every farmer who has the facilities for growing a little beef himself.

To launch this enterprise in Brazil, the breeding stock which goes from the United States probably will cross the Atlantic twice, as the only steamship lines giving satisfactory service to South America sail from European ports. Very likely all machinery and other equipments will have to make the same trip. Men whose operations are as extensive as those of Murdo McKenzie, the man chosen to head the new enterprise, cannot transfer their entire business activities from one continent to another excepting at enormous expense.

Another great item of cost, which simply shows further the opportunities which these meat producers foresee, is the cost of suitable assistance to Mr. McKenzie. For instance $10,000 a year has been offered to an expert in hog raising to make his home for the balance of his life in this southern domain and to develop an industry practically unknown in South America. Proportionate expenses will be encountered in paving the way to an adequate supply of cultivated feeds, for it is not the intention of the company to depend upon grass alone for the making of beef, pork and mutton. The same facilities enjoyed upon this continent is the way of concentrated foodstuffs is to be provided for there.

The syndicate intends to export to Europe and to this end has sought the services of a noted government expert on meat inspection whose name and executive ability would at once command the confidence of all markets. It is understood that the salary offered this expert is $20,000 a year.

The syndicate has bought from the Brazilian government nine million acres of land excellently adapted for range beef production. Its headquarters in Brazil will be San Paolo, the capital of the state of San Paolo, which lies at the southern end of Brazil. Santosc is the port for San Paolo and it is 250 miles north of Buenos Aires. Eventually the syndicate will run its own line of steamers, with every up-to-date facility for refrigeration. The aim will be to produce chilled beef as the prospect is that Great Britain and Germany would not make any concession to Brazilian live beef even under such conditions as the best possible American scientific management would insure. The syndicate will start with the largest number of cows it is found possible to buy, but the capacity of the project is fixed at one-half million head.

If a condition exists which justifies the pouring of millions of dollars into the project which probably cannot be made to show proportionately important returns inside of five years, what must it mean to the farmers and ranch men of this country, who at a moderate expense, can put themselves in position to begin realizing, in a year upon the better prices and better demands which nobody now doubts are in store for beef producers.

Carey Act Land for Sale—Address M. P. Ward, Richfield, Lincoln Co., Idaho.

Pure Bred Live Stock Rates

Canada Encourages Improvement of Farm Stock by Half Rates. In This Country the Breeder is Practically Penalized. Railroads, Otherwise Progressive, Out-of-Line in This Matter.

THE United States is about the only country where pure bred live stock is developed extensively, that the railroads do not assist the breeder. In Canada, for instance, stock registered in recognized registry associations is shipped at one half the rate of non-registered stock. In this country the attitude of the railroads is doing more to retard the increase of well bred stock than otherwise.

The railroads are doing many good things for the agricultural cause; and it may be an oversight on the part of the management to discourage the production of pure bred live stock. For instance, if a stallion is purchased in Illinois and shipped to Kansas, the rate on the stallion, regardless of weight, is based on 3,000 pounds. A small or young stallion may be crated and sent by express, which in some cases is cheaper than shipping by freight. We believe that these conditions can be changed to the advantage of the pure bred live stock industry, and of the country at large. Only about one-half of one per cent of the stock shipped in this country is registered in recognized records. The proportion is so very small that the railroads would not be seriously affected, and it would be a great help in the improvement in live stock. No one can say that laws giving the breeder of pure bred live stock these privileges, would be special legislation or unconstitutional, for most other governments already are enforcing such rates in the interest of agriculture generally and with good results.

There is just one way to get these concessions, and that is for every one interested in pure bred live stock to appoint himself a committee of one to assist in this direction. No individual or newspaper man can bring about this condition, but if all take an active interest, much can be done in that direction. We want the breeders to express their opinions on this subject, as to what they think should be demanded and the proper methods of obtaining results. This must be started immediately as it will take considerable discussion to convince breeders generally that it is possible to get pure bred live stock transported in this country at one-half the transportation rates for scrubs. If necessary, we can carry on this discussion from now until Congress meets in Washington for the next term. By that time we can have several congressmen interested in this movement and ready to introduce laws which will give the pure bred breeder relief.

When the proper time comes we want every pure bred breeder to write asking for attention to this subject. The pure bred stock breeders are the progressive men in every locality. They have much weight with their legislators and can get these results if any one can. This is one of the reasons we are advocating county breeders organizations. These county organizations can be depended on for they are not liable to be easily influenced by some outside consideration as is too often the case with political men and bodies.

There is no reason why a great deal more live stock should not be sold by mail. There are lots of breeders who have established reputations for honesty and reliability, who readily could dispose of their surplus at fair values were it not for an attendant having to accompany an animal and travel in a box car or caboose. The majority of pure bred live stock may be produced east of the Mississippi, but the principal buying district is, and will continue to be, west of that stream. Some arrangement must be made whereby an animal can be shipped with more convenience in order to accommodate both buyers and sellers.

Every progressive farmer in the country can be made a power for this movement if the subject is properly placed before him. They all realize that it is best for them to use pure bred sires, and if the railroad companies will carry this stock at a lower rate, production will be encouraged until good, pure bred sires come within the reach of all. Mail order business in all clases of live stock should be carried on nearly as extensively as the mail order business in merchandise.

The writer happened to be on a Shorthorn cattle farm a few days ago, when sixteen head of excellent young bulls were castrated. It was partly this sacrifice of breeding stock which prompted the writing of this article. Any of these bulls would have improved the herd of the average farmer materially, and could have been purchased for little more than the price of first class steers. Who has been injured in this transaction? The man who produced the bulls, the possible buyer or the railroad company? Those who might have purchased some of these bulls that were castrated are now using inferior animals—their herds will not be improved, but will deteriorate. The party who castrated these bulls secured a number of expensive steers. The parties who have been deprived of their use may eventually declare that beef cattle raising is a losing game, and eventually be attracted to some other business, consequently reducing the shipments of beef cattle to the market. The soil on their farms will naturally deteriorate and the purchasing power of the community will be lessened, so the roads will not get as large shipments to it as they would have got had the pure bred cattle proposition been more profitable.

Following this chain of cause and effects will very shortly convince any one of the correctness of our stand—that laws facilitating the trade in improved breeding animals, far from constituting discrimination in favor of any class will be beneficial legislation in the broadest sense. On this basis we call for the backing of the breeders of this nation and promise our best efforts in their behalf. Our columns are open to discussion and we will appreciate the aid and counsel of all interested in the same cause. No temporary agitation can accomplish what we seek, but sustained effort along the right lines, will.

F. B. G.

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Do You want the Finest Stock Ranch In the State of Missouri?

The BEST BARGAIN in the state for the price—price means QUICK SALE and FIRST money. 8,000 acres in one solid body—five miles long and 2½ miles wide; all under fence, eight or nine buildings, stock scales; 300 acres botton land in alfalfa, corn, timothy and clover; 5 springs—stream of water runs 1½ miles through this ranch; six thousand acres can be cultivated, the remainder will make good pasture land.

This ranch is located in Christian county, Missouri, ¾ of a mile from a good railroad town and 34 miles from the city of Springfield, a city of 45,000 people. Lead has been found on this ranch, and it is almost surrounded by lead and jack mines. There is also 40 acres fire clay on this ranch, and almost enough cord wood and mining crops to pay for it at the price. Over $30,000 worth of stock was sold from this ranch last year. Strawberry land adjoining this ranch is selling for $75 per acre, and the electric railroad survey from the Big White River dam runs through this ranch.

I own this ranch and consider it worth $35 per acre, but I am offering it for $15 per acre—good excuse for selling, which I can explain. It will take QUICK work at the price. Write or wire me for further information. Address the owner.

A. J. Johnston, Springfield, Greene Co., Missouri.

FARM FOR BREEDING STOCK

80 acres good bottom land, in Linn county, Kansas; 60 acres in cultivation, balance timber, 4-room house, small barn, corncrib, chicken house, etc. Good water, small orchard; 5 miles from rail road town, 8 miles from county seat; price, $3,600. Will take part or all in good breeding stock, jacks and jennets preferred. Must be priced right. **Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Linn County, Kan.**

A GOOD BARGAIN IN THOMAS COUNTY LAND.

160 acres, 1½ miles from Rexford, Kansas. All lays nice; all broke out; all in wheat; one-third of wheat goes with the place. Price $20 per acre. Will carry $1,000, balance cash. **A. T. Loomis, Rexford, Thomas Co., Kan.**

Land For Trade

Good quarter section of land for some good Percheron mares, from yearlings up. **Freeman Bros., Neligh, Antelope County, Nebraska.**

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY

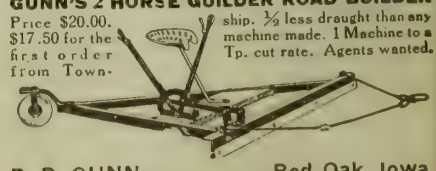
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JOHN R. WEESEN'S CHAMPION STEERS.

To the American Breeder:—I am mailing you the photograph of the steers on which I won the first prize for three-year-olds, at the last International in Chicago. I suppose you know they were first in their class (grade Aberdeen Angus) for three-year-olds and also champions over all breeds, for three-year-olds.

I cannot tell you just what kind of cows these steers were from, but the bull was a pure Aberdeen Angus, and I am told that the cows were very near full bloods. Of course they were Angus cows.

Now, as to the cost of these cattle, cannot tell you about what they cost, when I landed in Chicago with them. These cattle weighed 852, the first of August, 1910, when I bought them, and cost $6.50 per hundred, or an average of $55.38 when I put them on feed. As you see, that makes about sixteen months I fed them. As I fed them with two hundred other cattle of more age, it is pretty hard to tell just how much they ate along with the older cattle.

But I will try to tell you how I feed cattle. I feed cattle with my troughs full of corn all the time, never letting them run low. Salt is always there and plenty of good water. The first winter these cattle were fed ear corn and plenty of hay and had a shed to run to, on pasture of 230 acres. When spring came, I just left them in this pasture until they were loaded out for Chicago.

Now, as to the way I finished these cattle. The last eight months they were fed shelled corn and ear corn, always being plenty in the troughs. In addition to corn, they were fed alfalfa meal and the last month they were fed Champion Molasses Feed from Tarkio, Mo.

When the steers sold in Chicago, they averaged 1,674 pounds and brought $12 per hundred or $200.88 per steer.—John R. Weesen, Moniteau county, Mo.



MR. WEESEN'S CHAMPIONS IN THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

If a neighbor has a better beast than yours, give him the credit due—but to buy or breed a better one in turn, is up to you.

GOOD PRAIRIE HAY

Will sell in car lots to suit purchaser. Buy direct and save commission. Write for prices. Also have two good Percheron horses and two jacks. Will sell or trade for young stock. **T. P. Heefern, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kan.**

Where Buyer and Seller Meet

Beef Market Recovering From Upset of Severe Weather Shows Scarcity of Supplies. Home Demand for Breeding Stock Reduces Receipts of Butcher and Thin Cattle. Hogs and Horse Trade Brisk.

A DISTINCT tendency towards scarcity has developed in the cattle market in the past two weeks. Such a condition has been anticipated for some time past, but whether the shortage would begin showing this early in the feeding season was rather problematical. Late December and early January movements were subjected to irregularities owing to weather conditions, but the supply was fairly liberal. With the rising temperatures of the past two weeks the supply did not indicate that many cattle were held back for lack of shipping facilities or inability to get to shipping points. The last two weeks of January showed a smaller supply than in the first two weeks, and the total supply at the five Western markets was about 30,000 short of the same month last year. The market, however, showed the direct effect of a badly conjested condition in the Eastern beef markets. Extreme low temperatures followed by a sudden thaw, caused considerable beef in transit to become in a state that made immediate disposition necessary. This was thrown on the market at the same time resulting in a $1 to $2 decline.

The conjested beef market sent prices of cattle down 25 to 40 cents, and in the past ten days nearly all the loss has been regained, though in that time prices have shown considerable uneasiness. Compared with a year ago prices are $1.25 to $2 a hundred pounds higher. The top price in the past two weeks was $7.90, and a year ago at this time the highest sale was at $6.65, and most of the cattle then were selling at $5.50 to $6.25. On January 30, four car loads of steers, fed 100 days at Langdon, Kansas, sold at $7.90. They had been fed 100 days and averaged 1,592 pounds. February 1, a car load from Franklin county, Kansas, weighing 1,425 pounds, brought the same price Other good steers in the past two weeks brought $7.50 to $7.85, and the bulk of all the steers offered sold at $6.25 to $7.25.

Compared with a year ago the cattle coming now are not nearly as good, and by way of comparison primeness now would have been classed as only good a year ago. The difference is in the feed bill, and a less suitable season for feeding. Rough weather, followed by heavy feed lots have made cattle on feed gain slowly, and both rough feed and grain are high in prices. Some strictly choice steers now would bring $8.25 or better, but cattle fed 120 days are the best coming.

Quanantine Cattle Fill a Gap.

But for the steers that are coming from oil mills in Texas and Oklahoma, there would have been a decided shortage in the receipts at Western markets. Most of the mills operate below the quarantine line and in January receipts from that section was more than double those of the same period in 1911. Owing to the large supply of cotton seed feeders were able to get long time contracts, at reasonable figures, and as soon as the first feeding was ready for market other steers were put in their places at feed troughs. Consequently there has been a steady stream of cattle from below the quarantine line. Most of them in the past two weeks sold at $5.50 to $6.30, and a few bunches at $6.40 to $6.50. They have made some money, but owing to the high prices for these cattle, the margin of profit was small. Colorado is sending in a rather limited supply of hay fed and sugar beet pulp cattle, and at no time in the next few weeks can be depended on for normal supplies.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$7.75@8.25
Good to choice steers	7.25@7.75
Fair to good steers	6.25@7.20
Common to fair steers	5.00@6.20
Meal fed, choice	6.25@6.75
Meal fed, common to fair	5.00@6.20

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$5.25@5.75
Fair to good	4.50@5.20
Common to good	3.50@4.40
Canners	2.60@.340
Heifers—	
Choice	$6.50@7.00
Good to choice	5.75@6.40
Plain to fair	4.75@5.70
Common	3.75@4.00
Veal calves	4.00@8.00
Bulls	3.25@5.50

Thin Cattle in Demand.

Demand for thin cattle is coming from those who want weighty steers fo immediate feeding and from others who want cattle to turn on grass in the early spring. Reports from the West and Southwest indicate that a good growth of grass is expected this spring and ranchmen are beginning to close contracts for spring delivery. Prices are said to be high, and there is little prospect for any decline. Good breeding heifers and stock cows are scarce.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$5.80@6.25
Good to choice feeders	5.35@5.75
Plain to fair feeders	4.85@5.35
Selected stockers	5.65@6.00
Good to choice stockers	5.25@5.60
Plain to fair stockers	4.35@5.25
Stock calves	4.00@5.85
Stock cows	3.50@4.50
Stock heifers	3.75@5.25
Milch cows	35.00@85.00

Hog Prices Within Narrow Range.

Prices for hogs in the past two weeks were almost a duplicate of the preceding two weeks. In the first two weeks in January, prices ranged from $5.65 to $6 45, and the past two weeks about the same. Receipts have been liberal, but packers have been anxious for supplies, and for that reason there has been no decided slump in values. In January receipts at the five Western markets were 725,000 larger than in the same month in 1911. The supply, however, is being maintained at the expense of weight and average weight for January was 189 pounds, or 36 pounds less than in the same month in 1911.

Notwithstanding enormous marketing in 1911, which made total supply at Western markets for the year more than 17 millions, the government report of hogs in the country on January 1, 1912, as large as on January 1, 1911. However, market men have seen an indiscriminate marketing of light pigs, brood sows, and with large losses from cholera, they predict moderate receipts for the next two months. Packers take the same view as market men, and are buying the supply up rapidly. Had increased supplies been in sight for the next few months, there would have been a big slump in prices. Heavy hogs are selling at a premium because they are very scarce.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week
Mon., Jan. 29	$5.85@6.27½	$5.65@6.20
Tuesday	5.90@6.35	5.60@6.20
Wednesday	5.85@6.35	5.80@6.40
Thursday	5.80@6.32½	5.90@6.35
Friday	5.85@6.35	5.85@6.30
Sat., Jan. 27	5.85@6.25	5.90@6.25

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$6.20@6.35
Choice, 200@245 lbs	6.10@6.35
Medium weight	6.00@6.25
Light weight	5.60@6.00
Common to fair	5.00@5.75
Stags	4.50@6.20
Boars	3.75@5.75
Bulk of sales	5.85@6.30

Improved Demand For Horses.

In the past two weeks there has been a decided improvement in demand for horses and mules. Such an opening in the trade had been expected since the first of the year, but the extreme cold weather the first half of January checked the demand, and for a month prior to that time business was dull, owing to the holiday season. When demand began to revive there were plenty of horses and mules on hand, so that prices, though quoted some stronger have shown no material advance. Last week Chicago reported some hesitancy in demand, owing to the large supply offered. Here, however, the principal outlet channels seem to broaden, and inquiries are increasing from all directions. In the drafter line the east has been the principal buyer. There has been a good outlet to the South for both horses and mules. Construction mules have gone to California, and Texas and Oklahoma are beginning to look for farm mares and mules. An order is being filled for brood mares to go to Canada, and several loads of mules are awaiting shipment to the Dominion. The market is apparently on a firm basis, and with receipts held within reason, dealers see no reason why the market should not be maintained on a steady basis. As soon as spring farm work begins to open, there will be renewed inquiry, as many farmers sold short on working horses, to protect themselves against a feed bill.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules. 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700-pound up	$1[illegible]
Drafters, fair to good	135@160
Chunks, good	125@150
Chunks, fair	[illegible]
Southerners, good to choice	125@150
Southerners	75@125
Driving horses	65 up
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands	[illegible]
14½ to 15½ hands	[illegible]
15½ to 16 hands	[illegible]
16½ or better	190@2[illegible]

The following table shows re[illegible] of live stock in Kansas City less for this year, compared with the same period in 1911:

	1912	1911	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	159,779	188,318	.....	28,539
Calves	8,828	17,430	.....	8,602
Hogs	366,202	236,455	129,747	.....
Sheep	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
H & M	8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars	12,445	12,508		

Hog Situation to Date

Cholera Control—Its Setbacks and Its Progress. Simultaneous Serum Treatment the Best Answer. Farm and Market Conditions Unusually Influenced by Past Season.

THE dry weather that prevailed so generally over the great corn belt during the fall of 1910 and season of 1911 made a favorable condition for saving the pig crop. Breeders were stimulated by the remunerative prices prevailing for fat hogs and bred heavily. Since then two unforseen factors have entered, which have naturally cut the profits that would otherwise have attended pig breeding, viz., high priced feed and hog cholera. The corn crop generally throughout the chief corn producing states was light last season and high prices for that cereal have resulted. Other feeds used in conjunction with corn have felt the upward trend and through sympathy have materially advanced.

Weather conditions have been unusually severe through January of the present year which has decreased the profits of winter pork production for many of those who had saved hogs to feed. There has been a general trend of hogs marketward for several months past, partly on account of the questionable profits accruing from putting costly feed into hogs at prevailing prices for fat stock. The present light average in weight at which hogs are being marketed is quite indicative that the price of feed is a factor in causing the recent heavy receipts at the chief slaughtering centers. The average weight for several months past at the Kansas City market has not reached two hundred pounds and has been a cause for much comment by those who make a study of the market.

Hog cholera appears to always be with us in some sections and the few infected areas that smouldered during the spring and summer of 1911, were fanned to a lively flame by fall of that year. Hog cholera became quite general all over the corn and hog producing states that fall, excepting some of the northernmost parts and did not subside until the coming of cold weather. The thousands and thousands of unfinished sows and little pigs on the markets daily were mute witnesses of the prevalence of the scourge. Nothing so promptly convinces a man that he ought to market his pigs as the presence of hog cholera close at hand or its sudden appearance in his herd. While many states have laws preventing the movement of live stock affected with any contagious or infectious disease, yet it has not been generally observed; the authorities seemingly being content with the thought that the market affords the only certain solution to the problem and that under the present rigidly enforced rules governing the inspecion of meat intended for food purposes, the consumer is protected.

The Federal government has, through its most learned scientists, made a study of the nature of hog cholera for years with a view of determining its exact cause and developing measures that would lead to its suppression. These investigations have been aided by numerous states as well as by private individuals.

The exact cause of hog cholera has not as yet been fully determined but it unquestionably is a disease of germ origin, as evidenced by its characteristic behavior. The germ thus far has defied identification probably on account of its very minute size.

It has been found that if the blood of a hog that has been treated in a way so as to make it very resistant to the disease be introduced into the system of a hog that is susceptible to the disease, that it will have the effact of preventing cholera in the latter animal. This method of preventing hog cholera has been found to be the most effective and practicable of any method yet devised and the thousands of hogs that have been vaccinated, and unquestionably saved from the disease during the past season, testify to the effectiveness and merits of properly applied serum treatment.

Like all newly developed methods of controlling disease the system has not been perfected as to details, but the principle upon which it is founded is good and we predict that within a short time all the details will be worked out so that the use of serum for the prevention of hog cholera will be reduced to the same certainty that vaccination against smallpox or preventive treatment for the bite of a rabid dog has attained in practice. The mission of serum is in the line of preventing the disease, and while experiments have proven that it will aid in recovery in animals already affected, it should not be relied upon for that purpose.

There has never been a year when so many carefully conducted autopsies have been made by competent men as the past season and it has been demonstrated that not all hogs that have been dying in numbers have succumbed to hog cholera. Other diseases have been found prevalent and sometimes mixed with cholera, so that when serum has been used in such cases the outcome has been very disappointing. The logical plan for serum is against cholera and when used in infectious pneumonia or herds infected with worms, will prove of no value. It requires expert knowledge in one making a post mortem examination for the purpose of determining the true nature of the disease present and such an examination should always precede a contemplated outlay for serum.

It has been a mooted question as to how long the serum treatment alone will prevent the disease and it has been found that the period is too short to be effective when an outbreak has become general in a neighborhood. Cases have been recorded where serum alone has successfully checked the disease for from five to six weeks, at the end of which time it reappeared in the herd. Many herds

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

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CATTLE—HEREFORDS.

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Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kansas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Nebraska.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colorado.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.

Gentry, N. H., Sedalia, Missouri.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Iowa.
Shallenberger, A. C., Alma, Nebraska.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kansas.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.

Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kansas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
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HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.

Davis, E. W., Glenwood, Missouri.
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DO YOU KEEP GOOD HOGS?

This is the last call for the

Public Sale of Lee Gross, Feb. 12.,

Stock Yards South St. Joseph, Mo.

A dispersion of a herd of this character affords an opportunity for the selection of superior individuals, and in numbers, that is seldom offered. All the great producing sows of the herd, the herd boars and the gilts—the result of careful and intelligent mating. Something over 50 head in all, and all bred for early litters. Twenty-five tried sows and twenty-five spring gilts. The sort that have made the Gross herd; the practical, money making kind; the kind with size and finish, and the kind that will make the buyer money.

Among the more important sows to be sold are LADY JUMBO 1st, by Big Price, the pick of all Dawson's great Jumbo sows; LADY WONDER 5th, the great Wheeler sow, dam of famous A Wonder litter, and said to be the largest sow on record; LADY MASTODON 96th, by A Wonder, a great individual and a great producer of herd headers. BESSIE K, by Kansas Wonderful Chief, one of the very best producers and mothers in the herd. Others by Long Wonder, Western Chief, Hadley, Expander, Long King's Equal. These sows are all bred.

THE HERD BOARS include EXPANSION'S SON 51539, by Expansion. There probably isn't another boar in service today that embodies to a greater degree the very essential points of size with quality than does this remarkable boar. Expansion's Son has everything to recommend him as one of the leading sires of the day; a 3-year-old, just in his prime. Also MISSOURI JUMBO 58268, by Prospect, by Big Prospect, dam Lady Jumbo 1st by Big Price, and he by the great Pawnee Lad. Anything the matter with that pedigree? And he breeds as good as his pedigree reads. A great line of fall pigs, the best Gross ever raised, are by MISSOURI JUMBO. A 2-year-old in March. This boar is a diamond in the rough. Also GROSS' EXPANSION by Expansion's Son, a choice yearling.

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A Big Public Sale of

Poland China Sows

And Big Gilts, Bred to Farrow In March and April, Will be Held Jointly

Monday, Feb. 26

By C. A. Nevius and Geo. Wedd & Son

The Hogs To Be Sold Are of the Best Big Type Breeding--25 yearlings and older that are proven producers, 10 fall yearlings and 15 big spring gilts. *The Sires Represented* Are—Designer, Major Loor, Good Metal, Kansas Wonder, Wedd's Expansion, Long King and Wonder Expansion.

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are protected for a longer period. Inasmuch as the use of serum is quite expensive at the best one is not justified in having to resort to repeated vaccinations, provided a more effective way can be employed.

It has been found that when a small amount of blood from a hog sick with cholera is injected along with an increased dose of serum into one in which an attempt is being made to prevent the diseast that that much more lasting immunity is conferred. The experiments thus far run to show that this immunity is inclined to become permanent.

The simultaneous method carries with it, however, some danger inasmuch as one is dealing directly with the disease in the form of the virulent blood being used, and in order for prevention to be effective, a mild form of cholera needs be induced. If the serum used is of proper strength or potency, it will hold in check the tendency of the introduced disease to assume a virulent form, but should the serum not be up to proper standard, there is danger of a positive outbreak of the disease sufficiently severe to kill. Should such occur the proper course to pursue is to promptly make further use of serum alone in increased doses.

It has been observed that not all hogs affected with cholera are affected in the same degree and should the usual dose of blood be used from a hog sick with a particularly virulent or severe form of the disease, it would increase the chances for producing the disease in a herd being immunized. It is very difficult for those engaged in producing serum to always determine the exact degree of virulency in a hog whose blood is to be used in the simultaneous method. A generous use of serum should always be made when this method is utilized, so as to be sure of prevention.

The simultaneous method affords the best solution to the problem of suppressing hog cholera and when perfected will be the method employed. Specialists are working on the problem and as stated above, we look for its early and satisfactory solution. With this attained one of the great scourges that almost yearly menace profitable pork production will be controlled.

PURE BRED HOG SALES OPEN UP.

The public sales of pure bred hogs are making a good start. The offerings, composed almost entirely of bred sows, are generally presented in only moderate condition, and meet with a substantial demand.

In Northwestern Iowa and Northeastern Nebraska, where cholera has been much less prevalent than farther South, hog sales are fairly abundant. In ten or a dozen Duroc Jersey hog sales, of which we had reports from this section in January, about 500 sows and gilts, bred mostly for March farrow, sold at a general average somewhat above $35 per head, the sale averages varying narrowly, mostly from $31 up to $37.50. In only a few cases did single animals sell as high as $100, and the indications are that bred sows of this breed will sell higher as the season advances.

From the same territory we received reports of only about half as many Poland China sales held in January. The hogs in these sales, however, sold for somewhat better averages—$35 up to better than $50. In all about 250 bred females averaged about $43. There was no apparent difference in healthfulness of demand, for the two breeds and the natural inference is that the Polands are bringing more money, chiefly because the supply is relatively shorter.

Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

INJURED CALF—I have a Hereford calf six weeks old that has got a sore at the navel. I think it started to heal all right after the calf was born, but that coldest weather we turned some shoats in the barn with the cows and I think one of them might have bitten it. The sore does not seem to be in bad condition but I want to be sure it does not reach the calf's insides. I have put carbolated vaseline on and covered it with a white bandage reaching all around the calf's body. What else shall I do?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—From your description we would judge that your calf has not been seriously injured and it is very likely that the wound will heal under your present method of treatment. Should there be much swelling occur at the point or a bulging of the parts take place indicating hernia we would advise you to promptly secure the aid of a competent veterinary surgeon.

TAIL BITING—I have a young sow that has gotten into the habit of biting off tails. She had bitten four or five other hogs in the lot before I noticed it, and I have her in a separate pen. She is a registered Berkshire and one of my best, and has been bred to farrow the first of April, so I do not wish to butcher her. Do you suppose she will forget the tail biting habit if I keep her away from the other hogs several months?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Tail biting is a habit closely related with chicken catching, and when once formed is difficult to break up. It generally develops during the winter season when hogs are kept in close quarters and do not have access to range, so that their appetites may be satisfied. It is very likely that if your sow is kept in a roomy pen by herself and fed a well balanced ration with access to salt, ashes, charcoal, etc., and given range of a pasture in the spring that she may not then be inclined to annoy her mates. We would suggest that you make an attempt to supply her with proper diet before farrowing, lest she may eat her pigs at that time.

FROZEN EARS—An Aberdeen Angus cow that I bought last fall dropped a calf for me during that coldest weather. We took the calf in the house and did everything to keep its ears from freezing, but I find they are frozen a little around the edges. I expect the calf to be valuable and would like to fix it so the scarred edge of the ear will not show. Will I need to cut away the edge that was frozen or will some other treatment help the ears to hair out so as to hide the frozen place.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY — The greatest difficulty with frozen ears is their unsightliness. The edges are not only often irregular but the margin is devoid of hair. A competent surgeon should be able to improve their condition by carefully dissecting back the margin of the skin and shearing away sufficient of the cartilage so that the skin may be brought together again and thus hide the present scar that is devoid of hair.

SWOLLEN JAW—Nearly a year ago we had two or three steers in a bunch we were roughing that developed small swellings along the sides of their jaws. The swelling seemed to be in the flesh just under the skin and all went away excepting on one steer, which we did not try to mark on that account. This steer has not done ex-

LAST TERM OF THE SEASON

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Board and room from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a day. School in first building north of Convention Hall. Take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

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225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

tra well but still seems to be in reasonable good health. The swelling does not seem to bother him a great deal. We do not know that it ever got to a point where it broke as I did not notice it much until I was cutting the other steers out to ship. This steer is kept away from the other cattle in the lot with the mule colts. I thought if he got all right I would fatten him. I do not believe it is a case of lumpy jaw, as his jaw seems to be all right on both sides.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It does not appear from your description that your steers have been afected with actinomycosis or lump jaw, for the reason that that disease is not inclined to disappear without treatment. The fact that the swellings are confined to the soft tissues, and that the bone itself is not involved does not prove that it is not lumpy jaw, however. Search the interior of the mouth for wounds of the mucous membrane and note the position of the teeth. If no cause for the swelling can be found, apply to the swelling, after clipping the hair from the part, a blister compound of the following: Powdered cantharides one part; lard four parts. Mix together and apply with the hand, rubbing in well. Apply a little fresh lard to the parts daily for a week or ten days afterwards and repeat the blister in three weeks if the swelling does not subside or soften so that it may be opened.

OBSTRUCTED NASAL DUCT—I have a colt foaled the first of April, 1911, being now a little over nine months old. She was foaled sound and remained so until four or five months of age, when her left eye began to discharge the tear flow and matter, sometimes the matter would cease and the tears flow gently over the corner of the eye as if the lachrymal or nasal duct was closed, but I have noticed of late that some days the eye would be perfectly free from matter and also the tear flow as in her other eye which is sound in every respect, and perhaps the next day the discharge would be slight, and perhaps upon the next day the discharge would be as heavy as ever. But take it for a whole week the eye seems better than it did a month ago and very much better than it did two or three months ago. Is there not some chance that the lachrymal duct is in working order? I have closely examined the eye and can find no diseased place in it. It is a good clear eye and looks inside and out just like the other sound eye in her head. She holds her head erect and does not seem to notice her eye a particle. Why it is the eye discharges at times and is dry at others, while both eyes look healthy, natural and in good order?

REPLY—Your description indicates that the nasal duct is somewhat obstructed, which may be due to the mucus from the eye passing into and clogging it. It may be carefully washed out from below with a warm saline solution using a teaspoonful of common salt to a quart of warm water. Use a saturated solution of boracic acid in the eye two or three times a day. This solution may be applied with a small medicine dropper.

PASTURE FOR JACKS—What is the best to sow for early spring pasture for two jacks that I will use the coming season? State when to sow and how to prepare soil for same.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Plough the land early in small lands having numerous dead furrows so as to keep the lot dry. The outlet for these furrows should be kept open, so that the water will run off easily. If your lot is large it should be sown to grass, which will not produce much pasture. If it should be smaller, a crop should be sown, which would afford more green stuff. The object is to keep the grass down so that the jacks will exercise in order to get much feed. The kind of grass grown in your section should regulate the grass you will sow, but it is better to use a variety, so that there will be green stuff during as much of the year as possible. Sow grass as early as possible. If your lots are large it will only be necessary to sow a part of it. It is not good for breeding stock to have too much green feed. It will be necessary for you to fix a soft place for the jacks to roll. This should be dug up every few days and kept loose, otherwise the jacks will use your pasture for a place to roll, and destroy the crop. All jacks should have a good, soft place to roll every day, if possible.

UMBILICAL HERNIA—One of my last year customers had a colt with a rupture at the naval cord. I first saw it when the colt was two months old. I advised him to get a veterinary and have him operated on. What would you advise?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—If an enlargement at this point does not disappear in a colt after a few months, it should be operated upon by a competent surgeon inasmuch as they are much more difficult to treat successfully as they grow older.

RANK STALLIONS—I have a registered horse that will be six years old in May, weighs one ton. When he was two years old I bred him to five mares. At three years old I bred him two and three times a week. At four years old I bred him once a day using the capsule system. At five years old, once a day, using the capsule system. He has always proven to be quite sure. Just before and during the breeding season I traveled him from two to six miles a day in a cart. I had a nice lot to exercise in during the day. I kept him in good breeding flesh (not too fat). Along the last part of the season he would get ready and make a nice cover apparently and come off proud and never ejaculate. He would have to make a second cover. Can you tell me what is wrong with the horse. —Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—You have been doing too much teasing with your stallion. If you are compelled to use him as a teaser try the mare that is to be bred and then put the stallion in the barn for a few minutes. Have the mare all ready, then bring out the stallion, and let him mount before the erection is too severe. If you are not using a breeding schute let the mare take a few steps during the service if she cares to, then allow the stallion to stay on, just as long as he will. The penis fills with blood which causes the erection. If it is filled extensively for a considerable length of time certain parts of the penis becomes numb and will not perform their natural functions. You have been taking extremely good care of your stallion and he responds to the good treatment. You have probably been tying your stallion in a stall near mares, which have excited him more than is best.

PIN WORMS—I have a valuable brood mare that has been affected with pin worms (about two inches long)

SADDLE HORSES

Of the most fashionable Chief breeding; yearlings and two-year-olds. Two mares in foal at a bargain. **J. A. Tuttle, DeSoto, Jefferson Co., Mo.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES

FOR SALE—Coming 2, 3 and 4-year-old stallions of large size, fine breeding and great style and action, high headed, clean boned and heavily muscled—the greatest all-purpose horse the world has ever known: fearless and untiring goers, but so level-headed that any lady can drive them: The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., 15¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, at head of stud. He was sired by Jubilee De Jarnet. Prices moderate. Send for catalogue.

RICHARD SELLMAN,
Mountain Vale Ranch,
Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

Priced to Sell

Oscar Edwards & Son of Hillsdale Stock Farm, have some choice saddle stallions and mares. A couple of Percherons, and some of the best jacks and jennets that grow. Show stuff and prospects. Guaranteed to be as represented. They breed Duroc Jerseys, too. Write them. **Box 402, De Soto Jefferson County, Missouri.**

Land For Percheron or Jack Stock

320 acres of farm land in Oklahoma to exchange for registered Percheron mares, stallions, jacks or jennets. Address Geo. H. Dodson, P. O. Box 502, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Hackney Stallions All Ages

—ALSO—

A Few Choice Mares For Sale, By,

F. O. BUTLER

Hinsdale, DuPage County, Ill.

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Famous the world over for three-quarters of a century. Present stock the best we ever had. No tail ends. Every horse we have is a show horse.

More international prize winning stallions over three years old for sale in our stud than all competitors combined.

Remember the Clydesdale is the coming popular breed and has won 80 per cent of all leading prizes in competition with the best of every other draft breed at Chicago.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON, DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois.

CLYDESDALES

Of excellent quality a specialty. Both imported, and our own raising, from imported stock. The largest selection of registered stock in the West. ¶ Send for our booklet giving photographs and descriptions,

John Leitch

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

Royal Belgians



Imported and home-bred stallions and mares; first and second prize winners at Hutchison State Fair; from the best known strains; for sale at "live and let live" prices. Every horse guaranteed as represented. For particulars, write, or better, come and see. **David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.**

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25 Mammoth jacks from weanlings to 8 years; largest breeding herd in the West. Herd headed by the great Pharoah 2491, Champion of Tennessee in 1910.
H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Lane Co., Kansas.

Company Jack Cheap

We have a black jack, white points, 15 hands, 6 years old, colts to show. Will sell cheap to settle company's affairs. Good server and sure.

H. L. Baird, Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kas.

STALLION AND JACK

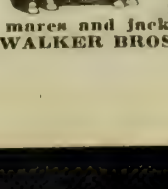
For Sale—Grade Morgan stallion; an extra good foal getter and finest of dispositions. Also jack, black with white points; good breeder and good disposition. Can show colts from above stock. Easy terms. Write for further information. **Carl Lindstrom, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.**

FINE PERCHERON STALLIONS

From coming yearlings to mature horses, at low prices, breeding and quality considered. Have not been fatted and stuffed to injure them, but the younger ones have been out in stalk field all winter. Would take some good jacks as part pay but would accept nothing under 14½ hands, standard measure. **A. J. Robnett & W. B. Lacey, Farina, Illinois.**

STALLIONS AND JACK

Percheron Stallion, Mignon 33128; weight 1,850 lbs., color red roan, for sale. Also one Saddle Stallion, coming 2 years old. One Jack coming 10 years old; weight 900 lbs. I am going to move to South Dakota and must sell this stuff at once. **Joe Donnelly, Blaine, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.**



Extra good imported and home bred **Draft and Coach Stallions** from $800 to $1,400, 2 to 5 years old, including many state fair prize-winners; recorded in U. S. approved books (not recorded grades) and fully warranted. Also **mares and jacks.**
WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

SIX STALLIONS

Clydesdales, and a Morgan. All of breeding age and of the best breeding. All broke to harness and used on the farm. All have won prizes at county and state fairs. Those that have been tried are extra good breeders. Prices very reasonable. Correspondence solicited. **Painter Bros., Middletown, Henry County, Indiana.**

FIVE BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Five stallions of breeding age, all black. This stuff is all home grown.

L. M. Phelps, W. D. Phelps, Trumbull, Clay County, Neb.

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM

Has for sale one bay 3-year-old saddler; one black 6-year-old Percheron; $700 will take these two high class stallions, that are right every way, and the right kind.

Also three jacks, 3, 6 and 8 years old; one gray; two blacks; as good blood as Missouri and Kentucky grow; proven breeders; prompt to serve; $1,000 takes these 3 good jacks. Will price separate. To see this stock will prove the price is right. Have more stock to sell. **Isaac C. Lohman, R. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Missouri.**

Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron; 35 miles east of St. Joseph, and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island Railways.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

ranging in age from 3 to 7 years, weighing from 1,800 to 2,240 lbs.; one dark iron gray 3 years old. One coming 3 very high grade, dark chestnut. All are heavy boned, sound and guaranteed breeders.
C. Satorius, Wynot, Cedar Co., Neb.

PRIZE WINNING STALLION

A registered black Percheron stallion, weight 1,750, not fat; first prize winner in this county; also his colts, clean boned and good worker. Girts 7 feet 7 inches. Sure foal getter. My reason for selling, I am too old to handle a horse and tired of the business. Price, $550. Come quick or he will be gone. **August Trudeau, Suring, Oconto County, Wisconsin.**

BELGIANS



Stallions and mares, over 100 head, Jan. 1, 1912. 24th year in business. Write for catalog. **Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa;** 8 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

TO TRADE ON PERCHERON OR JACK

Or for sale for cash, a very fine French Coach stallion, imported by McLaughlin Bros. He will please any one wanting a Coach stallion.
A. V. Bowles, Texas Co., Licking, Mo.

M. T. BERNARD,

Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Grand Island, Hall County, Neb.

for several years. I have tried several worm remedies, which seem to stop them for awhile, but after a little while they are as bad as ever. The mare is in good condition and healthy, in foal due in April.

REPLY—Pin worms are rather difficult to get rid of for the reason that they inhabit the rectum, or back bowel. They are best reached by rectal injections of warm water containing agents like table salt, solution of quassia chips or sulphate of iron. If two thirds of a pailfull of warm water containing two thirds of teacupful of table salt is injected into the rectum occasionally it will free the bowel of these parasites. The difficulty is that fresh infections may again occur through the food supply. As a rule horses are not bothered much with any kind of worms after a short run on grass during the spring months.

Inasmuch as your mare is with foal we would suggest that you do not resort to any drastic treatment least you provoke abortion.

MAMMITIS—We are milking one of our Shorthorn cows because she had trouble with one-quarter of her bag caking. At the time of her previous calf the calf got more milk than he wanted from three teats and one teat he never touched and the cow seemed to hold up her milk when we tried to milk this quarter out. This time we took the calf off after the first day and are doing the milking ourselves, but the part of the bag which bothered us before threatens to do so again. No lumpy milk has come from it yet but it is inclined to get hard. We have done nothing more than to give it a little extra attention when milking, but would like to know some good treatment that will free it from this trouble, So far the rest of the bag is all right. —Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect the quarter complained of has already been injured to a point where it cannot be fully repaired, and efforts should be in the line of preventing an extension of the difficulty. If the parts are very painful good results may be obtained by applying water as hot as the animal will bear it to the parts two or more times a day for twenty or thirty minutes at a time. The effect of the application can be enhanced by placing a broad bandage about the body in a manner so as to support woolen cloths which may be tucked about the affected quarter. These cloths may then be kept wet as above directed. After the hot application the bandage may be removed and the part thoroughly massaged and milked out, so as to favor the absorption of exudate in the deceased part. This massage must be in proportion to what the animal will stand without causing great pain. At this time a preparation composed of soap liniment three parts, and water one part, to which one ounce of fluid extract of belladonna has been added to each pint, may be applied and rubbed in.

SCROTAL HERNIA—A year ago last fall we were showing some of our best Poland China sows and had them quite fat. The best one of them did not get in condition to breed until spring, but got a fine litter of September pigs from her. The best boar pig of this litter now shows that he is ruptured behind, or else has some swelling and I suspect it is rupture. The pig would be valuable if we could cure him. If that is possible, please tell me how to proceed.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no way that we know of by which a scrotal hernia can be relieved except by an operation, and it will require the services of a very competent surgeon to do this in a pig without having to resort to castration on the affected side. Such an operation would require extreme care in order to prevent infection of the scrotal sack, yet in a valuable pig it is well worth while. In the event castration has to be resorted to it does not necessarily mean that the pig will be of no value as a breeder, for animals will breed when only possessing one testicle. This fact should always be borne in mind, however, and that is, that weaknesses are transmitted to the offspring, so that a ruptured sire may beget pigs more subject to this annoyance.

YOUNG BULL—Our herd bull lamed himself from falling on the ice and it has been a month since we used him. We have a young bull that is just as good an animal and no kin to our cows. He is 13 months old and weighs about 1,000 pounds. Is in pretty good flesh. Would it be all right to begin using the young bull now, and to what extent? I do not want to do anything that will interfere with his proper development.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The young bull has reached an age where he may be placed in moderate service inasmuch as it appears that you are by circumstances forced to use a younger bull than you otherwise should for the best results. The number of cows to which he may be bred with safety depends very much on the manner in which he is kept and handled. Be very careful that he is not only properly fed but also properly exercised and that he is used very moderately. He ought to serve from twenty to thirty cows during the season without harm to himself if he is properly cared for. We have known of a greater number being bred in several cases, but one should take no chances of injuring a promising young animal or encouraging weaklings among his offspring by overtaxing his power.

FISTULA FROM TAPPING—I have a cow that has a running sore on her side where she was tapped with a trocar last summer to let out the gas. She had bloated on clover pasture and the man who was looking after the cows tapped her with this trocar which I had bought several years ago, but had never used. We kept her off the clover and did not have any more trouble from bloat, but the wound never entirely healed and now there is a lump there about the size of an egg which runs a little matter nearly all the time. I have done nothing for it. What would you advise?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that you will need the attention of a qualified veterinarian in this case, for the reason that it will perhaps require a little careful surgical work in order to remove the cause of the wound not healing. We would suggest that you procure the services of such a man, for one can do an immense amount of harm in cases of this kind by doing the wrong thing.

BROKEN HORN—I have a good roan Shorthorn bull that broke one of his horns down by catching it under a brace in a gate. The horn is not broken clear off and does not hang down but is loose and has bled quite freely. I put tar around the broken part to keep the cold air out and bandaged it up some trying to keep it back in its original condition. I would like to keep it from drooping to spoil the looks of the bull. I will appreciate any suggestions.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—It would appear that the horn does not need any great amount of support—just enough to prevent its movement so that it will have an opportunity to unite. We believe this can be attained best by supporting it from the other horn. A light, strong stick can be properly shaped and secured to the sound horn near its base by means of plaster of paris bandages. It would be well to fit a triangular piece of wood into the space between the horn and stick on the side next to the injured member for the purpose of giving it a better bearing and preventing it from slipping. This should be done sufficiently long to permit the material to harden before the support is removed at the other end to the injured horn. One should bind the stick to the sound horn in such a manner so that the other end stands a little distance above its mate, so that when the bandage is later applied about the latter, it will be properly supported. The bandage about the sound horn must necessarily be tight to prevent slipping.

GAITING AGED STALLIONS—Is an ungaited pure-bred American Saddle stallion eight years old too old to successfully teach the saddle gaits?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—A good saddle horse trainer should develop some of the saddle gaits in your horse, but it will be more difficult and take much more time in a horse of this age than in a younger one. A great many of our best show stallions do not have all the natural gaits.

ABORTION—I have a four-year-old imported mare that aborted January 2. This mare had never had a colt before, and have been feeding her clean prairie hay, ground oats and a little bran and corn fodder. I put a lump of

Public Sale of Percherons
Butler, Mo, March 7
11 Good Stallions, 14 Choice Mares

All registered with the Percheron Society of America; from coming two to five year olds; choicely bred and desirable in type and colors. Send for catalog.

J. W. Barnhart **Butler, Mo.**

Public Sale of Draft Stock

30 head of Imported and home bred Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares at Public Auction on

March 12, 1912

at Paola, Kansas. All stock will be guaranteed breeders.

Joseph M. Nolan **Paola, Miami Co. Kas.**

Percheron Stallion For Sale

BEAUHARNAIS (62650) 47073

Black; star; weight 1,950, age coming 8, March 22, 1912. Used in stud five seasons. Change on account of fillies. Never defeated in show ring. 12 times shown and first 4 sweepstakes. Write for price and exact photograph. Young stallion for sale.

W. L. PARR,

Ruskin, Nuckolls County Nebraska.





IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I am offering for sale at my barn a number of stallions weighing from a ton to 2,200. Not fat, just in breeding shape. Anyone wanting quality and bone, visit my barn. Two's coming three's weighing from 1,850 to 2,000. Imported horses from $700 to $1,000. Home-bred from $500 up.

P. J. EGGERS, Denison, Crawford County, Iowa.

Dapple Gray Percheron

Six years old; weight 1,900. Registered, P. S. of A. Smooth, sound and heavy boned; good action, high head, sure breeder; colts to show. Have no use for him. Horse can be seen at Robert Brown's farm, 6 miles from Anthony, Kansas. $600, part trade, balance cash. **W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas.**

Shire Stallion

One extra good heavy boned, imported English Shire stallion. Black with stripe in face and white feet; 3 years old and sound. Well broke to harness. Weight 1,750 lbs. Can show plenty of mares in foal to him. Priced right for quick sale. **C. A. Folts, R. 1, York, York County, Nebraska.**

STALLION FOR SALE OR TRADE

Gray trotter; Standard and registered; 16¾ hands high; weight 1,250. Lots of action and style. For sale for half his value—or would trade for good big jack. If interested write for particulars. **Wm. M. Wegmann, M.D., Bladen, Webster County, Nebraska.**

THREE JACKS FOR SALE.

One registered jack; 15¾ hands. Black with white points, heavy bone, good head and ear, an extra good one. One brown jack, 14¾ hands; extra heavy bone and body. Foaled August 4, 1909. Will make an extra good mule jack. One jack 8 years old, 15½ hands. Extra good bone and body. Extra breeder, but spoilt to jennet. One jennet, 9 years old; 14½ hands. Extra heavy. **W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Lincoln County, Nebraska.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For Sale—Name Barnum de Lillois, No. 26118—1605—404, Bay; black mane and tail; foaled the year 1901. Is perfectly sound and weighs 1,950 lbs. A sure foal getter. This horse will be sold very cheap if taken at once. For further information, address **Frank Wing, Cambridge, Henry County, Idaho.**

PERCHERON MARES IN FOAL

50 head to select from; nearly all black or dark grays; 25 coming 3 and 4 years old, that show to be with foal; 15 well matched pairs; 20 coming 2 and 3-year-old stallions. All the big, rugged, heavy boned, ton type. Price, breeding and individuality RIGHT.

James Loonan & Son, Waterloo, Blackhawk county, Iowa.

PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion, $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.

PERCHERON MARE

Will sell my registered Percheron mare Vesta 20720, sired by Contigny 18039 (35338) etc., etc. Dam Alixe 11420 (21244) by Picador II (5606), etc. Age 14 years. Safe in foal; weight 1,940 lbs., 10½ inch bone below knee: color, light gray. Address **Frank E. Greasamar, Galena, Delaware County, Ohio, R. 1.**

rock salt in her manger a month before abortion. I would be glad to know the cause of this abortion, and also a remedy.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—We are unable to reach a conclusion as to just what provoked abortion in your mare. She may have met with some accident unobserved by you. A stallion owner might be ever so careful and unintentionally permit his stallion to serve some mare that had aborted with the result that subsequently served mares might foal prematurely. There should be nothing about salt that would provoke abortion when animals are accustomed to it and have free access to it at all times. The subject of abortion will receive a full discussion in a future issue.

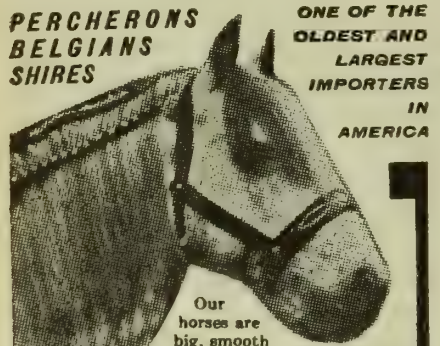
PAYS $4,000 FOR A STALLION.

The increased service made possible by the practice of scientific breeding, including the use of capsules, led recently to the sale of another high priced stallion that will make good. The buyer is John R. Maynes of Macedonia, Ia., who has been for many months hunting the best Shire stallion he could buy. Wm. Crownover of Hudson, Ia., who made the sale, writes us concerning it, as follows:

"Mr. Maynes came here and after looking over Surveyor and his yearling stallion colts, decided he was the horse he was hunting. Surveyor tipped the beam at 2,280 pounds and was never looking better. I had given up the idea of ever selling this horse and intended to buy more good mares to go with him, but my policy has always been to have a price on everything and I made Mr. Maynes the price of $4,000. Mr. Maynes had his nerve and money with him and closed the deal. While I was sorry to see Surveyor leave Paramount, I am glad to see him go in good hands and some good pure bred mares with him. Mr. Maynes is to be congratulated on owning what I consider the best breeding and show Shire stallion in America. I found Mr. Maynes one of the best judges of horses that ever came on my farm."

PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS IN AMERICA



Our horses are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality style and conformation. Will please the most critical. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.

BOX 6 LINCOLN, NEB.

STALLIONS

For Sale—Percheron, English Shire, road stallions; mares and colts of all 3 breeds at farmers' prices. Our motto is, live and let live.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, R. 2. Two miles Northeast Garden Grove.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

Imported Stallions—$800 to $1,000 for your choice. Home bred stallions $250 to $650 each. References, any bank in Creston, Iowa. A Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

Better Payment of Service Fees

Interest of Community Demands That Live Stock Improvement be Encouraged by Prompt Collections. Honest Men Help Pay Bills of "Beats" Unless They Help Make "Beats" Pay.

THIS is a difficult debt for some men to collect, while it is easy for others. Some communities also are harder than others. The first thing there is in collecting service fees is to get your patrons to thoroughly understand that it requires a large outlay of money to purchase the best breeding stock, and that in order to maintain this stock the service fee must be paid at a reasonable time. About 5 per cent of the live colts are never paid for, and the other 75 per cent necessarily comes from the honorable men who wish to have the good stock remain in their vicinity.

It is a business proposition for the mare owners to help the owners of good stallions or jacks to collect the service fees. It eventually means cheaper service to them, and if the proposition is properly presented to the responsible mare owners, they will gladly give their assistance in collecting the doubtful debts. Is it fair that a majority of the men in the community pay for the colts of those who wish to evade their honest debts? The breeder must have rules to go by. All his customers must be treated alike, in order to give them the best possible service. That is all they are epecting, and they are demanding this. They can be made to realize that there is a certain amount of expense attached to the keeping of valuable sires, and that it is necessary that these good sires receive their full share of business, and that the service fees be paid. If these conditions are not met with it is not probable that a better sire will be purchased next time. They should be interested in the stallion owner making a reasonable profit, in order to encourage him to buy a better stallion or jack the next time.

It is through the use of good sires that live stock is improved. These good sires should be encouraged in every community. The public spirited individual who spends his money for them must have the support of the better element in every community, and every responsible mare owner will help the stallion owner collect his doubtful debts every time it is possible for him to do it if he understands the conditions properly. Service fees should be collected the same as any other debts, in a business like way. When they are due the bill should be presented. If the individual is not able to pay this debt at that particular time prepare a note and have it signed, with sufficient security, that it may be collected at the bank, giving him a reasonable time to meet the obligation. If an individual refuses to pay, or to sign a note, he should be sued, and a judgment rendered. A suit, however, should not be brought until all peaceable means have been tried. It is not always a good plan to make enemies, as there are a few men who are good pay but a little slow. It is the individuals who try to evade an honest debt who should be "pinched."

Nothing is more disgusting or more dishonorable than for an individual to try to beat an honest debt, and there is no more honest debt than that of a service fee, yet there are men who are very anxious to defeat this obligation. The laws are different in different states. In Utah the mare and colt are both held until the colt is eighteen months old, without filing any papers. This is the best lien law in existence. It gives everybody an opportunity to be honest. It is not necessary to force anyone to pay for a colt at a stipulated time, as the stallion owner feels secure until the colt is a year and a half old. This is the kind of law that should be enacted in every state in the Union. Several states have no laws for the collection of service fees. Arkansas has the next best law. Missouri has a good law. All that is required is to sue the party in the justice court, using the Feed Bill lien, which will take the colt, but is not binding on the mare. A mare may be bred and then shipped out of the state before the colt is foaled. The Kansas law provides that a lien must be filed with the register of deeds, giving the description of the sire and dam, date of breeding, and the amount of claim on each mare. This must be filed before the colt is foaled. The stallion registration board should make many friends and do much toward the improvement of live stock in general, by placing (as a clause in every inspection law in existence) the same law which is now in force in Utah. We wish to commend those who originated the Utah law and included that clause. Other state laws will be given later.

Occasionally a mare is bred to two or more different sires, with the intention of claiming the colt to be sired by the cheaper horse or possibly by a scrub colt of his own. If the stallion owner wishes to do so, he can bring suit and force the mare owner to prove beyond a doubt that the colt is not out of his horse, which would be very difficult for him to do. The proper thing for the owner of every good stallion and jack to do is to have his friends who own mares in different sections of the community to help him watch the doubtful customers. They can be of much service, and most of them will be glad to do it.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

One black herd stallion; 7 years old. Two 2-year-olds; weighing 1800. Four yearlings. All big boned and sound. Also a few mares.

Stetson Bros., Neponset, Bureau Co., Illinois.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale—30 head of good first class Percheron and standard bred stallions, and extra big black jacks, ages from two to six years. All stock sold at reasonable prices and on a guarantee. Terms to suit purchaser. Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg county, Indiana.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES

PERSONALLY SELECTED WITH CARE

Good, big, rugged kind. Also home bred stallions. All bought so they can be sold. One importation Oct. 10th. Last importation Jan. 18th. If interested, write or see me. Horses are kept at the track.

Bell Phone 237 R or Union Hotel **J. R. JUSTICE** *At Union Hotel GALESBURG, ILL.*

LAMER'S PERCHERONS

SALINA, KANSAS

Seventy-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-Grown Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts, all ages, for sale.

Write or come and see me before you buy.

C. W. Lamer - Salina, Kansas



L. R. WILEY

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Percheron, Belgian and Shire

Stallions and Mares. 75 head for my customers to choose from.

All stock registered in books approved by the government.

If you are intending to buy either stallions or mares, it will pay you to write or come and see me. You will find no better bunch of horses anywhere to select from and I will sell them as cheap as any man in America. Write me for full particulars.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas.

Remember, I give an absolute cash guarantee.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Mares

2 TO 4 YEARS OLD. IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED.
1,890 TO 2,200 POUNDS.

Three importations last few months; others soon. Prices on most of my stallions, $700 to $1,200 at my barns.

Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana.



My November Importation Percherons, Shires, Belgians

Are in fine shape. I have 2-year-olds weighing a ton; 3-year-olds and over, 1900 to 2300 lbs.; sound and right in every way, and suit the most critical buyers. Every horse is guaranteed as represented. A veterinarian's certificate and state license is furnished with every horse. Pedigrees are right. Send 10c for picture of horse parade.

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Iowa.

THE LARGEST IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS IN 1911

J. OMER SINGMASTER & SON

KEOTA, KEOKUK COUNTY, IOWA

127 HEAD—AUGUST 28, 1911.

These stallions with our reserve stallions will soon be in proper condition to sell, not hog fat, but in ideal breeding condition. These animals are held at reasonable prices and will soon find homes throughout the horse breeding districts. I brought over this year, with other prize winning animals, the two-year-old stallion, Jalop (85614), a gray of great promise, from Aug. Tascheau breeding barns. I have 2, 3 and 4-year-old imported stallions at live and let live prices. See them.

Write me and your letter will be answered the day it is received. My barns are in town, one block east of depot. This stock is for sale and will be sold.

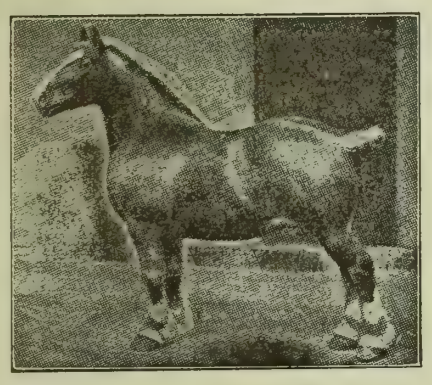
Keota is in Keokuk county, 100 miles S. E. of Des Moines, on the Wash. & Knox branch of the Rock Island railway.

CLEMENT MITEAU,
Barn Manager and Salesman.

J. O. SINGMASTER & SON

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, OR GERMAN COACH



A large selection of the above named breed of excellent quality, at reasonable prices. Every horse leaving our barn is backed by a fair and quare guarantee. Our twenty-seven years of continuous importing high-class stallions with a resident buyer in Europe enables us to meet all competition. If in the market for a stallion, write us. We can use bankable paper.

OLTMANNS BROS.

Box 87 - - - Watseka, Ill.

Leer, Germany; Nevada, Missouri; North Fort Worth, Texas



Dr. W. H. Richards

IMPORTER OF

Belgians and Percherons

A fine importation arrived Sept. 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2 and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Any one looking for a first class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe depot, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



Stallions from 3 to 4 years old. All acclimated and sure foal getters. All work single. Run in color, black, gray, sorrel and bay; good action, bone and all of first class conformation; weigh from 1,800 to 2,300, honest weight, with reliable pedigrees. All imported by us and a few are European prize winners. **We are natives of France and we know the prices are right.** We also have a few choice mares in foal. Come and see us or write

JOS. ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Seward County, Nebraska.
25 miles west of Lincoln, farm ½ mile north of Court House.



Imported Horses $1,000 Each

Home-bred registered Draft Stallions, $300 to $600. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.

Reference—Any bank in Osceola.

HART BROS.,
Osceola, - Iowa.

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. **A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.**

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

We are offering an extra choice lot of stallions from 2 to 6 years old. They are the large drafty fellows that the farmers like and the kind the market demands. All stallions recorded, and sold under a written guarantee. Will price them where they will sell and on terms to suit. **Singmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.**

Kindly mention the American Breeder when writing to our advertisers.

TAYLOR & JONES STALLIONS

If in the market for a good draft stallion, you can find a large number to select from in our recent importation

Percherons, Belgians and Shires

All for sale at reasonable prices and terms. Send for literature.

Williamsville, Sangamon County, Illinois

12 miles north of Springfield on Electric line.

Trumans' Champion Stud

1878 - 1912

The World's Greatest Collection of

SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

PERCHERONS TO SUIT THE MOST CRITICAL BUYERS.
HACKNEYS OF RICHEST BREEDING AND STRONGEST INDIVIDUALITY.

Champions of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and Illinois State Fairs this year. Our prices are the lowest. Our Horses are the Best. Send for our handsomely illustrated catalog. Mention The American Breeder when writing. Eighth importation for 1911 arrived Nov. 17.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, BUSHNELL, ILL.

RHEA BROS.

PERCHERONS



We exhibited fourteen Percherons at the late Nebraska State Fair and won 17 prizes, as follows: One silver medal, one championship, seven firsts, two seconds, three thirds and three fourths. Now, remember that we showed our home bred horses in the same classes with the imported stallions and won First every time, bar one. So much for the show. The important thing to be considered is "how does the whole lot show up?" and that is exactly where we are strong. Our two-year-olds, some of them still in the pasture, weigh from 1,600 pounds to 1,900 pounds. These weights guaranteed.

We always claimed to have the big boned kind, and this season we are sure we have better bone than ever, cleaner joints and better feet.

Don't lose sight of how we raise these colts, in the pastures winter and summer, until coming three-year-olds. That's why they are hardy and prove breeders from the start.

Our horses are acclimated, its importance cannot be over estimated. We have stallions coming two, three, four and a few older ones for sale at prices that are very reasonable. Every stallion sold under a full guarantee; can furnish life insurance for two-thirds value at cost.

Write for pictures, descriptions, prices and any information you may want.

Arlington is on the main line of the C. & N. W.R. R.
2½ miles northwest of Omaha, 8 miles east of Fremont and 55 miles north of Lincoln.
Twelve passenger trains daily.

Arlington, Nebr.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 14—W. F. Schade, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Feb. 15—Ben. M. Green, Fruitland, Mo.
Feb. 17—Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
Mar. 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Dorset Sheep.

Feb. 14—Geo. W. Baker, Milton, Ind.

Clydesdale Horses.

Feb. 14—Geo. W. Baker, Milton, Ind.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattensburg, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 7—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kas.
Feb. 12—Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo., at St. Joseph, Mo.
Feb. 26—C. S. Nevius and Geo. Wedd & Son at Chiles, Kas.

Saddle Horses.

Feb. 17—Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Mar. 21-22-23—James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

Mar. 7—J. W. Barnhart, Butler, Mo.
Mar. 12—Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kas.

Read the advertisement of David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Kansas, of Royal Belgian imported and home-bred stallions and mares. Every horse guaranteed as represented.

Rhea Brothers, Arlington, Neb., exhibited fourteen Percherons at the late Nebraska fair and won seventeen prizes. They raise their colts in the pasture, winter and summer, which makes them hardy.

Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, advertises at public sale 25 head of fancy saddle bred and registered saddle horses, and Mammoth jacks and jennets, February 17, 1912, at Breezy Point Stock Farm, ½ mile west of Excelsior Springs. This is all young stock and bred by Dr. Cheatham, who has been a breeder for 35 years.

Saddle and speed horses at public sale, March 21, 22 and 23, at Onward Wilkes Farm, Jas. Houchin, proprietor, Jefferson City, Missouri. Mr. Houchin guarantees his stock, and says he has some good speed horses.

Read the Poland China sale advertisement of Lee Gross, Nodaway, Missouri, and write for catalogue. The sale will be held at the Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Missouri, February 12. You cannot afford to miss this sale if you are interested in good hogs.

The receivers sale of 60 head of Percheron, Shire, Belgian, Coach Hackney, Standard Bred, Saddle Bred Stallions and Jacks. Also 120 acres of land in Elk county, Kansas, offers an excellent opportunity to buy good draft horses. Write to Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Indiana. The court has ordered the above sold and must go within 30 days.

Good prairie hay in car lots or to suit the purchaser, is advertised by T. P. Heefern, Piqua, Kansas. Buy direct and save commission.

H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kansas, has 25 Mammoth jacks from weanlings to eight years old, advertised in this issue. His herd is headed by the great Pharoha 2491 Champion of

We just received a letter from Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., of Lincoln, Nebraska, stating that Mr. Watson had started back to Europe for the third importation of horses this fall and winter. They report a very successful season so far, and if the demand keeps up they will be able to sell a great many more stallions this year than last, and that is saying considerable, because they were sold out last year by the middle of April.

A. J. Johnston, Springfield, Mo., is advertising for sale a big stock ranch at what looks to be about half price. It must certainly be more than worth the money. Notice full description in the advertisement and write Mr. Johnson if interested.

The sixth annual jack sale of W. J. Finley will be held March 6 at Mr. Finley's barns in Higginsville, Mo. Being one of Missouri's leading jack and jennet breeders, Mr. Finley is one of the leaders in this business in the United States and his sales have become national events in this line. The feature of the coming sale will be young jacks by the famous Dr. McCord, and the jennets bred to this sire of prize winners.

Read what G. C. Roan has to offer in his advertisement on page 32. Mr. Roan's annual sale of jacks and jennets will probably be the biggest of the year, occupying two days, February 26 and 27. As in former sales, Mr. Roan offers a great line of jacks and an outstanding feature also will be the 25 selected jennets, mostly bred to Barytone Mammoth, the highest priced jack ever sold at auction.

Thirty-three important public sales of jacks and jennets, marking many years of progress and improvement is the record of L. M. Monsees and Sons of Smithton, Mo. And their next public sale, to be held March 5, will be their 34th. One of the greatest offerings of jacks and jennets ever put up to the public is being held for this sale. Comment on the pre-eminence of this firm is superfluous. Everybody will want a catalog. Mention the American Breeder when writing for it.

A 6-year-old dapple gray Percheron, registered, sound, a sure breeder, and generally good is advertised for sale by W. K. Shaw of Garnett, Kas.

Notice in this issue the jacks and stallions offered for sale by Limestone Ridge Farm, Isaac Lohman, proprietor, Turney, Mo.

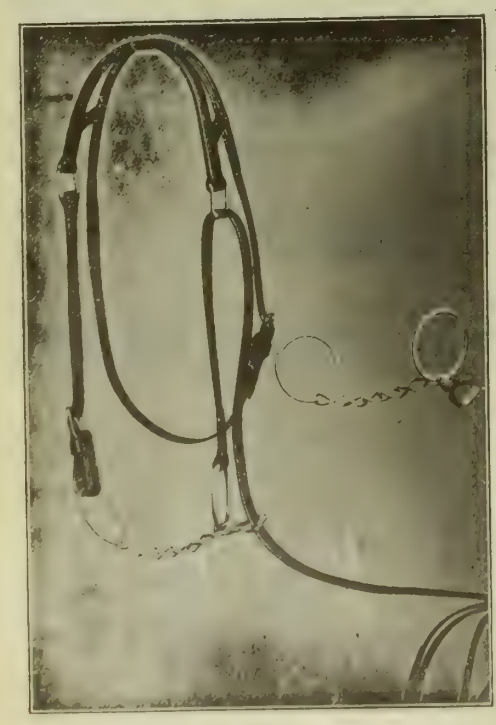
Percheron, English Shire, road stallions; mares and colts of all breeds, at farmers' prices, are for sale by E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Iowa.

A Joint Poland China Sale.

Two of Kansas' best liked and most progressive Poland China breeders join in a sale of bred sows on February 26. The firms making this sale are C. S. Nevins of Chiles, Kas., and George Wedd & Son of Springhill, Kas. They will sell 50 head of sows and gilts that are immune from hog cholera and will be safe in pig for early fallow. As 25 of these are yearlings or tried sows, it will be a good place to buy stock capable of raising big litters. The boars to which these sows and gilts are bred belong to what is known as the large type in Poland China, a practical, prolific and all round good hog for the farmer. Address either party named above for catalog of this sale.

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

Patent Applied for Nov. 10th, 1909.



Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.

Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning at once. Send by mail. Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one. E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not use with a chain under the jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he cannot say too much for it. De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG,
Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

Imported Royal Belgian Draft Stallions and Mares.

These, together with pure-bred, home-grown horses, make up a choice collection to select from. Look ot our winnings at American Royal, 1911: First in two-year-old class; first in three-year-olds; second in aged class, showing three horses.

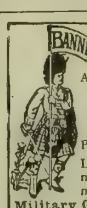
Also, good young jacks; jacks are ready for service. Come to our barns before buying. Stock priced to sell. Write us; your letter answered the day it is received. Breeding barns in town on two railroads.

Blue Valley Stock Farm, W. H. Bayless, Prop., Blue Mound, Linn county, Kansas.

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS

Shire and Percheron, 6 and 7 years old. One home-bred Shire, 3 years old. All sound, high quality. **James Auld, Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.**

BANNERMAN



Army Auction Sale Bargains

Army Revolvers..	$1.65 up	Army Tents.....	$1.40 up
" R'pt'g Rifles	1.48 "	" Swords.....	.30 "
" Shotguns...	2.25 "	" Uniforms(new)	1.25 "
" Haversacks	.10 "	" Leggins, Pair	.15 "
" Saddles....	3.00 "	" Gloves, "	.22 "
Pistols, ass't'd....	.50 "	" Overcoats....	2.50 "

Large catalogue with 1912 supplement 400 pages, regular military encyclopedia 5000 illustrations mailed 25c stamps. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, Military Goods from Gov't Auction, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION

Pedigreed, 8 years old in May. Good action and points. Weight in breeding flesh, 1,800 lbs. Have colts to show he is a good breeder. I desire to change horses so as to breed his colts. There must be others in my fix, not so far away but that we can make a trade, at no great expense. Percheron preferred. Write for particulars. Address **John L. McClellan, Box 235, Rockford, Spokane County, Washington.**

PERCHERONS.

Brilliant D. 45336. The great show and breeding stallion, a 2,300-pound black. Heads the herd stallions with size and bone from 1 to 4 years. Also mares bred to Brilliant D., and a few good mares and fillies sired by him. All blacks and grays, and sound. Address **Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa.** Farm and stock, ½ mile east of Downey, on main line C., R. I. & P.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale—Percheron Stallions and one Imported Jack; black with white points; six years old; weighs 1,000 pounds; is 15½ hands high, Standard measure.

M. C. Corley, Anthony, Harper Co., Kas.

MAPLE POINT PERCHERNOS

60 HEAD ON HAND
CRANDALL & DANFORTH
RANDOLPH, MINN.

BURRESS BROS. Percheron & Belgian BREEDERS OF Horses

We have a fine lot of horses for this spring trade; all ages, from suckers up.

We also handle the best grade horses in the Northwest. Wayne county is noted for producing big drafters. Parties wanting good, big-boned draft colts, pasture raised, will find them at our farm. Prices reasonable. **Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne county, Nebraska.** 60 miles west Sioux City, Iowa; 120 miles northwest of Omaha on the C., St. Paul, M. & O. Ry.

EXCELLENT PERCHERONS



From 1 to 3 years old. Stallions sired by G. L. Carlson's Nicholas. I have 2-year-olds that weigh over 2,000 lbs. and yearlings over 1700 lbs.; also a number of good registered mares. This stock is choicely bred, well developed and will be priced reasonable. **Write George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.**

Kindly mention the American Breeder when writing to our advertisers.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS

At the 1911 Shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are Imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our Guarantee and Insurance are the best known.

All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our barns.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., So. St. Joseph, Mo.

Highland View Stock Farm.

100 Percheron Stallions and Mares

Our last importation June, 1911, Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.

O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.

Shire Horses in England

The English Drafter at Home is Judged as a Pulling Machine and Soundness is Required in All Parts With no Demand for Coach Action.

Written for the American Breeder by George E. Brown, Kane County, Ill.

M. W. Dunham wrote in one of his early catalogues, "For more than a century English breeders have shown the world the way to success." He might have said for several centuries, for as early as the fourteenth century, Englishmen turned their attention to the improvement of their domestic animals, and since then have followed it in a systematic course; the son taking up the work where his father left off. Hence, England has become the source of supply of high class stock in every line, and it goes continually to every country where like improvement is desired. Apparently there is no limit to the price paid for an animal that suits, by any one but Americans; and with some of the latter the price is the main item. This fact accounts for early importers going to the continent, or choosing low quality if they bought in England. To make up for lack of quality, a weight standard was established and if a stallion weighed a ton it was an offset for side bones, bog spavins, short wind and other hereditary defects.

A prominent English breeder once said to me, "Very few Americans seem to know the difference between meat and muscle, or between sound bone covered with meat, or a flat clean leg. If he weighs enough he passes."

The perfect success of English horse breeders is found in the fact that they breed for a special purpose; not mixing breeds as they would paints, as is done in America. Their race horse, the cab, the coacher, and the drafters are kept entirely distinct and in the show ring is kept at the gait he is used for in service. One never sees an exhibitor of a mammoth Shire attempt to show Hackney action, as at our vaudeville stock shows. Shires are everywhere known as the most rapid walkers of any of the draft breeds. That gait has been cultivated. On my Texas ranch I used imported mares and they would walk away from any others.

Absolute soundness is required in any stallion standing for service, or competing in an English show. It accounts for so many unsound Shires finding their way to America. When a stallion is rejected there, it is a common remark: "Put him aside; fatten him up. He will make a good American." They are picked up by unscrupulous buyers at $150 to $200, brought here and palmed off on inexperienced buyers as typical Shires, which in time creates a prejudice against the breed.

From my past connection with horse importing, I have advocated a law barring any but stritcly sound stallions or mares from landing in the United States, and if by chance any succeeded in passing inspection and later proved unsound, they should be castrated or destroyed.

An erroneous impression prevails in America that all Shires have a profuse growth of long coarse hair on their legs. It is true of some of the fashionable strains owned by breeders who cater to the show ring, but not true of men who breed for hard service. Shires can be had nearly as free from long hair as many Percherons and Belgians. Importers can, if they will, seek them and pay the price.

Another wrong impression is that Shires as a breed have bad feet. On the contrary, high class Shires have the best of feet. It is because bad feet are rejected there, that they can be bought at any price offered; consequently, they, with other defective animals, are dumped on inexperienced Americans.

English judges commence their inspection at the ground. "No foot, no horse," they say.

A custom that has long been followed in England is for clubs of farmers to send a competent committee to select a suitable stallion for their purpose and hire it with a groom for the season, at a fixed gross amount. It is not unusual to pay 1,000 pounds ($5,000) for a single season. If satisfactory he is re-engaged for the following season. That method has proved more successful than the "company" or "syndicate" business here. The trouble here has been that inferior stallions have been sold at exorbitant prices on the "boodle" plan.

MISSOURI HORSES AND MULES.

The census bureau says the horses and colts in Missouri in 1910 had a greater value than any other class of domestic animals, whereas cattle had the greater value in 1909. The total value of horses and colts in 1910 was $113,708,000, as against $42,095,000 in 1900, an increase of 170.1 per cent. The total number of horses and colts reported in 1910 was 1,070,913. Of these, 930,050 were classed by the census as mature horses—that is, horses born before 1909—and their value was $105,311,000, and average value $113.25. Yearling colts, which are colts born in 1909, numbered 103,424, and their average value was $65.85. Spring colts, born in 1910, were 37,439 in number, and their average value reported as $42.45. Eleven per cent of the farms of the state reported colts born up to April 15 in 1910.

The total number of mules of all ages, in the state in 1910 was 342,086, which is 31.9 per cent of the number of horses and colts. Of these, adult mules, born before 1909, numbered 265,137, and their average value was $141.90. There were 57,622 yearling colts, born in 1909, and their average value was given as $83.75. Spring colts, born in 1910, were 19,327 in number, and their average value was $47.45.

Mules and mule colts in Missouri in 1910 were valued at $43,362,000, as compared with $15,482,000 in 1900, an increase of 180.1 per cent in the decade.

STALLION DEALERS

Write me for prices on imported Percheron stallions, 3 and 4 years old that will weigh a ton. Black or gray, just imported. All guaranteed and sure foal getters. You will be pleased with my prices. **E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION.

My coming 2-year-old Belgian stallion, **imported in dam,** 2d prize winner in National Belgian Breeders' Futurities. Color chestnut, weight 1,600 lbs. If you want a good one write for price, or better come and see him. **C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass Co., Ia.**

Imported Percherons and Belgians

Stallions and mares that have quality, bone, size and substance, at prices that will move them. Dont fail to see our horses before buying elsewhere, as we can save you money. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. **Harms & Heins, Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill.**

PERCHERON AND TROTTING STALLIONS.

One registered Percheron, licensed, sound, steel gray, 1,800 lbs., 3 years old; an extra fine individual and a good performer.

One trotting stallion, brown, 7 years old, 2:19¼ race record, a sure 2:10 trotter has been miles in 2:12.

Both are gentle and pleasant to handle. Come and see them. **Hugh S. Maxwell, D.V.S., Salina, Saline County, Kansas.**

FIVE FINE STALLIONS

I have for sale two Percherons, 6 and 7 years; one Belgian, 8 years old; one Shire, 7 years, and a Standard and registered trotter, 10 years.

The draft horses are all imported, sound, good colors, plenty of size and bone, and all of them made after the right pattern. They run from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds.

Have been using these horses myself since they were imported. They all have fillies in their way also. Can show colts from each horse.

Will guarantee each of these horses, and price them so they will do the buyer good.

J. A. Hart, Kirklin, Clinton Co., Ind.

TWO PERCHERONS AND ONE JACK.

For Sale—One dark gray, registered, coming 3 in March; 16 hands; weight 1,450 bls. One dark chestnut, 7 years old; 16¼ hands, weight 1,800 lbs. One mammoth jack, black with white points; 6 years old; height 15¾ hands Standard measure; weight 1,100 lbs. Good and sure; plenty of colts to show. Would exchange for young draft horses or mules. Want to quit business on account of health. **G. W. Newman, Elvaston, Hancock County, Illinois.**

CLYDESDALES.

Stallions and mares, imported and our own raising from imported stock. The imported stallion Baron Kent, half brother to the $4,750 stallion Baron O'Buchclyvie. Baron Kent has weighed 2,110 and is a sure breeder; some years has averaged better than 80 per cent. The 3d prize stallion foal at last International, weighed at 5 months and 2 days, 785 lbs. Mares from weanlings up, will be priced right. Address **R. C. McMillan, Hebron, Porter Co., Ind.**

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

A fine bunch of large registered Percheron stallion colts, coming 2 and 3 years old. 3-year-olds weigh 1,600 to 1,850 lbs. 2-year-olds, 1,450 to 1,550 lbs. The large boned kind. Three standard bred stallions all registered from 15¾ to 16 hands high. One black Shetland pony stud 6 years old. A fine breeder. All stock guaranteed as breeders.

A few large Mammoth black jacks.

Two carloads of mules from 3 to 4 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high. **O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kan.** On main line U. P. R. R.

Shire Stallion

One 4-year-old high grade Shire Stallion. Sound low down, blocky, with good bone, and at a reasonable price. **W. A. Vollmer, DeWitt, Clinton County, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS

I have 30 of the best stallions that can be found today in the West. These are two, three and four-year-olds, and I am pricing them where they will sell. Write, or come and see me. **M. L. Ayers, Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.**

FORD STOCK FARM

Your choice of imported Percheron and Belgian stallions at $100 profit. We will sell you your choice of any stallion at $100 profit and show you their cost in plain figures. INVESTIGATE. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, Turner County, South Dakota.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Wishing to retire I have two black registered Percheron stallions 5 years old, weight about 1,600 pounds, for sale very cheap, or will trade for mares, or residence in nearby town. Must go before March 1. **Geo. B. Lane, Masonville, Delaware County, Iowa.**

THREE FRENCH DRAFT STALLIONS

Coming three years old, all black. One Percheron 3-year-old stallion. Also 4 Percheron mares, blacks and grays. **John H. Weaver, Loda, Iroquois Co., Ill.**

BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

Beacon No. 22448, weight 1,700. Also Ebro No. 2395, brown German Coach stallion, weight 1,500. Also good jack, quick server and good mule getter.

My barn and lots go with the business. Priced low to sell. Whole business goes for $3,000. No others in Glenwood. Good place for one that understands the impregnator. **W. E. Wickersham, Glenwood, Mills Co., Iowa.**

BREEDING STABLE CHEAP FOR CASH

Breeding stable with two large jacks, two Percherons and one Thoroughbred stallion. Did $3,000 business last year. Call or write at once, **A. L. Denbroeder, New Canton, Pike County, Ill.**

PERCHERONS AT REDUCED PRICES.

One coming three Percheron stallion, weight 1,900 lbs. Two coming two; weight 1,600 each. Two mares, weight 1,660 and 1,760. All registered in Society. Reduced prices. Address **John W. Spohr, Wellington, Sumner County, Kan.**

PERCHERON STALLION

Inspected for season of 1912. Registered, color red bay; ton horse, 6 years old; 16½ hands high, good disposition. Must sell; his stock coming on. **Young Bros., Nelson, Nuckolls County, Nebraska, R. 2.**

THREE 2-YEAR-OLD PERCHERONS

Stallions; two grays, one black. A veterinary certificate and state license with each horse. Splendid individuals and priced reasonable. **Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa.**

FOUR STALLIONS—FOUR JACKS.

At closing-out price; an imported German Coach; an English Shire, 1,830 lbs.; a Saddler; a Harness Stallion; and four extra good jacks, one of which is the second largest in the state. All of these are registered. We have been standing them for several seasons and they have proven themselves good breeders. Investigate at once. **J. A. Eversmeyer & Son, Troy, Lincoln Co., Missouri.**

STALLIONS AND MARES.

French Draft, All Blacks.

Consisting of 4 stallions, ranging in age from weanlings to 6 years old. All blacks; all sound, and well matured, near a ton.

Also have a nice pair of black mares 3 and 4 years old, in foal. Also one black 6-year-old mare. This stock is of my own breeding. Is all recorded and priced to sell at farmers' prices. Come and see them. **Ben Martin, Garden City, Cass Co., Mo.**

PERCHERON FOR SALE.

A grandson of Old Brilliant; grand dam, the largest imported mare in Michigan, viz.: Berrien 40210, dapple gray, 8 years old. Close coupled, short jointed, heavy loin, flat bone, sound "low and wide," kind dispositioned, perfect handler; always has run in large paddock, colts very fast walkers, weight about 1,800 lbs.; fat, a ton. Sold because many colts in this section. Price, $1,000. Would consider aged registered mares if in foal, in part payment. **R. M. Sherwood, Watervliet, Berrien County Mich.**

Percheron Stallions and Holstein Bulls

A number of young Percheron stallions, size, quality and breeding. Also Holstein Friesian Bulls. Price right, inspection invited. **H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Meade County, Kan.**

CLYDESDALES

Registered Clydesdale Horses and mares; some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie," who sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to **John Sparrowhawk, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kan.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions; reasonable prices. Nothing but the best. **Lew. Jones, R. 1, Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.** Barn at Wamego, Kansas. On U. P. R. R.

As to Capsule Breeding

Extracts From the Letters of Many Practical Breeders Whose Experience Proves the Soundness of This Improved Method of Breeding.

In the last issue breeders were requested to give their experience with the capsule system of horse breeding. This paper was the first publication to advocate and explain the advantages of the modern methods of capsule breeding. There are now about four thousand up-to-date horse breeders in the United States using this system. The old plan of artificial impregnation was to use a breeder's bag on the stallion or jack, but this is not necessary with the modern instruments. The stallion serves a mare, after which the semen is extracted from the vagina or uterus with the Carlson Semen Extractor. After the semen is obtained it is then divided into capsules so that a large number of mares may be bred at one service. A great many breeders have bred from ten to fifteen mares at a single service of the stallion. The advantages are that a stallion is not required to make so many services, and therefore, discharges strong spermatozoa, causing the colts to be stronger and better. This will eventually reduce the service fee to the mare owners. The capsule system is much surer than the natural service, when properly used. Below are a few extracts from letters received concerning the capsule system. Others will be printed in later issues. The signed statements follow:

"My success with the capsule system of breeding has been very satisfactory. Have settled mares with the capsule system that were bred at the same time that the other mares were bred by natural service, and those securing natural service had to be returned and re-served. I do more capsule breeding than natural. W. H. Baker, Lyons, Ind."

"I think I had very good success with the capsule system, as far as I have learned. I bred four mares for one man, one natural service and the others with capsules. Three got in foal. The one bred with natural service missed. I have not learned what per cent of my capsule mares did get in foal but I am sure that some of them did get in foal that would not get in foal by the natural service. N. J. Robnett, Kinmundy, Ill."

"I have had good success with capsule breeding. Found that I could breed a great many more than by the old way, and also have as good or better success breeding when not in heat. Got over ninety per cent in foal, but was very particular not to breed anything out of condition. John F. Ratliff, Carpenter, S. D.

"As to the capsule system of settling mares, I think it all right, and a man cannot afford to get along without it if he is in the horse breeding business. J. R. Maynes, Macedonia, Iowa."

"Have settled more mares by capsule than by natural service, also we have quite a bunch of jennets, most of which were settled by capsule easier than by natural service. Some of the mares I bred were bred for the first time last spring and could be bred no other way. I am sure it is a success if care is used regarding cleanliness. S. M. Orear, Parsons, Kansas."

"Yes, I think the capsule system a success. Have been settling mares that were never settled before. I would not think of handling stock without this system. L. Peltier, Wakenda, Missouri."

"I think capsule breeding is a success. I have used capsules only one season, and I am going to get pay for a good many capsule colts. The capsules are the greatest thing in the world for shy breeders. I settled some mares that I failed two seasons on with the natural service. I do not think any breeder, great or small, can afford not to take a course in the Scientific Breeding School. I. W. Yancy, Davidson, Okla."

"I have attended a term of the breeding school and will say the knowledge gained there has been of great value to me in my breeding operations. I most earnestly recommend the school to every one actively engaged in the breeding business. The capsule system is no longer an experiment, but a well established fact. To all those who are skeptical I would say, go to the Scientific Breeding School, and be shown. C. Satorins, Wynot, Nebraska."

"The capsule method is a success without a doubt, as I have increased the per cent of foals from 20 to 25 on the same horses. Have been talking with many of my patrons, and the prospects for 1912 look better than any year before. W. D. Berkley, Iowa City, Iowa."

"It would pay a large per cent of the mare owners to attend one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have been there twice, and have got more good out of it than anything I could attend. I have several mares showing with foal by the capsule system, several that the natural service would not settle. Everett Hall, Kincaid, Kansas."

"I have had very good success with the capsule system. One thing I am sure of, and that is I have not hurt my young stallion in trying to take care of the business. My per cent has been fairly good. It would have been better, if I had turned away a good many mares that I knew would not get in foal when I bred them, but the owners didn't understand why their mares wouldn't get in foal, so I just bred them. There is one thing that I have 'showed' the farmers around here, and that is that the capsule system is more sure to get the mare in foal, also that the colts are as good, if not better, than when we use the natural service. C. H. Banchart, Urbana, Indiana."

"The eight days I spent in the breeding school last February was the best investment I ever made, for with the same horse, I bred 225, and with 185 proven in foal now, and the year before I bred the horse to 108 and got 68 in foal with the natural service. With four horses and two jacks I bred 825 mares, with capsules, inpregnator and natural service, and I figure getting four-fifths. I just breed a horse once a day and breed from three to five mares at that service. The most I ever bred at one time was nine, and seven out of the nine proved safe. The most I ever bred at a jack service was three, and I prefer capsule breeding and think it is surer than with the natural service, at least it has proven that way to me, for mares that I have been trying to breed for three years with a horse, I got in foal this year with the capsule system the first time. I would advise every man that has a horse or jack to attend this school. They will find where they have been in the dark, and things will be so much easier, and you can see where you made blunders with your stallion, and know how to save him and protect him from disease. Lew Jones, Alma, Kansas."

"In regard to breeding mares with the capsule system, will say that I am having the best of results. I have been breeding with capsules since 1902, but since I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and got the extractor, I would not breed any other way. I bred 89 mares to my jack last year, and from all accounts never had better results. If I had no horse or jack, I would go a long way to a man that breeds with capsules. Hays Bealmear, Dodge City, Kansas."

"I have attended the Scientific Breeding School the second time and think it a wonderful educator, for anyone who has stallions and jacks. The capsule system alone is worth many hundreds of dollars to me, and to know how to detect diseases in barren mares. I cannot recommend the school too highly. Every breeder should attend the school. He could not spend his time and money more profitably. J. W. Fender, Lone Wolf, Oklahoma."

"No man in the breeding business can afford to stay away from the Scientific Breeding School. As our mares run on the range a good deal many of them are not gentle enough to breed scientifically, yet we have some fine capsule mule colts, and are getting 25 per cent more colts than we did before attending the school. There is no question about the capsule system being a success. Arnold & Upham, Hermosa, S. Dak."

"I think the Scientific Breeding School is the greatest thing to any stallion or jack owner also to mare owners. I could not do half the business without it. I have attended three terms, and have been paid many times for my time and money. I think the capsule system is the greatest thing ever discovered for the improvement of good horses and mules. I cannot say enough for the good it is doing for the country. N. S. Cox & Sons, Pattonsburg, Mo."

"I have taken one term at the Scientic Breeding School,, and will say that the capsule system is a success. I would recommend anyone who is a stallion or mare owner to go to this school. I would not take anyways near what I was out for what I learned while there. E. A. Wallace, Dallas City, Ill. (Elder Grove Stock Farm).

"I have had extra good luck with the capsule system. I used most all 9-day mares for natural, and all the rest for capsules, so any horse man can see the advantage I gave to the natural service, and I will have more capsule than natural service colts this spring. F. J. Goodrich, Scottsville, Kansas."

"I have had good success with the business which is taught at the school. Think it will pay any man to attend. W. H. Williams, Latham, Illinois."

"I am much pleased with the capsule system, and would not attempt to keep stallions without using it. I am sure it is the most successful way to get shy breeders in foal and also put many barren mares to breeding. No stallion owner can afford to not use this system. G. B. Heatha, Indianola, Iowa."

"I have the best of success with the capsule system. It will double my profit this season. We have some capsule colts and they are all right. The mare owners are seeing the benefit and are going to breed that way this season. I am selling all my small jacks, and will keep nothing but first class jacks and stallions, as one of each will do the work of three or four the old way. By having better stock, will get better colts. J. B. Coates, Prue, Okla."

"As to the Scientific Breeding School, I think it a success, and for my work it was very successful. Our people were very much against artificial breeding and they even went so far as to threaten me with the law. I said go ahead, but they did not. I used the capsules on several mares that had been barren from two to three years, and the most of them are showing safe. J. E. Gibson, Morehead, Kansas."

"I have only used the capsule system very little, but with good results. I am sure it is all right if properly used. I think every owner of a stallion or jack should attend at least one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. E. R. Thomas, Bye, Colo."

"Will say that I have had good results in aritficial breeding. Am giving the school a boost every chance I get, for I know every one gets his money's worth who attends the Graham Scientific Breeding School. W. A. Wells, Oak Hill, Kansas."'

"I have spent a good deal of this cold weather trying to find out the best I can, how my mares are coming, and I am more than pleased with what I find. Have settled several mares that never had colts, that were given up by their owners, not to breed. Two mares bred out of heat, and the owner says they have not been in heat but one time since bred. E. Springer, Oakland, Indiana."

"I have had good success, and have got enough mares in foal that had never been able to get in foal, to pay me for my term at the school. Wm. Johnson, Flandrean, South Dakota."

"In regard to my mares that were bred with the capsule system. They are showing up better than those bred by the natural service. The capsule way is the only safe way to breed mares with success. No man that owns a stallion or jack can afford to miss the Scientific Breeding School, no matter what the cost. Money cannot buy what I got out of the school on the disease of mares. I refused to breed several on that account. V. O. Cudd, Rector, Arkansas."

"Will say that the capsule system is all right. I have had good results, and think all the mares that I bred are with foal. As to the school, will say that I think every farmer that raises stock ought to attend the school, as well as the jack and stallion man. J. W. Wertz, Fairland, Oklahoma."

"I find the capsule breeding as good or better than the natural service, and there is no difference in controlling the sex. The capsule system can be relied upon the same in this as in the natural service. A. E. Meiner, 714 South Main Street, Hobart, Oklahoma."

"There is many a slip, but the capsule system is far better than the old way, though it takes painstaking work. I have had as good results from the capsules as from natural service, and more satisfactory to myself and to many of my patrons. Charlie Bull, Cimarron, Kansas."

"I have used the capsule system and think it is the best way to settle mares, and especially those that are hard to settle. I know from experience that anyone using the capsules will get a better per cent of foals. A. M. Goodheart, Lucas, Kansas."

"I think the Graham Scientific School and the capsule system are a booming success. Owing to sickness, I have not been out to see just what my success with the capsules is, but my patrons report a large per cent in foal. Wm. M. Anderson, Disco, Illinois."

"Without the capsule system I would quit the business. I know it is a success, as before I begun using the capsules I settled about 40 per cent of my mares, and now 75 per cent. 'GOOD' for the Scientific Breeding School and the American Breeder. N. A. Davis, Pittsburg, Texas."

"The capsule system is a success, and every stallion or jack owner should attend the Scientific Breeding School, if he wants to make the most out of

(Continued on page 29).

Breeding Appliances of All Kinds



Bending the Soft Metallic Point of the Carlson Semen Extractor After B eing Inserted in the Uterus (Womb). The Neck of the Womb Will Bend to Meet These Conditions Without Injury.

The Carlson Semen Extractor and Capsule Syringe

Which can be used as an Impregnator or for getting the fluid out of the vagina or uterus for filling capsules. This is the only way to use capsules successfully as 60 per cent of the services inject the semen into the uterus where it cannot be obtained otherwise. The syringe holds 8 ounces of fluid. This instrument is being used successfully by thousands of breeders. It is made of the best metal and can be taken apart easily and boiled, which is the only way breeding instruments can be properly sterilized. As shown in the illustration above, it has a soft metallic point at the end, which can be bent in any direction after it is inserted into the uterus. This is the only instrument that can be used for getting the semen out of the uterus. All necessary directions telling how other breeders are using the Extractor sent with each order.

Price $5.00 For a Limited Time.

Curved Metal Impregnator



This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickle plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.00.

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Made especially for this purpose. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price 75 Cents.

POINTED Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price per box (100) $1.50

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

Bulb Impregnator



This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6. Price $2.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1913. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, Each, $1.00.

Speculum

Made of good material, nickle plated, easily inserted, will last a life-time.

Price $3.00.

Emasculator

This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Price, $1.25.

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The Kansas City mpregnator Company,

Twelfth and Central Streets
Kansas City, Missouri

Our Harness Horse Talk

Suggesting the Kind of a Showing a Speed Sire Has to Make if He is to Hold Prestige Nowadays. The Few That Can Put 'Em Under 2:10.

Written for the American Breeder by Henry Ten Eyck White.

DURING the season just closed eighteen stallions have placed to their credit, ten or more new standard performers at the trot or the pace, while 64 sires are represented by five or more each.

It is not so long ago that a sire having ten or more of his get enter "the list" in one season would on account of that fact take very high rank among his kind, but the breeding of trotters has made such wonderful strides in the last half decade and such numbers of two year old trotters now are stepping miles better than 2:30 every summer that what would have been an extra creditable showing five years ago is today rather common. Taking ten new performers in 1911 as the standard, and we have the following stallions eligible to the list given herewith, the total number of standard performers by each to the close of 1911 being also given.

Name.	Sire.	New Perfs	Total Perfs.
Moko	Baron Wilkes	19	80
Allerton	Jay Bird	18	235
Peter the Great	Pilot Medium	18	81
Mobel	Moko	17	36
Bingen	May King	16	113
McKinney	Alcyone	13	150
Walnut Hall	Conductor	13	26
Ashland Wilkes	Red Wilkes	11	165
Bellini	Artillery	11	69
Direct Hal (p)	Direct (p)	11	38
Ed Custer	Baronmore	11	31
Jay McGregor	Jayhawker	11	35
Red Medium	Red Wilkes	11	48
Todd	Bingen	11	67
Cochato	Bingen	10	16
Hal B. (p)	Hal Dillard (p)	10	33
Klatawah (p)	Steinway	10	29
The Exponent	Bingen	10	10

That is the view from one angle. But there are several others from which observation should be made before a comprehensive survey of the situation can be had. For instance, let us take the above list. Confine it strictly to trotters, the pacer not being the sort of horse the breeder, speaking generally, is after, and then see how many 2:20 and 2:10 nags are to be found in the "standard" speed output of each stallion. Here is the result, many which figure above being missing.

Name.	2:20	2:10
Bingen	4	0
Walnut Hall	4	0
Bellini	3	1
Moko	3	0
McKinney	3	0
Allerton	2	0
Peter the Great	1	1
Ashland Wilkes	1	0
Jay McGregor	1	0
Red Medium	1	0
Todd	1	0

Quite a change. Of the 18 horses in the original list seven drop out under the new standard, the three pacers, Direct Hal, Hal B., and Klatawah, siring nothing in 2:20 or better but pacers, while The Exponent, Ed Custer and Cochato have their youth to blame for their elimination. On the 2:10 basis among new 1911 performers only two series qulaify. Bellini (dead) and Peter the Great, and their fastest representatives were 3 year olds, Atlantic Express, 2:08¼, and Peter Thompson, 2:07½. All of which goes to show how really hard it is for any stallion to get a genuine 2:10 or better racehorse trotter, and the especial difficulty of having one reach the 2:10 mark its first season out.

The Bingen family leads in the above tabulations, the head of the family, two of his sons, Todd and The Exponent, and one grandson, Cochato, appearing in the first list, while Bingen and Todd have a place in the second one. The only other sire having two places in either list is Moko, which is assisted by his son, Mobel, in the first one. Bingen and Moko are the same age, 18, which is an important factor in the problem, and each has had a first class chance in the stud, the advantage, if there is any, being on the side of Moko, which got more foals before he was five years old than did Bingen in the same period Bingen descends in the male line from Electioneer through May King, son of Electioneer, while Moko is a grandson of George Wilkes, his sire being Baron Wilkes, 2:18, one of the best sons of the old horse, and easily his most conspicuous as a progenitor of colt trotters. But Bingen gets two fine crosses of Wilkes blood in the female line of his pedigree, his dam being by Young Jim and his grandam by Red Wilkes, both sons of George Wilkes, while Moko has no Electioneer strain, his dam being by Strathmore; grandam by Volunteer. There's a cameo representation of each pedigree, from which each man may argue as he listeth.

A few years ago Moko was in a class by himself as a sire of futurity winners, but Peter the Great now holds that position. But no son of Peter the Great has sired a 2:20, or even a 2:25 tortter, much less a 3-year-old capable of a mile in 2:10, which is where a stake nag of that age must step if he is to get any of the money in the big events for youngsters. s he is but two years younger than Bingen and Moko and his first generation product of speed is surpassingly brilliant, this fact is attracting attention, especially when Bingen, with Todd, foaled 12 years ago (dead), has a son like Bingara, now 10, in the field, which had six trotters racing to records better than 2:20 in 1911, two of them, Belvasia and Binvolo, taking race records of 2:06¼, 2:07¾, respectively, while Binvolo's first foal, Benzoni, a 2-year-old, took a record of 2:25¾. Daughters of Bingara have produced two 2-year-old 2:30 or better trotters, all of which is a record for a 10-year-old sire. Two daughters of Peter the Great have produced 2:30 trotters, which goes to strengthen the belief that his family is a female line one, just as that of Nutwood proved in the final accounting to be, although at one time he was the champion sire of standard performers.

Another very interesting way of examining the quality as well as the quantity of the new 2:30 trotting, or 2:25 pacing list is to take all the sires with a reasonably large number of accessions to their previous showing and also show their previous work. This is done in the subjoined list, it dealing with trotters only, as, if pacers are counted without stating how many each stallion sired, the rest of the tabulation is of no value. Only sires with eight or more new 2:30 trotters in 1911 are admitted to this list, and as the age of each is given a new test which brings out some very interesting and important facts is imposed. The age of each horse precedes his name, and in order that the old fellows shall be given a fair show I have added a column showing how many 2:10 or better trotters each member of the list has sired. Of course

PUBLIC SALE
25 Head

Of fancy Saddle bred and Registered Saddle Horses, and Mammoth Jacks and Jennets,

FEBRUARY 17, 1912

1-2 mile west of city limits, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, at

Breezy Point Stock Farm

Three coming 4-year-old jacks in sale. Blacks, light points, near 16 hands. I don't think the world can beat them. Also two 5-year-olds that are good, and one yearling colt, extra. If you want to get blood that produces the largest mules in the world here is your opportunity—from demonstrated facts I make the assertion. I owned King Mammoth, the sire of Missouri Queen, weight 2200 pounds, the largest mule on record. King Mammoth also sired a jack that at 2 years old sold for $2,000, Giant King. This jack sired a mule that a 2 years old sold for $300, and at maturity will be as large as Missouri Queen. Four jacks in sale by this young jack. Horse and stallion colts. One 5 years old, good as the best. Two mare colts, extra. Also one yearling, one 3 years old, three brood mares. All black except one by the gerat Rex Donnell 2042. Other noted sirss. Jennets, two of them are great jack producers. One extra good 2-year-old. One colt. Thirty-five years a breeder, and I raised them to sell. All of young stock bred by me.

Dr. W. E. Cheatham,

Excelsior Springs, Clay County, Mo.

Saddle and Speed Horses

AT



PUBLIC SALE

March 21, 22, 23

Saddle horses that can win in any company. Business saddle horses. Lady broke saddle horses. Ten head of young saddle stallions. Some registered saddle brood mares. Speed horses good enough to win on the grand circuit. These horses are right, not "has-beens." Ten head of good breeding jacks, also in the sale. I make my statements good. If interested, write me.

ONWARD WILKES FARM, JAS. HOUCHIN, Proprietor.

Jefferson City, Cole County, Mo.

RECEIVER'S SALE

60 Percheron, Shire, Belgian, Coach, Hackney, Standard Bred, Saddle Bred, Stallions and Jacks.

This is a choice lot of stallions, 2 to 6 years old, a fine lot of sound jacks, 3 to 8 years old, 14 to 16 hands.

120 acres of land in Elk county, Kansas; improvements, house and barn. 80 acres in Randolph county, Indiana; improvements, house and barn.

The court has ordered the above sold and everything must be sold inside of 30 days for the low dollar. If you want a first class stallion for less than half value now is your chance, as they must sell at once.

Lew W. Cochran, Receiver, Crawfordsville, Mongomery County, Indiana.

REGISTERED SADDLERS.

We have 8 stallions and 12 mares and fillies **for sale.** Correspondence solicited from parties who mean business. **G. W. Davis, Mt. Carmel, Fleming Co., Kentucky.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We offer at private sale a fine lot of stallions, mares, geldings, colts and fillies. For catalog address, **John T. Woodford, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky.**

their youth prevents such wonderful young sires as Gen. Watts, The Exponent and Ed Custer from having 2:10 per formers, but likewise it brings out in strong relief the fact that Bingara, who is but two years older than Custer, and three years older than Gen. Watts and The Exponent, has two members of the 2:10 trotting list to his credit in Bolvasia, 2:06¼, and Binvola, 2:07¾. Now Bingara, foaled in 1901, had a crack 2-year-old trotter in 1907, Binvola, 2:15¼, at that age, and winner of the best three-heat race for 2-year-olds. None of our more recent young sires have had, to my recollection, a 2:15¼ race record 2-year-old on the turf when the sire was himself but a 6-year-old. At seven years of age Bingara was credited with a 2:09* 3-year-old trotter, and at 10 he has a total of 33 trotters in the 2:30 list. He still is the big live wire of the Bingen family, a wonderful distinction in itself, and one not to be overlooked. Here is the table:

Name	New	2:10	Total
7—Gen Watts	9	0	9
7—The Exponent	9	0	9
8—Ed Custer	9	0	16
10—Bingara	9	2	33
12—Todd	11	9	60
13—Walnut Hall	12	2	24
13—Jay McGregor	9	1	28
14—Red Medium	8	2	37
14—Mobel	13	0	24
16—Peter the Great	16	12	78
18—Bingen	12	7	125
18—Moko	18	3	71
23—Bellini	10	9	62
24—McKinney	12	13	123
25—Allerton	12	6	144
25—Prodigal	8	3	115

I never before have seen the respective standing of prominent stallions figured this way, but the method appeals to me as being about as equitable a plan as could be devised, and it certainly gets a lot of valuable information that does not appear on the surface of things into a small space and presents it clearly. Young and old sires alike are, by this method, handed exactly what is coming to them in the way of credit for speed production, both in volume and in quality, and that is what every man who is interested in horses wants to know.

On the whole (but only in the first generation), the blood of Peter the Great makes the best showing. Although 9 years younger than McKinney he comes within one of tieing that horse for first place as a sire of 2:10 trotters. But it should be remembered that six of Peter the Great's 2:10 trotters are four years old or under, three of them 3-year-olds, while there is not a single one of McKinney's lot as young as four. The fastest by Peter the Great is Grace, 2:05* at four. The fastest by McKinney, and the only one to beat 2:06, is Sweet Marie, 2:02, and she was 10 when her record was made. Sadie Mac, 2:06¼, never beaten until the race she died in, was then five. Czarevna, 2:07½ at theer, in a race, was retired as a brood mare the next spring, so Grace, 2:05½, at four, is the eldest of the Peter family that looks to have a chance to get to the 2:02 mark, with Peter Thompson, now three, next in line.

It is a fascinating and instructive thing, this comparison of the great trotting tribes.

A MORGAN TO MASSACHUSETTS.

To the American Breeder—At the request of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture loaned that institution the Morgan stallion Red Oak (5349) for the season of 1911. This is the first stallion to be sent out by the bureau from any of its breeding stations. Heretofore the mares have been sent—in some instances long distances, to the bureau's Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vermont. There are a number of good Morgan mares in the vicinity of the college which will be bred this season.

Red Oak is a bay stallion, with a star, hind ankles white, five years old, stands 15.1 hands, and weighs 1,000 pounds in breeding condition. He is a horse of excellent Morgan conformation and all-round action. His sire is General Gates; dam, Marguerite by White River Morgan (482); second dam by Crooker Horse (1337); third dam by Churchill Horse (1071). He has been in service at the Morgan Horse Farm of the bureau for two seasons and has shown himself to be a very good sire. With the opportunities he will have at Amherst he should be quite useful to the farmers of the Connecticut Valley.—James E. Downing, Washington, D. C.

Washington officials announce that the racing of American-bred horses in Canada or Europe will not be affected by the customs court's ruling which imposes a duty on all domestic animals when they are returned to this country. Horses which go to Canadian tracks or to France or England will be classed as animals for exhibition and may be readmitted free of duty. The ruling has also been modified regarding the taking of horses into Canada from this country in the course of business intercourse between the two countries, so that no duty need be paid on such horses if returned to this country within a reasonable time.

AS TO CAPSULE BREEDING.

(Continued from page 26).

his business. W. J. Strong, Moran, Kansas."

"Last season's work with the capsule system convinced me that it is all it is claimed to be. Since attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School I am fully prepared to make it a success. Sooner than go back to the old way of breeding, I'd quit the business. It would be to the interest of all mare owners if every stallion owner were compelled to attend the school. It would teach him, beside man yother useful facts, the danger of having healthy mares infected with disease germs under the old way of breeding. Chris W. Weiterer, Prairie View, Arkansas."

"I consider the capsule system of breeding mares a success beyond a doubt, and no longer an experiment. In my two years' practice of this system I have succeeded in settling a number of mares from the same service; mares, too, that previously been barren, some caused from malformation of the uterus preventing conception from natural service. No wide-awake breeder can afford to longer remain ignorant of this system, which contributes so largely to his success. A little time and money spent in acquiring a knowledge of the course, would prove an investment worth while. A good number of my patrons are now requesting this system in preference to the natural service. J. H. Motley, New Hardford, Mo."

"I have had good results with the capsule system of breeding, that is to say I practiced it for the first time last season, and have a good per cent of the mares showing up O. K. I talk scientific horse breeding to my customers, to my competitors and to everybody. I am much pleased with what I learned at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. A. P. Wicklein, Evansville, Illinois."

"I could say much about my success of 1911, as I have made two stands in two different places. I have two mares that cannot be gotten in foal only by the capsule method. No

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Every Stallion or Jack owner Should have this record book, because it is accurate. It is a handy pocket size, with a Waterproof cover, printed on best of paper.

It has a calendar, also a gestation table. It has an index of ten pages, so that each mare can be found easily It has room to give a complete record of each mare. 100 mares can be recorded, each mare having a whole page. The blank at the bottom of each mare's page, when properly filled out and signed gives you a promissory note that is legal and binding.

If you ever use one of these records you will want more of them, just as thousands of others are doing. It has no worthless advertisements in it. It is the latest Stallion Record Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with it, return it, and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly returned to you.

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN BREEDER
225 West 12th Street,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sire's Name_____

Mare's Name_____ Color_____

Age_____ Marks_____

Womb Condition {Closed / Loose} Height_____

Mare Owner_____

P. O._____

	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
DATE BRED								
CAPSULES								
RETRIED AND NOT BRED								

RUN PENCIL THROUGH "LOOSE" OR "CLOSED" AND "IS KNOWN TO BE IN FOAL" OR "DELIVERS A LIVING COLT."

$_____ Date_____

For services rendered, I promise to pay_____

_____or assigns_____dollars,

when above described mare {is known to be in foal, / delivers a living colt,} or before mare changes ownership or leaves the county.

Signed_____

Page_____

(Specimen page exact size)

PRICE; 50c EACH OR 6 BOOKS FOR $2.00, POSTAGE PREPAID

Two Flashy Stallions

Two stallions, ¾ Arabian, ¼ Standard, 9 and 10 years old; weight 1,200 and 1,250 lbs. Strawberry roans with white mane and tail. Full brothers, well broke, gentle, fine style and action. Have proved themselves good and sure breeders. Can show lots of colts of either. Will sell cheap if taken at once. **H. Heckmann, Jerico Springs, Cedar County, Mo., R. 1.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

One black jack with white points, registered in Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. Can show plenty of colts also mares in foal by above jack. Would trade for American bred Percheron horse. Have two jacks; need only one. **John W. Wormer, Center Point, Linn County, Iowa.**

SIX STANDARD BRED STALLIONS

Some of them over 16 hands and weight 1,300 pounds, with great style, speed and action. Also a few standard mares and fillies. Prices right. Write for prices and description. **Coleman Stock Farm, Creve Coeur, Saint Louis County, Mo.**

Saddlers For Sale

At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.**

breeder of ordinary business can afford to stay away from the school. I have a large per cent of foals coming in the spring. J. M. Justice, Stilwell, Kansas."

"As far as I can tell I have had good results with my capsule breeding. I settled a larger per cent than I did with the natural service. I am well pleased with the results of my first years' work, and feel repaid many times for my schooling. Geo. Wm. Briles, Hanover, Kansas."

"I think the capsule system all right if rightly managed. S. S. Rowe, Rusk, Kansas."

"I wish to say that the capsule system is unquestionably a success. I find it easier to settle all classes of mares. It makes it easier on the stallions, also it makes it convenient for my patrons. I want to attend the school again. J. P. Taylor, Foley, Missouri."

"I attended the August term of the Scientific Breeding School, and did not make a fall season with my colt. Only bred two mares with the capsule system and settled them both the first time, and had no trouble in getting the semen from the mare. I surely think it is all right. F. H. Moorman, Solomon, Kansas."

"I got as many mares settled by the capsule system as by the natural service, and some that I could not get with the natural service. H. L. Van Orman, Forman, N. Dak."

"I have had very good luck with the capsule method of breeding. Find mares with capsules that never brought colts before. The school is all you claim, and every man that owns a stallion or jack is standing in his own light if he dont attend. T. Wallrider, Conway, Ark."

"Am more than pleased with the success obtained by attending the scientific breeding school. Will say that I have settled mares that have been served by every stallion and jack in reach, with the knowledge I received at your school, some by artificial breeding, and others by remedies which the instructor gave. I am sure a man in the breeding business cannot afford to miss this most valuable school, as it teaches you how to detect unprofitable and diseased mares. This is the most vital point in the breeding business. I am the only man in this locality that has taken a course in the breeding school, and the result is I am getting all the hard stickers, and I have opened some of their eyes at the wonderful work that can be done by understanding the up-to-date methods of breeding. J. A. Croft, Neola, Iowa."

"Owing to limited business it has never been necessary to do capsule breeding, but I can assure all, from my own knowledge and observation, that not only the principle is right but it is eminently successful as a number of farmers of this locality can testify, and almost an unlimited number of "capsule colts" can be pointed to hereabouts, and breeders rarely object to this form of service now, except a few that have failed to get results, and the same ones generally fail to get results, also, from natural service.—Owen L. Fitch, Barry, Ill."

"I have had good success in breeding from capsules. My only trouble is that the most mares I have bred with capsules have been old skates. that will not get in foal at all. I rarely fail with a young or regular breeder. It is the only way to breed jennets.—G. B. Weaver, Harrisonville, Mo., R. R."

"In regard to the capsule as the scientific plan I think it is all right. I have had good luck. Used 100 capsule—mostly on mares that were not sure breeders and not right, and have got sure as much as half on that class of mares.—J. L. Sappington, Centralia, Mo."

"I had splendid results with the

I HAVE FIVE JACKS
I want to sell. Four blacks, Mammoth bred, and one gray. One yearling, two 2 years old; one 4 years old and one 5 years old. **J. H. Hock, Buckner, Jackson County, Mo.**

Real Estate For Jack

I want a good black or blue Mammoth jack, and will trade town property in Butler, Okla., for it.
T. P. Scott, Butler, Okla.

JENNET SPOILED BLACK JACK.
Weight 900, sound, 8 years old. Sure foal getter, but has run with my jennets. Price $250, or will trade for registered draft or saddle horse, not over 8 years old. Also 3 and 4-year-old jennets in foal, price $100 each. **E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa.**

JACK WANTED

House and lot in good live railroad town, close in, clear, good property, in Alfalfa county, Oklahoma, for jack between 4 and 8 years old; black, white points, 15 hands Standard; quiet and sure. **S. A. Upchurch, Clinton, Custer County, Oklahoma.**

BIG JACKS WANTED

Will buy two big black jacks not over 6 years old. Must show a prompt service, must make a big discharge of semen, with a reasonable sized penis. Sound and well proportioned; colts to show if old enough. Send full description at lowest CASH PRICE in first letter. Be sure and send price for cash. Only Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma or Texas, need apply. Seller must agree to pay carfare in case jack is not just as represented. Address **"F," care of the American Breeder.**

MUST SELL QUICK.
Will move to New Mexico April 1, having sold farm here. 1 Mammoth black jack, 15½ hands Standard, heavy bone and body, typical head and ear. Sure breeder and quick server, 6 years old. Made three seasons and never sired a bad mule.

1 registered French Percheron stallion, dapple gray, 16½ hands, weight 1,850 lbs. Splendid and sure breeder. Good disposition, absolutely sound—a big bargain.

1 three-year-old pure bred Percheron stallion, dark brown, extra good body and bone. Well broke to service, worth twice the price we ask.

"Rus Squirrel" the best sire of saddle and harness colts in the country. Will show the colts and the horse. This horse will make the price we are asking for him in one season. Come and see this stock or write, **C. N. Moore, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo.**

40--JACKS AND JENNETS--40

6TH ANNUAL

PUBLIC SALE

AT HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

MARCH 6, 1912

A Chance to Get a Good Dr. McCord Jack, or a Jennet Bred to him



These Jacks won 1st and 2nd Missouri State Fair 1911. Sired by Dr. McCord, 1776

This stock consists of yearlings to 5 years old. A lot of good serviceable jacks and jennets of the right kind, all good colors and well proportioned. All registered. Mostly sired by Dr. McCord, 1776.

W. J. FINLEY

Higginsville, Lafayette County, Missouri

50 miles East of Kansas City, on Chicago & Alton and Missouri Pacific Ry.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

One black imported German Coach stallion, 10 years old, weighs 1,500 lbs. Lots of style and action. None better. Colts to show. Will exchange for good young jack 3 to 6 years old. Horse guaranteed; jack must be also. **J. T. Smock, Curdsville, Davis County, Ky.**

TWO JACKS AND ONE JENNET

All black, with mealy points. One jack 15½ hands high. Four years, large bone. One two-year-old jack. One jennet 15 hands high; all heavy boned. Address **Thos. Pegg, Summerville, Texas County, Mo.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For a good jack, choice of two registered black Percheron stallions. Registered in Percheron Society of America; also in the Illinois Stallion Registry. Right every way, and jack must be same. I have five stallions and need a jack a good deal, for cash or trade, address **Chal White, Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois.**

THREE GOOD JACKS

With white points. Two coming three, one coming four; one 15 hands high; two 15½ hands high. Well broke, good bodies, heavy bone; first class jacks, good enough for anybody. Address **D. W. Chapman, Adrian, Bates County, Mo., R. 1.**

POLK COUNTY JACK FARM

30 head of jacks and jennets; good as lives. Choice of 40 years' breeding. I have a fine lot of coming 3 and 4-year-old jacks; broke to serve. All black with white points. All the bone and body you are looking for; 14½ to 15½ hands; price low. **R. M. Johnson, Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri. R. 6.**

DEER PARK BREEDING STABLE.
12 good jacks from 1 to 7 years old, black, well bred, and large. 20 jennets, good, and most of them in foal. 6 stallions, 2 registered saddlers, 2 registered trotters, 2 registered draft, one Percheron, one Shire. These horses are for sale or exchange for other stallions or horse or mule stock. This is the home of Missouri Wonder, champion jack of America. Been shown 22 times and won 22 blue ribbons. Come or write to **Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Boone Co., Mo.**

CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
Two big black jacks; white points; herd headers. One 6 years old, 16 hands Standard, 16 inch foot, 10 inch bone, weight 1,200 pounds; colts to show. One, 2 years old, and three the 8th of August, next, 16½ hands Standard, weight 1,000 pounds, 15-inch foot at edge of hair, 9½-inch bone. Come or write **G. B. Weaver, Harrisonville, Cass County, Mo., R. 1.**

HOME OF THE GIANTS.
75 head of jacks and jennets. Won nearly half the ribbons at Sedalia in 1911. We think we have the finest herd of jacks and jennets in Missouri. We have these prize winners for sale. We handle the big black, big boned, big footed kind. **Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri.** 65 miles East of Kansas City, main line Missouri Pacific. Right in town.

MAMMOTH JACKS AND PERCHERONS

STALLIONS FOR SALE—100 head of Jacks, Percherons and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares. Jacks: from two to six years old, from 15 to 16 hands high.

Percherons weighing from 1,800 to 2,250 pounds. And Standard bred horses of the most fashionable blood.

Also 85 head of Jerseys and Shorthorn cattle.

Write for prices and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sale barn on 21st street, one mile east of Union Stock Yards. City office at **136 N. Market Street, Wichita, Sedgwick Co., J. C. Kerr & Co., Wichita, Kansas.**



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE

of 25 Head

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED BLACK JACKS and JENNETS

at Jackson, Mo.,



Wednesday February 14th, 1912.

Every animal guaranteed to be as represented. Nothing priced or sold privately after catalogued. If interested, WRITE FOR CATALOG and come to the sale. You will not be disappointed, but highly pleased with the offerings. Catalogues will be ready for mail February 1, 1912.

W. F. Schade

Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE JACKS AND JENNETS.

My first annual offering includes 18 head of high class Registered Black Tennessee Jacks and Jennets. Every animal guaranteed to be as represented; nothing priced or sold privately after catalogued.

If interested, WRITE FOR CATALOGUE and come to the sale. You will be sure to be pleased with the offering.

CATALOGUES will be ready to mail February 1, 1912. **Sale at FRUITLAND, MO., THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1912. Ben. M. Green, Fruitland, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri.**



JACKS AND SADDLERS

We are the largest breeders in the United States of Kentucky Mammoth jacks and saddle horses. We are also breeders of big black pigs, Tamworth and Hampshire swine. All stock registered or subject to registry. Write for catalog, or visit our farm. **J. F. Cook & Company, Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.**

FIVE BIG BLACK JACKS

Coming three's, broke to serve. Two extra large ones. Priced to sell. 20 miles from Kansas City, Missouri, on C. & A. R. R. **M. V. Dilingham, Blue Springs, Jackson County, Missouri.**

7 GOOD BLACK JACKS

Two to five years old. One gray. All extra good bone, fine style, 14½ to 15½ hands. All good performers, but one, which works all right with a jennet near by. Will sell very reasonable. **Wm. Olive, Rich Hill, Bates, Co. Mo.**

Jack For Sale or Trade

Extra fine jack, extra heavy bone, highly colored and guaranteed in every way. Two years old last September. Will trade for registered Percheron mare. **H. L. Harvey, Kincaid, Anderson Co., Kan.**

Registered Percheron and Jack

Registered Percheron stallion, coming 4 years old. Also registered jack for sale. For particulars call or write **Wm. M. Argenbright, Ionia, Benton County, Mo.**

AUTOMOBILE TO TRADE

A five passenger Reo automobile for jack. Will give or take difference. Want good, big, young jack. Car two cylinder tire in good repair. **A. D. Sparks, Beverly, Lincoln Co., Kan.**

capsule system last year, and there is no doubt of it being a success when handled according to instructions given in the Scientific Breeding School. I can heartily recommend this school to anyone who is interested in up-to-date horse breeding.—Henry King, Warren, Ind."

"The capsule system of breeding, if properly understood, is all right. One of the most important matters is to know when not to breed. This is a question that calls for much patience on the part of breeders. Prejudice and ignorance on the part of patrons who will not hear all they should know, but give wrong impressions to other would-be intelligent patrons, are causing much loss to progressive breeders, but far more to themselves and the community where they live. No one knows too much to learn more. Success to the School.—Carlisle, Ark."

RAISING JACKS IN THE NORTH.

To the American Breeder: I would like to have the opinion of breeders upon the breeding of jennets and jacks here in South Central Montana. I have been told that a jennet will not raise her foal here in this climate. However, I have a jennet in foal to my jack and would like to know what precaution to take to save the foal. A year ago last summer I had bred two jennets to my jack, both of which lost their foals. I believe one was caused by being kept on green alfalfa pasture all the time. It was a well watered field and the colt was carried full time, and may have lost its life by being foaled on damp land or from many causes, as the carcass was not found for some time after. The other jennet gave birth to a fine, well developed jack colt, except his jaw, which appeared to be deformed. He got up and walked around, and seemed in every way strong, but he could not or would not suck. From my experience, jacks and jennets do well in this climate, and breed well, but as this is the extent of my breeding them, and no foal to live, I am naturally inclined to think the report might possibly be true. A. W. Adams, Carbon County, Mont.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Oltmanns Bros., Box 87, Watseka, Illinois, have a large selection of imported Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions and mares. Every horse is backed by a square guarantee. Write them for catalog.

Taylor & Jones, Wiliamsville, Illinois, have Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions at reasonable prices and terms. Send for catalog.

J. Omer Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa, have on hand 127 head of Percheron stallions, in good breeding condition. Write him for description of stallions and prices.

Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Iowa, have a November importation of Percherons, Shires and Belgians in fine shape. They have 2-year-olds weighing a ton. Write them for prices, and send 10 cents for picture of horse parade.

W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Kansas, have some good imported Royal Belgian draft stallions and mares. Also some pure bred home grown horses, and jacks ready for service. Write them for particulars.

S. S. Spangler, Milo, Mo., writes that the general cold spell, although trying on stock, in that section, caused no losses from freezing, to his knowledge.

With regard to his own herd of Shorthorn cattle, Mr. Spangler is fortunate in being well provided with barns and sheds and in having a class of cattle that withstand the cold. His new herd bull, Royal Marshall, breeds a class of calves that are coated, as well as finely formed.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACKS.

Two Percheron stallions, black, 5 and 6 years old; 1,950 and 2,200. Sound and registered. Hobson took first in the open class with 5 importers in the ring, and 1st in the American bred class at the Nebraska State Fair, 1909. He is a heavy boned, square framed horse and weighs 2,200 lbs. Tricon is 6 years old. Was my choice out of a herd of 200 head of the best stallions I ever saw together. Also 4 jacks from 15 to 15¾ hands, Standard; as good as grow. All registered and fine performers. All of this fine stock is for sale, as I have just turned into my 72d year and can't handle them and will close them out right. **Wm. H. Patteson, Mound City, Holt County, Mo.**

JACKS AND MULES



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

TWO KENTUCKY JACKS.

Black with white points. One 5-year-old jack; registered; weighs 1,180 pounds; 15¾ hands high, Standard measure; girths 72 inches around heart and flanks; 10 inches around canon bone. Is a very fine show jack, also a good breeder to mares and jennets; have colts to show. Price, $1,200. One 3-year-old jack, eligible to register, 14¾ hands; is good jack well broke; price, $500. **J. W. Ragland, Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky.**

THE KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established 1884

BREEDER of registered, Mammoth Kentucky jacks and jennets; big bone; plenty of weight. Forty head of 3 and 4-year-old jacks; also young stock for sale. Would be pleased to have you visit my farm for inspection or write for prices. I guarantee to please you. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Boyle County, Kentucky.**



CLOVERDALE FARM

Breeders of jacks and Percheron horses. 20 three and four-year-old jacks; 15 yearlings.

Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register.

Would be glad to have you visit our farm or write for circulars. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.**

LOOK HERE!

Why not buy now and save $100 on each animal? We have some extra good black jacks, all broke to service, of Mammoth breeding, old enough to make a season; also a few extra good black jennets of the same breding, safe in foal to Big Ben, a 16 hands high, registered jack, weighing 1,200 pounds. Also have some Percheron stallions for sale. We are overstocked, therefore must sell.

W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo.
29 miles from Kansas City.

AL. E. SMITH'S Stock Farm



Seventy-five registered Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, 15 to 16 hands standard, imported and home bred. Some good Percheron Stallions. More good big boned, high class jacks and jennets than you will find in any one barn. Forty miles west of Kansas City, Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kas. R. 1.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

Kentucky Breeding Stock

20 Registered Kentucky jacks; 12 registered combination stallions; 10 registered mares; all beauties. Cheap for cash or terms. Address, **Kentucky Sale & Breeding Stables, 312 Kennedy Bldg., Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Ark.**

MAMMOTH JACKS and JENNETS

25 big black mammoth jacks and jennets. The breed that sired the World's Fair premium mules and the Grand Champion Jack of the Illinois State Fair for the past two years. All stock fully guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. **James M. Spurgeon, Williamstown, Lewis County, Missouri.**

Jacks & Percherons

Will sell one, or a carload of black registered jacks at reasonable prices. They are the high class kind. Don't handle cheap inferior jacks; this has been a breeding barn for 70 years. Catalogue January 1. **G. M. Scott, Rea, Andrew County, Missouri, R. 2.**

REPUBLIC COUNTY JACK FARM



Six good jacks for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.

T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Republic Co., Kansas.

JACKS AND STALLION.

A few Mammoth jacks and jennets. Also a ton imported black Percheron stallion, 7 years old. All stock guaranteed.

G. H. MINTON,
Forest City, Holt County, Mo.

Leavenworth County Jack Farm

Forty-four head of Jacks and Jennets and our Percheron Stallion. Write for prices. Corson Bros., Potter, Atchison county, Kas.

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

I have 25 head of jacks on hand and 40 jennets that I can sell cheaper now than in the spring. If you want to make more money on your feed than you ever did before, and have stock used to its new home when the breeding season begins, come and see what I have. **Philip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

TWO STALLIONS, ONE JACK

Standard bred trotter, 16 hands, weight 1,265, register No. 0528. Percheron and Shire horse, extra good. Mammoth jack, black; white points, Register No. 1232. They are right in every way, sold only to close estate.

George Woodruff, Eldorado Springs, Cedar County, Missouri, R. 4.

Jacks For Sale



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

FIVE JACKS---TWO STALLIONS

3 two-year-olds; 1 three-year-old; 1 four-year-old; two Percheron stallions one registered. All good ones but one small jack. Colts to show. I have too many and will sell some cheap. **H. A. Wehrmann, Monticello, Louis county, Missouri.**

L. M. MONSEES & SONS'

Thirty-Fourth Public Sale

Limestone Valley Farm

Tuesday, March 5, 1912

65 HEAD

Of High Class Registered

Jacks & Jennets

Terms Cash

Nothing priced or sold before the sale. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Sale under cover with comfortable seats and fire. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return on day of sale. Free conveyance from Smithton to sale.

If interested, please write for fine illustrated catalogue, as we can send catalogues only to those who write for them.



Limestone Valley Farm is located 189 miles west of St. Louis and 99 miles east of Kansas City, main line Mo. Pac., and M. K. & T. R. R.'s, 6 miles east of Sedalia and 2 miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri.

Write for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder, and come to this ***Great Sale.***

L. M. Monsees & Sons **Smithton, Mo.**

G. C. ROAN'S

GREAT SALE OF JACKS AND JENNETS—WILL OCCUPY

TWO DAYS FEBRUARY 26-27

And on these days my customers who come to La Plata will buy at their own figures the blood of the

World's Greatest Prize Winners

THE JACKS are just such as I put out last year to the very highest class trade—great bargains at very moderate prices—and no offering ever gave better satisfaction. I make a little money on these (as they cost no more to feed than common stuff) and the buyer saves a whole lot.

THE JENNETS numbering 25, are unusual values, individually, and what is more, they are bred to the world famous Barytone Mammoth, highest-priced jack ever sold at auction. I having bought the Jennet stud of James Houchin who had this great jack at its head. A few jennets have colts by him.

Write at once for catalogue, as this ad will not appear again.

Sale tent near depot; 24 passenger trains per day.



G. C. ROAN - - ***La Plata, Macon County, Mo.***

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, February 20, 1912* *Number 3*



Hanover Coach.



Cleveland Bay.



Oldenburg Coach.



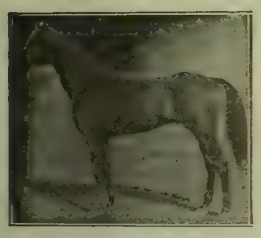
Hackney.



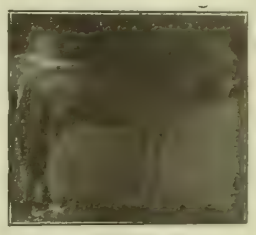
French Coach.



Yorkshire Coach.



Thoroughbred.

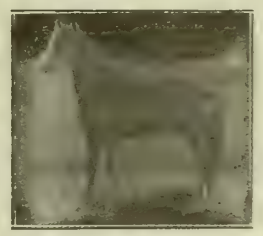


Trotter.



Orloff Trotter.





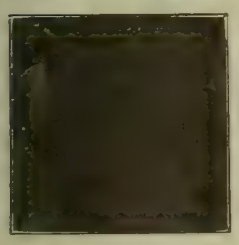
Morgan.



Shetland Pony.



Welsh Pony.



Saddle Horse.

PAUL -46032-

CHAMPION BELGIAN STALLION AT THE LAST NATIONAL HORSE SHOW IN BELGIUM.



Arabian.



Clydesdale. Belgian. Suffolk. Boulonnais. Shire. Percheron.

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Stallion buyers, why do Taylor & Jones sell more horses than almost any of their competitors? If you will stop to think, you will certainly know their horses must be better, their prices lower and their guarantee as good as can be written, as every man wants the best value for his money. We can please any customer in either Percherons, Shires or Belgians.

Our first importation in 1912 has just arrived at our barns and in the lot are many high class stallions, and as there has been no great expense on them as yet in the way of feed, care, risk, etc., we can sell them worth the money. If you are looking for a good horse, come and see us.

Taylor & Jones,

Williamsville, Sangamon County, Illinois

Trumans' Champion Stud

1878-1912

The World's Greatest Collection of

SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

PERCHERONS TO SUIT THE MOST CRITICAL BUYERS.
HACKNEYS OF RICHEST BREEDING AND STRONGEST INDIVIDUALITY.

Champions of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and Illinois State Fairs this year. Our prices are the lowest. Our Horses are the Best. Send for our handsomely illustrated catalog. Mention The American Breeder when writing. First importation for 1912 arrived January 23. More to follow.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

Imported Percheron Stallions

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have a large number of imported Percheron stallions and mares brought over last August, and will price them to you on **LOW MARGIN OF PROFIT.** We have cards, post cards, made of our animals and send them out on request. We also have newspaper folders of the entire shipment and would be pleased to have you ask for them if you feel interested. We are **FARMERS, BREEDERS** and **IMPORTERS** and will accord you fair and gentlemanly treatment if you deem it to your interest to give us a call.

J. O. SINGMASTER & SON

Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa.

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PERCHERON, BELGIAN, OR GERMAN COACH

A large selection of the above named breed of excellent quality, at reasonable prices. Every horse leaving our barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee. Our twenty-seven years of continuous importing high-class stallions with a resident buyer in Europe enables us to meet all competition. If in the market for a stallion, write us. We can use bankable paper.



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Leer, Germany; Nevada, Missouri; North Fort Worth, Texas

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS

At the 1911 Shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are Imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our Guarantee and Insurance are the best known.

All street cars going south from Union Depot pass our barns.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., So. St. Joseph, Mo.

LAMER'S PERCHERONS

SALINA, KANSAS

Seventy-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-Grown Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts, all ages, for sale.

Write or come and see me before you buy.

C. W. Lamer - Salina, Kansas



My November Importation Percherons, Shires, Belgians

Are in fine shape. I have 2-year-olds weighing a ton; 3-year-olds and over, 1900 to 2300 lbs.; sound and right in every way, and suit the most critical buyers. Every horse is guaranteed as represented. A veterinarian's certificate and state license is furnished with every horse. Pedigrees are right. Send 10c for picture of horse parade.

Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Iowa.

Imported Royal Belgian Draft Stallions and Mares.

These, together with pure-bred, home-grown horses, make up a choice collection to select from. Look ot our winnings at American Royal, 1911: First in two-year-old class; first in three-year-olds; second in aged class, showing three horses.

Also, good young jacks; jacks are ready for service. Come to our barns before buying. Stock priced to sell. Write us; your letter answered the day it is received. Breeding barns in town on two railroads.

Blue Valley Stock Farm, W. H. Bayless, Prop., Blue Mound, Linn county, Kansas.



L. R. WILEY

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Percheron, Belgian and Shire

Stallions and Mares. 75 head for my customers to choose from.

All stock registered in books approved by the government.

If you are intending to buy either stallions or mares, it will pay you to write or come and see me. You will find no better bunch of horses anywhere to select from and I will sell them as cheap as any man in America. Write me for full particulars.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas.

Remember, I give an absolute cash guarantee.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

VOLUME 5 | KANSAS CITY, MO., FEBRUARY 20, 1912 | NUMBER 3

Caring For The Brood Mares

Non-Producers, A Tax on Producers, May Result From Faults of Feeding, Watering or Stabling. The Present Higher Cost for Mares and Service Calls for More Care.

THE remunerative prices that breeders are receiving for good horses is proving a great stimulus to the production of this class of animals. Never before have mare owners demanded the services of as high class stallions as now. The most conclusive proof that it pays best to breed the good kind is the daily market report, which sets forth in convincing figures the wide range between the meritorious article and the common sorts. Nor has the acme yet been reached, for when an especially high quality individual comes into the ring the keen competition for ownership sends the bidding skyward.

People are demanding better things and common stuff no longer satisfies the more progressive owners of horses. The education that has taken place along sanitary lines, particularly that branch relating to food stuffs, has had a wonderful influence in provoking a greater interest in the appearance of the teams of the packing companies and others that handle these commodities. These people are vieing with one another in cleanliness, tidiness and neatness of their outfits, and the horses have shared in the general clean-up that has taken place.

Animals of greater monetary value than formerly are now being dealt with, which means that the breeder of the present day has more at stake. It further means that if he is to profit most from his business, he must keep his mares in a condition so that they will produce regularly. He must guard against losses through accident and disease, and he must carefully rear and feed the youngsters that they may have the opportunity to grow into mature animals of the desirable class. Breeding counts for much, but unless careful mating is supported by proper feeding and after care, the ugliest scrub apparently may result from high class parents.

Less than forty per cent of the mares bred produce living foals. Failure may be due to so many different causes that we shall not discuss the details of this phase of the subject at this time. It is sufficient to say that the failure to produce finds its origin too frequently in the care given the brood mare. Her sex gives her a highly developed nervous temperament, which means that she should at all times be handled with gentleness. She is capable of doing much hard labor if she is properly handled. This means that she should be in the hands of the most level headed person on the place, who will use her with the consideration due her position. A mare that is fretted and worried and abused cannot give her best to her offspring. A temperament that is capable of being easily excited can be made terribly so by a harsh master and a disposition developed by such a process of handling can be transmitted to her descendants with as great certainty as any desirable trait.

There is no economy in provoking an animal into wasting energy and flesh by harsh measures. No practices should be indulged in that will detract from the mare breeding regularly nor militate against her giving her very best to her offspring. Neither should the owner permit anything to occur that is liable to provoke loss of the young, either while in utero or by the side of the dam. Success means largely the general condition of pastures, paddocks, stables, water supply, feed, etc., in addition to the general care mentioned.

Fences should be built of such material as will reduce accidents to the very minimum. Barb wire is dangerous for horses and is responsible for the ruin of many valuable animals. It properly should only be used in conjunction with some other type of fence, and is wholly unsuited for small enclosures. Woven wire is proving to be highly satisfactory as a fence for horses and may now be obtained at a price within the reach of the majority of horse breeders.



FANCY FARM MARE; WEIGHT, 1,350 POUNDS; VALUE, $185. SEE "WHAT CONSTITUTE HORSE VALUES," PAGE 5.

Fences should be kept in order for safety's sake, if for no other reason. Loose wire has maimed many more horses than has the tense wire on the lines of fence. Particularly does this apply to loose ends that are permitted to lie about the lots. The slovenly habit of permitting loose lumber, especially when full of rusty nails, to be scattered about the premises, is costly to the individual who allows it, for these unobtrusive agencies stand for tetanus, blood poison and death.

An easily accessible supply of good water is all important on any stock farm. The major portion of the body is composed of this fluid, and for the greatest thrift of the animal it should have the opportunity to renew the supply at will. A mud hole about the drinking place is too many times in evidence and often with no good excuse whatever. The surroundings of springs can nearly always be made dry, while the overflow from troughs and tanks should be properly taken care of when installed. Nothing encourages abortion in a mare more than for her to rush with her mates into a mud hole up to her knees in quest of water, and as horses drink several times a day if given the opportunity, a mire becomes a serious menace to this class of stock on the farm.

It is poor economy to force any animal to drink ice water and it pays to take the chill off the same by means of some of the effective heating devices that are on the market. The month of January just past has been a severe and costly rebuke to the man who had not prepared the proper watering facilities for his stock. The present high price of all kinds of foodstuff for stock should be a reminder that water (the very cheapest ingredient, as well as major portion of the body) should be given more careful attention.

The diet apportioned the brood mare should receive due consideration. What it shall consist of may be governed largely by whether or not the mare is worked. Inasmuch as she should always be given the opportunity to take plenty of exercise she may be utilized in quite a measure as a scavenger of the fields. There is much forage on many farms that is not suited for work stock that may be saved and utilized by this class of animals. The chief thing to keep in mind is its wholesomeness.

At no time should horses and especially brood mares be forced to eat spoiled, moldy or weedy forage or grain. Extensive loss has attended pasturing corn stalk fields this winter, which appears to be traceable to poisonous substances developed in the corn, due to worms. A sufficient supply of grain should be fed to maintain the flesh of the mare, always remembering that two lives are calling for support. No single grain so nearly supplies the ingredients most needed by the bodies of work animals and brood mares as good sound oats, and an effort should always be made to make this cereal a part of the ration at least. A variety of feed is usually eaten with greater relish, but one should always be cautious about making any sudden changes in the diet, lest an attack of colic be induced.

Colic in a mare that is with foal is always a serious matter and frequently terminates in either the loss of the fetus or the dam as well. In the pregnant mare it may result in abortion or in a twist of some of the abdominal or generative organs due to the rolling of the animal in her efforts to secure relief from pain. The veterinarian is always handicapped in treating colic in mares with foal, for the reason that some of the measures he employs with the greatest success in ordinary cases are not admissable in pregnant mares.

The brood mare is deserving of better housing during inclement weather than her mates, for the reason that her condition does not admit of her running about to keep warm as it is the nature of horses to do when chilled. She should be provided with a clean, well lighted and ventilated box stall as she nears foaling time, which should be kept well bedded with clean bright straw. This is very important regarding the mare that foals early. Many cases of navel ill are contracted from filthy stalls, so that it is the better practice to put things in order early, for the reason that one cannot foretell just what day the arrival of the colt may take place. Cleaning up after the foal has arrived does not meet the case, for the reason that the disease is usually contracted during the first twenty-four hours of the life of the foal.

Mares often become very nervous and irritable as they near foaling time and an owner should be charitable during this period. If everything goes well during the process of foaling it is well not to disturb the mare or foal but let them have absolute rest. Too much meddling at this time creates excitement in the mare which may result in injury to the foal.

A half pail of water is sufficient to give directly after foaling. This amount should be again offered in a few hours.

The amount of feed, especially grain, should be decidedly diminished for several days and very gradually raised, lest a milk flow be encouraged that may excite inflammation of the udder or cause indigestion in the foal. A warm sun bath in a protected spot for a few hours daily is one of nature's best tonics for the

young, and should always be taken advantage of whenever weather conditions will admit.

A mare should be kept quiet for several days after foaling, in order to give the generative organs sufficient time to retract to their normal form. She should gradually be accustomed to exercise by permitting her access to a paddock and usually, in the course of two weeks, may be given light work if needed.

Mares which do not produce regularly are not profitable brood mares and many of them lose their owners much money, as a result of not producing. These mares eat up a part of the profit of the regular producers.

This illustrates the necessity of taking the very best care of our brood mares, for if they are not managed properly, nature will be interfered with and cause them to be shy or irregular breeders.

If enough mares owned on a farm are made shy breeders, to eat up all the profit that the producers make, the owner of such mares might as well own geldings. But the farmers must keep mares and take better care of them, in order to supply the great demand for horses in this big country.

RECORD OF A GOOD BROOD MARE.

To the American Breeder: I want to tell about Old Queen. She is a bay mare about 15½ hands high, weighs when fat about 1,250. She is 18 years old, her sire was a Norman and Shire cross. She was foaled mine, she has raised 11 colts, one horse colt and 10 mules, seven of the mules being mare mules and three of them were horse mules. The colt was a horse colt. All were good colts.

I commenced breeding her at 2 years old, and she miscarried twice, and missed getting in foal a few times when bred. She is a good work animal and I have made several crops with her, so you see Old Queen has done good service for me. My advice to small farmers who keep one team is to get two good mares and breed them to a horse or jack and they will raise good colts and do your farm work, too.

Good young horses are very scarce in this part of the country and are bringing good prices when sold. Mules are a little more plentiful but are being sold all along for a fancy price. There has been a fine improvement in horses and mules in this country in the last few years. We have a very good supply of breeding stock in this community. I have an interest in a fine German Coach horse, I am keeping him at my barn. I find him to be of a good, kind disposition. We got him on the 4th day of last March, and are expecting a fine lot of colts this spring. In my estimation the German coach is the horse for this country.—Pinkney Reynolds, Burnet county, Texas.

HAS PRODUCED 13 COLTS.

To the American Breeder: I have a brood mare that I think is hard to beat. She is 17 years old and has had 13 colts, has been worked every year since 3 years old. She is sound as a colt, and I believe will do as much work as she ever did. If anybody has a mare that can beat mine, I will give up.—Wm. Rawlings, Morgan county, Colorado.

FEEDERS' AND BREEDERS' SHOW.

The management of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, to be held at Fort Worth, Texas, March 18 to 23, is looking forward to a meeting of unusual success. Among the regular events and features of the show will be the exhibits of fat cattle and hogs, light and heavy weight horses, poultry, products of land and factories and especially the Cattle Raisers' Convention, and the usual social events for the attending ladies, as well as their husbands.

Advertising Stock For Service

How to Let Mare Owners Know That You Are Standing Good Stallions and Jacks---Advertising Suggestions---Keep Stock Clean and Presentable

NO one thing is more essential in the breeding business than proper advertising. This is the season to begin this work, which usually causes most breeders considerable trouble or worry. Many are not familiar with the best methods and forms. It must be remembered that it takes a certain amount of business to pay the actual expenses of keeping a stallion or jack for a certain length of time. If there is not enough business to pay the required expenses, then it is conducted at a loss. The increase over and above the actual expenses is the profit.

The up-to-date business houses use every honorable means to get prospective customers to their store or offices or barns, even if they see little hope of effecting a sale. From some individuals, these modern houses figure, they will probably get some benefit through their knowledge of their business which they will receive by visiting them.

This is the best time to do your advertising—before the farmers get to work. They are now deciding what stallions or jacks they will use. A great many of the best stallions and jacks are not profitable, because they are not properly advertised. This matter of advertising is getting more important each year in every line of business, and it must be studied more thoroughly by the horse breeders.

The most direct way of advertising stallions and jacks is to first get a complete list of all the mare owners in one's vicinity. It does not matter whether these men are all customers, or not. Get them on your list. You want them for customers. Keep this list up-to-date, the same as the mail order houses keep their list. When a new prospective mare owner moves into your vicinity, get his name and address and rural route on your list.

One must judge for himself as to the size of his territory. Some men expect to draw trade for only a few miles in each direction, while others draw trade for a great many miles and even extend into other states. The average breeder should have every farmer within several miles on his list. Those having herd headers should get a list of men who own pure bred mares over several states. The cost of this is small, and it is direct advertising.

A postal card, the regular size, will do to start with. Then other forms of printed matter may be taken up later. Go to your printing office and tell the printer that you want him to print a certain number of postal cards with typewriter type. One usually knows what he wants to say on the card and it might be a good plan to have the printers make certain corrections in this reading matter, but don't let them change the meaning. The following is a good form to start with:

To Mr. (give his name):

The following breeding stock (describe stock here) will stand at my barn (give location of barn here) from April 1 to July 1. I am permanently located here and expect to remain with you through fortune or failure. I am making a special study of foal production. Will be glad to answer any and all questions pertaining to the breeding business. I hope to have your support in improving the horse flesh in this district. If I do not have what you want, be frank to tell me and I will try to meet your demands. I want your business and will treat you right. Your loss is my loss, and it is my business to see that my customers get their mares in foal. I have learned much within the last year pertaining to this subject which will be of interest to you.

Yours truly,
JOHN SMITH.

A post card, with something like the foregoing on it is the most direct way of advertising. Another card in three or four weeks with different reading matter will also be very effective. Then, about the first of April, a postal card notifying your patrons when their mares are due to foal would have considerable weight. A postal card form could be made something like this:

Your (color) mare, (name).....
.....will foal about.....
Then you can go on and have some more good reading matter printed on this card, asking them for a continuation of their business, mentioning your added ability, increased facilities, etc.

The above printed form is very easily arranged and the blank spaces can be written in with ink. The mare owners will appreciate this very much and in many cases it will often save colts.

When bills are to be printed, they should be sent direct to the mare owners. If any cuts or illustrations are to be used in the bills, be sure that they represent your stock. Sometimes we see a Clydesdale cut used for a standard bred horse, which more than being merely inappropriate, is liable to work an injury to the individual standing of such a stallion. One cut might represent all black jacks, or a black Percheron might represent all black Percheron horses, but it is usually better to have something as near like your animal as possible.

Another good way to get business is to prepare your stallion with a good coat of hair. Have his mane and tail done up in yarn and ribbon. Lead him through town on Saturdays. Take him to public sales and get as many people to see him as possible, but always be sure that he will make a good appearance when people have an opportunity to cast their optics on him.

Another good stunt is to make announcements in a country newspaper that reaches all of your customers, paying the editor for printing locals in the local reading notices. Do not let him put it in the back part of the paper. See that everybody reads that notice. If you do not know how to word these locals, have your editor do it for you. Nearly all of them will do this,, if you pay them. Have different reading notices in each issue.

All of this advertising will not cost more than $25, and if the territory is not too large, it should be done for $10. Some may ask what the cost of the postal advertising would be. One hundred postal cards will cost $1, and the expense of printing these cards should not be much more than that. After you have accumulated the list of mare owners that you want, the addressing can be done at home. There is usually some one in the family who can write a good, plain hand that can do this work easily. A record should be kept of the names that a particular card has been sent to; also a copy of the card, so that the next one may be sent out containing different reading matter. In preparing these postal cards, it might be well to leave a space at the bottom for a written signature. If a signature is signed with a pen and the body of the card is prepared in typewriter type, the entire card is likely to be read more closely and given more attention.

Some breeders watch the sale of their colts and when several high priced ones are sold from their stallion or jack, they immediately have that fact printed in the local paper, and also on postal cards and send it out to their mare owners, calling their attention to these results from breeding to their sire or sires.

IT'S TWICE A MONTH, YOU KNOW.

Our friends, who for the past three or four years have been regularly sending in their advertisements to the Stallion and Jack News at this time of year, are reminded that the AMERICAN BREEDER (with which the Stallion and Jack News is now combined) is issued twice each month. The issues are dated the 5th and 20th of each month, but advertising copy to be sure of good position should be in this office by the 1st and 15th.

There is a big tendency toward semi-monthly advertising, many breeders as well as commercial concerns, having found it more economical than weekly advertising and more effective than monthly advertising. A regular advertisement in the American Breeder presents your proposition, at just about the right intervals, to over 30,000 breeders and users of improved live stock, who pay for the paper for itself, alone, and who READ EVERY ISSUE.

BRED A PREGNANT MARE.

To the American Breeder: In looking over your last issue of the American Breeder, I could not help remarking what a boon your paper was to breeders of mares and also to the stallion and jack owners, as it is up to date in every particular. After reading one issue it seems almost necessary to the breeding business, and I don't really see how mare owners, or stallion owners either, could get along without it—after reading one paper, anyway.

I have two stallions, one a Clydesdale and the other Standard bred. I was called today to a mare aborting. This mare had been throwing off a little. The mare owner, thinking she was in heat, opened this mare up, as he called it, at noon yesterday without even trying her. In the afternoon he took her to a stallion to be bred, and bred her. They found her laboring this morning and I was called to help her deliver the foetus, which I did. This mare was bred to foal the latter part of July, so the mare owner informed me. Now, I think if he had been taking the American Breeder that he would hardly have tried to do as he did with this mare, and would have saved his colt and in all probability the stallion owner his fee. But such is life.—Dr. Wm. Readhead, Taylor county, Iowa.

SALTING BREEDING STOCK.

All breeding stock should have an abundance of clean salt where they can get it at their pleasure. Plenty of salt is a necessity in breeding livestock. There is some danger, however, when pregnant females have not had any salt for a considerable length of time. This is more noticeable in jennets than in mares. Every stallion or jack should have salt every day. A very good method is to have a salt box in the corner of the feed box.

What Constitute Horse Values

General and Special Requirements for Filling the Different Horse Market Classes. What is Meant by the Terms, "Soundness," "Condition," "Quality" and "Conformation."

BEASTS of speed, draft and burden occupy a different position from animals of the meat producing class. A steer might have a serious blemish which would interfere with his propelling power, but when fattened would sell for so much a pound regardless of the blemishes, so long as they did not interfere with the value of the meat. But geldings are not sold by the pound. They are disposed of according to the amount and kind of labor they can perform, their appearance and behavior. There are six classes of market horses, and the market value of these different requirements is well established in the regular horse markets. They are as follows: Draft horses, chunks, wagon horses, carriage horses, road horses and saddle horses. These six market classes are subdivided into about twenty different sub-classes, which are designated according to their height, weight, conformation and ability to perform certain kinds of work. The surplus horses usually find their way to the horse markets, where they are sold at auction to the highest bidder. Some of these are taken to other horse markets and resold, while others are purchased to be retailed. This is where the standard of value is placed on horse flesh, which regulates prices generally.

There are too many horses produced that do not meet the requirements of these well known market classes. This is partly the result of breeders not using the right kind of sires. We print an extract from Bulletin No. 122, prepared by Professor R. C. Obrecht, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois, which is as follows: "The factors that determine how well horses sell upon the market are soundness, conformation, quality, condition, action, age, color, education and general appearance. The requirements placed upon the above factors, together with minor considerations, are discussed below.

SOUNDNESS.—To meet the market demand, a horse should be serviceably sound, by which is meant one that is as good as a sound horse so far as service is concerned and able to do a reasonable amount of work without undue fatigue or indications of a premature break-down. He may have slight blemishes, but nothing is permitted that is likely to cause lameness or soreness in any way. He must be in good wind and eyes, but may have small splints and puffs and a little rounding on the curb joint. Broken wind, thick wind, side bones, unsound hocks, such as curbs, spavins and thoroughpins, large splints and buck knees are discriminated against.

CONFORMATION—If a horse is to do hard work with a minimum amount of wear and give the longest possible period of service, he must possess a conformation indicative of strength, endurance and longevity, the indications of which are, good feet, a good constitution, good feeding qualities, good bone and symmetry of conformation. For city use too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon the requirements of good feet, for the old adage, "No foot, no horse," is still true; but in horses for farm use it is not so important, as they rarely break down in their feet. A good constitution denotes health and endurance, which is indicated by a deep, capacious chest, giving sufficient room for well developed vital organs. Endurance is also evidenced by the indications of a good feeder, which are a short, well muscled back and loins, a deep barrel, with no tucking up of the rear flank, and closely coupled (coupling is the distance from the last rib to the hip.) A good bone should have enough weight to correspond with the size of the horse; it should be of good quality and must not be unduly small at the knee or hock. Symmetry of form is necessary for strength, correct proportions and perfect development.

In order that there may not be an undue amount of concussion, which would produce soreness or disease and render the period of usefulness of the horse short, he should have an oblique shoulder, a rather short cannon, a moderately long pastern set at an angle of about 45 degrees. The hind pastern should be less oblique than the front pastern, with no tendency toward a conformation known as "coon footed" (long and very low pasterns.) The foot should be of good size, the horn dense, the heel wide and high, permitting a large healthy frog to serve as a cushion in breaking concussion. Side bones are an unsoundness found most commonly on heavy horses. They are more often found on a horse with a straight shoulder, a short straight pastern and a narrow hoof head, as horsemen would say "a post leg that produces stilted action."

Since the forequarters or front limbs of a horse carry the greater part of the horse's weight, they are often termed the "weight carriers," and the hind quarters the "propellers." Because of this fact the set of the shoulder, pastern and foot is of great importance and should possess enough obliquity to give a free, easy movement to the action. The width of the hips should be in keeping with the other parts of the horse, but not prominent. The croup should be long, well muscled and not too drooping. The seriousness of the objection to a drooping croup will depend upon the class, but in any class it is unsightly and detracts from the value of the horse. The tail should be set high, well haired and stylishly carried. The quarters and thighs should be heavily muscled, according to the class to which the horse belongs; the hocks large, strong and free from puffs or any unsoundness; the cannon short and broad, the tendons and ligaments prominent and well defined. There should be no tying-in of the tendons below the knee or hock, because it gives a light appearance to the bone. The head should be of moderate size, with clean cut features, large mild eyes, ears rather small and not set too far apart. The head should be properly set on a neck of moderate length, with a rather thin, well developed crest. A large horse with a small head is almost as unsightly as a small horse with a large one. A long-legged, narrow-chested, wasp-waisted, loose-ribbed, long-coupled horse is always to be avoided and is a cheap animal on the market. The different classes possess special requirements of conformation, which will be discussed in detail elsewhere in this bulletin.

QUALITY.—Quality in a horse is of prime importance. This term, when applied to horses, has reference to their bones, skin, hair and muscles. Its presence is shown by clean cut features of the head; firm, clean bone; tendons well defined; close fitting, glove-like skin; hair fine and silky; an abundance of finish; an absence of coarseness, but not necessarily a small bone. When slightly exerted the skin will show clearly an intricate network of veins. Coarse hair is usually associated with a coarse skin and a soft, spongy bone, which is weak and subject to disease. With quality the muscles stand out prominently and are clearly defined, which aids in giving a horse finish. Quality is a strong indication of the extent of a horse's endurance. These two characteristics are closely associated and a horse lacking in quality is comparatively a cheap animal.

CONDITION—To be appreciated on the market, horses must be in good condition, carrying a thick covering of firm flesh and possessing a good coat of hair, which gives them a sleek appearance. Condition is most important in heavy horses, such as draft horses, chunks and wagon. Some men are making good profits by buying feeders on the market and shipping them to the country to be put in condition, after which they are reshipped and resold. Whether or not this added flesh increases the animal's real value for utility and longevity is not necessary to consider here; since the market demands it, the producer can well afford to supply it. Careful estimates on the value of horse flesh made by reliable authorities put it at 25 cents per pound on heavy horses weighing 1,500 pounds and upward. This fact has been verified by an experiment in fattening horses for market conducted at this station. It can readily be seen that the producer cannot afford to let some one else reap this profit.

ACTION.—The action of a horse is not of equal importance in all classes. There is probably no other one thing that counts for more in bringing high prices in the carriage, road and saddle classes than action. In other classes it does not count for so much, but every horse should have good action. He should be a straight line mover, picking his front feet up and carrying them straight forward, placing them down again without winging out or in or interfering. The hind feet should follow in line of the front feet. and work in uison, without "interfering," "hitching," "cross-firing" or "forging." The action should be strong, bold and full of energy; the form and height of



HEAVY DRAFT: WEIGHT, 1,700 POUNDS; VALUE, $250.



MATCHED PAIR WAGON HORSES, 2,400 POUNDS, $375.

action will depend upon the class to which the horse belongs. This subject will be taken up more fully under various classes.

AGE.—Horses sell best from five to eight years old, depending upon the class, maturity and soundness. Heavy horses, such as draft and chunks, sell best from five to seven years old, but a well matured four-year-old in good condition will find ready sale. Carriage, saddle and road horses sell better with a little more age, because they do not mature so early and their education is not as young as with heavy horses. They are most desired from five to eight years old.

COLOR.—As a rule the color of a horse is not an important requirement if they possess individual excellence. Almost any solid color is not objected to on the market unless it is by a purchaser who has a special order to fill. However, more discrimination is made against color in light horses than in heavy horses. The reason for this is that the one is for business and utility purposes, while the other is principally for dress and pleasure. There is also more discrimination made in the color of animals that grade as choice than there is in those that grade in medium and good. All solid colors except white are in good demand, while a "flea-bitten gray," a "mealy bay," or one that will fade or "wash out" is not desirable. Choice steel gray, dapple gray and strawberry roan horses of the draft, eastern chunk and wagon horse classes are in strong demand from showmen, packers, brewers, wholesale mercantile houses and firms who want their teams to attract as much attention as possible and serve as a walking advertisement. The demand is good for bays, browns, blacks, chestnuts, sorrels and roans; matched pairs sell better than single horses. In the light horses, and especially in the carriage and saddle classes, bays, browns and chestnuts sell best, but a good paid of well-matched blacks or iron grays find ready sale. In the fashionable trade a white horse is not wanted except for hearse purposes and to fill an occasional demand for a cross match coaching team. A more popular hearse horse is coal black, with no white markings, and he must also have a long, flowing tail. Occasionally they are accepted when slightly marked with white, which is less objectionable on the hind feet than on the face or the front feet.

EDUCATION AND DISPOSITION.—Every class calls for a horse of good disposition and well educated for his work. If it is a draft horse he should be a free worker and a good puller, free from vice and bad habits. If it is a carriage horse, the requirements are the same, but he should be much better educated and mannered, and should be indifferent to sights and sounds such as cars, automobiles, etc., which frighten most horses. It is readily apparent that a thorough education is much more necessary in some classes of horses than others, for on the crowded city streets where there are often large numbers of pedestrians it is quite necessary and essential that a horse should "keep a level head." The disposition of a branded horse (an indication of a range horse) is quite an important factor; because when he is sold, if he is at all timid and inclined to pull back when a man enters the stall, the buyer has the privilege of refusing him, and if refused, the horse must be sold again as a "reject."

SEX.—Sex is not of great importance in the market; however, geldings sell better than mares for city use, as there is some liability of mares being in foal, and if not, the recurrence of heat is objectionable; but for farm use and the southern trade mares are preferred because farmers buy horses with the expectation of breeding them.

(Continued to page 11.)

Our Harness Horse Talk

The Interest Which Always Attaches to A Field of Youngsters Makes Early and Natural Speed an Important Breeding Consideration

Written for the American Breeder By Henry Ten Eyck White

IT is not to be denied that the most important factor today in the systematic breeding of light harness horses is the matter of early and natural speed in the foals.

The day when people broke their horses to harness at the age of 3 or 4 years has passed forever, and with the knowledge that foals may, without the slightest harm to themselves, be made accustomed to the harness as yearlings and be taught manners and driven so that some idea of their natural speed is obtained there naturally arose the desire to race them at 2 and 3 years of age, just as had been done for centuries with the thoroughbred horse. Then followed the promotion of valuable stakes and purses for colt trotters until now fully $100,000 is offered every season for 3-year-olds, and each year witnesses an increase in the amount of money so furnished by race track managers who are enterprising and alert.

Furthermore, the most important tracks in the country have found that a colt race where a field of high quality is assured will draw as many or more people through the gates as the old fashioned big purses—which still are part of the program, but not regarded as the piece de resistance of the week's entertainment. This was well illustrated in 1909 at the Detroit grand circuit meeting where a purse of only $1,000 had been offered for 3-year-olds through the insistence of a few members of the organization who were desirous of experimenting as to whether or not colt trotters could give a good performance in July, it being a sort of superstition among horsemen that no 3-year-old was "ready" until September at the least. That race was won in 2:12¼, 2:10½ by Nancy McKerron, and the head-and-head finishes between the daughter of Nancy Hanks, driven by Andrews, and the beautiful filly, Soprano, with John Dickerson in the sulky, were productive of such excitement and enthusiasm that even the doubters were forced to admit the drawing power of colt races, while the hide bound gentlemen who had argued that a 3-year-old could not be "ready" in July were amozed and chagrined. The following year a further step along the road of progress was taken when a 2-year-old race was staged, and that resulted in three heats in 2:14¼, 2:13¾, 2:14½, Azoff winning the first and Necia the next two. Moreover, Azoff was trained and wintered in Illinois, which exploded the theory that a Northern colt had no chance against the Memphis and Lexington brigade.

So the question of colt racing in July was settled, and the further one of whether or not such events were a good card for a grand circuit meeting also was disposed of. Last year the 3-year-old trot at Detroit not only was the feature of the meeting, but it completely eclipsed, in preliminary interest and in its drawing power at the gate the $10,000 M. and M. purse for green trotters and the $5,000 C. of C. purse for pacers of the 2:13 class, which events previously had been the headline features of the annual show. What Miss Stokes, Margaret Parrish, Mainleaf and the other probable starters did in their work for weeks before the race was wired to all parts of the country, and on the day the stake was decided the crowd was the best of the entire meeting. And the record was lowered to 2:08¾ the first heat trotted—a performance which would have been considered good in the Kentucky futurity, decided in October.

It is probable that more than one hundred 3-year-old trotters entered the 2:30 list in 1911, and this statement is based on the fact that I have a list of 49 that are from record dams. It is more than likely that a greater number from dams without marks "made" the list, so a total output of 100 3-year-old trotters in 2:30 or better during 1911 is a conservative estimate. These 49 trotters from record dams furnish a lot of information, much of which is valuable alike to the breeder and the horseman. I have made up the list with the names of the fastest 3-year-olds first, and it reads as follows:

THREE-YEAR-OLDS FROM RECORD DAMS.

Name and	Record.	Dam and	Record.
Atlantic Express	2:08¼	Expressive (3)	2:12½
Margaret Parrish	2:08¼	Lady Leyburn	2:23½
Ella Mac	2:14½	Kate Lumry	2:20½
Emma Cox	2:15	Emma T.	2:17½
Princess Hall	2:15½	Fereno.	2:05½
Mamie Guy	2:16½	May Naudaine.	2:24¼
Fritz.	2:17¼	Gladys.	2:27½
Harry J. S.	2:18¼	Dorcas Moore	2:20½
Gustavo.	2:18½	Gracie Onward	2:12
Judge Brooke	2:18½	Miss Edgar	2:29
Paron Garry	2:21	Fancy Colors	2:18
Nancy's Todd	2:22¾	Nancy Hanks	2:04
Baby McKinney	2:23½	Bouncer.	2:09
Miss Nowaday	2:23½	Nowaday (3)	2:14¼
Aunt Nancy	2:23¾	Honey H.	2:19½
Mason Mathews	2:24¼	May Stewart (3)	2:15½
Nearheart.	2:24½	Trueheart.	2:19½
Swink.	2:25¼	Ura Belle	2:23¾
Mattie Custer	2:25½	Little Louise (p)	2:10½
Nelson Todd	2:26½	Suzette.	2:14¾
The Torrent	2:26¾	Helen Grace	2:11¾
Nightingale	2:27¼	Primrose (p)	2:13
Mattoto.	2:27¼	Evening Grey	2:24¼
Tosa Todd	2:27½	Tosa Axtellion	2:16
Margaret S.	2:27½	Marguerite A.	2:12½
Sylvia Moko	2:27½	Nelly Farren	2:26¾
King Ideal	2:27½	Birthday	2:23¼
Bifty McK.	2:27¾	Bifty Duck	2:25
Special Parole	2:27¾	Crystalloid.	2:28
Worth While	2:28	Fernwood.	2:23½
Sunnybrook C.	2:28	Mamie Kingsley (p)	2:13¼
Brother McKinney	2:28	Sister Alice	2:10
Dolly Cochato	2:28¼	Dolly Wilkes	2:24¼
Dapper Dillon	2:28¼	Iris I.	2:20¼
Martin Carter	2:29	Louise Carter	2:24
Baroness Alco	2:29¼	Alco.	2:20¼
Annie Allendale	2:29¼	Annie Banahan (p)	2:14¼
Annie B. H.	2:29¼	Betty B. H.	2:29
Unalo.	2:29¼	Fairy Dreams	2:27¼
Marvatta.	2:29¼	Gavataa	2:11¼
Mission.	2:29¼	Hortense.	2:20¼
Battle.	2:29¼	Kavala.	2:19¾
Momere.	2:29¼	Glenmere.	2:27¼
Julia Sanderson	2:29¼	May Bloom.	2:12¾
The Independent	2:29¼	Rubby Panic	2:29¼
Ethel Custer	2:29¼	Silk Mill Girl	2:19¼
Police H.	2:29¼	Similion.	2:26½
Strong Baron	2:29¼	Spring Girl	2:30
Margaret Jay	2:29¼	Baroness Marguerite	2:15¾
Irma Clifton	2:29¼	Red Silk	2:10
Bingen Maid	2:29½	Faustelle.	2:26¼
Com Leyburn	2:29½	Rose Leyburn (p)	2:15¼
Rinola.	2:30	Exine.	2:18¼
Jack Friend	2:30	Gates Ajar (p)	2:09½
Slow Music	2:30	Linen.	2:29¼

While this list does not include the best 3-year-old of 1911, Peter Thompson, 2:07½, it is a very representative one, and the men who believe that, as a whole, mares with records will produce more speed than those which had no capacity of their own in that particular need not be ashamed of it. Twelve of the brood mares named have trotting records of 2:15 or better, among them Fereno, 2:17 at 2; 2:10¾ at 3, and 2:05½ at maturity. Then there is Expressive, 2:12½ at 3, and Nancy Hanks, 2:04, that could trot well as a 3-year-old.

One mare in the above list deserves a line—Silk Mill Girl—as she had a 2 and a 3-year-old enter the list last year. As the mare took her record of 2:19¼ in 1906 she shows to be a quick producer as well as a good one. Both her record foals are by Ed. Custer, 2:10. He was a colt trotter, taking a record of 2:16¼ at 2 years, but a good deal of the merit of the foals of Silk Mill Girl must be attributed to the fact that she is by Alcryon, 2:15, and he was by Alcyone, 2:27, a horse whose blood seems never to lose its potency.

On the other hand, there is in the above list an instance of a successful brood mare apparently going back a little. The 3-year-old Margaret S., 2:27½, is by Peter the Great and out of Marguerite A., 2:12½. When Onward was alive Marguerite O. was mated with him and the foal was Margaret O., 2:05¼, a very high class performer. Peter the Great can not be rated below Onward as a sire, so the inference must be that the "nick" between him and Marguerite A. is not as good as that with Onward. Margaret O., I am told, has every prospect of becoming a fine brood mare, and she ought to do well when mated with Peter the Great, as from another record daughter of Onward he got two champion colt trotters in Czarevna, 2:07¼ at 3, and Grace, 2:08 at 3 and 2:05½ at 4.

Still, the real crack mares, as performers, of some families frequently do not accomplish much when put to breeding. Take Fereno, 2:05½, best of the Mokos. She has not yet produced anything to approach her own record, either in colthood or at maturity, the filly, Princess Hall by Walnut Hall, that took a time mark of 2:15½ last summer being the best. One of her earlier foals, a colt by Walnut Hall, is to be trained this year by W. J. Andrews, and from that fact and the further circumstance that it is owned by J. E. Madden I deduce that the stallion must be a good one, as Madden is not in the habit of paying training bills on anything but first class material.

Andrews will be pretty well equipped for the 2-year-old stakes this year if all goes well with Belwin McKinney, 2:21¼, as a yearling last fall. No colt of that speed as a yearling has ever been eligible to the big stakes for 2-year-olds, and it is indeed fortunate the son of McKinney is to be prepared by Andrews, who is one of the real master hands when it comes to training a trotter of any age. He did well last season with Princess Todd, winning all her races but one and marking her in 2:12½. She, too was a good yearling, 2:24¼ being her performance at that age, but Belwin McKinney generally is considered to have outranked her by quite a margin, and his 2:21¼ mile did not represent all his speed.

It may be that Princess Todd will dominate the 3-year-old events next summer as much as she did those for 2-year-olds in 1911, but I doubt it. As a rule the top notch 2-year-old is

(Continued on page 14.)

Breeding Season Preliminaries

Suggestions For Getting Stallions in Best Possible Condition. Best Seasons for Breeding and Why. Regulate the Feed, Groom Well and Do Not Dope.

THIS is about the time for breeders to begin making arrangements for next season's work. In order to get the best possible results during any breeding season, it is necessary to prepare the stallion. The first few weeks of a breeding season are often passed with poor results. The principal reason for this is to be found in the management of the stallion. One mare should be bred the first week, two mares the next week and three mares the following week, increasing a mare a week, until the number desired is reached. This is not always easily done, but mares might be borrowed for this particular use. At any rate, it is necessary that the stallion should be opened up and put in a proper breeding condition. Those who have examined the spermatozoa early in the spring from stallions not receiving a service for several months know the necessity of these early services.

The returning of these mares is not always due to the stallion, for mares do not conceive as readily early in the spring as they will later on, when the weather begins to get warm and the shedding process is started. Nature has much to do with fertilization and especially different climates. We find the female in the extreme north difficult to fertilize until late enough to bring her offspring forth under favorable weather, while in a warmer climate fertilization may be effected at any time of the year, although it is usually a little more difficult in the warmest part of the season in the extreme south. The most profitable time for mares to be bred, either for the stallion owner or mare owner, is usually so that the colt will be foaled while the mare is running on grass.

The exercise and the feed should be increased at the same time. Stallions which are worked on feed wagons or other ordinary farm work are usually in much better condition than those which are handled otherwise. The working of stallions is a delicate matter and should be handled with care. Some of the extra sure breeders have had little exercise, but those animals are an exception. On the other hand, it is not advisable to send a valuable stallion out with a careless driver or feeder. If a stallion could be worked four or five hours each day at ordinary work and be properly fed so as not to cause any trouble along the digestive tract, it would always be more satisfactory from a producing standpoint. It is not usually advisable to put a valuable animal in as a regular slave, where the animal is expected to do an enormous amount of real labor. The amount of work or exercise necessary to produce the best results depends upon the individual. It requires a certain amount of nutrition to supply the propelling power of work animals, and if the work should be too heavy, it would detract from the stallion's life giving power. This is especially true where a stallion is expected to make a large number of services. Take, for instance, a race horse that is drilled down hard. He will not stand as many services as the stallion that has been handled reasonably.

Occasionally we see a stallion used for farm purposes that does an exceedingly large amount of actual labor and produces an exceptional lot of colts.

A stallion making only one service a day can stand more actual labor than a stallion that is required to make two services a day; especially a stallion that discharges a large amount of semen at each service. To properly exercise a stallion, he should be given one mile of exercise the first day, then gradually increase that exercise up to about the amount that he is to receive during the entire season. My meaning should not be misconstrued to say that he should have a large amount of exercise all in one day and then not have any more during the week. The exercise should be regular each day.

Those living in sections where oats can be had should feed oats and bran about equal parts by measurement, beginning at this time of the year with a reasonable amount of food and gradually increasing as the season advances. The bowels should be the guide of all experienced feeders. If the excrement should smell too strong it is evidence that that particular horse is getting too much grain. If the bowels should be too loose, diminish the bran ration. If the animal does not advance in spirit, increase the oats slightly. If the increase of oats does not have the desired effect, decrease the amount of hay and add a little more oats. It is much better to feed dry feed, as there is less danger of sickness connected with it. We are frequently asked if wheat or rye or ground kaffir corn is good feed for a stallion. There is no well founded reason why any of those feeds should be fed to a stallion, as the chances for sickness are greater with these feeds than most any other kind. There is no particular benefit derived from feeding them. A very small quantity of any of these grains might be fed in connection with the other feed, but the proportions should be very small.



HEAVY DRAFT; WEIGHT, 1,600 POUNDS; VALUE, $240. SEE "WHAT CONSTITUTE HORSE VALUES," PAGE 5.

The owner of each stallion should have a self feeder, the lumber for which can be purchased for less than a dollar, and will pay for itself each month, and with some stallions each week. In addition, it is much healthier and better for the stallion. Some stallions bolt their feed badly; others—nervous stallions—will eat all of their feed in a short time. The self-feeder forces them to eat slowly, keeps them from bolting their food and insures perfect mastication. Those nervous stallions that are thin in the flank can often be remedied by forcing them to eat their feed slower.

Where the proper feed, which is always oats and bran, cannot be purchased for stallions, then crushed barley or even corn may be substituted. Barey makes an excellent feed, but should always be crushed, as it is usually too hard for the horse's teeth.

When corn is fed, some bran should be given in addition, or a reasonable amount of alfalfa in its stead. A reasonable amount of alfalfa is usually considered good feed for a stallion, but he should be used to it several weeks before the breeding season starts; otherwise certain organs may be worked to excess for the best results.

Everything pertaining to breeding should be done with much regularity, and especially the feeding process. We have often called attention to the fact that some feeders could keep a horse looking better with one-half the expense than another man could possibly do.

Where animals are fed regularly there is little chance for sickness, but those who feed one time and then skip a meal are always having trouble with sick horses. The digestive organs remind one of a threshing machine. If the system is fed too rapidly, the machinery is bound to clog, but if the proper amount is fed with regularity, everything takes its regular channel and no one part of the system is taxed too heavily.

The exercise—whatever may be administered—should not be given soon after the stallion has had a large feed. No stallion should ever make a service on a real full stomach.

There are a lot of notions among breeders that certain feeds, medicines, eggs, etc., are absolutely necessary for a stallion to get the best results. The best medicine that any stallion ever received—from a breeding standpoint—is regular feed and exercise, with a limited amount of service. If all stallions were thoroughly prepared before the breeding season starts, there would be little use for any of these notions; they would cease to exist.

All drugs should be kept away from all breeding stock, unless it is the intention to ruin the animal as a breeder. There are tonics, however, that might be administered to sharpen the appetite, but this is not necessary if the stallion is started in time.

One of the most serious drawbacks in the breeding business is that many owners of valuable animals think that the cheapest man that they can get to handle their stallion would be the best. The reverse is true, however. The time has now come when stallions are being handled in a business-like manner, and we wish to say that the breeding business is not a boy's play. Those who are not in a position to handle a stallion intelligently should advertise him for sale.

It is now time to begin to look after the appearance of the animal. He should receive his regular cleaning up and an abundance of brushing to get the hair in a healthy condition. A light blanket might be applied and kept on through the entire season, but we do not advocate using a blanket until the flies begin to put in their appearance. The mane and tail should be cleaned out and the hair all separated. This should not be done with a currycomb, but with the fingers. The currycomb will cut and break too many hairs and lessen the length of the hair. A good brush should keep the mane and tail in good condition after it is once straightened out nicely.

The feet should be looked after, too. See that the dirt is cleaned out around the frogs and in the crack in the frogs. It is usually a very good plan to tamp salt around the frog. This usually has a stimulating effect on the frog and keeps it healthy.

If much exercise is to be given, a light set of shoes should be in order, but there should be no sharp corners on the shoes if they are to be kept on during the breeding season. In most cases it would be just as well not to shoe the individual, unless absolutely necessary.

One of the essential things is to clean up the premises. Haul all of the manure away. Whitewash the inside of your barn. Fill up the stallion's stall with good clay. Improve the drainage around your barn. No one should expect good results unless the sanitary conditions are right. These things do not cost much money, and the work can usually be done at odd times.

About this time of the year we usually find the stallion's sheath in bad shape. The best remedy for this is to take clean bran, pour warm water on it, and insert the bran into the sheath, handful after handful; then twist the hand around in the sheath so that the bran will reach all parts of it. This operation will clean out all foul substances and leave the sheath in a nice condition. If one operation is not enough, repeat it again in a few days. The sheath of a stallion should always be kept clean and in a healthy condition, as it is a culture for disease germs. No soap or grease should ever be used in the sheath or on the penis, but any water used on these parts should be at about body temperature.

Just because it happens to be an old saying that a stallion keeper has an easy time, does not make it so. There is considerable work connected with the breeding business, and if an individual should be troubled with this new disease called "loafer-eat-us." he can never expect to get his full share of the business; neither should he deserve the best respect of his patrons. The individual who succeeds best tries to give value received; he sows well by preparing his stallion and his barn well, and he proves the truth of that old proverb, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Editor's Note:—In response to a number of requests from breeders, who did not keep files of the Stallion and Jack News and American Breeder, we are reprinting this timely article from the columns of a former issue.

Our systems of renting land are faulty and result in soil robbing; where the renter cannot provide domestic animals, the owner should arrange to furnish them so that rotation of crops may be had, and hay and grains may be fed on the farm.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE
Editors.

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BETTER SERVICE FOR HORSEMEN

It is not our intention to make this an exclusive beef cattle paper. The last issue was a beef cattle edition, as was announced in the issue before. A little later we will print a hog edition, and continue a department for cattle and hogs, but the principal part of this publication will be devoted to horse breeding subjects.

Most all live stock breeders are interested in horse subjects, and with departments giving information on special breeds of live stock, or special breeding subjects that can not be obtained elsewhere, much can be done for cattle and hog breeders. Having two papers a month and of increased size, we have more space than formerly for horse breeders and can be of much more service.

Every horse breeder should be interested in getting breeders of other live stock to read more about horse breeding. Their business could be greatly improved if this were done. Cattle breeders especially will soon be as much interested in modern breeding subjects as are the horsemen of today. Mares and cows are very similar in some respects. By having a cattle and hog department and a column or two for poultry we will make our columns more interesting to mare owners. We want the stallion and jack owners to co-operate more with their mare owners. Their interests are identical, and if they work in harmony in every way much better results can be accomplished. Those who have the last issue, which contained much valuable beef cattle information, will realize what they miss when they do not get a regular issue like the old fashioned Stallion and Jack News, but there will not be very many like the last issue. We want every issue of the American Breeder to be interesting to horse breeders.

VETERINARIAN WANTED?

If any of our readers think a veterinarian is needed in their locality they should take the matter up with those in that vicinity and see if the location would afford a prosperous living for a graduate veterinarian. Just because there is no veterinarian at some little town is no evidence that it would be a good location, and there would be no use of trying to get a good veterinarian to locate there. But if there is a good big surrounding country without a veterinarian within a reasonable distance a veterinarian could build up a sufficient practice to remain in that locality. There will be several hundred veterinarians graduated this spring from colleges recognized by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. We would like to be of service to these young men wherever it is right and proper. They have spent from three to five years of hard work in learning this profession, and with experience will make valuable men in any locality, as a rule. If any of our readers are sure they know of a good location for a veterinary and will send us a petition signed by twenty good, substantial farmers stating that they need a veterinary and will do all they can to get a veterinary started, we will present these petitions to young men who are looking for locations.

"BEST IMPORTED HORSES FOR $1,000."

I see in your last issue an advertisement of special editions to mare owners. I have three stallions and would like to send owners some papers, but think that by them seeing the advertisements that say they are selling the best imported stallions for $1,000, or home bred for $500, which is false when you go to look at the stallions, I am afraid the mare owners will take these advertisements as they read, and not find out the truth of them. I believe the mare owners would think the stallion owners who had good stallions that cost three or four times as much as the advertisers say they are selling them for, and falsely, that we stand our horses too high. I am just starting in the horse business and have had an extra good year, so don't want to have my customers dissatisfied by others advertising falsely.—Bert Herriott, Champaign county, Illinois.

[You have not read the advertisements in the American Breeder or the Stallion and Jack News. This paper does not print advertisements which claim to sell best imported horses for $1,000 each. We ask you to look closely at the advertisements in this paper. The best imported stallions have been selling for $10,000 each.—Ed.]

SCIENTIFIC MATING AND THE STANDARD BRED.

Two of the greatest lessons in mating animals can be derived from the Thoroughbred and the Standard bred breeds of horses. Speed is the real requirement in both of these recognized breeds. The watch in the hands of competent men has recorded the exact performances.

There is, however, a difference in the recording of time of these two breeds. Distance and weight required vary a great deal among running horses, but the standard bred horses are required to go two or more heats of the regulation mile, which establishes one particular aim. No other breed of live stock has ever accomplished such great results in scientific mating as has been accomplished during the last quarter of a century with the American trotting horses. These absolute records have been kept and tabulated for many generations, giving the exact performances establishing such records.

The advanced registry of dairy cattle has been carried on for a dozen years, and has a similar great educational value among dairy breeders, but there are no established records shown by any other live stock association which equal, as a test, those of Standard bred horses. Perhaps the most scientific series of articles ever prepared pointing to object lessons in scientific mating in animal husbandry are prepared by Henry Ten Eyck White, for this paper. He has given tables without number showing the results from different sires, brood mares, ages and blood lines. Mr. White is one of the best writers on harness horse production in the country.

RESULTS FROM AN ARTICLE.

To the American Breeder: I subscribed for the American Breeder for the benefit of the article on barrenness in mares, and used the remedy offered—the iodine solution. I had the veterinary do the work. It cost me $1.50 for one treatment, and my mare was settled at the second service after the treatment. It might not work in all cases. My mare is in the prime of breeding age, but failed to settle two years straight.

I noted a photograph in a number of the News of a mare with a mule colt and a horse colt. This same thing happened in my neighborhood. The mare was bred to a stallion and three weeks later returned in heat and was bred to a jack. The following spring she foaled a dead horse colt, then a month later foaled a mule colt, which is normal every way but slightly undersized.

In last month the suggestion was made that half the season fee should be demanded by the stallioner in order to shut the barren mares out. That plan will not work well. It is the plan used by a stallioner in a near-by town once, and while it does keep some few cases of long standing out, the mare owner feels at liberty to return the mare as often as he pleases and as long. Why not all owners and keepers co-operate and compel each mare to be examined by a veterinarian and a certificate issued? This would be a protection to both mare owner and stallioner. Any man who owns a mare worth breeding would be willing to spend a dollar for her protection.—H. C. McClure, Greene county, Illinois.

CITY WORK HORSE CONDITIONS.

Every large city in the country is having campaigns aiming at better treatment of work horses. An organization of Chicago people is seeking to insure better feeding and stabling of the thousands of work animals in the city. New York city has its workers for better street conditions in the winter and other reforms for the better; Kansas City's humane society is unusually active, and Boston, the home of humane organizations, is doing greater work than ever before towards bettering horse conditions.

One New Yorker is endeavoring to secure the sprinkling of streets with ashes or sand in the winter when they are slippery. In Kansas City the humane society distributed leaflets to the small horse owners telling them of the best feeds for their animals and of their proper care. Following Christmas day this organization distributed hundreds of pounds of oats to the very poor owners of poor horses for a Christmas "dinner."

What horse producer in the land dos not occasionally ask himself, "I wonder what becomes of the horses that I raise on my farm and sell to a country buyer?" Breeders know well of the unnatural lives that thousands of fine draft horses, expressers, chunks and even pleasure animals must bear in cities. They know, many of them at least, that the user of good draft horses finds the average working life of the animals he buys is but five years, while it ought to be about fifteen years. Hard pavements and other unnatural conditions are responsible for this.

Correct feeding, blanketing at the proper time, hygienic stabling, kindness and elimination of overwork are some of the things that can be done to improve city work horse conditions. These are aims of many organizations in many cities. These organizations are unusually active, but some credit for this is due the horse owners themselves, as they are cooperating in many instances with the civic workers. The increased cost of horses, and the possibility of lengthening the period of usefulness are some of the influences that are bringing this co-operation about. Producers will be glad to hear of this situation because their contact with animals and experience in raising them brings in them a humane feeling, and also because it will increase the value put on horses by city workers. This increased valuation will be brought about by the lengthening of the usefulness of the horses on the streets, thereby making the money spent for them yield greater returns.

GENERATIVE ORGANS OF THE MARE.

To the American Breeder:—All mare owners should have a knowledge of the anatomy of the generative organs of the mare. As this knowledge usually cannot be acquired without spending time and money, many neglect it, and I will write for their benefit a description of these sensitive organs.

First, are the right and left ovaries, similar to the testicles in the male, but of smaller size, and attached by ligaments in the abdominal cavity, a little behind the kidneys. Next is the uterus or womb, a muscular organ lined by a mucous members, and placed between the rectum above and the bladder and intestines below. It is made up of two horns, with the ovaries on the end, a body in which the fetus grows, and a neck of round and hard tissue closing and separating this part from the next, into which it projects in the virgin animal. The vagina which is the chief organ in contact with the stud is composed of muscle and membrane, internally. The opening of the bladder is on the floor of this space, about three inches in from the external lips. The vulva or lips complete, externally, the organs of the urinary and generative systems. The clitoris, which can be seen just within the lips of the floor of the vagina is of spongy tissue similar to the male penis, and undergoes erection when sexually excited.

In the mare there are two glands placed side by side between the thighs, whose office is to secrete milk for the nourishment of the young. Their structure is composed of innumerable cells, capable of secreting the milky fluid, which is carried by canals to a central space in the gland or teat, where it may be retained a short time, without inconvenience, passing by a number of small canals to the free end of the teat (the nipple) and it is there freed.

Thousands of dollars are lost annually by mare owners not making a closer study of the generative organs of the mare and of the causes of sterility, for fifty per cent of which the mare owner is to blame. They are also often deplorably ignorant of the care of new born colts. A little study would increase their profit.

All stallion owners should be capable of instructing their patrons in the care of the mare, and new born colts, and also to cure the majority of sterile cases. Such a man will get custom. J. V. Kelly, Bayfield County, Wisconsin.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, makin git safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

OBSTINATE WOUND—I have a broncho mare that has a sore on top of her backbone, between the hips. It is running pus all the time and I can't get it healed up. The mare has been running on the range all summer, never had a halter on. I noticed the sore about the middle of October, but never done anything with it until December 1. Have tried blue vitrol on it. Please let me know what to do for it?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Wounds on this part of the body are frequently difficult to heal. First, for the reason that it is difficult to secure proper drainage. And second, the ligaments along the top of the spines of the backbone are often involved in the disease. The most satisfactory way to treat these conditions is to carefully remove all the diseased tissue with a knife and curette and touch the wound with tincture of iodine. The iodine treatment may be continued every other day for four or five applications and then the wound may be dusted daily with iodoform and boracic acid equal parts. Blue vitrol is not suitable for wounds of this nature.

RUNNING HORSE SHOES—I wish to get horse shoes for running horses that are thick enough to keep the frog of the foot from coming in contact with the hard track, yet as light as the ordinary steel plate for running horses. I have been told that there are shoes made containing aluminum that will stand the ordinary wear of training.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Steel shoes will give better service than lighter shoes, if you expect to work the horse on frozen ground. The aluminum shoes have been used by some trainers, but many of the successful turfmen advocate the using of the regulation weight during training and racing alike, that is, they claim that a horse gets familiar with a particular weight of shoes, which is better than to be changing weights and types.

SEVERE INJURY—I have a five-year-old gelding that I ploughed last fall until late. When I quit I took the shoes off of him and turned him out. I was away three days, when I returned I found him lame in his left hind leg. He would place it on the ground, but when he placed his weight on it he would groan aloud with pain. In taking him to the barn a distance of a quarter of a mile, he lay down once and was wet with perspiration. That was the first of November. I examined him as close as I could and it seemed to be in the stifle joint. I rubbed it with Sloans Liniment, but it did not do any good as I could tell. I have had him in the barn ever since. I turn him out in the lot, sometimes he will run and play and never limps except the first in the morning, or when he is turning toward the lame leg, or a steep or sidling place. Could he have been stifled? Can he be cured of the lameness and how? He is a fine 1,400 pound horse, of a fine disposition and good worker, but is ruined for the market unless cured.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description does not enable us to venture an opinion as to cause or location of your horse's lameness, but we would judge that the injury has been a severe one and that the animal is making satisfactory progress toward recovery. We would suggest that you give this animal a still longer period of rest by permitting him to exercise in the lot mentioned. Do not be in any hurry to hitch him up as he will very likely get over the lameness entirely by giving him more time. Should you favor the opportunity to do so have a good veterinarian make a careful examination of the affected limb as he can no doubt hurry up the matters by making proper applications to the affected parts. He was not stifled as that term is usually understood.

PERCHERON HORSES—I am wanting to get some instructions about the Percheron horses. If there is a history in book form or pamphlet or a paper published devoted to the interest of these horses, I would be very grateful to know how to get hold of any of these. Our people are ignorant about this horse but having seen a few up North I would like to get hold of some way of educating ourselves more fully about them.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We would suggest that you write to Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. He has recently prepared some up-to-date literature on this subject.

BOILED FEED FOR STALLIONS—Is boiled oats and some flax good feed for a stallion to be stood for mares next spring?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not necessary to boil the feed for your horse, if his teeth are good. It is perhaps better to feed him dry oats without any dust or must. When one starts to boil the feed or use wet feed, it encourages a habit which the digestive tract will require. If the oats are fed dry the stomach will become accustomed to that kind of feed, and there should be very little danger of intestinal derangements, but if the feed is boiled for a considerable length of time, and then changed to dry feed, bad results are liable to follow. Good, plain horse feed, fed regularly, is better for your stallion than boiling or doctoring. A little flax, fed occasionally, might not be injurious, but the quantity should be very small.

WHEN TO CASTRATE—When would it be the best time to castrate a five year old stallion?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Just as soon as the weather gets a little warmer, and before flies come.

F. E. Knowles, Wellington, Kas., one of our regular advertisers, reports the sale of the Standard bred 3-year-old stallion, Russell Yetter, to H. H. Foulders of the Farmers' State Bank of Wellington. This is a high class horse, as are the others Mr. Knowles is offering for sale.

Clip Your Horses In the Spring



In the spring when your horses are soft and you put them at the hard spring work they sweat a great deal. Their heavy winter coat holds this sweat and it dries out slowly. If left to stand they take cold easily and at night they chill and are liable to all kinds of complaints. If you clip them they dry off fast and there is no question but they stand much less chance of taking cold when dry than if wet. You would not like to stand on a raw spring day or on a chilly spring night with a heavy wet suit on. Neither do your horses. It pays to clip them and blanket, if necessary on cold nights. Your horses dry off much faster, they feel better, rest better, get more good out of their food and do better work. They are better all around. Is it the humane and profitable thing to do. The quickest, least expensive and most satisfactory way to clip is with

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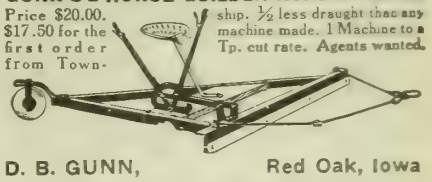
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Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa



PLAIN SOUTHENER; WEIGHT, 1,050 POUNDS; VALUE, $100.
SEE, "WHAT CONSTITUTE HORSE VALUES," PAGE 5.



EXPRESS HORSE; WEIGHT, 1,[illegible] POUNDS; VALUE, $[illegible]
SEE, "WHAT CONSTITUTE HORSE VALUES," PAGE 5.

Healthy Demand For Horses

Lively Market Opening Two Weeks Ago Followed by Steady Demand. Cattle Made A February Record for Price on Beeves Lacking both Finish and Scale.

THE market for horses and mules seems to be on a fairly firm basis. Two weeks ago there was a lively opening up in the demand and prices were moved up $5, $10 to $15 a head, and in a way the market was rather unsettled, with prices very uneven. In the past two weeks the prices have shown some settling as compared with the tops referred to.

Demand is strong and coming from a wide area. The east is caring for a liberal supply of good heavy drafters and chunks, and while quality is one of the requirements of that outlet, good flesh is a big inducement if the quality is not up to the top notch. Southern demand cared for more horses and mules in the past two weeks than in any previous similar period this year. The cropping season down there is at hand, and from now until about the middle of June that outlet will be broad.

Some mules and many heavy horses have gone to the west and northwest for construction work, and that outlet should broaden as the winter season closes. In most cases heavy mules are required. Inquiry for farm horses is being received, but as yet the actual trading has been of small proportions. The next two weeks will see a broader outlet from this source. Receipts of both horses and mules have been liberal, and with the exception of a big run of pluggy stuff, all the offerings sold readily, orders during the early market days keeping the pens fairly clear of stuff that will class so that on auction days the offerings are fresh. Of course sound horses four to seven years old and well broken are the kinds that have the call. Off colors, blemished, winded or greenish kinds are discriminated against .

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, four to seven years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1-700-pound up	$165@250
Drafters, fair to good	140@165
Chunks, good	125@155
Chunks, fair	95@135
Southerners, good to choice	125@150
Southerners.	75@125
Driving horses.	65 up

Choice Cattle Lacking here.

Moderate receipts and a stronger tendency to prices has been the feature of the cattle market in the past two weeks. On several days the supply was pretty much bunched in Chicago although at river markets receipts have shown more evenness, and prices have shown less fluctuations. February 7 prices reached the high level of the year, and since then fell back moderately, but the average for the two weeks was easily the highest this year. In Chicago prime steers sold up to $9, and while nothing prime was offered here, some steers fed 100 to 120 days brought $8 to $8.15. The highest previous price for any February was $7.50, and the previous record was paid for steers that showed strictly prime finish. Both quality and numbers indicate that mosts of the fed steers are in Chicago territory, while to the westward from Kansas City few cattle are on feed. The scarcity of good steers is pronounced. There is a range of more than $3 a hundred pounds in prices and a prime bunch would increase the range to more than $4. The bulk of the steers coming now are selling at $6 to $7.50. They have been fed in various ways and the prevailing length of time for feeding has been forty to sixty days. In every way the feeder has economized on the feed bill, and this, together with the unfavorable weather for feeding, has made the average quality of the steers marketed far short of former years. While weight is at a decided premium, there are practically no finished steers either in light or heavy weights.

In Kansas City 36,000 fewer cattle were received the first six weeks this year than in the same period last year. Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha also show decreases.

Quarantine Cattle Help Supply.

Feeding below the quarantine line, which a few years ago was an innovation, is one of the principal sources of supply this year, and were it not for the cottonseed meal and cake fed steers there would be some mighty short picking for the packers. Good steers from below the quarantine line sold up to $6.45, and most of them are bringing $5.75. A few Arkansas steers and Oklahoma steers that have had no feed are selling as low as $4.25. Conditions below the line are said to be favorable for both crops and cattle this year and the raising of stock of all kinds is said to be on the increase. Far less discrimination is made against these southern cattle than a few years ago.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$7.90@8.40
Good to choice steers	7.35@7.85
Fair to good steers	6.35@7.30
Common to fair steers	5.15@6.30
Meal fed, choice	6.35@6.85
Meal fed, common to fair	5.25@6.30

Cows and heifers which were once a source of low priced beef are very scarce. Packers do not try to disguise the fact that they need more than they are getting, but up to the present time the high prices have operated as a check on the demand. On the other hand, farmers are taking this period to dispose of the stuff they don't want. Few heifers have been good enough to sell above $6, though some cows brought that level. High prices at present restrict the demand from the small butchers throughout the country, but any tendency toward a break would bring renewed demand from them.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Choice.	$5.35@6.00
Fair to good	4.50@5.30
Common to good	3.50@4.45
Canners.	2.60@3.40
Heifers—	
Choice.	$6.50@7.00
Good to choice	5.85@6.45
Plain to fair	4.85@5.80
Common.	3.85@4.50
Veal calves.	4.00@7.50
Bulls.	3.50@5.75

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.00@6.35
Good to choice feeders	5.50@5.95
Plain to fair feeders	5.00@5.45
Selected stockers	5.75@6.25
Good to choice stockers	5.25@5.70
Plain to fair stockers	4.50@5.20
Stock calves.	4.00@5.85
Stock cows.	3.50@4.50
Stock heifers.	3.75@5.25
Milch cows	35.00@85.00

Hog Market in a Rut.

The hog market is in a rut, but indications that it may lead up a hill came recently when receipts for the first time in more than a year past fell short of the supply in the corresponding time a year ago.

Following are hog quotations:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$6.20@6.30
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	6.05@6.27½
Medium weight.	5.90@6.22½
Light weight.	5.50@6.05
Common to fair	5.00@5.65
Stags.	4.50@6.15
Boars.	3.75@5.65
Bulk of sales	3.90@6.25

The following table shows receipts of live stock in Kansas City less for this year, compared with the same period in 1911:

	1912	1911	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle.	189,465	224,854	.....	35,391
Calves.	10,833	20,605	.....	9,772
Hogs.	441,822	319,526	122,296	.....
Sheep.	258,668	245,639	13,029	.....
H. & M.	13,443	19,337	5,894	.....
Cars.	15,023	15,637	.....	614

Carey Act Land for Sale—Address **M. P. Ward, Richfield, Lincoln Co., Idaho.**

FOR TRADE—Equity in Hyde County, South Dakota, land for registered stallions and mares, milk cows or anything of value. Jos. J. Ernesti, Goudyville, Hyde County, S. Dakota.

320 ACRES OF GOOD PRAIRIE LAND.
In good farming country, located between Holt and Knox County, Nebraska. Black, sandy loam; 30 feet to water; 8 miles to nearest R. R. town (PAGE) at $25 per acre. Will take in one Percheron stallion coming 3 and a few Percheron fillies. Must be registered in Percheron Society.
I have one Percheron stallion, coming three, sound and hard to beat, for sale at $500; or will exchange him for one of equal value.
S. S. Langford, Craig, Burt Co., Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—2,600 acres, mostly creek valley, half mile from R. R., 5 miles from county seat. No improvements. Fine land, fine health. Finest kind of grass. Timber will pay for it. Will sell all at $8 per acre, **and trade for good stallions, jacks, mares or mules.** Or will sell half interest for cash. This will bear investigation. Don't write unless you have a proposition of merit. **R. L. Johnson, Henderson, Christian County, Kentucky, Frank Brame, Lewisville, Lafayette County, Arkansas.**

Land For Percheron or Jack Stock

320 acres of farm land in Oklahoma to exchange for registered Percheron mares, stallions, jacks or jennets. Address Geo. H. Dodson, P. O. Box 502, Oklahoma City, Okla.

A GOOD BARGAIN IN THOMAS COUNTY LAND.
160 acres, 1½ miles from Rexford, Kansas. All lays nice; all broke out; all in wheat; one-third of wheat goes with the place. Price $20 per acre. Will carry $1,000, balance cash. **A. T. Loomis, Rexford, Thomas Co., Kan.**

SCOTCH HERD BULLS.

For sale or exchange, King Banff 273465. One of the greatest sons of Imp. Lord Banff. Rich roan; weight, 2,200 lbs. A sure breeder with plenty of calves to show. Kind and gentle to handle. Good enough for the show ring. A great bull in hands of a little breeder; cannot use because of his heifers. Also pure Scotch bull, 1½ years; grandson of Whitehall Marshall.
Some choice Shropshire rams from Imp. and Canadian bred stock, priced worth the money.
A few high grade draft mares and fillies. Parties met at the C., B. & Q. station, if satisfied.
Wm. H. Dilworth & Sons, Table Grove, Fulton County, Illinois.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.
A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.
Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.
GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.
By experienced man to handle stallions and jacks during the breeding season of 1912. Use Scientific Method of breeding. Can breed one stallion to 300 mares and keep him in full vigor and fine shape. Breed mares, wild mares, jennets and burrows, by capsule. Breed mares 20 miles from stallion with good success. Please state in first letter, wages, board and lodging you will pay, etc. **Ed. A. Gardner, V.S., 7453 Manchester Ave., Maplewood, St. Louis County, Missouri.**

DEER PARK BREEDING STABLE.
12 good jacks from 1 to 7 years old, black, well bred, and large. 20 jennets, good, and most of them in foal. 6 stallions, 2 registered saddlers, 2 registered trotters, 2 registered draft, one Percheron, one Shire. These horses are for sale or exchange for other stallions or horse or mule stock. This is the home of Missouri Wonder, champion jack of America. Been shown 22 times and won 22 blue ribbons. Come or write to **Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Boone Co., Mo.**

Hackney Stallions All Ages
—ALSO—
A Few Choice Mares For Sale, By,
F. O. BUTLER
Hinsdale, DuPage County, Ill.

Telephones: Bell Main 4575 Home Main 4575
Auctions on Fridays and Saturdays
J. C. WOLCOTT H. M. BEERS J. M. GRANT
WOLCOTT BEERS & GRANT
Strictly Auction and Commission Dealers
HORSES AND MULES
Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
We solicit consignments of all kinds of horses and mules.
We are prepared to fill all orders and guarantee satisfaction.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Mares

Two to four years old, imported and American bred. Choice colors, lots of bone, weighing on maturing 1,800 to 2,300 pounds.
Three importations last few months, others to follow soon.
Prices below competition. I sell them low and they go fast.
Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana.
Office, 109½ S. Washington Street.



IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERONS and BELGIANS

I am offering for sale at my barn a number of stallions weighing from a ton to 2,200. Not fat, just in breeding shape. Anyone wanting quality and bone, visit my barn. Two's coming three's weighing from 1,850 to 2,000. Imported horses from $700 to $1,000. Home-bred from $500 up.
P. J. EGGERS, Denison, Crawford County, Iowa.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES
PERSONALLY SELECTED WITH CARE
Good, big, rugged kind. Also home bred stallions. All bought so they can be sold. One importation Oct. 10th. Last importation Jan. 18th. If interested, write or see me. Horses are kept at the track.
Bell Phone 237 R or Union Hotel **J. R. JUSTICE** ***At Union Hotel GALESBURG, ILL.***

WHAT CONSTITUTE HORSE VALUES.

(Continued from page 6.)

BREED. — The breed to which a horse belongs has but little influence upon his market value as long as he has individual excellence; possessing this he will always find ready sale at a good price. Some buyers, however, discriminate against certain breeds, claiming that they are more subject to ills and lack of stamina; but this is likely to be due to individuality more often than to breed. If a horse belongs to the draft or chunk class (Southern chunks excepted) he is the more appreciated by buyers is he shows evidence of a predominance of draft blood.

GENERAL APPEARANCE. — The general appearance of horses has much to do with their market value. If able to shape themselves well in harness, very plain horses often make a stylish showing and enhance their value materially. They should be spirited and energetic, which generally comes from being well fed. They should be well groomed, the hair short and sleek, lying close to the body and possessing a lustre which is indicative of thrift. Clipping of the foretops and limbs should not be practiced, as it is an indication of staleness or second hand horses. The presence of the foretop and feather leaves no doubt as to the freshness from the country. An exporter remarked to the writer that for foreign trade it depreciated a horse $25 or more to remove the foretop. The pulling of the mane and docking of the tail should not be practiced, as this is the business of the dealer who caters to a certain class of trade. The feet should be in good condition, solid and of good length hoof, which is necessary to hold a shoe. It must be perfectly evident that if a dealer retains a horse until he grows good feet before being consigned to the market, he must be bought correspondingly cheap to recover this loss.

To illustrate this article the cuts appearing on this and following pages were especially prepared. They are from recent photographs taken at the Kansas City stockyards, showing horses just as they run in an average day's offering. No special effort was made to obtain perfect specimens, but rather the average. The horses were mostly gaunt from shipping. The prices shown were agreed upon in consultation with men who are on the market as fairly representative for this time and place.—Editor.



PLAIN FARM MARE; 1,300 POUNDS; VALUE, $140.

Raymond H. West, in sending the advertising of Frank S. West & Son of Woodriver, Neb., writes that the Percheron and Belgian mares mentioned in their advertisement are about the best lot they have ever had. In weighing these mares they found that the largest team weighed 2,220 pounds, both mares being heavy in foal, in good flesh and sound. He says the lightest stallion weighs 1,850 pounds and is coming three years old. All the stallions have been submitted to the Nebraska Registration Board for inspection and have been passed.

CLYDESDALES

Of excellent quality a specialty. Both imported, and our own raising, from imported stock. The largest selection of registered stock in the West. ¶ Send for our booklet giving photographs and descriptions,

John Leitch

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Famous the world over for three-quarters of a century. Present stock the best we ever had. No tail ends. Every horse we have is a show horse.

More international prize winning stallions over three years old for sale in our stud than all competitors combined.

Remember the Clydesdale is the coming popular breed and has won 80 per cent of all leading prizes in competition with the best of every other draft breed at Chicago.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON, DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois.

CLYDESDALES

Registered Clydesdale Horses and mares; some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie," who sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to **John Sparrowhawk, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kan.**

Royal Belgians



Imported and home-bred stallions and mares; first and second prize winners at Hutchison State Fair; from the best known strains; for sale at "live and let live" prices. Every horse guaranteed as represented. For particulars, write, or better, come and see. **David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.**

SIX STALLIONS

Clydesdales, and a Morgan. All of breeding age and of the best breeding. All broke to harness and used on the farm. All have won prizes at county and state fairs. Those that have been tried are extra good breeders. Prices very reasonable. Correspondence solicited. **Painter Bros., Middletown, Henry County, Indiana.**



Extra good imported and home bred **Draft and Coach Stallions** from $800 to $1,400, 2 to 5 years old, including many state fair prize-winners; recorded in U. S. approved books (not recorded grades) and fully warranted. Also **mares and jacks.**
WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

BELGIAN STALLION AND MARES.

One Belgian stallion, dark brown, with star, four black feet; 5 years old. Has been inspected and marked sound and register papers O. K. Weight 1750, could be made to weigh 1800 or better. A sure foal getter, good colts to show. Good style and action. Also a few mares in foal to him. Some young stuff and three mules, coming 4 years old this summer. Will sell reasonable. Phone number 20, Line 210. **J. M. Cuplin, Ainsworth, Brown County, Nebraska.**

PERCHERONS, STANDARD AND JACKS.

Two Percheron stallions, black, 5 and 6 years old; 1,950 and 2,200. Sound and registered. Hobson took first in the open class with 5 importers in the ring, and 1st in the American bred class at the Nebraska State Fair, 1909. He is a heavy boned, square framed horse and weighs 2,200 lbs. Tricon is 6 years old. Was my choice out of a herd of 200 head of the best stallions I ever saw together. Also Bud Mason 42689, standard and registered, by Penrose 4912. Bud scores 98, or 2 points less than perfect. Will sell or trade for saddle stallion. Also 4 jacks from 15 to 15¾ hands, Standard; as good as grow. All registered and fine performers. All of this fine stock is for sale, as I have just turned into my 72d year and can't handle them and will close them out right. **Wm. H. Patterson, Mound City, Holt County, Mo.**

BELGIANS



Stallions and mares, over 100 head, Jan. 1, 1912. 24th year in business. Write for catalog. **Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa;** 8 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

We are offering an extra choice lot of stallions from 2 to 6 years old. They are the large drafty fellows that the farmers like and the kind the market demands. All stallions recorded, and sold under a written guarantee. Will price them where they will sell and on terms to suit. **Slingmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.**

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES. All Blacks.

Consisting of 4 stallions, ranging in age from weanlings to 6 years old. All blacks; all sound, and well matured, near a ton.

Also have a nice pair of black mares 3 and 4 years old, in foal. Also one black 6-year-old mare. This stock is of my own breeding. Is all recorded and priced to sell at farmers' prices. Come and see them.
Ben Martin, Garden City, Cass Co., Mo.

EXTRA GOOD PERCHERONS.

If you want an extra good home bred or imported Percheron stallion or mare, selected and imported by myself, running in weight from 1850 to 2400 lbs., and prices as low as the lowest. Come and see me. I defy competition. This stuff must be moved at once to make room for my next importation.

Also two standard bred trotters, 3 and 4 years old. One by old Baron Wilkes, the other by Expedition; both out of Nannie Dillon by Baron Dillon, by old Baron Wilkes.
S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



Stallions from 3 to 4 years old. All acclimated and sure foal getters. All work single. Run in color, black, gray, sorrel and bay; good action, bone and all of first class conformation; weigh from 1,800 to 2,300, honest weight, with reliable pedigrees. All imported by us and a few are European prize winners. **We are natives of France and we know the prices are right.** We also have a few choice mares in foal. Come and see us or write

JOS. ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Seward County, Nebraska.
25 miles west of Lincoln, farm ½ mile north of Court House.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES

FOR SALE—Coming 2, 3 and 4-year-old stallions of large size, fine breeding and great style and action, high headed, clean boned and heavily muscled—the greatest all-purpose horse the world has ever known; fearless and untiring goers, but so level-headed that any lady can drive them; The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., 15¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, at head of stud. He was sired by Jubilee De Jarnet. Prices moderate. Send for catalogue.

RICHARD SELLMAN,
Mountain Vale Ranch,
Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

SIX STANDARD BRED STALLIONS

Some of them over 16 hands and weight 1,300 pounds, with great style, speed and action. Also a few standard mares and fillies. Prices right. Write for prices and description. **Coleman Stock Farm, Creve Coeur, Saint Louis County, Mo.**

PERCHERONS
BELGIANS
SHIRES

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS IN AMERICA



Our horses are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality style and conformation. Will please the most critical. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
BOX 5 LINCOLN, NEB.

MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS
60 HEAD ON HAND
CRANDALL & DANFORTH
RANDOLPH, MINN.

REGISTERED FRENCH DRAFT STALLION.

Coming 3 years old; weight 1825 lbs. First prize Big Fair of Kansas, 1910 and 1911. Certificate of soundness and pure breeding by state board. An extra good one. **George Groenmiller & Son, Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas.**

AMONG THE BREEDERS

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
Mar. 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattensburg, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 26—C. S. Nevius and Geo. Wedd & Son at Chiles, Kas.

Saddle Horses.

Mar. 21-22-23—James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

Mar. 7—J. W. Barnhart, Butler, Mo.
Mar. 12—Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kas.

When you buy breeding animals from our advertisers you are doubly helping in the improvement of farm stock.

PERCHERON STALLION

Dapple gray; 6 years old; registered in Percheron Society of America; weight 1,900 pounds; sound and a good breeder; have his colts to show. I will price this horse to sell. **C. A. Kilkeny, Kahoka, Clark County, Mo.**

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERONS.

Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph, Missouri.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Iowa.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kansas.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.

Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.

Early, J. J. Baring, Missouri.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kansas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Nebraska.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colorado.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.

Gentry, N. H., Sedalia, Missouri.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Iowa.
Shallenberger, A. C., Alma, Nebraska.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kansas.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.

Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kansas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Nebraska.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.

Davis, E. W., Glenwood, Missouri.
Hammond, Geo. M., Manhattan, Kan.
Hutchison, W. C., Cleveland, Missouri.
Van Patten, G., Sutton. Nebraska.
H. W. Lineweaver, South English, Ia.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.

Charters, W. H., Butler, Missouri.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kan.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kansas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE).

Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas.
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.

JOSEPH M. NOLAN'S PUBLIC SALE

50 REGISTERED PERCHERONS 50

Will be held at PAOLA, KANSAS

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1912

in John Williamson's Sale Pavilion, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock p. m., rain or shine. This consignment consists of the following:

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES

from 3 to 6 years old. These mares are of suitable age and safe in foal.

10 REGISTERED FILLIES, FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OLD
20 STALLIONS FROM 2 TO 6 YEARS OLD

All the above horses will be sold under a guarantee. Time will be given on bankable paper. Parties desiring time should bring bank references.

Paola is situated 45 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the following railroads: St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

For catalog address

JOSEPH M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas

There will be some horses in this sale consigned by two other breeders.
Col. Al. Hudson, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE

60 Percheron, Shire, Belgian, Coach, Hackney, Standard Bred, Saddle Bred, Stallions and Jacks.

This is a choice lot of stallions, 2 to 6 years old, a fine lot of sound jacks, 3 to 8 years old, 14 to 16 hands.

120 acres of land in Elk county, Kansas; improvements, house and barn. 80 acres in Randolph county, Indiana; improvements, house and barn.

The court has ordered the above sold and everything must be sold inside of 30 days for the low dollar. If you want a first class stallion for less than half value now is your chance, as they must sell at once.

Lew W. Cochran, Receiver for Bridges & Flora, Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana.

Public Sale of Percherons Butler, Mo, March 7

11 Good Stallions, 14 Choice Mares

All registered with the Percheron Society of America; from coming two to five year olds; choicely bred and desirable in type and colors. Send for catalog.

J. W. Barnhart **Butler, Mo.**

EXCELLENT PERCHERONS



From 1 to 3 years old. Stallions sired by G. L. Carlson's Nicholas. I have 2-year-olds that weigh over 2,000 lbs. and yearlings over 1700 lbs.; also a number of good registered mares. This stock is choicely bred, well developed and will be priced reasonable.

Write George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

FORD STOCK FARM

Your choice of imported Percheron and Belgian stallions at $100 profit. We will sell you your choice of any stallion at $100 profit and show you their cost in plain figures. INVESTIGATE. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, Turner County, South Dakota.**

PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion. $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

Two pure bred black registered Percheron stallions. Coming 3 and 4 years old; large, heavy bone and well made; good style and action. Prices and breeding right. **D. Kempton & Sons, Burden, Cowley County, Kansas.**

Three Percheron Stallions

ALL BLACKS AND REGISTERED.

Vigoureux 55901, 4 years old; weight 2,000, in breeding condition. Will make 2,200-lb. horse. Inspected; sound; good life and action. Fine disposition. Good sure breeder. Colts to show. Price, $1,000.

David 71235; 2 years old, weight 1,450; low, blocky, chunk; very close, solid build. Sire and dam weigh 1,700 pounds each. Price, $400.

Engelbert, 79268; sire Vigoureux 55901; dam weighs 1,015 pounds. Extra well proportioned, good bone, style and action. Price, $400.

One pair Standard bred weanlings, fillies, bays, sired by son of Ira Wilkes. Sound and all right. Price, $200. We have older fillies at $125 to $150 each.

Everything guaranteed as represented. **F. A. Hutchinson, Bellaire, Smith County, Kansas.**

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON MARES, FILLIES AND STALLIONS.

Registered Percheron and Belgian brood mares, fillies and stallions. Special bargains in Belgians. **C. A. Alexander & Co., Harriston, Augusta County, Virginia.**

BLACK PERCHERON STUD COLTS.

From imported sires and dams, the big boned, blocky kind; you rchoice of three for only $350. For particulars address, **Clarence G. Welsz, Palmyra, Marion County, Missouri.**

FOR SALE.

A draft stallion and jack. **Frank Longenecker, Albion, Edwards County, Illinois.**

Percheron Stallion For Sale

BEAUHARNAIS (62650) 47073

Black; star; weight 1,950, age coming 8, March 22, 1912. Used in stud five seasons. Change on account of fillies. Never defeated in show ring. 12 times shown and first 4 sweepstakes. Write for price and exact photograph. Young stallion for sale.

W. L. PARR,

Ruskin, Nuckolls County Nebraska.



STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale—30 head of good first class Percheron and standard bred stallions, and extra big black jacks, ages from two to six years. All stock sold at reasonable prices and on a guarantee. Terms to suit purchaser. **Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg county, Indiana.**

FIVE BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Five stallions of breeding age, all black. This stuff is all home grown.

L. M. Phelps, W. D. Phelps, Trumbull, Clay County, Neb.

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM

Has for sale one bay 3-year-old saddler; one black 6-year-old Percheron; $700 will take these two high class stallions, that are right every way, and the right kind.

Also three jacks, 3, 6 and 8 years old; one gray; two blacks; as good blood as Missouri and Kentucky grow; proven breeders; prompt to serve; $1,000 takes these 3 good jacks. Will price separate. To see this stock will prove the price is right. Have more stock to sell.

Isaac C. Lohman, R. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Missouri.

Priced to Sell

Oscar Edwards & Son of Hillsdale Stock Farm, have some choice saddle stallions and mares. A couple of Percherons, and some of the best jacks and jennets that grow. Show stuff and prospects. Guaranteed to be as represented. They breed Duroc Jerseys, too. Write them. Box 402, De Soto Jefferson County, Missouri.

THREE 2-YEAR-OLD PERCHERONS

Stallions; two grays, one black. A veterinary certificate and state license with each horse. Splendid individuals and priced reasonable. **Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa.**

Registered Percheron and Jack

Registered Percheron stallion, coming 4 years old. Also registered jack for sale. For particulars call or write **Wm. M. Argenbright, Ionia, Benton County, Mo.**

THREE FRENCH DRAFT STALLIONS

Coming three years old, all black. One Percheron 3-year-old stallion. Also 4 Percheron mares, blacks and grays. **John H. Weaver, Loda, Iroquois Co., Ill.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS

One black herd stallion; 7 years old. Two 2-year-olds; weighing 1800. Four yearlings. All big boned and sound. Also a few mares.

Stetson Bros., Neponset, Bureau Co., Illinois.



Imported Horses $1,000 Each

Home-bred registered Draft Stallions, $300 to $600. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.

Reference—**Any bank in Osceola.**

HART BROS., Osceola, - Iowa.

PRIZE WINNING STALLION

A registered black Percheron stallion, weight 1,750, not fat; first prize winner in this county; also his colts, clean boned and good worker. Girts 7 feet 7 inches. Sure foal getter. My reason for selling, I am too old to handle a horse and tired of the business. Price, $550. Come quick or he will be gone. **August Trudeau, Suring, Oconto County, Wisconsin.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

ranging in age from 3 to 7 years, weighing from 1,800 to 2,240 lbs.; one dark iron gray 3 years old. One coming 3 very high grade, dark chestnut. All are heavy boned, sound and guaranteed breeders.

C. Satorius, Wynot, Cedar Co., Neb.

STALLIONS AND JACK

Percheron Stallion, Mignon 33128; weight 1,850 lbs., color red roan, for sale. Also one Saddle Stallion, coming 2 years old. One Jack coming 10 years old; weight 900 lbs. I am going to move to South Dakota and must sell this stuff at once. **Joe Donnelly, Blaine, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.**

PERCHERON AND TROTTING STALLIONS.

One registered Percheron, licensed, sound, steel gray, 1,800 lbs., 3 years old; an extra fine individual and a good performer.

One trotting stallion, brown, 7 years old, 2:19¼ race record, a sure 2:10 trotter has been miles in 2:12.

Both are gentle and pleasant to handle. Come and see them. **Hugh S. Maxwell, D.V.S., Salina, Saline County, Kansas.**

TO TRADE ON PERCHERON OR JACK

Or for sale for cash, a very fine French Coach stallion, imported by McLaughlin Bros. He will please any one wanting a Coach stallion.

A. V. Bowles, Texas Co., Licking, Mo.

M. T. BERNARD,

Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Grand Island, Hall County, Neb.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION.

My coming 2-year-old Belgian stallion, **imported in dam,** 2d prize winner in National Belgian Breeders' Futurities. Color chestnut, weight 1,600 lbs. If you want a good one write for price, or better come and see him.

C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass Co., Ia.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

Imported Stallions—$800 to $1,000 for your choice. Home bred stallions $250 to $650 each. References, any bank in Creston, Iowa. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions; reasonable prices. Nothing but the best. **Lew. Jones, R. 1., Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.** Barn at Wamego, Kansas. On U. P. R. R.

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. **A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.**

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS

Shire and Percheron, 6 and 7 years old. One home-bred Shire, 3 years old. All sound, high quality. **James Auld, Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.**

BURRESS BROS. Percheron OF & Belgian BREEDERS Horses

We have a fine lot of horses for this spring trade; all ages, from suckers up.

We also handle the best grade horses in the Northwest. Wayne county is noted for producing big drafters. Parties wanting good, big-boned draft colts, pasture raised, will find them at our farm. Prices reasonable. **Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne county, Nebraska.** 60 miles west Sioux City, Iowa; 120 miles northwest of Omaha on the C., St. Paul, M. & O. Ry.

TWO PERCHERONS AND ONE JACK.

For Sale—One dark gray, registered, coming 3 in March; 16 hands; weight 1,450 bls. One dark chestnut, 7 years old; 16¼ hands, weight 1,800 lbs. One mammoth jack, black with white points; 6 years old; height 15¾ hands Standard measure; weight 1,100 lbs. Good and sure; plenty of colts to show. Would exchange for young draft horses or mules. Want to quit business on account of health. **G. W. Newman, Elvaston, Hancock County, Illinois.**

PERCHERON MARES IN FOAL

50 head to select from; nearly all black or dark grays; 25 coming 3 and 4 years old, that show to be with foal; 15 well matched pairs; 20 coming 2 and 3-year-old stallions. All the big, rugged, heavy boned, ton type. Price, breeding and individuality RIGHT.

James Loonan & Son, Waterloo, Blackhawk county, Iowa.

PERCHERONS.

Brilliant D. 45336. The great show and breeding stallion, a 2,300-pound black. Heads the herd stallions with size and bone from 1 to 4 years. Also mares bred to Brilliant D., and a few good mares and fillies sired by him. All blacks and grays, and sound. Address **Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa.** Farm and stock, ½ mile east of Downey, on main line C., R. I. & P.

Percheron Stallions and Holstein Bulls

A number of young Percheron stallions, size, quality and breeding. Also Holstein Friesian Bulls. Price right, inspection invited. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Meade County, Kan.

STALLIONS

For Sale—Percheron, English Shire, road stallions; mares and colts of all 3 breeds at farmers' prices. Our motto is, live and let live.—**E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, R. 2.** Two miles Northeast Garden Grove.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

A fine bunch of large registered Percheron stallion colts, coming 2 and 3 years old. 3-year-olds weigh 1,600 to 1,850 lbs. 2-year-olds, 1,450 to 1,550 lbs. The large boned kind. Three standard bred stallions all registered from 15¾ to 16 hands high. One black Shetland pony stud 6 years old. A fine breeder. All stock guaranteed as breeders.

A few large Mammoth black jacks.

Two carloads of mules from 3 to 4 years old, from 15 to 15 hands high.

O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kan. On main line U. P. R. R.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Five mares, in foal, weight 1,700 to 2,100; three to five years old. Registered. Two stallions, black, two years old, weight 1,600. Registered. **Frank Davidson, Ruskin, Nuckolls County, Nebraska.**

STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale—Percheron Stallions and one Imported Jack; black with white points; six years old; weighs 1,000 pounds; is 15½ hands high, Standard measure.

M. C. Corley, Anthony, Harper Co., Kas.

Imported Percherons and Belgians

Stallions and mares that have quality, bone, size and substance, at prices that will move them. Dont fail to see our horses before buying elsewhere, as we can save you money. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. **Harms & Heins, Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill.**

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES.

Our horses are all good clean sound fellows, with plenty of bone. Our ton horses weigh 2000 pounds.

A Stallions have been passed on by the Stallion Registration Board of Nebraska, and all pedigrees have been passed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

We have five mares that average 2100 lbs. One team that weighs 4440 and all of them are sound.

Come to our barns and see some of the best horses in the United States.

FRANK S. WEST & SON

THE SQUARE DEAL HORSEMAN

Wood River, Neb., and Hamilton City, Cal.

RHEA BROS. PERCHERONS



We exhibited fourteen Percherons at the late Nebraska State Fair and won 17 prizes, as follows: One silver medal, one championship, seven firsts, two seconds, three thirds and three fourths. Now, remember that we showed our home bred horses in the same classes with the imported stallions and won First every time, bar one. So much for the show. The important thing to be considered is "how does the whole lot show up?" and that is exactly where we are strong. Our two-year-olds, some of them still in the pasture, weigh from 1,600 pounds to 1,900 pounds. These weights guaranteed.

We always claimed to have the big boned kind, and this season we are sure we have better bone than ever, cleaner joints and better feet.

Don't lose sight of how we raise these colts, in the pastures winter and summer, until coming three-year-olds. That's why they are hardy and prove breeders from the start.

Our horses are acclimated, its importance cannot be over estimated. We have stallions coming two, three, four and a few older ones for sale at prices that are very reasonable. Every stallion sold under a full guarantee; can furnish life insurance for two-thirds value at cost.

Write for pictures, descriptions, prices and any information you may want.

Arlington is on the main line of the C. & N. W.R. R. 28 miles northwest of Omaha, 8 miles east of Fremont and 55 miles north of Lincoln. Twelve passenger trains daily.

Arlington, Nebr.

Highland View Stock Farm.

100 Percheron Stallions and Mares.

Our last importation June, 1911, Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.

O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.



Dr. W. H. Richards

IMPORTER OF

Belgians and Percherons

A fine importation arrived Sept. 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2 and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Any one looking for a first class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe depot, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

L. M. MONSEES & SONS'

Thirty-Fourth Public Sale

Limestone Valley Farm

Tuesday, March 5, 1912

65 HEAD

Of High Class Registered

Jacks & Jennets

Terms Cash

Nothing priced or sold before the sale. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Sale under cover with comfortable seats and fire. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return on day of sale. Free conveyance from Smithton to sale.

If interested, please write for fine illustrated catalogue, as we can send catalogues only to those who write for them.



Limestone Valley Farm is located 189 miles west of St. Louis and 99 miles east of Kansas City, main line Mo. Pac., and M. K. & T. R. R.'s, 6 miles east of Sedalia and 2 miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri.

Write for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder, and come to this ***Great Sale.***

L. M. Monsees & Sons **Smithton, Mo.**

VALUES IN STANDARD BRED HORSES

Governor Folk 01104; a handsome dark bay stallion; 8 years old; 15¾ hands high. Weighs 1,100 lbs. Well bred and a sure breeder. Kind disposition. Sold for no faults.

Knightingale; 3 4-year-old bay mare, 16 hands high; weighs about 1,200; bred to Platum, 41043. Been drove some single. Is a pacer and a good prospect for a race or brood mare.

The above are all Standard and registered. Sound. For sale cheap. Could use a good draft or saddle stallion.

F. E. Knowles, Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas.

This will not appear again.

Registered Black Hawk Morgan

Stallions and mares for sale at the Old Homestead Farm.

Pierpont, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

OUR HARNESS HORSE TALK.

(Continued from page 6.)

"trimmed" at 3. It has been so in recent years with Trampfast and Native Belle, and Princess Todd will find the game harder next summer than last. She is a compactly made little filly and probably was about as good as a 2-year-old as she ever will be, while some of the lanky ones of her age will develop in their third year into rugged colts ready to beat 2:10 all the time, just as Colorado E. did when he was that age. When he was right that summer Native Belle, which handled him with ease when both were 2-year-olds, was not in his class. Miss Stokes came nearer filling the bill both as a 2 and a 3-year-old than any other of the high class ones of those ages.

C. N. Moore of Lee's Summit, Mo., is moving to New Mexico, April 1, and offers for sale his mammoth black jack, that has made three seasons and never sired a bad mule. Also a registered French Percheron stallion, and a 3-year-old Percheron stallion, and Russ Squirrel, the famous sire of saddle and harness colts. Mr. Moore says he will sell these at a bargain if sold soon. Read his advertisement in this issue and write him.

SADDLE HORSES

Of the most fashionable Chief breeding; yearlings and two-year-olds. Two mares in foal at a bargain. **J. A. Tuttle, DeSoto, Jefferson Co., Mo.**

Saddlers For Sale

At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.**

SADDLE STALLION AND MAMMOTH JACK.

Horse is dark bay, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, sired by King Herod 216½. Jack is 8 years old; black with white points, heavy bone, heavy body. Both are good in every respect. Colts to show. **E. E. Stoner, Mendon, Chariton County, Missouri.**

JACK FOR SALE.

Have two jacks. Want to sell one 5-year-old, sure breeder. Can show colts; 58 inches high; girt 62 inches; color mouse. Price $200. **John M. Mischke, Crofton, Knox County, Neb. Route 3.**

MR. JACK BUYER.



Do you want to save one fourth on purchase price of a jack? If so, come and see me.

We have 20 big black Mammoth Jacks ready for service; 3 to 6 years old. Also 20 Stallions, Saddlers, Trotters, Drafts. The right kind. We have the goods and they are priced cheap. **Milton Gustin, Edgerton, Platte County, Missouri.**

We do not advertise 20 and have two.

Bargains For Quick Buyers.

PERCHERON AND SADDLE STALLIONS AND JACK

Will move to New Mexico about April 1, having sold my farm here. 1 Mammoth black jack, 15½ hands Standard, heavy bone and body, typical head and ear. Sure breeder and quick server, 6 years old. Made three seasons and never sired a bad mule.

1 registered French Percheron stallion, dapple gray, 16½ hands, weight 1,850 lbs. Splendid and sure breeder. Good disposition, absolutely sound—a big bargain.

1 three-year-old pure bred Percheron stallion, dark brown, extra good body and bone. Well broke to service, worth twice the price we ask.

"Rus Squirrel," the best sire of saddlers and harness colts in the country. Will show the colts and the horse. This horse will make the price we are asking for him in one season. Come and see this stock or write,

If this stock is not sold at once, it goes in my big sale at the farm March 8.

C. N. MOORE, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI BRED JACKS.

They are of the best blood and extra heavy boned. The best I ever owned in 25 years in the jack business. So come and see. Some are good ones.

J. E. Park, Cameron, Clinton Co., Mo.

Two Registered Jacks

Coming 2 and 3 years old. Good ones of my own raising. Cheaper than dealers or large breeders will sell.

J. W. Stormont, Dighton, Lane Co., Ks.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

Five Jacks For Sale

Missouri bred jacks; extra large; two and three years old. Also four large jennets. Will price them right.

W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kas.

JACKS AND SADDLE STALLIONS.

100 Registered Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Saddle Stallions. A big lot of jennets, saddle mares and geldings. A few good walking horses, pacing and trotting stallions. Also Big Black pigs, Tamworth and Hampshire swine. Cook pays the freight on jacks. **J. F. Cook & Company, Lexington, Fayette County, Ky.**

FOR SALE, No. 1 MULE JACK.

Has never been bred to jennet; one of the quickest performers I ever saw; game and lively as a trotting stallion. Has never had a jack sore on him, weighed 850 pounds at 2 years and 8 months. Is 8 years old; dark gray with mealy points; gets more black, brown and bay colts from gray mares than he does gray and never sired a gray from any other colored mare. One of his colts brought $150 at 10 months and weighed 1,475 at maturity, winning first at Texas and Oklahoma state fair. **E. Pinkston, Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kansas.**



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

MAMMOTH JACKS AND PERCHERONS

STALLIONS FOR SALE—100 head of Jacks, Percherons and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares. Jacks from two to six years old, from 15 to 16 hands high. Percherons weighing from 1,600 to 2,250 pounds. And Standard bred horses of the most fashionable blood.

Also 85 head of Jerseys and Shorthorn cattle.

Write for prices and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sale barn on 21st street, one mile east of Union Stock Yards. City office at **136 N. Market St.**

J. C. Kerr & Co., Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

AL. E. SMITH'S Stock Farm



Seventy-five registered Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, 15 to 16 hands standard, imported and home bred. Some good Percheron Stallions. More good big boned, high class jacks and jennets than you will find in any one barn. Forty miles west of Kansas City, Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kas. R. 1.

BIGGEST BARGAIN ON EARTH

One black jack; white points; coming 5 years old; line bred; 16 hands high. Registered No. 2007, 9 inch bone. If interested, write at once. This ad. will not appear again.

W. C. Milling, Union, Newton Co., Miss.

BLACK JACK WITH WHITE POINTS

Fifty-seven inches from center of withers to hair of hoof; 30 inch ears; 63 inch girth; 8 inch bone. Will be four years old next June. Has never been used but was raised with mares and will be no trouble to handle. Price $300. **E. Joy, Golden City, Barton County, Missouri.**

A GOOD JACK.

WALDHEIM CHIEF—Certificate No. 3218; should be in some good breeding district this spring. We are not in the business, only raise them to sell. He is well broke, without the aid of a horse; black with white points, 15¼ standard; 5 years next September. Do not miss seeing this jack before buying. **Steigleder Bros., Bunceton, Cooper County, Missouri.**

KENTUCKYJUMBO—PREMIUM JACK.

Black, white points, 2d premium as a yearling; 2d as a 2-year-old against all ages; 1st as a 3-year-old; 1st as a 4-year-old against all ages. Now 5 years old. 15¾ hands. O. K. every way. Works on mares or jennets; heavy boned; 70-inch girth and flank when fat; price, $1,500. No trades.

Smaller jack, black, would trade for draft stallion, black or bay. He is all O. K. every way. Also Chester Dare an Indian Chief saddle stallion, brown. 16 hands. Price $400; 6 years old. **P. H. Vories, Sparta, Gallatin County, Kentucky.**

7 Jacks for Sale

Two of these jacks are sons of the high; all blacks and well bred.

Two of these packs are sons of the $2,810 Limestone Wonder, and one is a great jennet jack. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Indiana.**

CALLAWAY COUNTY PAGE AVENUE JACK FARM.

Callaway Jacks are the best. The best is always the cheapest. Jacks are for sale at all times. None better. Also one registered saddle stallion, 16 hands high, dark bay, fine style and goes all the gaits thoroughly, and as a producer has proven himself second to none. Will sell worth the money if sold soon. **J. R. Reynolds & Son, Guthrie, Callaway County, Missouri.**

A NUMBER ONE JACK.

Six years old; black, mealy nose. Acclimated to the north and guaranteed in every way. Weight about 1,000 lbs. **Lars Bartelson, Badger, Holt County, Nebraska.**

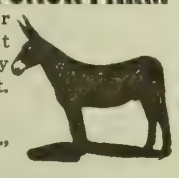
THREE JACKS FOR SALE.

One registered jack; 15¾ hands. Black and white points, heavy bone, good head and ear, an extra good one. One brown jack, 14¾ hands; extra heavy bone and body. Foaled August 4, 1909. Will make an extra good mule jack. One jack 8 years old, 15½ hands. Extra bood bone and body. Extra breeder, but spoilt to jennet. One jennet, 9 years old; 14½ hands. Extra heavy. **W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Lincoln County, Missouri.**

CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

Two big black jacks; white points; herd headers. One 6 years old, 16 hands Standard, 16 inch foot, 10 inch bone, weight 1,200 pounds; colts to show. One, 2 years old, and three the 8th of August, next, 16½ hands Standard, weight 1,000 pounds, 15-inch foot at edge of hair, 9½-inch bone. Come or write **G. B. Weaver, Harrisonville, Cass County, Mo., R. 1.**

REPUBLIC COUNTY JACK FARM



Six good jacks for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.

T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Republic Co., Kansas.

MAMMOTH JACKS and JENNETS

25 big black mammoth jacks and jennets. The breed that sired the World's Fair premium mules and the Grand Champion Jack of the Illinois State Fair for the past two years. All stock fully guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. **James M. Spurgeon, Williamstown, Lewis County, Missouri.**

Jacks For Sale



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

HOME OF THE GIANTS.

75 head of jacks and jennets. Won nearly half the ribbons at Sedalia in 1911. We think we have the finest herd of jacks and jennets in Missouri. We have these prize winners for sale. We handle the big black, big boned, big footed kind. **Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri.** 65 miles East of Kansas City, main line Missouri Pacific. Right in town.

THE KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established 1884

BREEDER of registered, Mammoth Kentucky jacks and jennets; big bone; plenty of weight. Forty head of 3 and 4-year-old jacks; also young stock for sale. Would be pleased to have you visit my farm for inspection or write for prices. I guarantee to please you. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Boyle County, Kentucky.**



CL VERDALE FARM

Breeders of jacks and Percheron horses. 20 three and four-year-old jacks; 15 yearlings.

Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register.

Would be glad to have you visit our farm or write for circulars. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.**

40--JACKS AND JENNETS--40

6TH ANNUAL

PUBLIC SALE

AT HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

MARCH 6. 1912

A Chance to Get a Good Dr. McCord Jack, or a Jennet Bred to him



These Jacks won 1st and 2nd Missouri State Fair 1911. Sired by Dr. McCord, 1776

This stock consists of yearlings to 5 years old. A lot of good serviceable jacks and jennets of the right kind, all good colors and well proportioned. All registered. Mostly sired by Dr. McCord, 1776.

W. J. FINLEY

Higginsville, Lafayette County, Missouri

50 miles East of Kansas City, on Chicago & Alton and Missouri Pacific Ry.

Leavenworth County Jack Farm

Forty-four head of Jacks and Jennets and our Percheron Stallion. Write for prices. Corson Bros., Potter, Atchison county, Kas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM



25 Mammoth jacks from weanlings to 8 years; largest breeding herd in the West. Herd headed by the great Pharoah 2491, Champion of Tennessee in 1910.

H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Lane Co., Kansas.

Jacks & Percherons

Will sell one, or a carload of black registered jacks at reasonable prices. They are the high class kind. Don't handle cheap inferior jacks; this has been a breeding barn for 70 years. Catalogue January 1. **G. M. Scott, Rea, Andrew County, Missouri, R. 2.**

SOUND, HIGH CLASS, MAMMOTH JACKS.

14¾ to 15½ hands, Jack measure. The kind that demand good patronage. Guaranteed to work and breed. Come and get a bargain. **A. C. Briggs, Missouri Valley, Harrison County, Iowa.**

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

I have 25 head of jacks on hand and 40 jennets that I can sell cheaper now than in the spring. If you want to make more money on your feed than you ever did before, and have stock used to its new home when the breeding season begins, come and see what I have. **Philip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

JACKS AND MULES



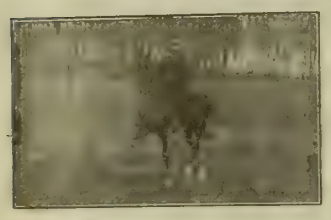
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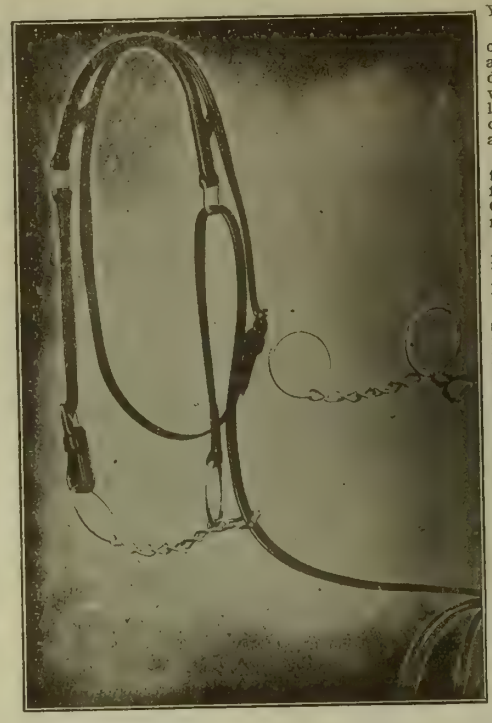
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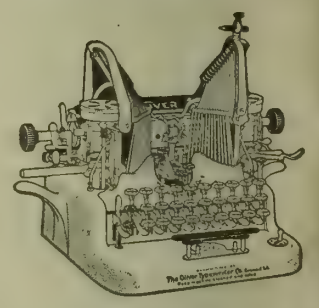
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, March 5, 1912* *Number 4*



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VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 5, 1912 NUMBER 4

Barren Mare Investigations

A Study of the Problem From a Breeder's Standpoint, Which Led to Scientific Research and the Detection of Organisms That Produce a Condition Precluding Fertilization.

By Frank B. Graham, Editor.

YEARS ago when the writer first engaged in horse breeding he was early impressed with the vast number of mares that did not prove to be regular and yearly producers of foals. He became interested in the subject largely from an economic standpoint, for the reason that he soon learned that a certain class of mares meant nothing but wasted energy and vitality to his stallions and jacks. He gave the subject much thought and consideration and soon prided himself in being able to select with considerable certainty shy breeders. Experience impressed him with the thought that to breed such animals meant not only waste of masculine energy but also his stallions and jacks were positively injured by being permitted to make such services.

He further observed that after a stallion had served a mare presenting a certain clinical appearance that subsequent services on mares that appeared healthy and sound were not fruitful. The conviction grew that there must be some hidden cause that was responsible for mares not conceiving in which was presented a condition that required the very closest scrutiny to detect—mares that were robust and to one not familiar with breeding experiences would be pronounced in the very pink of physical condition.

The fact that such a large per cent of mares behaved and were affected in the same way led the writer to think that sterility in many cases in mares was due to a common cause, and that the cause was in the form of some one or several living organisms that found in the generative tract a suitable field for their propagation and growth; and further, their presence in these organs caused sufficient irritation of the parts to produce the few symptoms he had learned to detect, and that the organism exerted a harmful influence on the life of the spermatozoa. The fact that mares were not inclined to conceive when mated with a stallion that had only short time previously been permitted to serve a suspicious case was reasonable evidence that the organisms were capable of being transferred by means of the penis of the stallion, through the act of coition, to healthy mares. He early saw that the sterile mare was not only an annoyance and unprofitable to the owner but a positive menace to the community.

It has only been within the last year that the writer has been in position to give this subject the consideration and scientific study needed to prove or disprove the correctness of his early impressions. In connection with Dr. Stewart, pathologist, and several other qualified veterinarians, an extensive investigation was undertaken during the past season. In order to avoid any influence of local or climatic conditions the scope of the work was made as wide as possible and the investigations were extended into ten different states. Cooperating with stallion owners and local veterinarians dates were made for assembling the barren mares of a neighborhood, and it was surprising how many could be collected for examination. It was nothing unusual for as many as twenty to thirty head to be found assembled at one place even during the very busy part of the work season. The tour of investigation continued until over 1,000 head were inspected and studied.

Material was taken from these sterile mares and slides and cultures were made which were sent to the laboratories of Dr. A. T. Kinsley, bacteriologist at the Kansas City Veterinary College, for classification.

By separating these germs and growing them in pure cultures it has been found that when certain ones are injected into the uterus of a healthy mare that it is capable of producing the same train of symptoms that the writer used to recognize in mares years ago that would not conceive. These cultures have been injected into sound mares repeatedly with uniform results.

Only recently a healthy mare doing regular work was purchased and a culture was injected into her uterus. The injection was made February 9, and on February 16 she was killed and the parts carefully dissected and examined in the presence of about fifty expert horse breeders. In this short period of time a remarkably diseased condition of the uterus had developed, demonstrating that the organism is capable of inducing rapid changes in the tissues. It is capable of producing a condition in the organs that is disastrous to the life of the spermatozoa. The writer has on numerous occasions withdrawn the semen from a uterus presenting the above conditions, only to find the spermatozoa inactive or entirely destroyed. These same sires were used later on healthy mares and the spermatozoa were found in the best possible condition.

These investigations have made it plain why a great class of mares fail to breed, and while the acquiring of this knowledge has been very expensive to us, we believe the outlay has been justified in the better service we are able to render the American breeder.

It is very difficult to estimate the loss that may occur from a barren mare. The profit in keeping mares in preference to geldings lie largely in her ability to produce a yearly foal. Should she fail to do this she has failed in the special function for which she was chosen. Yet that alone would not be the greatest loss sustained. The fact that she is a disseminator of sterility is her greatest fault. If any stallion owner will make a careful study of these cases so that he can be able to recognize them and will then carefully watch and compare notations in his record book he will find that very frequently sound, healthy mares that should conceive at the first service fail to breed when served shortly after the sterile mare. Records have shown instances where a single mare receiving several services during the season has been responsible for from fifteen to fifty other mares not producing foals that year. That sterility is being promoted at the present time goes without saying, for the reason that the present remunerative prices for horses has induced breeders to offer for service almost anything in the way of a female and from among the lot develops many of confirmed sterility.



AN EXAMPLE OF THE COST OF DISEASED MARES.

In the course of two years this mare was served by a stallion of known virility 14 times without getting in foal. Sixty-one others (about a third of them nine day mares), that followed this mare to the stallion within five days, failed to produce.

The most important lesson for the breeder to gather from these educational questions is to learn to reject diseased mares. The progressive, wide-awake breeder should advise with his veterinarian and become still better informed on the principles governing infection so that he may better protect his interests from the harmful influences of the general public. On the other hand, the stallion and jack owner stands in the position of an educator and the mare owner usually looks to him for counsel and advice.

Probably one reason why the practice of breeding stallions to this class of mares indiscriminately has continued is that contact with mares of the kind alluded to does not cause any local trouble in the way of eruptions or malignant sores on the penis of the horse. This affection, which beyond doubt is responsible for sterility, should not be confounded with genital horse pox or that more dreaded disease, dourine. These two diseases are transmissible through the act of coition and cause the appearance of sores on the penis. They are diseases that are inclined to induce sterility either temporary or permanent.

We expect to continue the investigation inaugurated, and in this we want the full co-operation of every reader of the American Breeder that is interested in the subject of barrenness in all stock. We believe we have reached a sound conclusion as to its specific cause in the great majority of cases. We believe further in its transmissibility through the act of coition and this being true, it naturally follows that one of the best ways of eradicating the difficulty is not to allow the breeding of affected mares. Errors will continue to be made in not recognizing the symptoms of the disease and it is reasonable to believe that sterility, due primarily to bacterial infection, will, to some extent, continue a menace to better profits in the horse breeding industry for some time to come.

The great need of the day is something that will lead to eradication by process of immunization. Through persistent application and experiment, scientists have been able to fortify not only man but animals against infectious diseases by introducing into their bodies certain substances of either positive or suspected bacterial nature, which has resulted in an immunity of that person or animal to the particular disease. No better example can be recited than the vaccination against smallpox in man, black leg in cattle and hog cholera in swine.

It has been found possible to not only prevent but to cure certain diseases by employing these principles and the developments of the last few years attest the remarkable strides science is making in this direction. This phase of sterility is going to receive no little consideration during the present season's investigations.

Conformation of Draft Horses

Points of Importance and Why They Are Important. The Mechanics of a Moving Horse. Strength, Freedom of Motion and Durability Revealed in Symmetrical Form.

Written for The American Breeder
By Prof. E. N. Wentworth, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

FROM a time far antedating the dawn of history, the horse has been man's constant companion and servant, and because of his high intelligence and sagacity, one is inclined to forget that for proper service he must have such conformation as to be a thoroughly efficient machine. The mentality of the horse, its temperament, traits and habits, in the minds of many men overshadow the actual build of the animal, and as a result some of the organs and parts most prone to weakness, are absolutely neglected. The old asying that a chain is as strong as its weakest link finds admirable illustration in the horse, for the combination of bones, joints, ligaments, tendons and muscles that are the working part of the animal, through mere numbers can not always be equally strong and secure. It is not the intention of the writer to discuss the conformation of the horse in toto, but rather to give attention to some of these "links" which often fail in the stress of severe service and thus totally or partially destroy the animal's efficiency. Through the mind of the artisan with his ideas of mechanics rather than the eyes of the artist with his conception of beauty and the finished product, the following discussion is put forth:

The Bones as Levers.—Each joint in the entire animal, each bone that meets the joints, and each attachment of ligament tendon or muscle, serves to give some mechanical advantage in the application of power. There are three different kinds of levers, represented by the see-saw, wheelbarrow and sheep-shears, and each type finds representation in the horse. The see-saw lever is found when the horse kicks, the hock being the center or fulcrum, the gaskins and thighs the power and the extending foot the weight. The wheelbarrow lever is in the hind limb when the horse is moving forward. The foot on the ground is teh fulcrum, corresponding to the wheel of the barrow, the weight or strain is at the hock and the power in the thigh and gaskin once more. The sheep shear lever finds illustration in the hind limb when the horse extends it in taking a forward step. Here the weight is at the foot or limb, the power in muscles of thigh and the fulcrum at the hip joint. We thus see that in one limb alone, when performing different functions, different leverages are obtainable. What is true of the hind limb is true of nearly all of the functioning bony organs of the body, and as a result we find the first and second class of levers named giving mechanical advantage for strength, while the third develops speed.

The Mechanics of Muscle.—In the development of the two distinct types of light and heavy horses, there has been a remarkable differentiation in the kind of muscle. The thickly bulging muscles of the draft horse from their external appearance would discredit the lean sinewy quarters of the trotter or runner; yet, at his own game the latter can make sport of his muscle-bound rival. What principle applies here that permits of this marked deviation? The reasoning is simple and a law may be stated as follows: Other things being equal, a muscle is as strong proportionally as the area of its cross section. Also, other things being equal, the speed of a muscle's contraction, when applied to a bony lever, is in direct proportion to its length. Each muscle is made up of a mass of long fibrilar cells controlled in the center by a nucleus, and capable of contracting about one-fourth of their length. When a nerve stimulus reaches these cells, the impulse to contract, owing to the rapidity with which the nerve message carries, arrives at each cell at practically the same time. Therefore the muscle twenty inches long will contract its five inches while another twelve inches long is contracting its three inches. The increased speed which thus results accounts for the long limbs and muscles and greater activity of the light horse as compared with the drafter. Length does not add strength to a muscle, as a muscle of the same cross section will be equally powerful whether three or thirty inches long. In fact it may be stronger when short, owing to its compactness.

The Foot.—The medium through which a horse applies his power is the bony skeleton. Eact time a ton horse takes a step forward, a weight of almost fifteen hundred pounds comes on each front foot alternately. The amount of weight or jar also varies proportionately with the speed, so that if the bony column were unprotected at the end, a sensation equal to a kick on the shin 1,500 pounds strong or better would result with each step. As no one could possibly claim to relish such a blow let us examine what means nature has taken to fortify the horse against it. At the extremity of each limb a horny box encases three cartilaginous suchions that absorb the main part of the jar from the bone of the foot. One of these, the fleshy frog, is the same shape, approximately as the horny frog of the sole except that it extends up behind the bone of the foot; while the other two, known as lateral cartilages, lie to either side and project well up into the region of the coronet or hoof head. The horny wall itself is not absolutely rigid but has an amount of elasticity that removes part of the direct shock of contact. Here is where one finds justification for the accepted conformation of foot.

The sole of the foot should be concave since its arch furnishes a springiness very desirable, and it should be round and wide, since it gives more room internally for the spread of the cartilages. The frog should be prominent and the heels and quarters of the foot broad, for these parts are the most elastic of the entire horny box, and must be so formed as to give proper response when the weight comes from above. The coronet or hoof head is the most important part of the entire foot, for from it the horny wall grows, and only when round, wide and strongly made will a good foot grow naturally. The Scotch were the first to recognize this point and today the magnificent Clydesdale foot is strong evidence of the merit of the idea. A horse too narrow and pinched in his hoof heads, as in Fig. 1, is one that tends strongly to side bones, for the lateral cartilages do not have room to expand, bruises and inflammation result, and the bone salts deposited in the cartilages soon stiffen the hoof until the horse becomes lame. An extreme too much the other way with very open hoof heads and flat soles brings the same result, for the flatness of foot again prevents the proper elasticity.

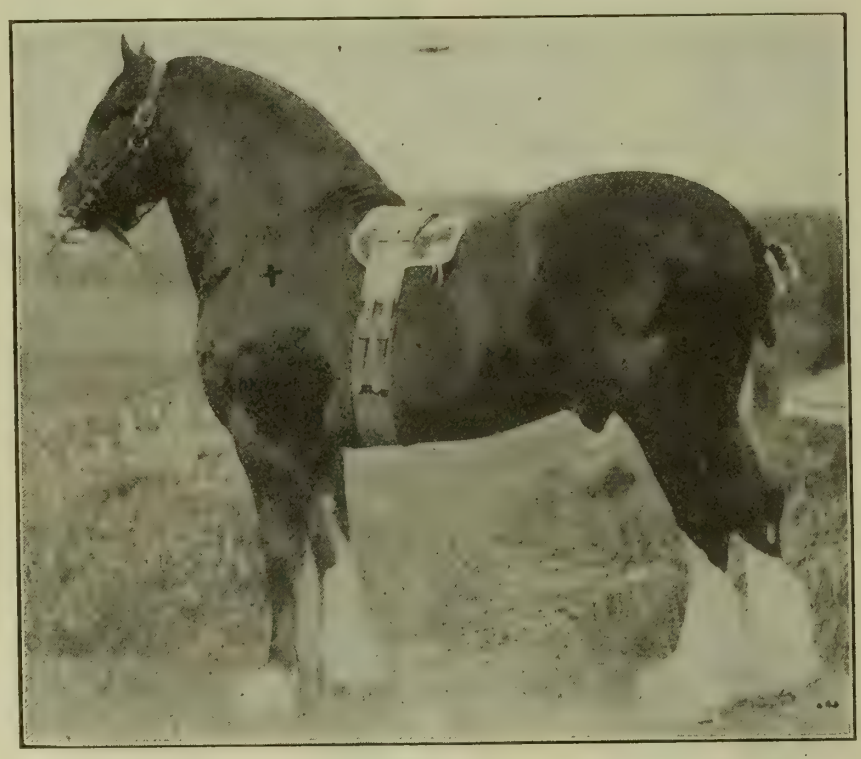


FIG. 3.
Famous Clydesdale Stallion, Baron's Pride, Illustrating Relation Between Level Croup, Strong Coupling and Well Set Hind Leg.

The Pastern.—In an effort to get a hoof that will stand all kinds of jar and rough usage, Percheron, Belgian and light horse breeders have produced a tough horny wall tat may well be envied by all other horsemen. While without doubt this tough wall is a marked improvement over the shellier sort, yet when the foot is illy formed, no amount of tough tissue can save the jars and inflammation that appear internally. As an assistant to the elastic foot, saddle horsemen, Clydesdale breeders and others have especially emphasized a olng, sloping, springy pastern. As the spring wagon provides more comfort in traveling when compared to the flat wheeled lumber type, so does the horse with the long sloping pastern distribute the jar of heavy traveling when a strong and responsive organ gives down partially at each step. An angle with the ground of 45 to 50 degrees in front and 50 to 55 degrees behind is supposed to give the best combination of strength and shock absorption. A criticism of the long sloping pastern frequently made is that it is apt to break down under the horse, but after a careful inquiry the writer feels that he is safe in saying that where one horse becomes partialy or totally unserviceable from this cause twenty-five are lost from steep straight pasterns such as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Compare these with the picture of Baron's Pride and one can readily see the great advantage of slope.

The Knee.—The knee is of absolute beauty only when a flat razor-like bone in the cannon gives it the support and leverage for perfect service, and when the knee itself possesses a width and particularly depth from front to rear that assures one of a life as long as that of the animal that possesses it. A joint is more than a mere bend in the leg to facilitate motion. It must have bearing surfaces which shall so distribute weight and strain that the joint shall equal the bones that meet there. Further, it must be mechanically efficient so that its deep set tendons shall give ample leverage to the limb in motion.

The Hock.—The same points that applied in the discussion of the knee apply here, only the greater strains to which the hock is subjected demand especial consideration. The knee supports, except in saddle horses, practically the body weight alone, while the hock with its propulsive power, must respond equally well when the animal is alone or when hitched to one and two ton loads. As a result of this varying effort the hock is one of the first "links" to fail and possesses more varieties of unsoundness and blemish than any other part of the body. A properly formed hock should be deep from front to back and strongly supported with tenodns widely separated from the cannon bone. If this support is lacking or if the angle is too great as in sickle hock, there is a tendency to curb. In this connection it may be noted that the heel of the hock should extend clear down to the back of the tendon and give a proper squareness in shape to the joint. Compare the magnificent hocks of the horse in Fig. 3 with those displayed in Fig. 2. The difference of squareness and heel development of the joint are marked. In addition to this formation below, the point of the hock should be prominent so as to give sufficient leverage and the fold of the hock should be clean cut and flinty. When a joint is in this latter condition, one may assume that it is responding perfectly to its work. A hock that bows out tends to bone spavin, one that has too little angle tends to bogginess and occult spavin, one that has too much angle tends to curb, thoropin and bogginess as well. The writer is not aware of any unsound condition associated with cow hocks, but does know that they materially affect action.

Set of Limbs.—A properly set limb finds its actuating cause in the part trom which it comes. When a fore limb is placed correctly a plumb line dropped from the acromian spine (marked x in Fig. 3, a roughened spot in the bone half way up the shoulder) should bisect the limb through the fetlock and fall at the rear of the foot. The same view of the hind foot should show it divided by a plumb line from the hip joint and this same line should fall down the front of the cannon and bisect the foot, while one dropped from the point of the buttock should fall along the rear of the cannon. From the posterior the line dropped from the point of the buttock should bisect the column of bone entirely and the hock down to the foot, in the limb itself.

There are two propositions in the preceding paragraph that are worthy of more extended discussion. First, the statement that a properly set limb

finds its origin in the part from which it comes. In Fig. 3 the writer has indicated the position of the acromian spine by a cross. If Baron's Pride had a less sloping shoulder the acromian spine would come further forward and if the limb fulfilled the specifications already mentioned it would be too steep and straight. The same is true in regard to the levelness of croup. A sloping croup will either result in a sickle hock as in Fig. 2, or else if the specifications are fulfilled the limb will be too straight and the animal be of the



FIG. 1.
Legs Too Straight.

"post-legged" variety. Length and levelness are essential in the croup, and slope in the shoulder, if the animal is to attain perfection in its under-pinning.

Secondly, the writer would call attention to the emphasis he laid on the bisection of the column of bone. In Fig. 1, a line has been shaded to represent the true direction of this column. One will observe that the upper part of the limb is divided so that the external part is much larger. That which corresponds to the bone of the shin and forearm of man comes to the surface on the interior side and the muscle lies on the exterior. If instead of bisecting the column of bone, the line bisects the limb, the bone above the knee will then fall



FIG. 2.
howing Sloping Croup, Sickle Hock Poorly Supported, Straight Pasterns and Low, Flat Foot.

nside the perpendicular line drawn. When the animal of this formation is ubjected to severe draught, the tress will not only be directly down- ward but also outward. The point ere made applies more strongly be- ind than it does in front, conse- uently the insistence of some horse-

(Continued on page 25.)

More Good Stallions Wanted

A Plan By Which Stallion and Mare Owners May Co-operate to Bring in Valuable Animals and Greatly Improve the Horses of Their Communities.

There are not enough good stallions in use in this country. It requires considerable capital to purchase a good stallion. For several years we have watched several stallion organizations and the successful as well as the unsuccessful methods of conducting them.

There are thousands of men who have had much successful experience with stallions, but many of these do not have the capital necessary to buy a good sire. We are introducing, after much conservative thought, a plan by which these men can get good stallions and which we believe will greatly advance horse production in this country. The first thing necessary in the stallion business is the knowledge of horse breeding. This is one of the reasons that so many of the company stallions have failed.

There are hundreds of experienced men in the country, each of whom can select a few substantial farmers and form a partnership to buy a good stallion. It is not necessary that these stallions cost a fortune, but a good one can be purchased for cash for from $1,500 to $2,000, and it will not be difficult to find partners who will put in $200 or $300 each to buy a good stallion and pay the cash or its equivalent. It is not necessary that a stallion firm ship a stallion into a locality at a cost of from $500 to $1,000 in order to form a company. It is not necessary that a stranger come into the locality and form a company of men who were never intended to be associated together in business. An individual who is personally acquainted in a community can take one or two good, substantial farmers into his confidence and ask them who they would like to have join this association. They will gladly help to get others, but it should not be understood that a stallion will pay large dividends from the start. Under modern methods a good stallion could pay for himself in from one to three years, above all expenses, if properly handled in any ordinary community.

Where there are several men equal owners of a stallion and all interested, more business can be had than if the stallion was owned by one man. But everyone interested in a proposition of this kind must be honest with his partners or the plan will be a failure. No one must accept any commission for making the deal either in cash or in shares. The stallion must be purchased at a fair market value. Two or three of the company should be delegated to make the purchase. These men should be good judges of the particular type and quality of stallion wanted. They must also be honest with their partners. Under modern methods a good stallion properly supported by a half dozen good, responsible farmers should secure most of the business in that section, and breed all the mares that come. Five hundred mares can be bred to one stallion during one breeding season very easily, with as great a per cent of foals as fifty mares could be bred to the same stallion with the natural service.

The partnership should not expect the one who cares for the stallion to do this for nothing. Standing of stallions is a profession, and professional men are not employed for $15 a month. It is worth at least $400 to keep a stallion one year. The keeper should have $2 for each colt that is produced by artificial methods, so that the business may be profitable to the keeper. The more money there is in sight for the keeper in a business way the more he will try to perform his duties as a rule. If he does not attend strictly to business someone else will want his job.

Horsemen must get their eyes open to the new methods of horse breeding, and those who awaken to this opportunity first will be the successful breeders. The location must be considered, for if there are sufficient stallions to attend to the business in that section it would not be good policy to bring in another. The mare owners should be consulted as to the kind of stallion they want. They are the ones who will furnish the patronage, and many of them will promise their patronage if their wishes are complied with. There are a lot of breeders who have cheap, inferior stallions that could well afford to dispose of them, or use them for teasers, and buy a good horse with a few partners and make more money for himself. There are a lot of these men who do not collect as much money from their stallions as they could receive in wages for attending a good horse.

There is no reason why a half dozen good, substantial farmers could not get along together nicely and help improve the stock in their communities. There is another class of men who should be interested in a proposition of this kind, and that is the class of the breeders who has a few registered mares but who does not have a stallion good enough to breed his mares to. This would afford him opportunity for buying one of the best stallions in the country. A young stallion should be purchased and used for four or five seasons, after which he could be exchanged for another good stallion. A few top crosses of this kind improves the horse stock wonderfully. It is hard to estimate the real value of a good sire where he is used to the best advantage. We expect to see thousands of these organization started within a short time, and have prepared all necessary blanks and other literature for forming these organizations. They will be sent to any of our readers free of charge for the asking.

GETTING RID OF BLIND STAGGERS CAUSE.

In giving results of his investigation of horse ailments seemingly induced by feeding moldy corn, Dr. T. P. Haslam of the Kansas Agricultural College veterinary department, for which he conducted the investigations, says:

"It is not safe under any circumstances to pasture horses in stalk fields or to feed them fodder from fields in which the corn was wormy. Great care should be exercised in choosing the corn fed to horses. Often it is not thoroughly cleaned by fanning. There are too many moldy grains which are too heavy to be separated from the sound corn in this way. The safest method is to pour the shelled corn into water and skim off and throw away all the part that rises to the surface."

Dr. Haslam also quotes Dr. C. B. Fort, a veterinarian of Salina, Kas., on the experience of one of Kansas' biggest horse raisers and importers:

"During the winter of 1908 and 1909," reports Dr. Fort, "C. W. Lamer lost twenty head of horses out of 260 head, all on full feed, from blind staggers. He fed shelled corn, fanned and ground, alfalfa meal, oil meal one-half pound per head a day, and alfalfa hay. Last winter (1910-11) he fed 200 head and never lost a horse. The feed was the same as before; the method of feeding, however, was changed somewhat. He put the shelled corn, after fanning, into a large tank of water and skimmed off the bad grains, in fact everything that would rise to the top."

"This," Dr. Haslam continues, "agrees with the experiences of many other veterinarians. Good results are reported by some from thoroughly fanning the shelled corn, then grinding it and mixing it with equal parts of oats and bran. Others say little trouble results from pasturing stalks if there is a good growth of green wheat in the field; in short, any treatment that removes the moldy grains or worm dirt lessens the danger. Pouring the corn into water is the best method of purifying it."

The experiments at the Kansas College, which seem to have removed any possible doubt as to the precautions to be observed by horsemen if they would save losses from feeding moldy corn, included the use of 16 horses in a feeding test. A point, however, which is not entirely settled is the fixing of responsibility for the trouble on the particular part of the so-called moldy ears. The decayed corn, the mold which comes as an after growth, the worm "dust" or excrement, and molds which are found growing in the worm dust are all under suspicion. It is certain, however, that all should be avoided and Dr. Haslam strongly urges the use of water as practiced by Mr. Lamer, for getting rid of all possible deleterious substances in the corn.

PERCHERON BRANDS.

The subject of Percheron brands has worried the breeders in America for the last quarter of a century. Many of the best breeders in the Percheron district in France brand their



Roan Mare on Which the Brand Shows Plainly.

colts on the neck with the letters, P and S, the S is placed over the P, making a brand similar to the American dollar sign. But they are not all branded. Some of the best horses that have ever left France have not had brands on them anywhere.

There are other brands on Percheron horses. A star on the neck means that the stallion can stand for public service in France. The letter R means that the stallion has been rejected from moon blindness or thick wind. Very few animals come to this country with either the star or the letter R brand.

Most of the stallions that are intended for the American trade are never examined. It is not necessary that an imported Percheron horse have any brands to be genuine. There is only one brand that is essential and that is the brand that the Bureau of Animal Industry stamps on the certificate of imported horses. All live stock imported since January 1st, 1911, should have stamped on the foreign certificate the following: "Passed free of entry, this .... date, by the Bureau of Animal Industry. ..... Signature."

The Bureau of Animal Industry admits Percheron horses that fill their requirements even though they are not branded. We take the government ruling as final.

Kindly mention the American Breeder when writing to our advertisers.

Draft Horses in the Corn Belt

How Their Use Has Increased Since Days of Louis Napoleon. How the Farms Very Profitably Can Help Meet a Constantly Broadening Demand.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Missouri College of Agriculture.

WHEN the Dillons brought the old Percheron stallion, Louis Napoleon, from Ohio to Normal, Ill., he was looked upon by people of that section of the country as an abnormality and by many his usefulness was questioned. We are told that when he was first exhibited at the Illinois State Fair his owners were forbidden to parade him upon the race track, fear being expressed that his enormous weight would ruin the track for racing. He was so out of the ordinary as to size that many looked upon him as a curiosity rather than a horse destined to set a new standard and type and to help revolutionize the farm labor of the corn belt. It was in 1856 and Louis Napoleon at that time is said to have weighed 1,650 pounds, and was 15½ hands high.

The change which the 56 years that followed have brought are scarcely believable to those of us living in this progressive day and age. What must have been the opinions of those people who were on the scene of action when Louis Napoleon first made his appearance? Today the State of Illinois at her great state fair does not need to exhibit her draft horses upon the race track because buildings have been provided for that purpose. Today that state and the entire corn belt does not look upon the draft horse as a curiosity but an economic necessity without which farming operations would be seriously crippled, the profits of the farm decreased and the hauling and transfer work of cities paralyzed. The term "draft horse" in the corn belt today does not mean a race of horses the largest of which weigh 1,600 pounds, but rather one in which the weights range from this figure as the lower limit to a ton or 2,100 to 2,200 pounds. In the place of the one horse of little more than fifty years ago nearly every farm in the corn belt has, or is trying to produce, big, sound draft horses.

Great changes do not occur without causes and the draft horse and his present popularity in the corn belt are no exception to the rule. What then is the cause for this unprecedented growth in numbers and popularity? Is it because men were born to admire strength or because there are no other horses available? In the last analysis it will appear that the reason for the growth of the draft horse industry, its present status and its future prospects, are based upon his ability to return, in dollars and cents, a profit not otherwise obtained by farmers in most sections of the corn belt.

When Louis Napoleon's first crop of foals had grown to the age at which they could be worked and show their prowess, the reputation of this premier Percheron as a sire was established. It is said that before the horse left Ohio to come to Illinois his owner collected in the year 1856 for service fees $1,800. From the reputation which he has attained his value as a sire must have been realized beyond the bounds of the county in which he existed.

These sons and daughters of Louis Napoleon were bigger than the ordinary horse at that time. They had more weight to put into the collar and this made ordinary farm work easier for them than for horses of less weight. Heavier loads could be hauled to market over roads that were none too good. A smaller number of these horses was required to operate farm machinery. Plows could be set deeper and land more thoroughly cultivated with the same implements as were used before and better crops resulted.

As soon as people had seen the relative efficiency of the bigger horses as compared with that of the horses that they had been using, the demand for breeding stock of this heavier sort sprang up. With this demand came the importer of horses, who brought from France and England and Scotland many horses to be used in this country for breeding purposes. In the beginning the importations were mostly stallions, but as time went on the corn belt farmers began to realize that they could grow their own breeding stock and today we are importing large numbers of mares as well as stallions. The popularity of the draft horse has increased so there exists today a demand for all the good draft horses that can be imported and all the good registered draft horses that are produced in this country.

With the general acceptance of the heavier type of horses in the corn belt, the establishments which manufacture farm machinery began to increase the size of their machines. Plows were made wider and implements of all sorts were made to do more work in a given length of time. It was seen that these implements could be handled efficiently by the heavier horses that were growing in popularity in the corn belt.

The land in the corn belt was particularly adaptable to this type of machinery and this type of horse. The land was level and the soil was heavy and rich. The farms and fields were comparatively large and every move that was made toward the use of bigger machines and bigger horses proved efficient.

Following close upon these economical changes came the increase in the price of labor. From 1877 until 1895 America saw a period of prosperity. Much construction work was done and much land cleared and the western border of the United States extended further to the Pacific ocean. This made an increased demand for labor and consequently farm labor became scarce. With this relatively higher price of labor came greater efficiency of the big horses and big machines, since one man could do more work in one day with this apparatus than he could with the lighter sorts of machinery and horses.

With all these factors pointing toward the efficiency of the draft horse came the demand for them from the cities. As our cities grew larger and traffic became more congested, more streets were paved, and labor higher in price, the cities increased their demand for horses that could haul heavy loads on smooth streets. Heavy loads were necessary because of the distances which increased as the cities became larger, and because less time was taken in waiting for an opportunity to load or unload at a crowded platform.

The efficiency of the draft horse may be questioned on farms in some sections of the country, may be questioned on country roads, but there is no one who questions his ability on the smooth streets of the city. Under this condition with absolutely no foothold except the smooth surface the weight that any horse has to throw into the collar determines his efficiency. The mule is perhaps more efficient than the draft horse in some cases, but on the streets of our northern cities his lack of weight handicaps him, and these factors are the primary ones which have developed the unprecedented demand for horses of weight and quality.

Horses working in the soft dirt at farm labor or on comparatively soft country roads are not subjected to the constant concussion and hard usage that they are on the city streets. Horses lacking in quality and proper conformation of feet and legs will do work well so long as they are in the soft ground, but as soon as horses of this character are put to work upon the hard streets their feet become sore, their joints stiffened and they become otherwise inefficient. This condition has developed a demand for quality in draft horses, particularly for city use, and this fact is proven only too well by the fact that today city buyers are coming to the country, taking the very cream of our draft horse product so far as quality and weight are concerned, shipping them back to the city to be used on the streets. If one desires to see one of the most magnificent displays of draft horse strength and quality under the stress of strain and hard work, he has but to visit some of the great packing plants or transfer companies of our cities. Horses purchased by these people are of the best quality and the heaviest weights and represent the best of our production.

The demand from the cities continues and the demand on the farms of the corn belt is increasing. With our more congested conditions in the cities and our more intensified farming operations and the number of draft horses which can profitably be used, is increasing. What the future of the business will be is a question, but present indications go to show that we have only started our progress in this direction.

The demand for these horses is no longer a question. It exists, and the buyers are scouring the country to find enough to supply the demands of the city and in all too many cases the farmers are selling their best horses and keeping the more unsalable ones for breeding purposes. If this action continues for any very great length of time a scarcity in breeding stock is bound to occur. While the cities of our country use vast numbers of horses, they produce practically none of them, consequently it is left for the farmers of the corn belt for a time at least, to produce draft horses not only for use upon their own farms and in their small towns, but also for the use in the great cities of the Middle West and the East. This means that the production must be far in excess of the demand at home for this class of horses.

The production of horses is not a production which is exactly comparable to the production of cattle or other classes of live stock. All other classes of animals are produced in large numbers on a given farm, but the greatest progress in horse breeding and in most cases the most profitable systems of horse breeding have been those systems where a few mares have been owned by each farmer and a few colts produced each year and made ready for market at maturity. We are told that in the district of La Perche in France every farmer owns a few good mares which produce foals. These foals are bought up some time after being weaned, by the horse dealers from whose hands they ultimately go to market. The same thing is true of the Clydesdales.

The question might be asked as to what is a logical system for the corn belt farmer to practice in the production of draft horses. On the average diversified farm of the corn belt the greatest success has been attained and profit reaped from a system which keeps enough draft mares on the farm to do the greater part of the farm work. These mares are each year bred to good stallions and produce good foals. These foals are generously fed and well cared for until they are ready to go to work. They are put to work at from 2½ to 3 years of age and work until they are 4 to 6 years old, when they are ready for market. From these foals the brood mare stock is replenished. The best mares are not offered for sale, but are used to fill the place of mares which have failed to breed or have become too old to be of service. The surplus in the way of geldings and mares not suited for breeding are sold

(Continued on page 25.)



WHEN THE EDITOR WAS IN THE HORSE BUSINESS, WITH A BREEDER'S INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS WHICH LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

New Era In Breeding Reached

The Established Use of Capsules Means Unprecedented Improvement In the Horse Stock of This Country and Better Business for Importers and Breeders. The Evidence.

T is a matter of no small importance that we are able now to state that a new era in horse breeding has been reached. In the January 20 issue of the American Breeder we invited our readers to give their experience concerning the capsule system of breeding. Two pages of signed statements were printed in the issue of February 5. We are sorry that we can not print all of the hundreds of testimonials received at this office before and since that time, but for this issue we have space for only a few.

There probably will be more mares bred with the capsule system this year than have been bred in all time before by artificial impregnation. There probably is not a breeder alive who does not actually know of a colt which has been produced without the stallion or jack serving the mare. If one colt can be produced artificially, why can not thousands of them be gotten with the more modern methods? If a man can multiply by ten the colts his stallion can sire why should he not own the best horse he can buy and strengthen his hold on the best trade? These are questions the stallioner is asking himself, and in their answer the breeder and importer finds encouragement to breed and buy a better class of horses than ever before, with certainty of a more ready sale.

Yes, the breeders are learning to be more progressive. They have learned to use only such instruments as can be boiled, knowing that they must be clean with their work. They have learned that the semen must be kept at the right temperature, and that the semen must not be taken from a diseased mare when other mares are to be bred. If there are any who doubt the possibilities of the modern methods of horse breeding, they can investigate the signed statements which follow:

I am satisfied that I accomplished a great deal by the capsule system by saving horses and jacks. Will have plenty of colts to show in the spring. —H. C. Jackson, Dimmitt, Tex.

I have used the capsule system for the past two years and have been very successful. Had success with the capsule system when all other ways had been failures.—W. H. Barlett, Kane, Pa.

In regard to my success with the capsule system, will say that I foaled two valuable mares last year, that I had made up my mind would never breed. One of the mares had never shown to be in heat in the past two years I have owned her, though tried every other day for six months at a time. We finally bred her with a capsule and she got in foal the first time. Those two mares cost me $2,000, and you can figure out what I think of the capsule system as an investment.—Jos. H. Warren, Delaplane, Va.

I have been using the capsule system of breeding for two years. Have had good success with it. Can get every mare in foal with capsules that could be settled by natural service, and a great many that could not be settled naturally. I have lots of capsule colts in this locality and if a man brings me a dozen mares at one time he can get them all bred.—D. H. Adcock, Alexis, Ill.

The capsule system is a sure solution to your troubles if you are standing a stallion or jack, as I am doing. I have settled five mares that were shy breeders, only by the use of capsules. It's a money maker. —John E. Sadring, Bridger, Mont.

As to my success with the capsule system, will say that I never used it a great deal last season, but I see the mares are showing up to be in foal good. I think where it is handled right it is a great success.—P. H. Summers, Callao, Mo.

Have used the capsule system for two years and find that I can settle mares easier and with more certainty than depending on the natural service. I feel that I have the advantage of those who depend on the natural service, as I can turn away more mares i na day than they can in a week.—W. F. Burnett, Vergennes, Ill.

The capsule system is a success in settling mares. Where I have used them, the mares show just as good a per cent of being in foal or even better, than the straight service, and it is a great help in the busy time of the breeding season for the mare owners and the stallion owners. The stallion owner can use the scientific breeding to better advantage if the mare owners know something about it.—Wm. Raets, Junction City, Kas., R. R. No. 4.

The capsule system is a success, and the only system of breeding. If I had to discontinue the capsule system I would quit the business. My success has been equally as good in settling mares by the artificial way as by the natural way.—M. A. Ray, Jefferson, Okla.

I had fine success with the capsule system and will continue to use it. Results are far above expectation.—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

I have had good success with the capsule system. Collected $700 last year from one horse at $10 a colt, and think I will do as well this year.—Alfred Bashen, Bowen, Ill.

There is no question in my mind as to whether the capsule system is a success or not. I have got colts from mares that could not be gotten to come in heat. I bred them with a capsule and they brought colts the next spring. I have a customer that has two mares. He had the horse serve one, and me serve the other with the Carlson semen extractor. I just divided the charge. These mares get their turns with the horse, one one year and the other the next. He has three pairs of colts in sight now—two mares safe in foal. If any one doubts this, if they will come here will show them the colts and can prove it by the man that owns the mares.—D. L. Olson, Moroni, Utah.

We consider the capsule method of breeding a success. We succeeded in settling mares that had never bred before. It has enabled us to the extent that we will reduce the price of our two imported stallions, one Belgian and one Percheron, and one registered combination stallion, and three jacks to scrub prices or less. We would advise every breeder in the United States to get posted, as they will be able to save time and money. —J. R. Smith, V. S., Seymour, Tex.

I consider the capsule method a success when properly handled.—Thomas McDonald, Amorita, Okla.

Will say I have had good results from capsule breeding. I bred as high as nine nice mares with one service of the horse, and have the mares with foal, that were never settled before. The capsule system is all right —in fact the only way.—S. S. Olds, Deercreek, Okla.

The writer takes great pleasure in stating that out of 23 mares bred artificially last season, 22 of them are showing heavily with foal. The other one was safe till the owner used her in a manner that caused abortion. To do without the capsule system I would as soon do without the expected profit in breeding, as I consider it the redeeming feature.—Thos. Rouch, Harris, Ark.

I used the capsule system in breeding my mares last year for my first time, and from the looks of the mares I believe I am going to get as good a colt crop this year as could be expected under any circumstances, and I do believe the capsule system to be a grand success, and besides by using the capsule method I do not take any chance on the horse making the wrong entry, or exciting my mare or endangering the foal by kicks from stallion or mare. And furthermore, I believe a mare is more apt to get in foal by the capsule system. I believe a horse or a jack will get more foals and better foals, as he will be required to make only one service a day.—H. S. Record, Monument, N. M.

I have two "every-other-year" mares which raised colts this year (1911) and I tried to fool them with a capsule, and they are both in foal. Only bred three mares with capsules, and they are all in foal. As a mare owner I want to use the capsule system, and as a stallion owner I will use it.—Harry A. Weaver, Laclede, Ill.

I only use the capsule system when crowded or when I have a mare that we cannot settle with the natural service. I think the main thing is cleanliness and haste, in order to keep the semen at the right temperature. I intend to practice it more this coming season.—J. W. Polson, Kiowa, Kas., Route No. 3.

I believe the capsule system is all right. I bred three jennets to my horse last season with capsules. One of the jennets slunk her colt in January and the other two show to be in foal now.—A. J. Wing, Sunnyside, Kas.

There are so many horses on the stand in this section it is impossible to get business enough with one horse to successfully use the capsule system, but will say that I have used them on mares that would not settle by natural service and have been successful nearly every time in getting them in foal.—C. C. Donner, Melbourne, Ia.

Mares bred by capsule system during 1911 show a large per cent in foal. I do not see how any stallion owner can make a succcss without it, as it is surer, and many more can be bred than by the natural service.—T. H. Terry, Bavaria, Kas.

In regard to results from breeding by the capsule system will say the first mare I attempted to breed that way is now in foal from the first attempt, and all are showing up as well as by the natural way.—H. S. Bryant, Calvert, Kas.

I find the capsule system O. K. in the right kind of hands, but the haphazard breeder would better leave it alone. If a man is on to his job he can settle as many mares with the capsule as he can with the natural service, and sometimes more. I have settled mares with the capsule that I could not settle with the natural service. Cleanliness and promptness is the great secret with the capsule system of breeding.—Valentine Snartzendruber, Hydro, Okla.

So far as my experience is concerned in using the capsule method of breeding I would say that it is all O. K. and gives good satisfaction, both to the stallion owner and also to mare owners. I think mares can be got in foal by the capsule method when nothing else would do the work. —Dr. H. E. McGee, Osceola, Ia.

Yes, I think the capsule is all right, and in fact the surest method. Have had good results.—L. M. Tuck, Morrisville, Mo.

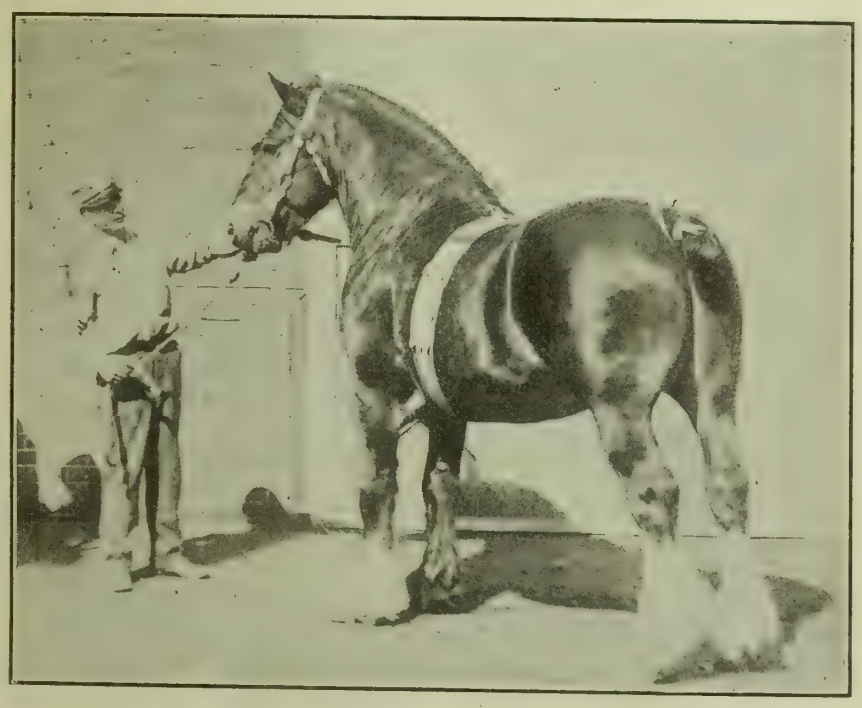
I used the capsule system last year and mares are showing up all right. Had good results.—W. P. Hodgden, Enid, Okla.

Yes, I think the capsule system is all right. A man can do the business with one horse and one jack that it would take more than twice as many; then he saves the expense of their keep. It is a success.—L. S. Leamer, Polo, Mo.

Capsule breeding is all right. I got just as good, if not better, per cent with capsule as with the natural service.—T. E. Collins, Belleville, Kas.

I have used the capsule method for two years with good success. Have got five living colts at one service. Got 71 per cent last year. Think I have beat that this last spring. I have very little trouble. I think if anyone will follow instructions they can make good.—A. L. Hedrick, West Salem, Ill.

In regard to the capsule system will say that it is a success. Any mare in breeding condition will conceive by capsule as well as by the natural service, and in some cases the capsule is far surer than the natural service. I will have several capsule colts this



THE FAMOUS SHIRE STALLION, SURVEYOR,

A Good Buy at $4,000, Because of the Money He Will Earn Through the Help of the Capsule System.

year. Some will be from mares that were considered hard breeders.—T. F. Jalnicke, Mayfield, Okla.

I have had extra good results from the capsule system in the past two years. I have one horse and one jack. Last year I bred up near four hundred mares, which it would have been impossible for me to do if it had not been for the new method of breeding. The past season, in this part of the state, was very hard for mares, especially while the dry season lasted last season, I made but one service a day. I noticed my best day was May 5, when I bred thirteen mares, and nine of them conceived. The improved method of breeding is the only way of breeding. It is a money maker for both the horseman and his customers.—C. H. Livingood, Natoma, Kas.

As I purchased the impregnator late last season, I only had occasion to use it on a few mares. Only used it on one of ours, and she is showing up nicely. There are many advantages with the capsule system and I would not now think of standing stallions or jacks without it.—Leonan Smith, Pine Bluffs, Wyo.

I used the capsule system of breeding last season, and am satisfied it is a success, although I had some trouble in securing the semen. We settled mares with but one capsule that had been bred a number of times by natural service. It is impossible to say what per cent are in foal, as the severity of the winter has caused many of our mares to abort. This being a range country, we cannot estimate correctly.—Ed. McGillivray, New Ulyses, Kas.

We used the capsule system last season and I think we had fair success, but do not know correct results yet.—C. H. Farrand, Dickinson, N. D.

Will say in regard to the capsule system, I used it last year, but not very extensively, with good results. Some mares that I could not get with the natural service I got with capsules. Last year was my first experience, but I got so I could do pretty well. I think the capsule system is all right.—E. M. Starbuck, Fairport, Kas.

Will say that I have had good luck with the capsule system.—C. H. Balding, Anniston, Mo.

I had good success with the capsule system last season, and expect to breed altogether that way this season. I got more mares in foal that had been bred several years with natural service and never was setled before. I think every man that keeps a horse or jack ought to use this system. I would not do without the Carlson semen extractor.—B. F. Monroe, Fairbanks, Ind.

Used the capsule system last season. Had very good success. My greatest trouble was to convince my patrons that it was all right. I bred some mares that had not raised colts for several years, with capsules, and they are with foal. Think I will do better this year.—Ben Richardson, Camden, Ill.

As to the capsule system, my success is good. I can not tell yet what my per cent will be. I have two mares eight and twelve years old that only brought colts every other year. They brought colts last spring. They were capsuled and will bring colts again this spring. I will have to give the capsule system credit for helping me over the "every-other-year" trouble.—F. E. Wagner, Tryon, Okla.

I used the capsule system last year and had good results in settling mares.—C. W. Dixon, Dexter, Kas.

I have not used the capsule system to any great extent, but will say I think it a decided success, and a man with a stallion or jack can not afford to do without it, as he will find cases where he will be obliged to use it to succeed.—D. O. Orr, Topeka, Kas.

I think the capsule system is all right, and I don't have any more trouble settling mares with it than I do with the natural service, and I settled mares that I failed on last year. I bred seven at one service and settled five of them. I have had fair success breeding out of heat. In all I am more than pleased with the capsule system.—J. E. Kennedy, Bethany, Mo.

Having used the capsule system with good success, will say that no progressive stallion owner can get along without using it. It increases the earning power of a stallion by three times, and makes it possible that a stallion owner can handle the best stock that money will buy and realize on the investment. It has its advantages to both the mare owners and the stallioner. If I had to work on the old system I would quit the business.—P. J. Myers, Claflin, Kas.

My success with the capsule system so far has been good. The capsule system, properly handled, will double your colt crop every year. I have as many mares in foal with the capsule system as with the horse, and one thing for sure, I do not know of a mare bred and in foal with the capsule system, as advocated by the Stallion and Jack News (American Breeder) that has lost a colt, but I know of eight that I bred with the horse that have lost so far. I could tell you many more points, but cleanliness in all things is required.—C. M. Tuttle, Onawa, Ia.

I have made a partial success with capsule breeding last season. My chief difficulty seemed to be to get the semen from mares. I think I shall shall make more of a success the coming season, as I have enough mares with foal from capsule breeding to show the mare owners that it is practical. I have got a few pointers on getting the semen from the mares, so I am looking forward to a successful season.—Jason Davis, Fairbury, Neb.

I used the capsule system last season, and as far as I have learned from my patrons my success has been good. I think that is the best way to breed, as it does not work the stock near so hard, and makes them more sure.—J. A. Stiles, Wirt, Ind.

I have used the capsule system one season with entire satisfaction, but I find that I have a prejudice to overcome on the part of some of my customers. Think it will only be a question of a little time until it will be a universal custom. Have been using artificial impregnation quite a while with entire satisfaction. I am never crowded now since I got the extractor and capsules. They can come by the dozens now. Before I got them, I would have to turn the farmers away on rainy days when they overflowed me. I can heartily indorse and recommend the capsule system.—F. M. Fleming, Crestline, Kas.

I did not use the capsule system very much last year, but I met several who had made a success of it at the Illinois state fair last fall, and I think I will use it more this season.—T. A. Penman, Philo, Ill.

I am well pleased with the capsule system.—Geo. Ficken, Bison, Kas.

I have used the capsule system on a great many mares, and find most of them to be in foal. I believe the capsule system is a much surer way than the natural way. I hope to do more of it this coming season.—Geo. S. J. Nixon, Carlinville, Ill.

The capsule system is the only thing to make breeding a success. I had an imported Shire stallion and a jack on the stand last season, and bred 264 mares to the two. I bred them regardless as to whether they were in heat or not. I never used the horse or jack more than once a day. The highest number I bred to both in one day was twenty-two. As far as I can tell so far, the prospect is for a larger percentage of mares in foal than I ever had before. Also I had no trouble to breed wild and unbroken mares with this system.—Jacob Pedrett, Kimball, Neb.

I used the capsule system entirely last season. I could not have handled my trade without it. All the mares are showing up good. I can show capsule colts from mares that were considered non-breeders. The system is no experiment. The experimenting is all done by the men trying to use it without knowing how. Every stallion owner, in justice to himself and his patrons, should thoroughly understand this method. The capsule will always be used at my breeding farm.—Ed. Ferris, Haskins, O.

The capsule system is a success if a man handles it right. The mares that were bred with the capsule system in this neighborhood last spring are showing up well. I have sold my stallion and moved to town. I have but one mare now, and she was bred with a capsule and is in foal. The capsule system is a success.—Geo. Sperline, Sabetha, Kas.

The capsule system is O. K. I find my work very satisfactory. I would not use any other system in breeding.—E. E. Brazell, Franklin, Tex.

I think the capsule system is the only system. In 1910 I bred seven good mares and five of them delivered living colts, one aborted, and the other failed to get in foal. In 1911 I bred 50 mares with capsules and 100 with the natural service, and I have a greater per cent in foal from the capsules than with the old way.—H. A. Highfill, Paragould, Ark.

I have used the capsule system of breeding the past season and it has proved a success to me. I believe that it is the only way to breed mares that are hard to get in foal.—Stanley Berger, Blanchester, O.

Have used the capsules with pretty good success, and expect to use more this season. They are all right.—Gard J. Chase, Albany, O.

I have found the capsule system all that is claimed for it. No man in the breeding business can afford to do without it.—J. W. Timmons, Arapahoe, Okla.

Have used the capsule system as advocated by the Stallion and Jack News (American Breeder) with good success, also the metallic impregnator. Can show capsule and impregnator colts. It is no longer an experiment with me, but has come to stay.—Hugh Graham, Roseland, Mich. Box No. 8.

I got mares in foal with the capsule system that I could not with the horse. Am sure it is surer than the natural way.—T. H. Morgan, Hendley, Neb.

I have used the capsule system of breeding and have found it a success in every way. Out of thirty-two mares bred by the capsule system I have twenty-nine with foal. One of the mares with foal is twelve years old and has not been bred for six years. I have some imported mares and several grade mares and for my own breeding I use the capsules exclusively, as I find them much more sure than the natural service.—Wm. T. Adams, Elm Creek, Neb., R. F. D. No. 1.

I have met with great success with the capsule system. I call to mind one instance when the mare was eight or nine years old and her owner had never been able to make her produce, so I capsuled her without the knowledge of the owner, and now she is safe in foal.—W. S. Browning, Lewisburg, Ky.

Will say that the capsule system is all right. We believe we have had good success.—Holland Stock Farm, Chas. Holland, proprietor.

We have had some success using the capsule system of breeding.—J. A. Kellinbarger, Anselmo, Neb.

I have had splendid success with the capsule system. It enables one to save his stallion by not wearing him out on shy breeders, and when we consider the character of mares the capsule is usually used on, we should not expect to get a large per cent in foal.—C. L. Gay, Rockport, Ill.

As you are interested in my success in using the capsule system of breeding, I have been successful. I have bred seven mares for the same man and they are all with foal.—Henry Laughhellier, Milford, Ill.

In regard to settling mares with the capsule system, will say that I had good results, just as good, according to the number of mares bred, as by the natural service. I expect to do a good business with the capsule this summer.—W. W. Barger, Lacona, Ia.

I have not heard from all the mare owners that we used the capsule for, but some of them was a success all right. Two mares I know, that had been tried for years, we got this season.—G. W. Tanner, Cokeville, Wyoming.

I used the capsule system on a few mares last season. The only difficulty I experienced was in getting the semen. In one case I only got about one-fourth of a capsule full and used it on a mare and got her in foal. Every mare I bred with the capsule, I got in foal. There were seven in all.—D. E. Harvey, Sheldon, Ia.

Capsule breeding is a success. I have used it to a slight extent for the past three seasons with good results.—Jno. T. Adams, Charleston, Ark.

We have had very good success with the capsule system. We have used it on mares at home, and have sent the fluid 100 miles by express to breed a mare at our State Agricultural Society. The thermos bottle was broken and was without artificial heat for about twenty-four hours. They used it, however, and found by placing it under the microscope it still had life. We re-bred the mare in twenty-one days by taking the fluid to Ames in person. The last we heard the mare had refused, but do not know whether the service was fertile or not.—L. H. Picard, Harlan, Ia.

I have used the capsule system but little. I like it and will use it more the coming season.—F. Fruin, Gilman, Illinois.

I have been using the capsule system for two seasons and have had good success, considering all kinds of mares that one has to contend with. I think no breeder can afford to get along without this system, especially if he is crowded.—W. E. Griffith, Nodaway, Ia.

I have used the capsule system and have had very good results. Expect to do better this year.—A. C. Cooper, Center, Tex.

The capsules are O. K. At first I could not get the semen, but had better luck after trying a few times. Had good luck getting mares in foal. Some that I could not do anything with before are safe in foal.—H. M. See, Grigsby, Kas.

Although I am young in the breeding business and have used the impregnator since beginning the business, I can truthfully say that the capsule method of breeding is far in advance of any other way of breeding. I have already noticed that we have settled 25 per cent more mares this last year with the capsule system than we had before by using the impregnator and natural service. Especially do we notice this advance in per cent on the two and three-year old mares. Another important feature is the number of mares that can be bred at one service. I only breed once a day and last year I bred as high as eighteen mares a day, while before with the impregnator I never tried to breed over four mares at a service. The highest number of mares I have bred with one service is six, although I could have bred as many more if I had been given the mares.—C. L. Graham & Sons, per Roy E. Graham, Whiteland, Ind.

BULLETIN FOR IMPORTERS.

Bureau of Animal Industry Order 186 was issued January 18th, giving full particulars to those interested in importing live stock into this country. It supercedes all previous regulations on the same subject. It was effective February 1st, 1912. All interested in importing live stock should send and get this bulletin, which may be had by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

There is an important announcement on the back page concerning your subscription to the American Breeder. Read it.

Recognized Record Associations I

Information From Which a Breeder May Judge of the Genuineness of a Registry Certificate. The American Belgian Record. History of the Breed in Europe.

Every one interested in improved live stock should be familiar with all reliable record associations. There are some bogus record associations that have no value, but with names similar to those of some recognized associations, an arrangement likely to confuse if not to actually deceive the public. The names and officers of some of the recognized associations have been changed, which adds to the difficulty which the average breeder experiences in distinguishing at all times between the good and inferior associations.

Beginning with this number of the American Breeder we will give in each issue the names, rules of entry and other particulars concerning at least one recognized association. In addition we will give the names of all the secretaries who have signed certificates in such records. This will make it possible for our readers to know when a registry certificate is genuine.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses.

The Belgian importers and breeders formed an association on the 25th day of February, 1887. Mr. Harmon Wolf was the founder of this registry association and was its president for many years. Three volumes of the stud books have been published. Mr. J. D. Conner, Jr., was the first and only secretary of this association. He was recently elected by acclamation to continue as secretary of this reliable association. Mr. Conner is very careful in recording Belgian horses. He will not admit the use of a typewriter but continues to write the certificates with pen and ink, giving as his reason for doing this that it would be difficult for a certificate to be changed under this method. Any certificate for Belgian horses, purporting to be registered in America, and not signed by J. D. Conner, Jr., as secretary, should not be accepted as a recognized certificate.

The address of both Henry Wolf, president, and J. D. Conner, Jr., secretary, is Wabash, Ind. The present rules of entry and transference are as follows:

Article III—By-Laws.

Section 1. All horses imported from Belgium into the United States prior to January 1, 1888, may be entered in the Register of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, provided application for their entry shall be made, or shall have been made prior to January 1, 1890; satisfactory proof of which, with the name of the importer, the name of the vessel, the port of entry and date of importation, shall be furnished the Secretary.

Sec. 2. No horse imported from Belgium into the United States after January 1, 1888, shall be eligible to registry in the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses unles the same is registered in one of the following Belgian Stud Books, viz.: "Societe Des Eleveurs Belges," of Liege, Belgium; "Societe National Des Eleveurs Belges," or "Societe Le Cheval de Trait Belge," of Bruxelles, Belgium, which registry shall be certified to under the seal of the respective Secretary of the Stud Book in which the same is recorded except horses imported in dam.

Sec. 3. No animal shall be entitled to record except imported horses, as set out in sections one and two in this article, and native full-blood horses.

Sec. 4. A native full-blood is declared to mean an animal bred in the United States and tracing its origin to registered sire and dam recorded in the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses.

Sec. 5. All applications for registry in the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses shall be certified and sworn or affirmed to before some officer authorized to administer oatns, on blanks furnished by the Secretary, except applications for registry of animals imported after January 1, 1907.

NOTE—Application for the registry of animals imported in dam, must be sworn to and accompanied by the certificate of service signed by the owner of the sire.

Article IV—By-Laws.

The fees for registering and transferring horses in the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses shall be as follows, to-wit:

Section 1. The fees for registering horses and mares shall be as follows: To members, $3.00; to non-members, $6.00.

Provided that, as a penalty, the said respective fees shall be doubled for the registry of all animals the application for whose registry is not filed with the Secretary and the fees for the same paid within one year from the date of importation in the case of an imported animal, and within one year from date of foaling in the case of a native bred animal. Said rule to be in effect on and after June 2, 1908.

Sec. 2. For transferring, shall be one dollar to members and two dollars to non-members, of every animal transferred.

Article III—Constitution.

Membership—The membership of this Association shall consist of such persons as are approved from time to time by the Executive Committee, and shall pay to the Secretary the initiation fee of $10.00.

History of the Breed in Belgium

Written for the American Breeder, By Chevalier Hynderick de Theulegoet, Brussels, Belgium.

In 1878 I was named a member of the jury of the exposition of Paris. I was assigned for examining the draft stallions. This class included Boulonnias, Percherons, Clydesdales, cart horses, Suffolks and finally a few Belgian horses. All the first prizes were at the disposition of the jury. It awarded one of them to Brilliant, the property of Remy Vanderschueren The other representatives of Belgium were frankly defective. The second prize, however, was given to a Limbourg horse, belonging to a Mr. Van Schoenbeke.



INDIGENE DU FOSTEAU (29718).
First Prize, Waereghem, 1904; First Prize, National Horse Show at Brussels, 1905; Champion Belgian, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909.

In examining our horses and seeing their lack of character, I decided it was urgent to look to the amelioration of the breed, in order to avoid a desperate situation. I communicated my impressions to Count Adrien Oultremont and to Mr. Paul Tiberghien, and they shared my point of view, and engaged me to study this question. After having looked it over I decided to found a society whose aim should be the amelioration of the draft horse in Belgium, creating a new type, which should be the Belgian horse, and as a means toward that end would be the Stud Book and the annual exhibition.

The first meeting was held in 1885, after the exposition of Anvers in Brussels, and the idea which I presented was adopted. The situation was particularly happy, for a movement was spreading far over the country in favor of the amelioration of agricultural horses. The Belgian breeders, with headquarters at Leige, joined us with Hippique, which undertook the publication of a stud book of native horses.

But before tracing the work of the society which is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, let us take a look at the breed of draft horses as they existed in our country. The wars of the revolution and the empire were sad blows to the condition of horses in Belgium. Requisitions were made on stallions and other horses alike, and brought about a sensible decline in the number and quantity. Under the reign of William I. the government began to take an interest in the betterment of the species.

The dark ages in the history of the horse began in 1834. It was not the open war against national breeding but was worse—prejudice and persecution. The stables of Turvueren had about sixty-five stallions including pure bloods and half blood Percherons and Arabs, which had to serve in ameliorating and bettering the Ardennias, which were the stallions of a race entirely unknown. They had official documents calling for the "Russian breed of the mountains," at the time of the description of the stable budget in 1835. A member of Parliament proposed to introduce in our breeds a large infusion of Arab blood. Another preferred the pure English breed. The minister declared that it would be necessary first to employ one-half or one-quarter bloods. Several members demanded whether it was worth while to try to modify the draft horse, considering that that breed would soon disappear on account of the railways, canals and better roads. M. Roy Blicquy, president of the Agricultural Society of Hianaut, organized the farmers of that province in replacing the draft horse for agricultural work, by one-half bloods, and advised breeders to abandon the ancient race which would soon be worthless. These facts explain the hatred breeders of draft horses have for the supporters of other breeds. The long discussion given to this movement was alone to blame, and it finally brought about the radical modification of the practice. Our breeders of draft horses still remember the mistrust which buyers had for them when they put forward what was then called a horse of first and second crossing. One understands, considering the movement that is still active in Belgium against the breeding of the half blood.

The production of the draft horse was left to the provinces which were free to act as they pleased. Luxembourg, Limbourg, Liege, West Flanders, Namur and Brabant favored the importation of Percherons and Boulonnias stallions, and it needed all the vitality of our own breeds to withstand such attacks. These practices stopped in about 1861. Gaynot, one time stable director in France, writing in 1876 mentions the following varieties in Belgium. "Flemish, Brabancon, Hesbignon, Condruzien, Ardennais, Hennuyer and Borain."

In reality there only existed two distinct races, the Flemish on one side and on the other a race from which all others were derived. The first whose area included West Flanders and Zealand had lost much of the qualities which contributed to its renown in the Middle Ages.

An English amateur, Burke, speaking of breeding in Belgium in about 1860 said that the Flemish horse had become about the worst in the world, that they all had large, flat feet, narrow hips, knees all out of proportion, good skin but head without expression. This writer attributes the degeneration of the race to the great drain made on them by the English since 1836 for the encouragement of the English breed called the black horse.

Dr. August Voelcker and M. H. M. Jenkins, in their report on Belgium agriculture in 1870, said that the "pure flemish horse once so celebrated, is no more to be found in the firms of West Flanders. One finds, however, a horse which is a cross with the Boulonnais and very inferior." If I understand this subject aright our society has suppressed this useless type and has replaced it by a horse which gives new luster to the Flemish breeders.

The editor of a live stock paper writes in 1908 recalling the precarious condition in which horse breeding found itself in West Flanders, and the surprising progress realized in the last twenty years. He does not hesitate to attribute it to the beneficent actions and united efforts of the Belgian Draft Horse Society.

The other sub-races of Belgian horses are descended from the horses of the Meuse, whose skeletons are found in the Quaternaires caverns. Its evolution explains itself in a very simple way. I will quote from the text of Prof. Leyder: "The undulating plains of Condrorz and Lesse extends from Dinant to Leige, along the right bank of the Meuse with an

average breadth of forty kilometers. This may be considered the place of the origination of the Belgian horse. From there a branch emigrated in the night of prehistoric times toward the east, ranged the mountains of the Ardenna, where at a high altitude, a rough climate, a weakly and fitful sun, there was offered only precarious conditions of existence, which produced a sub-race, Ardennais. The other branch crossed the Meuse, and the plains on the west, where the low and fertile base of the Beligue spreads itself and developed the sub-race, Brabancon. Between these two races there is an intermediate sub-race, Condruzein. The correctness of this conception had its best proof in the astonishing rapidity with which has been realized homogenity of our horses from the Ardenna to the shores of the North Sea.

"Since then in effect, it has been by spontaneous manifestation of avatism, retarded by the mixture of so much foreign blood, that the selection has been able to be produced in such a short time and with such remarkable uniformity of breed."

The principal end of the society has been attained. Beyond that there are two things that it wanted to do—produce the heavy draft horse and the light draft horse. But here economic difficulties came up and made it necessary to keep the name of Ardennais for certain classes in competitive exhibits.

The annual show has been recognized regularly since 1886, and inspired by the example of England has stimulated the care of a national breed in the most careful manner. It has hastened the instruction of breeders and has awakened in them an emulation which impels them to make their stables the best to be found anywhere. Today our horse show is a great event for the whole of Beligium.

Thanks to the action of the society, the sale prices have come up very much latterly, to such a point that a cry of alarm has been heard in Parliament. The society was accused by the National Tribune of having caused too many horses to be exported. The executive committee of the society considers this the highest praise it could receive. It is persuaded that the more horses the foreigners buy the more Belgium will produce. The creating of conservative prices has assured also the maintenance of good breeding stock in the country.

There was still another thing to be done. The agents of the committee on breeding, those of the agricultural department, joined with the control of the provincial council and a uniform law was adopted for the whole of Belgium. It is in effect since 1901 and has contributed largely to the excellent progress of Belgian horse breeding.

The first stud book published by the society has 6,469 inscriptions. It had its defects and the society did not hesitate to rearrange the genealogical tables on the new plan. A commission especially charged with this work put it into the form which it has held for twenty years. All the criticism of the book came from Belgium it should be noted, while abroad it was compared with the best foreign publications and said to contain the minimum of errors.

The administration of counsel of the society is composed of sixty members elected by the provinces. The stud book is discussed at each of its meetings and changes are made according to a wisely progressive policy. After various experiments a system of inspection has been found which gives excellent results. The country will admit without doubt that the members of the council are among the most competent and they are animated with a desire for general success. The best defense of the stud book is that there never has been any unpleasantness concerning it with foreign dealers, and especially with the United States. All trans actions in the registry of horses has been marked by a considerable increase in the last few years.

An interesting question has been raised in the last few years. Is horse breeding in danger from the introduction of the motor car? Mr. Ruau, minister of agriculture in France, replying to a question of a member in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the districts in which there was much breeding had felt no effects at all. Mr. Stuart-Heaton in the jury of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, gave the following opinion:

"Breeds of draft horses have in no way been affected by the introduction of the automobile, and unless the present system of traction changes completely and is considerably bettered I do not think we need have the least apprehension for the best breed of draft horses in England. The greatest firms which adopted the traction engine have found it useful to replace a certain number of heavy motors by horses. The heavy road trucks, at present in vogue, give good service for long distance, but for short ones or for wet and stick pavements in industrial towns and on earth roads, the motor does not give satisfaction. Also it demands a considerable initial capital and expensive and constant up-keep, and the depreciation is rapid.

It is well to recall the services that the expert committee has rendered in the amelioration of Belgian horses, for that committee has for many years perfectly understood its business and fulfilled it. All of them since the law of 1901 have got on the general road of progress. The following figures show the exportation of horses from 1900 to 1909:

1900, 23,015; 1901, 21,890; 1902, 24,949; 1903, 26,551; 1904, 27,658; 1905, 29,631; 1906, 28,666; 1907, 26,555; 1908, 26,012, and 1909, 28,400.

These figures have their eloquence when it is remembered that the equine population of Belgium is only 271,227. Putting the raise in the price of horses at two francs a head—and it has been considerably more—one can realize by this table what enormous value has been gained in Belgium in the last twenty-five years. This in itself is a fine title to glory and would be sufficient in itself, but the name of the society is also inseparable from the recent successes of the Belgian horse, especially those obtained in Paris in 1900 which has brought our national breed to the first place in draft horses.

WRONG ENTRY.

There is frequently much damage done at a service by making the wrong entry. This usually happens on mares where the rectum is sunk in. The attendant should make an examination of all mares on which the stallion or jack are liable to make the wrong entry. The arm should be inserted in the vagina so that the entry can be easily made. When the stallion or jack mounts, the attendant should insert three fingers in the top of the vulva with the back part of the hand covering the rectum. Then the entry will be easily made. This can be done even in cases where the stallion or jack has not been educated to have anyone guide for them.

The injury from a wrong entry depends largely on the condition of the bowels. If they are empty there is not much danger, but should they be full a rupture might follow. If a wrong entrance is made and the head of the penis has expanded, it is usually safer to let the stallion or jack complete before withdrawing. If the attendant is afraid that a wrong entry might be made he can easily empty the bowels so that there will be very little danger.

There is an important announcement on the back page concerning your subscription to the American Breeder. Read it.

Capsule Breeding Questions

Is it necessary to put a capsule back in the mare that has been served by the stallion or would there be enough semen left in the mare to cause her to get in foal?

The mare that was served by the stallion should have a capsule inserted in the uterus. A great many services are made in the vagina and the semen may not find its way into the uterus. The breeder might forget where he obtained the semen. It is better to make a practice of putting the first capsule back into the mare which the stallion served.

The threads on the soft point of my semen extractor will not hold. How can I have it fixed?

Take it to a tinner and have the point soldered on. The threads will hold if the point is not screwed on too hard, but if it is screwed on too tight the threads are liable to be spoiled. After it is soldered you will not have any further difficulty.

Will any kind of capsules do for horse breeding, and what size is best to use? Is it necessary to keep them clean?

Many failures are due to using the wrong kind of capsules. There are hundreds of different kinds of capsules on the market. The Kansas City Impregnator Company has gone to the expense of manufacturing a special pointed capsule—the only kind manufactured especially for breeding. These capsules are pointed so they are more easily inserted. We would advise our readers not to use any other kind. These are mailed in a tight box. The capsules must be kept absolutely clean. They must not be allowed to be in the dust or handled by anyone whose hands are not thoroughly washed with soap and water. Always keep the lid on the box and keep it tight.

What kind of mare should be served by the stallion to get semen to fill the capsules?

Select a tall mare when using a stallion as the best services are made on these mares. She should be gentle and absolutely free from all disease. If there is any discharge from the vulva do not use her for the natural service. A mare with a colt nine days old, if she has cleaned nicely, will not be diseased.

When is the proper time to try mares back when they are bred with a capsule out of heat?

Mares bred with a capsule when out of heat should not be tried back for thirty days and then once a week for three weeks, as they are liable to show a heat period before thirty days.

Do you fill all the capsules at once, or just fill them as they are used?

Only fill one capsule at a time and use it immediately. Do not have the mares too far from your breeding room, as the capsules will collapse in about two minutes. After the capsule is filled one must work rapidly. All mares should be examined before the service is made. All tight mares should be opened up so that the capshule can be inserted quickly.

Is there any danger in getting the egg of the mare while extracting the semen from the uterus?

There is no danger in getting the ova from the mare as fertilization takes place in the fallopian tubes in the mare. The egg is not released into the uterus for from two to three days after the heat period has closed. Thousands of mares have been used, and the semen taken out of the uterus to breed jennets. No one ever heard of a jennet producing a horse, and neither has anyone heard of a mare producing a jennet.

Will I need a thermometer to tell when water is the right temperature or will it be right when it is not too hot to hold my hand in it?

You will need a thermometer by all means. If the water gets hotter than 101 degrees the spermatozoa is liable to be cooked, and you cannot expect any results. Watch the thermometer closely and regulate the heat, so that it will not get too hot. Remember that the semen should never be above 101 or lower than 95 degrees. Semen will live a great length of time in temperature as low as sixty degrees, but it will not fertilize.

Can a curved metal impregnator be used for getting the semen out of the uterus to fill capsules?

The curved metal impregnator has no value as a capsule instrument. The Carlson Semen Extractor is the only instrument of any value for capsule breeding. There are several imitations that look very much like it, but they are made to sell and not to use. The Carlson Semen Extractor has been tried and found successful.

Can the average horseman use the capsule system successfully?

There are thousands of breeders using the capsule system with success from the rules which have been printed in this paper. The rules must be complied with. We would not advise any breeder to experiment the first year, until he has thoroughly established himself as a capsule breeder.

IODINE BARREN MARE TREATMENT.

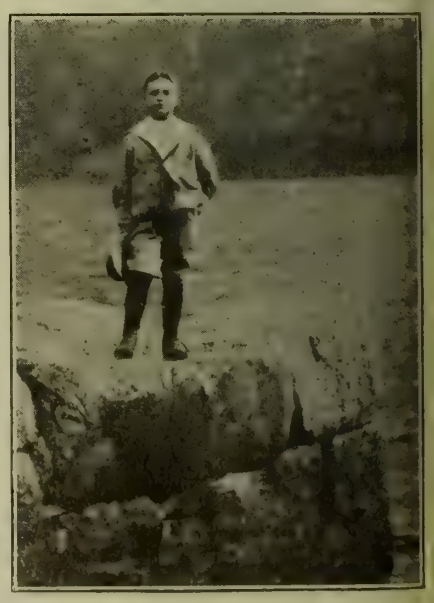
Many requests have been made for this treatment. It will be published in full in the April 5 Barren Mare edition, with some new improvements over the method which was printed last season. Be sure and watch for the April 5 edition and file this issue away for future reference.

HORSES IN HIGH ALTITUDES.

We would like to have some of our Western readers give their experience in shipping horses from the corn belt into the mountains, stating whether this interferes with their productive power and how long it takes for acclimation. A great many fine horses have recently been shipped into the mountains, and the actual experience will be of much service to others. This should apply to all kinds of breeding stock.

THE YOUNGEST DRAFT HORSE IMPORTER.

Omer Singmaster of Keota, Ia., son of J. Omer Singmaster and grandson of Charles F. Singmaster, Sr., is the youngest draft horse importer in America that we know of. He is 8 years old, and the records show that he has been importing Percherons for three years. There is another record



THE YOUNGEST IMPORTER.

connected with this which shows that there are three generations of Singmasters now actively engaged in importing Percherons. The writer spent considerable time with Omer Singmaster and his folks in Europe last summer and he seemed to be very much interested in Percheron horses, which is probably an hereditary tendency.

The American Saddle Horse

Something About the Characteristics, Accomplishments and Antecedents of the Horse Most Prominent in the History of Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee.

Written for The American Breeder
By Prof. J. J. Hooper, Department of Animal Husbandry, Kentucky State University.

THE American saddle horse is the most beautiful and the most versatile horse that is bred in America. He has a majestic bearing that at once commands the respect and admiration of the audience at any horse show where he is exhibited. He may be used under the saddle as a plantation or farm "walking horse" that will convey the proprietor over his acres of land, or he may be used as a five-gaited horse upon the road, or still again he may be employed as a park horse of three gaits. But his usefulness does not stop at his saddle attainments, for he makes the best of road horses, and has considerable speed when hitched to a light vehicle, and some of the highest priced horses that have worn heavy harness, and that ever pulled a heavy carriage, have been recorded in the Saddle Horse Register.

Of course not every individual included in this extensive breed can



MARE THAT BROUGHT $2,100.

perform all of the services suggested above, but every individual may bear the saddle and also become a driving horse. The history of the horse is closely allied with the history of the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri. The best strains of the Thoroughbred and Morgan breeds were drawn upon, and during more recent years, some fusion of trotting horse blood has taken place.

The Denmark family descend from Denmark, a great race horse, which was sired in 1839. The fine fluted bone, large, prominent eye, thin, curving ears, and sloping shoulder all came from the race horse. The sons of this family of recent renown include Highland Denmark and Chester Dare (both by Black Squirrel) and Kentucky's Choice, and a long line of other brilliant show horses. The "Chief" horses, as they are known in Kentucky, trace their lineage to Harrison Chief. He traces to trotting strains, being by Clark Chief, he by Mambrino Chief (II), one of the sources of the trotting horse breed. Bourbon Chief, the most illustrious son of Harrison Chief, was the sire of the World's Fair winner, Emily. Goodwin, a prize winner, was out of Emily and by Highland Denmark. Bourbon Prince, a consistent prize winner, was by Bourbon Chief and out of Rose Scott, a Denmark mare. Star McDonald, a horse with a long show record, traced to both the Denmark and Chief families. These striking examples are given to prove how well the two families of saddle horses nick when mated together. By thus crossing the Denmarks and Chiefs some of the most useful saddle horses of today have been produced. Among the straight Chief bred saddle horses are included such world famous show horses and sires as Montgomery Chief, Bourbon King, Golden King, Marvel King, Astral King, and among the mares, Golden Butterfly.

At an early date in the history of this part of the country, the roads were rough, and bridle paths were the only lines of communication in many districts. Naturally, therefore, the saddle horse was used extensively, and the people began to select the easiest gaited horses. The following stallions were sires of this easy gaited kind of horse, and they were admitted as foundation stock in the establishment of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association: Denmark, Thoroughbred; Brinker's Drennon, by Davy Crockett; Sam Booker, Thoroughbred; John Dillard, by Indian Chief; Tom Hal, imported from Canada; Coleman's Eureka; Vanmeter's Waxy; Cabell's Lexington, by Gist's Blackhawk; Copperbottom, pacer; Stump the Dealer; Texas; Prince Albert; Peter's Halcorn; Varnon's Roebuck, a Missouri horse; Davy Crockett; Harrison Chief; Pat Cleburne, by Benton's Gray Diomed. This list of names will be of little interest to most of the readers of this article, and we will pass it with the statement that they bore Thorough bred, Morgan and trotting horse blood.

On April 7, 1891, the breeders of this popular type of horse assembeld in Louisville and organized the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, and in volume four of the registry books, which was issued last fall, the numbers run up to 7,500. We understand the fifth volume, including some 3,000 head additional, is nearly ready for distribution. These numbers show that the breed is increasing in size rapidly, and the owners of these horses are located in various parts of North and South America.

The saddle horse of today contains the amalgamation of many lines of blood, and naturally we should expect that there would be a wide variation in the type. That there is such a variation is evidenced by the fact that occasionally we find a show animal that is short coupled, short legged and in every way short and stocky. On the other hand, we find also saddle horses with exceedingly long, swan-like necks, light middles and long legs. The breeders have performed splendid work in unifying the type, by securing a happy medium between the types just referred to, and after careful observation we think that there is equally as great variation or more varieties in type between representatives of nearly every other extensive breed of horses.

From February 13 to 17, inclusive, a large public sale of horses was held at Lexington in the sale barn of Harbison & Co.; 395 trotting and saddle horses were sold for $128,375, an average of $325 per head; 158 saddle horses were auctioned off, and the first day 88 of these were sold under the hammer and brought $37,315, an average of $424 apiece. The next day 70 head sold for $17,950, an average of $256 per head. The entire 158 saddle horses averaged $350 per head. This is good proof that the saddle horse is not waning in popular esteem.

The mare, Golden Glow, whose picture is shown on this page, brought $2,100, and Highland Cloud, a stallion, sold for $1,300. The sale included youngsters, debutantes, aged matrons, stallions and geldings.

That the saddle horse is well fitted for cavalry mounts, was abundantly proved by the splendid service performed by the army horses during the Civil war. The marches made by the Southern cavalry were remarkable. The generals with Morgan when he rode into Ohio have stated that the Kentucky horses bore their riders through that march without any mishaps, while Ohio horses that were captured and ridden, broke down after one day's forced marching. Some of the Kentucky horses brought their riders safely back into Confederate ranks, and were ridden with other horses similarly bred throughout the war, and at the end of that time many of them served long and faithfully in the stud and upon the road. It is claimed by army officers now that they object to the "ambling" horse, because he exhausts both himself and his rider, when ridden in a company for days or weeks. This is probably true where he is accompanied by ungaited orses, that travel in a walk, and trot.

But his record as a cavalry horse has been established beyond compare, and army officers purchase large numbers of such horses in this territory each year.

As a park horse he is unequaled. When ridden in the parks the horse is trained to walk, trot and canter. His tail is docked and his mane pulled to make his neck look trim. As a five-gaited horse he is expected to perform the flat footed walk, the stepping pace, or the running walk, or the fox trot (most high class racking horses perform the stepping pace) and the trot, rack and canter.

The "Plantation Horse" is usually not such a beautiful horse as the two preceding types, and when he performs the running walk, which is his peculiar gait, he nods his head, and keeps time with his ears. Such a horse will carry the rider all day without fatigue to the rider or to the horse.

The horse is taught to perform each gait at the command of the rider. The double rein bridle is used on a high class saddle horse. When walking the horse is taken gently on the snaffle bit. To go into the slow gait the snaffle is loosened and a slight pressure is put upon the curb bit, and to travel faster in the rack, the pressure on the curb bit is slightly increased, and the knees are pressed firmly against the saddle, and the heels of the rider are gently pressed toward the flanks. The horse will understand what is desired if he is well trained and will respond with the four beat gait, known as the rack. This is the most delightful riding gait possessed by any horse on earth, if the rider is expert enough in horsemanship to appreciate the fine qualities of the gait. But inasmuch as one foot only is placed upon the ground at a time, it is rather hard upon the horse, and should be made use of only on level road, and should not be prolonged too greatly.

A good racking horse should go up against the curb strongly, but should not be a puller or lugger by any means. The horse may be brought from the rack, through the slow gait to a walk. Then if the trot is desired, a gentle pressure is exerted on the snaffle, the crop is used to urge the horse forward, and as he gains speed the rider should post, that is, rise in the saddle. If the horse is well trained he will go off in a square trot. The Kentucky trainers have long since stopped the practice of pulling on an ear or the mane to indicate that the trot is wanted.

Now for the last gait, and the gait in which the saddle horse excells all others, the canter. This is not a slow run or gallop. It is a graceful, springy gait, that is performed perfectly by but few horses. To cause the horse to perform this gait the rider takes the horse in hand at a walk, takes him lightly on the curb, leans a bit forward, and salutes the horse with the right hand. The salute means that the right hand is raised upward. The horse will understand, if well trained, and will immediately bound off into a canter. In the proper canter the lead foot may be changed by the rider, and the feet on the same side of the horse should move in unison. A cross footed canter is rough.

A book could be written regarding the attributes of this beautiful, useful, versatile equine. We have endeavored in this article to present a few of his attributes, and if we have succeeded in winning a few new friends we shall be greatly pleased with our effort in behalf of our favorite.

AS A BREEDER KNOWS THEM.

Written for the American Breeder,
By James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

When we speak of saddle horses we might refer to any one of three kinds of saddle horses.

One is the business saddle horse, usually called the walking horse. These horses are usually a little coarse and not as symmetrical in finish as either of the two clases to which we might refer. He is usually a horse of little action, and not having finish and action he is educated to one gait, principally, and that is to walk.

These horses will carry their riders six to eight miles per hour and do it all day long. A good walking horse rarely does any other saddle gait, in a satisfactory manner, though there are exceptions. My experience is that most any saddle bred horse will make a good walking horse, but



A KENTUCKY WINNER OF 31 FIRSTS AND SIX SECONDS.

the horse of action and finish is usually gaited, and the coarse finished horse only educated to walk. But after you learn one of either class to be a good walker, you had better be satisfied, because to mix the other gaits with his walk, many times spoils the latter.

Now as to the three gaited horse. It is claimed that once a horse is educated to rack he never has the same bounding, elastic trot. There is probably some truth in this. I have known a few horses that could not or would not rack. I doubt if these horses ever have the same mouth and the same step at the trot, after a trial to make them go the five gaits. The three gaited horse is usually a horse of higher style and more finish than either of the other two classes, but not necessarily so. I think custom has made this so. Long range of neck, fine head, good hock, action at both ends, and Mr. Owner

usually says, "a walk trot type," when the horse would probably take to the five gaits as well as three.

This class of horse finds a ready sale in the Eastern market, and the demand for good ones is far in excess of the supply.

Now as to the five gaited horse. Most any horse can be taught the five saddle gaits. I have known Standard bred horses to do the saddle gaits nicely, but the strictly saddle bred horse does them more naturally. He has it in his blood and therefore in his brain. The more style and finish in your five gaited horses the higher the price you can put on him. The great trouble today is that breeders use indifferent mares, and cheap stallions. The best pays always, and you cannot get them too good, and you cannot put your price so high on a good one that some man will not meet the price.

Saddle horses in general may be considered all purpose horses. Ride, drive, work on the farm, and any work that a twelve hundred pound animal can do, your saddle horse will do and do it a little better and with so much more satisfaction. You have a better opinion of yourself when riding or driving a handsome saddle bred horse than one of the mongrel breed, or a mule. The saddle horse possesses great energy and ambition and he will move about and get to the other end of the field without the aid of a whip, and this counts in these days of high living.

If you are breeding saddle horses, get the best mare you can buy and use the best stallion you can reach and you will find that it is a paying investment as well as a very satisfactory one.

THE BLOOD OF OUR SADDLERS.

To the American Breeder: Seventy-three years ago, on Kentucky soil, there came to light a stallion colt given the name "Denmark," and got by imported Hedgeford, the foundation of the Denmark family and a thoroughbred. This stallion was bred to a fine and easy gaited mare known as the Stevenson mare, and produced Gains' Denmark. By careful selection and mating he produced Washington Denmark and Diamond Denmark. Through Washington Denmark we got Crigler's Denmark, the sire of the great Rex Denmark 840, the sire of the retired champion, Rex McDonald, and others.

Diamond Denmark, the other son of Gains' Denmark, sired the famous old Montrose 106, champion of his day. Other noted descendants of this foundation horse, Denmark, are Black Squirrel 58, Artist 75.

Through the best sons and daughters of the above sires, by scientifically mating with other strains, we have produced the most beautiful as well as the most useful horse in the world. No other breed has been bred to carry their heads and tails up like a peacock, standing still or in motion —a horse that is not only a saddler, but can do heavy work on the farm and in light harness show speed and action at the trot. He is the only one that can fill those three places with any degree of satisfaction.

His graceful movements going the gaits under saddle, with ease to himself and comfort to his rider, make him attractive to the most fastidious, and the demand is becoming greater than the supply, as horseback riding is increasing in popularity each year in the cities. It is the greatest exercise for health as well as a source of pleasure. There will be such a demand that prices may soar beyond all comprehension.

As to the value of the saddle cross, the more style and finish you can get on your harness horse the greater the value. Some of our greatest show horses of today, both in harness and under saddle, are a cross of the trotting horse with the Denmark saddler.—Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Southern Farms Need Drafters

Percheron Mares Work Through Eastern Texas Summers Without Difficulty. For Steady Farm Work They Are More Economical of Feed Than the Usual Work Stock.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Prof. John C. Burns, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

THERE is a general opinion among Southern farmers that the draft horse is not adapted to Southern conditions, particularly that animals of this type are unable to do good work on account of the long period of hot weather. The mule has long been considered the animal best suited for draft purposes in the South, and though we must concede that this animal fills his place well, yet there are many arguments in favor of having more draft horses on Southern farms.

In the first place, it is largely opinion rather than fact about horses of the draft breeds being unable to withstand the Southern climate. If they be placed in the hands of ignorant, careless drivers, trouble will likely result. The mule seems better able to withstand poor management and ill treatment than the horse, and hence in cases where only the average negro laborer is available as a teamster, it would hardly be advisable to use draft horses. On the other hand, the intelligent driver and caretaker can use the draft horse with great advantage.

As an example of the adaptability of draft horses to Southern conditions, we may take the experience of the A. and M. College of Texas, (located in the east-central portion of the state), with a pair of pure bred Percheron mares.

These mares were purchased in the winter of 1908 from a breeder in Kansas, when they were 2-year-olds, weighing about 1,300 pounds each. They were only halter broken when they arrived at the college in the early part of January. Being immediately put to the collar, they were worked from the start without giving the least bit of trouble. It would hardly be possible for any animal to take to harness any more readily than they did. They were used for heavy hauling, breaking land, cultivating, and such work as any farm horse or mule would have to perform. They were worked through the hot weather, though special precaution was taken at this time, as it was expected that the first summer would go rather hard with them. As it was, however, they went through the summer in good shape and have been worked steadily since without receiving any more care or attention than would be received ordinarily from any good teamster, whether his team be horses or mules. These mares, weighing now in their mature stage about 1,550 pounds each, have not only far surpassed the average pair of mules in the amount of work they have accomplished, but the fact that they have produced offspring is a very important advantage in their favor that should not be lost sight of.

An argument often advanced against the heavy horse is that it requires a larger amount of feed to maintain it than it does to maintain the light horse or mule. This is true, but it is also a fact that the extra amount of feed required by the draft horse is not in proportion to the larger amount of work it can perform. A pair of draft horses weighing 1,600 to 1,800 pounds each can perform a given amount of farm work more effectively and more economically than two pairs of light horses or mules, weighing from 800 to 900 pounds each. Less feed will be required, less harness needed, and less work involved in caring for the two heavy animals than for the four light ones. Weight, made up largely of good bone and heavy muscle, is one of the most important qualifications for an animal that must draw heavy loads. In order to exert great power in the collar, the animal, whether it be a horse, mule, or other beast, must possess weight. Therefore, in doing heavy hauling and in pulling heavy farm machinery, the draft horse has marked advantage over the light horse and light mule.

If the draft animals used be mares, they have the further advantage over mules in being able to produce offspring, a matter which the farmer should consider of much importance.

One of the greatest arguments, however, in favor of more draft horses in the South is the great need of producing larger and better mules. Every farmer knows that a large, heavily muscled, smoothly turned mule will sell for a good round price without much effort on the part of the salesman. Such mules cannot be produced from light Thoroughbred, Standard bred and native mares. Very few of this character are produced in the South, from the fact that mares of the right type from which to produce them are not available. Such mules are the products of mares having a large percentage of draft blood, bred to high class jacks.

The question of procuring good draft mares is not an easy one. They are scarce all over the country, and even in the North comparatively few are changing hands. The solution of the problem for the South must be the mating of good, sound, registered draft stallions to our native mares, and thus, by a grading up process, furnish a foundation from which either mules or horses may be produced that will fit into the highest market classes.

The farmer should have a definite purpose in mind in his breeding operations and should work constantly towards its accomplishment. He should strive to produce animals that will grade high in the foremost market classes. Such animals are in demand and will bring the top prices, while misfits are often hard to sell at any price. Many farmers have mares with an infusion of draft blood, which if bred to a good draft stallion would yield a good marketable animal. They make the mistake, too often, however, of breeding such mares to a representative of one of the light horse breeds, with the expectation of getting a fancy driver, or a saddle horse. The result is that they usually obtain a misfit—an animal that does not possess the qualifications for any recognized market class.

When it is considered further that the draft horse may be turned off ready for work at an early age, without having demanded any previous training or mannering, whereas much time and labor is usually involved in properly training and mannering the light driver or saddle horse before it can command a reasonable price, it is apparent that the raising of draft horses is better suited to the average busy farmer.

Horses of the Clydesdale and Shire breeds are not likely to become popular in the South, on account of the long, thick hair on their legs. On the other hand, there is no reason why the Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk Punch breeds should not prove well adapted to Southern conditions. In fact, where good individuals of these breeds are being given the proper opportunity in the South, they are giving good results.

BELGIAN SPECIALS FOR INTERNATIONAL.

That the Belgian horse is about due to enjoy a big increase in popularity in this country has been indicated in various ways the past year or two. One of the biggest influences in this direction is the activity of the Belgian Horse society, "Le Cheval de trait Belge." In addition to the publicity which this society is securing through the leading live stock journals, it is offering special prizes for Belgians at the world's greatest horse shows. A recent letter from Edgar Steyaert, one of the American Breeder's good friends in Belgium, states that the next International Live Stock Show at Chicago, has been selected as the place in America for awarding these special Belgian prizes.

MAKING SERVICES WITH A STALLION.

There is very little use for breeding hobbles. Mares which do not show to be in good heat should not be served with a stallion, but a capsule inserted into the womb instead. If a service is to be made on a mare that is liable to kick, the stallion should be handled with one hand and the mare with the other. Allow the two animals to be facing each other, after which the stallion can make the mount over the mare's shoulder. After his weight is on her and the attendant holding the mare's head up, she has very little opoprtunity to kick. When the service is completed and the stallion begins to dismount, turn her face toward the stallion as rapidly as possible. The stallion, however, should be thoroughly broken, so that he can be handled at any place or time with one hand. Many stallions can be educated in a very short time to come up within a reasonable distance of the mare and stop until he is given the word or sign to mount. Stallions handled with this method are not liable to be injured.

Some breeders use a chute successfully. This chute should be the length of a mare. The front end of it should be about three and one-half feet high and slope back to the ground. The width of it depends on the size of the mares. It should be from two and one-half to three and one-half feet in width. In front of this chute a pen can be made large enough to hold the colt. There will be little danger of injuring the colt, and the mare will stand much quieter with her nose on the foal. Two strong, substantial posts should be well set in the ground about six feet high, so the mare can be tied to these posts in front of her.

When a mare is bred in a chute or with hobbles on, the stallion must be well educated or the mare might be injured when the stallion mounts. A rushing stallion should be controlled by the bridle bit. His first education should consist in being taken out where other horses are. The attendant should have a rawhide whip and when the stallion won't mind him a good whipping is in order. This should be done around the front legs. A lesson each day should be employed until the stallion will mind, so that he may be led upon to other horses without making a fuss.

Stallions are easily educated and their memories are excellent. Some stallions do their teasing with one bridle on, and are not allowed to serve with that bridle on. They are taken back to the barn, and when another bridle is put on them they know that a service is in order. Breeders should pay more attention to the intelligence of stallions. A great many of our most sucessful breeders never use a bridle or halter during the service with both stallions and jacks.

The use of a whip or severe bridle should not be carried to extremes with stallions of a timid nature, as some of them are easily spoiled and made very slow. Whip only when a whipping is absolutely necessary, and at that particular time administer a sufficient quantity so that the animal will remember it. At all other times be gentle, but remember that a stallion is being handled.

There is an important announcement on the back page concerning your subscription to the American Breeder. Read it.

QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, makin git safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

STIFLED COLT—I have a registered standard bred colt that has been stifled for three months. The stifle comes out or goes back itself. It comes out when he steps over the door sills. He is lame when the stifle is out, but not lame when the stifle is in. What is the best to do for him? Will he ever be any account? Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—After three months' time the ligaments that hold the patella in position have become considerably relaxed from the bone slipping out of place. We would suggest the application of the following: Powdered cantharides one-half ounce; biniodide of mercury two drams; oil of turpentine ten drops; vaseline four ounces. Mix all the above together and after clipping the hair from a place at least six inches in diameter over the region of the stifle, apply the ointment and rub it well for several minutes. This preparation will act as a blistering agent and the animal should be tied in a manner so it can not contact the part being blistered with its nose. Allow the blister to remain on for twelve hours, when it may be removed with hot water and castile soap. Apply a little vaseline daily to keep the parts soft. Repeat the blister in from three to four weeks.

DISCHARGE FROM NOSTRILS—A horse, nine years old, has been running from the nose for two or three years. In the summer he is all right, but in the winter he starts again. He is poor in flesh and has a rough coat. Is it a cold he has, or is it what is called gleet? I have asked a veterinarian and he told me it was just a cold, but he don't seem to get over it very fast. He is not so bad now as he was. I have used oil of tar on him, and it seems to have helped some. Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—The fact that your horse is poor in flesh and has a rough coat would cause us to suggest that you have the animal carefully inspected and tested for glanders. If you are the proper caretaker of horses there is no good reason for his present appearance from an occasional irritation of the mucous membrane commonly known as a cold.

Glanders in a chronic form causes just the condition you complain of and unless it is plain that his emaciated condition is due to some other cause you should have it first decided as to whether or not glanders is present.

UNTHRIFTY MARES—I have several mares among my horses that are not getting along very well. We are feeding them the very best of feed, and are taking excellent care of them, yet they seem to be thin and their feed not properly digested. Some of these mares are young mares. Feed is very high and we would like to ask if there is anything that will put them in better condition, and make them get more value from their feed. North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY — Without first having knowledge of just what you are feeding, how the rations are fed, and what kinds of feed is available in your locality, places us at a disadvantage in attempting to advise you just what to do to secure better results. The past season was an unfortunate one for many stockmen inasmuch as in many sections the crop of the most desirable food stuff was cut short. If you are dealing out good, sound grain and roughness to your stock in liberal quantities in a manner so that you know each individual gets its allotted share and you find that some of the stock continues unthrifty in spite of good care, then we should search for local conditions in individual cases.

A careful examination of the teeth should be made by a dentist competent to determine wrong conditions and competent to properly remedy these conditions when found.

Again it may be that some of these animals are infested with intestinal parasites which are frequently a cause of unthrift in stock this season of the year.

If animals have been kept on one particular kind of diet they frequently can be started into a better condition by a change in feed. An easily accessible place to good water is always in order while attention to a supply of salt should not be overlooked.

CONSTIPATION—I have a horse coming nine years old in April that gets sick about every three weeks in the winter time. I think maybe he has worms. He always stands stretched out and has his head up straight. He paws with his front feet, and raises his feet so high that he often gets them in the manger, which is three feet high. He does not roll, he just lies down and stretches himself. He is slow in making service and it seems to hurt him. He is usually sick for about one day and night at a time. Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—The symptoms that you give indicate that your horse suffers from inactivity of the bowels. So far as external appearances go you may not notice this, but during the winter season when stallions are not permitted to take the amount of exercise they should and are being fed for months on dry forage, the bowel becomes inactive and fills up beyond its normal proportions so that there are periods of slow going pain.

We believe your animal will be benefited by more exercise if it is possible to give it to him, and a more laxative diet. For coarse forage make about one-half his ration clean, bright alfalfa hay. Good wheat bran with a handful of old process ground oil cake is also excellent for stallions out of the breeding season. Encourage a lax state of the bowels and report again if these annoying symptoms do not disappear.

NAVEL ILL—I am writing for some desired information, as in the past I have had trouble and loss with young colts. One colt that died lived up to the age of about two weeks. It swelled up in the left hind leg and remained so for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, then the front leg also swelled, and then the whole body swelled and it died. Now, I thought I was doing my best with this colt, as when it would storm or rain I would put them in the barn, which I tried to keep clean, but as it was a very poor place I fear it took navel infection, and if so, can I do something to prevent this? I have a good barn now, and would you advise putting the mare in the barn at foaling time or leaving her loose? Have you found it profitable to use anything on the navel, such as iodine or some other solution? Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description indicates that you have your case properly diagnosed and that the difficulty is navel ill.

Whenever mares are permitted to foal in barns it is always the better plan to first give the floors and walls a careful cleaning. A yearly application of a thin coat of whitewash is a good thing for the interior of buildings in which stock is kept and is in order for the box stall in which the mare is to foal.

The floor should be thoroughly wet with a strong solution of carbolic acid, using at the rate of a tablespoonful to a quart of water. See that the bedding is bright and kept clean.

When the colt appears, thoroughly swab the navel with tincture of iodine and arrange a bandage around the body so as to protect the parts from infection. If a pack of clean cloth can be placed over the navel, having first thoroughly wet it with a one to a thousand corrosive sublimate solution it will be of great help in keeping the parts disinfected. This pack may be supported in place by means of the bandage mentioned.

If weather conditions permit of mares foaling in the open it should be done in pastures and not in lots or paddocks where danger of infection lurks.

LAME MARE—I have a seven year old gray mare that has a crack in the center of the frog of the hoof, about an inch deep, and matter has been coming from it. She has been lame from it for a year and a half. What can I do to cure it? Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The first thing to do is to search for the cause of the trouble. Perhaps the best thing to do would be to engage a qualified veterinarian to investigate the parts. It may be that some foreign object is imbedded in the tissue, causing the trouble, or it may be that there has been an injury resulting in the formation of a fistulous tract. You should lose no further time in having this attended to.

SIDE BONES—I have a five-year-old imported Percheron stallion. Last fall he got lame in one front foot. I examined it, had a veterinary to examine it, but nothing could be found. Took his shoe off and in a week or so he wasn't lame. Put his shoe on and made a few trips and put him in for the reason he appeared all right. This was September 24th. The latter part of December he became very lame in both front feet. Had a veterinary look at him. He pronounced the lameness side bones. Is there any cure for them? Could you tell me what to use so he would not be lame? Only very good horsemen can detect it on him. The average farmer could not, only he limps. I would like to get him in shape before April 10th, or before the season opens. I am aware of the new Iowa law, January 1st, 1912. Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—It is important in treating side bones to keep the hoof sufficiently soft and yielding so as to prevent pinching the sensitive parts. This is perhaps best done by subjecting the feet to soaking in warm water or applying poultices. After such applications the hoofs should be daily annointed with vaseline or neats foot oil to prevent evaporation. An occasional blister over the seat of sidebones will often be of help. In shoeing it is well to apply a bar shoe and have the shoer cut away the quarters sufficiently to relieve all pressure on the forming side bones. This method of treatment will ordinarily overcome the lameness in due time.

ENLARGEMENT IN GROIN—Jack, twelve years old, has enlargement in right groin. I call it the kernels enlarged. They will be feverish, burst, and run matter. Has done this two or three times. Has had this trouble for several years. Bothers him in serving, I suppose, as he will sometimes enter, quit and get down. He has been a very fair foal getter through this trouble. Do you think this is due to diseased tissue in the groin, and should it be removed? Have in time past gave him Pat. Sodide, and after giving it for a few days the jack would discharge at the right nostril a mucous, as if he had distemper. The trouble would get better, and after a time would re-occur. Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very likely that a group of superficial lymphatic glands located in the region is involved, and you ought to consult a good veterinarian with a view of having them removed. The fact that it has annoyed your animal for some time is pretty good evidence that it is not going to recover without some surgical interference. It might prove helpful now that the breeding season is close at hand to give him an occasional injection of bacterin, which is an agent that has proved very useful in suppurative conditions.

INJURED HOCK—I have a mule, ten months old, that was kicked in the hock by a horse shod with neverslips, which made a hole. I had a veterinarian examine it and ne claims the joint water was let out. I am doctoring according to his directions. He claims the colt may heal up so it would be impossible to tell it was ever hurt. I would like to have your opinion. Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter does not indicate how severe the injury was, as evidenced by swelling, amount and character of discharge, painfulness of parts, etc.

Open joints are usually very serious but the seriousness is many times governed by the extent of opening as well as laceration and contusion of parts at time of injury. The particular joint involved is also to be considered, inasmuch as opening a prominent articulation is more serious than the invasion of a minor one. Open joints are often a cause of death, while in other cases they may, as in your animal, show promise of healing out without impairment of future usefulness or cause permanent blemish.

DIFFICULT DELIVERY—Last spring when one of my valuable mares was delivering a colt, we assisted at the delivery. The colt was expelled except the hips, and we could not get it any farther than that for about a half an hour, and the colt died in that position. We had difficulty in getting the colt started right, but after the start it came all right until it got to the hips. When is the best time to assist the mare in delivery? Should the fetus be pulled all the time or should I wait until the mare strains before pulling? Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—After the fetus has started through the pelvis it is best to encourage a rather prompt delivery, for the reason that if the envelopes become detached from the uterine wall and the fetus has not gained exit there is great danger of it perishing.

Frequently when the hips lodge as stated, they may be rotated one way or the other so as to favor their coming through the pelvic cavity.

As a rule, one should aid the mare at the immediate time she strains, but there is no fixed rule for delivering the young.

RIDGLING—I have a horse, four years old. Last spring I had one of his testicles taken out with the expectation of his other one coming down. It has not come down yet. Is there any remedy to make him swing the other testicle? Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—We know of no means that will induce the testicle that is perhaps within the abdominal cavity to descend into the scrotal sack. The best way to remedy the condition is to have him castrated by a competent surgeon, which operation entails no great risk of the animal's life when done by a good man.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS—I have one of my dray horses that was foundered from a spell of indigestion some time ago, making him very stiff and sore. In a few days after, we put him in harness, but had to take him out on account of one foot breaking and running just at the top of his hoof, making him very lame. We commenced treating it and finally healed it up, but it seems as though the soles of his fore feet are bulging down, and they are very hard and dry, but so he can't travel on them. He is in fine condition and hearty. Have been using a foot remedy for him, but the weather has been so cold have not used it very much for fear of freezing his feet. Will ask if you cannot give us some cause, and some treatment for it. Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your animal has by this time been affected sufficiently long that it will be very difficult to relieve it a great deal or even hope for a permanent cure.

The attack of laminitis has been sufficiently severe to cause a separation of the bone of the foot from the wall, which is evidenced by the dropping of the sole.

We would suggest that you envelop the affected foot in warm poultices for a week. Change these poultices for new ones once a day. This practice will soften the dry, hard, horny sturctures so as to give some relief. After poulticing clip the hair from the roof line upwards about two inches and apply the following, rubbing in for three or four minutes: Powdered cantharides, one ounce; lard, four ounces. Mix together and apply in the manner directed. Tie the horse's head up sufficiently so that the animal can not get its nose to the parts, for the above preparation will blister. In twenty-four hours wash the parts off with warm water and soap and make a daily application of lard to keep the parts soft. In the course of ten days or two weeks begin the poulticing again, and in a week more repeat the blisters. It is very likely that your horse will be incapacitated for working on hard streets or ground but may be helped to the point of doing satisfactory work on soft ground, as in certain farming operations. Such an animal, when put to work, should be shod with a plain, heavy, flat shoe without

(Continued on page 19.)

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

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STARTING CAPSULE BREEDING.

It is not best to try to force the complete adoption of a new method in a community the first season. The breeder who is introducing the capsule system can make two natural services on one day and the next day can advertise to make one service at 4 o'clock in the afternoon or any other hour that would suit his community best. The afternoon service, however, is more effective, as the mares are usually taken home and not worked hard. If they were bred in the forenoon many of them would be put to work. The hour advertised for the capsule service should be kept regardless of demands. Three services in two days is all any stallion ought to make. By having a special hour it will be easy to get a good bunch of mares together on many occasions. This will not antagonize the customers, for those who prefer will have an opportunity to breed with the natural service every other day, and if only one mare is presented on the other three days of the week they can have the natural service at that time.

This is a very good plan to follow, as frequently a breeder wishes to get away from home occasionally. This will not inconvenience anyone, and the breeder can have each forenoon to transact any such other business as he cares to.

We do not advise advertising for barren mares the first year. Breed only good, healthy mares in order to establish the new method of breeding. If barren mares are bred extensively with the capsule system there are those who are willing to say that the capsule system is at fault if all of them are not settled. After the breeder has a good number of capsule colts in the community there will be no further difficulty. The owner of every good stallion or jack should study this system carefully, as it means a great saving on stock and an increase financially. It is not best to start the capsule system of breeding until the weather begins to get warm, as it is difficult to keep the semen at the right temperature on cold days.

HEALTH OF STALLIONS.

The usual life insurance rate on stallions is ten per cent. This rate is supposed to be based upon statistics. If the estimate is correct, the extreme price can be attributed to the methods of handling stallions.

On a stallion insured for $1,500.00 the cost for one year would be $150.00. This will build a barn and fence two acres stallion tight, which is the best insurance anyone ever procured. The barn should be built a considerable distance from other buildings and other live stock. This will eliminate the danger from fire and infection greatly.

A hitch rack a considerable distance from this enclosure should be erected, where all strange horses should be compelled to be tied until they have been examined as to infectious diseases, before allowing them to come near the barn. At a breeding barn one or more mares from nearly every farm in the entire community will be represented, and if there is any infectious disease in the community it is liable to be brought to the breeding barn. This hitch rack should be erected so that the sun could strike the location clearly, for the sun is the greatest germ destroyer known.

The barn should be erected with a door in the south, which should never be closed. Bars should be used to pen the stallion in, in case it was necessary. The stallion pasture should be on the south of the barn, the lay of the land should be gently rolling, if possible, so it will drain nicely. A substantial water tank should be placed in the corral where the stallion can drink at his will. This should always be kept full of water. The feed should be regular and no sudden changes made at any time. The stallion should never be permitted to make a service on a full stomach. Keep the barn clean. All manure should be thrown out each day. If manure should accumulate in the corners of the corral, throw it out. It is this filth that causes stallions to have the thrush. Stallions kept under these conditions will always be sleek and nice. Their digestive tract will be in good condition and they will not be liable to take ordinary diseases.

A feed box can be adjusted so that any member of the family can feed the stallion without going into the barn. A manger can be adjusted in the same way. But the one feeding the stallion should know just how much and what to feed. A stallion handled in this manner should die with old age as a rule, and until old age be in good condition from a breeding standpoint. This will not only do away with so much danger of death of the animal, but it will actually increase the stallion's earning capacity.

UNSCRUPULOUS IMPREGNATOR DEALERS.

Just as long as breeders patronize dealers who keep goods for sale and not for use, will these unscrupulous dealers keep flooding the country with literature every year. Some of these dealers guarantee everything, but what is the guarantee worth after the breeder has parted with his money and the dealer refuses to make the guarantee good?

One impregnator dealer announced in his literature recently that it was dangerous to take the semen from the uterus, in order to discourage breeders from taking up the only successful method of artificial impregnation ever introduced, but the same dealer, now mind you, is advocating this same plan and agrees to furnish full directions with the order. The breeders must not be misled by this attempt to ruin the only successful method of artificial impregnation. In the tons of circulars that this individual has sent out did anyone ever see in his literature or instructions of any kind, that it was necessary to sterilize breeding instruments before using them? His other instructions are just as unreliable and the principal thing for which he sends out these circulars is to sell a lot of worthless stuff. Is it any wonder that many breeders are skeptical about artificial impregnation? They have been "skinned" by the thousands, and the horse breeding business has suffered greatly as a result.

The "easy to use" directions and the guarantee that every mare will get in foal is a great inducement to breeders to bite at the sucker's bait. When any impregnator concern offers breeding instruments for sale that do not require boiling, do not buy them. It is the only practical way to clean instruments. If antiseptics are used strong enough to destroy bacteria, it will in many cases be strong enough to destroy the spermatozoa.

EXPENSIVE FEEDS MAY BE ECONOMICAL.

Two extremes are sometimes reached in seeking economy in horse feeding, and Kansas has recently furnished good illustrations of both extremes. In one a proper combination of wholesome, high priced feed stuffs was shown to be the most economical ration for maintaining horses at work. In the other, the sparing use of a cheap class of rough forage has proven to be by all odds the most costly.

During several months of the past year the Kansas Agricultural College, in connection with the big military post at Fort Riley, experimented on 437 head of horses, using various feeds and combinations of feeds, including everything that would be considered practical for this territory. The particulars of this experiment have already been given, and we allude to it here only to illustrate our point; that the most economical feed on which horses could render the services required at a military post, and at the same time maintain fair flesh and good condition, was a combination of two of the highest priced food stuffs on the market, namely, good, bright alfalfa hay and clean, sound corn. Oats, of course, maintained its reputation for one of the best single rations, but it did not show any advantage either in economy or in flesh and apparent condition of the horses, over the combination just mentioned.

Since the close of the experiment hundreds of cases have been reported to state veterinarians, and various agricultural organizations and publications, in which attempts to economize in horse feeding by the use of mouldy and otherwise damaged grain and forage have resulted disastrously. The latest reminders of these experiments have come in stories from the range, telling of the death of a number of horses which seemed to be fairly supplied (as winter feed on the range goes) with such rough forage as was raised last summer in these districts. Although poisoning from mouldy feeds had been frequently reported earlier in the season, investigation showed that these horses had not died from poison, but rather from a combination of starvation and reduced vitality, resulting from their efforts to get a living and withstand the cold on the coarse, rough fare provided. It was found on examining the forage with which the horses were being fed that it contained very little nutriment but was principally wooden tissue, not only indigestible but irritating, and entirely unfitted for the use to which it was being put. Cattle, on account of having a larger digestive tract, especially adapted to consuming coarse feeds, are able to maintain themselves upon the care which was resulting practically in the starvation of the horses.

We are not calling attention to these two extremes in economical and expensive horse feeding in a spirit of criticism, for in many cases the conditions on the range the past winter have left the ranchmen no alternative. Their unfortunate experience, however, emphasizes the point, that what appears to be the cheapest feed may easily prove to be the most expensive.

TRAVELING INSTRUCTORS IN SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING.

The American Breeder is arranging for traveling demonstrators, who are successful breeders, to travel over the country and give public demonstrations of scientific horse breeding. The instructors will stop at each town two days and deliver a series of lectures to the mare owners.

During the spring season we will have only one man traveling, but beginning September 1 it is our intention to have at least eight men traveling all over the United States. These lectures will be free to anyone. This is probably the first service of this kind rendered by any paper—the sending of an experienced man out into the field among its readers to assist them. We cannot expect to extend this service to many localities this spring, but during the next year great good should result from the work of these practical instructors. No one will be sent out in this service unless he has been a successful breeder himself. There will be positions open for a number of good men.

V. O. Cudd will fill the following dates:

O. A. Seaton, Jewell, Kas, Mar. 8, 9.
J. W. McGuire, Osborne, Kas., Mar 11, 12.
A. A. Willems, Conway, Kas., Mar. 13, 14.
Jno. R. Maynes, Macedonia, Ia., Mar. 15, 16.
J. A. Craft, Neola, Ia., Mar. 18, 19.
Wade Harvey, Harvey, Ia., Mar. 21, 22.
C. E. Hodgeden, Galesburg, Kas., Mar. 25, 26.
Jos. C. Graber, Pretty Prairie, Kas., Mar. 27, 28.
Lester Beveridge, Kanarado, Kas., Mar. 29, 30.
B. D. Prentice, Laird, Col., Aprl. 1, 2.
Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Neb., April 3, 4.
C. T. Shugart, Fairbury, Neb., Apr. 5, 6.
W. E. McDonald, Enterprise, Kas., Apr. 8, 9, 10.
E. O. Lynn, Neosho Falls, Kas., Apr. 12, 13.
J. F. Hendrix, Avalon, Mo., Apr. 15, 16.
W. W. Haines, Olney, Mo., Apr. 17, 18.
Wm. Rogers. Elsberry, Mo. Apr. 19, 20.
M. A. McMahan, Jerseyville, Ill., Apr. 22-27.

BUYING A STALLION.

A breeder recently came into our office and stated that he had just bought a fine stallion. He also said that the party from whom he purchased the stallion was the fairest man he ever saw. That he had guaranteed everything he asked for. After he had talked a considerable length of time we told this individual that the party from whom he had purchased the stallion was barred from advertising in the American Breeder, owing to his crooked methods of doing business.

There are many things which the first time stallion buyer is not familiar with, and he is an "easy mark" as a rule. For one thing he has not realized that if an individual having considerable influence politically, in his home county, was sued by a nonresident it would be difficult to obtain judgment. County officials are elected by the people, and there are not many of them who wish to cultivate the ill will of influential men in their home county. There are many other ways in which a dishonest deal-

er can protect himself from the attempts to secure justice, made by a swindled customer. We mention this subject and suggest this one caution only, because there are men buying stallions at this time who need to keep it in mind.

Every buyer of horses, cattle, or anything else should do his own thinking. So far as is possible we protect our readers by refusing the business of the few we have known to commit frauds. Our policy in this regard is pretty well understood, as a rule, both among those who advertise with us, and among those who would like to, and it is a pretty good plan for the buyer to let it be known that he is a reader of the American Breeder when purchasing stock.

SELECTING PROLIFIC BREEDING STOCK.

One is frequently asked why one animal is more prolific than another. If a colt is castrated it loses the appearance of a stallion. The earlier its castration the more of the masculine character it loses. If castration is not done until the animal has reached a considerable maturity it would then show much of its masculine character.

Masculine character consists of a well developed crest, a heavy jaw and a general bold apearance. The eyes may have an appearance of being blind, owing to their fixed vision on some distant object. These stallions under some conditions, might be easily educated to fight either man or beast. A great many of our best stallions having well developed masculinity have good dispositions, owing to their subjection for many generations by man.

Stallions frequently endure many hardships detrimental to reproduction, and yet prove reasonably sure. Every one interested in horse breeding should pay particular attention to masculinity in selecting a sire. Stallions having much masculinity will stand more services than those displaying more feminine characters. These characters are not always easily distinguished, as a stallion showing a high nervous organization may be mistaken for that bold appearance which indicates masculinity. Occasionally a famous draft sire will possess these good qualities, yet look very sluggish in general appearance.

Where horses have become similar in size and conformation and the colts are left entire, affording a large number of stallions to be mated with the wild mares in that section, a survival of the fittest will eventually be the stronger. A wild stallion will patrol his band of mares and protect them against all comers, not allowing other stallions to mingle with his flock. Most of their fighting is done by biting, which requires a strong, heavy jaw. Those unfortunate sires of feminine characters are easily subdued in such contests.

In service, stallions possessing much feminity may be reasonably sure to a limited number of mares, but after the season has progressed the mares may be returned more frequently, denoting the failure of fertilization.

A good brood mare should have a feminine character, a very gentle expression from the eyes, thin, clean cut jaws, very little or no crest and a good disposition. A mare of this kind should fertilize at the first service from the stallion having much masculinity, if other conditions are natural. A mare of much masculine character is usually a shy breeder; that is, all conditions must be the best, in order to effect conception. A mare having much masculinity will frequently breed better to a stallion possessing considerable feminine character. This is one of the reasons why a change of semen will frequently get results when everything else fails. This should not be misconstrued to mean that a mare failing to conceive to a certain stallion would breed better with a jack in all cases. A jack is usually a better server than a stallion. The slow, easy movement, usually results in the mare responding, and receiving the discharge in the uterus where it must be before fertilization can take place. There are mares which will not breed to a jack, owing to the fact that they will not hybridize.

If a mare is spayed at a very early age she will usually show more masculinity than if nature had not been interfered with. This is a peculiar condition, the converse of that found in stallions which are castrated, and it may be that the failure of the generative organs to be properly developed, will be accompanied by a similar excess in masculine or effeminate characteristics.

Stallions or mares having a small heart girth or a light flank are objectionable from a breeders' standpoint. All beasts of burden should have plenty of room for heart and lung action. Animals having a very light flank will easily "physic." Any slight derangement is liable to cause the digestive tract to become abnormally extended which is closely associated with the generative organs. This is more especially true with mares. A mare is occasionally found with extreme masculinity and a light flank. They are very difficult to fertilize.

HORSE DEMAND A BROAD ONE.

There is probably no question concerning the future of live stock prices that affords as much argument and speculation as that of horse prices. On every hand men can be found who assert that the growing use of the automobile and motor is bound to knock the bottom out of the horse business.

A glimpse at the course of business in 1911 will furnish an interesting light on the question. It is probable that the percentage increase in the use of motor vehicles designed for heavy hauling was greater than will be shown by this or any succeeding year. Certainly it was greater than was ever known before, and motor car men, as well as the public in general, believe that the record was made. This remarkable increase was, of course, not so much due to a natural demand as to the activity of a selling organization employed by the manufacturers. And the extremely high prices which had been reached by draft horses of all weights, furnished the opportunity.

In the face of this increase, the business in commercial classes of horses maintained itself, and the year of 1912 will witness even greater difficulty than was experienced in 1911, in filling of orders for the best class of draft animals. General business and agricultural conditions throughout the country have been not at all favorable to a boosting of prices. They have been rather the contrary. Last year, in addition to being a year of short crops, was a year of industrial retrenchment. New enterprises everywhere were held in abeyance, and on the live stock markets of the country horse prices alone averaged higher than for the previous year. There is hardly a chance that 1912 will not do as well or better for horse stock showing any degree of desirability. In fact a favorable agricultural season and normal conditions would give us the broadest demand for good farm and commercial horses we have ever known.

The Southern demand for good heavy mares is just opening up, something practically unknown a year ago, while the enormous increase in cultivation of farm land in Canada promises to take more horses out of the United States than ever have been exported in the history of the country. In all the agricultural expansion on the North American continent there has been nothing quite so great as the recent rush to Canadian farm lands. Heretofore the newly settled sections within the United States have remained more or less in the range class for years, only part of the land being immediately put to plow. In the great wheat area of Canada, however, the desire of every settler is to break every foot of sod as quickly as he possibly can, and this is making the biggest outside demand for farm horses that we have ever known. No man need be afraid that good horse stock which will fit into the better market classes or produce good, drafty mares, such as the progressive farmer of today requires, will become a drug on the market.

SETTLING MARES.

It is not the number of mares bred, but the number of mares which are settled that decides the profit on a horse. Many stallions are used too heavily to produce a large per cent of foals. A stallion can make a service that seems to be regular in every way, and yet not discharge any live spermatozoa. This can only be determined by the use of the microscope. Two services one day, and one the next, is the limit for the average stallion, when this number of services are employed for several weeks. When more mares are bred it means that many of them will be returned for future services, which in the end means that many services are wasted. A stallion must be in good condition, as a rule, to discharge live spermatozoa for any length of time at three services for each two days.

Those stallions which do not discharge directly into the uterus never get as large a per cent of foals as those which do discharge into the uterus. About sixty per cent of the services are made into the uterus. Those stallions or jacks having a long penis are not as sure as those having a shorter penis. The cervix is crowded out of line and the discharge is made in the vagina. This illustrates one of the advantages of the capsule system—every capsule service, if properly done, is a complete service. The semen must be deposited in the uterus before fertilization can take place. This is the reason that a service on a large mare is more liable to fertilize than on a smaller mare having a shorter vagina. The uterus is hung on ligaments in such a way that the cervix will meet the penis, although it be very short, and receive the semen. Mares have considerable power over the muscles of the cervix which is expanded during the act of copulation in normal mares.

Nine day mares can be best bred with a capsule without being tried. Nine day mares are usually excited at the time of service owing to the fear of injury to the colt, which causes many of them to miss at that service. The plan of throwing cold water on a mare, or any other plan that will excite the female should be dispensed with. Neither is there any advantage in breeding mares at any particular time during the day. Fertilization may not take place for several days after the service.

There are a lot of mares that have a closed cervix, which has become slightly lacerated and that can never be fertilized by the natural service. These mares can usually be settled by employing the capsule system. Many of the mares having a large open cervix which have been injured at a previous foaling, can be fertilized two days after the heat period has closed, by breeding them with a capsule. Some of those mares having a diseased condition can never be fertilized without treatment. A treatment which has proven to be a profitable remedy during the last year will be printed in the April 5th barren mare edition. This is a very simple remedy. Stallion owners should use it as it is very effective. It has been simplified so that a mare can be treated in just a few minutes, and the entire expense of all preparations and all medicines (which can be purchased at any drug store), will not cost over one dollar. This is the best investment any breeder ever made. The barren mare edition will have four big charts suitable for framing, showing the genital organs of the mare. These drawings cannot be obtained anywhere else. We want all of our readers to be sure and study the barren mare edition, which will be printed April 5th. It should be worth hundreds of dollars to every breeder.

TEASING MARES.

Mares are usually teased more than is necessary. A very good sign is to stand behind the mare and watch her urinate. If the water falls straight down she is probably in heat, but if it should fly back a considerable distance the chances are that she is not in heat. The clitoris in the mare resembles the penis in the stallion to the extent that during or just before copulation the clitoris increases in size in such a manner that the lower part of the vulva is widened. This allows the urine to fall down. If the clitoris is not expanded the vulva will then assume its natural position and the water will fly backwards. This is not an infallible sign, as it is hard to distinguish this condition in some mares owing to the size of the clitoris. Some mares have a very small clitoris.

A very good method for teasing mares is to have a hitch rack where mares can be tied a considerable distance from other stock, so that the stallion may be led out in front of the mares, so that they are not afraid, they will usually show signs of natural heat much quicker than if someone holds them with a severe bridle. By having the stalion led by them a few times, someone can quietly slip behind the mares and see the condition.

A great many mares are bred while pregnant. Practical horse men have often stated that ten per cent of the pregnant mares could be made to receive the embrace of the stallion at some time during pregnancy. Breeding while mares are pregnant is a loss to the stallion owner and dangerous for the mare owners. If there is any question it is usually a better plan for the ordinary breeder who has not made a study of this special subject to wait until the mare shows positive proof of being in season.

The disposition of mares must be taken into consideration, as some mares never show very positive signs of being in heat. But most mares of this kind will show heat if in a normal condition, at every period, although the period may be very short. Breeders frequently complain, that certain mares never come in heat. If these mares are tried every day for three weeks a heat period will probably be found although occasionally it may not last more than a few hours or a day or two.

BARREN MARE EDITION.

The annual barren mare edition will be printed April 5th. We want our readers to ask all the questions they care to concerning barren mares, to be answered in the barren mare edition. This edition will have several large illustrations (female organs) suitable for framing, and we want our readers to hang these illustrations up in their offices.

A breeder must first know something about the organs of the mare in order to be of the most service to himself and his patrons. The barren mare edition will be worth several years' subscription to anyone interested in horse breeding. We especially ask our readers to watch for it, and if they do not receive it promptly, write for it. We want all our readers to have this issue and study it closely and frame the illustrations. We make mention of this because many may be busy as the season will be open by that time.

CAPSULE SYSTEM BREEDING

I would like further information about breeding mares with capsules, and where the capsules can be obtained. A. J. Everett, Greeley County, Kansas.

In order to be successful with the capsule system the breeder must know the position of the generative organs. The chart below should be studied carefully. Other charts will appear in an April issue.

The stallion or a jack used must be known to produce semen containing live spermatozoa in order to be successful with the capsule system. The mare, upon which the service is to be made, must not be diseased. She must be gentle so that the operator can work without difficulty. All the mares that are to be bred at that service should be present, and each one should be examined beforehand in order to determine whether the capsule can be inserted easily or not.

The capsules are one-half ounce capsules, with one end pointed as otherwise they are hard to insert in many mares. The capsules must be kept in a closed box, and must not be handled at any time, except when the hands have been thoroughly washed with soap and water. The capsules must be kept absolutely clean at all times. When the mares are ready to breed, take the caps off of as many capsules as you are expecting to use. Have them in a handy, clean place. Have the Carlson semen extractor boiled each time before using. It is not necessary to boil it any length of time. The leather washers might thus be spoiled. If it is sucked full of boiling water a few times that is all that is necessary. For keeping the semen a pan three feet long, six inches wide and six inches deep can be made by a tinner. This is for keeping the water at right temperature. This water should be boiled before it is used. A convenient stove may be used for boiling the water, but a good method for keeping the water at the right temperature is to take a cracker box and place two coal oil lamps in it, one at each end. Cut holes in the sides of the box, so that the flames from the lamps will come in contact with the galvanized pan. Place one or two hot water thermometers in the water. Regulate the lamps to retain the temperature, which should never be lower than 95 nor higher than 101 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is not necessary to have a breeding room, but this work should not be done in a current of cold air. It is more convenient to have a room to operate in. A stall in a barn or even a tent is sufficient, but the place where this work is done should be kept clean. The direct rays of the sun must not strike the semen. The semen must be kept in the shade. The sun is a great germ destroyer.

After the mares have been examined, and one has been selected for the service, the stallion or jack is brought out. If the operator is to make the service he should first wash his hands thoroughly, then use a pair of white gloves made of cloth that can be boiled before using at each service. A helper should have a pan which has been sterilized by boiling, full of sterilized water, at body temperature, in one hand and the extractor, which has been sterilized by boiling, full of warm water. After the stallion makes the entrance, the operator then removes his sterilized gloves and takes from the helper the pan and the extractor. The operator has his sleeves rolled up, or better still has the sleeves cut from a clean painter's jacket, especially for this work. Before the stallion dismounts the water is thrown out of the pan, which has kept the pan warm. If the stallion withdraws any semen it is caught in the pan and covered immediately to keep the sun from striking the semen, and is taken into the breeding room, or into a shaded place where the water is discharged from the extractor and the semen from the pan is sucked into the extractor. If no semen is withdrawn at the service the water is discharged from the extractor and the operator proceeds to obtain the semen, either from the vagina or the uterus of the mare.

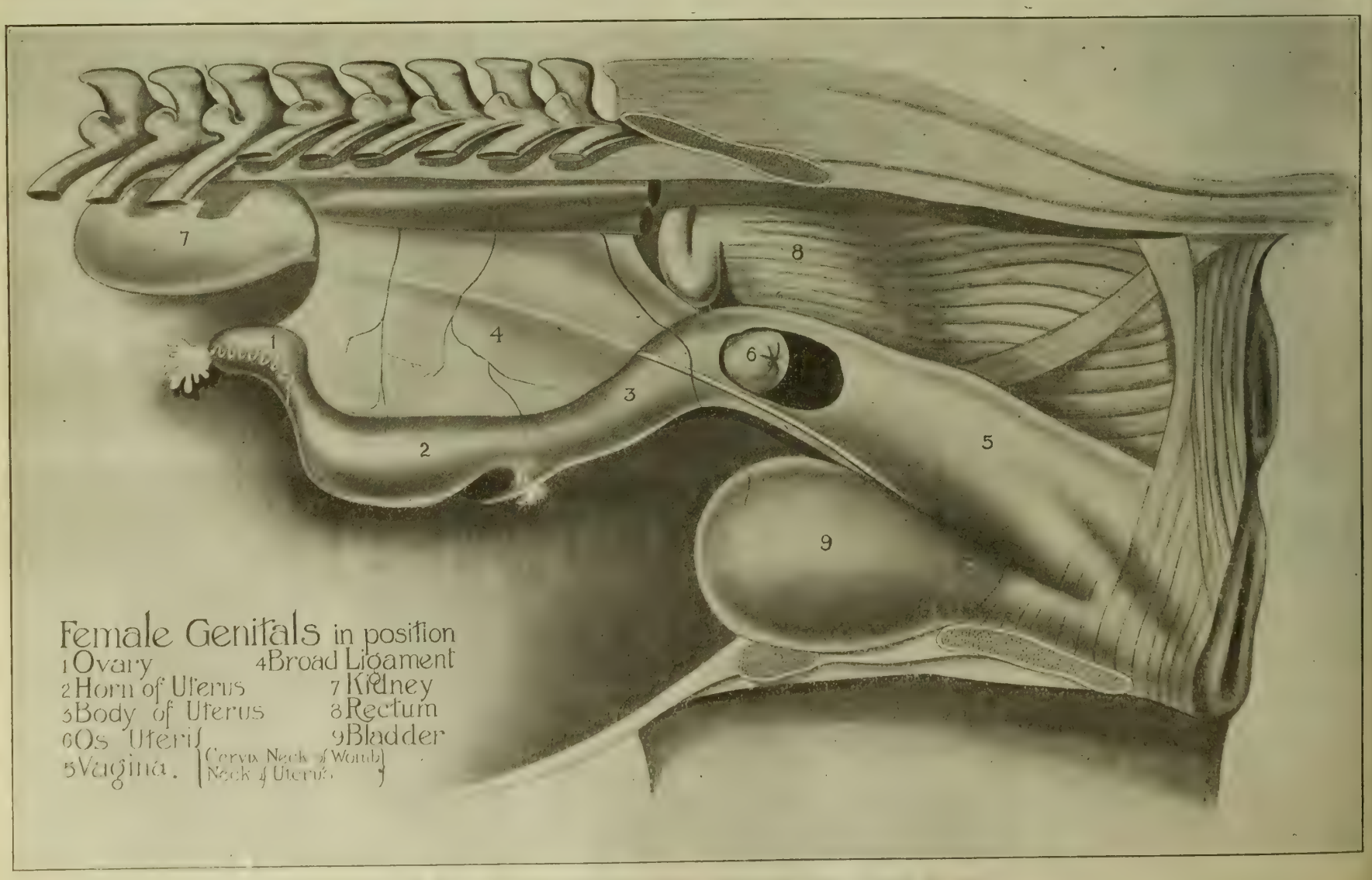
A mare having a nine day colt will usually have the discharge in the uterus. The point of the extractor is placed under one finger, which is inserted into the uterus and the point of the extractor bent down to the lowest place in the uterus. There a depression is made, allowing the fluid to collect in the lowest place, and from this the suction is made. The suction should be made slowly, and if the extractor seems to pull hard it is likely that the fine membranes have clogged the suction. The plunger should not be pulled until these membranes have been removed, and it is better to push it back in if the membranes are clogged considerably.

If the semen is not found easily the cervix can be pushed forward gently two or three inches and the front part of the uterus can be pulled back with the finger in the uterus, making a depression so that if the finger is pulled back the fluid follows in the depression back to where it can be reached easily with the extractor. Semen does not run as easily as water, and requires more time for it to accumulate in a depression. It sometimes requires several minutes to get the semen, and especially on mares having young colts, as the membranes are very pliable at this time and are liable to clog the suction. The semen is not easily obtained from the uterus of a mare having a colt, but if the operator is in doubt concerning the diseased condition of a mare he may use a nine-day mare, but the suction should be made very gently.

It may take several times before the operator can successfully do this, and we would advise experimenting a few times before the actual breeding is started. Anyone should be able to get the semen from the uterus or vagina without much difficulty if they will practice a little. The extractor may be filled with boiled water at body temperature and discharged into the uterus of an old mare and then take the water up in the extractor again, until the operator is proficient. Occasionally when one tries to breed a large number of mares the first time, there is more or less excitement and the operator is working under difficulties, but if he is confident of getting the semen the remainder of the work is not difficult.

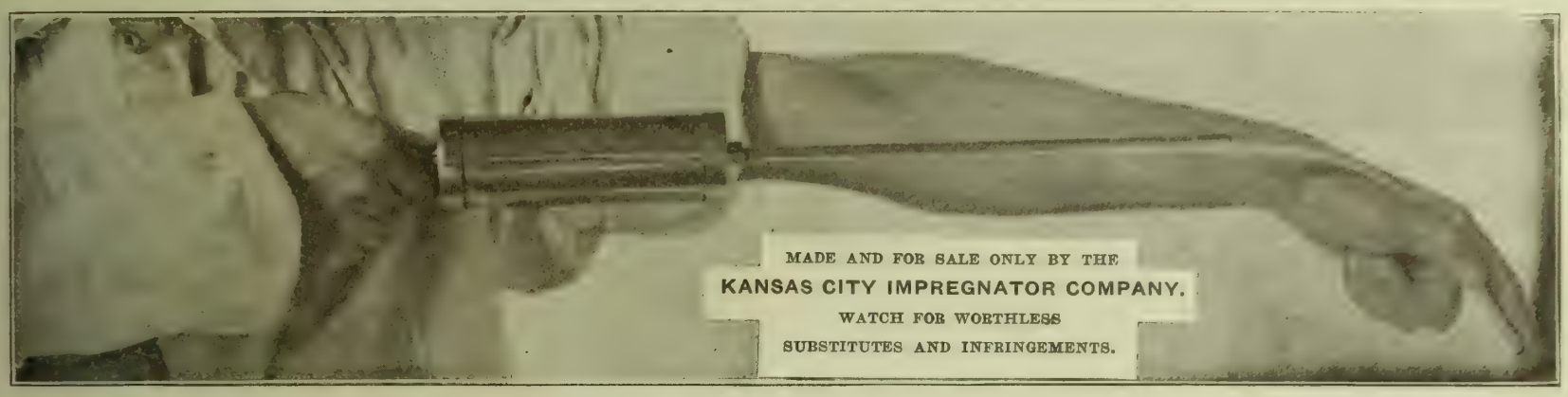
After the semen has been obtained in the extractor it is taken to a shaded place where the sterilized water in the galvanized pan is kept at a temperature of about 100 degrees. The helper has put away the stallion and has washed his hands thoroughly with soap and water, and takes the extractor. He holds the extractor in warm water where the operator has kept it since withdrawing it from the mare. The helper holds his finger over the point of the extractor to keep the water out, then the operator takes one capsule and the helper holds the extractor up and fills the capsule one-third or one-half full. Never allow the capsule to get full or run over as it is difficult to put the cap on if the outside of the capsule is wet. The operator puts the cap on and holds the capsule in his hand to keep it warm and away from the sun. The mare owner is holding the mare, and another mare owner is requested to hold up one of her front feet so she can't kick. The capsule is inserted into the uterus and if the uterus should be unduly large the capsule should be turned so that she can not discharge it. After this mare is bred

(Continued on page 18.)



A SIDE VIEW OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS OF THE MARE.

Breeding Appliances of All Kinds



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Which can be used as an impregnator or for getting the fluid out of the vagina or uterus for filling capsules. This is the only way to use capsules successfully as 60 per cent of the services inject the semen into the uterus where it cannot be obtained otherwise. The syringe holds 8 ounces of fluid. This instrument is being used successfully by thousands of breeders. It is made of the best metal and can be taken apart easily and boiled, which is the only way breeding instruments can be properly sterilized. As shown in the illustration above, it has a soft metallic point at the end, which can be bent in any direction after it is inserted into the uterus. This is the only instrument that can be used for getting the semen out of the uterus. All necessary directions telling how other breeders are using the Extractor sent with each order

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This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickle plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.00.

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Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

Bulb Impregnator



This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6. Price $2.

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Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1913. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, Each, $1.00.

Speculum

Made of good material, nickle plated, easily inserted, will last a life-time:

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This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

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This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Price, $1.25.

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The Kansas City Impregnator Company,

Twelfth and Central Streets
Kansas City, Missouri

CAPSULE SYSTEM BREEDING.

(Continued from page 16.)

then another capsule is filled and inserted into the next mare, and this will be followed up until all the mares are bred.

If the operator is not fully versed in diagnosing diseased mares he should wash his hands in soap and water and rinse them off in sterilized water before breeding the next mare each time. If there should be a diseased mare to be bred, that the owner insisted on having bred, explain to him that there will be very little chance of settling the mare in this condition, and by all means breed her last, so there will be no danger of transmitting the disease to the healthy mares.

While the operator is inserting the capsules only one hand must be wet, and this hand is used for inserting the capsule and should not touch anything except the inside of the mare. The other hand is dept dry. The wet hand can be inserted more easily by having a can of ground slippery elm, with holes in the top like a pepper box, and dusting the slippery elm on the arm. This can should be placed in the oven occasionally and baked and afterwards kept in a clean place.

The stallion must be educated to come up to the mare and make a mount slowly, as all stallions should do. A good, strong man should hold the mare. If this is not possible the mare should be tied firmly with a strong rein. It is an advantage to have a thick, heavy halter to put on the mare so that she may be tied firmly. The mare should also be in good heat. When several mares are to be bred a choice may be had. Some mare owners may object to having the extractor used or some may want their mares served by the stallion, but the stallion owner must run his own affairs. It is not policy to allow one man to interfere with the operations of a number of other men present.

It is not claimed that the capsule system will get all mares in foal. There are some mares that will never conceive. The most of the mares of breeding age can be made producers. Some of them, however, will need treatment. The capsule system has made producers out of thousands of mares that have failed to get in foal with the natural service, after being bred several years without results. In this way a large number of mares may be bred at one cover, so that the stallion will not be required to make a large number of services. The colts are stronger and the mares fertilize better where a less number of services are made, as the spermatozoa is stronger. Those who have been using the microscope will confirm this statement.

No rubber goods of any kind should be used in artificial breeding, as they will not stand boiling. The instrument needed in capsule breeding is a Carlson semen extractor, which is the only instrument made with which semen can be obtained from the uterus. About 60 per cent of the services inject the semen into the uterus on breeding mares. The Carlson semen extractor has been used several seasons with excellent results. It can be used either as an extractor or an impregnator. It is worth more than all the other instruments combined for artificial breeding. In fact, we believe it is the only instrument of any value for obtaining the semen from the uterus or vagina.

One should be careful to get the right kind of capsules. The ordinary capsules are not usually good for artificial breeding. Some of them do not dissolve entirely, and leave a foreign substance in the uterus and are difficult to use. The Kansas City Impregnator Company is making a pointed capsule for artificial breeding. The Carlson semen extractor and the pointed capsules can be had only from the Kansas City Impregnator Company at Kansas City, Mo.

DEVELOP THE COLTS.

The colt crop of 1911 will long be remembered by most farmers who are raising colts. These colts will be considerably smaller in size, their conformation will not be up to standard, nor will they be worth as much money, as a rule, as colts of other crops. Their nutrition on a limited supply of milk, caused by the dry pastures over the greater portion of the country last year, and the extreme heat, itself resulted in many of them having bowel trouble primarily from hot milk. In their winter quarters they have not always been supplied with nutritious feed, owing to scarcity and high prices.

In order to produce the best results colts should be fed liberally from birth to maturity, and especially during the first year. The average colt will weigh nearly one-half as much at twelve months of age as at maturity. It is necessary to keep them growing, especially during the first year, in order to insure the greatest development. If they are stunted during their infancy their forms will never be as fully developed as nature had intended. If they are not "pot bellied" they are rough and certain parts will be developed more than others leaving a bad shape.

It is far better to limit the feed of mature animals than to check the growth of the younger stock, although this would not be permissible with brood mares, owing to the danger of interfering with fetal life. While feed is expensive, at this particular time, yet it is better to spend a few dollars extra on a good colt and have it mature properly, than to check its growth to the extent that it would not be worth one-half as much money as it would have been under normal conditions. Good colts are the only ones that make a profit on their production. These are the results of good breeding, but require a sufficient amount of feed to continue their development. The average colt is not fully developed on our farms.

The proper way to raise colts is to have a self-feeder full of oats where the colts can eat as much as they care to at any time, as soon as they are old enough. Under this method there is no danger of them eating too much at one time, and their digestive organs will always be in good shape. They will stand the cold weather better, and are less liable to disease and more profitable from every angle. Five dollars worth of extra feed on the average, well bred colt, under normal conditions, will enhance the value from fifteen to fifty dollars per head. With the self feeder there is no waste and the colt knows better how much it wants than any human feeder.

All growing stock requires a good open space for exercise, plenty of good water and fresh air. A good substantial shed with a large opening on the south side where they can run out and in at their leisure, without the interference of other live stock, means development and profit.

With a little extra feed from this time until the pasture season the colt crop may be revived to a considerable extent. There are a few sections where feed is plentiful, but it is high in price nearly everywhere. Oats is the best ration for all young stock, but during the winter season a little corn may be fed occasionally without any serious injury. A great waste can be seen in our live stock development, where excellent sires are used, and the young stock allowed to be sacrificed for the want of nutrition. Occasionally a breeder will use only the best of sires and yet have very inferior colts owing to the lack of feed.

THE HORSES ON THE COVER.

The prominent part which French horses have played in improving the draft stock of this country gives us more than a passing interest in the horses of France. A good idea of what this term includes can be had by turning to the front cover illustration of this issue. All the types, breeds or crosses of importance in the industries or the breeding operations of the French Republic are represented, the names by which they are known being shown under the respective horses. The photos from which the cut was made were secured in France last summer by the editor and were taken, in most cases, from an average animal of each class.

HOLLAND DRAFT HORSES.

The Holland Draft Horse Stud Book will soon make application to the Bureau of Animal Industry to have its record recognized so that horses recorded therein can enter our ports free of duty. Holland is a very small country adjoining Belgium. The principal Holland draft horse district is next to the Flemish district in Belgium, where many of the largest and best Belgians are produced. A great deal of the land is below sea level and most of it is very flat. Many good draft sires have been used in Holland, and if their blood lines have been kept straight for many generations we would like to see those horses introduced. That type of horse is getting very popular in this country, and we doubt if Belgium will be able to supply the demand in years to come. There are only a few pure bred Belgian mares in this country and the buyers must depend largely on imported stock for this particular type. The demand has been exceedingly large during the last season for Belgian horses and more of them will be imported the coming year.





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TRUMANS BUY FROM THE KING'S STUD.

To the American Breeder:—We are in receipt of advice from our Mr. J. H. Truman that he has purchased from the noted Sandringham stud, owned by His Majesty King George, the celebrated Shire stallion, Golden Rock II. At the urgent request of a number of the leading breeders in the Whittlesea district, he will retain the horse there for their use, and at the end of the season will ship to Bushnell for exhibition at the leading state fairs. Golden Rock II is described as a horse of extreme size, standing on the best of feet and joints, 13½ inches of bone below the knee and of the very finest quality; beautiful silky hair; oblique shoulders; strong back and loin, with deep, well sprung rib and extreme width, weighing in three year old form, a little over an English ton.—Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, McDonough Co., Ill.

There is an important announcement on the back page concerning your subscription to the American Breeder. Read it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 13.)

calks,and injury to the painful soles prevented by proper protection while shoeing. This latter can often be done by covering packings of tar and oakum with a piece of sole leather or using a piece of sheet iron.

COUGH—My mare has a dry cough. I bought her about a year ago and some said it was a shipping cough, but it looks like she would have gotten over it by now, if that was what was the matter with her.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Cough is only a symptom of some disorder and its successful treatment depends on removing the cause. As to what should be prescribed depends in a great measure upon the nature of the cough, as to whether it is moist or dry, prolonged or spasmodic.

First, look carefully that both the hay and grain is of first class quality and free from dust and dirt.

Procure from your druggist a pint of Parke Davis equine cough syrup and give an ounce three times a day or even oftener if the cough is distressing.

INJURED TONGUE—A stallion punctured his tongue with the bit last June. There is still an opening on top not healed over. Hay collects in the opening and I clean it out every day. What would you recommend to heal it? —Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Remove all foreign material from the wound being careful that there are no particles imbedded in the tissues. If the wound does not have proper drainage that must be attended to by enlarging the opening. Wind a little medicated cotton on the point of a small stick and after dipping it into pure carbolic acid, thoroughly swab the interior of the wound, being careful not to allow it to contact the free surface of the tongue. Hold the tongue for about half a minute and then wet the wound with grain alcohol to stop the caustic effect of the carbolic acid.

If this application is repeated for a few times twice a week we predict that healthy granulations will be set up and that the wound will heal.

BRUISED FROG—I have a mare that bruised the frog of her hind foot in December and she is still lame.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If you are sure of your diagnosis you will secure the best results in the way of treatment by soaking the foot in hot water for thirty minutes twice daily and follow with a large hot poultice that will envelop the entire hoof. Continue this treatment for a week which ought to have the effect of either improving the lameness or hastening the development of an abscess which latter may be opened when formed.

SKIN ERUPTION—I bought two fillies coming three years old which have a breaking out in dry scabs which come off easy, but the hair comes off with them. The owner told me that they came off the pasture that way last fall, only they were much worse. —Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It is always well in treating skin eruptions of this character to first have an examination made for parasites. This will necessitate the use of a magnifying glass which can usually be supplied by your local veterinary or physician.

One of the best applications to make in cases of this kind is the kerosene emulsion solution, the formula of which has been repeately given through the columns of the Stallion and Jack News.

PINK EYE—Is pink eye hereditary or transmissable?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Pink eye is an infectious disorder and is usually treated under the name of influenza. It is not an inherited disease but seemingly is spread in the same manner as other infectious diseases.

RUPTURED COLT—I have a mule colt that when two months old was hooked by a cow and ruptured. It is now eight months old. The rupture penetrates into the scrotum or bag, and I would like to know if this colt can be castrated and cured. I always did believe it is not possible, but would like to operate on this colt if there is any chance to save him.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Before any attempt is made in the direction of an operation a careful examination should be made of the parts by a graduate veterinarian for the purpose of determining the exact condition of the same. It would be wholly impossible to intelligently advise you without such an examination.

DOES NOT RETRACT PENIS—My draft stallion doesn't draw his penis back in the sheath. He had some swelling some time ago, don't know what caused that, but that left him, but there seems to be some enlargement right in front of sack as you might say. He draws back and carries about the same generally, but the sack does not come down over the end of the penis, but can easily be put over the end with the hand, but when he lets it down and draws it back again it is the same as before. I don't know of this horse being hurt in any way, and I keep him cleaned. He is fourteen years old and has always made good semen. I work him moderately for exercise. He has a nice coat and feels well.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your stallion met with some slight accident that first caused the sheath to swell. This swelling mechanically interfered with retracting the penis into the sheath properly and the muscle that produces the retraction has become considerably weakened. We infer that the skin of the sheath is infiltrated so that it does not roll inwards when the penis is retracted.

Several times a day you should manipulate and work the swollen part so that the penis may be more easily drawn into its sheath. By persisting in this the parts can be cleaned up and this mechanical resistance overcome. You should lose no time in giving this prompt attention.

NEW GROWTH—I have a mare that has a wart on the womb. People tell me that by breeding her the wart will get large. Please advise me and also, is it a very good plan to breed her at all?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—We are somewhat puzzled by your question both as to the nature of the growth and also its location. We believe the most satisfying thing for you to do is to consult with a competent veterinary surgeon with a view of having a personal examination made, inasmuch as the removal of such a growth will necessitate the services of such a man.

BURSATTEE—I have a stallion that for the last two years has got a sore on the end of his penis, and one on the lower outside sheath. Have apparently cured him each year after doctoring considerable for gonorrhoea and shanker, with medicine which I procured from a V. S., although he never explained the sore. Could he get this from a mare producing a colt every year? What is it in your opinion? What treatment can I use for mares to prevent the horse from getting this? —Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Prevent the development of the sores this season by excluding all flies from the presence of your stallion. This can be done by screening his box stall in which he may be kept confined during the day with access to an adjoining paddock at night for exercise. Flies are carriers of infection and if you will adopt such methods as will prohibit their annoyance you will not be bothered in the future with sores of the nature complained of, unless by accident. The penis of the stallion should receive due attention as to cleanliness and should be washed occasionally with an antiseptic solution. A teaspoonful of creolin in a gallon of clean warm water applied at body temperature serves as a good antiseptic for this purpose.

PINK EYE—My mare has pink eye. She has gotten all right in every way except her eyes, which seem like she does not see well. Her eyes seem to look fairly clear to me but she looks a little sleepy out of them, otherwise she seems to be all right.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It will require time for your mare's eyes to become strong again, and in the meantime she should not be exposed to bright light or sunshine. Permit her to remain in a roomy box stall away from the bright light until the conditions improve. Dissolve all the boracic acid you can in clean, warm, rain water and apply some of the solution to the eyes with a medicine dropper two or three times a day.

FEEDING FOALS BY HAND—We have tried to raise several colts by hand. Some times the mare dies, and one time a mare failed to give any milk. Nearly all these colts died. We have been careful about feeding them warm cow's milk, but the colts usually scour a few days and then die. We have been told that the milk should be boiled or fed fresh from the cow. Please explain whether we are at fault in feeding these colts.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—Cow's milk may be substituted for mare's milk but should be diluted at least one-half with warm water that has been boiled. The milk should always be as fresh as possible, and should be fed in small amounts and at intervals of a few nours. All vessels used should be kept scrupulously clean and made sterile with boiling water. A tablespoonfull of lime water may be added to each pint of milk which will make the milk more agreeable to the colt. The milk from a cow that has recently calved should be selected. Be very careful and not overfeed, which was perhaps the cause of the losses you have experienced. One needs to be extremely careful in this particular for the first few days.

SWOLLEN PENIS—I have an eight year old jack that had the influenza last summer, and about the time he was getting over it there was an enlargement come around his penis, near the middle of it, so large that it never has gone back in the sheath. I bathed it in hot water, also applied poultices, but was unable to get all the swelling out of same, and last week it began to swell again, and is nearly as large as ever. Would like to know of some good treatment that will reduce this enlargement.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Carefully wash the parts with a solution of sterilized water containing a tablespoonful of carbolic acid to a gallon of water.

Dip the blade of a sharp knife into pure carbolic acid for a couple of minutes, and then proceed to make about ten or twelve punctures three-eights of an inch deep into the swollen parts. In two hours after the operation carefully wash off the penis with the carbolic acid solution and apply a warm antiphlogistine pack to the parts, keeping it in place with a bandage and suspensory. The antiphlogistine pack may be continued three or four days, changing it daily.

SWEENY—My horse had the sweeny over a year ago and has never filled out yet. I have blistered him twice but it has done no good yet.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—If no lameness is present it should not prove difficult to encourage these atrophied muscles to fill out. If lameness is still present, and is causing the atrophy then it should receive attention. We believe it advisable for you to consult a good veterinarian for the reason that the treatment will perhaps be of the nature of inserting setons under the skin or injecting material of an irritating nature into the parts. We suspect you are not prepared to do either of these neither do we think it advisable for you to undertake it.

SPLINTS—Please tell me where the splints come on a horse, and how to take them off.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Splints occur as a rule on the fore limbs and are usually on the inner aspect of the leg between the knee and the fetlock. They are just back of the large bone that occupies a position on the most anterior part of the leg. They develop from a strain on the ligaments that unite the large bone mentioned (cannon bone) with the small bone (splint bone) located immediately behind.

Such an injury results in a bony deposit and being a strain of ligaments often produces lameness.

These bony enlargements are frequently very difficult to remove, but the persistent application of tincture of iodine twice a day often materially reduces them.

The small bony nodule that is located at the lower end of the splint bone should not be mistaken for splints.

EVERTED UTERUS—A black Percheron mare eight years old, which had foaled two colts successfully—one at five years old and one at eight, aborted December 12, 1911. She lacked two days being pregnant seven months. The act did not take more time than normal for parturition, and the afterbirth did not come away as it should. The mare still having labor pains strained until the uterus was everted. It took three or four hours before the services of a veterinarian could be obtained, then it required the strength of us both to replace the uterus, with one man to hold the mare with a twitch on her nose to prevent straining. After the uterus was in place the veterinarian sewed the vulva shut, the stitches being left in place thirty hours. The mare recovered, was, and is, in fine healthy condition. What could have been done to prevent the eversion of the uterus? Was she treated right? Would it be safe to breed her again? She weighs 1375 pounds and had heretofore always been bred to a draft stallion weighing from 1,600 to 1,900 pounds—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—We think your veterinary rendered you some excellent service in saving the life of your mare for the reason that eversion of the uterus in the mare often proves fatal. The only way that such cases can be controlled is to give drugs that will prevent the excessive straining, and inasmuch as the drugs necessary to control the patient often have to be given in excessive amounts their administration should be left to the attending veterinarian. A mare that has once aborted is never as sure a breeder as one that has not. If she has cleaned up from her previous experience you will probably be justified in trying her again a little late in the season.

LICE ON HORSES—Please give us a good remedy for lice on horses. My horses are in good flesh. They are on wheat pasture when the weather will permit, and are fed bundle kafir corn with heads on in bad weather, and have shed open to the south. They are getting very lousy.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—In order to get rid of lice effectively it requires a local application of some liquid agent. This is the most prompt and certain way to rid animals of lice and necessarily the condition of the weather must be taken into account when making such applications.

One of the very best as well as cheapest preparations we know of that will rid animals of lice is kerosene emulsion. Dissolve a bar of good laundry soap in three quarts of soft water by boiling. When fully dissolved and while still boiling add to it one quart of kerosene, stirring it vigorously while adding. The result will be a rather thick, creamy emulsion. Add this to nine gallons of warm, soft water stirring vigorous-while adding and use on the animal while warm. A bright warm day should be selected and the animal kept in a protected place exposed to the sun while being treated. Two men can quickly wet the animal all over, being very careful to miss no part of the body. This application not only destroys the lice but the nits as well and is harmless to the animal.

LAME JACK—Please tell me what to do for my three year old jack. He is lame in his left front leg. He wore the hair off in several places rubbing himself. He rubs the blood out in places. I gave him salicylic acid, a teaspoonful three times a day. Is that good for his blood. He seems to have some kind of skin disease. He eats hearty. Is kind of clubby in his front feet when he travels.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It is important to know that your jack is properly cared for before attempting to relieve his condition with medicine.

He should have a comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated box stall free from dampness, with access to a protected lot where he may be permitted to take exercise.

Give him thirty grains of potassium iodide dissolved in a little water thirty minutes before feeding grain three times a day. It may be given by means of a hard rubber syringe. Continue this treatment for a week and then in its stead give one half ounce of Fowler's solution well stirred into his grain three times a day for the same time. Alternate these two remedies for several weeks if necessary. Locally apply some carbolated vaseline to the parts rubbed on account of itching.

MARES GIVE MILK BEFORE FOALING—What is the matter with my

mare? She is with foal by a jack, and due to foal the middle of March. Her udder filled in December and the milk ran out of her teats, as if she were going to foal, and it is still running out at times. She is not droopy. I have released her from work. Is there danger of abortion?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—The fact that your mare has behaved in the manner described for several weeks previous to your writing and had not yet aborted, lead us to think that she will perhaps carry her foetus up to the proper foaling time. Should she show any immediate symptoms of abortion other than those mentioned we would suggest that you give her an ounce of the fluid extract of black haw in her feed two or three times a day.

WEAK ANKLES—I have a jack colt twenty months old that is weak in his ankles and has been for a year. Breaks over when he stands or walks. He is extra large and has been well fed all the time. Is there anything that will give strength to the joints? —Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The young jack should be permitted to take a sufficient amount of exercise and yet not permit him to overdo himself. Twice a day apply the following to the ankle as well as the back part of the limb above and rub in well. Oil of sassafras, oil of origanum, spirits of camphor, of each two ounces; alcohol 26 ounces. Mix all together and apply as directed. Should the parts become irritated the preparation need not be applied so often.

WART—I have a jack that has a wart between his front legs. What shall I do for it to take it off?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect that the wart is located on the parts where the skin is loose, in which event it may be drawn up so that a strong rubber band may be slipped over it, so as to include a circle of skin outside of it. Put the band on rather tight and in the course of time it will destroy the circulation thorugh the wart. In the course of ten days a still tighter band may be applied if the wart has not dropped off.

SUSPICIOUS CASE—A gelding, six years old, in good condition, that has what appears to be boils breaking out on his belly. Two years ago they broke out on him and kept breaking out and healing up for about a year. Last year they didn't come on him at all. At present he has one sore on him about the size of a half dollar. There seems to be a little pipe in it, and at times it discharges quite a bit of pus. He does not seem to have any cold, and there is no discharge at the nostrils, which look healthy. What is the matter with him, and what can be done to cure his ailment?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The symptoms you describe so greatly resemble those of cutaneous glanders that we believe as a precautionary measure the animal should be submitted to a mallein test. Glanders in your climate is inclined to assume a slow going chronic form and a horse may be affected for years and yet during the entire period may be a source of danger to his mates. Do not encourage chances of loss in the remainder of the stock but have the animal submitted to the careful inspection of a competent veterinarian.

TAIL RUBBING—I have a stallion that is continually ruping his tail in the stall. What is the best remedy for it?

REPLY—Tail rubbing is usually due to insufficient exercise and too generous a grain diet. These two factors should be given attention in all cases of this nature. If the stallion can be enticed into eating a handful of glouber salts in his grain three times a day until a lax state of the bowels is induced, you will find it will be of great help. Should there be evidence of pin worms a gallon of warm water containing a couple of tablespoonfuls of table salt may be injected into the rectum. The region about the anus as well as the tail should be kept clean by occasional washing and brushing and if a local trouble appears to be the cause of the rubbing a solution of carbolic acid in water and alcohol will help to control the same.

IMPACTION OF THE BOWELS—I have just lost a registered Percheron mare which cost me $400, and have now a colt coming yearling, affected in the same way. When the mare was opened it was found that the intestines were clogged with a ball of alfalfa four or five inches in diameter. It is impossible to get the bowels to move, using salts. She was fed on all the alfalfa she would eat, and two quarts of corn twice a day. She was tied up at night and turned out for exercise and water through the day. Several horses have died recently the same way. Is there any remedy for the trouble, and what would be a preventative?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—While alfalfa is one of the best forage plants we have, it should never in its cured state be fed to horses in full amounts as mentioned in your letter. The man that follows the practice of feeding horses all the bright alfalfa hay they will consume invites disorder. The brighter and better the hay the greater the danger.

Horses grow exceedingly fond of alfalfa and eat too much, resulting in indigestion and impaction. Alfalfa hay should be apportioned out to horses in definite amounts just the same as their grain, and other forage should constitute a part of the ration.

WORMS—My horses that ran in the pasture last summer got poor in the fall on good pasture. This winter I have been putting them in the barn and feeding them good on corn, oats and oil meal. They pass a good many worms—some are red and small (about one-half to three-fourth of an inch long) and they are filled with blood and seem to be pointed at both ends. Horses get poorer all the time. Some of them will die.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear you are going to experience considerable trouble before you effectively rid your stock and premises of this variety of worms.

It is quite likely that your stock is infected with some of the blood sucking varieties, either the strongylusarmotus or schlerostes are inclined to find their way into the blood vessels of the bowels where they interfere with the circulation and sometimes cause colic symptoms and death.

They may be dislodged from the bowels by means of physics and perhaps the best agent to give is powdered aloes preferably in bolus but it may be given in a half pint of warm water. For an average sized horse give an ounce of the powdered aloes and combine with it thirty drops of coal tar creosote. Repeat the purge in from ten days to two weeks.

INJURED PENIS—I have a good stallion, eleven years old, that has a penis badly out of commision. About two monthe ago a swelling suddenly started on the front side of his penis, about half way the length of it. It came suddenly and inside a week the organ was twenty-four inches in circumference, the swelling gradually went to the lower end of the penis. Just the skin was affected, the main penis was not. I washed it every day with a medium solution of bi-chloride from the first, but the skin began to emit a yellowish, watery secretion. Nothing came or comes from the water or semen passage. Then a brown scab formed over about one-half the surface of the penis, and a light yellow pus formed under the scab. About a month ago I detected a soft spot in the main swelling and lanced it (after boiling the kinfe I used) and a pint or so of pus run out. I lanced from the under side of the swelling, so it would drain. This opening has now closed. Pus seemed to drain entirely out. The skin has nearly recovered the penis now, but the swelling, after receding about half stays about the same, and in that one place (in front and half way down, the back and sides did not swell to amount to anything) is hard and sensitive. I fed him F. E. Bucho in his grain three times a day for a month or so, at first, and as he was somewhat thin when this trouble came on I gave him sulphate of iron with powdered gentian. Am still giving the latter. I grained heavily after this came on, but he steadily went down, but about the time I opened the pus sack he begun to do better and is now feeling fine. He has had ample exercise all along, running in a lot fifty yards square when not too cold. After the sores became raw I used a powder of iodoform, tannic acid and corn starch, tied a boiled rag loosely around it leaving opening for urine. Urine has not been in the least affected. As I live one hundred miles from a veterinary wish you would advise.—S.Dak. Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no treatment that will as effectively relieve the present condition as patient massage. Begin carefully and three times a day knead and manipulate the parts with the hands until it is softened up. Do not overdo matters on the start, but persist in the treatment. In the course of time the parts ought to improve by getting soft and pliable. They will perhaps fill up during the intervals, but be patient. A careful system of increased exercise will be of help.

RUPTURED MARE—What would you do for a mare that is ruptured at the navel? There is a hole about the size of a quarter or a little larger. This mare is four years old and has had one colt, and did not have any trouble. Is there anything to be done for her and is there any danger of losing her? I think probably she has always been this way, or at least since a yearling colt.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—This mare has reached an age that makes it difficult to effect a cure by means of a surgical operation. With an opening no larger than the one described there is not much danger of strangulation of the bowels taking place. If she is bred repeatedly, however, it increases the danger for the reason that the weight of the foetus inclines to expand the opening.

OBSTNATE WOUND—I have a jack that has a sore on the inside of his hock joint, which seems raw, and looks as if there might be two warts there. No swelling. I can't get it healed up. Has been there for more than a year. Would like to know what to do for it.—Indian Subscriber.

REPLY—The proper thing to do is to have your jack examined by a competent veterinarian for the purpose of determining the nature of the wound, and also ascertain if there are warts present. The best and most certain way to remove the warts is by surgical measures which your surgeon should do if they are found.

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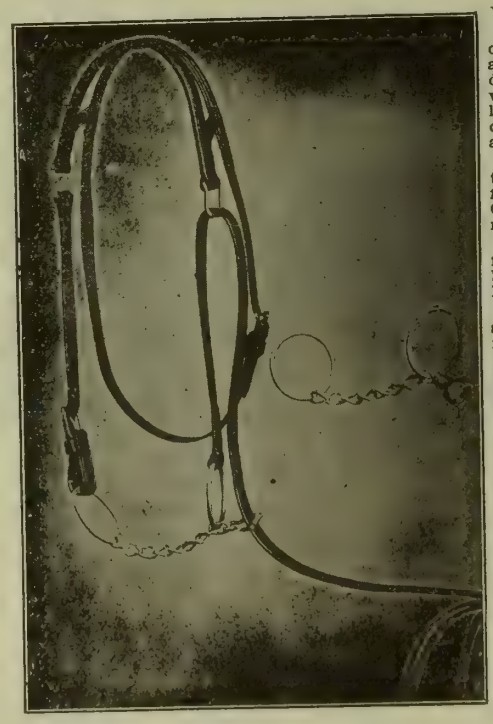
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Our Harness Horse Talk

The Difference Between "Because Of" and "In Spite Of," As Illustrated By the Case of Antevolo. The Fastest Pacers and Their Top Crosses.

Written for the American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White

Certain ghost worshippers are having an exciting time just now anent the death, at the ripe age of 31, of the trotting stallion, Antevolo, a steed which in bygone days was reckoned to be of considerable account as a possible sire, and whose total contribution to the annals of the breed of which he was a member was 14 trotters and five pacers; nine speed siring sons which got five trotters and eight pacers, and nine daughters which are the dams of nine trotters and three pacers.

The reason for the renaissance or exhumation of Antevolo by a few of the faithful lies in the fact that in the misty past he was one of the most vaunted exponents of the theory that the blood of the Thoroughbred, delivered in large quantities and near crosses, was of surpassing value in the making of trotters that would do to go to the races with, and later use for the propagation of other trotters of like caliber. And, to tell the whole truth, there was a time when Antevolo and his immediate relations were bright stars in the trotting horizon, although for many years they have been absent from even the feeblest constellation.

It all came about in the time when fathers of present day families were callow youths, and Governor Stanford of California, aided, abetted and encouraged by Joseph Cairn Simpson, a very good horseman of that day, were the joint authors of the excitement. Simpson, while a resident of Iowa and Illinois, owned a stallion, pretty much thoroughbred in his lineage, called Blackbird, which nag, by dint of patient training, he developed to the extent that he secured a record of 14:33 for five miles, the same being a shade better than a 3-minute clip for the entire distance.

Before going from the Middle West to California, Simpson mated his pretty nearly thoroughbred horse, Blackbird, with a daughter of a stallion called Rattler, and secured a gray colt which he named A. W. Richmond. Then he bred A. W. Richmond to a mare by the first class thoroughbred sire, Bonnie Scotland, and the foal was a filly afterwards known as Columbine. Now listen: Blackbird, sire of Richmond, could (and did) trot five miles at better than 20 miles an hour—which was as fast as the average railroad train traveled in those days—hence he had, by the laws of heredity, a chance to sire speed. Bonnie Scotland, although bred for running, and the sire of many distinguished runners, nevertheless was of rather plastic blood which blended kindly with strong trotting strains, as witness the fact that when he was bred to the Pilot Jr. mare, Waterwitch, he sired Scotland, trotting record, 2:22½. So Columbine had two well defined strains of trotting blood in the sense that it had produced trotters, and A. W. Richmond, sire of Columbine, was a good begetter of speed, as with not much opportunity in California he got nine trotters and three pacers, and two of the trotters, Romero, 2:15, and Richmond, 2:19¼, were above the average, the former showing around 2:12 to high wheel sulky back in 1883. He, however, had a well bred dam, she being a daughter of Mambrino Pilot (son of Mambrino Chief and a Pilot Jr. mare), which same strain figures today in the pedigrees of two of our most distinguished brood mares, Santos (dam of Peter the Great, etc.), and Sorrento (dam of The Bondsman, Jayhawker, et al), their sire, Grand Sentinel, being from a daughter of Mambrino Pilot.

Simpson naturally regarded Columbine as the making of a great brood mare, and his position was a logical one. But when it came to picking a stallion with which she should be mated it is interesting and important to know that Mr. Simpson, despite his long advocacy of close crosses of thoroughbred blood to produce trotters, did not send Columbine to a horse bred that way—of which brand there was more than one in California—but instead shipped her to the court of Electioneer, a trotting bred stallion that could trot a 2:20 clip in stud condition, and whose dam, Green Mountain Maid, was such a fast natural trotter that in her youth crowds would go up Sunday mornings to the pasture where she was kept to see her show terrific speed at the trot when chased by a dog brought along for that purpose.

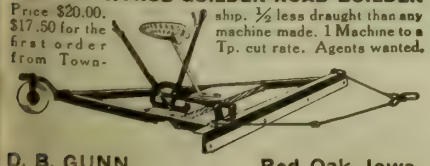
Electioneer, as the world knows, got high class colt trotters from various sorts of brood mares that were not even of the first class in their day, beginning with daughters of the pacer, St. Clair, whose blood lines are wholly unknown, then going to daughters of Mohawk Chief, and finally to those of Gen. Benton, which stallions today are in the books principally because Electioneer got some trotters from their daughters. So it was rather to be expected that Electioneer would do well when mated with Columbine, which had in her pedigree some blood that already had produced trotters. And he did. He got Anteeo, a real good trotter, 2:16½, and Antevolo, 2:19½, both stallions bred by Mr. Simpson. Later the family was increased by J. C. Simpson, 2:18¼, and Coral, 2:25.

Anteeo and Antevolo, the first foals of Columbine, were such good trotters they sold for enormous prices when the time came for them to enter the stud, the first named going to Michigan and thence to Pennsylvania, fetching $30,000 the first time and a good deal more than that the second, and the Pennsylvania man who got him was so enamoured of his purchase that (this is cold fact), he permitted people other than himself or the employes of the farm to see the horse only upon presentation of a card issued and signed by himself. Perhaps a little precaution was just as well, for Anteeo was a fighter, and one night while owned on the S. A. Browne farm at Kalamazoo, Mich., he burst loose the door of his own stable, then walked around the corner and broke down a fence inclosing the paddock of Empire, another of the farm stallions, and finally broke into the box stall of Empire and tried to kill that horse.

The sons of Columbine unquestionably have done well (though not as well as expected) in the speed siring line, and no excuses need be made for them on that score. But they certainly were not what would be called successful sires, and their blood has pretty well run out. Not one of them got a high class trotter or pacer, nor have their sons or daughters become conspicuous in the matter of speed production. That thoroughbred blood, to which so much was attributed when Anteeo and Antevolo were trotting and when they were being sold for fabulous prices, did not help them as speed sires, nor is it of record that their descendants (plentiful in numbers and trained assiduously lo these

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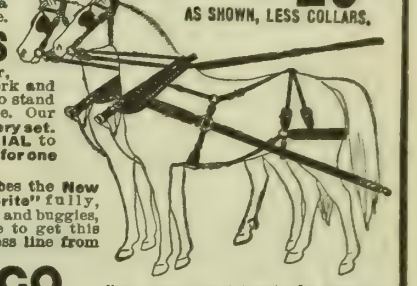
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thirty years) were especially game. Still, as the Boston eidtor who burns incense before the picture of Diomed (first Epsom derby winner) truly says in referring to Antevolo: "His second dam was a thoroughbred daughter of imported Bonnie Scotland; third dam Young Fashion by imported Monarch, and fourth dam Fashion, the greatest race mare in America in her day. She made a 4-mile race record of 7:32½ in a race that was won from the renowned Boston in 1842, which was then the fastest time ever made in a 4-mile race."

It reads fine in the obituary, but it doesn't fool anybody.

The other day it occurred to me that much interesting information might be gained by making a list of the 2:05 or better pacers and running them out two generations in the male line, just to see what strains were the most potent.

But after my list was ready I cut it to 2:04 pacers, and a little later made it 2:02 or better so as to keep within the limits of eagerness with which the horse lover will devour the right sort of statistics and the comments thereon and avoid the point where he is surfeited and becomes stale. And I found the 2:02 list plenty big enough for my purpose. Here it is, the sire and grandsire of each performer being given, so that in practically every case it is an easy matter to decide to which family or strain of blood the nag in the left hand column belongs. The female side of their pedigrees is another matter:

Name.	Record.	Sire.	Grandsire.
Dan Patch	1:55¼	Joe Patchen	Patchen Wilkes
Minor Heir	1:58½	Heir at Law	Mambrino King
Audubon Boy	1:59¼	J. J. Audubon	Alcyone
Star Pointer	1:59¼	Brown Hal	Tom Hal
Prince Alert	1:59½	Crown Prince	Artemas
Dariel	2:00¼	Alcander	Alcantara
J. R. Gentry	2:00½	Ashland Wilkes	Red Wilkes
Lady Maud C.	2:00½	Chitwood	Nutwood
Ess H. Kay	2:00¾	Direct Hal	Direct
The Broncho	2:00¾	Stormcliffe	Wickliffe
Bolivar	2:00¾	Wayland W.	Arthur Wilkes
Hedgewood Boy	2:01	Chitwood	Nutwood
Copa de Oro	2:01	Nutwood Wilkes	Guy Wilkes
Joe Patchen	2:01¼	Patchen Wilkes	Geo. Wilkes
Ross K.	2:01½	Constanero	Constantine
Robert J.	2:01½	Hartford	Harold
Little Boy	2:01½	Kenton	Harkaway
Independence Boy	2:01½	Thistle	Sidney
Anaconda	2:01¾	Knight	Woodford Wilkes
Citation	2:01¾	Norvalson	Norval
Ecstatic	2:01¾	Oratorio	Wilkes Boy
Angus Pointer	2:01¾	Sidney Pointer	Star Pointer
Dan R.	2:01¾	Tasco Jr.	Tasco
Evelyn W.	2:01¾	The Spy	Chimes
George Gano	2:02	Gamb. Wilkes	Geo. Wilkes
Vernon McKinney	2:02	Guy McKinney	McKinney
Coney	2:02	McKinney	Alcyone
Locanda	2:02	Allerton	Jay Bird

This tabulation puts the matter in vignette form as to space taken, and also, as in the case of vignettes properly done, it brings out what the seeker is after in very plain fashion and acute relief.

And, as with nearly all sorts of statistics having to do with the trotting horse, the value of the Wilkes blood is emphasized in such fashion that even the careless man must note the fact.

Another point which is personally gratifying to me is the fact that my favorite son of George Wilkes, the mighty Alcyone, shines in this table with a shade brighter luster than does any other horse, as no less than three members of the 2:02 pacing list run to him in the male line, they being Audubon Boy, 1:59¼; Vernon McKinney, 2:02, and Coney, 2:02. Another, Dariel, 2:00¼, goes in the male line to Alcantara, brother to Alcyone. Another Wilkes horse that shows double in this list is Wilkes Boy, his representatives being Ross K., 2:01½, and Ecstatic, 2:01¾. And yet in the last few years the trend of popular favor in the breeding world has been rather away from Wilkes Boy, and now that one of his best sons, Grattan, is dead, the strain is nothing like what it was half a dozen years or so ago.

Guy Wilkes shows twice in the table through Bolivar, 2:00¾, and Copa de Oro, 2:01, and that is another branch of the Wilkes family that in the male line is not as prominent as it was. Nothing is so foolish as to ignore the facts as shown at the close of each season of racing in relation to any strain of blood that has been, or is, prominent. When the sons and daughters of Guy Wilkes were winning grand circuit races under the masterly training and driving of John Goldsmith it looked as though that branch of the Wilkes tribe had indeed come to stay, but go over the ground today and see if you can find a son of Guy Wilkes among the leading speed begetters of the last three or four years.

The blood of another one time famous California sire, Sultan, has died out in much the same way, while that of two other horses of the same period and environment, Electioneer and Director, has more than held its own. And in the meantime McKinney, then in California, has come on and done things, in some respects, no other horse can lay claim to, his 2:10 trotting list, for instance, and he left as good a son in Zombro, as was any of Electioneer's at a like age. Constant change of blood in his stallions must be made by the breeder who will keep

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PERCHERON AND MORGAN PURE BREDS.

For sale, one 5-year-old black Percheron stud, close to a ton. Sure and sound, $700.00. One yearling Percheron stud, black, will mature a ton, $300.00. O. K. One large two-year-old bay Morgan stud—a good one, $200.00. Yearling chestnut stud, $125.00. Pair five-year-old, 1,100 pound Morgan mares—beauties. One a family mare, $400.00 for the two. All sound and right, recorded and beauties of very best breeding. **J. L. Buchanan, Sherodsville, Carroll County, Ohio.**

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up with the fashion, and fashion, in the breeding of harness horses, means the latest and best speed. Today everybody wants the blood of Peter the Great, Bingen, Todd, Moko or one of the three or four other stallions. And similarly the Arion mares are being snapped up because they are doing things in the speed production line. Years and years ago their sire was hailed as the coming fountain of speed, and stood at the unheard of fee of $2,500, dropping down to $100 in a few years when it was certain he was no great sire. Now his daughters are producing race horse speed, and the cry goes forth that Arion will be in the days to come another Nutwood (His dam was by Nutwood), as a sire of brood mares.

TEASING POLE.

For those who do much teasing, a good, substantial place to try the mares is essential. It should be so arranged that neither stallion nor mares are liable to injury. It should be about three and one-half feet high for the average mares. It is better to have it boarded up on the side, next to the mare with smooth, two-inch planks. The top of it should slant away from the mare, about four inches at the top. Then, if a mare should kick, she is not liable to skin her hocks. The top of this pole should be perfectly smooth at both ends, as occasionally a stallion may climb over the pole, and if he should come in contact with a sharp point or corner a valuable animal might be ruined. If there is any doubt about the stallion having a desire to jump over the pole, another pole may be put up about three feet higher, so that when he encounters the top pole it will prevent him from going farther. This should also be very smooth as occasionally the stallion wishes to get his head away reasonably quick and if he should encounter this pole an injury to the head might be the result. A better method is to educate the stallion that he is not to make a service while the mare is in this position. Have a regular place where the stallion is to make the service, then he will not have so much desire to jump over the pole. A pole can be put in front of the mare in such a way that she cannot go forward, and a large ring can be fastened to the teasing pole where the halter rope may be run through it, so as to keep her head reasonably close to the stallion. When a mare is being teased she should not have on a severe bridle, neither should her head be tight. If there is any pain or much excitement the mare is not liable to show signs of heat. It is usually better to tease quietly for the best results.

RUBBISH THE RIGHT NAME.

To the American Breeder: I am an old subscriber to your paper, and have been in the stallion and jack business for thirty-five years. I wish to call your attention to a little paper called the * * * * * * * * * * * managed by * * * * * of Kansas City, Mo. Last year he put out what he called a barren mare impregnator, for $5, consisting of a little rubber funnel to be inserted in the neck of the mare's womb before stallion service, then let remain for a few minutes, then remove and the mare is bred. He put those out with a guarantee that if they did not give satisfaction he would refund the money. So I gave it a fair trial on about twenty-five mares. It would not stay in place. Of course it proved to be a complete failure. I sent it back to him and wanted my money back, as he agreed to do. But no, he wanted to pay me off in some more rubbish. I told him I did not want anything more to do with his rubbish, but he keeps sending it to me just the same. I would be glad for the public to know what kind of a goat he is.—H. T. Robinson, DeKalb county, Missouri.

SCARCITY OF JACKS.

There never was a time in American history when good, big jacks were more difficult to find for sale. Only those who have been hunting them can realize this important feature of the horse breeding industry. During the coming season nearly every jack of any value will be taxed to his utmost. Jacks are beginning to bring their real value. There is no other animal that will make any more profit than a good jack in a community where his value is appreciated. They are no more bother to take care of than a cow, for men who are familiar with them. The owners of good jennets certainly have a bright future if they will use the best sires obtainable, and thoroughly develop the young.

JACKS AND MULES.

Recognizing the great and growing importance of the jack and mule business, we are preparing a new series of articles devoted exclusively to these classes of stock. Nearly every stallion owner is interested in this subject, although its literature has been too much neglected. There is scarcely a breeder in the country that is fully familiar with the different jack breeds, or the best types, and the same may be said about mules. We will run photographs of the different breeds of jacks and the different market types of mules, which should have much educational value for all interested in either the hybrids or jacks.

G. C. ROAN'S SALE POSTPONED.

To the American Breeder:—My big two-day jack sale that was to have taken place at La Plata, Macon county, Missouri, February 26 and 27, has been postponed owing to the terrible blizzard that raged at the time of the sale, making it impossible for any of the 48 trains that were due at La Plata on the sale date to reach that point.

The sale will be held on March 14 and 15, just as originally advertised and set out in the catalogues. There was not and there will not be a jack or jennet sold until these dates.—G. C. Roan, proprietor, La Plata, Macon county, Missouri.

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Frank B. Graham, Esq., Kansas City, Missouri:—Find enclosed my check for $45 for sale advertising. My sale was a success, and I give much credit to your paper as a medium for furnishing buyers.—Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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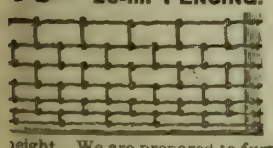
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Eight black jacks, nine jennets, four Percheron stallions, three registered fillies, three high grade stallions coming two years old, five crosses. Greeley is on the Missouri Pacific, 65 miles southwest of Kansas City. **Joe Fox, Greeley, Anderson County, Kansas.**

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Your choice of imported Percheron and Belgian stallions at $100 profit. We will sell you your choice of any stallion at $100 profit and show you their cost in plain figures. INVESTIGATE. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, Turner County, South Dakota.**

PERCHERON AND JACK WANTED.

I want a Percheron stallion and jack four or five years old, for this spring's service, if I can trade a four-room cottage and lot, clear of encumberance, worth $600; or would lease this stock. A good home and experience. Will refer to Murray Bank or Domestic Stock Raisers, this city. **Dr. John T. Jackson, Murray, Clarke County, Iowa.**

Astride Riding Here To Stay



SEEKING HEALTH AND PLEASURE ASTRIDE, ELDORADO SPRINGS, ARK.

Written for the American Breeder By Samuel A. Leath, Harris, Ark.

To state the exact date when fair woman first rode astride is beyond the knowledge of the most ancient writers; however, women rode astride more than eight hundred years before any attempt to design a side-saddle.

During the heated battles of early history women would frequently steal a soldier's horse and flee for aid, to check the destruction of property, by the enemy. For six hundred years women rode in the rear of their husbands, brothers or fathers and held to the waist-belt of their attendant's coats. Not even were any saddles for the men during this period of six hundred years—a large pad was used instead.

One among the first designs of a saddle, exhibited for real service, was carved out of a single piece of wood and had neither girth nor stirrups. Then came into existence the old wooden tree pommel and cantle carved out of the one piece of timber; with other wooden shafts extending down on either side, suspended by wooden pins, to which were pinioned (at the bottom end) two very clumsy foot-rests, not even bearing the name or resemblance of our modern stirrups. Even after these rugged shaped saddles were pressed into service, the women continued to ride astride and to the rear of the same horses with their protectors. And again, we have information concerning the mechanism of an ancient saddle with a very costly breast-shield to hold the saddle in proper place on the horse; the idea of a girth not even at this date being presented to the genius' mind.

Doubtless you recall the story of the "Flying Girl;" written by Edyth Van Dyne; the story is full of spicy adventure and treats on out-of-door life, health, vigor and rosy cheeks. Another interesting bit of history is the adventures of Peggy Owen, a Quaker girl of Philadelphia, who was photographed astride of her horse, en route to Virginia to nurse a cousin, who was an English officer, that had been wounded and placed in prison by the British. Peggy encountered many trying scenes, while en route to Virginia, and she, too, was captured by the British under the traitor, Benedict Arnold. Then the writer recalls what was done by one of our ancient queens, who unfortunately, was deformed and could not ride astride as was the custom. Therefore, one of the queen's nobleman friends procured the services of a mechanical genius, and designed a chair-like seat, that was girdled upon her horse to permit of her presence in an important parade.

Our ancient mothers and women of note felt very kindly toward the astride method of riding until the beginning of a more important event, and that was the beginning of the "hoop-skirt" fad, and it was then that another queen besought the genius of man to invent a side-saddle, the date being much less than one hundred years ago. And as every woman wore the new "hoop-skirt," of course, no more astride riding was done till about fifteen years ago. Of course, the modern woman, or a few of the Southern mothers, protested and declared it a disgrace to ride astride—little considering that no other custom was known for over eight hundred years.

The writer had the pleasure of serving nine years' time as solicitor and riding instructor for a noted saddle horse concern in a very popular resort, where more than 51,000 riders were recorded from one single hotel in the space of forty-nine months. Many of the tourists were sent there by the advice of their physicians and urged to ride, and ride astride, for the physical benefits derived from such out-of-door exercise. Astride riding has met with the approbation of our most competent medical profession, and at the same time brought great relief to the feelings of our faithful equine servants.

A few of the numerous benefits from astride riding are due to the perfect circulation, as every muscle in the entire body and limbs is brought into play. Of course, no strain or tension is necessary, consequently, the rider is much more independent and can control the horse under emergency to greater advantage. The humane societies of many states have prohibited further use of side saddles, and no greater kindness could be tendered our noble horse creation than to forever discard all other but the modern astride method.

The enthusiastic lover of a breed of any kind of live stock is the successful one.

40 MULE COLTS AND 40 HORSES.

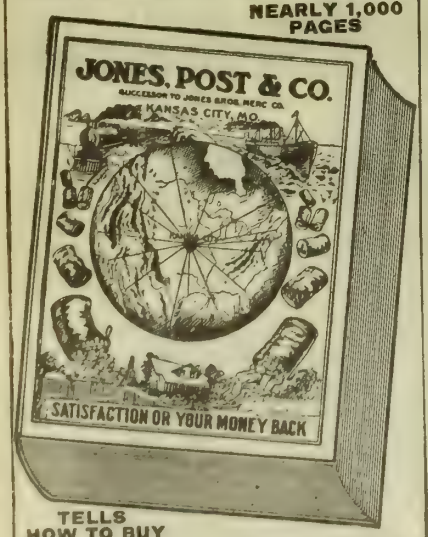
Forty mule colts, from high grade mares, and out of registered 16 hand jack; with plenty of bone and substance.

Forty head of horses, from select mares and high grade stallions. All good colors; ages from 1 year to 3 years old. Phone 58. 1 short, 1 long and short. **W. D. Berry, Floydada, Floyd County, Texas.**

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JONES, POST & CO. 1401 West 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

TWO JACK AUCTIONS TOTAL $53,630.

Two public sales of jacks and jennets made the fore part of this month, brought a total of $53,630. In all 104 head of stock were old—61 jacks and 43 jennets.

The sales were those of L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., and W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo. The Monsees sale, in which 44 jacks and 26 jennets were sold, totaled $36,545, the jacks averaging over $700 and the jennets about $215. In Mr. Finley's sale 17 jacks averaged $760 and the jennets (the same number) averaged over $245.

In the Monsees sale one jack (Barytone Mammoth, that has sold as high as $3,000) brought $2,500, the buyer being J. T. Ernest of Ft. Gibson, Okla. Missouri King, in the same sale, went to D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kas., for $2,000. The top jennets, at $505 and $520, respectively, went to T. E. Collins of Belleville, Kas., who formerly owned Missouri King.

Top prices were not so high in the Finley sale, but the averages were higher, prices being very uniform. Dr. Lee, by Dr. McCord, sold for $1,400 to G. W. Knous, Knobnoster, Mo., and a 2-year-old jack sold for $1,100 to G. D. Burch, Winford, S. D.



PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM

I have for sale a choice lot of imported and home-raised Percheron stallions and mares. A number of them are sired by the famous horse Barnum, that was champion at the International in 1904. Prices reasonable. Come and see them and I will save you money. Marcus is located 44 miles northeast of Sioux City on the I. C. R. R., in Cherokee County.

Chas. P. Quirin, Marcus, Iowa.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



Stallions from 2 to 4 years old. All acclimated and sure foal getters. All solid colors, black, gray, sorrel and bay, and broke to work. Good, clean bone; good full eyes; straight movers and first class in conformation; weighing from 1,800 to 2,300 pounds.

We are natives of France and buy only from reliable breeders, saving our customers a lot of money. As a rule our horses are prize winners, wherever they go, and a reliable guarantee goes with each horse sold. Come and see us or write.

JOS. ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Seward County, Nebraska.
25 miles west of Lincoln, 65 miles east of Grand Island.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

Two stallions; one coming 3-year-old in April. One coming 2-year-old in May. These are extra good colts, with lots of bone and quality. Will be priced worth the money, as I want to sell.

Also one pair of mares, 3 and 6 years old. These mares are black and weigh 3,500 lbs. **George Barber, Oak, Nuckolls County, Nebraska.**

YOUNG STALLION
Registered With Percheron Society of America.

Coming 3 years old; dark gray; weight, 1,820 pounds; medium flesh; plenty of vim, with good disposition. Besique and Volatire blood. Sound; a typical drafter. Priced to sell. **Fruin Bros., Gilman, Iroquois County, Illinois.**

PERCHERON STALLION

High grade, color dark brown, coming 3 years old in April, weight 2,000 lbs., and extra good one. Sound and a good Percheron type. **S. H. Boden, Adrian, Nobles County, Minn.**

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.

Imported and home bred mares, some of them in foal to the imported stallion, Baron Kent, half brother to the $47,500 stallion, Baron of Buchclytre. Well matched pairs and sired by some famous sires. Also the imported stallion, Baron Kent, guaranteed and sure foal getter. If you want good ones, write for prices. **David Wilson, Breeder of Clydesdales, Hebron, Porter County, Iowa.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Five two year olds, two three year olds, one five year old, one six year old herd stalion, black, weight 2,200 lbs. Brilliant breeding, all out of imported stock, sired by high class sires. Good ones in every way and registered in P. S. A. Stud Book. For sale at reasonable prices. Want to get out of business on account of poor health. **H. A. Rohrs, Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio.**

100 HEAD of Brood Mares

For sale, weighing from 1,000 to 1,400. Bred last year to jacks. Ages 3 years old to 10 years old. **L. G. Strong, Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Idaho.**

4 Good Jacks 4

Fifteen hands to 15-3, Standard measure, 3 to 5 years old. Also two good Jennets.

O. J. Rhodes, Lees Summit, Mo.
W. C. Martin, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

DISPERSAL SALE OF BREEDING STOCK.

One Black Percheron Stallion—8 years old, weight 1,900. Registered in Percheron Society of America. Sound very sure and regular breeder.

One Black Jack; white points; 15 hands, 1 inch, Standard. Big bone; head; foot and ear. Sure and quick on both jennets and mares.

One trotting bred stallion. Standard and registered, brown, 15¾ hands; weighs 1,100; good and kind and gentle.

Two Black Jennets, and one jack colt. One of the jennets due to foal again in July.

Two pairs of heavy Percheron (grade) mares. All with foal and all extra good ones.

Ten head young mules and horses, good ones.

The above stock is all in good condition, and we will price it right as we want to sell. **Davis & Child, Richmond, Ray County, Missouri.** Forty miles east of Kansas City.

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE or EXCHANGE

One coming 5; and one coming 4, jet black; sound; weight, 1,800 lbs., at maturity. Right kind and gentle. Would exchange for cheap land or registered mares. Sickness; I must change climate, reason for selling. Your price is mine. **A. B. Like, Blue Earth, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS

Some extra good young stallions and mares in foal. Plenty of bone and quality. A 2,100-lb. stallion at head of herd. Will offer some bargains in this month.

Also one good registered saddle mare in foal. **A. M. Walker, Fairview Stock Farm, Laclede, Missouri.** All this stock is registered.

Percheron and Belgian Stallians and Mares.

Imported and home-bred. Big, drafty and high classed. Our price is right. Come and look over our string of good ones. Barns one block north of C. & N. W. depot, one-fourth mile north of C., M. & St. P. depot. Mention this paper. **E. H. Kickerbocker & Son, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.**

TWO GREAT BARGAINS

William No. 1207, imported German Coach Stallion, black, 16¼ H., 14 yrs., 1,500 lbs.; a show horse; looks like a six-year-old. Have too many colts of his here; have to change him. A $2,200 horse for $350.00. Been here 11 years; a sure and good breeder.

Barry, a five-eighths Percheron, 18 Mo., 16 H., gray, 1,330 lbs., actual weight, in just good growing order. Will mature into a ton horse, is smooth and nice; is not lubberly; will be a great sire for mule mares. His dam is 25 years old; has had 19 living colts; extra good mule mare. Sire a ton horse. Price $250.00 if taken soon.

Also a fine roadster and extra good 4-year-old drafter, priced very low.

N. J. Robnett, Kinmundy, Marion County, Illinois.

Draft Horses in the Corn Belt

(Continued from page 6.)

to the buyers to go to the cities or to other sections of the country where there exists a scarcity of horses of this class.

It is evident that in this system of management of the horse breeding problem that horses must be produced which the market demands and there exists a constant and steady demand for good, big, sound draft horses of quality. Draft mares may very properly produce a foal each year and do the work on the ordinary farm of the corn belt. While the work is hard at some seasons of the year, yet there is much of the time on the average farm when the work is not hard. With the proper system of management mares may produce foals in the spring, be given a month or so in which to get ready to go to work and give their foals a start in life. They may then be put to work, foals kept in clean, airy stables or well fenced paddocks, and allowed to suckle three times a day and to run with the dams at night. Brood mares should not be asked to do the most difficult and dangerous work, which has to be done about the farm. Their work should be steady and particularly when heavy in foal very little backing of heavy loads or jerking should be expected of them. This class of work should rather be performed by the young horses which are approaching maturity and have not yet gone to market.

Colts produced in such a system may be broken in the fall after they are two years old and may well do ordinary farm work during the year that they are three years old. After they are four years old they can do as much work on the farm as any mature horse and yet are not quite seasoned and fleshed heavily enough to go to market, consequently they serve a valuable purpose and a good, well cared for 4-year-old gelding can take the brunt of the farm work, and the winter before they are five years old it is usually profitable to fatten them and have them ready for the buyer, who appears with the first evidences of spring.

The question of the use of pure bred mares on the farms might arise in this connection, and it may be said that at the present time only about 1 to 2 per cent of our horses are registered and in many states figures show that over half of the stallions in service are grades. This fact points conclusively toward the use of a few good pure bred mares to do the ordinary farm work. A mistake which has been made by many farmer breeders and extensive breeders as well, is to the effect that every pure bred stallion should be sold for breeding purposes. As time goes on and the demand for pure bred horses becomes greater, it will be possible and necessary to castrate the inferior individuals and not sell them for breeding purposes. When this condition arrives we will be making progress more rapidly than ever before, because the demand will be for only stallions of the best kind.

In conclusion it may be said that there is a good profit in the production of draft horses on the average farm in the corn belt. That to make this profit the greatest possible these horses should be well bred and well fed and properly marketed. Brood mares and young horses may, on the ordinary farm, do the ordinary farm work. Pure bred mares may be kept for this purpose as well as grade mares and if properly managed will yield a greater profit. Not all of the pure bred horses foaled should be marketed for breeding purposes. Only the best should go for such service and those inferior individuals which are foaled should be castrated and not allowed to reproduce themselves. The better the class of mares used. the more attention paid to the use of good stallions, the less will be the percentage of inferior horses produced. The better methods of feeding and care will be rewarded by keener demand and higher prices for the product. The great cities of our country will take the good surplus horses which the corn belt can produce for some time to come and as a safe, conservative, profitable business, the draft horse business on the average farm offers opportunities not equaled in very many other fields.

MARKET IS CALLING FOR HORSE QUALITY.

There is a striking quality requirement in the horse market. Buyers are taking the good horses freely but the plainer kinds are hard to move. This distinction was less pronounced at the first of the year and continued so until demand for plain grades was satisfied. In the past two weeks good horses sold readily notwithstanding weather conditions were unfavorable. There is always some demand for the commoner kinds, but the market is determined on the better classes or the kinds that from ruling demand have established themselves as standards. Indications are that the big firms that use horses in their business consider them a big advertisement, and at the same time have learned from experience that the best, though first cost is high, make the best returns. Several big Eastern firms are taking selected drafters in the 1,600 to 1,800-pound class, and for the right kind have paid as high as $250, and if something fancy were offered in team lots $600 would not be too high for a span. Good chunks with plenty of action and color are selling right along, and dealers report difficulty in supplying the demand. Farm mares have found a ready outlet but the recent heavy snow checked the inquiry for farm horses and mules that was just beginning. In the next few weeks this outlet is expected to broaden. A good many farmers sold short on work horses last fall owing to the scarcity of feed. Now they have to buy back the equivalent, but but are putting off the day of purchase as long as possible. A few warm days will force the demand. Heavy rains in the South cut Southern demand in the past few days, but the next few months in the cotton belt will be active in planting, and as few horses were purchased last fall a wide demand is expected to prevail this spring. In the price line plain to common horses declined $5 to $10 per head but the better kinds were steady. A good many heavy mules are wanted for construction work. In the past two weeks consignments were sent to nearly every state in the Union, more to California than elsewhere. Cotton mules and the lighter weight classes sold more slowly.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700-pound up	$165@250
Drafters, fair to good	135@165
Chunks, good	125@155
Chunks, fair	90@125
Southerners, good to choice	125@150
Southerners	70@120
Driving horses	65 up

CONFORMATION OF DRAFT HORSES.

(Continued from page 5.)

men that a horse keep its hocks well up under it all the time, has its basis in utility and not mere fancifulness.

One more condition worthy of emphasis is the effect of different sets of limbs on mode of action. The base wide animal will nearly always cut in when moving and if base wide at the breast will probably roll. The base narrow conformation usually results in throwing the foot out, and a twisted limb usually carries in the opposite direction to the twist. The reason for these modifications is that the limbs do not properly support the center of gravity and that the horse swings his leg in or out, as the case may be, in order to bring it directly under this center in the case of an emergency such as stumbling, etc.

These do not cover all the "weak links" by any means, as coupling, back, shoulder, hip, eye and wind each supply their quota, but it does cover some of the most common and it is hoped sheds a little light on the reasons for ideal conformation.

CLYDESDALES.

I have a car load of Clydesdale stallions, selected by Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, from the best herds in Canada, that I will dispose of at as low prices as possible, considering their quality and breeding, to make room for another load. **R. O. Miller, Lucas, Lucas County, Iowa, R1.**

SIX STALLIONS

Clydesdales, and a Morgan. All of breeding age and of the best breeding. All broke to harness and used on the farm. All have won prizes at county and state fairs. Those that have been tried are extra good breeders. Prices very reasonable. Correspondence solicited. **Painter Bros., Middletown, Henry County, Indiana.**

CLYDESDALES

Registered Clydesdale Horses and mares; some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie," who sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to **John Sparrowhawk, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kan.**

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Famous the world over for three-quarters of a century. Present stock the best we ever had. No tail ends. Every horse we have is a show horse.

More international prize winning stallions over three years old for sale in our stud than all competitors combined.

Remember the Clydesdale is the coming popular breed and has won 80 per cent of all leading prizes in competition with the best of every other draft breed at Chicago.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON, DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois.

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

Leitch & Sons

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

SAMUDA (15368) 15165

Dark brown. Foaled April, 1908. Champpion Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fair. Considered the very best 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion in the United States. Sire the Champion "Revelenta" by "Baron's Pride." Dam of sire by the thrice champion "Prince of Albion." Dam by the Champion Hiawatha. Grand-dam by the Champion "Prince of Wales."



Clydesdale Headquarters, McLay Bros., Janesville, Wisconsin.

At last International our horses won more first prizes than all other competitors combined. No other Western importer getting higher than a third. If you want a really good Clydesdale, can you afford not to see the best of the breed? Come or write what you want.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 20.)

SORREL JACKS—What strain of blood is it in some jacks that make them get more sorrel mules than any other jack that is not near so good looking? —Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—There are only a few sorrel jacks in existence, but there are a large number of sorrel mules produced. Color is very difficult to control in breeding. Quite frequently jacks get a large per cent of sorrel mules which have not had any sorrel ancestors for generations. When a band of mixed colored mares are bred to any sire, one may expect the mares to have their influence in coloring the colts. Color has very little to do with the market value of mules. A good, sorrel mule will usually sell for as much as any other color, everything else being equal.

POSITION OF MARE—Does it make any difference in what direction a mare stands while being bred?

REPLY—We presume your inquiry l reference to the slope of ground, and in a general way we would say that level ground should be selected. Much depends, however, on the relative size of the two animals. The mistake is often made of placing the mare on the lower part of the slope. Where the stallion is large the reverse position is best.

BREEDING IN THE FALL—I find much difficulty in getting mares in foal in the fall of the year with my stallions that are sure in the spring.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Nearly all mares presented for breeding in the fall of the year are those which have failed to conceive in the former spring service, many of which are diseased. The mares themselves are in a better condition to get in foal as a rule in most sections in the fall of the year before the cold rains come, but stallions are not always in their best producing condition. The services are often scattering—sometimes several weeks intervening—and the spermatozoa at the first service after several days or weeks may not be active. If the stallion could make two or three services a week regularly, with plenty of exercise and other favorable conditions, a better per cent of mares could be settled in the fall of the year than could be obtained from the same mares during the spring months as they are in a more settled condition in the late summer and fall.

OBSTINATE WOUND—A year ago last summer my horse developed a severe case of scratches which gradually worked up till it affected his leg perhaps six or seven inches above his hoof. Finally with antiseptic washing and greasing it healed up. But this last spring it broke out again much worse than before. While I was away for a week maggots got into the sore around the joint. I dislodged them and treated the leg with creolin wash daily until it healed over. However, the swelling remained and a rather large lump on the side of the leg or seven inches above the hoof. Recently I applied liniment and blistered this part freely, hoping to reduce the lump. In a few days there was evidence of matter and I let it out by lancing. This continued to run a few days. Another opening appeared just above the edge of the hoof on the opposite side, it has discharged some bloody matter. Now it is all skinned over but the lump is large and leg much swollen even above the knee. Please prescribe some definite treatment. I fear serious trouble if not checked.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—The long continued weakened condition of your horse's limb has made it a favorable place for pus forming organisms to lodge which is the cause of the frequent abscesses. The animal should be permitted to run out, if possible, so that it may by exercise reduce the enlargement. One cannot make very satisfactory progress treating conditions of this kind unless the animal is given moderate exercise, which is best done by permitting it to run loose. The reduction of the enlargement can be hastened by daily application twice a day of soap liniment and witch hazel, equal parts. Should more abscesses develop open them and inject daily with tincture of iodine.

WASH FOR THE UTERUS—What is a good wash for the uterus in a shy breeding mare that shows nothing wrong by examination and is there any harm done by leaving the solution in the uterus?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If there is nothing wrong in the uterus no solution should be used.

THICK WIND—I have a fine 5-year-old horse that had distemper last spring and the result is he is a little thick winded. When he is worked steady he hardly shows it, but when he stands still a few days and then is worked he blows considerable. Have you a remedy?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Thick wind may be due to one of several things, but we would advise in your case that you apply a cantharides blister to your horse's throat.

Mix one pint of powdered cantharides with four parts of lard and after clipping the hair from the parts to be blistered, apply the agent with the hand, rubbing in briskly for three or four minutes. Allow the blister to extend well up in the throat latch region. In 24 hours wash off with warm water and soap and make daily applications of cottonseed oil to the blistered surface.

Internally give one dram of iodide of potash twenty minutes before feeding grain twice daily, morning and evening. This drug may be given in the drinking water or dissolved in a couple of ounces of water and given with a syringe.

EXAMINING MARES—Is it possible that a man would do any harm in getting a mare in foal by examining her if she did not need any attention? Some say it is not nature to be examining them.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares having colts by their sides nine days old do not need any examination as a rule, but if a mare does not have a colt it is sometimes necessary to make an examination. The finger nails should be trimmed and the hands thoroughly washed with soap and water, then rinsed in clean water with a little ground slippery elm dusted on the wet hand and arm before it is inserted into the mare. No soap or grease should ever be used. When a mare is bred, which is of a doubtful character, the condition of the cervix should be remembered. If this mare should be returned at a future date with the cervix closed, which was open at the previous breeding, the cervix should not be opened. Quite frequently mares show signs of being in heat while pregnant, and if the cervix is opened in a case of this kind, an abortion usually results. If the attendant is clean, and careful, with a reasonable amount of knowledge concerning the genital tract, there is very little danger in making these examinations.

LUXATION OF THE PATELLA—I have atwo-year-old mare, coming three, that is bothered with her stifle slipping out only in the morning, after that it does not bother her. What can I do for her?

REPLY—If you are positive that the difficulty is in the stifle, apply the following over an area about eight inches in diameter after clipping the hair from the part. Powdered cantharides, three drams. Biniodide of mercury, one dram. Lard two ounces. Mix all together and apply with the hand rubbing in briskly for four or five minutes.

Tie the animal so that it cannot get its nose to the parts for twenty-four hours at the end of which time carefully wash off with warm water and soap. When dry apply daily a little cottonseed or sweet oil to keep the parts soft. After the treatment the animal should be permitted to run out.

THIS MARE RAISED 14 COLTS.

To the American Breeder:—I have a mare that beats Mr. Rawling's mare. She is 17 years old. She had 14 colts and raised every one. She never was sick. She has been worked every year since she was two years old. JOSEPH STICKELMAIER,
Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill.

IMPORTED BELGIAN PERCHERON AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES



Also a Few Very Choice Home Bred Animals.

They are from coming Two-Year-Olds up to Mature Horses.

All good solid colors.
All examined and passed as sound by the State Stallion Registration Board.
Prices as low as it is possible to buy strictly good horses from reputable sources.

SKOOG, REED & DeCOW

Holdrege, (Phelps County) Nebraska.

N.B.---We are strong on High Class Belgians.

IMPORTED ROYAL BELGIAN

DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

These together with our pure-bred, home-grown horses, make up a choice collection to select from. Look at our winnings at American Royal, 1911: First in two-year-old class; first in class of three: second in aged class showing three horses.

Also good young jacks ready for service

Come to our barns before buying. Stock priced to sell. Write us; your letter answered the day it is received. Breeding barns in town on 2 railroads.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM, W. H. Bayless, Proprietor
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas

IRVINEDALE FARM BELGIANS

We have some very high-class stallions and mares that we will price very reasonable to buyers who will visit us within the next month, (as we wish to reduce our number). Among these are a number that were winners at the various shows last year. Come to the farm and we will fill your wants. **Winnings above might be used to advantage.**
CHAS. IRVINE. - - - - Ankeny, Polk county, Iowa.

Royal Belgians



Imported and home-bred stallions and mares; first and second prize winners at Hutchison State Fair; from the best known strains; for sale at "live and let live" prices. Every horse guaranteed as represented. For particulars, write, or better, come and see. David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION.
My coming 2-year-old Belgian stallion, **imported in dam,** 2d prize winner in National Belgian Breeders' Futurities. Color chestnut, weight 1,600 lbs. If you want a good one write for price, or better come and see him. **C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass Co., Ia.**

BELGIANS



Stallions and mares, over 100 head, Jan. 1, 1912. 24th year in business. Write for catalog. **Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa;** 8 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

Dark bay; weight, 1,900, sound and sure; 13 years old. Am going out of the business. Price, $600 cash, at my barn. **S. J. Rector, Sodus, Berrien County, Michigan.**

If a neighbor has a better beast than yours, give him the credit due—but to buy or breed a better one in turn, is up to you.

MOLD POISONING FROM ENSILAGE ALSO.

To the American Breeder:—Iowa farmers have suffered heavy losses in the past few months by the death of horses from a disease that affects these animals almost exclusively. It is usually fatal; it is not contagious, and it is quite certain that it comes from the eating of moldy fodder or grain. There is only one safeguard against it and that is the rejection of any feed that shows signs of mold. Ensilage and corn fodder of any kind and hay from swampy lands need to be inspected with special care, for they are the most likely to be moldy. Cattle often seem to eat spoiled plant food without harm, but to horses it is poisonous.

This disease has been called by various names: Forage poisoning, cryptogamic poisoning, enzootic cerebritis, epizootic cerebro-spinal meningitis, leuco-encephalitis, etc.

It usually appears in isolated outbreaks and generally the horses on a single farm in a community are affected. In some cases where horses are not fed alike, only those given a certain kind of feed are taken sick. In these facts there is quite conclusive evidence that the disease is associated with the food eaten and that it is not transmitted from one animal to another. The outbreaks appear more frequently in low, swampy districts because conditions there are more favorable for the development of the molds and the undesirable changes in plant foods believed to be responsible for the disease. It is not by any means confined to these districts, however, nor is it limited to any certain food stuff. It merely occurs more frequently in some foods than others, due to their nature and method of storing.

There are several molds which grow on food materials under certain conditions which are more or less injurious. The most common are the black mold, the blue mold and the green mold. They are found most frequently in ensilage, corn, hay, oats and ground feeds. Moisture favors their development on all food stuffs.

Ensilage is one of the most important and valuable foods available to the Iowa farmer, but it is often responsible for forage poisoning. Sweet ensilage is of proved worth as a feed for horses as well as for cattle, but speaking generally ensilage feeding is attended by some dangers that the owners of silos should know. Ensilage contains the necessary moisture and, in most cases, the required heat, to favor the development molds. On this account it is more often a cause of forage poisoning than other food stuffs. Perhaps 80 to 90 per cent of the outbreaks reported to this station come from feeding moldy ensilage. The quantity of mold may be so small as to be overlooked and yet be dangerous. Especially is that true of hay coming from low, marshy ground; though the mold in it may not be seen at first glance, there may be enough of it to produce poisoning and death.

Moldy corn has been responsible for several outbreaks of forage poisoning. Ears that have been attacked by the corn ear worms are particularly liable to be moldy.—C. H. Strange, Veterinary Department, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

BRACE FOR YOUNG COLTS.

To the American Breeder: I will describe to you a brace for mule colts that are weak in the ankle joints commonly called "knuckling." Anyone that raises mules has a case once in a while, and they all know what usually happens to the mule when they bind it or try to splint it. I have used it on several and never lost a case. This is a home product but it does the work and don't leave any scars.

Have a plate made that resembles a shoe that will fit the hoof, have three nail holes in it, one in front and one at each side, if you can't put it on successfully with nails use wire by making a small hole in the hoof, weld a bar on at the front side (round bar) long enough to come up just below the knee joint, turn an eye in it at the top to put a piece of canvas or some stout cloth to hold the joint straight. With a fair trial this will sure do the work. It should be left on for two or three days or perhaps longer, as the case may be.—Willey Clouston, Jr., Ness county, Kansas.

RETURNING MARES.

All mares should be returned for retrial on the twenty-first day after being bred. If a mare refuses on the twenty-first day she should be tried once a week for three weeks. Some breeders re-try on the eighteenth day, but if a mare is in heat on the eighteenth day she is nearly always in heat on the twenty-first day also. Mares are more liable to settle near the end of the heat period, and for this reason it is better to have the mares returned on the twenty-first day. The average heat period in mares is from four to nine days. The shorter the heat period the more liable they are to fertilize.

One service is usually all any mare should have during one heat period. It is a waste of time for both the mare owner and the stalion or jack owner to re-try mares on the ninth day, as many do. The twenty-first day is the proper and earliest time that mares should be re-tried, after being bred.

Mares should not be severely teased at the three, six or nine weeks' retrial after being bred. The fetus is not securely attached for about ten weeks after fertilization has taken place. Many mares lose their colts from being teased too much. The breeder ought to remember how the mare acted at the time of service, and if she does not show to be equally in as good heat as at the previous service, tie her to a hitch rack near the stallion for half an hour and see what the results are.

RANK STALLION.

To the American Breeder: On page 20 of the issue for February 5 I note an inquiry as to what to do for a rank stallion. I had a similar experience with a stallion last season, and would say that if your inquirer will cut the grain ration in half he will find the horse will serve properly within a day or two. As soon as the stallion regains his normal behavior he may gradually increase the feed until he gets his usual feed, and if the stallion again gets too rank repeat as before. My horse had been used only lightly for teasing.—Lewis B. Tietze, Laclede county, Missouri.

TO STUDY SERUMS IN EUROPE.

A leave of absence for a part of next summer has been granted Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, professor of veterinary medicine at the Kansas Agricultural College, by the board of regents. Doctor Schoenleber will go to Europe on an inspection tour of serum plants. He will spend most of his time in Germany, where more progress in the use of serums has been made than in any other country.

Serums for the prevention of blackleg in cattle, fistula in horses, and cholera in hogs, now are made and sent out by the agricultural college. Doctor Schoenleber hopes to find serums which may be valuable in combating other diseases common to Kansas live stock. He will visit the Royal Veterinary College at Hanover, Germany, which is considered one of the best in Europe. He probably will be gone six weeks.—Kansas Industrialist.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES.

Our horses are all good clean sound fellows, with plenty of bone. Our ton horses weigh 2000 pounds.

All Stallions have been passed on by the Stallion Registration Board of Nebraska, and all pedigrees have been passed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

We have five mares that average 2100 lbs. One team that weighs 4440 and all of them are sound.

Come to our barns and see some of the best horses in the United States.

FRANK S. WEST & SON
THE SQUARE DEAL HORSEMAN
Wood River, Neb., and Hamilton City, Cal.

RHEA BROS. PERCHERONS



We exhibited fourteen Percherons at the late Nebraska State Fair and won 17 prizes, as follows: One silver medal, one championship, seven firsts, two seconds, three thirds and three fourths. Now, remember that we showed our home bred horses in the same classes with the imported stallions and won First every time, bar one. So much for the show. The important thing to be considered is "how does the whole lot show up?" and that is exactly where we are strong. Our two-year-olds, some of them still in the pasture, weigh from 1,600 pounds to 1,900 pounds. These weights guaranteed.

We always claimed to have the big boned kind, and this season we are sure we have better bone than ever, cleaner joints and better feet.

Don't lose sight of how we raise these colts, in the pastures winter and summer, until coming three-year-olds. That's why they are hardy and prove breeders from the start.

Our horses are acclimated, its importance cannot be over estimated. We have stallions coming two, three, four and a few older ones for sale at prices that are very reasonable. Every stallion sold under a full guarantee; can furnish life insurance for two-thirds value at cost.

Write for pictures, descriptions, prices and any information you may want.

Arlington is on the main line of the C. & N. W.R.R.
28 miles northwest of Omaha, 8 miles east of Fremont and 55 miles north of Lincoln.
Twelve passenger trains daily.

Arlington, Nebr.



My November Importation Percherons, Shires, Belgians

Are in fine shape. I have 2-year-olds weighing a ton; 3-year-olds and over, 1900 to 2300 lbs.; sound and right in every way, and suit the most critical buyers. Every horse is guaranteed as represented. A veterinarian's certificate and state license is furnished with every horse. Pedigrees are right. Send 10c for picture of horse parade.

Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Iowa.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Mares

Two to four years old, imported and American bred. Choice colors, lots of bone, weighing on maturing 1,800 to 2,300 pounds.

Three importations last few months, others to follow soon.

Prices below competition. I sell them low and they go fast.

Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana.
Office, 109½ S. Washington Street.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES
PERSONALLY SELECTED WITH CARE

Good, big, rugged kind. Also home bred stallions. All bought so they can be sold. One importation Oct. 10th. Last importation Jan. 18th. If interested write or see me. Horses are kept at the track.

Bell Phone 237 R or Union Hotel **J. R. JUSTICE** *At Union Hotel GALESBURG, ILL.*

Kindly mention the AmericanBreeder when writing to our advertisers.

PERCHERONS, STANDARD AND JACKS.

Two Percheron stallions, black, 5 and 6 years old; 1,950 and 2,200. Sound and registered. Hobson took first in the open class with 5 importers in the ring, and 1st in the American bred class at the Nebraska State Fair, 1909. He is a heavy boned, square framed horse and weighs 2,200 lbs. Tricon is 6 years old. Was my choice out of a herd of 200 head of the best stallions I ever saw together. Also Bud Mason 42689, standard and registered, by Penrose 4912. Bud scores 98, or 2 points less than perfect. Will sell or trade for saddle stallion. Also 4 jacks from 15 to 15¾ hands, Standard; as good as grow. All registered and fine performers. All of this fine stock is for sale, as I have just turned into my 72d year and can't handle them and will close them out right. **Wm. H. Patterson, Mound City, Holt County, Mo.**

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

A fine bunch of large registered Percheron stallion colts, coming 2 and 3 years old. 3-year-olds weigh 1,600 to 1,850 lbs. 2-year-olds, 1,450 to 1,550 lbs. The large boned kind. Three standard bred stallions all registered from 15¾ to 16 hands high. One black Shetland pony stud 6 years old. A fine breeder. All stock guaranteed as breeders.

A few large Mammoth black jacks.

Two carloads of mules from 3 to 4 years old, from 15 to 15 hands high. **O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kan.** On main line U. P. R. R.

BARGAINS IN BREEDING STOCK.

One registered dapple gray Percheron stallion, 10 years old. Good breeder and sound. Has weighed over a ton. Price $500.

One registered, chestnut sorrel, Standard bred stallion, 16 hands high. Weighs 1,250 lbs. One of the best bred and best individuals in Eastern Kansas. No mark but plenty of speed. 9 years old. Price, $500.

One registered black Tennessee Jack, 6 years old, 14½ hands, Standard. Good performer and foal getter. Price, $450. If needing anything, come and see this stock. **Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Linn County, Kansas.**

PERCHERON STALLION.

Pierre 55078, for sale; registered in Percheron Society of America. Black-gray; star; weight, 1,800; heavy boned; heavy bodied; well proportioned. Coming 4 in May. State's certificate and certificate of soundness. Price, $650.00.

Also Champion 70919, gray, star, 2 years old in June. Heavy boned; will make over a ton horse. From a ton mare and a 2,200 lb. sire. Price, $400. **G. H. Blum, Cedar Falls, Blackhawk County, Iowa.**

Priced to Sell

Oscar Edwards & Son of Hillsdale Stock Farm, have some choice saddle stallions and mares. A couple of Percherons, and some of the best jacks and jennets that grow. Show stuff and prospects. Guaranteed to be as represented. They breed Duroc Jerseys, too. Write them. Box 402, De Soto Jefferson County, Missouri.



Extra good imported and home bred **Draft and Coach Stallions** from $800 to $1,400, 2 to 5 years old, including many state fair prize-winners; recorded in U. S. approved books (not recorded grades) and fully warranted. Also **mares and jacks. WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.**

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS

Shire and Percheron, 6 and 7 years old. One home-bred Shire, 3 years old. All sound, high quality. James Auld, Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions; reasonable prices. Nothing but the best. **Lew. Jones, R. 1., Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.** Barn at Wamego, Kansas. On U. P. R. R.

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. **A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.**

BLACK PERCHERON STUD COLTS.

From imported sires and dams, the big boned, blocky kind; you rchoice of three for only $350. For particulars address, Clarence G. Welsz, Palmyra, Marion County, Missouri.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN QUARANTINE RULE.

To the American Breeder: Recently in shipping an imported stallion to Wisconsin he was held up in Chicago for the mallein test and would not be allowed to be moved until the railroad received a certificate of the mallein test. Now, if the railroad was in the wrong in doing this, please let me know, and if I have not a case of damage against them.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—On Oct. 16, 1911, at the recommendation of the then acting state veterinarian, the Wisconsin board adopted a ruling which is designated as Rule 5 (printed below) and was in operation until Feb. 19, 1912, when it was withdrawn at my recommendation, as it necessarily imposed a hardship on a number of people unnecessarily. We adopted in its place a rule requiring all horses coming into the state to be accompanied by a health certificate, one paper to be filed with the shipping bill, one to be sent to this office and another to be retained by the owner. Failure to comply with this might result in the quarantine of the animal until released by the board or state veterinarian. Copies of these rulings will be distributed as soon as possible.—O. H. Eliason, State Veterinarian, Madison, Wis.

Rule No. 5, referred to above and which was repealed February 19, was as follows:

All horses shipped into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of health showing that they have been tested with the mallein test and found to be free from glanders; said test to be applied by a graduate of some licensed veterinary college in the United States, Canada or Europe; the certificate to be certified to by the state veterinarian, or sanitary commission of the state in which the test is made, or by the veterinarian employed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Certificates of such inspection to be made in triplicate, one copy to be handed to the owner, one copy to be given to the transportation company transporting the animals, and one to be immediately forwarded to the secretary of the Wisconsin Live Stock Sanitary Board, at Madison, Wisconsin, or in lieu of such mallein test, animals may be shipped to their first destination in the state of Wisconsin, there to remain in quarantine until they may be mallein tested by some one designated by this department, such test to be at the expense of the owner.

BREEDING DISEASED MARES.

It is not the best plan to take chances on insulting a mare owner by telling him off hand that his mare is diseased. Many of them are not familiar with the need of guarding against diseased mares, as their fathers and possibly their grandfathers had every mare served whenever she came in season. It is better for the breeder to show the mare owner the condition of these mares. Then use a microscope and let the mare owner see that the stallion is discharging live spermatozoa. Explain to him that if the mare was in proper condition she would be fertilized at the first service.

The first thing breeders think of in connection with serving diseased mares is to wash the penis with some antiseptic after serving such mares. This is usually not a success. There is a little hole in the end of the penis where germs accumulate while the penis is expanded. On the penis also there will be wrinkles after it retracts. If the attendant could wash the penis with warm water and soap before the discharge quits coming one might expect some results. Many cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis ahve been contracted after the parts had been washed with an antiseptic. Anyone doubting this statement might consult a graduate physician or veterinarian. The only sure remedy in this case is to not allow the stallion or jack to serve a diseased mare.

No grease, soap or antiseptic of any kind should be used on the penis as a rule. A better method is to use bran, thoroughly soaked in warm water. Insert handful after handful into sheath and work it around in such a way that all the parts will come in contact with this bran. It is not necessary to wash the bran out as it will come out later, leaving the sheath and penis in a clean, healthy condition, without any irritation. This should be done about every two weeks. But using bran will not destroy germs.

THE "DOUBLE COVER."

Frequently mare owners demand a "double cover," which has no value whatever. When a stallion or jack makes a discharge containing live spermatozoa, there are thousands and thousands of live spermatozoa which look like "wiggle tails" when viewed by a high power microscope. Any one of these coming in contact with an ova in a natural condition will fertilize it, and that is all that can be done. If there are two eggs liberated another one may be fertilized. The remainder of the spermatozoa are useless.

One drop of the semen will contain so many spermatozoa that it is nearly impossible to count them. If there are so many spermatozoa at the discharge of a stallion, and it only requires one to cause fertilization, what would be the object in making a double cover? None whatever.

The writer well remembers when a mare was bred to his stallion, and the mare was presented nine days later in heat. The mare owner demanded a double cover from the jack, which was given, but in the following spring the mare delivered a horse colt, to the surprise of the mare owner.

There are entirely too many of these cases to be profitable. As a rule there is very little use of giving a mare more than one service during a heat period. Occasionally a mare is fertilized that is bred every day through the entire heat period, but this is not evidence that the numerous services were of any advantage, as any one of the services might have been just as effective. The mare was probably in better condition for breeding than she had been at former services.

Lessening the number of services by a stallion or jack during the crowded breeding season, is an advantage to every one concerned. The time will probably come when good stallions and jacks will only make two or three services during the week, and breed all the mares with the capsule system. If a stallion only makes three services a week he ordinarily will discharge enough semen to breed over twenty mares. Sixty mares a week should be considered a good business for a stallion or jack.

SCRUB STALLIONS AND JACKS.

Most every breeder in the country can call to memory a time when he was standing a stallion or jack which had little value. There is something peculiar about the horse breeding business. Once a man gets a little experience along that line he is not liable to quit. There are also locations where valuable animals do not seem to be profitable.

The greatest difficulty with owners of inferior stock is that they do not pay much attention to horse breeding. They usually have other lines of business which they are more familiar with. These men do not realize the danger of conveying disease germs from one mare to another through the act of copulation. This is detrimental to the business of others as well as themselves. We hope that these men will study breeding more closely in order to eliminate this great danger.

Those who own more valuable breeding stock realize the need of making each service count, and that

EXCELLENT PERCHERONS



From 1 to 3 years old. Stallions sired by G. L. Carlson's Nicholas. I have 2-year-olds that weigh over 2,000 lbs. and yearlings over 1700 lbs.; also a number of good registered mares. This stock is choicely bred, well developed and will be priced reasonable. Write George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

FIVE BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Five stallions of breeding age, all black. This stuff is all home grown. **L. M. Phelps, W. D. Phelps, Trumbull, Clay County, Neb.**

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON MARES, FILLIES AND STALLIONS.

Registered Percheron and Belgian brood mares, fillies and stallions. Special bargains in Belgians. **C. A. Alexander & Co., Harriston, Augusta County, Virginia.**

THREE 2-YEAR-OLD PERCHERONS

Stallions; two grays, one black. A veterinary certificate and state license with each horse. Splendid individuals and priced reasonable. **Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa.**

PERCHERONS.

Brilliant D. 45336. The great show and breeding stallion, a 2,300-pound black. Heads the herd stallions with size and bone from 1 to 4 years. Also mares bred to Brilliant D., and a few good mares and fillies sired by him. All blacks and grays, and sound. Address Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa. Farm and stock, ½ mile east of Downey, on main line C., R. I. & P.

MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS
60 HEAD ON HAND
CRANDALL & DANFORTH
RANDOLPH, MINN.

PRIZE WINNING STALLION

A registered black Percheron stallion, weight 1,750, not fat; first prize winner in this county; also his colts, clean boned and good worker. Girts 7 feet 7 inches. Sure foal getter. My reason for selling, I am too old to handle a horse and tired of the business. Price, $550. Come quick or he will be gone. August Trudeau, Suring, Oconto County, Wisconsin.

STALLIONS

For Sale—Percheron, English Shire, road stallions; mares and colts of all 3 breeds at farmers' prices. Our motto is, live and let live.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, R. 2. Two miles Northeast Garden Grove.

PERCHERONS

I have 30 of the best stallions that can be found today in the West. These are two, three and four-year-olds, and I am pricing them where they will sell. Write, or come and see me. M. L. Ayers, Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

REGISTERED FRENCH DRAFT STALLION.

Coming 3 years old; weight 1825 lbs. First prize Big Fair of Kansas, 1910 and 1911. Certificate of soundness and pure breeding by state board. An extra good one. George Groenmiller & Son, Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas.

they cannot afford to breed diseased mares, and then breed several other mares, and put some of them out of breeding condition. Inferior breeding stock is not very profitable, either for the owners or for the patrons. If men owning such would get a few of their friends interested with them, a good sire could be purchased. It would make more money for them, and their customers also. We want these men to read the article in this issue on stallion organizations. There is a wonderful field for practical horse breeders.

FARM WORK AND BROOD MARE DEMAND.

The usual spring condition of high priced horses in the country (as compared with city markets) is now upon us. While in some parts of the country there is an excess of young light weight horses, unfit for satisfactory farm work, there is no other excess apparent. On the other hand, the demand for horse stock of any sort that is reasonably sound, and has weight enough to work satisfactorily at the plow, shows the usual briskness for this season, while the demand for mares good enough to raise good drafters is remarkably strong. Almost every class of horse is now higher in the country than in the city markets, the one exception, perhaps, being the heavy drafters of the very best quality. There has been for some time a good wide margin of profit in the production of good horses, and this has made us the steady and well maintained demand for choice mares which is now a feature, and which is exerting a stiffening influence on the market, both in season and out.

THE JACK PIT.

Occasionally a jack is spoiled for serving by the mare not being properly fastened in the pit. The bar at the side of the mare should be fastened so it can be pushed in toward the mare and a large bolt stuck through that bar into another plank to keep the mare in the proper position. A substantial bar should be placed in front of the mare so the mare can be kept close to the end of the pit. Frequently when a jack dismounts he is liable to get a leg behind the mare in the pit. The corners in the pit should be closed up by three-cornered planks securely fastened, so there will be no opportunity for the jack to get caught in this arrangement. The pit is best made by the side of a wall, where the halter rope of the mare can be run through a ring so as to hold here head up, as otherwise she might become frightened and try to get out, but if her head is held up she does not have a very good opportunity. Some mares are frightened at the sight of a jack. Those mares should be slightly teased with a jack or made familiar with them before the service. The pit should be so arranged that the jack could be raised or lowered. A few shovelfuls of dirt thrown in for tall mares and removed for small mares is an advantage. It is better that the ordinary jack be a few inches too low than too high. Most of them have a long penis and it is best not to have too much of this inserted, as it pushes the neck of the womb out of line, and the discharge is not made in the uterus. The pit should be made substantial so that there will be no injury to the jack in case of an accident. Good jacks are scarce, and it is not profitable to take any chances of injuring or getting the jack frightened through carelessness.

MISSOURI DRAFT HORSE OFFICERS.

The new officers for the Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' Association are: President, J. F. Roelofson, Maryville, Mo.; vice-president, Chas. Holland, Springfield, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.

EXTRA GOOD PERCHERONS.

If you want an extra good home bred or imported Percheron stallion or mare, selected and imported by myself, running in weight from 1850 to 2400 lbs., and prices as low as the lowest. Come and see me. I defy competition. This stuff must be moved at once to make room for my next importation.

Also two standard bred trotters, 3 and 4 years old. One by old Baron Wilkes, the other by Expedition; both out of Nannie Dillon by Baron Dillon, by old Baron Wilkes.

S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

M. T. BERNARD,

Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Grand Island, Hall County, Neb.



FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

One black 7 years old; weighs 2,240 lbs.; heavy bone; great action, sure and sound. One black foaled October 21, 1908; weight, 1,900 lbs. One gray foaled Jan. 3rd, 1909. All are recorded in the Percheron Society of America.

One coming three; very dark chestnut; 31-32 Percheron.

These horses must be sold within the next thirty days, and will be priced accordingly. **C. Satorius, Wynot, Cedar County, Nebraska.**

STALLION WANTED.

I want to buy a black or dark gray Percheron stallion; from 2 to 10 years old. Must be registered in the Percheron Society of America. To be an 1800-lb. horse or better; would prefer a ton horse. Good bone and good style. Must be sound and right in every way. Will pay cash. Give good description and lowest cash price in first letter. **C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Nemaha County, Kansas.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

One gray, 3-year-old; weighing 1,760 lbs. One balck, 6-year-old; weighing about 2,000 lbs. Both have been winners at the Butler County Fair. Priced to sell.

J. H. Kidd, Mars, Butler County, Pennsylvania, R. 30.

TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON HORSES.

One black; 8 years old; weight, 1,800 lbs. The other 4 years old; gray; weight, 1,700 lbs. Would sell either one of them, or trade for large 16-hand jack. Sound and all right every way. **Clem Gude, Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON AND SHIRE STALLIONS.

For sale:—One Shire stallion, 6 years old; 2 Percheron stallions, 5 and 6 years old. Are better than ton horses. Also one Percheron, 2 years old; weight, 1,950 lbs. One Percheron, 1 year old; weight, 1,450 lbs. For further information, address, **Bradley Bros., Davenport, Thayer County, Nebraska.**

Percherons, Jacks and Jennets

Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5 year old ton horses. Seven big, black Mammoth Jacks, from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm four miles from Raymond or Chase. **J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice County, Kansas.**

BURRESS BROS. Percheron & Belgian OF BREEDERS Horses

We have a fine lot of horses for this spring trade; all ages, from suckers up. We also handle the best grade horses in the Northwest. Wayne county is noted for producing big drafters. Parties wanting good, big-boned draft colts, pasture raised, will find them at our farm. Prices reasonable. **Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne county, Nebraska.** 60 miles west Sioux City, Iowa; 120 miles northwest of Omaha on the C., St. Paul, M. & O. Ry.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Five mares, in foal, weight 1,700 to 2,100; three to five years old. Registered. Two stallions, black, two years old, weight 1,600. Registered. **Frank Davidson, Ruskin, Nuckolls County, Nebraska.**

PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion, $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

For Sale—30 head of good first class Percheron and standard bred stallions, and extra big black jacks, ages from two to six years. All stock sold at reasonable prices and on a guarantee. Terms to suit purchaser. **Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg county, Indiana.**

STALLIONS AND JACK

Percheron Stallion, Mignon 33128; weight 1,850 lbs., color red roan, for sale. Also one Saddle Stallion, coming 2 years old. One Jack coming 10 years old; weight 900 lbs. I am going to move to South Dakota and must sell this stuff at once. **Joe Donnelly, Blaine, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.**



Imported Horses $1,000 Each

Home-bred registered Draft Stallions, $300 to $600. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.

Reference—Any bank in Osceola.

HART BROS., Osceola, - Iowa.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

We are offering an extra choice lot of stallions from 2 to 6 years old. They are the large drafty fellows that the farmers like and the kind the market demands. All stallions recorded, and sold under a written guarantee. Will price them where they will sell and on terms to suit. **Singmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.**

PERCHERON SALE

SALINA, KANSAS, MARCH 21

I will sell at Salina, Kansas, on Thursday, March 21, 1912

43 imported and home grown registered Percherons and French Draft mares and stallions;

consisting of 8 stallions, from 3 to 5 years old; 2 stallions, coming 2 years old; 6 stallions, coming one year old; 16 mares from 2 to 5 years old; 1 Belgian mare; 7 fillies, coming one year old; 1 Belgian stallion, three years old, weight 2000 pounds; 1 French Coach horse; 1 jack.

¶ The above stock is large and growthy with plenty of conformation and weight.
¶ If you are in the market for a first class stallion or mare, the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses, don't miss this sale.
¶ These horses are all thoroughly acclimated and ready for service.
¶ Several of the horses that will be sold on the above named date were first prize winners at the American Royal, Kansas City, and the Topeka and Hutchinson State Fairs.
¶ Come one or two days before the sale and look this stock over. Sale starts at 12 o'clock, noon, March 21st. Write for catalog.

C. W. LAMER, Salina (Saline County), Kansas

SALE ANNOUNCEMENT



40 head of registered jacks and jennets for sale.

10 to 12 head, 3 to 5-year -old Mammoth Jacks.

25 head of fine large jennets, all in foal by Hindo, sire of John Marshall.

Stock is located within 10 miles of Kansas City stock yards.

PETERS BROS.

Room 528 L. S. Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

KENTUCKY JACK AND SADDLE STALLION.

Both splendidly bred and registered. Black jack; with white points, 7 years old, 15½ hands high. Great bone; heavy weight; fine head and ears, and as active as a cat. Premium Jack mule colts by this jack have been selling from $100 to $140 at weaning.

Light chestnut stallion; stripe in face and white feet; 16 hands high; 5 years old. Very rangy and fine. By Bourbon Chief; 1st dam by Red Cloud; 2nd dam by King. Will sell this horse for less money than he will earn in one season. **J. H. Quisenberry, Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky, R. 2.**

THREE BLACK JACKS

ranging from 14½ to 16 hands, Standard measure. Also one high bred Mcdonald saddle horse; would exchange for Percheron stallion, or good mare in foal.

I also have 200 acres of land for sale, about 75 acres valley land, balance gently rolling ridge land. Good buildings and fences. Price, $50 per acre. **George Worley, Dongola, Union Co., Ill.**

MISSOURI JACKS, PERCHERON AND SADDLE STALLIONS.

For sale at reasonable prices. One extra good Jack for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, have been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock.

Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on Burlington and Rock Island railways. **Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Clinton Co., Mo. R. F. D. No. 3.**

BLACK REGISTERED JACKS



The high classed kind. One or a car load. Prices reasonable. Come now while barns are full. **G. M. Scott, Rea, Andrew County, Missouri. R. 2.**

---

6 Good Jacks 6

Our own raising.
Ready for service.
For sale cheap.

W. H. BAYLESS

Blue Mound, Linn county, Kansas

WANTED

A good jack to stand on shares, with privilege of buying at the end of the season. **J. W. Dale, Ireton, Sioux County, Iowa.**

KINGFISHER VALLEY STOCK FARM.

A fine assortment of Registered Black Mammoth Jacks, up to 16 hands high, good bone and body. Terms and prices reasonable. Address, **J. H. Smith, Route 3, Box 17, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County, Oklahoma.**

JACKS FOR STALLION.

I want to trade some good, young jacks, or registered trotting bred stallions, or fillies for a good young Percheron stallion, weighing a ton; must be as good as mine. Might buy one if priced right. Good jacks and trotting stallions for sale. Address, **Box 411, Mooresville, Morgan County, Indiana.**

GOOD JACK FOR SALE

His colts are very fine specimens and of large size.

No horse is needed.

Write at once to

W. E. Hall, Roswell, Miner Co., S. D.

Jack Sores; How to Treat

Keeping Out the Flies and Giving the Right Kind of Feed Among the Preventives. The Curative Care and Treatment. When to Call a Veterinarian.

This is one of the constant problems in keeping jacks, and a preventive is much easier than a cure. The preventive is to keep the jack's tail screened. A jack sore usually starts from a break in the skin, and it is infected by flies. The flies continue to work on it until the jack usually manages to scratch it or gnaw it until a large sore is the result. A jack should have a yard where he could run out at night, and be screened in his stall in the day time, and his legs should be rubbed daily with the hand to see that there are no small irritated places on the legs. If a few hairs seem to be stuck together they should be separated and cleaned immediately. Don't let a sore get started anywhere on the legs, as it often results in a very serious condition.

Many breeders think that corn is the cause of these sores, as it creates too much heat. Corn is not a very good feed for a jack if he will eat oats. Most of them will eat oats. Occasionally it will be necessary to soak the oats from one day to the next, with a little bran and a little salt in it. The vessel that the feed is soaked in should be a galvanized vessel, and should be thoroughly washed and set out in the sun occasionally, or a small quantity of feed may be left in the vessel for several days which may sour and cause trouble in the digestive tract. A part alfalfa or part clover with the balance prairie hay or clover and timothy in equal parts is very good feed. If the bowels become constipated a teaspoon full of glauber saults may be fed once a day. The quantity of this may be regulated to get the desired results. All jacks should have an abundance of water kept where they can drink at any time. The same vessel should be used to drink out of each time, as many jacks will not drink out of a strange vessel for several days.

Most of these jack sores will heal during the fall and winter months, so that only a scar remains in the spring, but this scar is an excellent place for the flies to work, and most jacks are not good at keeping the flies from their legs unless they can bite them off, and while biting them off they usually irritate the sore with their teeth which makes the condition worse.

Every breeder should have a lot of green limbs close to his jack lot, and occasionally throw in handfuls of these limbs. A jack will skin the bark off of these limbs very clean, and there seems to be something in their nature which requires this kind of feed. It is an excellent appetizer and probably has some benefit in purifying the blood. Cherry tree limbs are said to be the best.

Knock out all the nails and smooth all the rough places in teh jack's stall. They might start an irritation of some kind. Keep plenty of bedding in the stall where the jack can lie down without causing any irritation from hard lumps on the floor. Trim off all the sharp points of the jack pit which he might come in contact with. If the skin is broken the chances are that it will not heal rapidly on a jack during the spring and summer months while flies are prevalent. A great many serious jack sores have been cured by putting them in a basement where it is dark and cool, and where there are no flies. This brings similar conditions to the fall and winter months when the flies are out of commission.

If a sore has started the first thing necessary is to put on a hot bran poultice, covering the sore, and keep it well soaked with warm water for ten hours. Then take the poultice off and wash the parts with warm water and castile soap, then rinse in warm water and apply burnt alum, rubbing it in well. In thirty-six hours apply another hot bran poultice and keep it on for ten hours. These poultices should be put on with a bandage similar to those used by race horse men in bandaging legs. Wash the sore out again with warm water and castile soap and rinse it off with clean water, then dry it with a soft, clean, cloth that will not cause any irritation and then take lime, sulphur and tannin in three equal parts and rub it in thoroughly all over the sore. About three times a day dust iodoform over these part to keep the flies away, and it may keep the jack from gnawing it, but if he does gnaw it, keep his head tied so he can not reach it. Have a boy ride this jack, with a good pair of spurs one mile the first day, and increase the distance one mile a day until he is exercising five miles a day until he shows a good thrifty condition, and a reasonable amount of exercise is not injurious at any time. If the sores do not heal within ten days apply another flax seed poultice for ten hours, then put on burnt alum, as there probably has remained more or less proud flesh which the first application did not remove. Then repeat the above treatment.

Do not wash jack sores more than once every two weeks, as the treatment should be more of a drying nature in order to effect a cure. The iodoform should be kept in a can similar to a pepper box so that it can be dusted on the sore quickly and without waste, as it is expensive. The flies must be kept away from the jack in order for the treatment to have any value. If the sore is of long standing and resembles a wart or a growth, the quickest way to cure it is to have it operated on and removed. A qualified veterinarian can do this without much difficulty, but do not remove any of the good tissue if possible to avoid it. The difficulty with these sores is that there is too much dead tissue and the skin can not entirely cover the open space. The best time to operate on jacks is in the fall, as that gives them the fall and winter months to heal up in.

On N. Wilson, Kittanning, Pennsylvania, has 100 Percheron stallions and mares. Mr. Wilson's last importation was June, 1911. He will arrange terms to suit the purchaser. Write to him.

50 REGISTERED JACKS AND JENNETS.



Every One a Black Mammoth,

2 to 7 years old, 14½ to 16 hands high. I bought every jack I have from the biggest breeders in Kentucky, and I handle only the big kind—the big bone, the big body kind. Come and see me.

ED. BOEN,

Lawson, Ray County, Missouri

Lawson is 38 miles northeast of Kansas City, Mo., on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Also the A., T. & S. F. Ry.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

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STALLIONS FOR SALE—100 head of Jacks, Percherons and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares. Jacks from two to six years old, from 15 to 16 hands high. Percherons weighing from 1,600 to 2,250 pounds. And Standard bred horses of the most fashionable blood.

Also 85 head of Jerseys and Shorthorn cattle.

Write for prices and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sale barn on 21st street, one mile east of Union Stock Yards. City office at 136 N. Market St.

J. C. Kerr & Co., Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

---

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS

Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

JACK FOR STALLION COLT.

Black Jack, white marks, coming three years old, 13 hands Standard, weight about 600 pounds; to trade for a weanling Percheron stallion. Colt must be eligible to registration. Dark color preferred. Jack is guaranteed sound and to serve mares. **Clyde M. Harbison, Goliad, Goliad County, Tex.**

JACKS AND STALLION

¶ A few Mammoth jacks and jennets. Also a ton imported black Percheron stallion, 7 years old. All stock guaranteed.

G. H. MINTON,

Forest City, Holt County, Missouri.

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow 14½ to 16½ hands high, jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

RAISING JACKS.

It is not profitable as a rule to keep a large herd of jennets together, as abortion seems to be more prevalent when they are closely associated. If one jennet loses a foal in a herd it is usually easy to find more of them within a few days. There is probably no other female that loses her offspring as easily as the jennet.

After the jennet is bred she should be taken away from all jacks, mules and other jennets and put in a pasture with dehorned cattle where she can be quiet. The best rule, in fact, would be to breed them with capsules, so that they would not get extensively worked up. No other female shows the intense heat that a jennet does. If she was quietly bred with a capsule and taken away immediately better results would follow. Probably this is the secret of the great success breeders are having with the capsule system. When they are used it should be at the close of the heat period, or better still, about two days after the close of the heat period.

Jennets should have free access to all the salt they want at all times. If they are kept away from salt for several days or weeks they are liable to consume enough salt to cause abortion. A jennet usually carries her foal a little longer than a mare, but the same jennet may be very irregular in this respect. The foal may come a few days before the regular period or a few days or weeks afterward. In breeding jennets back after they have colts (they may not come in heat at the ninth day, in fact many of them do not show good heat until the fifteenth day) it is not necessary to try them extensively as a rule, for if they can see a jack or a mule they will show it themselves if they are in good heat.

Jennets especially should foal in a clean place, and they should be watched closely at foaling time, as many of them do not break the sack the colt is foaled in and the colt smothers. Many of them will select a manure pile to foal in, which may cause the colt to have naval infection. See the answers to navel ill in the veterinary department of this issue.

SLOW JACKS.

It is jacks that have been associated with mules and jennets during their early life to the extent that they have become infatuated with their long eared relatives that it is usually most difficult to get to make prompt service, unless they are able to cast their optics on animals of their kind.

Some breeders have had good success by keeping a blanket on a jennet in order to retain the scent, then putting the blanket on the mare, and letting the jack serve the mare with the blanket on. Others are using urine from a jennet. Have the urine corked up tight in a vessel so that it will not lose its flavor. Put a little on the tail of the mare if the jack smells there, or pour a little on the ground if the jack smells on the ground. Others have a stall by the jack pit where a jennet is kept.

Some jacks require a jennet to be in heat. This kind is very difficult to handle. Breeders have success in putting a blanket on a jennet which is kept near the jack, then remove the jennet and put the blanket on a mare, and eventually take the jennet away. The jennet should not be removed, however, until the weather gets warm and numerous services have been made, as jacks serve more promptly after the weather gets warm.

The attendant will do well to have a little sugar around the place, and when he visits the jack give him a little bit of sugar occasionally, or if the jack chews tobacco give him a little tobacco occasionally. Jacks are also very fond of carrots, which are very good for them. Several carrots a day will help to restore confidence as well as increase the appetite for other feed. Everyone handling jacks should make it a point to have the confidence of the animal at all times. Whips or harsh words have no place in jack breeding as a rule. There are jacks, however, which are not of a timid nature, and they might be severe. These jacks should be watched as they are dangerous when they take the notion to be, but this kind is not usually slow.

About the first thing that most breeders do when the jack refuses to serve is to feed them a lot of drugs. Many valuable jacks have been absolutely ruined by being fed drugs such as are sold for slow jacks. They are not only injurious to all breeding stock, but seldom make a jack serve and are a waste of time and money.

BUYING A NEW JACK.

Several readers have had difficulty with jacks. When a jack is purchased one should find out just how he has been handled in every respect if possible. Some jacks will make a prompt service for anyone under any conditions, but many of them have been educated to perform a certain way, and if they are used after this plan they will usually work much better than if a new system is adopted. Some jacks serve well in a pit, some are taught to walk around in a circle before they get ready, while others are led up behind the mare and allowed to get ready in that position.

Occasionally a jack is found that will not get ready unless a certain individual or animal is within his view. A Missouri breeder has a jack that will not make a service unless someone is there dressed in a woman's uniform. A Texas breeder has a jack that will not get ready unless a cow is in sight. These things may seem strange, but it is the way the jacks have been raised. The Texas man's jack had been raised in a corral with a cow, while the Missouri breeder's jack had been raised by a lady.

Quite frequently when a new jack is introduced and he does not make a prompt service, the new owner is greatly discouraged. Some jacks require considerable time to get reconciled to their new surroundings. The average jack needs much kind treatment when introduced to his new home. Everything is strange to him, and many of them are of a timid nature. Another thing necessary in the introduction of a new jack is to find out what his rations have been and continue it, as a change of feed frequently upsets their appetite and they may not do well for a while. If their appetite should fail them a few handfulls of green stuff will frequently restore the appetite, but this should be fed sparingly until they are accustomed to it.

USING JACKS AS TEASERS.

It is not a success to use jacks as teasers as a rule. Some of them tease very nicely without making them slow, but most of them get slower every year they have been used as teasers. It is much better to have a stallion do his teasing, as mares will frequently show signs of heat for a stallion when they are afraid of a jack.

THE JACK'S FEET.

The condition of the jack's feet may have something to do with jack sores, and they should be kept in good condition. Many of the average jacks will be taken out of a dark dungeon with the first days of spring and expected to make two services a day the entire breeding season without any preparation whatever. Many of them have crooked feet; some of them have thrush, others have very hard, dry feet. They should be attended to. If the feet are too hard to trim, soak them. A woman can make sacks on a sewing machine in a few minutes. Put the sacks on the jack's feet and fill them with bran, then keep them on the feet for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, soaking with warm water. After this the feet may be trimmed to a normal condition. Clean out the bottom of the feet good all around the frogs, and tamp all the crevices in the bottom of the foot with salt frequently. Don't put any grease or oil on the foot at any time

AL. E. SMITH'S Stock Farm



Seventy-five registered Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, 15 to 16 hands standard, imported and home bred. Some good Percheron Stallions. More good big boned, high class jacks and jennets than you will find in any one barn. Forty miles west of Kansas City, Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kas. R. 1.

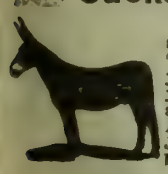
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Callaway Jacks are the best. The best is always the cheapest. Jacks are for sale at all times. None better. Also one registered saddle stallion, 16 hands high, dark bay, fine style and goes all the gaits thoroughly, and as a producer has proven himself second to none. Will sell worth the money if sold soon. **J. R. Reynolds & Son, Guthrie, Callaway County, Missouri.**

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They are of the best blood and extra heavy boned. The best I ever owned in 25 years in the jack business. So come and see. Some are good ones.

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75 head of jacks and jennets. Won nearly half the ribbons at Sedalia in 1911. We think we have the finest herd of jacks and jennets in Missouri. We have these prize winners for sale. We handle the big black, big boned, big footed kind. **Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri.** 65 miles East of Kansas City, main line Missouri Pacific. Right in town.

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300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

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Six years old; black, mealy nose. Acclimated to the north and guaranteed in every way. Weight about 1,000 lbs. **Lars Bartelson, Badger, Holt County, Nebraska.**

Two Registered Jacks

Coming 2 and 3 years old. Good ones of my own raising. Cheaper than dealers or large breeders will sell.

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I have 25 head of jacks on hand and 40 jennets that I can sell cheaper now than in the spring. If you want to make more money on your feed than you ever did before, and have stock used to its new home when the breeding season begins, come and see what I have. **Philip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

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30 head of jacks and jennets; good as lives. Choice of 40 years' breeding. I have a fine lot of coming 3 and 4-year-old jacks; broke to serve. All black with white points. All the bone and body you are looking for; 14½ to 15½ hands; price low. **R. M. Johnson, Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri. R. 6.**

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25 Mammoth jacks from weanlings to 8 years; largest breeding herd in the West. Herd headed by the great Pharoah 2491, Champion of Tennessee in 1910.

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Six good jacks for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.



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Established 1884

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100 Registered Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Saddle Stallions. A big lot of jennets, saddle mares and geldings. A few good walking horses, pacing and trotting stallions. Also Big Black pigs, Tamworth and Hampshire swine. Cook pays the freight on jacks. **J. F. Cook & Company, Lexington, Fayette County, Ky.**



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Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register.

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Sire's Name _____

Mare's Name _____ Color _____

Age _____ Marks _____

Womb Condition {Closed / Loose} Height _____

Mare Owner _____

P. O. _____

	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
DATE BRED								
CAPSULES								
RETRIED AND NOT BRED								

RUN PENCIL THROUGH "LOOSE" OR "CLOSED" AND "IS KNOWN TO BE IN FOAL" OR "DELIVERS A LIVING COLT."

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For services rendered, I promise to pay _____

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when above described mare {is known to be in foal, / delivers a living colt,} or before mare changes ownership or leaves the county.

Signed _____

Page _____

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Every Stallion or Jack owner Should have this record book, because it is accurate. It is a handy pocket size, with a Waterproof cover, printed on best of paper.

It has a calendar, also a gestation table. It has an index of ten pages, so that each mare can be found easily It has room to give a complete record of each mare. 100 mares can be recorded, each mare having a whole page. The blank at the bottom of each mare's page, when properly filled out and signed gives you a promissory note that is legal and binding.

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THE
AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, March 20, 1912* *Number 5*



ILLUSTRATING THE VALUE OF GOOD SIRES.

The illustration shows two geldings out of the same mare. The smaller gelding is five years old and the larger one, four. They were raised by the same man under about the same kind of treatment. The smaller gelding was sired by a very nice little mongrel stallion, and the larger one was sired by a good, average, registered, draft stallion. These horses are half brothers, the difference being practically all due to the difference in sires. They sold at public auction on the same date in the Kansas City horse market, the smaller gelding bringing $112.00 and the larger one $238.00. The breeder who raised these horses saved $7.00 in the service fee for the little gelding, but he made $126.00 by using a better sire the following year. The smaller gelding should have brought a little more, but the market is apt to be crowded with small, inferior stuff, while the demand is increasing for the larger and better ones.

Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

TAYLOR & JONES
STALLIONS

Stallion buyers, why do Taylor & Jones sell more horses than almost any of their competitors? If you will stop to think, you will certainly know their horses must be better, their prices lower and their guarantee as good as can be written, as every man wants the best value for his money. We can please any customer in either Percherons, Shires or Belgians.

Our first importation in 1912 has just arrived at our barns and in the lot are many high class stallions, and as there has been no great expense on them as yet in the way of feed, care, risk, etc., we can sell them worth the money. If you are looking for a good horse, come and see us.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 20, 1912 NUMBER 5

Spring Cautions for Colt Care

Attention Needed by the Newly Dropped Foal. The Most Frequent Trouble as the Colt Approaches Maturity, and How to Handle It.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Dr. L. L. Lewis, of the Oklahoma A. & M. College.

ANY foal should be closely observed for a few hours after it is dropped to see if all of the body functions are normal. Ordinarily the navel needs no attention. The most common trouble is constipation and the first milk from the dam is Nature's remedy against this trouble. If for any reason the bowls are not moved by the milk, then a half ounce of castor oil should be administered. Give this out of a spoon and not from a drenching bottle. A rectal injection may be used, consisting of tepid water with a small amount of soap. Use a small hand syringe or a fountain syringe. If the navel is wet and the cord does not appear to be drying up as it should, then if necessary tie with a clean cord and wash with a warm solution of creolin or carbolic acid, three per cent. If there should be dripping of urine from the navel, then it would be the safer plan to secure expert advice.

The accompanying figure gives a fair idea of the structures involved in the cord at the navel. Before birth all of the blood to be purified must pass out to the membranes that line the womb and after purification the blood is returned through the navel. Two blood vessels pass out (the umbilical arteries) and one returns, (the umbilical vein). The other vessel, through which urine passes out, is called the urachus. This vessel, which leads from the bladder, should close at birth. If it does not, then the navel will remain wet for some time, and there is often a chain of serious consequences following an infection through the navel.

Colt Distemper.

There is scarcely any horseman or farmer who is not perfectly familiar with distemper, a very common disease of young horses. This disease is very common in most stock regions during the spring months and may be known by a number of names, the most common ones being colt ill, strangles, distemper, and occasionally by the name of epizootic. Horses between the ages of two and five years are most susceptible, although the trouble may be seen occasionally in older horses. Mules and asses are much less likely to have the disease and they are very largely affected. Other farm animals are not subject to the disease, although there is a certain resemblance between colt distemper and distemper as seen in young dogs.

There are a variety of conditions that may favor the development of strangles or distemper in the horse. Sudden changes of temperature or chilling of the body may bring on this trouble during the spring while the colt is shedding the winter coat. Exposing the colts to the cold storms of early spring often brings on attacks of the disease.

It is a well understood fact among horsemen that strangles is easily spread among young horses. One colt in the barn will soon involve a number of the susceptible horses. A period of from four to eight days intervenes between the time colts are exposed before they show the actual disease. Since the cause of distemper is a germ or bacterium that will live for some time outside of the body, one can easily understand why public feed yards, livery stables and the public watering trough are especially dangerous for young stock that have not had the disease. One can generally trace an outbreak of distemper to some incident where some of the horses were exposed to the disease, either directly or indirectly.

It is mainly through the respiratory system that the germ enters the body and causes an intense inflammation of the membranes of the air passages. The trouble generally extends to the glands in the region of the head. Generally one recognizes the disease by the enlarged and swollen condition of the glands under the jaw and in the region of the neck. This glandular swelling is often severe and may require careful handling. The suppurating glands are often in the body cavity. This may explain the difficulty in managing some of the cases of distemper.

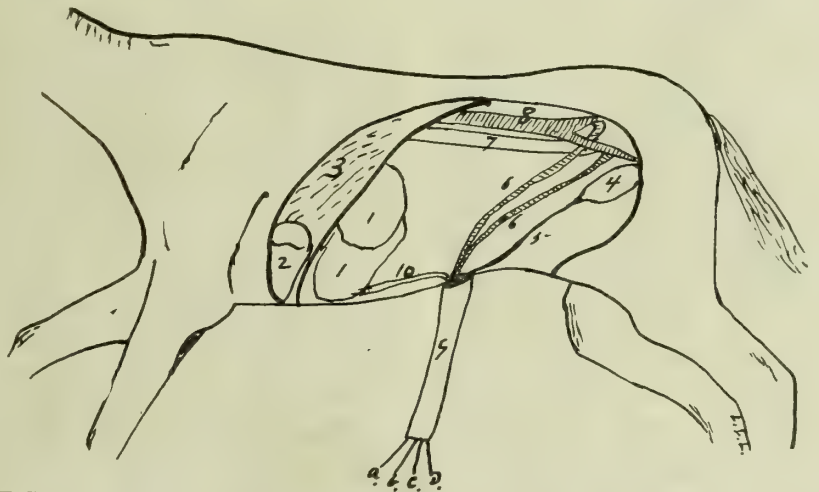


FIGURE SHOWING SOME BODY ORGANS AND THE VESSELS OF THE UMBILICUS.

1, Liver; 2, Heart; 3, Lung; 4, Bladder; 5, Urachus; 6, Umbilical Arteries; 7, Posterior Vena Cava; 8, Abdominal Aorta; 9, Navel Cord; 10, Umbilical Vein; a, b, c, and d, the Four Vessels of the Cord.

The attack of distemper may be brief and mild in mature horses, but in colts the disease usually runs a regular course, requiring from two to three weeks for recovery. The symptoms may be quite severe if the glands become swollen and suppurate. These swellings should be lanced as soon as a soft place can be detected in them, or where they begin to point as though "coming to a head." The gland under the jaw may be lanced with a knife and without much risk of striking a large vessel or nerve, but if the glands in the region of the throat latch are to be opened the skin should first be cut through; then use some rounded blunt instrument until the pus sac is reached. Occasionally, abcesses may appear on various parts of the body. This indicates a general infection or what is commonly called blood poison.

Treatment is generally unnecessary so far as drugs are concerned. Give the colts good shelter, keep them out of storms, especially cold rains, and give only a moderate amount of feed that is easily digested and that will keep the bowels open. Horses should not be worked during an attack of distemper and colts should never be castrated while they show any effect of the disease. Sometimes the inflammation in the head may be much relieved by steaming with vapor of hot water containing oil of tar, creolin or carbolic acid. Distemper is a disease that usually runs a definite course, and good care of the colts is worth more than medicine.

STERILITY OR BARRENNESS.

Written for The American Breeder, by Dr. O. O. Wolf, Franklin County, Kansas.

The breeder of improved live stock can well afford to give consideration to the question of sterility or barrenness. Often we find that what should be the most valuable animal in the herd proves to be a non-breeder. Again we find the number of calves or foals produced to be so small, in comparison to the number of cows or mares maintained in the herd, as to greatly reduce the profit. It is difficult to ascertain to what an extent sterility exists, but from an extended experience and observation I am led to believe that not to exceed sixty or seventy per cent of mares and cows bred are producers.

Sterility may depend upon organic or physical causes, and may amount to permanent impotence, more particularly when congenital (dating from birth), and located in the generative apparatus. Monstrosities, free-martins, hermaphrodites, animals in which one or more important organs of the sexual apparatus are absent and hybrids are generally permanently sterile. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, as there are several well-authenticated instances recorded in which the female mule has bred, as well as other hybrids.

Prolonged postponement of breeding after reaching a breeding age will often result in sterility. Change of climate has in some instances a marked influence on fecundity, sometimes putting it altogether in abeyance, and at others rendering the animals infecund for only a longer or shorter period. It may also be impaired or suspended by abuse of the generative functions, bad hygiene and similar causes.

It may be due temporarily to premature or tardy coition, when the generative organs are not in a physiological condition for conception, or when they are in an irritable, abnormal state. Under fed or over fed animals generally do not breed so readily as those which are in moderate condition; fat animals are especially unfruitful, due in some instances to a fatty degeneration of the ovary; in others to a filling up of the Fallopian tubes with fat, and in other instances to an acid reaction of the contents of the uterus. The normal reaction should be neutral or slightly alkaline. This latter condition may be overcome by the injection of a slightly alkaline solution a short time before breeding.

Very nervous or excitable animals are less likely to procreate than those of an equable and gentle disposition. Artificial impregnation will often accomplish the desired result in animals of this kind.

Various diseased conditions of the generative or other organs, as well as general derangements, may also prove antagonistic to fecundity. Prominent among these should be mentioned a retained after-birth and abortion. In the latter instance conception will often actually take place and the embryo be expelled as the next or some subsequent period of estrum (heat) would naturally appear. Isolation and some good uterine tonic, such as black haw, will often carry them over periods of this kind.

Occlusion of the canal or opening leading to the uterus has been known as a cause of sterility for years. This occlusion may be complete during coition and prove fatal to conception; it may be due merely to a spasmodic condition of the muscles of the cervix. The oiled hand should be introduced into the vagina to ascertain the state of the part, when, if the closure is suspected to be owing to muscular defect, the impregnator or capsule may be employed to advantage.

In many instances we have a rigid, impervious os, due to hypertrophy from plastic exudate and the formation of false membranes; this usually occurs after the first birth. In many instances this condition can be remedied in a safe and simple manner. The animal is secured and the oiled hand, in the form of a cone, passed up the vagina to the cervix in a half-rotary or screwing manner; on reaching this the tips of the fingers are to be insinuated, by the same movement, into the os, and pushed on until the cavity of the uterus is reached, if possible. In the cow the os is often so rigid that it will be impossible to insert the finger and it will be of advantage to

use a sound, one about the size of the forefinger is of the right size. It may be made of wood, scraped down to a smooth surface and well oiled. Various instruments have been devised to dilate the cervix, but nothing is superior to the finger or the sound. The animal may be put to the male on the same or following day. This simple operation for the cure of sterility has been often practiced, and in the majority of cases with success.

In rare instances dilation may require to be effected by a cutting instrument, but this should never be resorted to until the simpler and safer method has failed.

Other conditions must be treated according to indications.

STALLIONS AS TEASERS.

There are stallions which are used as teasers without any serious detriment, but there are many which we believe should never be used extensively as teasers. Those stallions which are very keen and also get a severe erection, burn a lot of energy and in many cases are injured from a foal producing standpoint. Those stallions will usually make enough noise that it will not be necessary to lead the mares up to a teasing pole. If they can get within a reasonable distance of a mare, a close observer can usually tell whether a mare is in season or not without allowing the stallion to get his nose on the mare. A stallion which does not get an erection easily may be used as a teaser in most cases without much or any injury to himself. A stallion which is used as a business or saddle horse extensively and that is accustomed to being around horses and mares at all times, can often be used as a teaser without much danger.

Many young stallions are ruined for life by being used too much for teasing. A young horse can be broken to tease occasionally, but he should have a service, as a rule, soon after teasing mares, as otherwise, he is liable to learn to be a masturbater, a habit from which only a few horses ever recover.

Those having one or more valuable stallions which are doing considerable service should have a regular teaser. The teaser should be a business horse of some kind, so that he can be used extensively in regular work. Some breeders have a road horse, others are using a five gaited saddle horse. The teaser can usually make enough money on the side to pay for his keep.

THINKS STALLIONS KEPT TOO FAT.

To the American Breeder: Please find inclosed postoffice order for $8. My first ad has brought me many correspondents. Many thanks.

I have always admired your paper and could hardly do without it. I wish there was some way of reaching the mare owners, as they need an education along this line.*

A great deal has been said about care and feed of stallions. I have visited many stallion barns and the way I see the business most of the stallion owners have their stallions too fat; 11 to 11½-inch bone and carrying 1,900 to 2,000 pounds of meat during the winter time. They go to bring them out of the barn; they commence "Ho, boy, be careful!" You keep that surplus off them and they come out like a steam engine, and you can hardly hold them on the ground. I have a German coach 18 years old. Now will weigh 1,350, after the season he will weigh 1,500 pounds. He looks like a work horse and acts like a 4-year-old. Can show more colts for the same number of covers than any horse in our country. We bred as high as 107 mares during one season. —Robnett & Lacy, Fayette county, Illinois.

*The best plan we can suggest is to get the mare owners to subscribe for the American Breeder.—Editor.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, makin git safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

OBSCURE LAMENESS—I have a mare coming five years old, that gets lame in her left hind leg. She has been lame twice. I was driving her on the road for a day and the next morning she was so lame she could bear no weight on that foot at all. In a day or so she was all right again. In fact, she limps every morning for a few steps. When she limps she only puts the toe of her foot on the ground, and when she rests she stands resting her foot on the toe. I am unable to locate the lameness. Her fetlock seems to be enlarged some. I can find no tender spot. I have felt for ring bones and spavin but cannot find anything. I shod her with neverslips, but it did not help her any. I worked her yesterday to get a small load of wood, and she was all right, and this morning she was lame. When she does not limp you can always tell she favors that foot a little. Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—The location of lameness in animals, especially horses, is usually more difficult than its successful treatment when found. Your description makes us suspicious that the trouble is in the hock, and is perhaps due to a forming bone spavin. A bone spavin may be very small or even not observable to the eye and yet cause very severe lameness. A very good way to test for lameness in this part is to stand the animal on level ground and take up the affected limb and flex it up as high as possible, holding it in this position at least two minutes. Suddenly release the limb and start the animal off promptly at a brisk trot. This test will usually greatly aggravate the lameness due to bone spavin for a few steps and when shown is considered quite diagnostic of the disease. Inasmuch as the successful treatment of bone spavin usually necessitates the intelligent use of the firing iron we would suggest that you have her examined by a good veterinarian.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM — Please give me treatment for chronic rheumatism in a jack.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no fixed or definite rule for treating chronic rheumatism in any animal, for the reason that what will help one case will have no effect on another case. To begin with you must first give heed to the housing of your jack. His quarters must be dry, well lighted and well ventilated with an opportunity for exercise in a protected paddock, when the weather is suitable. Unless this is given attention you can expect but little good to come from the use of medicine.

Give forty grains of iodide of potash dissolved in a little water by means of a syringe three times a day, thirty minutes before feeding grain for a week. At the end of this time discontinue this agent and give a half ounce of salicylate of soda with one dram of nitrate of potash in his feed if he will eat it, and if not it will have to be dissolved in a little water and given by means of the syringe. By alternating these two preparations week about you ought to see some improvement in the course of time, provided your diagnosis is correct.

OBSTINATE WOUND—I have a jack that has a sore on his foot that I would like to know what to do for him. About two years ago he hurt his foot on the door sill just at the upper part of the hoof and a bony substance started to grow on the hoof, but since it is growing up toward the ankle and is raw and sore and is half way up and has assumed a cancerous nature. The jack is a valuable animal and I would appreciate any suggestion you can make on the subject. And what is the best means of ridding him of lice, and rubbing.—Misouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very likely that the wound has become badly infected through the jack rubbing the part. At least wounds of this kind are inclined to itch, and if the jack can get at them he is very much inclined to make matters worse by rubbing. It will be necessary for you to give careful attention to the general health of the jack, care as to his stall, noting that it is kept cleaned daily. Wounds of the limbs will not do well if there are irritating gases arising from decaying manure.

To get rid of the lice make use of the kerosene emulsion as directed under another inquiry in these columns. We suspect that the wound is raised above the surrounding skin surface, and should be cauterized. Have your druggist stir a little commercial sulphuric acid in a half ounce of sulphur, so as to make a paste, and by means of a thin wooden paddle apply a very thin coating of this paste to the raw surface. Do not allow it to contact the skin for the preparation is a caustic. This should shrink the raw surface and cause a scab to form which should be permitted to remain. During this treatment the jack must be tied in a manner so he cannot molest the wound with his nose. The wound must be protected from being annoyed by him during the healing process also. This can perhaps be done best by putting on a surcingle and tying a side stick to it and to the head stall.

In a couple of days begin to apply a solution of sugar of lead using an ounce of the lead to a pint of rain water. Wet the wound at least three times a day with this solution. Feed laxative food and give the jack ample exercise.

STRING HALT—I nave a jack that has stringhalt. What can I do for it? Will it disappear with warm weather? Two years ago I had a mare become quite badly stringhalted in real cold weather but it went away as warm weather came on and has not returned. I have had two other cases of mares becoming slightly stringhalted in bitter cold weather, but they got over it very soon with no return. Yet I have heard that it was incurable. A veterinary surgeon once told me that he could cure it by cutting the affected cord.

REPLY—String halt is usually worse during cold weather but you are fortunate in having it disappear entirely in certain animals. This is rather unusual, as they are not ordinarily inclined to recover readily.

Many cases have been improved as well as cured by an operation and if your animal does not get all right with the return of warm weather it will be necessary to submit him to operation if you desire him relived of the trouble.

ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM—Will you please tell me, through the columns of the American Breeder, what will cure my horse? Symptoms are: Swelling at the joints, stiffness, giving down when pinched on the loins. Urine is not colored. Sheath swells just before he gets over his spell. The spell comes on him every fall and winter, and lasts from four to six weeks. I gave him sweet spirits of nitre to move his kidneys.—Kentucky Subscriber

REPLY—You should be very careful that your horse is housed in a warm dry barn, properly lighted and ventilated. Give him nutritious, laxative diet so as to keep his excretory organs active. Give him two drams of powdered colchicum and two drams of nitrate of potash three times a day in his feed. Continue this treatment for two or three weeks.

SALT FOR MARES—Would salt cause a mare to lose her colt when it only lacked about six weeks of being her foaling time? This mare had not had any salt for some time.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be possible for a mare to eat enough salt to cause an abortion at any period of gestation. All horses should have salt where they can get it any time.

JACK SORE—I have a jack which I kept in an implement place of about one-half acre where they kept plows, etc., but he had good exercise as we kept everything out of the way as far as possible, but one day I found a scratch on his hind leg, just in front of his hock joint. I suppose he skinned it on a plow. I paid very little attention to it at first, but when it did not heal, I tried several remedies recommended by horse doctors, without success. The sore is now about one inch long and one-half inch wide. Every morning it runs blood, and in the day time dries up. It has been this way for over a year.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We are sending you the last issue, (March 5) which has a jack sore treatment on page 30.

WHITE HORSES—Will you kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, where the white, pink skinned horse originated (some call them Arabic). Are there any full bloods registered as such? If not how is the registry started? I am a breeder of them. Have white sire and dams. They are used for white hearse horses here in Ohio. I sell them for good prices. They weigh from 1200 to 1300 pounds, and are beautifully built horses.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know where white horses originated, but they probably started from freaks. They are not necessarily Arabians. White horses with pink skins are not often found among Arabians. We do not believe that you will be able to find enough white horses with pink skins to start a very large registry association. If there are any other breeders raising white horses, we would be glad to have them write us, to see if an association could be formed to register white horses with pink skins.

KANSAS STALLION LAW—I have a grade horse, that I keep for my own use, and do not want to stand him for public use, nor have I ever asked a person to use him, but they come from quite a distance to breed to him as he is quite a colt producer. In that case, do I have to have him inspected?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If you stand your stallion for public service and collect a fee, he must be licensed.

WILD MARE CHUTE—I want to build a chute for breeding wild mares with capsules, and hope to see a cut in the American Breeder before long.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Can some of our readers give a plan for breeding wild mares in a chute?

DON'T COME IN HEAT—I purchased a Percheron imported filly at two years old, soon after she landed in this country in the summer of 1910, and during the season of 1911, she was tried once each week, but failed to come in heat. I had the stallioner open her, but that failed to bring results. Can anything be done to bring her in heat, or would you consider her valueless so far as breeding is concerned? She is a very large mare and has been in fine health ever since I bought her. What would you advise in the matter?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed her with a capsule when the weather gets warm whether she is in heat or not.

BREEDING BAGS—Is the use of a mare breeding bag injurious to the stallion in any way?—S. Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—There are no mare breeding bags on the market that have proven a success. A stallion may serve in one for a while, but there is danger of injuring a stallion or jack any time. Don't use any breeding bags at any time.

TRANSFERRING STALLION LICENSE—If A sells a stallion to B and at the time of this deal they have a misunderstanding, and A delivers license with the stallion he sells to B, but refuses to transfer license by signing it over to B. What can B do to get this stallion license renewed? This is a registered horse.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Mr. Dickerson, Secretary Stallion Registration Board, Springfield, Illinois.

HYMEN—I have a jennet three years old last October, that never has been in heat that I can tell. I thought she was once, and took her to a jack, and the man thought he would open her up, and found that she was partly grown up. Would it be safe to let a jack serve her or should I have her cut open? She is

very large and grows fast.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY. If you refer to a partition between the vulva and cervix any one can open that without any danger. Most young females have this but it is more pronounced in some cases than in others. If this is the difficulty it will be safe to let the jack serve her.

WARBLES—Two nice grade Shorthorn heifers that I bought last fall from a man who sold us this farm earlier in the season have lumps all over their back. The people here call them "warbles," and say I can squeeze them out. There are no veterinarians near so I write to know what these things are and if squeezing them out will be a safe treatment. We moved from the north down here last spring, and this is the first I ever heard of warbles.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Warbles are quite annoying to stock in your section, and they may be gotten rid of temporarily by the method you mention. There is no known preventive treatment that is of practical value.

RUSSIAN THISTLES—Some papers this winter printed a good deal about the Russian thistle being good for cattle feed. Twenty years ago I traveled in Western Nebraska and heard some of the same kind of talk about a weed they called the tumble weed. I figured that people were just talking this way as a sort of an excuse for not keeping their farms free from weeds. Since that time a great deal of alfalfa has come to be grown in the West, and I am surprised to hear this talk renewed about feeding cattle on weeds. I should like to know if the Russian thistle and the tumble weed are not the same thing, and if there is really any excuse in using them for cattle feed where alfalfa, kaffir corn and other cultivated feeds are grown?

REPLY—While the Russian thistle and the ordinary tumbling weed resemble each other to quite an extent, yet they are not the same. They are both tumbling weeds, however, that is, will roll over the ground before the wind, but one if of little consequence in interfering with farming operations, while the other is a noxious pest. It is stated by those that have converted Russian thistles into hay that it makes most excellent forage for both cattle and sheep. We do not favor encouraging the growth of the pest, however, for this purpose, for the reason that it spreads its seed rapidly on account of its tumbling propensities when ripe.

LUMPY JAW—I have a cow which our veterinarian tells me has the genuine lump jaw, and I guess that is the case. Her jaw is not only swelled but the bone seems thick and the swelling has broken underneath the jaw. The veterinary tells me the disease is contagious and that I should keep her away from the other cattle. I have her shut up now, but she has been with the herd for several months since the swelling began. I should like to know more about this disease and what to do for it?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely your veterinarian is correct in his diagnosis of your case. The presence of lumpy jaw is dependent upon a low form of fungus for its existence, which substance grows upon vegetable matter, usually the grasses. When these low forms of vegetable life are taken into the mouth they may be brought into contact with a wounded surface and thus be given the opportunity to find their way into the tissues, resulting in an infection known by the popular term of lumpy jaw. Not all swellings about the jaw are due to invasion of this kind, but the great majority are. Lumpy jaw may be stated to be more or less contagious for the reason that if an animal having an open wound due to the disease, is permitted to run with the remainder of the herd, the pus will be discharged more or less on the feed and the other animals consuming the same are liable to become infected. It is poor practice to permit any infected animal to run with the herd, especially one with a discharging wound. If lumpy jaw is not amenable to treatment by surgical means, which usually applies to involvement of the soft tissues only, the best practice is to send them to market at an early date and abide by the decision of the federal inspector as to whether or not the carcass is fit for food.

Government Record Control

Bill Introduced by Congressman Carlin Would Give Department of Agriculture Authority Over Herd, Stud and Flock Books in the United States. The Bill in Full.

A bill authorizing the secrtary of agriculture to publish (or to supervise the publication of) herd, stud and flock books for the registration of cattle, hogs, horses, asses, sheep and goats in this country, has been introduced in Congress by Representative Carlin.

The bill, as introduced, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to publish annually a list of herd, stud, and flock books of horses, asses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats published in the United States by associations or corporations as being recognized by him as reliable, such recognition to be given after formal request by such associations or corporations, which after due examination by agents of the Secretary of Agriculture are found entitled to such recognition under the provisions of this Act.

In applying for recognition, a list of the officers, directors, members, or shareholders, with amount of stock held by each; a statement of total capitalization, capital stock paid in, and amount remaining in the treasury; and all records, books, papers, accounts, and similar material to be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture or his agent, same to be sworn to by president or secretary, attested by three directors. The number of directors of such an association or corporation shall be at least five.

No such book will be recognized unless it maintains in suitable form a record showing alphabetically the names of animals registered; a numerical index of these names, if numbers are assigned the animals registered; the sex, color, and markings, if any; the date of birth, the names of the sire and of the dam; the name and address of the breeder; a record of the produce of females; and a record of transfers of ownership of animals from one person to another, showing name and address of each person to whom they are transferred and date of such transfer.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall require that each recognized herd, stud, or flock book contain rules:

First, permitting registration of an animal as pure bred when it is (a) by a sire registered in said book and out of a dam registered in the same book; (b) by a sire registered in a book certified for the same breed by the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of paragraph four hundred and ninety-two of the tariff Act of August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, and dam registered in said book, and (c) animals whose pedigrees show five or more successive top crosses of pure-bred sires in direct male line of the same breed registered in the same book. This rule shall be voluntary, and may be adopted or not, as the association or corporation sees fit, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Second. No person to be denied registration of an animal bred by him, provided such animal is pure bred under the rules of the association or corporation to which application is made, the application for registration is made out in due form, the prescribed fee accompanies the application, and provided said person has not been expelled from any recognized association or corporation for falsifying pedigrees.

Third. Application for registration to be made on oath before a duly authorized notary public or other public officer, authorized to receive affidavits and depositions.

No association or corporation shall be recognized unless it has published a volume of its herd, stud, or flock book within four years of date of application, and no such book shall be retained on the recognized list unless a volume is published at least as often as once in four years. The Secretary of Agriculture may require publication oftener than this if such step seems desirable.

After recognition the Secretary of Agriculture may make such examinations of books, records, papers, files, and accounts of recognized associations or corporations used in the conduct of recording pedigrees as he may deem necessary at such times as he may require, by day or night.

If affairs of a recognized association or corporation engaged in the business of recording pedigrees are, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, not being properly conducted, or forty per centum of the members or shareholders of such association or corporation request it, the Secretary of Agriculture may send an agent to take charge of the affairs of such association or corporation and run them until they can be left in the hands of proper persons.

If any person in making application to a recognized association or corporation for the registration of any animal or animals shall, acting himself or through an employee, make fraudulent affidavit to the breeding of said animal or animals, with the intention of obtaining thereby a certificate or certificates of registration as a pure-bred animal or animals from a herd, stud, or flock book association or corporation recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture, when such animal or animals are not entitled to such registration, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, and the recognized herd, stud, or flock book association or corporation to which such fraudulent application was made shall refuse to register further animals bred or owned by such person, and, if he be a member or shareholder of such association or corporation, shall expel him from membership. No person who has been expelled from a recognized association or corporation for this offense shall be permitted to hold membership or stock in any other recognized association or corporation or register animals therein. Failure to comply with the law in this respect shall cause such association or corporation to be refused further recognition by the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Secretary of Agriculture may appoint an agent to take charge of the affairs of such association or corporation and run them until they can be left in the hands of proper persons.

Each recognized association or corporation shall forward to the Secretary of Agriculture on January fifteenth of each year a report showing the number of animals of each sex registered during the preceding calendar year, showing the imported animals separately from those which were bred in the United States; a list of the officers, directors, and members or stockholders of the association or corporation, and amount of stock held by each, a statement of total capitalization, capital stock paid for, and amount of stock remaining in the treasury; and such other data as may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture. This report shall be verified under oath by the secretary of such association or corporation and attested by three directors. If this report is not received by the Secretary of Agriculture by February first, the said Secretary of Agriculture shall at once send notice to that effect to such delinquent association or corporation. If the said report is not then received by March first, the Secretary of Agriculture may withdraw the recognition of such association or corporation, or he may appoint an agent to take charge of the affairs of such association or corporation and run them until they can be left in the hands of proper persons. Together with the list of recognized associations or corporations, these reports shall be published annually by the Secretary of Agriculture.

No recognized herd, stud, or flock book association or corporation shall change, amend, or revise its rules of entry, raise or lower its fees for the registration or transfer of animals, or increase its capital stock, or change, amend, or revise those parts of its constitution, by-laws, or other rules affecting said rules of entry, registration and transfer fees, or the rights of individuals to register animals, without first obtaining the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall assign a serial number to each herd, stud, and flock book association or corporation recognized under the provisions of this Act, and this serial number shall appear in the following form on all pedigree certificates, applications for registration, transfer certificates, letter heads, or other printed forms uesd by such association or corporation in the conduct of its business, and in advertisements of such association or corporation in periodicals, thus:

"Recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture ..... Serial number.....
(Date) (Number)"

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and shall as soon as practicable require uniform systems of keeping and publishing pedigree records of herd, stud, and flock book associations or corporations which are recognized by him under the provisions of this Act.

No animal shall be exported from the United States as a pure-bred animal for breeding purposes unless it is registered in a herd, stud or flock book recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture, and clearance papers shall not be issued for such animal or animals until certificate to that effect has been furnished by said Secretary or his agent and presented to customs officers.

Sec. 5. That to carry out the purposes of this Act, there shall be appropriated for salaries, clerical assistance, traveling expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses, including rent, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars; and the expenses of the certification of pedigrees of animals imported into the United States for breeding purposes, under the provisions of the tariff laws, shall be paid for from this appropriation.

CAPSULE BREEDING IN MISSOURI.

To the American Breeder: Mr. William Plummer & Sons of Hale, Mo., brought to my place an unbroken 3-year-old filly. She came a distance of fifty miles. I capsuled her and they took her home the same day, making a distance of forty miles. The result was a nice horse colt that went out to the colt shows and county fairs and won $48 in cash prizes this last fall.

Mr. J. C. Allamong of Hale, Mo., brought me a big black mare a distance of twenty-two miles with a nine-day colt. I examined the mare and found the vagina with considerable urine in it. I took a soft, sterilized cloth, carefully wiped the urine out, capsuled the mare and the result was a nice mare colt.

Mr. David Owens brought me a mare in 1909 that had the neck of the womb badly torn. I did my best to try to settle this mare with natural service and failed. He brought her back in 1910 and I bred ner with a capsule and got a nice mare colt. He brought her back in 1911 and I used another capsule and she is is in foal again.

Mr. George Jones brought me a 5-year-old mare in 1910 that I had tried all through the breeding season for two seasons and could never find her in heat, and he brought her several times during the season of 1910 before he would let me use the capsule. I bred her with a capsule when showing no signs of heat and got good results.

Mr. R. V. McGuire brought me a mare 22 years old, and when he came I had the barn full with nine mares. I told him I didn't know whether I could breed his mare that day or not. I bred all the mares in the barn and when I got done I had some semen left. I went out of the barn and capsuled his mare and got a nice horse colt. He sent her back in 1911 and used another capsule and she is in foal again.

Mr. Dick Strhelow brought me a mare, and when he came my barn was full with nine mares. I told him I didn't think I could breed his mare that day, and he tied her to the fence and came in the barn, and I went ahead and bred the nine mares in the barn, and had some semen left and went out and capsuled the mare tied to the fence and got a nice mare colt.

Mr. Mike Cusick of Spring Hill brought me a mare that he had bred all season up to June 17 to another man's horse with natural service. At that time he came wanting me to examine her. I told him we would try a capsule. Just one capsule brought a nice mare colt.

If it wasn't for the capsule system I wouldn't have the nerve to by such a high priced horse the editor of the American Breeder saw me buy at the International this winter.—J. W. Everson, Livingstone county, Mo.

We are sending explorers to the ends of the earth for new plants—and getting them.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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"RECOGNIZED LIVE STOCK RECORDS."

In response to a number of inquiries concerning a bill offered in Congress to regulate the registration of pure bred live stock, we are taking space in this issue to give the provisions of the bill that has been introduced. In order to do this we are omitting our regular feature on the subject of recognized live stock associations, which was begun in our issue of March 5, with sketch of the history of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Horses, and extracts from the constitution and by-laws of the association, giving the information necessary for an understanding of its methods, and for the detection of any fraudulent pedigree or certificate of registration which might be offered.

In our next issue we will, of course, continue this feature as previously announced.

COUNTY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

Horse breeders should be interested in organizations. This, however, should not be limited to horse breeders. All interested in live stock should be invited and solicited. Much can be done for the improvement of live stock in these organizations if the horse breeders will become interested with the breeders of other live stock. At the meetings the program can be arranged so that those interested in special subjects can attend, at just such as the discussion will interest them. If all the breeders are united the associations will be larger in scope, and attract a larger attendance. Several hundred breeders can be assembled in the average county. Each one of these individuals can bring a few farmers with him. The breeders need this education. It will give them opportunity to employ men who can deliver valuable lectures on special breeding subjects. In addition to the education afforded the American breeders, it will interest the American farmers and promote the improvement of live stock wonderfully.

These organizations could have annual meetings and co-operate with the farmer's institutes. The joint meetings could last several days. The program should represent all kinds of live stock and farming. In the meantime horse breeders could have an annual colt show, allowing free entrance to all. A qualified judge could be procured. This should be an excellent time to educate the mare owners.

This may seem to be a dificult task, but it is sure to get results if started and properly followed up.

SERVICE RECORD BOOKS.

There is probably nothing as important in the breeder's equipment as a good, reliable stallion service record book. We received so many inquiries for a reliable record book that two years ago we were compelled to prepare one. All of the record books which had been printed before were used in making up this form. We believe we have now the cheapest and most convenient service record book on the market. The calendar is good for 1912 and 1913, so that if these books are not used this year they will be good for next year. The price is 50 cents each or six for $2. We have received hundreds of testimonials similar to the following:

"Please send me six stallion service record books, as we have used them and can't do without them. Please find enclosed $2.00 for the books, and send them as soon as convenient. Logan Brothers, Pendleton County, Kentucky."

BEST TRADE ACCEPTS NO SUBSTITUTES.

If you want to have an idea of just how scarce really good draft horses are—and will continue to be, for some time—consider the following from Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Kansas Agricultural College:

He says that "High class draft horses are selling for $225 to $500 each. The majority sell around $300 each. This condition of the market has existed all during the past year, and yet less than 5 per cent of the ket would measure up to the best paying standard.

"Many firms in cities," he says, "are forced to use motor trucks simply because they can't get good, heavy, sound draft horses. The expense of running these auto trucks is considerable, and many of these companies are ready to exchange them for draft horses just as fast as they can get desirable ones."

The disappointments in the horse business have been largely due to a mistaken idea, that because sound animals of the best conformation and action, weighing 1,700 pounds and better, were selling high, that smaller, inferior horses could be worked in as cheap substitutes when the supply of good ones failed. The demand for the best is not one that permits of substitution—in horseflesh. The people who buy this kind (and they are the best buyers in the world) must either have a horse that meets their requirements or they will fall back on the motor truck, and the sooner the horse growers of this country find it out the more money it will mean in their pockets.

To Owners of Mares

While the spring months are doubtless the most important of the year, to the successful breeding of mares and raising of colts, it is also true that every month of the year has its problems of importance to mare owners. Every month of the year these timely questions will be discussed in the columns of the American Breeder and every helpful discovery or development in the business will be clearly set forth.

This constant attention to the special affairs of horse, mule and jack raisers is only one feature of the American Breeder, which makes it a welcome, regular, twice-monthly visitor in the homes of more than 40,000 people interested in better live stock. Our up-to-date handling of matters pertaining to the use and breeding of other lines of live stock has won us as much commendation as any work we ever undertook—the best evidence we could have of the breadth of intelligence of the thousands, who, beginning through their interest in the horse business, have helped to spread the influence of the American Breeder over the best all-round live stock states of the Union.

A large number of stallion and jack owners, from time to time, pay for the subscriptions to the American Breeder for many of their patrons. This is done as an appreciation of their patronage. We hope the mare owners who have received the paper in this way will appreciate the kindness by calling on stallion owners during the breeding season and thanking them for the courtesy.

We suggest that all mare owners read the paper carefully and pay particular attention to their mares through the early season, as this is the dangerous time. When mares are not accustomed to work—to change of feeding conditions—changeable weather and the shedding process, it is the easiest time to take cold by being allowed to stand and cool off rapidly after being worked hard.

We also advise all mare owners as a rule not to start to breeding too early. Three-fourths of the colts that die are lost before May 1. Mares settle better after the weather gets warm and they have assumed their natural condition—being more accustomed to work and change of feed and weather.

Many stallion and jack owners will advertise a barren mare day. On this date mares which have not been producing foals should be brought for examination, and treatment if necessary. Mare owners and stallion owners must work together for the best results. The stallion owner who is progressive will use every possible means to get the mares in foal and not to convey diseased conditions from one mare to another. When a stallion or jack owner does not make an examination of all mares bred, but breeds all mares presented, he should be considered with some suspicion. Many valuable mares are made barren by being served by a stallion or jack which has previously served a diseased mare.

The American Breeder will gladly answer any and all questions concerning live stock for you free of charge. The questions and answers alone in each issue are worth many times a year's subscription to any mare owner. In addition we regularly print important articles on breeding subjects—articles that cannot be obtained elsewhere. All subjects will be handled that concern the best interests of the live stock industry. If you wish to continue to enjoy this kind of service we solicit your subscription. The price is 50 cents a year or three years for $1.00. You can send your subscription to the Graham Publishing Company, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, or you can give it to the stallion or jack owner who has favored you.

We say this because we want no one to let the coming of the busy months cause him to postpone renewing his subscription until fall. There is too much of importance that will be missed during the summer, and even in the busiest season there is no live stock paper which gives its readers so much for the time they put on it, as does the American Breeder.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

A motto does no harm if it is lived up to. It may fool a few of the more unsophisticated among the trustfuls, if it is not. That is all for the motto.

On a dull day the Associated Press revived the old story to the effect that Frank Rockefeller, the Kansas ranchman and breeder, is not on speaking terms with his brother, John D.

James Houchin, of Astral King fame, and a big man at Jefferson City, Mo., which town he has made famous as the home of Onward Wilkes Stock Farm, is in the race for the Missouri governorship.

When Dean Webster of the Kansas Agricultural College said that an exclusive wheat farmer could not make a living in the western fourth of his state he was not trying to be popular but was merely speaking from a real knowledge of conditions.

Dr. Paul Fischer (state veterinarian of Ohio) and his ten assistants are credited with having given the simultaneous serum treatment for cholera to 100,000 hogs without the loss of a single animal. Dr. Fisher at one time headed the veterinary department of the Kansas Agricultural College.

Prof. Holden of the Iowa Agricultural College is being talked of for his state's next governor. Aside from the fact that he is a good man with a strong backing, the "consummations devoutly to be wished," which are likely to be realized in the event of his success, make his candidacy especially the concern of breeders and farmers, without as well as within the state.

At last the farmer has been saved from threatened peril by timely apprisal of the awful truth—his seed corn needs testing. The Associated Boards of Trade broke the news to him. Prior to that the bankers had told him the same thing, following in the rendering of this invaluable service close upon the daily papers, which had lost no time in repeating the message the railroads had been sending to the farmer, via their "good seed trains." To be sure the farmer had heard the same thing annually from the farmers' institute lectures, the farm papers and the seed houses—and they do say he has had his own suspicions all along.

THE LARGER HORSE MARKETS.

St. Louis is the largest horse market in the country. Its receipts in 1911 were 170,379. The total of receipts at Chicago was 104,545, while Kansas City was third with receipts of 84,651. Other cities high up in the standing: St. Joseph, Mo., 52,023; Ft. Worth, 37,361; Omaha, 31,771. The grand total for the six leading markets was 470,940, as compared with 375,100 at these markets in 1910.

PANAMA, A RACING HAVEN?

It is now reported that "the racing game," discouraged by the laws of many states, is to find a haven of refuge near the city of Panama. It has only lately been announced that Panama is to have an up to date race track. There will be a three months race meet there next winter, with all the trimmings in the way of "sassiety" and a miniature Monte Carlo on the side.

Possibly the most interesting part of the announcement, says a dispatch to the Kansas City Star, pertains to the erection of a casino on an island, ten miles from shore, where baccarat, roulette and "other similar games" will be permitted. The casino is to be very exclusive, according to report, with admission by card only. A motor boat service will be inaugurated to the island, while the race course will be reached by electric railway, now under construction.

STOCK FEEDING AT BEET SUGAR FACTORIES.

The feeding of beet pulp, sugar beet tops, sugar beet syrup and alfalfa has become an important industry in the Yellowstone valley of Montana, and the largest single stock feeding outfit in the state is at the sugar factory at Billings, handled by Charles O'Donnell, David Fratt and Frank O'Donnell. They are fattening 4,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep. The feed lots cover nearly 160 acres.

Immense quantities of alfalfa and straw are used in connection with the beet pulp. Alfalfa is also ground and mixed with the beet syrup to make a balanced ration for both sheep and cattle. All of this stock is being brought to a high finish and finds a ready market, mostly to the west or Pacific coast. The shipment of cattle and sheep from Eastern Montana to Western markets has assumed large proportions.

One of the features of the feed lots this winter is a short horn steer from off the range, which weighs 2,150 pounds, and which they expect to bring up to 2,500 by spring.

In addition to the cattle and sheep at the sugar factory there are about 5,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep on alfalfa in the valley, while many more are expected in before winter comes. Among the larger feeders are Hesper farm, with 8,000 sheep; Rea Bros., with 9,000 sheep; J. B. Long, with 6,000 sheep, and others feeding sheep and cattle.

WHO HAS HAD THIS EXPERIENCE?

To the American Breeder: I have been taking your paper for the past year and think the letters from the breeders are very interesting, and contain many helpful ideas. I have never written anything for publication but would like to know if any other breeder has had anything like the following experience:

Say you have a mare that is in good flesh and apparently healthy that will take the horse regularly every twenty-one days for four or five times or more, then refuses on the 18th, 21st, 27th, and up to anywhere from thirty-five to sixty days, then comes in heat again, then when served gets in foal. I have had several mares that acted in this way and about 90 per cent of them get in foal. Has anyone else paid any attention to cases of this kind, and can they give an explanation for it? Joe S. Collings, Putnam County, Indiana.

SHIPPING HAY TO SAVE CATTLE.

An example of what the winter just ended has meant to live stock owners over a big western area which usually enjoys a long grazing, and short feeding season, is suggested by a recent record purchase of alfalfa hay on the Kansas City market.

Otto Schwaller of Hays, Kas., was the buyer and his purchase amounted to twenty-six cars or nearly 400 tons, for which he paid at the rate of $20 per ton. Freight alone, from Kansas City to Hays, will be close to $1,200 on the shipment and before the hay is finally fed out, handling and other expenses, will run the total cost well up toward $10,000. The hay had been shipped to Kansas City from Idaho, probably over the same road that took it out to Hays, the Union Pacific.

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OWL BRAND COTTONSEED MEAL.
No stock feeder should be without it. Feed a balanced ration. Write for our free booklet, "Science of Feeding." F. W. Brode & Company, Memphis, Tenn.

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AS SHOWN, LESS COLLARS.

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THE NEW "FAVORITE" HARNESS

is made of an exceptionally good grade oak-tanned leather, in the style shown. It is very popular, both for farm work and city teaming, made to prevent sore backs, warranted to stand up under general farm work, and to give splendid service. Our guarantee of satisfaction or money back goes with every set. If you wish to do so, we will allow 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL to show our confidence in this harness, which we guarantee for one year from date of purchase.



OUR FREE HARNESS CATALOG describes the New "Favorite" fully, also a complete line of harness, harness parts, robes and buggies, blankets nets, saddles and vehicles of all kinds. Be sure to get this book if you are in the market for anything in the Harness line from a strap to a full set. Write today for this book.

JONES, POST & CO. "THE HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY."
1403 West 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sire's Name _____

Mare's Name _____ Color _____

Age _____ Marks _____

Womb Condition {Closed / Loose} Height _____

Mare Owner _____

P. O. _____

	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
DATE BRED								
CAPSULES								
RETRIED AND NOT BRED								

RUN PENCIL THROUGH "LOOSE" OR "CLOSED" AND "IS KNOWN TO BE IN FOAL" OR "DELIVERS A LIVING COLT."

$_____ Date _____

For services rendered, I promise to pay _____

_____ or assigns _____ dollars,

when above described mare {is known to be in foal, / delivers a living colt,} or before mare changes ownership or leaves the county.

Signed _____

Page _____

(Specimen page exact size)

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Every Stallion or Jack owner Should have this record book, because it is accurate. It is a handy pocket size, with a Waterproof cover, printed on best of paper.

It has a calendar, also a gestation table. It has an index of ten pages, so that each mare can be found easily It has room to give a complete record of each mare. 100 mares can be recorded, each mare having a whole page. The blank at the bottom of each mare's page, when properly filled out and signed gives you a promissory note that is legal and binding.

If you ever use one of these records you will want more of them, just as thousands of others are doing. It has no worthless advertisements in it. It is the latest Stallion Record Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with it, return it, and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you.

PRICE: 50c EACH, OR 6 BOOKS FOR $2.00
POSTAGE PREPAID.

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

225 West 12th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

An Important Poultry Test

Hens Must Deliver the Goods. Fanciers Points of No Avail in National Egg Laying Contest. S. C. Reds Lead. Three Breeds Tied For Second.

THE first four months of the National Egg Laying Contest, the biggest and most important and instructive event of the kind ever conducted in the United States have passed, with what are known as the early laying breeds still in the lead. Gains, however, are being made by the Leghorns and other persistent layers, which did not show up so well at the outset. Thrice the monthly prizes (cups given by the different breed associations) for the biggest pen yield have been won by Orpingtons and once by Rhode Island Reds; and the Orpingtons, which naturally were expected to make their best showing early, have kept well toward the top of the list.

The record for February was a very gratifying one. A total of 6,442 eggs were laid in the 29 days, which was double that of the previous month, and more than one-half of the grand total for the previous three months. The grand total to March 1 was 17,845 eggs.

During February the Single Comb Reds went from second to first place and now head the list, the leading pen having 310 eggs to its credit. The Black Orpingtons, which have been leading for three months, dropped back one notch, and the Buff Orpingtons and Silver Wyandottes tied them for second place, each of these three pens of five hens having 309 eggs to their credit, each pen being only one egg behind the leading pen in the contest. White Wyandottes moved from eight to sixth place. Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns have moved up until they are among the leading ten varieties of the thirty-nine varieties competing for places in the contest.

The highest individual records made at the close of the fourth month are as follows:

	Eggs.
No. 346—S. C. Reds, Mrs. Emma Powers	96
No. 402—Silver Wyandotte, G. C. Grant	89
No. 79—R. C. W. Leghorn, C. E. Cronhardt	86
No. 541—White Orpington, A. M. Robertson	86
No. 883—White Orpington, Dr. Thomas Dietrich	85
No. 545—White Orpington, A. M. Robertson	83
No. 821—Cornish Indian, Peter Erickson	83
No. 888—Columbian Plymouth Rock, Clyde Patterson	82
No. 315—S. C. Reds, W. J. Ward	80
No. 790—Silver Wyandotte, V. G. Warner	78
No. 401—Silver Wyandotte, G. C. Grant	78
No. 572—R. C. Reds, M. L. Puckett	77
No. 373—Buff Orpington, Miss S. C. Fellows	77
No. 863—Black Orpington, E. A. Berg	75
No. 525—Silver Wyandotte, Jacob Miller	75

This contest is being conducted at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., under the supervision of the Missouri state Poultry Board, through its secretary, T. E. Quisenberry. The entries number 786 hens and pullets, representing 39 breeds. There are 665 hens in the 131 pens entered, and 131 substitutes (one for each pen entered) kept in reserve to supply a possible loss of one hen from a pen. The "super numerary" nature of the "rooster" for egg production alone, is being demonstrated by his entire absence from this contest. Twenty-five states and Canada are represented in the 131 pens in the contest. Missouri breeders have entered 58 pens. Kansas and Illinois come second with nine pens each. Iowa has eight pens entered, Indiana seven and Ohio four. Canada, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Nebraska and Michigan each have three pens; Alabama, Arkansas, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Texas and Wisconsin, two each, and Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, New York, North Carolina, New Jersey, Washington and West Virginia, one each.

The houses used are of the colony type, shed roof and open front, protected by an old fashioned window shutter. They are original, and of a different construction from the ordinary colony houses used at the present time—differing from them principally as to ventilation, light and arrangement. These houses were built with a view to simplicity, economy, comfort and health of the birds at all seasons of the year.

These birds come from all classes of breeders, some who have bred carefully and scientifically, and others who have bred carelessly and in a haphazard manner. A pen of ordinary barnyard chickens has also been entered, classed as scrubs, and a comparison of the results from pure breds and "scrubs" will be watched with a great deal of interest. So far the "scrubs"—a mixture made up more or less of the same blood represented by the breeds, and presumably selected because they were good layers—have given the pure breds a run for their money, the "scrub" pens total for the four months being 178 eggs, or higher than any of the breed averages excepting Orpingtons (Buffs, Blacks and Whites), Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans and Buckeyes. In other words, 30 of the 39 breeds represented show pen averages below their mark.

Following is a record of the four months' totals, by pens, of the better known breeds of chickens.

Pen No.		Total Eggs Laid
	S. C. Reds.	
103	Lakemont Poultry Farm, Winter Park, Fla.	310
96	Fred Jones, Gloucester Va.	264
100	E. E. Shelley, Memphis, Mo.	251
93	M. J. Ward, St. Louis, Mo.	246
104	Chas. M. Roberts, Minden, La.	234
94	Emma B. Powers, Marshfield, Mo.	224
102	E. L. Clark, Naperville, Ill.	216
98	J. C. Sandmier, Waukee, Ia.	207
95	Missouri.	195
97	Harry Wolf, Eau Claire, Wis.	186
101	E. E. Sensenbaugh, Oakley, Ill.	181
99	Missouri.	147
	Buff Orpingtons.	
118	Miss S. C. Fellows, Springfield, Mo.	309
117	F. T. Cooper, Russellville, Mo.	299
54	Otto B. Cannon, Elsberry, Mo.	232
119	W. H. Lane, Chilhowee, Mo.	198
120	J. P. Rice, Elsberry, Mo.	148
53	Bert Shaw, Elizabeth, Ill.	123
	Silver Wyandottes.	
64	V. G. Warner, Bloomfield, Ia.	309
59	G. C. Grant, Kirkwood, Mo.	298
61	Jacob Miller, Wathena, Kas.	238
60	Pope M. Long, Cordova, Ala.	148
62	Herb Reisinger, York, Neb.	116
63	C. J. Bigg, Sheffield, Ia.	8
	Black Orpingtons.	
112	Indiana.	309
111	Iowa.	120
	White Orpingtons.	
114	A. M. Robertson, Morocco, Ind.	261
113	Bailey & Carson, Parsons, Kas.	214
115	Dr. Thos. Dietrich, Washington, N. J.	201
116	Kansas.	168
	White Wyandottes.	
52	P. J. Jansen, Little Rock, Ark.	258
50	West Virginia	136
47	Brooks Sanitary Hennery, Morgan Park Ill.	117
51	Edgar L. Fenton, Evansville, Ind.	98
48	S. L. Todd, Villa Grove, Ill.	88
49	Lockland Poultry Farm, Lockland, Ohio	45
	Black Langshans.	
123	Ed Floyd, Jr., Mountain Grove, Mo.	242
124	C. M. Stackhouse, Parkville Mo.	152
	R. C. Reds.	
107	D. E. Hall, California, Mo.	235
110	Missouri.	221
109	F. A. Rehkoff, Topeka, Kas.	193
108	Missouri.	181
106	M. L. Puckett, Puxico, Mo.	151
105	Missouri.	79
	Barred Plymouth Rocks.	
85	Brook's Sanitary Hennery, Morgan Park, Ill.	233
56	Canada.	149
80	M. W. Baldwin, Sioux City, Ia.	134
87	Karl L. Siobecker, Madison, Wis.	126
83	Canada.	116
81	Miss Lillian C. Adams, Tipton, Mo.	82
86	Missouri.	79
89	Pennsylvania.	66
90	Pennsylvania.	66
79	Missouri.	65
84	Oscar Henning, Mead, Neb.	62
88	Virginia.	56
82	Michigan.	35
55	S. H. Page, Waverly, Ia.	24
	R. C. White Leghorns.	
30	C. E. Cronhardt, Hutchinson, Kas.	218
31	Guy M. Watson, Morley, Mo.	154
32	Guy M. Watson, Morley, Mo.	118
	Cornish.	
46	Missouri.	213
45	Peter Erickson, Cabool, Mo.	112
	Buckeyes.	
92	Highland Poultry Farm, Nevada, Mo.	213
	Anconas.	
35	Mrs. Daisy Rose, Bois D'Arc, Mo.	210
37	E. D. Foster, Olive Green, O.	192
38	T. N. Kerr, Nampa, Idaho	120
36	A. C. McCulloch, Epson, Ont., Can.	86
	S. C. White Leghorns.	
22	Missouri.	205
20	Georgia.	204
13	Walter Hogan, Petaluma, Cal.	199
5	Alva L. Beall, Greencastle, Mo.	196
6	W. L. Cooley, Chicago, Ill.	173
17	Missouri.	166
9	Missouri.	156
18	Missouri.	154
14	Minnesota.	138
21	E. Leon Neal, Asheville, N. C.	131
11	J. Leroy Cunningham, Indiana, Pa.	121
16	E. L. Johnston, Mobile, Ala.	120
19	Ohio.	99
15	Missouri.	89
10	L. Dean, Edmond, Kas.	85
12	Missouri.	79
8	Missouri.	68
7	E. L. Noyes, Kansas City, Mo.	67
	Buff Plymouth Rocks.	
71	Dr. Scott Covalt, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	201
70	W. N. Clark, Moberly, Mo.	194
69	C. S. Hart, Milan, Mo.	70
72	Missouri.	54
	Scrubs.	
123	Missouri.	178
	White Plymouth Rocks.	
77	Illinois.	171
76	Elbert E. Lawrence, Craig, Mo.	125
73	Mrs. M. B. Williams, Salisbury, Mo.	106
75	A. G. Davison, Downing, Mo.	96
78	E. H. Jones, Waterman, Texas.	22
74	Illinois.	1
	R. C. Brown Leghorns.	
28	Missouri.	167
	S. C. Brown Leghorns.	
23	V. C. Cook, Plattsburg, Mo.	159
26	Missouri.	112
25	J. F. Crandall, Barnes, Kas.	85
24	Louisiana.	54
	S. C. Black Minorcas.	
39	J. W. Doyle, Center, Mo.	145
40	Missouri.	118
42	Arkansas.	95
41	Arch B. Smith, Mountain Grove, Mo.	78
	Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.	
58	D. W. Boyd, Cleburne, Texas.	150
	S. C. Buff Leghorns.	
29	Mrs A. H. Thorson, Mead, Neb.	133
	Columbian Wyandottes.	
68	Walter G. Fenton, Mt. Clemens, Mich.	131
	Columbian Plymouth Rocks.	
67	Clyde Patterson, Sedalia, Mo.	130

EGGS OF INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. From imported blood. Noted for shape; wonderful egg production; large white eggs. Grand prize record. **M. H. Schlotzhauer, Indian Runner Duck Specialist, Pilot Grove, Mo.**

Buff Orpingtons

Eggs from Standard bred hens. Cock, golden buff, scoring 95 by Russel; 15 eggs, $3; mature pullet eggs, $1.50. **Carl D. Adams, Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas.**

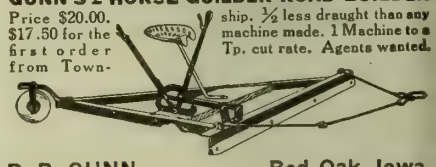
STAPLES' BLACK LANGSHANS—Great winter layers. Some choice young cockerels, the best I ever raised. Some choice Duroc Jersey swine, young stock; male, females. Write today. Plainview Farm, Mrs. Jas. A. Staples, Mgr., Lamonte, Mo.

520 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. Lies connected—40 acres under cultivation and balance (mostly tiliable), is the best of wild hay and pasture land. Some fine alfalfa land in the creek bottoms. Pastures watered by spring and creek that never fail, and furnish plenty of water at barns also; 4 acres good orchard; improvements fair. Price $30 per acre. Address **Box 42, R. F. D. No. 1, Moline, Elk County, Kansas.**

320 ACRES OF GOOD PRAIRIE LAND. In good farming country, located between Holt and Knox County, Nebraska. Black, sandy loam; 30 feet to water; 8 miles to nearest R. R. town (PAGE) at $25 per acre. Will take in one Percheron stallion coming 3 and a few Percheron fillies. Must be registered in Percheron Society. **I have one Percheron stallion, coming three, sound and hard to beat, for sale at $500; or will exchange him for one of equal value. S. S. Langford, Craig, Burt Co., Neb.**

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ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.

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Eggs. The great all year laying strain. None better. My method for range insures strong, vigorous chicks, with vitality. Satisfaction guaranteed. $1 per 20; $2.50 per 40; $4 per 100 eggs.

Mrs. H. A. Brookhart, Arabela, Scotland County, Mo.

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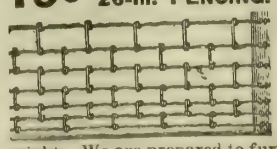
You can examine Brown Fence and know just what it is before ordering or paying one cent. We mail you a sample showing size and quality of wire. When you get the sample, test it with a cold chisel and see how hard, tough and springy it is. File off the galvanizing and see how thick THAT is. All wires—both strand and stay wires—are No. 9 gauge, and made of the best grade of steel. Weighs ⅓ to ½ more to the rod than most fences, and will last double the time. A more rigid, firm, stanch, stock-resisting, time defying fence was never stapled to posts. **Price 15c to 35c per rod, and we pay the freight on 40 rods or more.** Write for catalogue showing 133 styles of fences. We also sell direct to farmers at lowest wholesale prices—Coiled Spring, Barb and soft Galvanized Wire, Gates and Poultry Netting. Save money by ordering direct from us. Address

15 to 35 cts. Per Rod Delivered

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19c PER ROD FOR 26-In. FENCING.



If you will take the trouble to investigate "SAMPSON FENCE" you will say that we sell the best hog and pasture fence made. Top and bottom wires are 10-gauge hard, smooth, galvanized wire. Middle wires and stays are 12½-gauge heavily galvanized.

"SAMPSON" FENCING

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Is guaranteed by us to be full weight and to satisfy in every particular, or no sale. "Sampson" Fence can be had from 20 to 56 inches in height. We are prepared to furnish in small mesh if desired. State your needs and we will be glad to quote you prices. **LARGE CATALOG,** containing full description sent FREE. Write for it today.

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HORSES—PERCHERONS.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph, Missouri.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Iowa.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kansas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

SUFFOLK HORSES.
Okie, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.
Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton. Mo.
Kline. C. M., Weldon, Iowa.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kansas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Nebraska.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colorado.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kansas.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Iowa.
Shallenberger, A. C., Alma, Nebraska.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kansas.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kansas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Nebraska.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.
Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb.
Hutchison, W. C., Cleveland, Missouri.
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Nebraska.
Lineweaver, H. W., South English, Ia.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.
Charters, W. H., Butler, Missouri.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kansas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kansas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE).
Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas.
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.

J. G. Truman, manager Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, writes if there is one thing above another that recommends a horse importing firm to its patrons it should be the fact of its being able to deal with customers continually from the first horse it sells them. That was plainly demonstrated this week when we had the pleasure of a visit from our old and esteemed customer, W. H. Hansen, Abilene, Kas. This gentleman is proprietor of a stud of pure bred Belgian mares and had been on the hunt some time for a strictly high class stallion to place at the head of his stud. He finally selected the chestnut, rising three-year-old colt, Jesus. He is one of those low, wide-as-a-wagon kind, standing on the best of feet and joints; hard, flinty bone and everything that goes to make a strictly high class draft horse. Messrs. Green Mullineux & son, who purchased from us some time back one of the best Percheron stallions in the state of Missouri, selected one of the gray Shire stallions that are so popular in draft horse communities. This colt, March Ringleader, was champion at the Minnesota State Fair last fall and second at several other state fairs and the International, only being beaten by our champion Royal Grey. This colt was very highly praised by the press in their reports of the shows where he was exhibited last fall. Messrs. Rhea Brothers of Arlington, Nebraska, purchased a rising three-year-old Percheron stallion weighing around 2,000 pounds, an extraordinary individual, and one that will do his new owners a great deal of good. Our importation that arrived last week are doing fine and are, taking them all round, a great lot of horses. We shall be pleased to mail our 1912 catalogue to anyone requesting same.

Mr. Crownover of Hudson, Ia., writes: "I want to state to prospective buyers that my Percherons, Belgians and Shires are in fine shape for the trade; they are the best lot of horses I ever owned. The 2-year-olds are weighing 1900 to 2000 pounds; 3-year-olds and over, 2000 to 2200 pounds; they have passed a veterinary examination and received a state license, every horse passing sound, so buyers need have no fear of getting an unsound one handed them. Among the recent sales is a large red-roan Belgian to the Genesee Horse Co. of Buckingham, Ia., a 3-year-old Percheron to Fred Bremer of Ocheyden, Ia., four Percherons to Canadian buyers, a pair of Shire fillies to Broomfield & Story of Belle Fourche, S. D.

Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill., write: "We are pleased to see such an improvement in your paper and it is sure an interesting paper. We are glad to report a good lot of sales. Our new importation has arrived and we can suit anyone wanting a good horse at the right price. We buy our stallions right to start with and buy the right kind. Then we give our customers the right kind of a deal. We can show a line of Percherons, Belgians and Shires which can not be seen at any other place in America for the kind of prices we ask."

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., has a large selection of large boned, high class Mammoth black jacks, with large, well shaped heads, long tapering ears, great length and depth of body. He can show all the height, finish, weight, bone and breeding required in a good jack. Smith does not have one or two good ones, his herd is made up of large, high class fellows, the kind that get the large mules. He has jacks that sired mules from small mares weighing 600 pounds at weaning and sold for $125 and $130 at weaning. His prices are reasonable and it appears that he pleases his buyers. He says he has sold one man two jacks every year for five years, the man selling them after the season, comes back and buys again. Mr. Smith is always willing to show his stock and his buyers say they feel at home and are well entertained when at his farm. Phone him when you reach Lawrence and he will meet you.

General Jose Miquel Gomez, president of the Republic of Cuba, has just bought a three-year-old stallion, Alican 4286, from the Cook Farms at Lexington, Ky., and six walk-trott mares. The Cuban commission who bought a number of jacks, stallions and Jersey cattle from the Cook Farms last September were so impressed with this great young stallion that negotiations were at once taken up between the president and the Cook Farms and the deal has just been closed.

Five Nebraska and Iowa farmers were in South Omaha last week and bought Percheron stallions from Singmaster & Walker. The quality and prices of their horses so appealed to these men, all of whom had visited other barns that the sales were made about as quickly as the horses could be shown. This company is selling big drafty stallions that weigh from 1,800 to 2,2000 pounds at "cut prices."—Nebraska Exchange.

The Cloverdale Farm writes that they have thirty-five as good Kentucky Mammoth jacks as can be found in any barns. They have five by the great Dr. McChord 1766; four by Paymaster 819; two by Greatland 1470, one of the greatest show jacks ever in Kentucky. Gen. Boyle 3662 is a brother to the great show jack Ben Franklin, who is a winner of many championships. Every jack buyer should write for their circular, or visit Cloverdale Farm.

David Moir, whom many breeders in Kansas City territory will remember in connection with some of the best Hereford herds, sends greeting from Bitter Root Valley in Montana, where he is a regular subscriber to the American Breeder. George Sims, he says, is still with A. B. Cook, and helping make the Cook Herefords better every year.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.

A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.

Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

IRVINEDALE FARM BELGIANS

¶ We have some very high-class stallions and mares that we will price very reasonable to buyers who will visit us within the next month, (as we wish to reduce our number). Among these are a number that were winners at the various shows last year. Come to the farm and we will fill your wants. **21 Ribbons Won at Iowa State Fair, 1911.**

CHAS. IRVINE. - - - - Ankeny, Polk county, Iowa.

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions

AND MARES

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.

For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

BELGIANS



Stallions and mares, over 100 head, Jan. 1, 1912. 24th year in business. Write for catalog. **Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa;** 8 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

Royal Belgians



Imported and home-bred stallions and mares; first and second prize winners at Hutchison State Fair; from the best known strains; for sale at "live and let live" prices. Every horse guaranteed as represented. For particulars, write, or better, come and see. **David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION.
My coming 2-year-old Belgian stallion, **imported in dam,** 2d prize winner in National Belgian Breeders' Futurities. Color chestnut, weight 1,600 lbs. If you want a good one write for price, or better come and see him. **C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass Co., Ia.**

IMPORTING PARTNER WANTED

¶ An opportunity to get an even start with old, well established horse importing firms. About $20,000 capital required and some knowledge of Draft horses,as I want a partner who can handle the money and keep in close touch with the business at all times.

¶ The proposition is sound and parties can write me in strictest confidence.

¶ Address **L. K., care American Breeder, 225 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.**

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

Leitch & Sons
Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Famous the world over for three-quarters of a century. Present stock the best we ever had. No tail ends. Every horse we have is a show horse.

More international prize winning stallions over three years old for sale in our stud than all competitors combined.

Remember the Clydesdale is the coming popular breed and has won 80 per cent of all leading prizes in competition with the best of every other draft breed at Chicago.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON, DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.
Imported and home bred mares, some of them in foal to the imported stallion, Baron Kent, half brother to the $47,500 stallion, Baron of Buchclytre. Well matched pairs and sired by some famous sires. Also the imported stallion, Baron Kent, guaranteed and sure foal getter. If you want good ones, write for prices. **David Wilson, Breeder of Clydesdales, Hebron, Porter County, Indiana.**

CLYDESDALES.
I have a car load of Clydesdale stallions, selected by Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, from the best herds in Canada, that I will dispose of at as low prices as possible, considering their quality and breeding, to make room for another load. **R. O. Miller, Lucas, Lucas County, Iowa, R1.**

CLYDESDALES

Registered Clydesdale Horses and mares; some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie," who sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to **John Sparrowhawk, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kan.**

FOR SALE.

A draft stallion and jack. **Frank Longenecker, Albion, Edwards County, Illinois.**

PERCHERONS

Some extra good young stallions and mares in foal. Plenty of bone and quality. A 2,100-lb. stallion at head of herd. Will offer some bargains in this month.

Also one good registered saddle mare in foal. **A. M. Walker, Fairview Stock Farm, Laclede, Missouri.** All this stock is registered.

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE or EXCHANGE

One coming 5, and one coming 4, jet black; sound; weight, 1,800 lbs., at maturity. Right wind and gentle. Would exchange for cheap land or registered mares. Sickness; I must change climate, reason for selling. Your price is mine. **A. B. Like, Blue Earth, Faribault County, Minnesota.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Five two year olds, two three year olds, one five year old, one six year old herd stalion, black, weight 2,200 lbs. Brilliant breeding, all out of imported stock, sired by high class sires. Good ones in every way and registered in P. S. A. Stud Book. For sale at reasonable prices. Want to get out of business on account of poor health. **H. A. Rohrs, Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

One gray, 3-year-old; weighing 1,760 lbs. One balck, 6-year-old; weighing about 2,000 lbs. Both have been winners at the Butler County Fair. Priced to sell.

J. H. Kidd, Mars, Butler County, Pennsylvania, R. 30.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

We are offering an extra choice lot of stallions from 2 to 6 years old. They are the large drafty fellows that the farmers like and the kind the market demands. All stallions recorded, and sold under a written guarantee. Will price them where they will sell and on terms to suit. **Singmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON AND SHIRE STALLIONS.

For sale:—One Shire stallion, 6 years old; 2 Percheron stallions, 5 and 6 years old. Are better than ton horses. Also one Percheron, 2 years old; weight, 1,950 lbs. One Percheron, 1 year old; weight, 1,450 lbs. For further information, address, **Bradley Bros., Davenport, Thayer County, Nebraska.**

BURRESS BROS. Percheron & Belgian HORSE BREEDERS

We have a fine lot of horses for this spring trade; all ages, from suckers up.

We also handle the best grade horses in the Northwest. Wayne county is noted for producing big drafters. Parties wanting good, big-boned draft colts, pasture raised, will find them at our farm. Prices reasonable. **Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne county, Nebraska.** 60 miles west Sioux City, Iowa; 120 miles northwest of Omaha on the C., St. Paul, M. & O. Ry.

EXCELLENT PERCHERONS



From 1 to 3 years old Stallions sired by G. L. Carlson's Nicholas. I have 2-year-olds that weigh over 2,000 lbs and yearlings over 1700 lbs.; also a number of good registered mares. This stock is choicely bred, well developed and will be priced reasonable.

Write George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

One of the most catchy and original live stock catalogs we have received comes from the Onward Wilkes Farm of James Houchin, Jefferson City, Missouri. And it goes without saying that the little book is neat and handsome typographically.

L. R. Wiley, Emporia, Kansas, has 75 head of mares and stallions for his customers to choose from. All stock registered in books approved by the government.

John Leitch, Lafayette, Illinois, advertises Clydesdales, both imported and home bred. Write him for booklet and photographs.

Imported Percheron, ton stallions, are priced at $1,000; also imported mares at $450 to $550, by H. Redenius, Rushmore, Minnesota.

Galbraith's Clydesdales, advertised in this issue are worthy of notice and investigation. Write to Alex Galbraith & Son, of DeKalb, Illinois, for catalogue.

Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Illinois, have 20 head of black jacks for sale, with lots of size, bone, quality and style. Also 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

The Leavenworth County Jack Farm, of Corson Brothers, Potter Kansas, has 42 head of jacks and jennets advertised in this issue.

John Sparrowhawk, Wakefield, Kansas, has lots of good Clydesdale horses and mares, some of them closely related to the famous Baron of Buchlyvie, who sold in Scotland recently for $4,700.

G. H. Minton, Forest City, Missouri, has a few Mammoth jacks and jennets. Also a ton imported black Percheron stallion, 7 years old, advertised in this issue. Write him.

T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, has six good jacks for sale; two that are extra good. Mr. Collins will pay car fare if jacks are not as represented. Read his advertisement in this issue.

G. M. Scott, Rea, Missouri, will sell one or a car load of black registered jacks at reasonable prices.

Philip Walker, Moline, Kansas, has 25 head of jacks and 40 head of jennets. Read his advertisement and write for prices.

A fine assortment of Mammoth jacks can be found at the Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm. All guaranteed as represented. Write J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Missouri.

W. S. Jetton & Company, Murfreesboro, Tennesse, have 26 large Tennessee jacks from six to seven years old, also 24 jennets. Read their advertisement in this issue.

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Kentucky, breeder of Mammoth Kentucky jacks and jennets, would be pleased to have you visit his farm or write for prices.

Notice the advertisement of Walker Bros., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. It contains important announcements concerning their draft and coach stallions.

Reading the edvertisement of Joseph Rousselle & Son, Seward, Nebraska, will convince you of the excellence of their facilities for bringing the best in Percherons and Belgians to this country, and selling them worth the money, to American buyers.

More evidence that the stallion business is good has just been received from Lew W. Cochran of Crawfordsville, Ind. He reports selling 16 stallions in the last ten days. Some of them going to Manitoba to be exhibited at the winter shows of Manitoba and Sask.

Notice the new advertisement of Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa. He has one hundred stallions and mares on hand this time.

WANTED

Percheron mares, stallions or jacks, in trade for Industrial Stocks, Land or Automobile. **H. B. Alderson, Devils Lake, Ramsey County, N. Dakota.**

G. W. Goehler, Route 5, Fort Worth, Tex., an experienced stallioner, with six years' experience in artificial impregnation, is open for a position with a good reliable breeding establishment.

G. W. Harris of Lawrence, Kas., has three Standard bred and registered trotting stallions advertised in this issue, and is going to sell some one a bargain.

The finest dates from the Sahara Desert succeed in our Southwest.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

(Continued on page 12).

FIVE BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Five stallions of breeding age, all black. This stuff is all home grown.

L. M. Phelps, W. D. Phelps, Trumbull, Clay County, Neb.

MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS

60 HEAD ON HAND

CRANDALL & DANFORTH

RANDOLPH, MINN.



Extra good imported and home bred **Draft and Coach Stallions** from $800 to $1,400, 2 to 5 years old, including many state fair prize-winners; recorded in U. S. approved books (not recorded grades) and fully warranted. Also **mares and jacks. WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.**

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

A fine bunch of large registered Percheron stallion colts, coming 2 and 3 years old. 3-year-olds weigh 1,600 to 1,850 lbs. 2-year-olds, 1,450 to 1,550 lbs. The large boned kind. Three standard bred stallions all registered from 15¾ to 16 hands high. One black Shetland pony stud 6 years old. A fine breeder. All stock guaranteed as breeders.

A few large Mammoth black jacks.

Two carloads of mules from 3 to 4 years old, from 15 to 15 hands high. **O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kan.** On main line U. P. R. R.

Percherons, Jacks and Jennets

Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5 year old ton horses. Seven big, black Mammoth Jacks, from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm four miles from Raymond or Chase. **J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice County, Kansas.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES.

For Sale—Blacks and grays, sound and the best of quality. From four to seven years old. **H. J. Winget, Trivoli, Peoria, County, Illinois.**

FORD STOCK FARM

Your choice of imported Percheron and Belgian stallions at $100 profit. We will sell you your choice of any stallion at $100 profit and show you their cost in plain figures. INVESTIGATE. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, Turner County, South Dakota.**

PERCHERONS, STANDARD AND JACKS.

Two Percheron stallions, black, 5 and 6 years old; 1,950 and 2,200. Sound and registered. Hobson took first in the open class with 5 importers in the ring, and 1st in the American bred class at the Nebraska State Fair, 1909. He is a heavy boned, square framed horse and weighs 2,200 lbs. Tricon is 6 years old. Was my choice out of a herd of 200 head of the best stallions I ever saw together. Also Bud Mason 42689, standard and registered, by Penrose 4912. Bud scores 98, or 2 points less than perfect. Will sell or trade for saddle stallion. Also 4 jacks from 15 to 15¾ hands, Standard; as good as grow. All registered and fine performers. All of this fine stock is for sale, as I have just turned into my 72d year and can't handle them and will close them out right. **Wm. H. Patterson, Mound City, Holt County, Mo.**

PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion, $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

Two stallions; one coming 3-year-old in April. One coming 2-year-old in May. These are extra good colts, with lots of bone and quality. Will be priced worth the money, as I want to sell.

Also one pair of mares, 3 and 6 years old. These mares are black and weigh 3,500 lbs. **George Barber, Oak, Nuckolls County, Nebraska.**

PERCHERONS.

Brilliant D. 45336. The great show and breeding stallion, a 2,300-pound black. Heads the herd stallions with size and bone from 1 to 4 years. Also mares bred to Brilliant D., and a few good mares and fillies sired by him. All blacks and grays, and sound. Address **Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa.** Farm and stock, ½ mile east of Downey, on main line C., R. I. & P.

STALLIONS

For Sale—Percheron, English Shire, road stallions; mares and colts of all 3 breeds at farmers' prices. Our motto is, live and let live.—**E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, R. 2.** Two miles Northeast Garden Grove.



Imported Horses $1,000 Each

Home-bred registered Draft Stallions, $300 to $600. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.

Reference—Any bank in Osceola.

HART BROS., Osceola, - Iowa.

YOUNG STALLION
Registered With Percheron Society of America.

Coming 3 years old; dark gray; weight, 1,820 pounds; medium flesh; plenty of vim, with good disposition. Besique and Volatire blood. Sound; a typical drafter. Priced to sell. **Fruin Bros., Gilman, Iroquois County, Illinois.**

EXTRA GOOD PERCHERONS.

If you want an extra good home bred or imported Percheron stallion or mare, selected and imported by myself, running in weight from 1850 to 2400 lbs., and prices as low as the lowest. Come and see me. I defy competition. This stuff must be moved at once to make room for my next importation.

Also two standard bred trotters, 3 and 4 years old. One by old Baron Wilkes, the other by Expedition; both out of Nannie Dillon by Baron Dillon, by old Baron Wilkes.

S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

You have time
Our barn is the place
We have the Stallion

You need him, why don't you drop in? Not just one **Stallion;** a whole lot of them; **a barn full.**

Percherons, Belgians, Coachers

Don't be misled by wind-jamming ad writers. Don't buy until you have seen our Stallions. Don't buy an inferior horse and then complain. Buy a good one of us and be satisfied.

Talk or write to our old customers; they are buying of us a second and third time. Why? Because we give them a "Square Deal" and always handle the good ones. Call and see us. Write us. We will answer.

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS
601 to 949 West Matilda Street
HUNTINGTON INDIANA

Imprecation



The sensational prize winning Percheron stallion, IMPRECATION (79214) 79304, imported by us in 1911. Gray horse, foaled April 24, 1908. Weight 2,200 pounds.

First prize winner, three-year-old class, and grand champion stallion at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1911, and the ONLY HORSE IN AMERICA HAVING THE DISTINCTION OF BEING SUBSIDIZED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT for use in France.

As a large number of breeders of pure blood Percheron horses are desirous of breeding to this great horse, we have decided to accept a limited number of approved mares for the season of 1912, at our farm, Lafayette, Ind.

TERMS.

$100, cash at time of service, to insure mare in foal. Should mare fail to prove in foal, she may be returned free, or breeder may substitute another mare free of charge; and if horse should be sold, or not in our possession at the time mare is returned, money will be refunded.

Mares sent here will be carefully cared for on pasture, free of charge, and if fed grain, reasonable charges will be made. We will not be responsible for accidents.

All who want to take advantage of the opportunity to breed to the "GREAT CHAMPION" should write us at once. Picture and breeding of IMPRECATION sent on request.

We have 100 to 200 head Percheron, Belgian, German Coach and Hackney stallions and mares always on hand.

J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette Stock Farm, Lafayette, Indiana.



My November Importation Percherons, Shires, Belgians

Are in fine shape. I have 2-year-olds weighing a ton; 3-year-olds and over, 1900 to 2300 lbs.; sound and right in every way, and suit the most critical buyers. Every horse is guaranteed as represented. A veterinarian's certificate and state license is furnished with every horse. Pedigrees are right. Send 10c for picture of horse parade.

Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Iowa.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION.

Having five head of big boned stallions, from yearlings to five years, weighing up to a ton, will sell some of them at prices that will make 'em go. Have used one for two years and have fine colts to show from two seasons. **D. Teinert, York, York County, Nebraska.** R. 4. 2½ miles northeast of McCool Junction.

Look! Look!

We have a number of good big first class young Percherons and big black jacks that we will sell at a very low price, and guarantee same, if taken at once. Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.

RHEA BROS.
PERCHERONS



We exhibited fourteen Percherons at the late Nebraska State Fair and won 17 prizes, as follows: One silver medal, one championship, seven firsts, two seconds, three thirds and three fourths. Now, remember that we showed our home bred horses in the same classes with the imported stallions and won First every time, bar one. So much for the show. The important thing to be considered is "how does the whole lot show up?" and that is exactly where we are strong. Our two-year-olds, some of them still in the pasture, weigh from 1,600 pounds to 1,900 pounds. These weights guaranteed.

We always claimed to have the big boned kind, and this season we are sure we have better bone than ever, cleaner joints and better feet.

Don't lose sight of how we raise these colts, in the pastures winter and summer, until coming three-year-olds. That's why they are hardy and prove breeders from the start.

Our horses are acclimated, its importance cannot be over estimated. We have stallions coming two, three, four and a few older ones for sale at prices that are very reasonable. Every stallion sold under a full guarantee; can furnish life insurance for two-thirds value at cost.

Write for pictures, descriptions, prices and any information you may want.

Arlington is on the main line of the C. & N. W.R. R. 28 miles northwest of Omaha, 8 miles east of Fremont and 55 miles north of Lincoln. Twelve passenger trains daily.

Arlington, Nebr.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES.

Our horses are all good clean sound fellows, with plenty of bone. Our ton horses weigh 2000 pounds.

All Stallions have been passed on by the Stallion Registration board of Nebraska, and all pedigrees have been passed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington D. C.

We have five mares that average 2100 lbs. One team that weighs 4440 and all of them are sound.

Come to our barns and see some of the best horses in the United States.

FRANK S. WEST & SON
THE SQUARE DEAL HORSEMAN
Wood River, Neb., and Hamilton City, Cal.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



Stallions from 2 to 4 years old. All acclimated and sure foal getters. All solid colors, black, gray, sorrel and bay, and broke to work. Good, clean bone; good full eyes; straight movers and first class in conformation; weighing from 1,800 to 2,300 pounds.

We are natives of France and buy only from reliable breeders, saving our customers a lot of money. As a rule our horses are prize winners, wherever they go, and a reliable guarantee goes with each horse sold. Come and see us or write.

JOS. ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Seward County, Nebraska.
25 miles west of Lincoln, 65 miles east of Grand Island.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES
PERSONALLY SELECTED WITH CARE

Good, big, rugged kind. Also home bred stallions. All bought so they can be sold. One importation Oct. 10th. Last importation Jan. 18th. If interested write or see me. Horses are kept at the track.

Bell Phone 237 R or Union Hotel **J. R. JUSTICE** *At Union Hotel GALESBURG, ILL.*



PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM

I have for sale a choice lot of imported and home-raised Percheron stallions and mares. A number of them are sired by the famous horse Barnum, that was champion at the International in 1904. Prices reasonable. Come and see them and I will save you money. Marcus is located 44 miles northeast of Sioux City on the I. C. R. R., in Cherokee County.

Chas. P. Quirin, Marcus, Iowa.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions; reasonable prices. Nothing but the best. Lew. Jones, R. 1., Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas. Barn at Wamego, Kansas. On U. P. R. R.

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. **A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.**

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

(Continued from page 10.)

Wm. H. Patterson, of Mound City, Missouri, offers for sale two prize winning Percheron stallions, five and six years old. Also four jacks, as good ington, Kansas. All registered.

If you would like to be an auctioneer—and there's money in the business—read the advertisement of the Missouri Auction School. The largest in the world. Offices at Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

A fine bunch of large registered Percheron stallion colts are offered by O. L. Thisler & Sons, Champan, Kansas. Also three standard bred stallions, and mammoth mules. Note their advertisement and write for prices.

Oscar Edwards & Son, of Hillsdale Stock Farm, DeSoto, Missouri, have some choice saddle stallions and mares priced to sell, and guaranteed to be as represented. Write them for catalog. They also breed Duroc Jerseys.

Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Missouri, the home of the giants, have 75 head of fine jacks and jennets on hand, which won nearly half the blue ribbons at Sedalia, in 1911.

Your choice of Imported Percheron and Belgian stallions at the Ford Stock Farm, at $100 profit to them. Note their advertisement, and write to Ford & Harrington, Parker, South Dakota.

Dr. W. H. Richards advertises a fine importation of personally selected Percherons and Belgian stallions. Any one looking for a good stallion at a reasonable price should go and see them.

Crandall and Danforth, Randolph, Minnesota, advertise Maple Point Percherons; sixty head on hand. Write them for catalog.

Read the Visio advertisement in this issue. Price $2 per bottle.

Note the Absorbine advertisement, and write to W. F. Young, 388 Temple Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

D. B. Gunn, Rek Oak, Iowa, has a two horse road builder advertised in this issue. Write him for catalog and particulars.

The Coleman Stock Farm, Creve Coeur, Mo., offers some fine stallions, some of them over 16 hands high with great style speed and action.

Thirty-four yearling mules, half of them mare mules, are advertised for sale by L. W. Hoyt of Barry, Ill. He also has some jennets, a Morgan stallion and a Percheron.

A. T. Shaw, Eldorado Springs, Mo., having sold his farm, offers for sale his Mammoth jacks and jennets. Must be sold before March 26. Read his advertisement in this issue.

Two Missouri jacks are offered for sale at half price by H. M. Davis, Richmond, Mo. Read his advertisement in this issue.

Steigleder Bros., Bunceton, Mo., have a nice young jack advertised in this issue. Write them for price. He has never been worked or misused in any way.

520 acres of farm land, with 40 acres under cultivation and the balance mostly tillable, with some fine alfalfa land in the creek bottom is advertised in this issue. Address Box 42,, Route 1, Moline, Kas.

50 registered jacks and jennets, and every one a black Mammoth, are for sale by Ed. Boen, Lawson, Mo. Read his advertisement.

Three registered jacks are advertised by W. H. Thomas of Mt. View, Wyoming. From one of these jacks and a 1100-pound mare Mr. Thomas has a nine month old mule 15 hands high.

David Wilson of Hebron, Ind., has some imported and home bred mares advertised in this issue. Some of them in foal to the imported stallion, Baron Kent, half brother to the $47,500 stallion. Write him.

H. B. Alderson, Devil's Lake, N. D., wants Percheron mares, stallions or jacks. Read his ad. in this issue.

An extra good herd jack, 6 years old, is advertised by H. Obermann, Freistatt, Mo. Also a few jennets bred to this jack. Write him for prices.

Read the advertisement of Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal of F. W. Brode & Company, Memphis, Tenn., and write for their free booklet.

Read the advertisement keyed "O" in care of the American Breeder. This man wants 50 jennets.

Missouri registered Spanish jacks and jennets are offered for sale by Frank Bush, Villa Ridge, Mo.

STRONG MISSOURI LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of stockmen held in Mexico, Mo., a consolidation was effected between the Missouri Live Stock Association and the Missouri Cattle Feeders' Association.

One immediate outcome of the consolidation was the organization of the Missouri Live Stock Shippers' Co-Operative Commission Company, to operate at the National Sock Yards in East St. Louis, Ill.

The company will be incorporated for $50,000, $25,000 of which will be preferred stock with a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, the remaining $25,000 being common stock.

The following directors (all of Missouri) were chosen: G. W. McAnich, Hughesville; James H. Starr, Centralia; C. F. Clark, Mexico; A. M. Guthrie, Marshall; D. W. Hensley, Buell; H. D. Wilcox, Renick; Heber Hayes, Salisbury; Thomas F. Murray, McCredie and F. D. McCune, Frankford.

The hog should not be considered a by-product of the farm, although he is the means of marketing the by-products. In cattle feed lots he utilizes the corn that cattle fail to digest, on dairy farms he is the means of obtaining a value for skim milk, butter milk and whey which otherwise would doubtless be wasted.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with



ABSORBINE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for **Moon Blindness**

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RUPTURE, RIDGLING AND SCIRRHUS CHORD OPERATIONS ANY MONTH



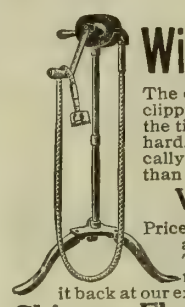
WORLD'S SURER SAFER "I. R. S." individually revolutionized Way. Saves Many Fine Hernied Stallions After Ordered Killed. Geld or Change CRYPTORCHID (RIDGLING) to Normal Stallion. Forfeits $100 if wrist enters scrotal wound to secure and exhibit a testis repeatedly foiling noted ridgling specialists. Buys Cryptorchid and HERNIED (Ruptured) Stallions. Explanatory literature, teaching and operating terms For Stamp. State Wants All Particulars and Carefully Address,



Prof. I. R. Seybert, Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa, U. S. A.

CLIP YOUR HORSES IN THE SPRING

It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip



With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.



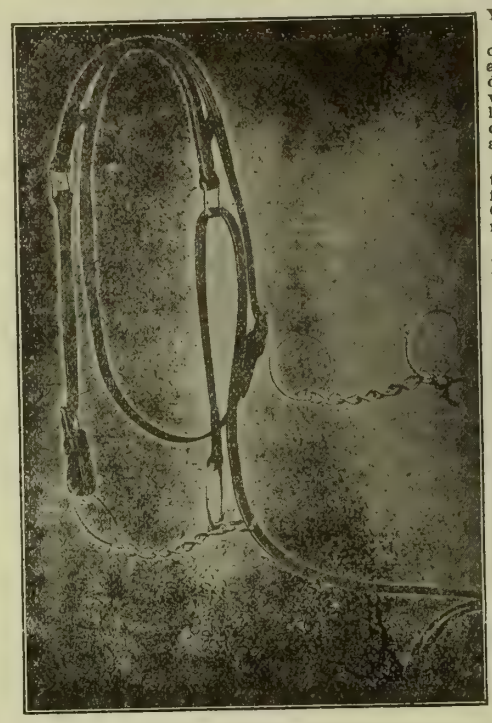
We Guarantee it for Twenty-Five Years

Price all complete, only $7.50. Get it from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C.O D. for balance. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Box S. & J., Chicago

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

Patent Applied for Nov. 10th, 1909.



Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.

Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning at once. Send by mail. Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one. E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not use with a chain under the jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he cannot say too much for it. De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG,
Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF
DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, Etc
Of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

"SPOHN THEM"



On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Box 834, GOSHEN, IND., U.A.S.

"HOW TO RAISE COLTS"

This book has been brought out by a stallioner, primarily for educational purposes for his own patrons.

Their many expressions of appreciation and the obvious advertising value to the stallioner are the reasons for offering it now to all other stallion owners for similar use.

It describes some of the most important processes involved, and difficulties met with in the production of colts and will aid the mare owner to keep his mares in better breeding condition and help to prevent losses from abortion, joint ill and other disorders.

MR. STALLIONER, EDUCATE YOUR CUSTOMERS! It will prove profitable to you as well as to them. Send 50 cents (refunded on quantity order) for sample copy and special low terms on 100 lots. Guaranteed to increase your business.

J. C. WALVOORD, Pub'r, Box 300, Holland, Lancaster County, Nebraska

Our Harness Horse Talk

Example of Pronounced and Persistent Type Furnished by the Dictator Branch of the Hambletonians. Five Generations of the Little, Black Race Horses.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

The formation of a type is one of the results for which live stock breeders of all sorts have striven since the beginning of civilization.

In the case of many domestic animals—nearly all, in fact, a type has been secured, as witness dogs, sheep, cattle and chickens. In the horse line there has been marked success, especially with the drafters, and something in the same line is true of the thoroughbreds, although not as yet to a considerable extent. For about thirty years I have been watching the gradual development of the American light harness horse in the expectation that from the intelligent methods of mating followed by the enthusiasts who have fostered the industry there would come a distinct type of animal suited to the purpose named, but on going over the matter rather thoroughly in the last few months am compelled to admit that thus far the progress has been extremely gradual, and in the case of the best instance of type reproduction or formation thus far presented there are some undesirable factors.

The Dictator branch of the Hambletonian family furnishes the most striking instance of typical reproduction in five consecutive generations, and as the physical characteristics have been accompanied by a high rate of speed at the trot or the pace the example not only is a valuable one from the standpoint of those who place structure first in the formation of type, but likewise offers great encouragement to breeders who maintain, and rightly, that speed is the essential element in that particular class of horse. Here are the five generations, starting with Dictator, that have given us practically perfect types, both as to individuality and speed:

1863—Dictator, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Seely's American Star.

1872—Director, 2:17, by Dictator; dam by Mambrino Chief.

1894—The Director General, by Director; dam by William L.

1899—Mainseet, 2:05, by The Director General; dam by Axtell, (3) 2:12; son of William L. ¼

1908—Mainleaf, (3), 2:08¼, by ainMsheet; dam by Ashland Wilkes,, 2:17¼.

To anybody who has seen the five horses named there can be no question as to their similarity in looks, size, action and color, every one of which points is important in a question of this sort. All were small horses, all were black, all had a bold, round way of going, and the family likeness is something to startle one. The speed began with Dictator. He was a brother to the champion trotter, Dexter, 2:17¼ (1867), and had a lot of natural lick, being up to a quarter in :35 in the days when the sulkies not only had high wheels but weighed about seventy-five pounds each.

Now Dictator did not sire a foal that could fairly be called a replica of the old horse until, in middle age, he was taken to Kentucky and mated with a big, coarse mare called Dolly, a daughter of Mambrino Chief. That foal was Director. He was a pony in size, but no better race horse ever marked the earth. He was a 2:30, 3-year-old when that sort of performance meant a lot, and a 2:17 trotter at maturity, beating all the best horses of his day in 1883, not losing a race that season. A year later one of the foals of Dictator was a tiny black fellow afterwards known as Jay Eye See, the first 2:10 trotter. His dam was a gray daughter of the gray stallion Pilot Jr., since famous as the best broodmare sire. If there was one thing more than another that marked the good daughters of Pilot Jr., it was the prevalence of the gray color, and they usually produced gray foals, as witness the case of Pilot Medium from the gray Pilot Jr. mare Tackey. The entire male ancestry of Pilot Medium were bays or browns, but his dam gave him the gray color, and most of his good trotters were grays, notably Jack, 2:12. It was not until the Pilot Medium blood met that of an even more poten strain (Young Sentinel), that the top member of the Pilot Medium tribe was a bay—Peter the Great—and the mingling of those two great broodmare strains produced the best Pilot Medium, no matter how looked at, in Peter the Great, 2:07¼, best sire of today.

But in the case of Dictator he controlled the color of his best foals, even when mated with mares that have amply proven their own potency, as from Dolly, the bay daughter of Mambrino Chief, he got the black Director, and from Midnight, the gray daughter of Pilot Jr., he got the black Jay Eye See. His other very fast foal of that period was Phallas, a bay, and although he trotted to a record of 2:13¾, then the best by a stallion, he sired practically nothing, and never could beat Director a race, losing to him four times when their respective records were 2:15½ for Phallas and 2:17 for Director. He is not to be compared with either Director or Jay Eye See, and his blood has not lived like that of Director.

Now Director and Jay Eye See were the best examples of the first generation of the Dictator family to follow the head of the house in all respects. Both were colt trotters of the first class in their day.

Director, placed in the stud, got one that filled the bill to a dot in the matter of physical characteristics. That was Direct, a black pony, trotting record under 2:19 in colthood, but chiefly famed as a pacer, record 2:05½ at that gait. Another colt nearly, but not quite a replica of Director, was his son Directum, 2:05¼, champion trotting stallion, a truly great colt trotter as well. He was a black, and, like Direct, he proved a good sire, now having five representatives in the 2:10 trotting list, the fastest of which is Ethel's Pride, 2:06¾, and 2:13¾ as a 3-year old. But a son of Director (black) that looks more like Director than did Directum, is The Director General. He has no record, but as a 2-year-old was such a wonderful trotter he sold for $2,500 at auction when values were low. An injury prevented his being trained, but it did not stop him from adding another trotter of the typical Dictator sort to the line in Mainsheet, 2:05, and it is safe to say no other member of the 2:05 trotting list ever reached that goal with as little training as did Mainsheet, because in youth he was troubled with severe lameness from a blind splint. The cause of the lameness removed he went to 2:05 in two seasons. In looks, size and action, Mainsheet would have made a first-class polo mate for Jay Eye See or Director, the type being perfectly preserved in him.

In 1910 Mainleaf, son of Mainsheet appeared, and that he was one of the colt cracks he showed by trotting second to Justice Brooke in the 2-year-old division of the Kentucky futurity in 2:11½, 2:09½. As a 3-year-old he took a record of 2:08¼ and won two heats in the Kentucky futurity when so lame it seemed cruel to start him. It has been truly said, that although beaten, none of the futurity colts that day came out of the race with more honor than Mainleaf.

Now there are four generations (consecutive) from Dictator in every one of which a little black stallion has been conspicuous, always a great trotter or a great sire or both. First Director, then The Director General, then Mainsheet, and finally Mainleaf. If Dictator and Director; Director and the Director General; the Director General and Mainsheet; Mainsheet and Mainleaf—if all those horses could be exactly reproduced when each was, say, three years old, there would appear such a perfectly wonderful harmony of color, heigh- conformation and trotting action that amazement would follow the sight. And if Jay Eye See, Directly and Directum could be added to the collection there would be more cries of wonder.

Directly, son of Direct, should not be forgotten. He was there with the color, and the conformation, and his speed was born with him, as he set the record for 2-year-old pacers at 2:07¾ and at maturity, after being turned out as hopelessly unsound, and patched up by the late George West for a race or two, he reduced it to 2:03¼ in a winning race where the class of the field was of the best. Directly, however, was a size larger than Jay Eye See or Direct, and a better example—indeed a perfect one—of the persistency of type is found in the case of the pacer King Direct, 2:05¼ (son of Direct), and King Daphne, 2:07½ at 3 years, son of King Direct. The last named was so small that as a colt he brought less than $100 at auction, but Geers made a high class pacer of him, and in turn he sired King Daphne, one of the best 3-year-old pacers of 1911. I saw King Daphne at the Dean place near Chicago last week, and he is the image of his sire, a little black pony, and has the same bold way of going, even though a pacer, that marked his great grandsire, the trotter Director.

King Direct's dam was Welcome Bunker by Mambrino King; grandam Lady Bunker (dam of Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, a great sire), by Mambrino Patchen, and as Mambrino King was the best son of Mambrino Patchen there is a doubling up of that blood at close range. But all the potency of the Mambrino King blood, as well as that of American Star which came through Lady Dunn, his daughter, that was the dam of Lady Bunker, went for naught when opposed by that of the line of little black stallions starting with Dictator and then ending with Direct, the mare's foal, King Direct, being a Dictator all over, and a coal black, just as is his son King Daphne. Welcome Bunker is the dam of another good pacer, Cheery Lass, 2:03¾, but she is a bay.

When one looks at Daphne Direct today and recalls what a magnificent race he went last October at Lexington, where his record was made, he sees not only a wonderful little pacing pony, but he sees four generations of just such ponies, all black as night—the others being King Direct (p) 2:05¼; Direct (p) 2:05½ to high wheels, Director, trotter, 2:17 to high wheels, and back of those four generations of little black stallions stands Dictator, a little black trotter of good speed for his day, although it never was put in the form of a record.

No stallion other than Dictator can make any such showing, and yet, save in this one line through Director, his blood, on the male side, has pretty well run out. Those little black stallions, beginning with Director, have held their own against all other bloods in the matter of reproduction of physical characteristics and speed. In other words, though pitted against the most powerful strains of all other families the one from Dictator through Director has completely overwhelmed opposition.

It is not the most prolific or the best, speed alone considered, but when it gets speed the racehorse quality is sure to be there. In any event, the facts herewith submitted are of value and interest to every breeder and horseman. They teach a great lesson.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

Experienced Stallioner, with 6 years' experience with artificial impregnation, and three years with capsule system, is now open for a position with a good, reliable breeding establishment. Using capsules I have got seven mares in foal out of eleven, all bred in one day from one service of a sure foal getter.

Can furnish unquestionable reference. Address

G. W. Goehler, Route 5, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Registered Saddle Stallion

Splendid bay, large size. A true five gaited horse, with great style and action. Sound. A sure breeder and a good age for service. Will be sold for less than he will earn in one season. Must be sold; speak quick if you want him. **Kentucky Saddle Horse Company, Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri.**

THREE STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED

trotting stallions, and one A1 breeding jack. The stallions are:

Novar 26434, by Norvar, 2:14¾; Skeeter No. 45474, foaled 1904, by Novar; Mooltan Beauty No. 54891, foaled 1907 by Mooltan.

Come and see these. Am going to sell some one a bargain. Am quitting the business on account of wife's health. **W. H. Harris, Route 9, Box 10, Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.**

Saddlers For Sale

At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.

SADDLE HORSES

Of the most fashionable Chief breeding; yearlings and two-year-olds. Two mares in foal at a bargain. J. A. Tuttle, DeSoto, Jefferson Co., Mo.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We offer at private sale a fine lot of stallions, mares, geldings, colts and fillies. For catalog address, John T. Woodford, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky.

Priced to Sell

Oscar Edwards & Son of Hillsdale Stock Farm, have some choice saddle stallions and mares. A couple of Percherons, and some of the best jacks and jennets that grow. Show stuff and prospects. Guaranteed to be as represented. They breed Duroc Jerseys, too. Write them. Box 402, De Soto Jefferson County, Missouri.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES

FOR SALE—Coming 2, 3 and 4-year-old stallions of large size, fine breeding and great style and action, high headed, clean boned and heavily muscled—the greatest all-purpose horse the world has ever known; fearless and untiring goers, but so level-headed that any lady can drive them; The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., 15¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, at head of stud. He was sired by Jubilee De Jarnet. Prices moderate. Send for catalogue.

RICHARD SELLMAN,

Mountain Vale Ranch,

Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

Hackney Stallions All Ages

—ALSO—

A Few Choice Mares For Sale, By,

F. O. BUTLER

Hinsdale, DuPage County, Ill.

SHETLAND STALLIONS

Choice Imported and Registered.

For sale at reasonable prices.

CLARK BROS.,

Auburn, Nemaha County, Neb.

IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLION.

Cautimer 4087, dark bay, 9 years old; weight 1,400 pounds. Guaranteed sound, sure and kind, fine action. Colts to show. Horse, harness, and cart $1,000. **C. A. Norton, Salmon, Lehmi County, Idaho.**

A Generally Improved Market

Horse Demand Strong With Moderate Receipts. Meal Fed Quarantine Cattle Highest Since 1910. Stockers Up 25 to 40 Cents. Hogs Half Dollar Higher With Supplies Stationery.

The following table shows receipts of live stock in Kansas City less for this year, compared with the same period in 1911:

	1912.	1911.	Inc.	Dec.
H. & M...	25,046	31,410	.....	6,364
Cattle. . .	319,366	382,824	.....	62,457
Calves. . .	18,260	30,972	.....	12,712
Hogs. . . .	712,014	601,948	110,166	.....
Sheep. . . .	460,463	453,349	17,114	.....
Cars.	25,058	27,549	.....	2,491

Strong Demand for Horses.

In the past few days demand for horses and mules was the most active of the season, and inquiry seemed to come from all directions. A number of orders had been delayed on account of the unfavorable weather, and these were swung into the competition with considerable urgency. Prices for the most part were advanced $5 to $10 a head over two weeks ago. Quality also showed a material improvement, and Eastern buyers were afforded an opportunity to expand on their orders. One of the features of the market was some choice heavy drafters that brought $275 to $300. They had quality, weight, color and action. Most of the horses coming now are short in flesh, and where Eastern buyers can pick up a bunch in good condition price is rather a secondary consideration. The South is filling delayed orders for good workers of the medium weight class, and farm demand is also a feature in the demand. Construction work is looking to heavy mules for motor power, and the trading throughout is active. Dealers are predicting an active trade from now until the hot weather in July slackens demand. All sorts of work is six weeks to two months behind, and in most cases the shortage of feed caused the average holder of horses to reduce his holdings during the winter to a minimum. An Eastern buyer said recently that when work of all kinds was well under way that three Eastern states would be able to care for all the heavy drafters offered. This is probably a little exaggerated but shows that buyers have confidence in an enlarged demand for the next few months.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, four to seven years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700-pound up....	$165@250
Drafters, fair to good.....	140@165
Chunks, good	125@155
Chunks, fair	95@135
Southerners, good to choice..	125@150
Southerners.	75@125
Driving horses.	65 up

Mules.

13½@14 hands	$ 90@125
14½@15½ hands	120@175
15½@16 hands	165@240
16 @16½ hands	225@285

Weather Still a Big Factor.

The markets are still unable to shake weather conditions. In the past two days returns to higher temperatures have caused a general thaw, and consequently country roads are in the worst condition of the year. Such stock as are coming are those close to shipping points, and stock from six to twelve miles from railroad points cannot be driven through the mud. This applies more directly to Eastern Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. In sections where the ground is a sandy loam mud is a less restrictive condition. Under such uncertainties prices for cattle in the two weeks ending Saturday advanced 25 to 40 cents, and at the close last week were the highest this year. In the past two days the market turned easier, largely because prices were too high for a ready disposition of beef. There is nothing in the future that indicates a decided slump in values, at least not until grass fat cattle begin to move, and that will be more than three months yet. In the meantime scarcity which seems probable may cause a further advance. Such cattle as were bringing $6 to $6.50 a year ago are selling now at $7.50 to $8.25 and not many of them are available. With the close of the Lenten season less than three weeks off demand will be stimulated. Illinois and Iowa, and Eastern Nebraska are the only sections in the corn belt that have any amount of cattle on feed, and the bulk of them are moving to Chicago, where weekly receipts are running more than the combined supply at other markets. Texas, with meal fed steers, and Colorado, with hay and sugar beet pulp steers, are the two most promising sections for future supplies. Texas may get in the running later with some steers fed cotton seed cake on the early grass, but as yet the grass is not up enough for such feeding.

The higest price paid for steers at this market in the past two weeks was $8.25. They averaged 1,311 pounds, and while thick fleshed, they could not be termed finished steers. Other good to choice steers sold at $7.75 to $8.15, and for the most part were in the weightier classes. In the past two days, however, buyers have shown a stronger inclination to favor the handy weight cattle, and April will probably uncover a strong lead for the lighter weight classes. Some 1,229 pound steers sold at $7.90, and some 1,100 pound grades at $7.65, both top prices in their respective classes. Colorado steers sold up to $7.50, and most of the offerings thus far have brought $6.75 to $7.25. Only a few bunches of steers have been common enough to sell below $6.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	$8.25@8.50
Good to choice steers.....	7.50@8.20
Fair to good steers.....	6.75@7.40
Common to fair steers.....	5.50@6.70
Meal fed, choice.....	6.65@7.25
Meal fed, common to fair...	5.60@6.60

Quarantine Cattle Good.

The cattle coming from below the quarantine line are relatively better than those coming from the corn belt. The large crop of cotton seed has made meal one of the cheapest feeds available, and the big part of that product is being fed below the quarantine line. So far this year 6,000 more cattle have been received from below the line than in the same period last year, while on the other hand, the supply of native cattle has decreased more than 60,000. The top price on the quarantine side in the past two weeks was $7.35. This is also the highest price paid since 1910. Other steers sold at $5.50 to $7, largely $6.25 to $6.75.

Butcher Cattle in Favor.

Moderate weather is working in favor of the lighter weight cattle, and butcher cattle, especially good heifers, are being sought by killers. According to countrymen the April and May supply of fat yearlings and 2-year-olds will be the smallest for several years past. Cows have sold up to $6; heifers up to $7, and yearling steers and heifers, mixed, up to $7.35. Nothing prime has been offered and to specify a top quotation on the finished kind would be no more than a guess. Bulls were quoted up another quarter and are now the highest this season. Veal calves sold up to $8.50 here, but in Chicago the top price was $8.25. In Chicago large supplies are coming from the dairy districts.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Choice.	$5.65@6.00
Fair to good	4.75@5.60
Common to good	3.75@4.75
Canners.	3.00@3.70
Heifers—	
Choice.	6.75@7.50
Good to choice.....	6.00@6.70
Plain to fair.....	5.00@5.90
Common.	4.50@5.00
Veal calves.	5.00@8.50
Bulls.	4.00@600

Spring Boosts Thin Cattle Trade.

The few warm days this week has rejuvinated the demand for stockers

(Continued on page 15).

34 COMING YEARLING MULES.

Half of them mare mules, and 13 two's, all mare mules but one. This is large bred stock in fine shape.

Some big black jennets. Two 15 hand jacks.

Registered Morgan stallion. Registered Standard bred stallion. High grade Percheron, dark gray; extra good; and a French Coach stallion that is made to order. Will price to sell. No real estate deals. Would change some stock. This ad will not appear again. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Illinois.**

50 REGISTERED JACKS AND JENNETS

Every one a Black Mammoth



2 to 7 years old, 14½ to 16 hands high. **I bought every jack I have from the biggest breeders in Kentucky,** and I handle only the big kind—the big bone, the big body kind. Come and see me. **Ed Boen, Lawson, Ray County, Missouri.**

Lawson is 38 miles northeast of Kansas City, Mo., on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Also the A., T. & S. F. Ry.

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK

FOR SALE—6 years old. Big bone and feet, good head and ear. Black as a crow with white points. 15¾ hands high; weight 1,125 lbs. Also a few jennet, zred to the above jack, and colts. If interested, write at once, or come. **H. Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Missouri.**

1,100 POUND JACK

Height 15-3. Standard, 6 years old, good performer, took first premium every place he was shown Has bred 6 jennets in two years; five had jack colts, one not due yet. Have jennet jack to take his place. This ad will not appear but once. **A. Calender, New Lyme Station, Ashtabula County, Ohio.**

NOTICE

As I have sold my farm, I now ofer for sale my Mammoth jacks and jennets. Two jenets safe in foal. Two fine black jacks coming 2 years old. One fine black jack jennet colt, 6 months old. All registered, and sure are fine ones. Must be sold before March 26. Address or call **A. T. Shaw, Eldorado Springs, Cedar County, Mo.**

TWO MISSOURI JACKS

—HALF PRICE

Both black; white points; good individuals; 14 and 14½ hands high. Prompt servers; very sure and regular breeders. Price $300 and $350. Or would trade them both in on a first class Jennet Jack. Address **H. M. Davis, Richmond, Ray County, Missouri.** 40 miles east of Kansas City, Mo.

HERE'S YOUR JACK!

If you are in the market for a nice young jack this spring, you should buy this one. He is a guaranteed breeder and good performer on mares. 15½ hands, Standard; four and one-half years old. Weight 925 lbs.; black, white points. Has never been worked or misused in any way. We raise and break them. Are not in the breeding business, so that is why this jack is offered for sale. Price $900. **Steigleder Bros., Bunceton, Cooper County, Missouri.**

3 REGISTERED JACKS 3

Two of them proven sure, and broken to serve either at the halter or on the range, and all three good, vigorous animals.

From one of these jacks, and a 1,100 pound mare, I have a nine-month old mule, 15 hands high. **W. H. Thomas, Mt. View, Uinta County, Wyoming.**

MISSOURI REGISTERED SPANISH JACKS AND JENNETS

For Sale—I haye six jacks, from 1 to 2 years old. They are from my big Spanish jack, 16 hands high; weighs 1,200 lbs. I also have five jennets, with foal. Come and see what I have. **Frank Bush, Villa Ridge, Franklin County, Missouri.**

WANTED, FIFTY JENNETS.

Want fifty black Mammoth Jennets; registered or eligible; from 2 years to 8 years old, with plenty of quality and bone. Must be breeders.

Want to take them for 5 years on the shares. Own 160 acres alfalfa, 400 acres blue grass and clover pasture, plenty of oats and corn. Own one of the best jacks in Missouri and know how to breed, feed and sell jacks and jennets. Best of bank references given. Address, **"O," care American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.**

JACKS AND SADDLE STALLIONS.



100 Registered Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Saddle Stallions. A big lot of jennets, saddle mares and geldings. A few good walking horses, pacing and trotting stallions. Also Big Black pigs, Tamworth and Hampshire swine. Cook pays the freight on jacks. **J. F. Cook & Company, Lexington, Fayette County, Ky.**

8 Jacks and 12 Jennets

From colts up to eight years old, for sale. All of my own raising. Can sell them cheaper than traders. Jacks from colts to 15½ hands. Come and see them. **H. A. Schwatken, Hammond, Bourbon County, Kansas.**

One Black Jack

9 years old; good size; good breeder, and a very quick server. **A. M. Ford, Illiopolis, Sangamon, County, Ill.**

FIVE JACKS FOR SALE

Missouri bred jacks; extra large; two and three years old. Also four large jennets. Will price them right.

W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kas.



CLOVERDALE FARM

Breeders of jacks and Percheron horses. 20 three and four-year-old jacks; 15 yearlings.

Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register.

Would be glad to have you visit our farm or write for circulars. M. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.

6 Good Jacks 6

Our own raising.
Ready for service.
For sale cheap.

W. H. BAYLESS

Blue Mound, Linn county, Kansas

Two Registered Jacks

Coming 2 and 3 years old. Good ones of my own raising. Cheaper than dealers or large breeders will sell.

J. W. Stormont, Dighton, Lane Co., Ks.

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

4 Good Jacks 4

Fifteen hands to 15-3, Standard measure, 3 to 5 years old. Also two good Jennets.

O. J. Rhodes, Lees Summit, Mo.
W. C. Martin, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

and feeders, after a long period of dullness. Countrymen will have a much shorter time this year to get their thin cattle, as the season has been so extreme and backward, and when they start orders will be of the rush varieties. Prices are up 25 to 40 cents from two weeks ago, and the supply continues moderate. Considerable trading is going on at the big ranches, on the basis of $40 to $50 a head for the threes and fours, and at $25 to $35 for the younger cattle..

The following quotations are for $25 to $35 for the younger cattle.

Selected feeders	$6.25@6.50
Good to choice feeders	5.75@6.20
Plain to fair feeders	5.25@5.70
Selected stockers	6.00¾6.40
Good to choice stockers	5.50@6.00
Plain to fair stockers	4.75@5.40
Stock calves	4.50@6.50
Stock cows	3.75@4.65
Stock heifers	4.00@5.50
Milch cows	35.00@85.00

Material Advance for Hogs.

With receipts of hogs slowly decreasing prices have been on the upgrades steadily in the past two weeks. The net advance for the past two weeks is 45 to 55 cents and prices now are practically at the highest level since last September. Kansas City and St. Louis are receiving the most meager supplies, and Omaha has been reporting heavy runs. Chicago is receiving about 50 per cent of the hogs moving, indicating that the big supply is centered in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. However, Chicago prices remain about the same as at our river markets. Heavy hogs are selling at a slight premium over other weights, but the margin is less than two weeks ago, and light weight pigs have advanced the most. The entire run lacks weight and shows how short of feed the average farmer has been this year. Hogs weighing 250 pounds are an exception to the rule, and those at 185 to 210 pounds predominate. The market is well supported by the packers, in fact they are about the only buyers. The extent of the supply in the country will not be tested until country roads improve, and countrymen are given a fair chance to make shipments. Corn, however, is too scarce for holding many hogs back, and, as soon as grass is far enough advanced a good many will be turned out of feed lots. July is now forecasted a month of high prices.

Following are hog quotations:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$6.95@7.10
Choice, 200@245 lbs	6.85@7.05
Medium weight	6.60@6.90
Light weight	6.00@6.65
Common to fair	5.75@6.60
Stags	5.50@6.75
Boars	4.50@6.25
Bulk of sales	6.80@7.00

Sheep Prices at High Level.

Prices for sheep this week were the highest of the year, an advance of 35 to 40 cents compared with two weeks ago, and fully 50 to 75 cents above the average of the first two months this year. Moderate supplies caused the advance. Lambs sold up to $7.55, yearlings $6.25, mothers $5.75, and ewes $5.50. Clipped sheep are beginning to move. The good to choice shorn lambs are quoted at $5.50 to $6, and sheep $3.75 to $4.75. More of these will come as the season advances.

TWINS 94 YEARS OLD.

An "oldest twin" contest has been going on in the papers recently. In this contest the winning entry came from Missouri—of course. The winners are Mrs. Kindness B. Disney of Osceola and Mrs. Patience R. White of Moody. Their ages on May 7 next will be respectively 94 years and 94 years. The ladies are Tennessee born and Baptist raised.

MULE KILLS WOLF.

To the American Breeder: On going around his ranch near here one morning this week, Mr. Ching W. Arnold found a huge wolf trampled to death. Upon making further investigation he found that there had been a battle royal between the wolf and a mare mule that was mothering a bunch of colts. The mule came out victorious, "reducing" the wolf 'to a pulp." Although the mule's muzzle and legs were covered with blood, she was only scratched in a few places.

The wolf was a fine specimen (male), weighing about 180 pounds.—A. G. James, Hermosa, S. D.

JACK AND JENNETT BREEDING QUESTIONS.

To the American Breeder: As I am just a new beginner in the breeding business I will write you for some advice. I have a jennet 3 years old in August that I wish to breed. When is the best time to breed her? I would like to breed her as early as possible. Have a young jack; made one season with him. He is 4 years old next July. Is it a good idea to let him to the jennet or not? I used the breeder's bag last season—that is the bag for jacks, and I think I will have good return when foaling time comes around. Will those bags injure the jack in any way?

What could I afford to keep the jack for by the year? Four of us bought him, and I do the keeping and standing. I have to use my own horse for teasing for the jack, and will breed about 100 mares with him next season by using the pregnator. We divide the season's money equally, each party standing his part of the license and taxes. Now, how much money should I have for the keeping of him when corn is $3 per barrel, hay $18 per ton, oats 60 cents per bushel, shipped stuff $28 per ton, and other food in proportion? Please answer this through your American Breeder.—N. C. Mitchell, Henry county, Kentucky.

About six weeks or two months after grass comes will be a good time to breed your jennet. The object is to have the foal after the jennet has had a week or two on the pasture. This will assist in delivering the foal, and the pasture is a good place for colts to drop. There is less danger from navel infection. Do not let this young jack serve the jennet, as it might make him a slow jack or a jennet jack. Breed the jennet with a capsule about two days after she goes out of heat.

Occasionally a jack will serve in a breeder's bag for years without much harm, but many of them are spoiled through this method. Some will serve for a year or two, then begin masturbating, which is a very serious proposition. Jacks serve in a breeder's bag better than stallions as a rule.

Your value as a keeper depends on the results you can get for the company. There are many keepers of high priced stallions and jacks worth $500 a month, while there are probably more that are expensive at any price. You are familiar with the cost of feed in your section, and know about what you could earn if you were following some other occupation. Since you have a stallion to attend to anyhow, you could afford to keep the jack for less money than if you did not have any breeding business. The price paid for standing stallions and jacks is from $200 to $500 a year as a rule. One of the reasons that many of the companies fail is because they employ an individual who can not get results.

A JACK CHALLENGE.

To the American Breeder: I have a three-year-old jack, black in color, with light points, height fifteen hands and three inches standard measure. He is 74 inches around the heart, 82 inches around the flank, 22 inches around the arm, 16 inches knee, 10 inches drum stick, 34 inches ear, and weighs 1,100 pounds. If anyone has anything better would like to hear from them.—C. A. Strong, Webster County, Missouri.

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STALLIONS FOR SALE—100 head of Jacks, Percherons and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares. Jacks from two to six years old, from 15 to 16 hands high. Percherons weighing from 1,600 to 2,250 pounds. And Standard bred horses of the most fashionable blood.

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J. C. Kerr & Co., Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

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For sale at reasonable prices. One extra good Jack for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, have been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock.

Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on Burlington and Rock Island railways. Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Clinton Co., Mo. R. F. D. No. 3.

REPUBLIC COUNTY JACK FARM



Six good jacks for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.

T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Republic Co., Kansas.

THE KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established 1884

BREEDER of registered, Mammoth Kentucky jacks and jennets; big bone; plenty of weight. Forty head of 3 and 4-year-old jacks; also young stock for sale. Would be pleased to have you visit my farm for inspection or write for prices. I guarantee to please you. Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Boyle County, Kentucky.

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I have 25 head of jacks on hand and 40 jennets that I can sell cheaper now than in the spring. If you want to make more money on your feed than you ever did before, and have stock used to its new home when the breeding season begins, come and see what I have. Philip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

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300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

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They are of the best blood and extra heavy boned. The best I ever owned in 25 years in the jack business. So come and see. Some are good ones.

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Both splendidly bred and registered. Black jack; with white points, 7 years old, 15½ hands high. Great bone; heavy weight; fine head and ears, and as active as a cat. Premium Jack mule colts by this jack have been selling from $100 to $140 at weaning.

Light chestnut stallion; stripe in face and white feet; 16 hands high; 5 years old. Very rangy and fine. By Bourbon Chief; 1st dam by Red Cloud; 2nd dam by King. Will sell this horse for less money than he will earn in one season. J. H. Quisenberry, Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky, R. 2.

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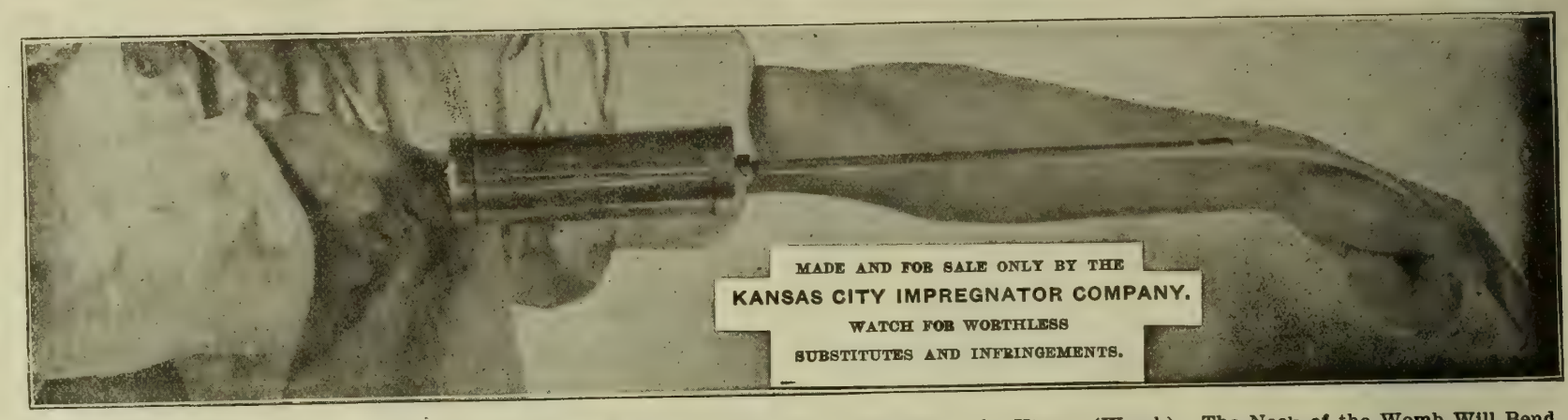
A fine assortment of Registered Black Mammoth Jacks, up to 16 hands high, good bone and body. Terms and prices reasonable. Address, J. H. Smith, Route 3, Box 17, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County, Oklahoma.

BLACK REGISTERED JACKS



The high classed kind. One or a car load. Prices reasonable. Come now while barns are full. G. M. Scott, Rea, Andrew County, Missouri. R. 2.

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Bending the Soft Metallic Point of the Carlson Semen Extractor After Being Inserted in the Uterus (Womb). The Neck of the Womb Will Bend to Meet These Conditions Without Injury.

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Which can be used as an impregnator or for getting the fluid out of the vagina or uterus for filling capsules. This is the only way to use capsules successfully as 60 per cent of the services inject the semen into the uterus where it cannot be obtained otherwise. The syringe holds 8 ounces of fluid. This instrument is being used successfully by thousands of breeders. It is made of the best metal and can be taken apart easily and boiled, which is the only way breeding instruments can be properly sterilized. As shown in the illustration above, it has a soft metallic point at the end, which can be bent in any direction after it is inserted into the uterus. This is the only instrument that can be used for getting the semen out of the uterus. All necessary directions telling how other breeders are using the Extractor sent with each order.

Price $5.00 For a Limited Time.

Curved Metal Impregnator



This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickle plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.00.

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For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Made especially for this purpose. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

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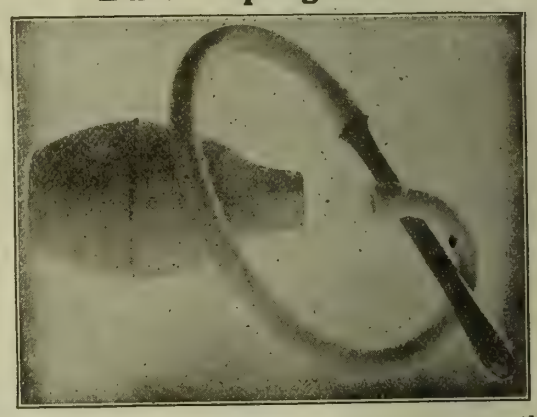
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, April 5, 1912* *Number 6*



Trio of Typical Belgian Butt Ends

Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

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Champions of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and Illinois State Fairs this year. Our prices are the lowest. Our Horses are the Best. Send for our handsomely illustrated catalog. Mention The American Breeder when writing. First importation for 1912 arrived January 23. More to follow.

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PERCHERONS



We exhibited fourteen Percherons at the late Nebraska State Fair and won 17 prizes, as follows: One silver medal, one championship, seven firsts, two seconds, three thirds and three fourths. Now, remember that we showed our home bred horses in the same classes with the imported stallions and won First every time, bar one. So much for the show. The important thing to be considered is "how does the whole lot show up?" and that is exactly where we are strong. Our two-year-olds, some of them still in the pasture, weigh from 1,600 pounds to 1,900 pounds. These weights guaranteed.

We always claimed to have the big boned kind, and this season we are sure we have better bone than ever, cleaner joints and better feet.

Don't lose sight of how we raise these colts, in the pastures winter and summer, until coming three-year-olds. That's why they are hardy and prove breeders from the start.

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You need him, why don't you drop in? Not just one Stallion; a whole lot of them; **a barn full.**

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PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES.

Our horses are all good clean sound fellows, with plenty of bone. Our ton horses weigh 2000 pounds.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL 5, 1912. NUMBER 6

How Breeders' Associations Help

Their Work in Mitchell County, Kansas. Fair, Begun With Five Percheron Entries, Had One Hundred Last Year. A Campaign to Stamp Out Hog Cholera.

By J. M. Rodgers, Secretary, Mitchell County Breeders' Association.

IN the Industrial School for Girls at Beloit, Kas., and the State Reformatory for Boys at Hutchinson, not a single inmate has grown up surrounded by big, noble draft horses, broad back Shorthorn, Herefords and the Angus cattle, and other farm animals of the best. Knowing this, we conclude, scrub stock might mean, to some extent, scrub boys and girls. Children who grow up surrounded by noble animals can not help being ennobled; they can not do little things or have small thoughts. Believing this, and that the best way to bring about this condition in Mitchell county, would be to hold annually a strictly agricultural fair. The Fair Association was organized and in 1902 the first fair held under the present organization. While the progress to the goal of better live stock could be seen each year, we were not satisfied, so a few years later the Mitchell County Breeders' Association was organized to work in harmony and in connection with the Fair Association. While the two associations had different officers and organizations, they are practically the same, the same men being interested in both.

When we first organized the Breeders' Association, we started with seven members. We now have a hundred active members besides forty to fifty honorary members. When first organized the impression was that it was only for those breeding registered stock of some kind. As soon as this impression was dispelled and people knew that membership was open to all who were interested in the improvement of farm life, we gained in membership rapidly.

Our fee for membership is $1 with annual dues of $1. Any man, a resident of Mitchell county, can become a member of the association, by the payment of the membership fee of $1. All persons who exhibit at our yearly fairs, may become an honorary member without payment of any kind if they so desire. The names of all judges at our fairs and all foreign speakers at our banquets and meetings are placed on our rolls as honorary members. This throwing open the door for all residents of Mitchell county may seem broad to you, but it was made so with malice aforethought. We have bankers, lawyers, doctors and all classes of business men who are members, as well as breeders and farmers, and why not? They are as deeply interested in the improvement of breeds as the farmer or breeder; besides, the professional and business man of today may be the farmer and breeder of tomorrow.

We ask no question of the men who want to become members, but they are given to understand that if they wish to remain members they must deal honestly with all. For example, on March 30, 1911, a member of this association held a public sale of registered Percheron and French draft horses. The association went behind this sale, writing a recommendation, which was printed in the sale catalog, signed by the president and secretary of both the Fair and Breeders' Association. A short time after the sale rumors were circulated that all was not straight; charges were preferred against the holder of the sale, and a meeting was called of the association; the holder of the sale was notified of the charges and requested to be present. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges; they reported some weeks later at a called meeting of the association. Their report was accepted and Mr. Breeder's name was dropped from membership. He was forced to take back a mare he had sold at his sale as a registered Percheron, which, in fact, was a French draft mare he had substituted for a registered Percheron mare that had died. He will also have to return to the Percheron Society of America medals and cups won by false entries at the Topeka State Fair, and Beloit, Kansas State Wide Fair in 1910. He also stands a good chance of being dropped from membership in the Percheron Society of America, so you see when a breeders' association goes back of a public sale, the holder of the sale will have to deal honorably or lose in the end.



ON THE FARM OF ONE OF OUR READERS, IN A COMMUNITY WHERE THE SENTIMENT FAVORS IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

Now, as to the influence on live stock in Mitchell county, since the two associations were organized. At the first fair, held in 1902, we paid as premiums on horses, $14.90. Nine years later, in 1911, we paid in premiums on horses, $446. Premiums paid in 1902 on cattle, $62.75; in 1911, $210.50. Premiums paid on hogs in 1902, $23.60; in 1911, $127.50. In 1911 there was a decrease of hogs instead of an increase from the year before on account of hog cholera. Poultry, farm products and all other entries, increasing at the same ratio. In 1902 you could count the entries of registered Percheron horses on the fingers of one hand. Nine years later, in 1911, nearly a hundred registered Percherons were on our fair grounds. In 1902 the farmer who used all pure bred sires was the exception; nine years later the farmer who does not use all pure bred sires is the exception. You ask me how this change has taken place. I can not tell you exactly. We, as an association, have simply driven a nail wherever we found a loose board. If you would ask one of these farmers who has improved his herd, why he came to do so, he might and he might not give credit to our association. I believe the germ of live stock improvement, like the germ of cholera, once scattered is bound to spread.

We believe that the "breaking of bread" cements friendship, and promotes good fellowship, so twice a year, in the spring and in the fall during our fair, we hold a banquet. After our banquet is over we talk shop. At our last banquet, in September, over three hundred men and women were seated at our tables. Our banquets are usually served by some society, generally by the ladies of some church. Our last banquet was served by the ladies of the Commercial Club of Beloit. It is wonderful what interest these banquets create. Men in all walks of life with their wives seated at our tables, all interested in the improvement of the farm and farm life. The first day after our last banquet, a lady who had attended the evening before but who had been reared in the city and knew very little of farm life, met me on the streets, said she was very much interested and had never known before how much there was to agriculture. Wanted to know a good farm paper to subscribe for. You see the germ will spread.

You all know how serious the hog cholera has been in the past year. We are taking this up as an association. You also know how hard it has been to secure serum to immunize our hogs. One of our members went to Manhattan to find a reason why we could not get serum to vaccinate. He came back and reported, short of funds, but if we would, as an organization stand good for 75,000 cubic centimeters, the college would send a man to Kansas City to buy a car of hogs and ship to the college and we could get our serum in a little over three weeks. It didn't take ten minutes before ten members stepped forward and made themselves responsible for over $1,000 worth of serum. This serum has been used, or nearly so, and some of our best herds of registered hogs have been saved, one herd consisting of over two hundred head.

I have told you a few things we have done in the past; now I want to tell you a few of the things we expect to accomplish in the future. We are going to stamp out hog cholera in Mitchell county. We are at present raising, among the breeders of hogs, $1,000 which will go to Manhattan for serum to be stored for future use. When we have sufficient stored so all can use it in immunizing their hogs we will see that the law is enforced; that not a sick hog is shipped to scatter the disease along the railroads and not a sick hog is hauled by wagon or driven along our public highways. Some hog raisers will probably not want to immunize, but when they find that they can not either sell or ship their sick hogs, they will be clamoring for serum.

We are going to encourage the teaching of agriculture in our county schools. This will have the effect of more of our boys and girls attending the State Agricultural College. We are going to keep driving nails until we have practically pure bred stock on every farm in Mitchell county.

A successful breeder's association can be described in two words: work and harmony. If you expect to have a successful association, you must work. It has been said, "That some men do large things, but the way in which they are done is small." Whatever a breeders' association does, whether large or small, should be done in a big, straightforward manner. The word harmony, in any association, means nearly all. It means, that kindly feeling we would have one for the other. It means the spirit to excel if you can, but if defeated, take it like a man.

I want to give you an illustration of what I mean. Three years ago at our fair there were three exhibitors of Hereford cattle. One had an exceptionally good cow in the aged class. When one of the other three showed up with his cow, she was also an exceptionally good one, and finally was given the blue ribbon. Did Mr. Man who was defeated sulk and say the

judge was prejudiced and didn't know his business? Not in this case. Along towards night when the championship between the different breeds of cattle was to be judged, I saw Mr. Defeated man, coat off, sleeves rolled up, with soap and water, comb and brush, making the toilet of the cow that had defeated his. And I want to say to you that she looked about right when she entered the show ring. This is the spirit that spells success and makes the breeding of good stock spread and grow.

A breeders' association wants the good will of every man in the county. They want to show people that they are not working altogether for self but for the good of all. If you can do this you will succeed. Last fall during our fair we had a rainy week. It looked like we would be way in the hole financially. Monday, following the close of our fair, our secretary received a check for $50 from R. M. Anderson, a lawyer in Beloit, who, so far as I know, has not a dollar invested in live stock or farms. He saw what the fair was accomplishing for the future of the farmers and being the big liberal hearted man he is, wanted a hand in the game. He was not alone, either, as nearly all our business men were exactly like him. I am glad to say we did not need their assistance. There may come a time when we do and what a satisfaction to know that it will be forthcoming when wanted.

It is wonderful what a little organization of men can accomplish. For the past two years it has been my pleasure to attend a fair held at Sylvan Grove, Kas., a town in Lincoln county, Kas., not a county seat town, either. One year ago they had what I would call a good fair. Several good Percheron stallions and a few aged mares were shown. Their cattle exhibit was good and everything else, just what you would expect to see at a county fair. Last fall, a year later, what improvement! Every class filled, a goodly string of aged Percheron mares with a splendid lot of weanling colts, and when the 2-year-old class was called, eight fillies were led into the ring and every one of the eight purchased and brought to Lincoln within the past year. Winners at the Kansas City Royal and several state fairs were among their cattle. And they had to go some to beat the home grown. This shows you what an organization of hustlers, like they are, can accomplish in a short time. I tell you the germ is deadly.

Now, I am not a prophet, but I believe if every county in Kansas had a good breeders' association, the hog cholera would be stamped out in a short time, the associations working together with the state live stock sanitary commission and the state veterinary department. Our farm animals would be so improved that (other states following our example) the cost of meat to the consumer would be lowered two cents a pound, and the working man's pail would be filled each day with more and better meat, and this without loss to the producer. For it is a well known fact by all feeders, that the better bred an animal is, the cheaper he can produce meat.

Now, a word to the young man who would like to help organize a breeders' association or start in the breeding of pure bred stock, I say, start at once. The future of the breeder and the farmer, to me, never looked so bright. Some of your old fogy neighbors may laugh and call you a fool and prophesy, "Your feet will strike the ceiling." Do not let them deter you. "The same wise man," Mr. Tourgee tells us, "when Noah was building the ark, sat around on dry goods boxes, whistled, laughed and derided Noah as a fool. The flood came and saved Noah's reputation and he has been considered a smart man ever since." I want to add to this, that if any of those wise men should have

(Continued on page 13.)

Why Not Fatten Horses Also?

Business That Affords Better Average Profits than the Fattening Of Cattle, Sheep or Hogs. Where Most Horses are Fattened. Opportunities in Horse Growing Sections

HORSE fattening for market as an industry is as yet undeveloped in the principal horse raising sections of this country. To Eastern states are doing most of the fattening of draft horses for market purposes nowadays. The farmers of the Middle West who raise the grain and have the thin horses are passing by this very profitable business. Several Ohio and Pennsylvania communities are today the greatest horse feeding points in the country. They buy their horses in Kansas City or Chicago or St. Louis, put them on their farms and fatten them for selling to New York city or other large Eastern cities.

These same sections that are noted as horse feeding points raise few horses as compared with places in Kansas or Missouri, which might fatten horses equally as advantageously. Those people in the West who raise the horses which are afterward fattened by Ohioans or Pennsylvanians, are often engaged in fattening other stock, but not in horse feeding, the most profitable of all live stock feeding. This statement as to the relative profitableness of horse feeding—and mule feeding may be included—is made upon the experience of horse feeders in the Middle West who have tried the business.

The buying of feeding horses for fattening has developed a market class termed "feeders." The "feeder" horse, of course, may belong to any class of equines, but are mostly thin drafters or chunks or express horses. The desirable points in a "feeder" are strength, a deep barrel closely coupled, a deep broad chest, well sprung ribs, strong and broad loin, with deep quarters and broad thighs. Long shoulders are preferred. The bone should possess quality so that the animal will look well when fattened. A mild disposition in a "feeder" makes fattening quicker.

Fat on a horse is just as desirable in the commercial markets as fat on a steer. It is this which makes horse feeding profitable, and lack of feeding to the man who sells his horses thin. It is well known that horses are bought in Kansas City and other points in the Middle West for shipment to Massachusetts or New York or Pennsylvania. The shipment of horses such as distance when not fat, brings them to their final market in very poor condition, which is one of the reasons why fat horses are in demand from horse raising sections direct.

The average city horse buyer is wary of a thin horse. His attitude is usually like this: He feels that the thin horse is thin because fat can not be put on it and would rather buy a fat horse and wear some of the extra flesh off in work than risk getting an animal that is not capable of keeping in good flesh. Big firms in many cities figure that their horses are an advertisement for their business, and they want them looking sleek from the start.

As an example of the profitableness of horse feeding in horse raising sections, dealers in Kansas City may be cited. One firm in Kansas City and a large dealer of New York city maintain barns at the stock yards, the rent of which figures up to several hundred dollars a month. In these barns many horses are fattened annually. This was started some years ago, and it has been continued annually since, showing that it is profitable despite the additional expense which must be faced. At first both stall feeding and pen feeding was tried, but the stall feeding is favored, although it requires more labor.

"Years ago," declared the foreman of the Kansas City feeding barn, "stall feeding would not have been as good as now. More care is being taken by horse raisers in the country, and when horses reach market most of them are accustomed to being tied in a stall. Of course a range horse that is not used to this does better in a pen. Other animals feel more at home, I would say, in a stall. They do not move around so much nor kick each other. I have found horses in pens so nervous that they gained but very little in weight. It is different with a mule. They do not become frightened or nervous when in a pen together. Stall feeding seems to put fat on a horse more solidly, which makes them ship better. The feed we use includes alfalfa hay and meal, oats and bran. We feed the horses three times a day with this and give them timothy and clover hay twice a day. I have seen big drafters put on as much as 10 pounds in weight daily with this combination of feed in a stall. Our feeding periods are from 60 to 100 days."

If—say in Kansas City, for example—stall room is rented at high prices and feed is bought at higher figures than in the country, and still horse feeding pays, why should it not pay the horse seller on the farm or in the country? Never have fat horses been as scarce as in the past season. Shippers have simply grabbed up the fat equines in every community where they found them. They wanted more fat horses than they found, and as long as they want horses they will want the fat ones in preference to others.

BRED 680 MARES.

To The American Breeder: Enclosed find letter and "argument against the Molly-coddle." This may give some reader and stallion owner an idea of how to work up trade. We bred 680 mares last spring. About two-thirds of them to the capsule and the result seems very good; used two jacks and one horse. This will show some of the stallion owners that it is the only way to make their stock pay. The American Breeder is a "ding hummer." Oak Ridge Stock Farm Co., Gasconade county, Missouri.

The hot shot for teh "Molly-coddlers," while too long to reprint here, doubtless does good service with some kinds of doubters.

Here is the letter Mr. Meier is sending out to his patrons about this time of the year:

Dear Sir: The season of 1912 is now at hand, when mare owners are again looking forward to their crop of colts, and getting ready for another crop. The main thing for mare owners is to look for the best sires. That is just as essential as any kind of seed. A poor sire means a bad colt, as it is impossible for an inferior sire to produce the best. We are proud to say that we have the stallions and jacks that are classed with the best. We have demonstrated that at the last colt show. This should be convincing proof. Don't take your mares to a sire because it is convenient, but take the time and bring them to us, we will give you the kind of colts you want, and bring you the best price. A cheap sire always means a cheap colt. The horse and mule market has always been good for the good kind; big stuff always is in demand; power is what everybody wants, and you can't get that by breeding to small sires. Breed your mares, if not all, then part of them to "Ikey," as it is only a matter of time when you will have the right kind of brood mares. Good brood mares must have bone, size and weight and that is what Ikey's colts have. Breed up your horse flesh, it will pay you big in time. A good big horse at maturity will bring even more than mules. Big horses are scarce and always bring the price.

We will be ready to take care of your mares in a satisfactory way, and get results. Wishing you success and a prosperous year, we remain,

Yours truly,
OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM CO.,
Per Fred C. Meier.

CARRYING THE SEMEN.

A Texas reader states that he has been successful with the capsule system for two years, but his territory is scattered and he asks whether it would be possible to carry the semen 15 or 20 miles sucessfully.

We would advise all new breeders not to attempt anything of this kind, but to breed only the mares present at the time the service is made, and do it quickly. All new breeders must establish themselves first as capsule breeders. There are a lot of breeders who would like to do something that is nearly impossible for new men. Our advice is to go slow, and learn how to do these things, and do them right, without taking any great chances. When a mare is bred and she fails to settle, the owner of the stallion or jack will be blamed for not being able to produce a living colt, no matter what methods are employed.

If our Texas reader has established himself as a competent capsule breeder he can get a black, thick bottle, sterilize it with a creso dip, and wash it out with water as hot as the bottle will stand, then leave the cork out for several hours to let the antiseptic lose its strength. The bottle should have a glass stopper, as a cork stopper is nearly impossible to sterilize. The semen extractor should be scalded before using, and the bottle should be of the proper temperature when it is filled with semen. It should be carried under the arm of the breeder, so as to maintain the right temperature. After the destination is reached the capsules should be filled and inserted into the breeding mares, and just as much care should be taken in washing the hands when going from one mare to another as would be taken at the beginning or close. We would not advise any breeder to try this extensively the first season. Some men can do it successfully, and others will be failures. It is better to found the business on a conservative substantial basis than to take any chances.

BREEDING TERMS.

I am manager of and stockholder in a company that owns a pure bred Percheron stallion. Our breeding terms seem to be unsatisfactory to some mare owners, and to two members of the company. Here are the terms under which we have been breeding:

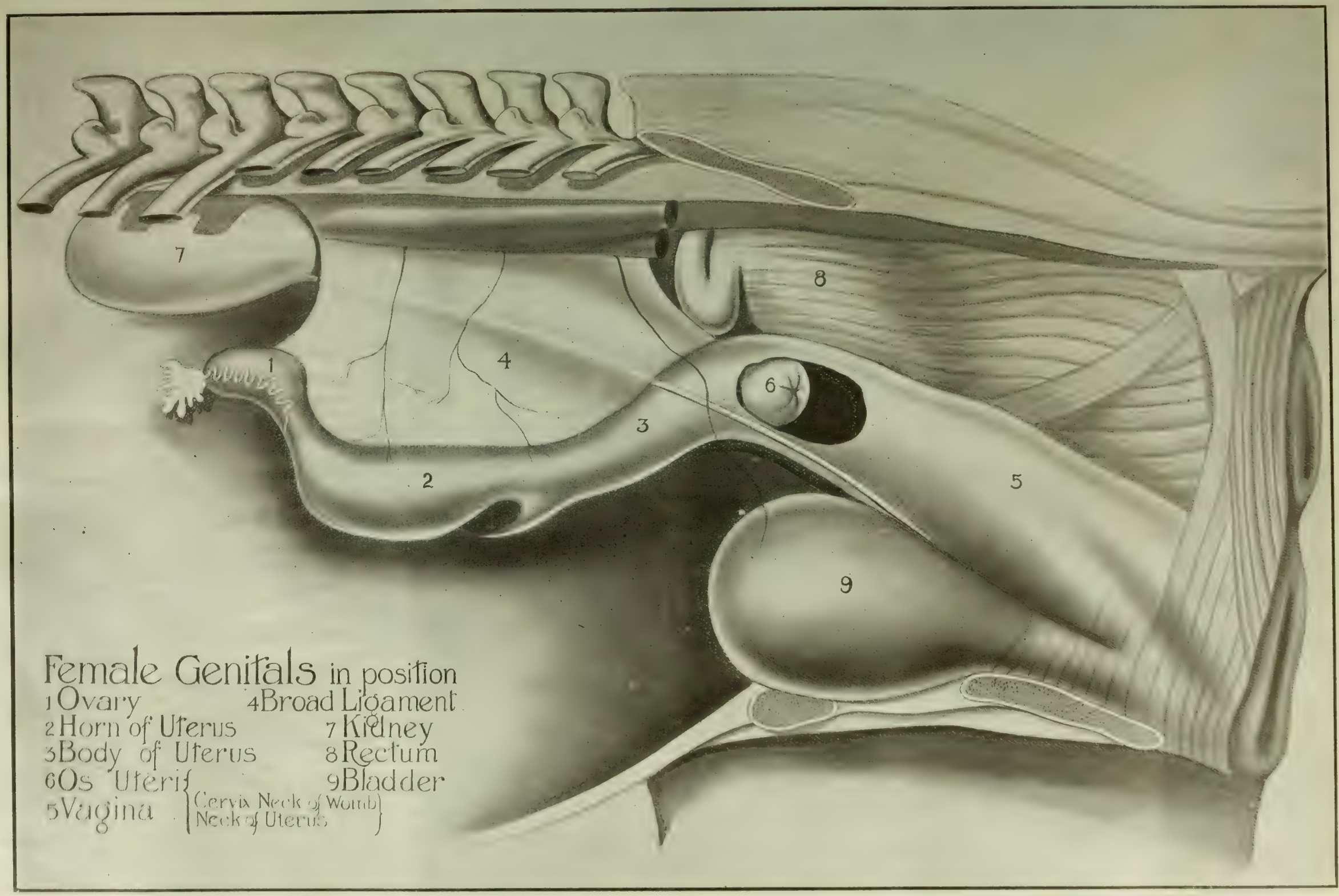
"Fifteen dollars to insure colt to stand and suck. If mare is sold, traded or removed from the county fee becomes due and must be paid."

A few days ago, I collected for two colts, the mares being sold at auction, of course, before they dropped colts. The dissatisfied ones say this isn't right. Some say the man who owned the mare at the time she was bred does not get anything for his money, while others say that the man who buys the mare loses too much in case she does not drop a colt. I suggested the following terms. What do you think of them?

"Insure a colt to stand and suck. If a mare is sold, traded or removed from the county, service fee becomes due, and must be paid, but if the mare when sold, etc., does not bring a colt, when her time has expired, the man then owning her may have service of stallion that season without charge."

I want to make terms to satisfy everybody, and at the same time make the company safe. I believe this question will interest a good many men who are standing stallions.—Charlie Jordan, Wabaunsee county, Kansas.

Here is an important question, not only to stallion owners, but to every man who owns a mare, and we should like to print several answers from both classes to Mr. Jordan's question. In answering, the writer should give an idea of the local conditions to which the terms he recommends will be adapted.—Editor.



Female Genitals in position

1 Ovary
2 Horn of Uterus
3 Body of Uterus
6 Os Uteri
5 Vagina { Cervix Neck of Womb / Neck of Uterus }
4 Broad Ligament
7 Kidney
8 Rectum
9 Bladder

QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, makin git safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEE—Can I collect the service fee where the mare slipped her colt five months before time? Service fee being $15.00 to insure a standing colt.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Under the terms of the contract you cannot collect for the colt, until the contract is compelted—colt to stand.

MARE WAS KILLED—Last year I bred a mare for a man, service fee being $15.00 to insure a standing colt. A short time ago the mare was cut with wire so she had to be killed. She was in foal. Can I collect the $15.00 horse service fee lawfully?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—You cannot collect for the colt in this case.

SEPARATING YOUNG JACKS—At what age should young jacks be separated from each other?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—It is usually better to separate young jacks at the age of from 12 to 15 months, as they are liable to get rough with each other, and should there be a weak one in the herd he might be damaged. Usually they are more easily broken when they are separated at this age.

RAISING HINNIES—Is raising hinnies from burros and a stallion a success?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will select jennets with colts by their sides, or jennets in foal, so you are positive that they are breeders, they can be bred to a stallion with the capsule system successfully, providing they are kept away from jacks, mules and horses. These jennets should not be kept in a large herd together in a small inclosure. If they are allowed plenty of freedom they will do much better. Burros raised on the plains will do fairly well in a large herd if they have been raised that way.

MARE ABORTED—I am very much interested in the barren mare subject. I have a mare coming seven years old that raised two colts and has failed the last two years. She was bred April 30, 1910, and never was caught in heat again until August 22d, then bred, and came around again in the latter part of October and not bred again until March 21, 1911, then again April 24th and tried regularly until July, and she was not noticed in heat until December. Now I should think if she carried her foal that long there would be some sign of it. I measured and weighed her once a month and she never varied in measurements, and very little in weight. I would give $100.00 if she could be gotten to produce a living foal.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare has probably been losing her colts. It is not necessary that she show any signs after aborting after such short periods. The fetus does not increase in size sufficiently to be noticeable by weight or measurement, and it is easily expelled. A little blood on the tail might be noticed if the mare was watched daily. We would suggest that you use the barren mare treatment given in this issue, and breed her after she has had a couple of weeks on grass. If you do not need this mare to work, turn her out and give her plenty of freedom during the fall and winter months. Arrange for her to run out of doors all winter if possible, with plenty of feed, and a shed to run under during bad weather.

DIAGNOSING PREGNANCY—I would like to know how to tell when a jennet is in foal. How early can it be told? I have a jennet that is half gone, and she has either lost her foal or failed to get in foal. I thought she was in foal, but could not see any motion. I have fed her black haw for four months.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The jennet is probably in foal, or at least she certainly has not come in heat. It is usually very easy to tell when a jennet is in heat, if she can see a jack or a mule, as the ears will be back on her neck, and her mouth wide open. Give your jennet plenty of freedom, and get her on good pasture as soon as possible.

RANK SERVER—I have a three year old Percheron stallion, weighing 2,150. In serving a mare he seems to be anxious and will enter and then just lay on her. I take him off and lead him around a few minutes and bring him back and he will give her a good cover. The horse is fed bran and oats ground, and a little corn and hay. He has a large paddock to run in. I feed him about all he wants.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—After the season starts this stallion will probably get over this trouble. He is very rank. If you could use another stallion for a teaser it would be better for him, or if he had more exercise he would serve better. The next mare you serve to him do not put her head and breast against anything, but let him mount, then let the mare take a few steps, as though she might get away, providing the mare is large enough to hold him. This usually gives good results, with young, rank stallions.

LONG PENIS—My jack has a very long penis. I think he would be more sure to collar his penis. I breed the old way—the natural service.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—After your jack has made the entrance, put your hand on top of the penis between the jack and the mare, and hold the jack's bridle rein in such a way that he cannot go any further forward, but be very gentle with him, as there is danger of spoiling him. After you have made a few services this way, he will get accustomed to this arrangement, and you can hold him back a few inches. Do not have the jack too high. A few inches lower than the mare would not be objectionable.

STALLION AND BREEDERS' BAG—I have an imported Percheron stallion, 12 years old. He is in fine condition and weighs 2,200 pounds. He will get ready quick, get on, enter, back in and out for four or five times, and finally get off without serving. I have been standing stallions for some time, but have never seen a horse act like this one. I have owned him two months and he has served one mare and failed on two. Please print your answer, as it might benefit someone else also.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Someone has probably tried to force this stallion to serve in a breeder's bag, and you may have considerable difficulty with him, but if he has not been spoiled too completely he may get better after the season progresses. He will probably fool you on many occasions by not discharging any semen. He may wear himself out, and you may think he has discharged. You will need a microscope to make a test occasionally. It would be better to test the semen at each service with this stallion for a while. After you have made a dozen services with this stallion write us again.

ABORTIONS IN MARES—Why are there so many abortions among mares this winter and spring? The most of them around here are between seven and nine months gestation?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is difficult to explain why you are having so many abortions in your locality. The extreme weather conditions have been very unfavorable and the feed has been bad in many localities. The serious conditions are usually in small sections, just why this is, we do not know. One section may have a fairly good colt crop, and in another neighborhood practically all the mares will be dry this year.

OPENING MARES—If a mare fails to breed for over two years, is it best to open her up before breeding? If so, how large should the mouth of the womb be to be normal?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The mouth of the womb should be open just large enough to insert a capsule, and all such mares should be bred with a capsule. This is the only way to get a complete service. The cervix may be opened up before the service is made, and close before the service is completed. The hand should always be washed with soap and water, and rinsed in clean water before being inserted into a mare.

WASH FOR ABORTING MARES—We have lost a good many colts from mares aborting this winter, and would like to have you prescribe a good preparation for flushing out the mares. What are the best articles to use for flushing out the mares. I intend to breed the mares again this season.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Use the treatment for barren mares given in this issue. The iodine is a good disinfectant and will serve your purpose. Do not use any other disinfectants in the generative organs.

MARCH 5TH ISSUE—I am a new beginner in the stallion business, and would like to give my patrons a paper as a sample copy. Could you furnish me with 75 or 100 copies of March 5th (No. 4) issue, and if so, what can you furnish them for?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We cannot supply any of the back numbers in quantities such as you name. The March 5 issue contained 92,000 papers, but we haven't any left. You should arrange to send the mare owner's editions next fall when they are advertised in their regular order.

STALLION SERVICES—I have a Percheron stallion that will be three years old May 30th. He weighs 1,875 pounds. I bred him to 20 mares last year and got 18 foals. How many mares should be bred to him this season? How much time should elapse between services? Would one service a day be too much, or could he stand more than one a day, and if so, how often would be safe?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—You made too many services last year. Three services a week for this stallion, under existing circumstances, no two services closer than 24 hours, will secure the best results. Ten services for a two-year-old stallion is usually sufficient, with no two services closer than from five to eight days.

DISINFECTANTS FOR MARES—What is a good disinfectant to use on mares before breeding, and how do you use it? I hear it is a fine thing.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Follow the directions for treating barren mares given in this issue. Do not use any disinfectants other than we have prescribed in that article.

EVERY OTHER YEAR—I have a brood mare that will not breed only every other year. She will always take the horse on her day. Year before last I bred her three times and she never got in foal. She is going to drop me a colt this spring, and I would like to know a pretty sure way to get her to breeding every year.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed this mare with a capsule on the seventh day after the colt is born. Have your stallion owner examine the semen with a microscope so you may know that the semen contains live spermatozoa. Your mare is probably a heavy milker, and her vitality is expended in the milk flow to the extent that the generative organs do not perform their regular functions. The first ova after parturition is usually matured, but if she is not fertilized at the first opportunity, other heat periods may not develop a live ova.

EXERCISING A JACK—I have just bought a jack and will stand him this season. I feed him two ears of corn each meal, and what hay he will clean up, and for exercise he has a lot to run in. Besides that I ride him every few days. Do you think it would be a good idea to drive him to the wagon for a little more exercise? Some tell me it would be best, as it would give more strength and vitality to his breeding and colts, and would make him more sure.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will fence two acres jack tight for your jack, he will probably get all the exercise he needs. The exercise should be given every day instead of using every few days. Change the feed to oats and give him a little more grain. It is not advisable to work a jack unless you drive him single.

TRAINING YOUNG JACKS—I have a young jack, seven months old, and I want to know how to train him. Want to know how long to pasture him before I take him up, and what to pasture him with.—Alabama Subscriber.

REPLY—The jack should be weaned and taken entirely away from all jennets and mules. He should be placed in a good pasture with a mare colt that he is not afraid of. They should remain together until the jack is 15 or 18 months of age, unless the jack should get too rough, then the jack should be kept separate. Feed him nutritious feed, which should consist of oats and bran in equal parts by measurement, about all he will eat. Arrange to have green stuff for him as much of the time as possible. Keep him growing rapidly. When he is 25 or 30 months old, let him make a service on a small, gentle mare, that is in good heat, and be sure that she will not squeal or kick, as the first service is the one he will remember for a long time. Be careful that he does not learn any bad habits at this particular time. After he is five years old and thoroughly broken to serve mares, a few jennets may be served after the breeding season is over for that year.

SLOW JACK—I have a slow jack. About the only way I can get him to work is to use jennets, and it don't seem like he can get ready right away, still he seems to try to get ready. Is there anything I can do for him, or anything I can give him, so that he will work better? He is a fine jack, and gets good colts.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—If you have teased a mare, and know that one is to be bred, go in and put the bridle on the jack, but do not bring him out until you have put the mare in the pit and made such other preliminaries as are necessary before breeding. It might be a good plan to lead the jack out and tie him where he can see all the performance. This gives him time to think the matter over, and you can have other things that you can be attending to, so as to give him plenty of time. If this does not work, have

THE BEST ARGUMENT YET

Since presenting (on the front cover of our issue of March 20) a graphic demonstration of the money making importance of breeding to only good, pure bred sires, we have received a great many letters like the following:

To The American Breeder: The illustration on the first page of The American Breeder, March 20, is the best argument yet. Will you get me a half or fourth size cut of same, so that I can use it in connection with my stallion advertising and give American Breeder credit for it. Please send bill for cut if you allow me to use it. R. R. Pittis, Scio, Harrison County, Ohio.

In order to accommodate this demand we have had a number of cuts made from this cover illustration, all the same size and specially designed for use in local papers. We have made them the width of two ordinary newspaper columns and will furnish them at cost ($2 each), paying the postage ourselves, to any who wish to use them in connection, with the information we printed under the original picture, and who will see that The American Breeder is given credit when the cut and reading matter is printed.

a jennet where he can see her from quite a distance. There are some jacks that require time to get ready, no matter what the conditions are. If he does not get ready quickly with this method, then you may chew a piece of ginger root the size of the end of your little finger. Chew it until it gets hot, then insert it into his rectum. This will wake him up, and has had good results on some jacks, usually the sleepy kind.

TAKING STALLION TO IOWA—I have a stallion which I had examined in Kansas, and have his certificate. I have moved him to Iowa, and now do I have to have him examined again?

REPLY—It will be necessary for you to have your stallion examined again, according to the Iowa law.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT—What is the difference in a French draft horse and a Percheron horse?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The Franch draft association recognizes only the recognized draft horses from France. The Percherons, Boulonnais and Nivernaise are all that are imported to this country to any extent. The two Percheron associations in this country recognize only horses registered in the Percheron stud-book of France.

LICENSE FOR STALLIONS AND JACKS—Does a man have to pay a license to stand a horse or jack?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The Iowa state law requires you to have a license to stand a stallion or jack, for public service.

STRENGTH OF SPERMATOZOA—Will the spermatozoa (germ) of a horse be weaker late in the season and produce a weaker colt if he is used hard through the season than it is in the spring before he is used much? For instance, strong grain of corn—a strong, healthy ear. A weak grain of corn—a weak, sickly ear. Does a strong spermatozoa (germ) produce a strong colt, and a weak spermatozoa germ produce a weak colt, providing conception takes place in both instances?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Stallions used excessively make many worthless services because the semen does not contain live spermatozoa at every service. Mares fertilize better, and the colts have more vitality and a smaller per cent of them die during the first few weeks of their life, from stallions which are not used to excess.

MISSOURI STALLION LAW—I found a colt, coming two years old in the spring that I have not got my stallion fees for yet. I did not know that the mare had a colt, as the owner always lied to me, saying the mare did not find a colt. I found out about it two weeks ago. What can I do to get my money?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Go to the nearest justice of the peace and make a claim covering the colt, in this case for the cost of service fee,' which is similar to the feed bill lien in your state.

RETURNING MARES—In breeding a mare how many days after she finds a colt, do you breed her, and how many days after that till you breed her again?—Alabama Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares may be bred any time after the 6th day after foaling, providing the mare has cleaned properly. The 21st day after the mare has been bred is the proper time to retry her.

CLINICAL THERMOMETER—I have purchased a thermometer for taking the temperature of horses, and I thought it was of no account, but probably I do not know how to use it. Will you tell me how to use it?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The clinical thermometer registers up to a certain point and remains there. It does not go up and down according to temperature like a hot water thermometer. In order to get it down it must be shaken down with a swinging movement of the air before it will recede. It will require about one minute for the average clinical thermometer to take the correct temperature.

The phosphates are abundant in our country for all possible uses. Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and Idaho may be mentioned as depositories.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Treatment for Barren Mares

A Safe Course That is Advisable, This Season in Particular, for All Mares That Have Missed Bringing Colts. Some Troubles the Treatment Cannot Remedy.

By Frank B. Graham, Editor.

There are a lot of mares that need, at this season, especial care and treatment; more this year than usual. The extremely hot and dry weather last summer, the severe cold winter, scarcity of feed and the late spring, will result in starting many mares into the breeding season thin in flesh and very soft, which will be a serious hindrance to breeding operations in many localities.

Heretofore we have advocated that if a mare refuses to settle to the service of a fertile stallion or jack, she should be treated, but there have been so many abortions, as a result of the extreme conditions, that we believe it would be a good plan to give every mare some treatment, if she was bred last year and is not now in foal, or if she has not had a colt.

The iodine, saline and soda treatment has given excellent results, but we do not think it will be necessary to give this treatment as often as we directed last year. The iodine treatment should first be given, the saline solution should be given two weeks later, and the soda treatment may be given with, o rsoon after the saline solution has been used. Then the mare is ready to breed. This treatment will not cure all cases, but it will help to put a lot of mares in breeding condition. Some of them, however, may not fertilize for several weeks—or possibly months—after treatment has been given.

The first thing necessary, in equipment for giving this treatment is a container made of galvanized iron holding three or more gallons of water. It should have a spout soldered on at the bottom, and this spout should have a cut-off valve in it. About eight feet of hose three-eighths of an inch in diameter should be slipped on the spout of the container. With this appliance one can get most any pressure wanted by elevating the container.

When the fluid is to be injected into the uterus, one should always be careful not to inject any air into that organ. This caution is especially necessary soon after a mare has foaled or aborted, as neglect of it might result very seriously. After the uterus has been filled with fluid, close the cut-off valve in the container, slip the end off of its spout, and lower it so that the fluid will again siphon out of the uterus. Slip the finger into the uterus and over the end of the hose to prevent the membranes from clogging the suction, the same as is done when the semen is being taken from the uterus with the extractor.

A tinner can make the container, and any druggist can get the rubber hose. An oil stove might be used for heating the water. Every breeder should have some means of heating water for breeding purposes.

The operator should have a good supply of good soap and clean towels, and a means of boiling water. All water used in this connection should be sterilized by boiling. Do not use any strong antiseptic. The hand should always be washed thoroughly with soap and later immersed in sterilized water before it is inserted in the mare. All water used in the flushing process should be sterilized. All instruments of any kind should also be sterilized. No one can expect to have satisfactory results, either in breeding or treating mares, without being absolutely clean.

For the average shy breeding mare, not having a bad smelling discharge, we would begin with a weak solution of the iodine treatment—and a table spoonful of iodine to a gallon of sterilized water is sufficiently strong—or just strong enough to give it a bright red or port wine appearance. Irrigate the uterus and vagina with this solution at a temperature of 105 degrees Fahrenheit. Then in two weeks follow with the salt solution, which is composed of a teaspoonful of clean table salt to each quart of water, boiled together about 10 minutes. This solution should also be introduced at a temperature of 105 degrees. The container should be full for each mare, so that there will be enough left at each irrigation, leaving the hose full, so that it may be siphoned out. The uterine cavity is larger in some mares than in others.

No fluids should ever be injected into the uterus or vagina at a temperature less than 100 degrees. The best temperature is 100 degrees. The liquid should be that hot as it passes out of the hose. To insure having the fluid at this temperature, it must be remembered that it is likely to cool in passing from the container into the hose. To overcome this, let the fluid pass over the hand, determining its heat at the same time. After making sure quickly that the fluid is passing out of the hose at the proper temperature—about 105 degrees—insert it into the mare. In permitting a little of the liquid to pass over the hand to determine its temperature, all the air in the hose will be driven out, eliminating all possibility of forcing any air into the uterus.

It must oe remembered that in the above treatment the heat is an important factor, inasmuch as it invigorates and stimulates the sluggish and inactive tissues, and excites them to repair. The salt has a most salutary effect, promoting the circulation of the fluids through the parts.

The soda treatment consists of a teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda, added to the saline (salt) solution, to further neutralize the acidity, or the bi-carbonate of soda may be used separately in sterilized water.

Treating these mares will afford an opportunity for postponing the breeding for several weeks, which in most cases is a good thing to do. Most of the mares that work will be crowded into the season rapidly without much preparation, and their general system will be deranged. They will frequently have colds and a general catarrhal condition, that may be greatly improved after weather conditions become more settled and they are more accustomed to work.

If a capable veterinarian can be employed by the mare owners to treat these mares, it will relieve the breeders of a great deal of work, for which they can never expect to collect any money. But if the mare owners will not pay for this work, someone should do it, as there are too many shy breeding mares that will require some relief before they will ever breed. The average stallion owner, who will pay particular attention to his work, should give this treatment without much difficulty. There is very little danger connected with it.

Last year we published a series of articles on barren mares, which, though reliable and all right, may have been too technical—at least only a small per cent of the breeders tried the treatment.

There are a lot of mares that are in a healthy condition, which do not fertilize, even after the above treatment, but the treatment will not be injurious to them. The mares having a closed cervix, so that the spermatozoa cannot enter, will never fertilize without help. There are a lot of 9-day mares that do not get in foal. There are some mares that have had difficulty at a previous foaling time, which has lacerated the cervix to some extent. All these mares can be greatly helped by using capsules. Mares having 9-day colts should not be teased for the best results. Breed them with a capsule, whether they are in heat or not.

STALLION AND JACK INSURANCE.

To The American Breeder: In the "Breeder" of March 5th, we notice what we would call some very sound logic, under the caption of "Health of Stallions," and on the same lines I want to add a few points, together with some facts that have come under my observation. I heartily endorse the idea of using the insurance premium for improving conditions, for handling and caring for the stallion or jack, and think it will yield much better returns than when turned into the coffers of some "greedy corporation," who pretend to offer protection.

I am not intimate with draft horse conditions, temperaments, characteristics, etc., but in 22 years' actual experience in handling stallions of saddle breeding and a few trotters, along with jacks, and a much longer observation of them, I have never known but one or two stallions and no jacks at all, to die between the ages of 10 and 20 years. In fact, we consider an aged stallion or jack almost immune from the ordinary ailments that affect the average horse, and with the proper precautions, and good care and attention (that they should have anyway), we think the danger from death can be brought to a very insignificant matter, with the younger class. I would rather go out and pay my neighbor breeder for a new stallion occasionally than to pay the price of one every few years to some insurance company.

And now to the most objectionable feature of the insurance company's business. They go ahead and issue you a policy for say $500.00, collect premium on $500.00, or $50.00, for this policy, and at the end of the year will repeat the transaction, if the subject will allow, and will so continue indefinitely if permitted. But suppose the animal dies; such a howl as will penetrate the atmosphere, followed by all kinds of propositions for settlement—we will pay so and so, and so and so, and perhaps $320.00 on a $500.00 policy. I use these figures because they are actual ones now in an attempted settlement of one instance just under my notice.

Now, Mr. Stallion or Jack Owner, this is not right. It is in no wise fair, and this particular case is what prompted these lines in the hope they may be a means of saving some fellow owner a few hard earned dollars. I do not know that all companies do these things, but some of them surely do, and I could give names and dates if necessary. And judging from the attempted settlements of various other insurance companies in my state, I am presuming this to be the customary rule. I would advise no compromise at all in any such settlement. You have paid your money for protection and are entitled to it. The insurance company agrees to protect and should be made to fulfill this agreement or shut up shop. Demand face value for your policy and collect it, or shut the doors of the company who refuse to pay it. A Kentucky Breeder.

When a foreign insect invades, our scientists seek its enemy where it came from. The natural enemy of the boll weevil was an ant that could not endure our winters, but the native ant is getting busy.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

The consumer pays a dollar for food; the farmer gets less than fifty cents for it. Who gets the rest?—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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CAPSULE BREEDING.

Those who have had years of experience in standing stallions and jacks for public service have met with many disappointments in collecting enough revenue to maintain a high class sire. It was this difficulty that caused the editor to investigate every known method of artificial insemination. He has personally tried every instrument and appliance known to be used in such operations, and many of them have been costly. He has traveled far and wide to see the results of individuals who claimed success with some particular method.

G. L. Carlson has produced the best method of artificial insemination up to date. The writer went to his place and investigated the number of live colts and the per cent of foals. He found that Mr. Carlson had been securing over 200 colts a year with one stallion, and in 1910 his stallion, Nicholas, produced about 250 colts. This is one of the reasons we advocate the capsule system and the Carlson Semen Extractor. Another reason is that a number of breeders this year will have about 200 colts per stallion, and the necessary information concerning the success of this method is so plain that any average man should, with the same experience and care, be able to secure equal results.

It is not our purpose to proclaim the failures of men, but to show where an improvement can be made. Our efforts in boosting the modern methods of horse breeding have made us numerous enemies. Those who do not own a stallion or jack good enough to attract the patronage of more mares than can be served with the natural service do not want the modern methods to be practiced. They well know that it will only be a few years until many inferior sires will be castrated They have no use for the modern methods. There is another class who are afraid that the demand for stallions will be curtailed through this practice, and may interfere with the sale of stallions. If those dealers handle scrubs they have a right to be alarmed, but the modern methods of breeding will create a greater demand for the good ones, and every reputable dealer will find a ready market for good stallions or jacks. As soon as the American breeders find that maintaining a really valuable sire for public service is extremely profitable, more education and money will be used in horse breeding.

GETTING THE SEMEN.

There is only one practical way of getting the semen for artificial breeding; that is with the Carlson Semen Extractor. There are dozens of different plans, and instruments and appliances, for getting the semen, but nothing should be used in the way of a breeder's bag to obtain the semen. Too many valuable stallions are ruined every year through the use of these appliances, which are made for sale, and not to be used successfully. A few men have had difficulty in getting the semen out of the uterus with the Carlson Semen Extractor. They have not been able to keep the membranes from clogging in the suction. Much experimenting has been done to make a protector for the soft, metalic point that enters the uterus, and one has finally been found successful. It is very simple in its arrangement, but it is a success. With this point protector on the Carlson Semen Extractor any school boy that will study the charts of the female organs in this issue, should be able to get the semen out of the uterus with the Carlson Semen Extractor. The membranes cannot clog the point of the extractor with this new arrangement. The point of the extractor is inserted into the uterus with one finger over the point. Only the front finger and the point of the extractor goes through the neck of the uterus, then the point is bent down to the bottom of the uterus, and the point is pushed down so as to make a basin or a depression where the semen can accumulate around the point of the extractor. The point should be held in that position for a little while in order to allow the semen to flow into the basin. Semen will not flow as rapidly as water. After the semen has collected around the point of the extractor, the piston is drawn out with the hand outside of the mare. The thumb is pressed against the barrel and the finger clamps the piston rod in order to pull the suction out. The hand outside of the mare should not pull against the hand inside of the mare, as the hand in the mare should be free to keep the membranes away from the point of the extractor in case the point protector is not used. This new point protector is put on the point with a screw. The cap can be screwed up so as to make a valve, and after the semen has been extracted the valve may be shut up, so it can be placed in water without the semen and the water being mixed. The new point protector can be purchased from the Kansas City Impregnator Company, whose advertisement appears in this issue.

There are still a few men—some of them veterinarians—who have read the old text books that claim stallions and jacks make the discharge in the vagina. With a good serving stallion the principal part of the semen will be found in the uterus on breeding mares in nine times out of ten. The writer made public breeding demonstrations in ten states last year, and in every case the semen was obtained from the uterus. Of course, breeding mares were selected to make the natural service on, and as it happened the stallions which discharge in the vagina are not as sure as those which discharge into the uterus. The semen obtained from the uterus is more fertile than that taken from the vagina, or that withdrawn by the stallion. There is less dirt in the semen which is injected directly into the uterus by the stallion or jack and neither does it come in contact with urine.

THE MEAT PRODUCER'S INNING.

Abundant proof of a character not to be doubted has been offered to show the enormous decrease in the number of beef producing cattle this country contains. Our beef supply, instead of keeping pace with the increase in population, which in the last ten years has amounted to nearly 22 per cent, has fallen off nearly 7 per cent, so that, population and weight of beeves considered, we have now only about three-fourths as much available beef per capita as we had ten years ago. For nine years of the past dozen the receipts at our principal markets did not reflect the real extent of this decline. The successive closing out of big range herds more than made up for the decrease in shipments caused by the cessation of breeding operations on many farms in the corn belt.

Finally, however, a point was reached where the continued depletion of range herds made itself felt in a marked fashion at our central markets. In 1910, for instance, with more than usually favorable conditions for feeding, and with prices of prime beeves and butcher cattle fairly well sustained, receipts at Kansas City decreased over 150,000. The year 1911 opened with cattle feeders in possession of knowledge which made good beef prices more certain than they had been for years, and of course no hint of the drouth, which finally made cattle shipments much heavier than they otherwise would have been. But in spite of both these factors favoring an increased marketing of cattle at these points, another decline was reached almost as large as for the year previous, cattle receipts going down to 2,368,000, or the lowest in seven years.

A business as enormous and widespread as that of cattle breeding and feeding in the United States must necessarily change very slowly. A great many who are interested have overlooked this fact, and have doubted the statements as to shortage which have been published repeatedly and usually upon good authority. Just as many have been slow to realize the approach of this shortage and what it means, there are comparatively few taking the steps to check it and to benefit from the conditions which this shortage most certainly will soon create.

This year offers no promise of relief in the production of beef, or other meats to take its place. Cholera, and the resultant enormous runs and light weights and half-fat hogs, have stripped the country of porkers without giving us any pork reserve. In the sheep business, 1911 was sufficiently unsatisfactory to make certain a general curtailment of operations in 1912. And even in poultry it is apparent that 1912 will not be able to show complete recovery from last year's comparatively light production. Low prices and unfavorable weather in 1911 had the effect of cooling a poultry enthusiasm, which in 1910 amounted to almost a boom, and now, even with prices more encouraging than for a year, it is hardly possible to stimulate production to the level of a year ago.

Following the publication, a few issues since, of an editorial on the much talked of Brazilian cattle raising project, we received a great many inquiries for the address of Murdo McKenzie, who has been employed to manage this gigantic enterprise. Mr. McKenzie is now on the job and his address is Sao Paulo, Brazil, in care of the Brazil Land, Cattle & Packing Company.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

A letter from A. M. Caldwell, written at his home in Champaign, Ill., tells of his gradual recovery from serious injuries received in a railroad wreck.

W. J. Hackney of Oakland, Ky., is reported as selling the saddle bred stallion, A Kentucky Colonel 4041, for $2,500. The buyer is H. O. Hurley of Louisville, Ky.

Two Missouri breeders, E. M. Hall of Carthage and J. W. McDermott of Kahoka, have been selected to judge Shorthorn cattle at the next Shreveport, La., stock show.

One "farm paper" charges $5 for a life subscription. As it circulates in a healthy section subscribers of naturally great longevity are expected to get their money's worth.

John W. Groves, who has been secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for eleven years, making an excellent record for efficiency, died at his home in Chicago, April 2.

As near as the Average Mind can gather, from the course and conclusion of the recent packers' trial, the packers did the things with which they were charged, all right, but were not guilty.

A Duroc Jersey boar called Defender, is reported as sold for $5,000 to E. S. Mayes of Springfield, Ky. East Bros. of Lima, O., are the gentlemen who made the sacrifice of giving up the boar.

The proposed law for government regulation of live stock records was reported at length (about this length —) by the "leading live stock papers," and was commented upon freely, as follows: (0).

A headline in the always interesting and newsy St. Joseph Stock Yards Journal reads: "Beef Shortage Accumulates," which reminds one of the fellow who complained of the "swelling of an aching void."

He wrote the headline, "Control, Don't Strangle Business," but the compositor and proof reader, who evidently had had their telephone troubles, got in the paper this appeal: "Central, Don't Strangle Business."

An editor of the Live Stock World admits that he has paid as high as $3.50 for a meal. But at the same time he claims that he frequently satifies his hunger for 15 cents. Admitting the first proposition, the second one seems highly probable.

Arthur Capper's latest annexation is said to be the Oklahoma Farmer, published by Frank Greer. It looks as though Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma, as well as Kansas, would soon be receiving their "leading farm papers" by way of the postoffice at Topeka, Kas.

B. O. Cowan, who for a number of years has been, to the breeders of the Southwest at least, the "official heart" of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, is seeking health in a trip to Europe and Africa. Mr. Cowan stuck to his work last fall and winter after a serious illness, until his association's directors ordered him to take a rest and kept his pay going so they could compel him to obey orders. Even at that we expect to hear he has introduced Shorthorn cattle into Egypt.

Don't get the idea that there is anything inconsistent about hauling feed over (or through) the "impassable"

roads we have been having. Remember the rabbit that escaped from a dog by climbing a flag pole: it had to.

When C. W. Post of Post City, Tex., Postum, Post Toasties, Grape-Nuts, etc., won the grand championship on his car load of Poland-China hogs at the Ft. Worth stock show in March, he was heard to exclaim, "There's a Reason."

BREEDING ROOM.

Some have the opinion that capsule breeding can be done only in an especially prepared barn, with an office made especially for such work. Last spring the writer bred 17 mares in a pasture, with nothing but wire fences and a buggy for improvements. The semen can be kept in the extractor, so that it will not come in contact with the direct rays of the sun, and can be transferred into capsules in a very small shaded spot, but it must be done quickly, and the cap ought to be placed on the capsule, and the capsule held in the hand, so that the sun cannot strike it.

It is a better, however, to have a room that can be kept clean. If breeding is done in a barn, the walls should be swept and the floors kept clean, so that a current of air cannot carry the dust into the semen, or come in contact with any of the appliances, that are be inserted into the uterus. One of the principal things is to have plenty of soap and water and clean towels. The finger nails must be trimmed so that they can be kept clean, and not irritate the mare. If the weather is cool, and a current of air is blowing, it is difficult to keep the semen the right temperature. This calls for the closed breeding barn, but after the weather gets warm and the breeding hour comes after noon, the best breeding place is a shed, with the east end out, so that the morning sun can come in contact with as much of the surface as possible. The sun is a great germ destroyer.

It is not advisable to do much capsule breeding until the weather gets reasonably warm, unless one is prepared with a closed barn, where all of the mares can be taken in, and a reasonable temperature maintained.

"IMPROVED BARREN MARE IMPREGNATOR."

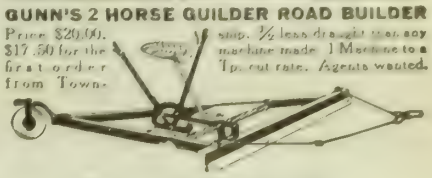
Many requests have been received asking our opinion of the so-called "improved barren mare impregnator." This is a funnel-shaped arrangement that is inserted into the neck of the womb, with a bag attachment, and the directions say that it will catch the semen every time.

About five years ago the writer tried a similar arrangement which was much better than the one described, and he succeeded in spoiling two good stallions and one good jack, so that they were never dependable servers after that, and he found only one stalion and three jacks that would make over three services with this arrangement in the neck of the womb. If there are any who wish to injure their breeding stock, they can use breeder's bags, cervical plugs and the so-called barren mare impregnator.

The dealer who is selling the improved barren mare impregnator, guarantees everything he sells. Last year he sent out a "barren mare impregnator" which was guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money refunded, but it seems that after he received $5.00 in cash, for an arrangement which could cost perhaps ten cents to manufacture, he failed to return the $5.00 when the impregnator proved unsatisfactory. It is interesting to know how many suckers there are who have grabbed the bait of this individual. His literature is sent out for the purpose of selling breeding appliances, but we do not believe it is intended to be of much service in using them. Last year his literature said not to take the semen out of the uterus, as the mare might be infected, but this year he sends out an "improved barren mare impregnator," which will not stand boiling very long, and his instructions is to insert this into the uterus. Last year he did not have any instruments that would take the semen out of the womb, but this year he is willing to let the breeders infect the womb of their mares, if he can sell some of his goods. He was very cautious last year lest some of the breeders might injure some of their stock, but he has even gone so far this year as to ad-

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER

Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town.



ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Man and 2 to a Team cut rate. Agents wanted.

Sold on 15 Days' Trial.

D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY

How would you like to be one of them and make from $10 to $100 per day?

We paid $300 for our 1911 96-page illustrated catalog. You can have one by writing us a postal today.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in world)
W. B. Carpenter, President.
Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Okla. City.

SAMPLE FREE

BROWN FENCE

You can examine Brown Fence and know just what it is before ordering or paying one cent. We mail you a sample showing size and quality of wire. When you get the sample, test it with a cold chisel and see how hard, tough and springy it is. File off the galvanizing and see how thick THAT is. All wires—both strand and stay wires—are No. 9 gauge, and made of the best grade of steel. Weighs ⅓ to ½ more to the rod than most fences, and will last [illegible]. A heavy rapid [illegible] and never stained to pain. Price 15c to 35c per rod, and we pay the freight on 40 rods or more. [illegible] showing [illegible] We also sell direct to farmers at lowest wholesale prices—Coiled Spring, Barb and Soft Galvanized Wire, Gates and Poultry Netting. Save money by ordering direct from us. Address

15 to 35 cts. Per Rod Delivered

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., DEPT. 124, CLEVELAND, O.

Sire's Name _____

Mare's Name _____ Color _____

Age _____ Marks _____

Womb Condition {Closed / Loose} Height _____

Mare Owner _____

P. O. _____

	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
DATE BRED								
CAPSULES								
RETRIED AND NOT BRED								

RUN PENCIL THROUGH "LOOSE" OR "CLOSED" AND "IS KNOWN TO BE IN FOAL" OR "DELIVERS A LIVING COLT."

$_____ Date _____

For services rendered, I promise to pay _____

_____ or assigns _____ dollars,

when above described mare {is known to be in foal, / delivers a living colt,} or before mare changes ownership or leaves the county.

Signed _____

Page _____

(*Specimen page exact size*)

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Every Stallion or Jack owner Should have this record book, because it is accurate. It is a handy pocket size, with a Waterproof cover, printed on best of paper.

It has a calendar, also a gestation table. It has an index of ten pages, so that each mare can be found easily It has room to give a complete record of each mare. 100 mares can be recorded, each mare having a whole page. The blank at the bottom of each mare's page, when properly filled out and signed gives you a promissory note that is legal and binding.

If you ever use one of these records you will want more of them, just as thousands of others are doing. It has no worthless advertisements in it. It is the latest Stallion Record Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with it, return it, and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you.

PRICE: 50c EACH, OR 6 BOOKS FOR $2.00
POSTAGE PREPAID.

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

225 West 12th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

vertise an extractor to take the semen out of the womb. This extractor looks like a toy, and possibly its principal mission is to discredit the Carlson Semen Extractor, now used in connection with the only successful method of artificial breeding, because the extractor he advertises is, in our opinion, will not be a success.

BREEDING HOURS.

In the March 5 issue, under the title of "Starting the Capsule System" we stated that the breeder could have every forenoon off, but it should have been every other forenoon to transact such other business as he desires. Two services one day, and one the next, is all the average matured stallion or jack can successfully make. It is not necessary for new beginners to state that they are going to use the capsule system. The day that is advertised to make only one service (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, say, at 4 o'clock, or such other hour as is suitable in that locality) they will often get a number of mares together at one time. Then the capsule system can be brought up by degrees. During the busy season most farmers will be willing to accept the capsule system in order to get back to their work.

Every breeder should have some time to look after his business other than being compelled to remain at the barn from early in the morning to late at night every day through the entire breeding season. Quite frequently it is necessary to solicit business or make some collections. On Saturday, especially, they should have the opportunity to meet the farmers as they come to town, talk with them, solicit their business, look at their mares, give them advice, etc. If any object to the capsule system it can be explained to them, that they can bring their mares back the next day and receive the natural service in their proper turn. By having an opportunity be times when it will not be necessary to make the two regular services on the odd days, which will be of much relief to the breeding stock.

A postal card can be sent to all the mare owners stating that one service a day will be made on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock each day, and two services a day on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, stating that colts are stronger and better when a less number of services are made, and that you do not wish to injure your stallion.

The capsule system is getting so well established that there will not be much opposition to it, for as a rule this year in nearly every locality in the principal horse raising districts there will be some capsule colts. The thousands of breeders who are successfully using this system this season are great advocates of modern breeding methods. It is to the advantage of the owner of every good stallion or jack to thoroughly study this situation, as it means money to them.

BEST PULLING HORSES .

We have often thought that some arrangement should be made where draft horses could be thoroughly tested. We believe it would be a great attraction at the state fairs and county fairs to have a plan by which a pulling contest could be had. This might be the means of testing the different breeds. There are many stallions which are worked, that could be educated to pull a heavy load. A strong wagon could be secured, suitable for one horse, where some official could weigh the loads, and record the tests. Some of the large exhibitors might be interested in a test of this kind, as there are many of the heavy stallions which are broken to harness. We will be glad to hear from some of our readers concerning a test of this kind, giving suggestions for the best method of conducting it.

RECOGNIZED RECORD ASSOCIATIONS

SECOND PAPER--SHIRE HORSES.

Everyone interested in improved live stock should be familiar with all reliable record associations. There are some bogus record associations that have no value, but with names similar to those of some recognized associations, an arrangement likely to confuse if not to actually deceive the public. The names and officers of some of the recognized associations have been changed, which adds to the difficulty which the average breeder experiences in distinguishing at all times between the good and inferior associations.

In 1885 the American Shire Horse Association was formed. All Shire certificates in the United States must be signed as secretary by Charles Burgess, Sr., Wenona, Ill., who has always been the secretary of this association since it was formed. Any certificate for Shire horses not signed by him is not genuine, and should not be recognized. John G. Truman is the present president. All certificates issued at the present time by the Shire horse society are signed and inspected by both the secretary and the president before they are issued, to avoid any possible mistakes.

The present secretary and president



JOHN G. TRUMAN.

were re-elected unanimously at the last election in December. The present rules are as follows:

Rule 1—Shire stallion or mare, by sire and out of dam both recorded in the American Shire Horse Stud Book.

Rule 2—Imported Shire stallion or mare recorded in Shire Horse Society Stud Book of Great Britain.

Rule 3—Importer Shire stallion or mare, by sire and out of dam both recorded in the Shire Horse Society Stud Book of Great Britain.

Rule 4—Imported Shire stallion or mare will be admitted only upon the certificate of the secretary of the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain, or other satisfactory evidence that Rules 2 and 3 have been complied with.

Rule 5—In case of any question as to the elegibility of an animal to registry, the question shall be determined by the executive committee, and if the committee shall decide that such animal has been improperly recognized as a Shire or does not comply with the foregoing rules, such animal shall be excluded from the record.

Rule 6—The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam (or her use) at the time of service and dictating the cross. The first owner of a colt is the owner of the dam at the time the colt was dropped.

Rule 7—An animal accepted for registry is regarded as recorded. Entry fees to members of the association, each entry, $4; to non-members, each entry, $8. Transfer fees to members of the association, $1 each; to non-members, $2 each. Remittances should be made by draft, express or P. O. order, or registered letter. Private check on your local bank will not be accepted.

Conditions.

When Entries or Transfers are made the Certificate given by the Secretary shall constitute a receipt for the fees; but such certificate shall not be binding on the Association in case of error.

In case the animal offered for entry is owned by other than the owner of the dam at time of birth, a transfer is required to the present owner from the previous owner, and if the animal has passed through one or more immediate hands, transfers must be given in their regular order.

In case of a change in ownership of an animal the buyer must obtain from the seller a Certificate of Transfer, for which a blank form will be furnished by the Secretary, which will be recorded when returned. In case of the neglect or refusal of the seller to give a Certificate of Transfer the record of transfer may be made by the Secretary upon a written approval of a majority of the Executive Committee on evidence of sale and delivery.

In all Certificates of Transfer the full name and postoffice address of both buyer and seller of the animal, and the date of the sale, must be given. If the animal is a female it must be stated whether or not she has been served. If served, the date of the service must be given, with the name of the stud book number of the stallion, certified by the then recorded owner of the stallion or his authorized representative.

THE "STAND AND SUCK" PLAN.

Everyone familiar with the "stand and suck" plan knows that it is not right to guarantee colts to stand and suck, and that it should be done away with; but the next thing is to do it. We have seen solid counties organize into associations to kill the stand and suck plan, but there are a mighty few of them that have success. When one breeder gets a little more business than some other fellow, then some one is offended, and he makes a talking point of the great combination that is going to ruin the mare owners. If the association stands pat without any break, a lot of mare owners will interest themselves in buying or bringing in stallions. One county in Iowa, several years ago, bought 13 stallions in a few weeks' time as a result of a combination. We want to see all the good stallions brought into the country where they can do a good service, but we do not want to see them too thick, as this fighting business is not profitable. There are too many other good locations for good stallions for them to fight.

There is one plan by which the owners of good stallions and jacks can succeed, and that is by the capsule system. When 10 mares can be bred at one service such a volume of business can be done that if a few colts are lost there is still plenty of money in the business, and the price can be cut so low, if necessary, that scrub prices will not be any inducement to the mare owners.

The only relief that we know of is more education for the mare owners and the stallion and jack owners as well. There are not many men raising colts that will deliberately do anything to cause the mares to abort. If the writer was in the breeding business he would insure every colt to stand and suck, and adopt the capsule system as rapidly as possible. The individual who adopts this system, and establishes himself as a capsule breeder is going to be the successful breeder in that vicinity, if he is careful with his work. He can meet all competition because he can afford to own a better horse and can breed so many more mares than the other fellow, who uses only the natural service. It will only be a question of time in most lacalities until many of the mare owners will call for the capsule system. They are doing it now. All that is required to satisfy them is a strong, vigorous colt. They are not particular as to how it is gotten.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE WITH CAPSULE BREEDING.

To The American Breeder: After using scientific methods last year and thinking I might be of some help to some new beginner, I will give you a little of my experience. We started in last season with the capsule system and met with a great deal of opposition as it was something new here. Some would say it was not natural, others would say that the colts would not live to be over three or four years old.

But I did not fall out with them. I old them I never fell out with a man because he wasignorant. I told them there were many things that I was not posted on, and I took great pleasure in explaining everything so they could understand it. We bought us a good microscope, and every day we would let them look at the spermatoza under the glass, and let them see what they were like, and convinced many in this way. We had men to come to our barn that believed that it took the entire discharge from a horse or jack to make a colt.

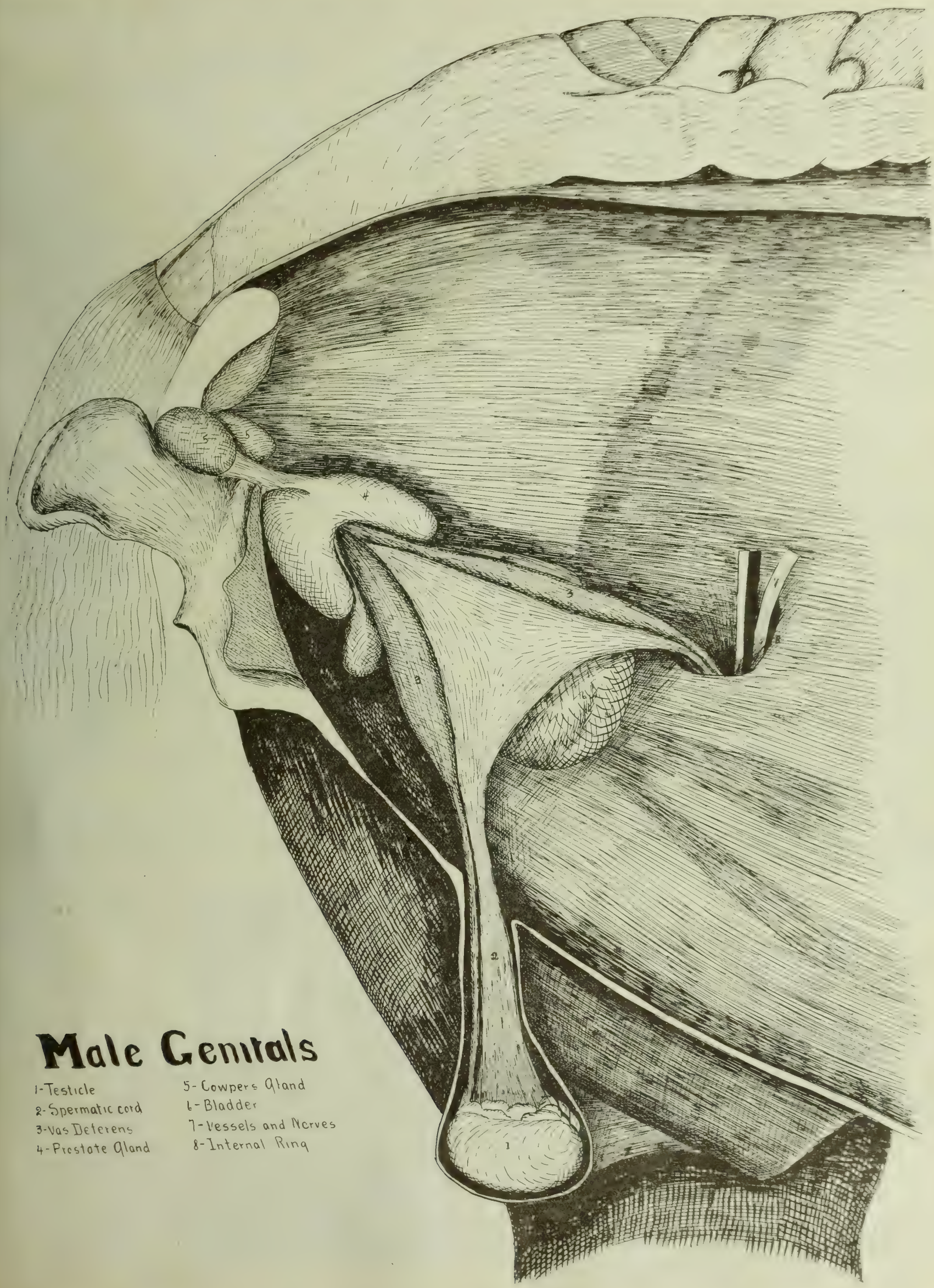
We made it a rule to breed no mares without an examination, unless they had a foal by their side. And had we not have done this the first five mares that were presented at our barn would have put us out of business, as they were all diseased. But I gave them treatment and succeeded in foaling them all. We treated all diseased mares free, that were to be bred at our barn, because if we had offered to charge them, they would have yelled "graft," as all that has been needed in this country was to have a mare in heat, and she was bred. If she produced no foal the mare owner said it was the horse's fault. The horse owner said it was the mare's fault, and neither of them knew, because they had no way of finding out.

We examined and treated mares in the forenoon, and bred in the afternoon, commencing at two o'clock, which enabled us to get through and give people who came a long distance a chance to get home without rushing their mares. When we were ready to breed, I always selected a healthy mare for service, and after washing her parts clean, I wrapped her tail with a clean bandage so in case I caught some of the semen in the pan it would be free from dirt, and also to protect the stallion from coming in contact with the hair as sometimes the penis chafed if the tail is not wrapped.

After the service if no semen was caught in the pan I took my Carlson's Semen Extractor and extracted it from the womb. I then emptied the contents in a black or blue bottle which has been thoroughly sterilized and then I can cork it up and let it float in my pan of warm water, which contains my thermometer. By using the bottle we can see exactly how to divide the semen to the amount of mares we have on hand. Sometimes we run out of semen when using it out of the extractor, because we can't tell how much we have.

But I find the secret of the whole thing is this, to know how to get the semen from the mare's womb, and to take care of it after you get it, and above all to be clean, keep everything sterilized with boiling water. Keep your hands clean, your breeding room clean, the outside premises clean. In fact keep everything clean. Have an antiseptic wash ready and when your horse dismounts give his penis a good cleaning before he is taken back to his stall. If you will do this you are bound to succeed with the capsule system.

We had the pleasure of having with us the 30th of last May, Mr. G. L. Carlson, and would like very much to have the editor of the American Breeder out to visit us this season. —J. R. Smith, V.S., Mgr. Hawkins' Scientific Breeding Barn, Baylor county, Texas.



Male Genitals

1-Testicle
2-Spermatic cord
3-Vas Deferens
4-Prostate Gland
5-Cowpers Gland
6-Bladder
7-Vessels and Nerves
8-Internal Ring

Our Harness Horse Talk

Effect of Racing Yearlings On Their Later Development and Usefulness. A Lesson From the Big Yearling Season of 1892.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

There is no question in which the breeder of harness horses is more vitally interested than that which concerns the serious training of yearling trotters, done with the idea of discovering if they are capable of a mile in 2:30, thereby becoming "standard by performance" as yearlings.

As long as the National Trotting Association permits yearlings to be given records when raced against the watch the crippling of the babies will proceed, because there always are plenty of men who worship the time fetich long after it has ceased to have any virtue—as is the case with the 2:30 record as applied to a yearling trotter. Since two of that age have beaten 2:20 and another has put 2:21¼ to his credit what's the use of talking about 2:30 yearlings? Still, seven were added to the list last year, and likely as many will get there in 1912.

Among the miscellaneous information concerning yearling trotters recently put in circulation is an item to the effect that in 1892 Harvey Ernest had a yearling that won over $7,000. That is true. The filly's name was Conformation, and the fact that a dozen or more races for yearlings were given that year is precisely what made the turf authorities forbid further contests for money at that age. It was winning a $5,000 stake at Independence that put Conformation at the head—but she never again was heard of.

As I was one of the "seen him when he done it" people in regard to the yearling trotters of 1892 and recalled many of that much abused band, I decided to get together all the information I could regarding them in order to show readers of the present day what a big band of yearlings were out for the money that year. No doubt I have missed some of them, but no important one has been overlooked. My idea was to discover for myself and the rest of the world just how many of the yearlings raced in 1892, the "big year" for that pastime, amounted to anything in after life, knowing that no matter what the returns showed they would make interesting reading and incidentally teach a lesson pro or con as to the training of the twelve-monthers. I first made a list of the performers and arranged them according to sex, giving their yearling records when they had any, and I may say that although there were plenty of them unable to beat 2:30, some of that variety flew at easier game and did the best they could, as will be seen by their records in the subjoined tables:

Stallions.

Anthracite by Nutcoal	2:49¼
Astrion by Prairie Star	2:55½
Allan King by Allandorf	2:56½
Altoneer by Sphinx	
Billy Parks by Dauntless	
Billy McKinley by Little Mike	2:52
C. W. Williams by Reville	2:53
Charlie Smith by Altar	
Denver Medium by Superior	
Egremont by Egbert	
Ferron by Allerton	
Freeland by Alfonso	
Harry Davis by Luminator	3:13
Heather Bell by Electricity	
Judge Wilson by Tom Rogers	
Kiersted by Referee	
Normandy by Egotist	2:38½
Peter Edison by Aubrey Nellis	
Robert Ivanhoe by Robert L	
Rowena Wilkes by Wilkes Bird	
Red Heat by Red Hot	

Fillies.

Celaya by Allandorf	
Conformation by Cuyler	2:37
Delabel by St. Bel	3:07¼
Ella Woodline by Woodline	2:29¼
Leone by Lancelot	2.28½
La Comptesso by Luminator	
Marjo by Sherman	2:53
Mamie Duncan by Nuthunter	
Nelly A. by Wilkes Boy	2:29¾
Noraline by Coralloid	
Periwinkle by Ponce de Leon	
Roselight by Light Hal	3:08¾
Zulu by Zorokh	

Now, all those youngsters were well bred for their day, and that they could trot way above the average as yearlings is shown by their being trained and campaigned at that age. There of the fillies were good enough to take records below 2:30, while another was marked in 2:37. That would be pretty good today. It goes without saying that practically all these stallions and mares that took honors as yearlings in 1892 were used in the stud. Two decades have passed since then and their history as porducers or progenitors of speed now may be written with truth and accuracy.

And here it is: Two of the 21 stallions listed above have sired speed, Altoneer being credited with two pacers, and Ferron with four trotters. Two of the 13 fillies have produced speed, Leone being the dam of two trotters, one pacer and one sire that has gotten four trotters and two pacers, and one of her sons has sired a solitary trotter.

A pretty impressive showing, no matter how you look at it. If those 34 yearlings ahd been just ordinary yearlings their present history would not mean anything in particular. But they were the cracks of their day as to yearling speed, and they were, as a lot, well bred. As a whole they have failed good and hard in the breeding ranks, and even the friends of their youth cannot justly find fault with this characterization, because twenty years is plenty in which to judge a stallion or mare as to speed production in the first generation. And as 1892 was the banner year in the training of yearlings the crop that was out that season probably was the best in quality, and that 13 obtained records showing them to have 20-miles-an-hour speed or better is the best evidence it was a band of fast, natural trotters.

Now, if being trained as yearlings doesn't injure colts, as some people have rather hotly contended in the turf papers this winter, it naturally follows that a lot of the 1892 yearlings capable of taking decent records at that age must have gone on and very much reduced those marks, for everybody with experience in such matters knows that the greatest speed improvement is between the yearling and the 3-year-old form. Well, here is a list of the 1892 record yearlings with the records they made that season and the reductions in the same, where 2:30 or better subsequently was reached:

Name.	1892.	Final.
Leone	2:28½	2:28½
Ella Woodline	2:29¼	2:23½
Nelly A.	2:29¾	2:13
Conformation	2:37	
Normandy	2:38½	
Anthracite	2:49½	
Billy McKinley	2:42	
C. W. Williams	2:53	2:14½
Marjo	2:53	
Astrion	2:55½	2:30
Allan King	2:56½	
Robt. Ivanhoe	2:58¾	
Delabel	3:07¼	
Roselight	3:08¼	
Harry Davis	3:13	2:23¾

There are some facts worth more than all the arguments that have been or can be made by all the orators in horsedom on the subject of training yearlings. They concern the yearlings of the best season the training of yearling trotters ever knew. There are 15 horses in the above list out of about 30 that were prominent in the 1892 purses for yearlings. In other words, it was the biggest crop ever known and the quality was way above the average. It all happened 20 years ago, so the present inquest must bring out the whole truth.

What do we find? First, that of the three 1892 yearlings that beat 2:30 only one materially reduced its record in after life. That the two having records between 2:35 and 2:40 made no reduction in those marks. That only two of the 15 yearlings of 1892 that took records ever beat 2:20, they being Nelly A, 2:14, and C. W. Williams, 2:14½. Now, it hardly will be argued that this is a particularly good showing in the line of speed devel-

NOTICE TO BREEDERS.

Experienced Stallioner, with 6 years' experience with artificial impregnation, and three years with capsule system, is now open for a position with a good, reliable breeding establishment. Using capsules I have got seven mares in foal out of eleven, all bred in one day from one service of a sure foal getter.

Can furnish unquestionable reference. Address

G. W. Goehler, Route 5, Ft. Worth, Tex.

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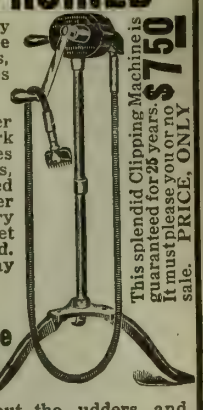
$2 00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Viso Remedy Ass'n:—Enclosed is a postal order for two dollars to pay for another bottle of Visio as I think it a great remedy as it has restored a two year old filly that was totally blind to her eyesight, and don't want to be without it. J. W. Bristow, Falmouth, Ky., March 18, 1912.

MANY A GOOD FARM HORSE IS RUINED

By standing in a wet, sticky coat of hair. Experience proves that the coughs, colds and other troubles that affect horses in the spring, can be avoided by clipping off the winter coat before the spring work begins. Clipping improves the appearance of horses, they bring more if offered for sale, they do better work too, because they dry out quick, rest well and get more good from their feed. The easiest, quickest way to clip is with a



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STEWART Ball Bearing Machine

It clips horses, mules and cows without any change whatever.



About the udders and flanks of all cows should be clipped every three or four weeks so the parts can be kept clean when milking.

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Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.

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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

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Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

Patent Applied for Nov. 10th, 1909.



Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.

Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning at once. Send by mail. Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one. E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not use with a chain under the jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he cannot say too much for it. De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG,

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"Ripping Good 58826"

Standard bred **BAY STALLION,** foaled 1906. Sired by Larabie the Great 2:12½ (by Jay Bird, by George Wilkes), dam Kittie Director, by Director Chief 10440 (by Director 2:17); grandam Kitty Phallamont, by Phallamont 3175 (by Phallas 2:13¼); third dam Edmonia, by Dictator 113; fourth dam Leah, by Woodford Mambrino 2:21½; fifth dam Maud, by Abdallah 15. Just study this pedigree for a moment. It will bear the closest examination. All of it producing blood, valuable blood, and the kind that sells well. Three crosses to Dictator, three to Abdallah 15, three to Henry Clay, and all good ones. Larabie the Great was a good race horse and a sire of race horse trotters. This is great breeding and the horse is just as good as his pedigree. He has size, substance, style, quality, good looks and is A1 in every respect. This young stallion is for sale, and I mean business.

Before the death of Mr. Miller, whose business I managed, we refused a long price for this horse. Now the administrator orders the stock sold and one-third the money will buy this horse. He has been exercised daily and is ready for service.

We also have for sale the Percheron stallion, Imp. Eaderon, black, heavy boned, licensed under Kansas state law, good condition, ready for service.

Also Welsh ponies from imported stock.

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A Roadster Stallion and two broke jacks, for sale. For particulars, address,

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For sale, or will exchange for an automobile, a pure bred Morgan Stallion; guaranteed sound and to serve mares. He is a high class registered Morgan, and a good family driver. Shows good colts. Price low. **Andrew A. Koboski, Beaven Dam, Dodge County, Wisconsin.**

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At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2626, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.

Hackney Stallions All Ages

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A Few Choice Mares For Sale, By,

F. O. BUTLER

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For Sale—One or two car loads of Navajo Ponies; $12 to $20, on cars, Albuquerque or Chama.

Haynes Bros., Haynes, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

opment, because, naturally and of necessity, the yearlings above were picked to be trained because they showed the most speed as soon as broken to harness (or, more likely, in the pasture when weaned). They were the cream of the crop, and they were trained, taken by and large, with about as much skill as they would be today. J. B. Chandler had Ella Woodline, and "Young George" Fuller had Leone, both of which beat 2:30. The driver of Nelly A, I do not recall. Conformation was under the management of Harvey Ernest, a grand circuit trainer of that time, still alive and in the game.

The beauty of these statistics pulled from the past at the end of 20 years and compared with the facts of the present is that they cannot tell any lies or raise any false hopes. All the 1892 stallions that could sire trotters necessarily have done so, and all the fillies that were capable of producing speed at the trot have had their chance until death or old age overtook them. That those stallions and mares were selected to race, and did race, as yearlings, showed they were the best we had as to early speed. And as a whole what have they accomplished in the breeding ranks?

Absolutely nothing worth talking about. Two of the stallions have sired a little—very little—speed, and two of the mares have produced a sniff of the same thing. And the "never had a chance" excuse will not do, taking the collection of horses as a whole. On the contrary, they had better opportunities than the average trotting bred foal, and for more than one reason. In the early nineties speed was not nearly so common as it is now nor stallions with reputations so easy of access in all parts of the land, while the breeding fever burned a shade more intensely, if possible, than it now does. So we must admit that the figures are entitled to respect as they stand.

Do they prove that the training of yearlings is a good thing for the harness horse? Hardly. Do they prove that development of speed in babyhood makes for faster records in later life? Not conclusively enough to convince the average man. Do they prove that stallions and mares whose speed is fully developed as yearlings succeed better in the stud than they would have done if allowed to mature normally? It does not look that way to me.

There is no question about the present fad for training yearlings. Fortunately they cannot be raced, but the man with a baby trotter that is bred to trot early, and that looks as if he could do it can learn a lot by this history of the yearlings of the "big season" and what happened to them then and in after life.

SEASON OF 1912. $25.00



The above cut is of Rex Donnell 2042. The greatest in natural style at both ends, and with more gaits and as perfect as they are naturally performed by any living stallion in Missouri today. Two of his colts (7 and 8 months old), selling in February, 1912, at auction for $1,100. Mares from a distance kept at actual grain cost. Pasture likewise.

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CLYDESDALES

Two Registered Clydesdale Stollions For Sale.

Address JAMES MUIRHEAD, Crete, Will County, Illinois.

AND KEEP ON WRITING.

March 18 was "set aside" as the day for everybody and his brother-in-law to write congressmen and senators what to do in the parcels post matter. It was a good day, and a good deed—wherever it was "did." Wherever it was overlooked March 19 was the next best day, the 20th the next, and so on, as long as there is any chance to make a letter count. A good parcels post law will be one of the best aids we can have in promoting contentment on farms, and thereby holding a good rural population where it will do the most good. The storekeeper in the small town will find that part of the business of a prosperous, contented farm population (and he can get just as much of it as he deserves, or just as much as the farmer would get of his business were the conditions reversed) is better than all he could get in case the government should continue to deny the rural population the service it is demanding.

HOW BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS HELP.

(Continued from page 4.)

happened to have survived the flood they would have been the first to pat Noah on the back and say they knew all the time that he was going to make a success with his big boat.

In closing, I want to say that we try to impress upon the minds of our members that the word success can not always be written after their lives in dollars and cents. This beautiful land with all it contains was given to man for his use, and from its soil he must both feed and clothe himself. Man made laws have given us a deed to hold our property during life and dispose of at death: God's laws intended to place this land in our hands to use and hold in trust for those who follow. Their food and raiment will also come from the soil. How are we caring for this land that we are holding in trust? Can we, when we are called on to give an account of our stewardship, say, here is the 160 acres I have lived on all my life; its soil is as rich as when I first plowed. Here is my live stock, better horses, better cattle and better hogs. To all who can answer thus I would write their lives successful.

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I have a car load of Clydesdale stallions, selected by Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, from the best herds in Canada, that I will dispose of at as low prices as possible, considering their quality and breeding, to make room for another load. **R. O. Miller, Lucas, Lucas County, Iowa, R1.**

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Imported and home bred mares, some of them in foal to the imported stallion, Baron Kent, half brother to the $47,500 stallion, Baron of Buchclytre. Well matched pairs and sired by some famous sires. Also the imported stallion, Baron Kent, guaranteed and sure foal getter. If you want good ones, write for prices. **David Wilson, Breeder of Clydesdales, Hebron, Porter County, Indiana.**

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Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

BELGIANS



Stallions and mares, over 100 head, Jan. 1, 1912. 24th year in business. Write for catalog. Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa; 8 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

JUST ARRIVED

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROYAL BELGIANS

Plenty of size and quality; any age; from the best known strains. Anyone desiring an imported or home bred stallion will do well to see them, and get prices before purchasing. Address **David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.**

IRVINEDALE FARM BELGIANS

¶ We have some very high-class stallions and mares that we will price very reasonable to buyers who will visit us within the next month, (as we wish to reduce our number). Among these are a number that were winners at the various shows last year. Come to the farm and we will fill your wants. **21 Ribbons Won at Iowa State Fair, 1911.**

CHAS. IRVINE. - - - - Ankeny, Polk county, Iowa.

And Still the Market Gains

Steady Stiffening in the Horse Trade in Spite of Some Adverse Commercial Conditions. Meat Producing Animals All Higher. Cattle Top, $8.50; Hogs and Sheep Reach $8.00.

Demand for horses and mules in the past two weeks has been the best this year. In the past ten days farm demand swung into the competition and a full line of buyers from other localities were present Trading has been active. Farmers this year are showing more of a tendency to buy mares than ever before, whether this is an indication that breeding is going to increase or whether it happens that the early buyers have shown a particular fancy in their trades. Prices for mares show a higher range than for geldings. City trade is largely in the last named class, though sex is of no consideration with the Eastern buyers if quality and weight is present. With the return of spring-like temperatures demand for the commoner classes has been revived and some are going to the farms as well as to the large cities. Threatened coal strike in the eastern section of the coal belt is keeping demand for mine mules small but the other classes are finding a ready outlet. The Southern trade is good. Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are buying both horses and mules. At the beginning of the year country buyers began to complain that production had exceeded demand, and now, though only four weeks of active trading has intervened, they say it is hard to pick up a car load of good horses. One of the big dealers in Kansas City said recently that in his opinion choice heavy draft horses would never be produced in large enough numbers in this country to cause any material decline from present quotations, but there will be periods when prices will rule higher.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700-pound up	$175@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@170
Chunks, good.	135@165
Chunks, fair.	100@135
Southerners, good to choice.	135@150
Southerners.	75@125
Driving horses.	65 up
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands	$ 95@125
14½ to 15½ hands	120@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@210
16½ or better	190@275

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Higher.

All classes of meat producing animals were advanced in price in the past two weeks and Wednesday hung at the highest level of the year. The advance in hogs was more pronounced than on the other two classes and since the middle of March has amounted to more than $1.50 a hundred pounds. The advance for fat cattle has been less spectacular, owing to the high prices that have prevailed in preceding weeks this year, but at the same time the rise was sufficient to offset a slight decline that had prevailed in the third week in March, and brought prices to new high levels, quality considered, for the past two years. Prices for sheep shared in the general upward movement, and the plain quality of the offerings on Wednesday was the only factor that prevented lambs from reaching the 8-cent level, along with 8-cent hogs, and eight cents and better for cattle. Supplies of all classes of stock seem to be on the decrease, and there is no abundance of any class so that demand can be shifted.

New High Record for Beef Steers.

Tuesday some Kansas steers weighing 1,454 pounds sold at $8.35, a new high price for this year. While they were thick fleshed and of good quality they were not classed as strictly prime.

Other choice steers sold at $7.90 to $8.25, and the bulk of the steers brought $6.75 to $7.50. Demand came largely from the big killers, but shipping demand for the lighter weight classes is expanding. The season of the year has arrived when feeding operations are about over and the next supply of beef from the Central West will have to be produced with grass. A few fleshy feeders are going to country points, but the movement is far short of former years, and indicates that no one is willing to incur an increased feed bill. The winter feeding season has been very unsatisfactory and if feeders could have produced good gains in weight they would have made money. But the rule was that full feeding returned slight gains in weight, and consequently feeders are rushing their stock to market short of finish and in a condition that assures the killer small returns in beef. A bunch of steers now that dresses 60 per cent or better is an exception, while a year ago, those killing out less than 60 per cent were exceptions.

According to traders the next six weeks is going to uncover a big shortage in the supply. Kansas City receipts of cattle thus far this year are more than 65,000 short of the same period last year, and will probably come to the mid-summer season with a shortage of 150,000. Up to April 1, Chicago had received about as many cattle as in the same period last year. This week the shortage began to show there.

The West a Supply Source.

Colorado steers, fattened on sugar beet pulp and hay, a little grain thrown in, and cotton seed product cattle from below the quarantine line appear the two most important sources of supplies for the next six weeks. There are several bunches of steers on feed in Colorado from 1,000 up to 5,000 bunches, all told about 30,000. The supply below the quarantine line is decreasing. Most of the Colorado steers are selling at $6.75 to $7.90, and steers from below the quarantine line at $5.50 to $7.25.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.00@8.50
Good to choice steers	7.50@8.00
Fair to good steers	6.75@7.45
Common to fair steers	5.35@6.70
Meal fed, choice	6.75@7.35
Meal fed, common to fair	5.40@6.70

All Cow Stuff High.

All she stuff coming to market now is selling at strong prices. Like steers the quality is very plain, and killers say they have never known a year at this season when choice heifers were scarcer than at the present. High prices for feed, and the necessity for breeding more cattle are the factors that have depleted the supply of butcher cattle. Cows are selling up to $6.25, and heifers, $7.19, and steers and heifers mixed, $7.40. Strictly prime kinds would bring a big premium over these quotations. Veal calves continue scarce and in urgent request, tops ranging up to $8.50. Bulls and stags are scarce. Choice bulls are bringing up to $5.75.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.	$5.75@6.25
Fair to good	5.00@5.70
Common to good	4.00@5.00
Canners.	3.00@4.00
Heifers—	
Choice.	6.85@7.50
Good to choice	6.25@6.80
Plain to fair	5.25@6.20
Common.	4.50@5.20
Veal calves	4.50@8.50
Bulls.	4.00@8.50

Spring Demand for Stockers.

Owing to the small supplies offered the trading in stockers and feeders in the past two weeks has kept within narrow bounds. Prices are higher. A few half fat steers are going back to feed lots, but the bulk of the supply is stockers that are going out for the oncoming grass. Owing to scarcity traders say they expect to see no low priced stockers this year. Some 1,000-pound feeders sold up to $6.95, and stockers up to $6.40. Stock cows are in urgent request. Stock heifers are less favored than two weeks ago. Practically no stock calves are available.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.50@7.00
Good to choice feeders	6.00@6.45
Plain to fair feeders	5.50@5.95
Selected stockers	6.00@6.50
Good to choice stockers	5.75@6.00
Plain to fair stockers	5.00@5.70
Stock calves.	4.75@6.50
Stock cows.	3.75@4.75
Stock heifers.	4.00@5.50
Milch cows.	40.00@90.00

Record Prices for Hogs.

Fearing that the big movement of hogs that prevailed in the first two months this year has about depleted the surplus supplies on farms, packers in the past three weeks have been engaged in such strong competition for supplies that prices were advanced $1.50 a hundred pounds to a new high level for the year, and it is quite probable that further advances will follow. On Monday this week, all the markets except St. Joseph and Omaha reported $8 hogs, and in the past two days 8 cents or better has been the ruling top. The bulk of the hogs are selliing at $7.60 to $7.95, and the spread in prices has narrowed materially. The average weight is still light, running about thirty-two pounds

(Continued on page 16.)

F. W. BRODE & COMPANY, Memphis, Tennessee

SPECIALISTS IN COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Selected Quality.

OUR BRANDS
WE TAKE A PRIDE IN THEM. YOU WILL ALSO.

Owl Brand Cottonseed meal and cracked cake. 41 per cent protein guaranteed.
Cub Brand Cottonseed meal and cracked cake. 40 per cent protein guaranteed.
Dove Brand Cottonseed meal and cracked cake. 36.6 per cent protein guaranteed.
Crisp Cake (cold pressed). 26 per cent protein guaranteed.
Fox Brand Cottonseed Feed. 22 per cent protein guaranteed.

Bulk and Sacked Hulls.

QUALITY IS OUR LONG SUIT.

Every stock feeder should have our booklet, "Science of Feeding," free on request.

Registered Percheron Stallion

And three good Jacks for sale. Stallion is black; weighs 1,850; 5 years old. Jacks from 2 to 4 years old. Good ones. Write or come and see them. H. A. Wehrmann, Monticello, Lewis County, Missouri.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION.

One black-gray; 2 years old weighing 1,800 lbs. Also one black-gray yearling, and two last spring's colts; both black. These colts are sired by such horses as Decime, Chanville and Valsuer; all International prize winners. Priced to sell and quality as good as the best. Thos. Caygill & Sons, Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

For sale: Coming two year old stud; also coming three year old mare. Both are the right kind, being the big boned, rugged kind; genuine drafters. Mention this paper.

Amos Hanson, Collins, Story County, Iowa.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

We are offering an extra choice lot of stallions from 2 to 6 years old. They are the large drafty fellows that the farmers like and the kind the market demands. All stallions recorded, and sold under a written guarantee. Will price them where they will sell and on terms to suit. Singmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

A fine bunch of large registered Percheron stallion colts, coming 2 and 3 years old. 3-year-olds weigh 1,600 to 1,850 lbs. 2-year-olds, 1,450 to 1,550 lbs. The large boned kind. Three standard bred stallions all registered from 15¾ to 16 hands high. One black Shetland pony stud 6 years old. A fine breeder. All stock guaranteed as breeders.

A few large Mammoth black jacks.

Two carloads of mules from 3 to 4 years old, from 15 to 15 hands high. O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kan. On main line U. P. R. R.

FIVE BLACK PERCHERON STALLIONS

Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Five stallions of breeding age, all black. This stuff is all home grown. L. M. Phelps, W. D. Phelps, Trumbull, Clay County, Neb.

Look! Look

We have a number of good big first class young Percherons and big black jacks that we will sell at a very low price, and guarantee same, if taken at once. Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.

MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS
60 HEAD ON HAND
CRANDALL & DANFORTH
RANDOLPH, MINN.

PERCHERONS

Some extra good young stallions and mares in foal. Plenty of bone and quality. A 2,100-lb. stallion at head of herd. Will offer some bargains in this month.

Also one good registered saddle mare in foal. A. M. Walker, Fairview Stock Farm, Laclede, Missouri. All this stock is registered.



Imported Horses $1,000 Each

Home-bred registered Draft Stallions, $800 to $600. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.

Reference—Any bank in Osceola.

HART BROS., Osceola, - Iowa.

STALLIONS

For Sale—Percheron, English Shire, road stallions; mares and colts of all 3 breeds at farmers' prices. Our motto is, live and let live.—E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, R. 2. Two miles Northeast Garden Grove.

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.

WANTED

Percheron mares, stallions or jacks, in trade for Industrial Stocks, Land or Automobile. H. B. Alderson, Devils Lake, Ramsey County, N. Dakota.

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES.

For Sale—Blacks and grays, sound and the best of quality. From four to seven years old. H. J. Winget, Tripoli, Peoria, County, Illinois.

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, OR GERMAN COACH



A large selection of the above named breed of excellent quality, at reasonable prices. Every horse leaving our barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee. Our twenty-seven years of continuous importing high-class stallions with a resident buyer in Europe enables us to meet all competition. If in the market for a stallion, write us. We can use bankable paper.

OLTMANNS BROS.

Box 87 - - - - Watseka, Ill.

Leer, Germany; Nevada, Missouri; North Fort Worth, Texas

Highland View Stock Farm.

100 Percheron Stallions and Mares

Our last importation June, 1911, Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.

O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS



Stallions from 2 to 4 years old. All acclimated and sure foal getters. All solid colors, black, gray, sorrel and bay, and broke to work. Good, clean bone; good full eyes; straight movers and first class in conformation; weighing from 1,800 to 2,300 pounds.

We are natives of France and buy only from reliable breeders, saving our customers a lot of money. As a rule our horses are prize winners, wherever they go, and a reliable guarantee goes with each horse sold. Come and see us or write.

JOS. ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Seward County, Nebraska.
25 miles west of Lincoln, 65 miles east of Grand Island.

PERCHERONS.

Brilliant D. 45336. The great show and breeding stallion, a 2,300-pound black. Heads the herd stallions with size and bone from 1 to 4 years. Also mares bred to Brilliant D., and a few good mares and fillies sired by him. All blacks and grays, and sound. Address **Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa.** Farm and stock, ½ mile east of Downey, on main line C., R. I. & P.

BURRESS BROS. Percheron of &Belgian BREEDERS Horses

We have a fine lot of horses for this spring trade; all ages, from suckers up. We also handle the best grade horses in the Northwest. Wayne county is noted for producing big drafters. Parties wanting good, big-boned draft colts, pasture raised, will find them at our farm. Prices reasonable. **Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne county, Nebraska.** 30 miles west Sioux City, Iowa; 120 miles northwest of Omaha on the C., St. Paul, M. & O. Ry.

EXCELLENT PERCHERONS



From 1 to 3 years old. Stallions sired by G. L. Carlson's Nicholas. I have 2-year-olds that weigh over 2,000 lbs. and yearlings over 1700 lbs.; also a number of good registered mares. This stock is choicely bred, well developed and will be priced reasonable.

Write George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES.

PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES



ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS IN AMERICA

Our horses are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality style and conformation. Will please the most critical. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
BOX 5 LINCOLN, NEB.

FORD STOCK FARM

Your choice of imported Percheron and Belgian stallions at $100 profit. We will sell you your choice of any stallion at $100 profit and show you their cost in plain figures. INVESTIGATE. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, Turner County, South Dakota.**

PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.

Imprecation



The sensational prize winning Percheron stallion, IMPRECATION (79214) 79304, imported by us in 1911. Gray horse, foaled April 24, 1908. Weight 2,200 pounds.

First prize winner, three-year-old class, and grand champion stallion at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1911, and the ONLY HORSE IN AMERICA HAVING THE DISTINCTION OF BEING SUBSIDIZED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT for use in France.

As a large number of breeders of pure blood Percheron horses are desirous of breeding to this great horse, we have decided to accept a limited number of approved mares for the season of 1912, at our farm, Lafayette, Ind.

TERMS.

$100, cash at time of service, to insure mare in foal. Should mare fail to prove in foal, she may be returned free, or breeder may substitute another mare free of charge; and if horse should be sold, or not in our possession at the time mare is returned, money will be refunded.

Mares sent here will be carefully cared for on pasture, free of charge, and if fed grain, reasonable charges will be made. We will not be responsible for accidents.

All who want to take advantage of the opportunity to breed to the "GREAT CHAMPION" should write us at once. Picture and breeding of IMPRECATION sent on request.

We have 100 to 200 head Percheron, Belgian, German Coach and Hackney stallions and mares always on hand.

J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette Stock Farm, Lafayette, Indiana.



Dr. W. H. Richards

IMPORTER OF

Belgians and Percherons

A fine importation arrived Sept. 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2 and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Any one looking for a first class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe depot, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.



L. R. WILEY

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Percheron, Belgian and Shire

Stallions and Mares. 75 head for my customers to choose from.

All stock registered in books approved by the government.

If you are intending to buy either stallions or mares, it will pay you to write or come and see me. You will find no better bunch of horses anywhere to select from and I will sell them as cheap as any man in America. Write me for full particulars.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas.

Remember, I give an absolute cash guarantee.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES

PERSONALLY SELECTED WITH CARE

Good, big, rugged kind. Also home bred stallions. All bought so they can be sold. One importation Oct. 10th. Last importation Jan. 18th. If interested write or see me. Horses are kept at the track.

Bell Phone 237 R or Union Hotel

J. R. JUSTICE

At Union Hotel GALESBURG, ILL.



PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM

I have for sale a choice lot of imported and home-raised Percheron stallions and mares. A number of them are sired by the famous horse Barnum, that was champion at the International in 1904. Prices reasonable. Come and see them and I will save you money. Marcus is located 44 miles northeast of Sioux City on the I. C. R. R., in Cherokee County.

Chas. P. Quirin, Marcus, Iowa.

AND STILL THE MARKET GAINS.

(Continued from page 14.)

less than a year ago. Reports from the country indicate that in March less than 30 per cent of the pigs farrowed were saved. This is an unusually small per cent and means a pronounced shortage in supplies of hogs later. Packers have forecasted the shortage in the way they have been after supplies, and unless improving roads uncover some increase there will be a further advance.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week
Mon., Mch. 25..	$7.00@7.70	$6.25@6.97½
Tuesday.	7.15@7.85	6.35@7.10
Wednesday. . ..	7.25@7.85	6.50@7.25
Thursday.	7.25@7.85	6.65@7.60
Friday.	7.25@7.90	6.85@7.60
Saturday.	7.40@7.80	7.00@7.57½

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	$7.90@8.00
Choice, 200@245 lbs.....	7.80@8.00
Medium weight.	7.50@7.90
Light weight.	6.60@7.50
Common to fair.....	5.50@6.50
Stags.	5.00@7.80
Boars.	5.00@6.75
Bulk of sales.....	7.60@7.95

Another Advance for Sheep.

Demand for sheep was stimulated by the warmer weather and at the same time supplies have not been up to expectations. Prices for mutton have been the lowest of any dressed meat and consequently consumptive demand is broad. Choice lambs are quoted at $7.50 to $8, yearlings, $6 to $7.10, wethers, $5.25 to $6.40, and ewes, $5 to $5.90. Clipped lambs are selling up to $7, and a few early spring lambs for the Easter trade brought $12 to $15 a hundred pounds.

LIKE MADERO'S RECEIPTS BEST.

The views on the Mexican revolution voiced by the many stockmen who have been, and still are, seriously interested in this trouble are well illustrated by a recent interview with the manager of a cattle company in Southern Arizona. It seems that for two or three years now it has been the common experience with ranch men to wake up in the morning—or at almost any other hour of the day or night—and find a band of Mexican beliggerents driving away their live stock. If it happened that the animals were taken by followers of Madero, a complaint to headquarters would secure a receipt for the animals taken and these receipts since have been cashed regularly upon presentation to Madero's government. "But," says the manager, "it is a different crowd that is carrying on the war now. They take whatever they want and give us nothing." The hope prevails among many range men interviewed that something will happen to cause the United States to intervene.

Every country in the world that has diseased plants that cannot be sold at home can ship them to us. This results in great loss. The chestnut disease here is an illustration.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

FOR EXCHANGE—80 acres, 1 mile from Drury, in Douglas County, Missouri. Log house 18 by 36. Three rooms, shingle roof. Frame smoke and hen house with shingle roofs. Log barn and granary 36 by 36, shingle roof. Well at house. Spring in pasture. 20 acres under cultivation, rest timber. On public road, school house at corner of farm. Price $2,500. Mortgage $500 at 8 per cent. Want jacks, stallions or western land. Address, **The Allen County Investment Company, Iola, Allen County, Kansas.**

STOCK AND ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE—7 quarters deeded and 9 quarters leased land, all in one body. Good improvements; plenty of spring water. Land one mile to county seat. 350 acres of this land will grow alfalfa by subirrigation. Cut 5 crops last season. Only alfalfa proposition in this section. Can sell all the baled alfalfa you can raise at your door for from $16 to $25 a ton. Price $10 an acre for the deeded land. Address owner, **W. P. Bailey, Springfield, Baca County, Colorado.**

MORE ABOUT BLUE GRAY CATTLE.

To the American Breeder:—I want to thank you for the way you handled my article. I was glad to have it appear in such a splendid number. I was pleased to note that the number also contains an interesting article on the "Blue Gray" by Prof. Wentworth. In connection with the article on the "Blue Grays" I hand you a recently received letter from Mr. Walter Biggar, the Range Farm, Dalbeattie, Scotland, in which he tells of the demand for pure bred Galloway cows in Great Britain for crossing purposes.—R. W. Brown, secretary Galloway Record Association. Chicago, Illinois.

(Extract From Mr. Bagar's Letter.)

"I am wondering whether the white Shorthorn bull has been tried with the Galloway cows to any extent with you? This is a cross that is practiced almost universally in a great part of North England and all through Scotland with great success. Galloway heifers for such purposes are in strong demand, and I have orders for more than I can find.

"Autumn sales were all very dear (high) and an advance over last year. Our great fat stock shows found the breed out as strong as ever and some very fine steers were on the show circuit. Galloways were also winning supreme honors at some of our local fat fairs against other breeds, notably at Ayr, where the breed carried all before them, both in awards and sale. A Galloway heifer shown by Colonel Kenedy won championship there against all other breeds and made the record price for all breeds in the sale, selling at 80 shillings per 112 lbs. live weight."

BETTER WESTERN BULLS.

Over most of the western states organizations are frequently found where a number of cattle men co-operate in the round-ups and in looking after their interests in that particular section. Practically all the cattle on that particular range are turned loose together. If one breder should buy a number of good bulls they are just as liable to serve cows belonging to the other breders on the same range as they are to mate with cows belonging to their owner. It requires a great many bulls to do the service for each range, owing to the plan of using them.

One other difficulty often arises because of the small farmer, who has a dozen or more cows and is liable to drive a good bull to his horse pasture where the bull is salted and made content with the surroundings to the extent that it will remain with the cows during that season.

If all the ranchers belonging to such an association would agree to buy good bulls, this would certainly be a great advantage. A good bull will enhance the value of each calf several dollars, over the inferior kind. This should be talked over at the association meetings and these bulls could be changed to other localities after they have heifers old enough to be mated with.

It would be an easy matter for all interested in an association of this kind to go in a body to a section of the country where bulls are procured and buy a train load at a time. This is worth considerable thought. The time is coming when there will be no free ranges, and the cow stuff must be of value for it will not pay to spend money for pasturing inferior females. There is only one sure way to help increase the quality of this particular stock, and that is through using better sires.

FT. WORTH CHAMPION DRESSED HIGH.

One of the high dressing percentages reached by the fat stock show champions of this country was achieved by the champion grade and cross bred steer at the recent Fort Worth, Tex., show. This steer, shown by Lee Bros., and sold to Swift & Company, weighed 1,460 pounds, and dressed 70.07 per cent. The champion steer of the last International Live Stock show dressed 69.87 per cent, and last year's Fort Worth champion dressed 67.2 per cent. Other prize winning steers in the Fort Worth show dressed from 68.2 per cent down to 56.09 per cent, the higher percentage being made by a first prize pure bred Shorthorn weighing 1,700 pounds.

GOOD STOCK PAYS.

A few years ago the poultry editor was practically the only breeder of high grade thoroughbred chickens in this town. When zero weather set in it appeared that I was the only one in town getting eggs. The baker did not wait for me to bring him fresh eggs—he was afraid some one would get ahead of him—so he came to get them almost every evening.

I became quite an important man in my way—people stopped me on the street to "talk chicken" and they came to see how I did it. A chicken boom was started. The next winter I had some competition. Last winter was mild and there were plenty of eggs.

This winter is the severest in years—the thermometer has stayed around zero two weeks now and my pullets have not slackened one bit in their egg production, but I have nothing to blow about—there are dozens of people here getting eggs and the hotelkeepers and bakers are quite independent. In every case that I have heard of it is the keeper of pure bred poultry that is delivering the goods. They are not all the breeders of the so-called popular breeds, either. One of my friends keeps two breeds—one to supply the popular demand and one for his own pleasure and profit as well. His best pen is of a variety that is seldom heard of, though another color of the same breed is very popular. These birds are turning out better than a 50 per cent egg yield every day. I do not wish to convey the idea that the breed is all that is necessary—I know some who have good pure bred hens that are getting very few eggs—the housing question is very important. The fresh air houses are proving very satisfactory. I have not found one yet that will keep the cocks combs from freezing. I read many reports from the northern states and Canada of men keeping cockerels in open front houses with no fear of freezing. There must be a difference in zero weather conditions—my house is built exactly like the inventor's specifications and no single comb cock is safe in it when it gets to zero. But the hens and pullets are as happy as larks.

A few good hens in a good house and a variety of good feed will fill the egg basket in the winter.—C. D. A.

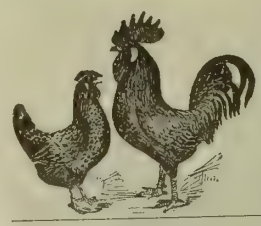
POULTRY POPULATION AND VALUE.

The census bureau's report on the poultry of the United States shows 80 per cent increase in value, and 18 per cent increase in the number of domestic fowls on the farms between 1900 and 1910.

The total value of all poultry on the farms in 1910 exceeded $154,000,000. Of chickens the number reported is 296,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent the ratio of increase in population.

in ten years, just about the same as

Iowa is the leading poultry state, with a total value of $12,250,000 worth. Those ranking next in order were: Missouri, $11,871,000; Illinois, $11,697,000; Ohio, $9,533,000; New York, $7,879,000; Indiana, $7,762,000; Pennsylvania, $7,674,000; Kansas, $7,377,000; Michigan, $5,611,000; Texas, $4,807,000.



SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Eggs. The great all year laying strain. None better. My method for range insures strong, vigorous chicks, with vitality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs for sale, $1 per 20; $2.50 per 50; $4 per 100 eggs.

Mrs. H. A. Brookhart, Arabela, Scotland County, Mo.

STAPLES' BLACK LANGSHANS—Great winter layers. Some choice young cockerels, the best I ever raised. Some choice Duroc Jersey swine, young stock; male, females. Write today. Plainview Farm, Mrs. Jas. A. Staples, Mgr., Lamonte, Mo.

Buff Orpingtons

Eggs from Standard bred hens. Cock, golden buff, scoring 95 by Russel; 15 eggs, $3; mature pullet eggs, $1.50. **Carl D. Adams, Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas.**

EGGS OF INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. From imported blood. Noted for shape; wonderful egg production; large white eggs. Grand prize record. **M. H. Schlotzhauer, Indian Runner Duck Specialist, Pilot Grove, Mo.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address **George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

FOR GALLOWAY CATTLE and OXFORDDOWN SHEEP, see Maple Grove Herd

where the prize winners are bred. Undefeated "get of sire" for 3 years in succession. **C. S. Hechtner, Route 3, Chariton, Iowa.**

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways

For Sale: A fine lot of young bulls in numbers to suit purchaser. For further particulars call on or write

G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kas.

HEREFORD BULLS!

Yearlings, choice individuals of best breeding, in lots to suit buyer; also a few extra 2-year-olds. Large, growthy bulls of good type, priced right. Farm 90 miles west of Kansas City, on C. R. I. & P. (Paxico), or U. P. (Belvue). Address

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kansas.

BUENA VISTA HEREFORDS

Paragon 12th 29116 and

Rex Donald 323493

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

In Service.

W. A. Dallmeyer

Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

BIG THING FOR MISSOURI FAIR.

State fairs are always looking for something big in the way of attractions, and the Missouri state fair seems now to have found the biggest one ever. Missouri's territorial government was established in 1812, and now it is proposed to hold a centennial celebration of this event at the Missouri state fair in Sedalia next October.

If a neighbor has a better beast than yours, give him the credit due—but to buy or breed a better one in turn, is up to you.

SOME RESULTS OF CATTLE-TICK ERADICATION.

An effort has been made to secure direct evidence from cattle men and farmers regarding the benefits to the cattle industry of the South which are being derived from the tick eradication work carried on in co-operation between the Bureau of Animal Industry and the United States Department of Agriculture and the various states within the quarantined area. Accordingly a circular was sent out from the local headquarters of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Nashville, Tenn., to a large number of representative stockmen and farmers in that section asking for replies to eight specific questions concerning the results of the work up to date.

One hundred replies have been received, and the information contained therein has been condensed and averaged as below. Of these replies 13 came from Alabama, 45 from Mississippi, 24 from Tennessee and 18 were not located.

It is hoped that the striking results indicated by these reports will act as an incentive to all concerned to push the work of eradication more vigorously than ever.

The questions and a summary of the replies to each follow:

Question. What were the approximate losses from tick fever in your county for the ten-year period from 1900 to 1909, inclusive?

Reply. Fifteen and three tenths per cent or 895 head.

Question. What was the approximate annual value of all the cattle that died in 1900 to 1909?

Reply. All the way from $150 to $50,000 with an average of $5,880 per annum per county.

Question. What has been the annual loss of cattle from tick fever since inauguration of tick work?

Reply. One and three tenths percent or 20.3 head.

When the averages are compared with those of the first question it will be seen that the losses have been reduced almost to the vanishing point since tick eradication has been in progress.

Question. What was the average value of three-year-old steers in your county from 1900 to 1909, inclusive?

Reply. Price per steer (average), $16.15, or price per pound, 2¾ cents.

Question. What is the average present (1911) value of three-year-old steers?

Reply. $25.28 per steer or (per pound), 3½ cents.

On comparing these values with the results of question 4, it will be seen there is an advance of $9.13, or 57 per cent, in the price per steer, and of 1¼ cents, or 56 per cent, in the price per pound. However, not all of this increase can be attributed to the tick eradicator work, because of the general advance in the price of cattle which has taken place in recent years.

Question. Is there any difference in the average weight of cattle now and before tick eradication was started? If so, how much?

Reply. Twenty-two per cent, or 115 pounds.

Question. Is there any improvement in grade of cattle in your county since the work of tick eradication started?

Reply. Over 90 per cent of the replies, report improvement in the quality of the cattle resulting from the work of clearing ticks, and a large number say the improvement is very marked and that it is increasing. A few reports from territory recently cleared, state there has already been time for the conditions to change. Four of the replies deny that any improvement has taken place.

Question. Do you use cow manure as a fertilizer? If so, state the relative productiveness of land with similar land on which it is not used.

Reply. Nearly all the reports were enthusiastic about the value of cow manure as a fertilizer. One said it increased the crop from one to five times, depending upon the amount used; another went still further, saying the crop was increased from two to six times. Six only of the 100 correspondents reported that they did not use it on their land. Upward of 50 per cent of the writers stated that the productiveness of the land was increased 100 per cent or more. The remainder claimed benefits of a lesser degree.

The following is a copy of the remarks appended to a report received from Hinds county, Mississippi:

With the prospects of tick eradication the raising of cattle is springing into life. In years gone, with the tick depopulating bunches of cattle, there was no money to be made in raising cattle. With the present outlook men are fencing their lands and there is sharp competition for every heifer, or cow that can be bought. Improved breeds are being sought and registered bulls brought in. If our authorities will pass a tick law and see that it is rigidly enforced, we can clean out the ticks in twelve months. In five years from now our pastures will be full of high grade feeders, and the sale of car loads of such animals will be an ordinary occurrence. Even now I hear farmers talking of raising corn by the 1,000 bushels and having cattle of such breeds that it will pay to feed the corn to them. All this is mute testimony to the great good that is resulting to our people, springing mainly from the efforts of the National Government.

ONE ANSWER—KEEP A COW.

A lot of fair minded people would take more stock in the agitation of the dairy interests against the oleomargine business, if the creamery men did not proceed to hold up the people every time they think they have oleo temporarily out of the running. Following modern prices in the fall, the consumption of butter was growing famously until the coming of severe weather gave abundant excuses for jumping prices time and again. Just how much butter had been stored for this harvest we do not know, but in a little while 50-cent butter was staring Mr. Ultimate Consumer in the face. Just at this juncture the pages of the press blossomed with advertisements telling how "lickin' good" some "margarine" would taste with butter tasting so much like money. It is said the packers sold out their surplus, in addition to a very heavy month's production, while retail butter figures slid off about 40 per cent.

Then we reflected how fine it was that the people should be protected by this competition between big interests—until some one suggested that the "food trust" controlled both, and that the butter was all sold out at the top before the oleo came into the spot light!

There is no help for it when a victim can operate single handed but keep a cow.

Though we live in hopes that the remedy may be found through the ballot.

EXHIBIT NOT EASILY MATCHED.

One of the exhibitors at the Feeders' and Breeders' Show is R. D. Williams of Callahan county, who has 32 pure bred Red Polls and Polled Durhams. Mr. Williams might make another exhibit that would be more interesting. He is the father of eight boys, the oldest just 21. He has a large photograph of seven of them, each astride of a horse. The youngest is not in the picture because he is too young to sit a horse.

"I have never taken a drink of intoxicating liquor in my life, and I am raising these boys the same way," says Mr. Williams. "Not a one of them has ever tasted such liquor, or smoked or chewed, and I have a standing promise of a gold watch for each of them upon his reaching 21 years without breaking our family rule, and from present indications I am going to have to buy eight watches."—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

Great Shorthorn Offering

40 head of high classed Scotch and Scotch topped cattle

HASTINGS, NEBRASKA, MAY 1, 1912

This offering will consist of 18 bulls and 22 females. The bulls are a strong, serviceable lot sired by such bulls as Champion Goods, Improved Goods, Roan Goods, Parkdale Champion, Victor Archer and others. A number of these are of show-yard character and good enough to head any herd. The females are a splendid lot, carry plenty of scale and quality, and represent some of the best Scotch and Scotch-topped families of the bseed. They are either well along in calf or will have calves at foot by Improved Goods, Roan Goods or Champion Goods. Every animal going in this sale has a life of usefulness before it. For catalog address,

R. C. FIRME, Hastings, Nebr., or A. A. STONE, Hansen, Nebr.

Auctioneer—Col. George Bellows.

S. C. HANNA H. M. HILL FRED COWLEY

10TH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE
SHORTHORN CATTLE
50 HEAD INCLUDING 14 BULLS

This sale of prime breeding cattle is made up almost altogether of descendants of that great bull, Imp. Collynie, and includes about the last of his bulls.

The old bull was sent to market last December after fourteen years of unusually useful life, with his constitutional vigor unimpaired, but while still active he had failed to settle his cows for several months. This great breeding sire has passed but Shorthorn history will be richer because of his descendants which number into the thousands for these descendants has inherited the ability to go on—and are demonstrating their usefulness under conditions and with feed and care that are possible on every stock farm in the West.

The writer, who has been making numerous visits to Mr. Hanna's farm for nearly twenty years past, was recently there and does not hesitate to say that the young things now coming to maturity there are the most sappy, growthy and altogether uniform lot from the standpoint of individual existence ever offered from Palo Duro.

When old breeders, young breeders, or new beginners can have the opportunity of selecting from such a lot of cattle of one type—faultlessly bred, with the prestige of the best breeders of America and the British Isles attached, and at the present low prices, it would seem that they were surely getting in on a safe basis.

The breeder-farmer or stockman should employ pure blood in his livestock in order to make more profitable use of the ordinary farm crops, and he must have livestock that has been bred and developed in a practical manner.

This selection of choice cattle from these established herds will convince anyone that these breeders are not following fads, but are paying strict attention to utility and the results shown in the uniform excellence of this consignment will please practical men.

A neat catalog, giving full tabulated pedigrees for five generations, is ready to mail and may be had by application to

H. M. HILL, Lafontaine, Kan.

Sale to be held at Fredonia, Kan., April 10th

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

LAWNDALE SHORTHORNS

IN THE FINE STOCK PAVILION

KANSAS CITY, MO.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11

48 HEAD--47 FEMALES--ONE BULL

Twelve calves at foot sired by Silk Goods and Scotch Goods, 18 yearling heifers, 29 females from 2 to 4 years old. Scotch Goods, a 3-year-old son of Silk Goods, by Choice Goods, is included in the offering. Let us show you the wonderful cattle in this offering. Practically all young cows and heifers, that are great milkers, and true to the modern type of beef cattle. The sale catalogue gives full information regarding each animal in the sale. Ask for it. Address,

MRS. A. FRASER, F. H. GLICK, Mgr. ARGYLE BLDG. **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERONS.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph, Missouri.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Iowa.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kansas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

SUFFOLK HORSES.
Okie, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.
Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.
Kline, C. M., Weldon, Iowa.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kansas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Nebraska.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colorado.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kansas.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Iowa.
Shallenberger, A. C., Alma, Nebraska.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kansas.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kansas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Nebraska.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.
Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb.
Hutchison, W. C., Cleveland, Missouri.
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Nebraska.
Lineweaver, H. W., South English, Ia.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.
Charters, W. H., Butler, Missouri.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kansas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kansas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE).
Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas.
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.

One of the points made by Prof. Hopkins in an argument to show that stock farming is not "all that it is cracked up to be" is that even with the help of many papers boosting for animal husbandry, it is not gaining on grain farming, which has little boosting of this sort. Without allowing one way or the other for the fact that some stock paper "boosting" is ill considered and of doubtful effect, the answer to Prof. Hopkins' contention is found in the universal tendency toward adoption of methods which bring quick apparent benefits, even though the ultimate result is bad. It always has been the work of the far seeing, and of the newspapers or other agencies which give circulation to their utterances, to combat this downward tendency, and their presence in the struggle proves the righteousness of the cause, and not a weakness.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY FAIRS.

At the second annual meeting of the Missouri Association of County and District Fair Managers constitution and by-laws were adopted and an annual membership fee of $5 to each association was assessed.

The officers elected were as follows: President, J. Allen Prewitt, Independence, Mo.; vice-president, Mr. Jack Harrison, Auxvasse, Mo.; treasurer, B. E. Hatton, Columbia, Mo.; secretary, E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.

In a much appreciated address, President Prewitt spoke in part as follows: "County fairs have been organized on the entertainment basis to a great extent. This soon becomes tiresome to directors and others responsible because the people do not appreciate it. The county fair must be made a vital permanent and serving institution if it is to command respect and patronage from the public. To do this, means must be provided for their support. County fairs should have permanent paid officials. Probably the secretary, who will devote all of his time to the fair and its working and other matters in connection therewith. It is the place of the county fair to teach road building, elementary agriculture and elements of conservation. Such a school might operate during the winter to close March 1, the boys and girls to go home, practice what they have learned in growing crops and live stock and caring for homes, come back to the county fair in the fall with an exhibit of their own work which will be the result of their education at such a school. They will compete for prizes offered by the association at a county fair. This brings up competition, creates interest and will ultimately, if properly managed, grow into a monstrous school."

ANOTHER BIG JACK.

To The American Breeder: Here is the description of a three-year-old jack I have: Black in color, with white points, 16¼ hands, Standard measure, 74 inches around the heart, 77 inches around the flank, 24 inches around the arm, 16 inches around the knee, 10 inches below the knee, ears 35 inches. It is too muddy to go and weigh him, so I guess he is big enough. S. M. Myers, Knox county, Missouri.

LIVE STOCK SHOW AT FT. WORTH

Texas has led every other Southern state in its recognition of the value of draft horse blood to the farmer. This is well illustrated by the interest in the annual March exhibition of draft horses at the live stock show in Ft. Worth. The show this year was no exception. Percherons were best represented of the drafters. Among the well known importers who helped make this part of the show were J. Crouch & Sons of LaFayette, Ind., and Oltmann Bros., of Watseka, Ill.

The champion car load of fat cattle at the Ft. Worth Stock Show sold for $10.75 a hundred, or $2.50 higher than the champion load sold a year ago. The champion steers were Herefords, shown by J. W. Cook & Son, Beeville, Tex. The single grand champion steer was also a Hereford, by the name of Bill, and was shown by C. M. Largent, Merkel, Tex.

In the breeding cattle classes a few herds from the North were represented, but for the most part Texas exhibitors made the show. The Shorthorns and Herefords made the largest showing, as usual.

The hog and poultry exhibits were distinctly of the home state and proved that both in the interest felt and the standard maintained, conditions in these branches of animal husbandry are good.

The "Cattlemen's Convention," which was an important feature of the week's doings will be held at El Paso next year. The following officers were elected by the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association:

President, Al McFaddin of Victoria; first vice-president, Joe D. Jackson of Alpine; second vice-president, John Landergin of Vega; secretary, E. B. Spiller; treasurer, S. B. Burnett; honorary vice-presidents, Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, W. W. Turney of El Paso, A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, James Callan of Ft. Worth and Ed. C. Lasater of Falfurrias.

The association went on record against free trade in live stock and meat products.

The students' judging team from the A. & M. College of Oklahoma won first honors in the students' judging contest. Arkansas and Texas were the other states represented and finished in the order named.

A JACK QUESTION.

To the American Breeder:—I would like to ask the readers of the American Breeder if there is more danger of a jack straining himself serving a mare out of the pit than there is by using the pit, and if the jack is tall enough, why use the pit at all. Wouldn't a mare be apter to get in foal by not using the pit, if the jack is tall enough?—C. F. Jessup, Green county, Indiana.

A GOOD 8 MONTHS COLT.

To the American Breeder:—My neighbor has a mare that he carried 15 miles and bred her to a jack on July and she foaled a live mule colt on March 22, and from the way the colt looks it was at its full time.—J. C. Henderson, Grant county, N. M.

SIXTEEN COLTS FOR THIS MARE.

To the American Breeder: Noticing William Rawlings' record for produce of mare, will give you record of a mare I own which I think has him beat. My mare is 19 years old, being foaled the last of June, 1892. She has always been worked and is still working, and seems to be as good as ever. She has just foaled her 16th colt, and has raised all of them. Never has had twins; has had four horse colts and 12 mares. If anyone can beat this. let's hear from them.—Ed. H. Magowan, Buffalo county, Neb.

GOOD FROM ALL ANGLES.

To The American Breeder: Will say that I like your paper the best of any horse journal I ever took, and I have taken five different horse papers. My ad. in the paper this winter sold my horse profitably. He went to Grafton, West Virginia. Since then I have lost my jack. The veterinary said he was too fat; too much so around the heart. He died the 14th of this present month. He was a large Mammoth jack, would have weightd 1,200 pounds when first taken ill. He was raised somewhere in Illinois. L. A. Flint, Route 2, Wabash County, Indiana.

Irrigation will bring maximum crops while the land is new and full of plant food; but where the crops are sold year by year, irrigation will not of itself assure good results.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Lafayette County Jack Farm

I have twelve big young black jacks that I am going to sell at some price before May 1. Five of these jacks are 15½ or over. These jacks were too thin to put in my last public sale. Come at once.

Also 14 imported and home bred registered Percherons that must sell soon. These are good big sound young horses.

I want to clean up and will make prices to move this stock.

W. J. FINLEY, Proprietor, Higginsville, Lafayette County, Missouri.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

PREMIUM JACK, KENTUCKY JUMBO.
Black, white points; won second as yearling, second at two years, all ages competing; first at three years; first at four years, all ages competing; 5 years old; 15¾ hands, jack measure; big head and body; heavy bone; 70-inch heart and flank, when fat. Good performer on mares and jenets, all O. K. Price $1,500. No horse trade on this jack. Have smaller jack; black, that will trade for draft stallion, black or bay, or good draft mare. Also one saddle bred stallion, 16 hands; 7 years old; brown; three white feet. Price $400, for immediate acceptance. **P. H. Vories, Sparta, Gallatin County, Ky.**

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM.
Have on hand an outstanding good lot of stock. One saddler and two registered Percherons; a number of good Mammoth jacks, Kentucky and Missouri blood; good color; 14½ and 15½.
The right kind and the right price so they will look good in any breeding barn. Proved breeders and prompt to serve.
If interested in good stock and low prices write **Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Clinton County, Missouri. R. 3.**

KINGFISHER VALLEY STOCK FARM

A fine assortment of Registered Black Mammoth Jacks, up to 16 hands high, good bone and body. Terms and prices reasonable. Address, **J. H. Smith, Route 3, Box 17, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County, Oklahoma.**

YEARLING JACK COLTS.
For Sale—Your choice of two extra good yearling jacks; weight 850 and 800 lbs. Height 65 and 64 inches, tape measure. Cannon bone is 9½ and 9 inches.
W. T. Campbell, Elsmore, Allen County, Kansas.

1,100 POUND JACK

Height 15-3. Standard, 6 years old, good performer, took first premium every place he was shown Has bred 6 jennets in two years; five had jack colts, one not due yet. Have young jack to take his place. This ad will not appear but once. **A. Calender, New Lyme Station, Ashtabula County, Ohio.**

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM.
Forty jacks and jennets, 3 to 8 years old; one good herd jack; also one registered Percheron stallion for sale. Write for prices. Buyers may reach farm from Easton on Leavenworth, Kansas & Western, or Potter on the Santa Fe. **Corson Bros., Potter, Atchison County, Kansas.**

POLK COUNTY JACK FARM

Has a nice lot of jacks on hand yet for sale. All black, with white points, and all broke to cover.
R. M. Johnson, Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri.

JACK AND STALLION

For Sale or Trade—One good jack and one grade Morgan stallion. Will take horses or mules in trade.
Carl Lindstrom, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

TWO BLACK TENNESSEE JACKS.
15 hands; 5 years old. Work well; colts to show. Price $500 and $900. Would trade for draft stallion or jennets. **John Oesch, Sr., Garden City, Cass County, Missouri.**

AMONG THE BREEDERS

POINTED BREEDING CAPSULES.

Every spring we receive hundreds of inquiries as to the kind of capsules used in capsule breeding. There is only one kind that should be used; they are the pointed breeding capsules. The Kansas City Impregnator Company has expended a lot of money experimenting on capsules for breeding, and they have developed a special capsule made of the best quality, with one end pointed so that they are easily inserted. They manufactured a lot of these for the last spring trade, and they were very satisfactory. We announced last spring that these capsules were on the market, and within a very short time the entire supply was exhausted. This year they have made up a lot of these capsules, but as the demand for capsules is growing so rapidly we would advise all breeders who expect to use these capsules to send their order in for them soon, to be sure to get the right kind. The demand will be very extensive, as hundreds of new breeders write us that they will use the capsule system this year.

In the saddle horse and jack sale of Dr. W. E. Cheatham, report of which was crowded at the time, three colts by Rex Donnell, from 7 to 8 months old, sold for $500, $600 and $500. A 3-year-old jack, Mammouth of Oakes, was knocked down to Griffith Bros., of Orrick, Mo., on a bid of $2,925, the top for the year. Excelsior Giant, a three-year-old, went to Ed Boen, Lawson, Mo., at $1,075. Mr. Boen also bought Hannibal King for $700. A gray jennet, Silver Leaf, sold for $800 and all others while selling lower, seemed to sell well.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., writes: We had the pleasure of a visit this week from two of the leading draft horse breeders of Edgar County, Illinois, L. M. Tate and Charles T. Payne. Both of these gentlemen are old customers of ours and own choice imported Shire mares. Mr. Tate selected Toft Dandelion, a beautiful dapple gray Shire, rising four years old weighing 2,200 pounds, and will be a great addition to the draft horse interest of Edgar County. Mr. Payne selected an imported dark bay Shire stallion, rising six years old, weighing around 2,100 pounds, full of quality and a strictly high class horse in every particular. Another old customer of ours, Mr. M. J. Nelson, of Story County, Iowa, selected an imported gray Percheron stallion, rising three years old, weighing over 2,000 pounds. To Tom Egenes, of Polk County, we sold an imported Shire stallion, rising three years old, weighing over 2,000 pounds. The Money Creek Horse Company, of Houston County, Minnesota, selected an imported rising four year old gray Percheron stallion, weighing 2,175 pounds, winner of second prize at the Iowa State Fair last fall. Our old friend and customer, W. T. Fancher, of Keokuk County, Iowa, selected the noted prize winning imported Shire stallion, Roscote Premier, one of the best Shire colts shown at Iowa State Fair last fall. This is the fourth stallion that we have sold Mr. Fancher. Messrs. Cox and Thompson, of Brown County, Illinois, selected a black imported Percheron stallion, weighing over 2,000 pounds. Swan Nelson, of McDonough County, Illinois, purchased a high class imported Shire mare as foundation for a pure bred stud of Shire horses. To J. C. McNare, of Cherry County, Nebraska, we sold the imported black Shire three year old stallion, Brinsworth Drayman. He will be remembered as winning first prize in the two year old class at Iowa State Fair last fall, his dam being the International champion, Shelford Pride. This same gentleman purchased an imported Shire mare. This purchase will greatly improve the draft stock of his county. Charles Echternacht, of Guthrie County, Iowa, purchased a rising three year old imported Percheron stallion. A. Ray Spangler of Marshall county, Illiois, bought of us an American bred Shire stallion. We still have an extraordinary large selection of high class Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Hackney stallions to show our customers. It is a well known fact that we are never sold out.

Taylor Jones, Williamsville, Ill., writes: We are indeed glad to see so many of our old customers coming in to buy more horses. Among our recent sales are: C. E. Walker, Shelbyville, Illinois, third horse bought of us; B. F. Fletcher, Dalton City, Illinois, second horse bought of us. You will remember Mr. Fletcher is the man to whom we sold the champion Percheron stallion, Ibsen. Mr. Fletcher is probably the only man in the United States having three champion stallions standing for public service. S. C. Longwalter, Lebanon, Illinois, second horse bought of us; Henry Williams, Buffalo, Illinois, sixth horse bought of us, and A. S. Hartmann, Tuscola, Illinois, second horse bought of us. Our horses are all doing well and we have a nice lot from which buyers may select.

W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo., offers to save anyone looking for a first class jack or stallion $100 on each animal if they will purchase right with anything mentioned in his ad. He is selling very high class stuff and our readers will no doubt be able to purchase some great bargains from him if they are interested in anything in his line. Mr. Shott is only twenty-nine miles out of Kansas City and we would advise those who are interested to correspond with him and get prices.

"All Percheron stallions recorded and sold under a written guarantee, with terms to suit," is the advertisement of Singmaster and Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nebraska.

Priced to Sell

Oscar Edwards & Son of Hillsdale Stock Farm, have some choice saddle stallions and mares. A couple of Percherons, and some of the best jacks and jennets that grow. Shew stuff and prospects. Guaranteed to be as represented. They breed Duroc Jerseys, too. Write them. **Box 402. De Soto Jefferson County, Missouri.**

MAMMOTH JACK AND TRACTION ENGINE.

Good Mammoth jack for sale, or will trade. Also one 15 horse power Advance Traction Engine. **Torrens Bros., Glenwood, Pope County, Minn.**

Two Registered Jacks

Coming 2 and 3 years old. Good ones of my own raising. Cheaper than dealers or large breeders will sell. No trades.

J. W. Stormont, Dighton, Lane Co., Ks.

2 BLACK 4-YEAR-OLD JACKS

With white points. Well broke; good bodies, and heavy bone. First class in every way. Will sell them very cheap for cash. Also four extra good black jennets, can give the purchaser part time on this stock.

W. W. Shott, Owl Hollow Stock Farm, Lathrop, Clinton County, Missouri.

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Seventy-five registered Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, 15 to 16 hands standard, imported and home bred. Some good Percheron Stallions. More good big boned, high class jacks and jennets than you will find in any one barn. Forty miles west of Kansas City, Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kas. R. 1.

WANTED, FIFTY JENNETS.

Want fifty black Mammoth Jennets; registered or eligible; from 2 years to 8 years old, with plenty of quality and bone. Must be breeders.

Want to take them for 5 years on the shares. Own 160 acres alfalfa, 400 acres blue grass and clover pasture, plenty of oats and corn. Own one of the best jacks in Missouri and know how to breed, feed and sell jacks and jennets. Best of bank references given. Address, **"O," care American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.**

TWO MISSOURI JACKS

—HALF PRICE

Both black; white points; good individuals; 14 and 14½ hands high. Prompt servers; very sure and regular breeders. Price $300 and $350. Or would trade them both in on a first class Jennet Jack. Address **H. M. Davis, Richmond, Ray County, Missouri.** 40 miles east of Kansas City, Mo.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI BRED JACKS.

They are of the best blood and extra heavy boned. The best I ever owned in 25 years in the jack business. So come and see. Some are good ones.

J. E. Park, Cameron, Clinton Co., Mo.

Jacks For Sale



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention American Breeder. S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

6 Good Jacks 6

Our own raising.
Ready for service.
For sale cheap.

W. H. BAYLESS

Blue Mound, Linn county, Kansas

THE KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established 1884

BREEDER of registered, Mammoth Kentucky jacks and jennets; big bone; plenty of weight. Forty head of 3 and 4-year-old jacks; also young stock for sale. Would be pleased to have you visit my farm for inspection or write for prices. I guarantee to please you. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Boyle County, Kentucky.**

HERE'S YOUR JACK!

If you are in the market for a nice young jack this spring, you should buy this one. He is a guaranteed breeder and good performer on mares. 15½ hands, Standard; four and one-half years old. Weight 925 lbs.; black, white points. Has never been overworked or misused in any way. We raise and break them. Are not in the breeding business, so that is why this jack is offered for sale. Price $825. **Steigleder Bros., Bunceton, Cooper County, Missouri.**

When Buying a Jack

Isn't it safer to buy him of the breeder? I still have some 15 jacks on hand; big, husky, young Missouri jacks.

Scott J. Miller, Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri.

50 REGISTERED JACKS AND JENNETS

Every one a Black Mammoth



2 to 7 years old, 14½ to 16 hands high. I bought every jack I have from the biggest breeders in Kentucky, and I handle only the big kind. The big boys the big boys. Let's hear and see me. **Ed Boen, Lawson, Ray County, Missouri.**

Lawson is 32 miles northeast of Kansas City, Mo., on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Also the A., T. & S. F. Ry.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

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25 Mammoth jacks from weanlings to 8 years; largest breeding herd in the West. Herd headed by the great Pharoah 2491, Champion of Tennessee in 1910.

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EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK

FOR SALE—6 years old. Big bone and feet, good head and ear. Black as a crow with white points. 15¾ hands high; weight 1,125 lbs. Also a few jennet, zred to the above jack, and colts. If interested, write at once, or come. **H. Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Missouri.**

3 REGISTERED JACKS 3

Two of them proven sure, and broken to serve either at the halter or on the range, and all three good, vigorous animals.

From one of these jacks, and a 1,100 pound mare, I have a nine-month old mule, 15 hands high. **W. H. Thomas, Mt. View, Uinta County, Wyoming.**

JACKS AND MULES



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE

I have 25 head of jacks on hand and 40 jennets that I can sell cheaper now than in the spring. If you want to make more money on your feed than you ever did before, and have stock used to its new home when the breeding season begins, come and see what I have. **Philip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

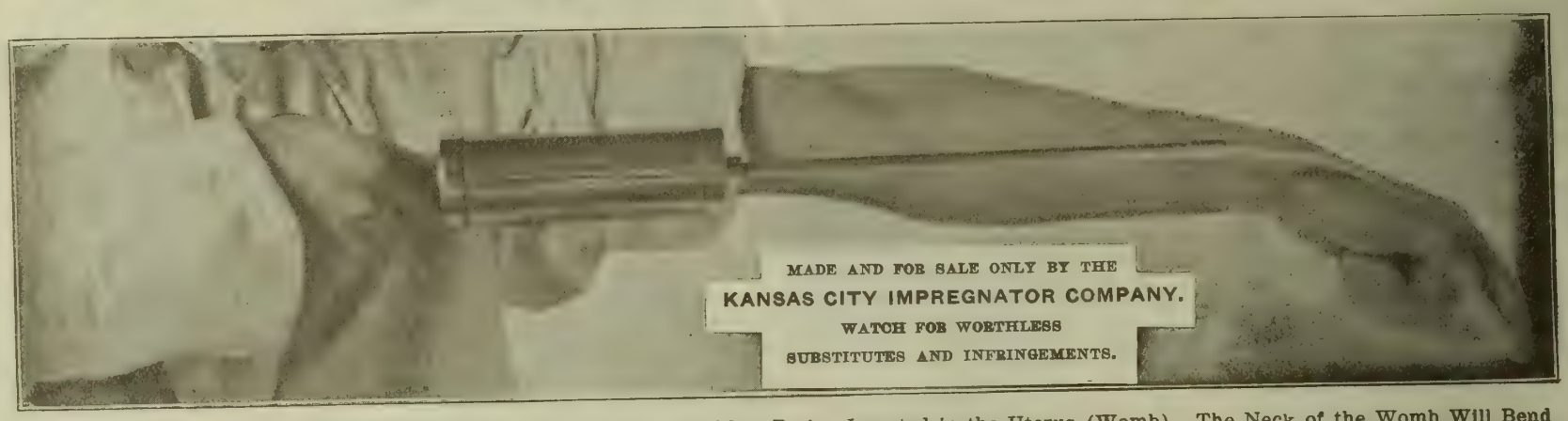
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FIVE JACKS FOR SALE

Missouri bred jacks; extra large; two and three years old. Also four large jennets. Will price them right.

W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kas.

Breeding Appliances of All Kinds



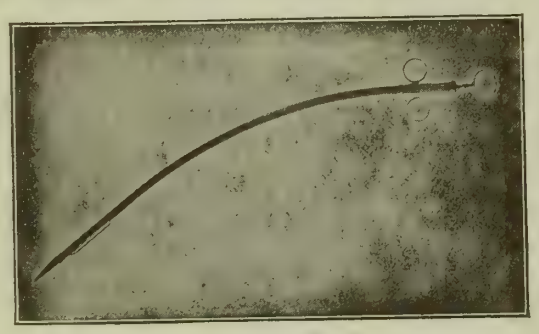
Bending the Soft Metallic Point of the Carlson Semen Extractor After B eing Inserted in the Uterus (Womb). The Neck of the Womb Will Bend to Meet These Conditions Without Injury.

The Carlson Semen Extractor and Capsule Syringe

Which can be used as an impregnator or for getting the fluid out of the vagina or uterus for filling capsules. This is the only way to use capsules successfully as 60 per cent of the services inject the semen into the uterus where it cannot be obtained otherwise. The syringe holds 8 ounces of fluid. This instrument is being used successfully by thousands of breeders. It is made of the best metal and can be taken apart easily and boiled, which is the only way breeding instruments can be properly sterilized. As shown in the illustration above, it has a soft metallic point at the end, which can be bent in any direction after it is inserted into the uterus. This is the only instrument that can be used for getting the semen out of the uterus. All necessary directions telling how other breeders are using the Extractor sent with each order.

Price $5.00 For a Limited Time.

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This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickle plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.00.

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Made especially for this purpose. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price 75 Cents.

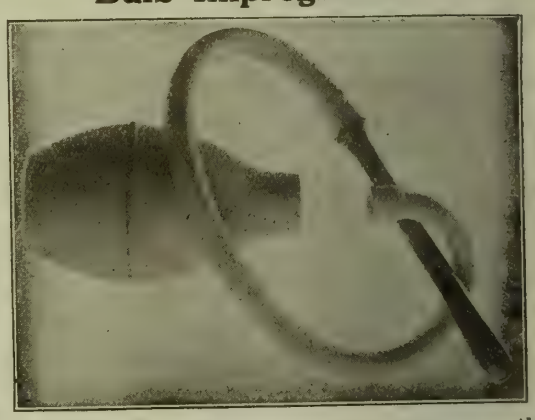
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We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price per box (100) $1.50

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

Bulb Impregnator



This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6. Price $2.

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Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1913. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, Each, $1.00.

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Made of good material, nickle plated, easily inserted, will last a life-time.

Price $3.00.

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This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

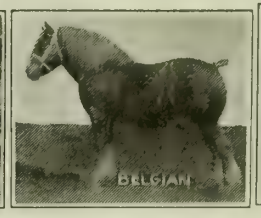
Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, April 20, 1912* *Number 7*





























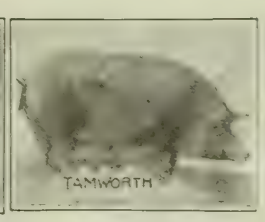

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Imprecation



The sensational prize winning Percheron stallion, IMPRECATION (79214) 79304, imported by us in 1911. Gray horse, foaled April 24, 1908. Weight 2,200 pounds.

First prize winner, three-year-old class, and grand champion stallion at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1911, and the ONLY HORSE IN AMERICA HAVING THE DISTINCTION OF BEING SUBSIDIZED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT for use in France.

As a large number of breeders of pure blood Percheron horses are desirous of breeding to this great horse, we have decided to accept a limited number of approved mares for the season of 1912, at our farm, Lafayette, Ind.

TERMS.

$100, cash at time of service, to insure mare in foal. Should mare fail to prove in foal, she may be returned free, or breeder may substitute another mare free of charge; and if horse should be sold, or not in our possession at the time mare is returned, money will be refunded.

Mares sent here will be carefully cared for on pasture, free of charge, and if fed grain, reasonable charges will be made. We will not be responsible for accidents.

All who want to take advantage of the opportunity to breed to the "GREAT CHAMPION" should write us at once. Picture and breeding of IMPRECATION sent on request.

We have 100 to 200 head Percheron, Belgian, German Coach and Hackney stallions and mares always on hand.

J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette Stock Farm, Lafayette, Indiana.

Imported Percheron Stallions

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have a large number of imported Percheron stallions and mares brought over last August, and will price them to you on **LOW MARGIN OF PROFIT.** We have cards, post cards, made of our animals and send them out on request. We also have newspaper folders of the entire shipment and would be pleased to have you ask for them if you feel interested. We are **FARMERS, BREEDERS** and **IMPORTERS** and will accord you fair and gentlemanly treatment if you deem it to your interest to give us a call.

J. O. SINGMASTER & SON

Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa.

Highland View Stock Farm.

100 Percheron Stallions and Mares

Came in our last importation. Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.

O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.



PLEASANT VIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM

I have for sale a choice lot of imported and home-raised Percheron stallions and mares. A number of them are sired by the famous horse Barnum, that was champion at the International in 1904. Prices reasonable. Come and see them and I will save you money. Marcus is located 44 miles northeast of Sioux City on the I. C. R. R., in Cherokee County.

Chas. P. Quirin, Marcus, Iowa.

Truman's Champion Stud

We received ANOTHER IMPORTATION of high class stallions on April 10th, which makes us MORE STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IMPORTED SHIRE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale than can be found in any other establishment.

Truman's Are Never Sold Out

Special Prices For Thirty Days

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois

Cash or Credit

Will Buy Them

The real **value** of our **Stallions** is not expressed by price. We have exalted the "SQUARE DEAL" and proved the profit that lies therein.

Everybody loves a bargain and we have them.

Buy Now,

Comparison sells more of our **Stallions** than anything else. Do you realize that our guaranty on a Stallion stands for **honesty**, the only **safe policy.** (Our service book, 10c.)

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STALLIONS

Stallion buyers, why do Taylor & Jones sell more horses than almost any of their competitors? If you will stop to think, you will certainly know their horses must be better, their prices lower and their guarantee as good as can be written, as every man wants the best value for his money. We can please any customer in either Percherons, Shires or Belgians.

Our first importation in 1912 has just arrived at our barns and in the lot are many high class stallions, and as there has been no great expense on them as yet in the way of feed, care, risk, etc., we can sell them worth the money. If you are looking for a good horse, come and see us.

Taylor & Jones,

Williamsville, Sangamon County, Illinois

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL 20, 1912. NUMBER 7

How Grade Jacks are Recorded

The Biggest Jack Registry in the World Grew in Four Years on the Right Foundation, While One With Wrong Standards Serves Comparatively Few After 24 Years.

WE wish to state in the beginning that the information on this subject has not received extensive publicity. There are many who have been laboring under wrong impressions. Some of the statements contained in this article may not please everyone, but it is prepared for the information and benefit of the jack breeders. There are no jack registry associations in the world which are recognized by the United States government, and every jack registry in the United States registers grade jacks. Every jack registry in the United States has registered the off-colored jacks.

On September 17, 1888, a few jack breeders assembled in Springfield, Ill., and started what is known as the Ameircan Jack Stock Stud Book. A set of rules were adopted, which admitted all jacks 14½ hands high and all jennets 14 hands high, standard measure. Nothing was said about color in these rules until several importers, woh were dealing in black Spanish jacks, wished to place a premium on that color of jacks. There were not many black jacks in the country at that time, and it was easy for these men to select black jacks and sell them here at a good profit. This was the start of the great education of the American farmer to black jacks Up to this time there were many valuable gray, Maltese and brown jacks in this country. In fact the first Spanish jacks imported were Maltese.

After the importers were able to change the rules of the stud book to admit only black jacks with light points, 14½ hands high, and black jennets with light points 14 hands high, that association seems to have benefited only a very small number of men. It has stood wide open, with these measurements and color as the only necessary qualifications, for nearly twenty-four years, so that any one could register a jack or a jennet filling these simple requirements—provided they happened to know about the rules. But when the Stallion and Jack News printed these rules, with a view to letting more people know, thus increasing the partonage of that association, protests were soon coming in, from those who did not want the public to know that these simple requirements existed. This association, during its career of nearly twenty-four years, with these simple requirements, so that blood lines were not essential, and without requiring even an affidavit, has made comparatively little growth. There are about 2,000 live animals registered in the association at this date, with probably 700 of that number females. A very small number of them show any blood lines.

The question is, can any live stock association prosper unless it makes united effort on behalf of the breeders of its particular class of live stock? If an association, standing wide open, with only the few restrictions we have named, could not accumulate more than a corporal's guard of live stock, during almost a quarter of a century, what inducement is there for anyone to patronize such an association? It is true that a number of men have made money out of this registry, by buying unregistered jack stock and having it registered. The public knew little about the requirements of this association. If an animal was registered and showed the name of several ancestors, it was accepted as having something superior in the way of breeding. But of what value is a registry conducted a sthis has been?

We have no fault to find with a good, black jack. We only wish there were enough really good ones to supply the demand, but there are not, and there never will be as long as the premium is placed on the black color. We believe that every good, big jennet should be raising jacks for the market, for if the demand continues to grow as it has for the past few years, the big jacks will be too scarce to supply the demand, and little ones have no value whatever, regardless of color.

There are more good jacks in the United States than can be found in the rest of the world. We have little use for the so-called imported jacks. The only ones that would add any value to the live stock in this country are too high to bring here from France and Spain, except in a few cases where they might be purchased for heading herds. The writer has visited nearly every jack breeding district in the world, so that he might familiarize himself with the jack situation in all countries. Many of the best jacks in France and Spain are not even of a dark color. The jacks that produce the largest mules as a class are the Poitou jacks found in the southern part of France. These jacks are bay, brown and black, and measure about 14½ hands in height. They have heavy bodies and good, big, strong limbs. A jack should have a reasonable height, but the system under which jacks have been registered—requiring only a certain height—has, in our opinion, caused many of our jack breeders to forget everything else except height and color.

Constitution should be one of the principal requirements in all beasts of burden. The demand for tall jacks has had much to do with injuring the constitutions of our jack stock, to the extent that many of the colts are very difficult to raise. This has greatly retarded jack production, as it has injured the jennets to the extent that they are not as good producers as they should be. A campaign should be started for the well proportioned type of jack, with plenty of body and bone. The only thing for which jacks are raised is the production of mules, and the leading mule men inform us that it is not the number of hands in height that brings the most money but the well proportioned mules, and the larger the better. The men most capable of knowing what kind of jacks should be used for mule production are the men who buy the product. Some time ago several of the leading mule men of America were interviewed on this point, and the following signed statement made by them shows clearly that you will have to have something more than height and color if you want to realize good prices when you get to market:



WHEN THE EDITOR WAS IN THE JACK BUSINESS.

TO ALL MULE RAISERS.

We, the undersigned, want to encourage mule raisers to raise good mules, with quality, plenty of body and bone, regardless of color; instead of the tall, rough mules. Too much value has been placed on the number of hands high; you should raise better proportioned mules without so much daylight under them.

Sparks Bros. Mule and Horse Co., Guyton & Harrington Mule Co., Cottingham Bros., Robertson Bros., all of Kansas City, Mo.

McFarland Commission Co., Gillen-Helman-Harper Mule Co., Jos. A. Maxwell Mule Co., all of National Stock Yards, Illinois.

H. T. Bruce & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

What the jack breeders of this country need is an association that requires well proportioned animals as foundation stock, regardless of color. There are thousands of excellent jacks and jennets that could be used to good advantage as foundation stock. A reliable jack record is just as essential as are reliable registers for any other stock, but the association, to be a success, cannot be run for the advantage of a few men. All jack breeders must have the same opportunity.

In 1908 a number of leading jack men got together and asked Frank B. Graham to start a record association. After considerable investigation a set of rules were formulated, application blanks were sent out, and the association, named the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, was put under way. This association has today more registered live jacks and jennets than all the other jack registers in the United States combined, and their average standard of excellence is higher. Every jack breeder has had the same opportunity to use this registry. Many applications have been rejected, and we believe the records in this registry are as correct as can be found in any registry.

It was not the intention of Frank B. Graham, when he started this association, to continue it, as his own property, but that it should be turned over to the jack breeders with all the profits accrued, and this will be done in the near future. He has worked nearly four years without receiving a dollar for his work and efforts, neither does he ever expect to receive any profit from it, except to help the jack breeders to establish an authentic and practical registry of jacks and jennets. This association belongs to the jack breeders of America, and each of them has a voice in its management. It is soon to be incorporated and Frank B. Graham will not have any office in it under any consideration. Every officer, excepting possibly the secretary, should be a jack breeder, and own a good bunch of jennets. The plan is to have at least a dozen directors scattered over the United States, where jacks are bred extensively. We want each jack breeder to write to Frank B. Graham, and name men whom he wants for directors of this association. Those elected by this vote will be the directors.

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America will not injure those who have registered in the other associations, as it is quite probable that the officers who will be elected will accept, without any fee, all animals from other records, that will meet the requirements of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. This is now the largest jack registry in the world, and there is no reason why it should not continue to grow at an increasing rate.

Dr. L. W. Knight, who prepared a history of the foundation jack stock in America, states that color should have no place in a live stock registry association, and we believe he is right in this statement. Two of the largest registry associations in the world have had their color troubles—Percheron and Shorthorn. Every color craze that has been started in these associations has been injurious to the breeders.

What the Ameircan people want is an animal that will meet the requirements of the use for which they are intended.

It would require many generations to perfect a breed of jacks that would all be black with white points, in this country, as three-fourths of the foundation stock were of other colors 25 years ago, and these colors will continue to crop out for many generations. The Jack Stock Stud Book requires all animals to be black with white points, and even though the sire and dam were both registered the offspring could not be registered unless it was black with white points. It would be a great sacrifice to any jack breeder to raise a good big jack that happened to be an off color, and not be allowed to register him.

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America will not interfere with the black color in the least, as it is quite probable that every jennet will be bred to a black with white points, because the demand is for that particular color. Anyone that wants a black jack can have the same opportunity that they now have, but we contend that if only black jennets are used in a registry, and the public is educated to use only that kind of stock, the supply cannot meet the great, growing demand, and inferior animals of the accepted color will be too much used. We believe it is better to use a good big jack of any color that will produce big mules, than to encourage the farmers to use little, scrawny jacks in preference, because they are black with white points.

Some of the best mule producers in the country are not black with white points. It is impossible to control the color of mules, even if all the jacks were black for many generations, as the mares on which they are used have as much influence on the color as the sire. Furthermore, there is little difference in the mule market so far as color is concerned. In some cases the steel gray mule is preferred. Two or three Southern states require mules to be black with white points, but these are the little cotton mules. For commercial mules for the trade all other states demand mules of quality regardless of color. What jack breeders want is size, with plenty of body, bone and constitution, and a lot of the spindling stuff without sufficient bone, body and constitution, should not be recognized or encouraged, for they are detrimental to the live stock industry.

There is too much stress paid to the breeding of black jacks. There is not one jack in a thousand that produces all black mules, and not half of the black jacks produce one-half black mules. Many of our best black jacks are not being patronized by some breeders because there are occasional off color mules. The extreme education for black jacks is injurious to the jack breeders. As a rule, if a black jack does not produce all black mules some of the breeders, knowing very little about the rules for registering jacks, say that the animal is not pure bred.

Even though the mules of an off color may be better and sell for more money, yet they will contend that a jack is not pure bred and that there is something wrong with his breeding. These complaints will continue to come for many generations, if the American farmers are educated that all jacks must be black and their produce black to be pure bred.

We want the jack breeders to study this proposition. It means money to them, and it means millions of dollars to the mule industry. Good, big, young jacks never sold higher than they have during the last few months, and they are bound to increase in value. The writer has purchased 14 two and three-year-old jacks during the past few months for his friends, and they averaged over $1,200 each.

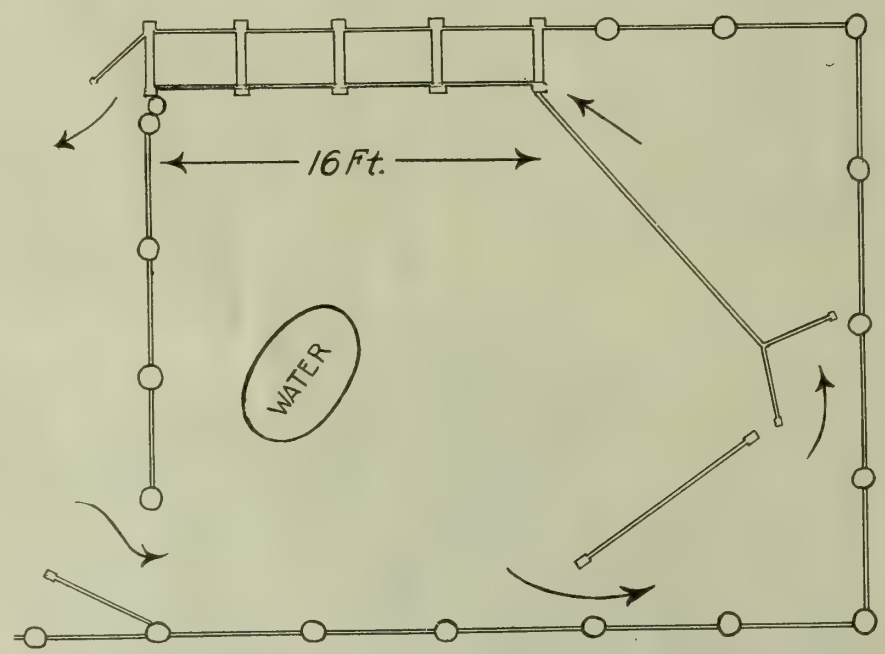
Let us all work together for the best interests of the jack breeders, and produce bigger and better jacks that will sell for more money and make a better profit. Let us try to encourage the constitution of our jack stock stuff, so that the jennets will produce with more regularity and that the colts may live to maturity, and that the breeder may not be compelled to sacrifice a good individual because he bred back several generations, and showed the original color of some good ancestor.

Mr. Jack Breeder, will you lend your influence to help yourself and all the jack breeders, or will you assist to perpetuate a proposition that will benefit only a few? "United we stand, and divided we fall."

A CHUTE FOR BREEDING RANGE MARES.

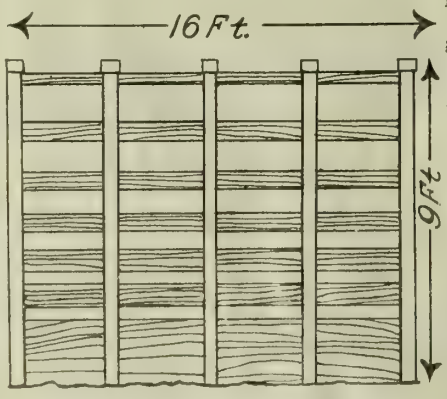
To The American Breeder: I am enclosing a design of a chute which was asked for by an Oklahoma reader, in the last publication. If this is not too rude a structure it may be of some help to him in making one. In this cut the chute is based on using 16 foot stuff and the uprights are to be four feet apart. Put all lumber on inside of posts except the 2 by 4's on top. Put them on outside.

Under the gas pipe bar which goes through the holes shown in the 2 by 8's of the chute you can hang a small door, which will protect the operator from being kicked. When you breed a mare in this chute and open the door she is gone to the outside and not mixing up with your other stock. Having the watering place in the corral is quite an advantage in your favor. Mares will come in to drink and you can shut them in without running down a saddle horse. By hanging the gate in the crowding pen as shown you have when it is open two angle fences to help you pen them. I have put in a part of most of the seasons for the last eight years. In most all places to get the mares in the crowding pen has been the big trouble. Will A. Parker, Sherman County, Texas.



The upper figure shows plan of corral (containing watering place) and breeding chute. The chute is made 28 inches wide for small range mares, but wider for large ones.

The lower figure shows the side elevation of the chute, which is 16 feet long and 9 feet high, boarded solid for two feet at the bottom and above that are two 2 by 6's, three 2 by 6's and one 2 by 4. Through the round holes in the 2 by 8's a 2½ inch gas pipe bar is slid to hold the mare in position. The posts are set three feet in the ground.



"SCRATCHES."

To the American Breeder:—In the spring of the year when the roads become muddy, and the barn floors, corrals, and stalls get wet and dirty, the skin of the extremities of horses is exposed to the irritation of dirt, filth and cold, a condition which is apt to result in an inflammation commonly known as "scratches."

The most important fact to call attention to is that filth is the most active of these agents and can be controlled by the person in charge of the live stock.

The coarse breeds of horses, especially those with white feet, are most subject to the disease.

The prevention of disease is not always spectacular but it is of far more importance than the cure.

In regard to the stall, keep it free from holes which collect urine and filth. Needless to say, the manure should not be allowed to accumulate, and plenty of dry bedding should be provided.

If the horse has been driven over muddy roads it is advisable to allow the limbs to dry before cleaning. If it is convenient to wash the legs with tepid water, while the mud is still fresh, and then dry them with a towel or rub-cloth, fairly good results may be obtained. But a better method consists in scraping the most of the mud off while fresh and allowing the rest to dry, then with a brush it may be removed thoroughly and without irritation.

Clipping a horse's legs is not a good practice. The long hair of the fetlock may advantageously be removed since it adds no warmth or protection to pastern or heels.

H. E. KINGMAN,
Colorado Agricultural College.

A $1,000 SADDLER STAKE AT MEXICO, MO.

To the American Breeder:—A new plan of offering stakes for competition among saddle horses has been inaugurated at Mexico, Mo., this year. The Commercial Club of that city believes that one of the best things it can do to help the city is to do all in its power to develop better farming and better live stock. Mexico is one of the greatest centers for the production of five-gaited saddle horses in the world, hence the Commercial Club has decided to offer what is known as "The Mexico Commercial Club Guaranteed $1,000 Saddle Stake."

The stake is to be shown for at the Mexico fair this fall. It is guaranteed by fifty of the leading live stock and business men who live in and about the city. The conditions of the stake are: One per cent, or $10, to nominate a horse to be shown; 2 per cent additional, or $20, to be paid before the contest, and 5 per cent, or $50, to be deducted from the money winners. The money to be divided as follows:

First prize	$500
Second prize	250
Third prize	150
Fourth prize	100

This is the first stake of its kind to be offered in Missouri for saddle horses or any other class of live stock. Its success can be watched with interest since the same general plan may well be put into operation by county fairs in this or any other state. It seems highly probable that effort and money of a commercial club directed in this way will have a prominent and noticeable effect upon the adjacent country and thereby help the city. It also seems that work in this direction is of more lasting good than many other efforts undertaken by such organizations. This new line of work for commercial clubs seems very commendable.

E. A. TROWBRIDGE,
Missouri Agricultural College.

MORE ABOUT BREEDING TERMS.

To the American Breeder:—Down in this part of the country it is the custom to insure a colt to stand and suck, which in our opinion is mighty nice for the mare owner, and is just about as liberal as the average stallioner can make terms and live.

Our patrons never object to the clause "All mares parted with before foaling time will be considered with foal in every case," for the simple reason that any mare bred and safe in foal to a good horse will sell for much more money than one which isn't, other things being equal, for aside from the fact that the colt will in a majority of cases live and be worth something, it proves that the mare is a breeder and clearly demonstrates that she will be a more profitable investment than a gelding or a mule.

When a man pays $1,500 to $3,000 for a high class stallion, few fair minded men will expect him to lose the 10 or 20 per cent of mares that usually change hands in the course of a year. However, this is a subject which can be argued from several different angles, and we will read with interest the letters out.—William Beck, Montgomery county, Kansas.

THE PROBLEM IN IDAHO.

To the American Breeder:—Find inclosed report of a meeting of stallion and jack owners. We are going to try and get every stallion and jack owner in Ada and Canyon and Washington counties to join us. We are trying to cut out the "stand and suck" proposition. I think this is a step in the right direction. I was talking to T. F. Bowler over the phone, and he said that he had read the sample copy of the American Breeder from cover to cover three times, and was going to send his subscription tomorrow.—Frank F. Taylor, Ada county, Idaho.

Here's the agreement, drawn up and signed by the stallion owners in the meeting referred to above:

"We, the undersigned stallion and jack owners of Boise Valley, agree to charge one-fourth more of the regular service fee at time of service, and the balance to be covered by a note payable in nine months from date, without interest. In case mare proves not to be in foal note to be void. In case mare proves not to get in foal note to be void. In case mare proves not to get in foal maintaining fee will apply on next season."

The man who makes money out of hogs is the man who has them to sell when the market is up.

QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, makin git safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter: write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

OPENING MARE—A mare was brought to my barn a few days ago to be bred. She showed some signs of heat, so I started to open her up. I put my hand inside, and when I found the cervix there was a covering over it, so I could not get my fingers in. I tried the second time, but failed to get it open. The cervix was loose enough, but the cover was in the way. This mare is 14 years old, and has not produced a colt in three years, but has been bred every spring. Please explain what is the cause of this and what to do for it.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If the cervix seems loose, and is not sealed over with a mucous plug, this mare can be opened easily. This covering you speak of, probably seems to be a partition and the cervix can be entered a short distance. If that is the condition you refer to, this can usually be opened by a little pressure, but if on entering the cervix the opening seems to end abruptly against something solid, this is probably a bend in the cervix. Turn the hand upside down, so that the finger can be turned up, and you will probably find an opening. It may be on one side or the other. If the mare is not in foal (which you can tell by the mucous plug in front of the cervix), you should be able to find the opening through the cervix. You will probably find the uterus full of pus after you have opened it, especially if the partition is present.

MASTURBATING JACK—I own a fine jack, 6 years old, that has the habit of self abuse or masturbation. Is there any cure for him? Have tried alarm shield without any success. He is quick to get ready, but will not mount a mare.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Put a whang leather ring on your jack's penis. Arrange a yard in the sun where he cannot see any mares, jennets or mules. Do not take any stock into that inclosure where he could smell any urine or the scent of other horses. When you breed him, take him to another pen. When you get ready to make the service take the bridle off and only use a halter. Be very kind to him. If he has an erection there should be no difficulty about making the service, but he will often fool you and not discharge any live spermatozoa.

MASTURBATING—I have a registered Percheron stallion, coming 6 years old, bought him at coming three. He is a heavy boned, rugged horse, a good feeder and drinks well. He has plenty of energy and his colts are large and well built. He has been a fairly good server and a sure breeder, has at no time been over used. He has a large yard, five or six rods, with shed and box stall in barn in bad weather. About the middle of last season he had trouble with his penis getting large at end, and being unable to enter, and when he did serve he came off too soon. Have imported and high grade mares. Other horses run around his yard, which is boarded up and down eight feet high, except about 20 feet on the west, which is fenced with high woven wire, to let in sun and air. Can it be excitement caused by the other horses, or have I been a little careless about washing his sheath, allowing him to get "foul," or can it be masturbation?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not common for a stallion to form the habit of masturbation in the middle of the breeding season, but the symptoms you describe indicate that your stallion is masturbating. We would suggest that you give him plenty of exercise, increasing it gradually every day. Take a piece of whang leather and measure around the penis so as to make a ring the right size for the penis when it is not expanded. Have the harness-maker sew the ends together and trim the edges so that it will be perfectly smooth. Move the ring forward and backward so as not to leave it in one place long enough to cause irritation. Do not use him as a teaser, as this only aggravates the condition. Test the semen every day so you will know what results you are getting. You can't afford to breed those high class mares to a stallion that is not discharging live spermatozoa. Keep all mares away from him, so that he cannot see or smell one. After you exercise him sufficiently, keep him in a dark stall. If his penis should become irritated bathe it in hot water as soon as you notice it. Keep the sheath clean by using bran and warm water.

A RANK SERVER—I have a stallion, that sometimes in teasing mares his penis expands so large on the end that it is hard for him to enter the mare. What is the cause of this? Lots of times he stands and plays with it in the barn, and it enlarges.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Give you stallion a little more exercise, beginning with one mile a day, and increasing it a little each day until this condition is relieved. Do not use him for a teaser unless compelled to do so. When mares come to your barn to be teased, tie them to the hitch rack and let the stallion pass by them several times without getting close to them. By doing this, you can avoid considerable teasing. Keep everybody away from the mare, and let her stand quietly where she can see the stallion. In only a few cases you will have to take the mare to the teasing pole. After you have teased the mare, and a service is to be made, take the stallion to the barn, take off the bridle, and leave him there for a few minutes. Then have the mare in a good, accessible place, then put on the bridle, and bring the stallion out, and let him make the service before the erection is too severe. The penis fills with blood when the erection is made, to the extent that the nerve centers are temporarily paralyzed and do not perform their natural functions.

STALLION REFUSES TO SERVE—I have a thoroughbred Percheron mare, coming four this spring, that I bought from a man who claimed that she was in foal, but she is not. She comes in heat, but the horse won't serve her. He is quick to serve, and never refused anything else. Will you kindly tell me what the trouble is?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—See if this mare has not some peculiar odor on her, such as is found on harness occasionally. If you cannot detect any, it would be better to wait until this mare would have time to have a colt. Just because she comes in heat is no evidence that she is not with foal. If she does not deliver a foal, have a veterinarian make an examination for a mumified fetus or a diseased condition of the uterus. Stallions frequently know more than their keepers. If your stallion is a prompt server for other mares of the same color, there is a cause for him not serving this mare. Look for it.

TRAVELING A JACK—I have a 7-year-old jack, in good shape and a quick server. I want to make two stands with him. They are about eight miles apart. Would it hurt him to be traveled that far? He would go eight miles and stand four days, then go back eight miles and stand three days.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Move your jack once and see if he will make a service in a strange place. This is the only difficulty in traveling jacks as they frequently will not serve if taken away from where they have been kept. If you have tried him and know that he will make a service promptly at the other stand, there should be no objection to making two stands. It is best, however, to move a jack after sundown, more especially until he gets familiar with traveling. You had better have his feet trimmed and put on light shoes. A very good way to move jacks is to drive them to a light cart, then you can take your paraphernalia with you and not annoy the jack by having any other animals around him. Some breeders travel a stallion and jack together by working the jack and tying the stallion behind a spring wagon.

JACK SORES—I have a very fine jack that has a sore on his hind leg in front of his hock. This gets sore every spring and stays sore all summer, and usually heals up in the fall. This year it is much worse than at any other time before. The leg seems to be swelled slightly. I have tried all the remedies that I have seen in your paper, and everywhere else, that I could find, but none of them seem to cure this jack.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Poultice the sore with a hot bran mash for 10 hours. Put the poultice on with a bandage like race horse men use on their horse's legs. Pour hot water on this poultice every half hour (have the water as hot as you can hold your hand in), then wash it with castile soap and rinse it off with clean water, and dry it with a very soft, clean cloth. Take a pair of shears or a sharp knife and cut off all the hairs that interfere with the sore, being careful not to irritate the sore.

You will find advertised in this paper Jack Sorine, and this remedy is sold under a cash guarantee without any restrictions. Mr. O. P. Wilson has deposited his check with us for $500 to make the guarantee good. The owner of any good jack can afford to give $5.00 for a remedy that will cure the jack. We have seen a number of jacks that have been cured with this treatment, after nearly everything else has been tried on them. It is a paste and should be used twice a day on an average case. A serious case will require three applications, one early in the morning, one at noon and the other in the evening. This paste should be put on sparingly with a small paint brush. Be careful not to get it on the hands, as it has a scent that is very hard to remove. A little exercise each day will be good for the jack. If the bowels are not open begin feeding about a teaspoonful of Glauber's salt and increase or decrease until satisfactory results are obtained.

FEED AND SERVICE—I have a thoroughbred Percheron stallion that will be three years old the 13th of May, and weighs 1,400 pounds. For the last few days he does not eat any grain to amount to anything. Have been feeding oats and wheat chops (six parts oats and one part wheat). Do you think this a good feed, or what would you recommend and how much? Would like to breed him this season. How many mares should he have, and at what intervals would you recommend?—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—Change the feed to oats and wheat bran equal parts by measure unless you are feeding alfalfa and clover hay. In that case feed two-thirds oats and one-third bran, by measure, and change the hay to one-third alfalfa and two-thirds timothy or prairie hay, or feed clover and timothy equal parts. Don't feed any wheat or rye to a stallion at any time, as it has no value for a stallion and is dangerous to any animal that is not sufficiently exercised. It is a bad practice. For a 3-year-old stallion a service every other day is about right. This stallion, being small for his age, might serve four or five mares a week, with no two services closer than 24 hours.

MARES WON'T COME IN HEAT—I have some mares that do not come in heat for thirty or forty days after having a colt. Can you tell me the reason of this? At what time after having a colt should a mare be bred?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed them with a capsule on the ninth day, whether they are in heat or not. The ninth day is the usual time for mares to be in heat.

CAPSULE BREEDING—I have a pure bred Percheron stallion, and have more business than I can do with the natural service. I am interested in the capsule system. Is it a success, and could I hire a man during breeding season that understands capsule work, at a reasonable remuneration?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Capsule breeding is successful for those who wish to study the instructions and follow them closely. We do not know of any man who has had practical experience in capsule breeding that you can hire. We have received thousands of letters during the last few weeks asking for experienced men. You ought to get familiar with this work and do it yourself. Educate your colts to come to your place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Only make one service a day, then you can employ a hand to take care of your horse the balance of the time.

WORKING STALLION—My stallion gets one-fourth of the mares in foal. He is a registered horse and is a good one, and gets good stock. He is all right in every way so far as I can see. He keeps fat all the time. Can't get him poor, so I thought I would work him on the farm this summer. Would it make his a sure foal getter? I bred him the first season to 100 mares and for two seasons following I bred him to 100 mares. This season I only aim to breed him to one mare in the morning and one at night. He is too fast. What must I do to get foals?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—In order to obtain the best results from exercise for a stallion, this preparation should begin 60 days before the season starts. If you work your stallion this season commence very moderately, by giving him one mile of exercise a day, until he is taking about eight miles of exercise daily. If he begins to lose in flesh decrease the exercise. Increase the feed with the exercise so as to keep him gaining nicely during the breeding season. The object of exercise for any breeding animal is to increase the health and strength of the animal, by strengthening the digestive tract and the benefit of the fresh air. Violent exercise will not be of any advantage. If the stallion is a draft horse he ought to be walked, if a road horse he should be driven as the average road horse is used. Make two services one day and one the next. Three services in two days is sufficient for any matured stallion, if they are regular.

STALLION GUARANTEE—I have a stallion that I bought in Iowa. He was guaranteed a 60 per cent foal getter, but only got 25 per cent the first year, and the second only 20 per cent. Can I collect damages or make him take the stallion back?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your own figures would indicate that your stallion was in better shape to produce foals when you got him than he was a year later. It is our opinion, from these figures, and without any more information that the keeper of the stallion needs the guarantee worse than the stallion. You cannot expect to breed two mares a day, taking all mares that come, and continue to get 60 per cent of mares in foal. If you will keep this stallion another year and begin to prepare him before the season starts, and reject some of the diseased mares you can greatly increase the per cent of foals. This stallion may be one of those having a feminine character that will not make more than one service a day and produce live spermatozoa. The thing for you to do is to get a microscope and test the semen so as to know what your horse is doing. Watch the bowels, and regulate their condition by the amount and kind of feed you use, and remember that it takes more than a guarantee to produce colts. The care taker has much to do with the per cent of foals. No one can expect to get a large per cent of foals by breeding all the mares that come to the barn. The fact that the stallion has produced 25 per cent of foals, is evidence that he could be made an average foal getter. Read your guarantee over carefully, and be guided by its contents.

STALLION CAN'T SERVE—I have a stallion nine years old that served mares all right last year. He looks all right, but he acts like a man that has lost his manhood. Tries to serve a mare but can't. For the last five months I have fed him on straw, corn

and bran. I have asked two veterinarians and they don't know. I have taken good care of him.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Without more information on the subject we could not answer intelligently, but would suggest that you get a mare that is in good heat and turn this stallion loose with her in a good enclosure, and watch the results. Do not let him wear himself out, but let him try a few times. If you will write us in full, just how he acts, we may be able to help him.

MISREPRESENTING BREEDING STOCK—Is a man privileged to advertise a stallion for service as any particular breed unless the horse is of that blood, in New York state?—N. Y. Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no law in the state of New York prohibiting the standing of a stallion of any of the different breeds or grades, that we know of. It would be difficult for you to prove that this stallion did not contain some Percheron blood. If there was a stallion inspection law in the state, then you could force him to comply with the law, providing the law is not unconstiuttional.

SERVICE FEE PROBLEM—A owns a horse. B has two mares so near alike that the average man cannot tell them apart. B breeds mare No. 1 to A's horse on July 30 and in 21 days he drives the two mares in to have the one that was bred retried. They were tied just outside the barn to the rack where they could see and hear the horse and the keeper being a close observer, saw that it was useless to tease them as they were not in season. B claims that on his way home he stopped at C's barn and breeds mare No. 2. On July 5 one mare foals a colt, just running over one day from the date she should have foaled from A's horse. A asks C if B bred a mare to his horse and C says he did, but when C examines his books he says he has not got the date down on his books, and don't know the date she was bred. Would the mare, if bred to C's horse, run 21 days under time, or is B and C trying to beat A out of a colt?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It is possible for a mare to go 21 days under or over her regular period, but you can sue on this account if you can prove that this party's mare was bred to your stallion on the date named, and collect the service fee, if the mare had a colt. It would then be up to the mare owner to prove that the mare did not settle to the service of your stallion, which he could not do. The other stallion owner can also sue and collect if he cares to. The breeder must always use his best judgment about such cases, as frequently more damage is done in the way of future business than the service fee amounts to. If you collected this service fee it would cost about as much as you would get out of it. A very good way to handle this man is to watch him the rest of his life.

THREE-YEAR-OLD JACK—Is a jack as sure a foal getter at three years of age as at any other age?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—A 3-year-old jack should be just as sure as at any other age, for a limited number of services, if the jack is in good condition and the spermatozoa tests well under the microscope.

SPOILED JACK—I have a nice, young jack, three years old last September. I let him serve about eighteen mares last season, and will show about 10 colts. He refuses to work this season. I've got four services. He is in fine condition and eats well. I am feeding his on oats and some dry wheat, and a very little corn. He is lousy. I am working on him for lice. He also coughs some. If he has had any chance to get distemper, I don't know of it. I let him serve three jennets at the close of the season last year. Do you think this is the trouble? He served just a few times during the winter.—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—You made a great mistake in allowing this young jack to serve jennets, as he is liable to always bother you a little. Young jacks should never see or smell jennets or mare mules for the best success, until the breeding season is over and after they have made three successful stands and have been thoroughly broken to serve mares. This jack has become infatuated with jennets. Take

(Continued to page 10.)

The Prevention of Navel Ill

A Widespread and Serious Source of Loss to Colt Raisers Which Can Successfully be Controlled Only by Prevention. Cause and Symptoms and the Best Means of Prevention.

Navel infection in the new born is far more frequent than is generally recognized by stockmen. The losses sustained yearly from the several diseases that may be contracted through the lacerated navel cord is something enormous. In fact, in some localities the disease this season appears to be unusually severe and we predict bitter disappointment and extensive. financial loss for those who have not given this disease close study and taken advantage of those effective measures that will prevent the disorder.

The navel cord may be briefly said to be simply an avenue through which certain blood vessels pass from the foetus to the envelopes attached to the wall of the uterus, and it is through these vessels that the blood of the foetus passes in its particular round of circulation. In addition to these blood vessels there is a tube connecting with the bladder that permits of the escape of the urin of the foetus during its growth and development. During or at birth the cord is torn asunder, creating a wound with these open vessels exposed. Inasmuch as the foal lies down a great part of the time after birth the position it assumes gives a most excellent opportunity for infection to occur and of a very grave character for the reason that the organisms may gain immediate entrance to these several vessels. In the event the germs find their way into the tubes communicating with the bladder they would set up an inflammation of those parts and very likely would result in the foal persistently urinating through the navel. Nearly all cases that urinate in this way are infected and it is the infection that causes death of the colt and not the mere fact that the urine escapes at this point.

Probably the inrection is more serious when it follows the course of the blood vessels mentioned, for the reason that unless these vessels become plugged with an impenetrable blood clot the infection will shortly reach the blood stream where it will have the opportunity of being promptly distributed to every part of the body through the medium of the blood.

The symptoms of such infection are a disinclination of the foal to nurse, it is stupid and dull, with stiffness of gait. The amount of fever present is governed by the severity of the infection. Frequently the navel is noticed to be swollen, glistening and exudes a watery substance or pus.

One can not judge the severity of the affection by the appearance of the navel for the reason the germs may penetrate deeply, in which instance more harm is done than where there is great local disturbance noticeable. It will be seen that when the germs have gained access to the blood stream that they have the opportunity to float to any part of the body. Seemingly they appear to affect the tissues in the neighborhood of the joints most, but may form abscesses in any part of the body.

Localizing about the joints the germs cause swelling of the parts resulting in sudden and great lameness. There is a tendency for the disease to shift from one joint to another, leading some to associate it with rheumatism. Occasionally the swelling at the joints will become so great that the tissues will give way and permit of a discharge of pus mixed with the joint oil. Such cases nearly always die. Navel disease is a very fatal malady, partly because it attacks young animals having little power of resistance and partly for the reason that the disease, almost before being observed, has reached those vital parts where it is beyond the reach of medicine.

Veterinarians as a rule do not welcome the treatment of these cases, for the reason that their very nature makes the majority of them hopeless from the start. Besides should skilled treatment save the life of a valuable colt there is always danger of its being permanently crippled for the reason that the surfaces of the joints become diseased in a manner so that they never fully recover.

There is only one way to successfully handle navel infection and that consists in its prevention. This paper has from time to time emphasized the importance of having mares foal in box stalls that have been made scrupulously clean and kept bedded with nice, bright straw. The infection is usually contracted within a few hours after birth while the cord is moist and every one who has observed the behavior of these cases has noted that the danger lessens as the cord becomes dry.

In undertaking to prescribe agents for the prevention of this trouble we have met with no end of complaints from our patrons.

First there is the uncertainty of getting the proper drugs from the druggist. Only recently we were in a locality where navel ill was very prevalent and undertook to have a prescription filled for a powder suitable for this preventive treatment. We were informed by the druggist's clerk that they did not have all the ingredients in stock. The expense of the prescription to the owner would have been, according to the druggist's estimate, $1.20. Even at this expense the powder would have been delivered in an inconvenient and wasteful paper package, and possibly not thoroughly compounded. The very nature of preventive treatment demands that the remedy be always on hand and in shape for convenient and immediate use, and so perfectly prepared as to be effective.

In navel ill, as in most ailments where prevention is the only successful treatment, the time for prevention passes quickly and any one of the difficulties we have encountered in getting a remedy made up at local druggists is sufficient to delay or interfere with treatment until too late.

Seeking the way out of this difficulty in consultation with the best authorities, we have received a proposition from a manufacturing chemist to furnish the powder at wholesale rates, carefully compounded according to our prescription, and put up in serviceable metal containers, perforated like a pepper box for dusting it on. The price made, on condition that we guarantee the sale of a certain number of boxes (which guarantee we have given, knowing the widespread need of the remedy) to allow for the expense of handling this work and still deliver by mail, postpaid, to any address in the United States, one of these boxes at 50 cents, or less than half what the local druggist would have charged us for filling the prescription. The box will contain powder enough for the treatment of ten colts (or calves—the treatment being equally effective for either) and directions for its immediate convenient use will accompany each box. With the powder put up in this way it should be a very simple matter to carefully strip the fluid from the cord with clean hands and thoroughly dust the cord with the power. This treatment should not only destroy the germs but will dry up the cord, which is equally important. Here is a matter in which stallion owners can make a profitable campaign of education with their mare owners, and by pointing out to them the necessity of preventing the disease, rather than wasting valuable time trying to cure it they will not only render an important service to the owners of the mares but will just as certainly make their own business better.

In giving this remedy to our readers (at less than it has cost us—considering the cost of our investigations) we must urge the one point that is vital to the success of all preventive treatment, namely, that it be kept on hands at all times and that it be used promptly and thoroughly according to directions.

Orders for the remedy (we will call it simply Navel Powder) should be sent direct to the American Breeder, accompanied by 50 cents in postoffice order, stamps or any convenient form, for each box of powder desired. The powder will be sent only to subscribers to the American Breeder.

TESTING THE SEMEN.

An Iowa breeder writes us that he bred 150 mares last year by the natural service, and most of them had colts by their sides and were regular breeders. He states that he will only get about 30 colts out of these mares. He says that he knows the stallion discharged at every service, and he can't understand why more of these mares did not get in foal.

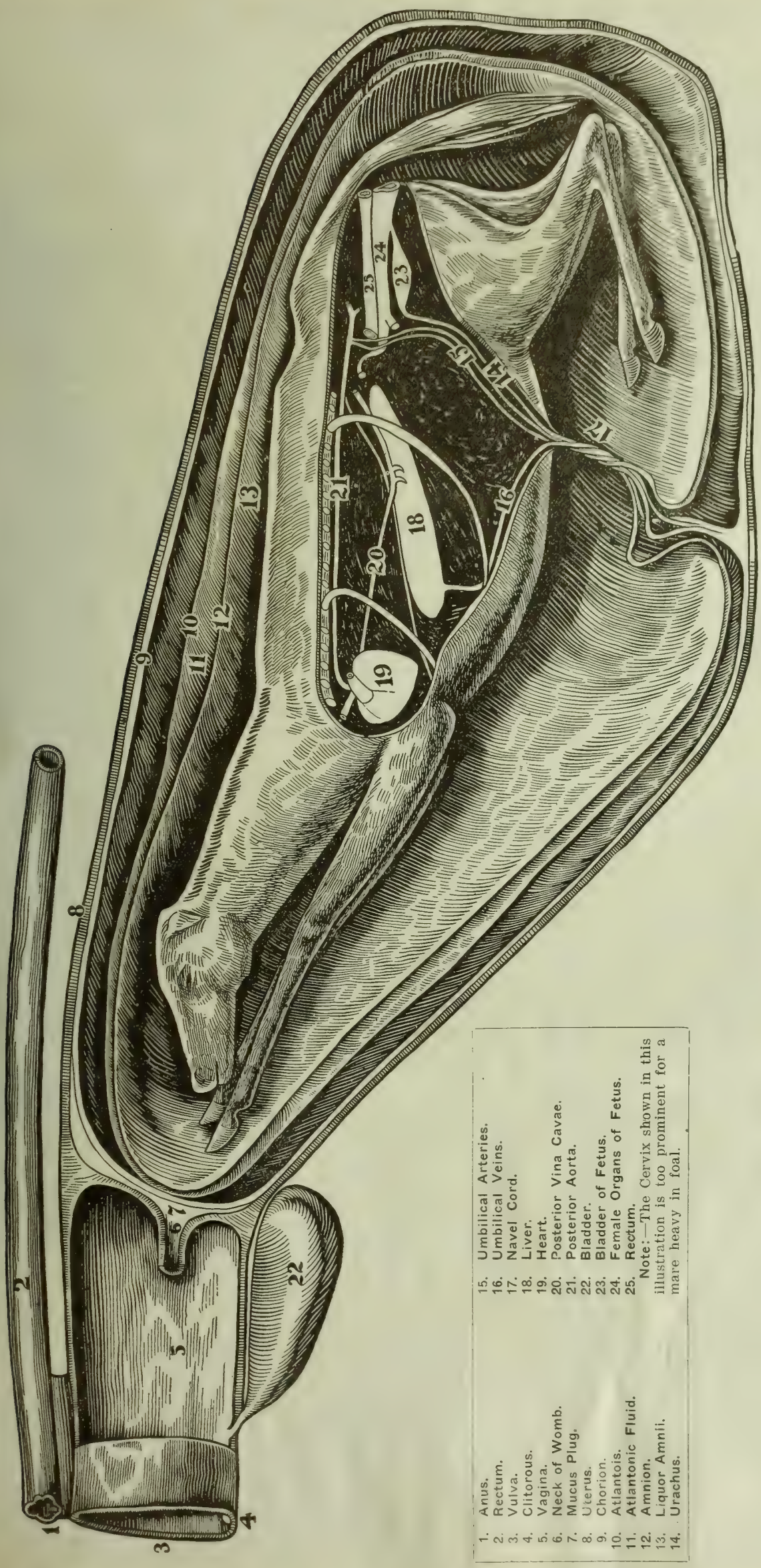
The difficulty is that the stallion did not discharge live spermatozoa at every service. The fact that a stallion discharges at every service is not evidence that the semen contains live spermatozoa. Semen is composed of several fluids coming from the Cowper's glands, prostate gland, ejaculatory duct and the vas deferens. The discharge may be composed of fluids without any spermatozoa (which comes only from the vas deferens) and may seem natural in every way, and yet have no value as a fertilizing power.

The only way to tell whether a stallion is discharging live spermatozoa is through the use of the microscope. There is no instrument that has more value as an advertising medium than a good microscope for a stallion or jack. Only a very few men have had the opportunity of looking through a microscope and seeing the spermatozoa. The average man is of the opinion that it takes the entire discharge of a stallion or jack to make a colt, while in fact, only one spermatozoon can be used in fertilizing one colt. There are millions of spermatozoa in the average discharge of a stallion or jack, and this shows the great waste and the necessity of using artificial means.

Anyone ought to be able to adjust a microscope so that the semen can be examined. For the average 500 diameter microscope use a dusty glass in focusing. There will be particles of dust on this glass that will help the operator to find the adjustment. For the microscope used in the Graham Scientific Breeding School the lens should have two thicknesses of a sheet of newspaper between the lens and the glass, then turn it up and down, just as slowly as possible until some object comes in view. No matter how slowly one turns he is liable to only get a glimpse of something, but when that object is noticed the operator should stop immediately and turn back just as slowly as possible until it is noticed again. After the focus is found the operator should learn just how far the lens was from the glass, so that it will be easy to locate an object the next time. This should be repeated several times for practice.

The microscope should also be set in such a position that the mirror would reflect the light from the window, up through the microscope so that when the operator looks into it, it will look nearly white to him. The microscope should be placed in the shade, and after it is adjusted properly a few drops of semen should be put

The Fetus and its Membranes as Carried in the Uterus of the Mare



1. Anus.
2. Rectum.
3. Vulva.
4. Clitorous.
5. Vagina.
6. Neck of Womb.
7. Mucus Plug.
8. Uterus.
9. Chorion.
10. Atlantois.
11. Atlantonic Fluid.
12. Amnion.
13. Liquor Amnii.
14. Urachus.
15. Umbilical Arteries.
16. Umbilical Veins.
17. Navel Cord.
18. Liver.
19. Heart.
20. Posterior Vina Cavae.
21. Posterior Aorta.
22. Bladder.
23. Bladder of Fetus.
24. Female Organs of Fetus.
25. Rectum.

Note:—The Cervix shown in this illustration is too prominent for a mare heavy in foal.

on a clean glass, then allow all the semen to run off of the glass, so as to make it real thin on the glass, then turn the microscope up just as slowly as possible, which will give the adjustment to provide for the thickness of the semen on the glass.

All those present should be given an opportunity to look at the spermatozoa, which looks like hundreds of "wiggle tails." It will not be long until there will be a great many people coming to the barn to look through that microscope.

BREEDING CRIPPLED MARES.

All crippled and "heavy" mares should be bred in the fall of the year, soon after the hot weather has passed. This will bring the foaling time of the crippled mare in the fall of the year, and not cause her to carry a heavy fetus through the winter and make it difficult for her to get around. It is usually all a crippled animal can do to skirmish for feed, without having an extra heavy body to interfere with her locomotion. Many horses are loose together during the fall and winter, and if the crippled mare is not active she is very liable to be kicked or hurt to the extent that abortion would occur. On the other hand, if a mare delivers a colt in the fall of the year, the owner will take her up and take good care of her because it will be profitable for him to do it.

Occasionally a "heavy" mare will fertilize during the spring season and carry the fetus to maturity, but many of them are fatigued during the hot weather to the extent that an abortion is the result. After one of these mares has lost a colt or two it is very difficult to get them to carry a colt to maturity, but if they are bred in the fall, and show to be in foal the following spring, the owner usually feels that it will be better to turn the mare out to pasture where, if she is not interfered with, she will probably carry the colt to maturity.

There are a lot of crippled and "heavy" mares bred every spring from two to three times that get absolutely no results whatever. These same mares can be put off and bred in the fall with good results. Some of them will need treatment. They should be treated with the iodine treatment and turned out to grass, and bred in the fall.

THE SEMEN EXTRACTOR.

To the American Breeder:—We used a Carlson semen extractor last season and like it very much. In fact we don't think anyone could stand a good horse for public use without one. While it is a little early yet to tell just the per cent we will get, but have kept track of all mares bred by capsule and by natural service. This year will not be a fair test of either method owing to weather conditions causing heavy abortion.

Any person knowing enough to own a good stallion and be on a farm, can, by taking the American Breeder and reading it carefully, use this extractor and breed by capsule, as it tells you just what you should know and when. We bred a good many wild mares by capsule as we thought it too risky to breed them by natural service, breeding a gentle mare, extracting the semen from her and breeding the wild mares in a chute just as they came, whether in heat or out. Hoping to gain much from your paper and wishing you a prosperous year.—Hester Bros., Sherman county, Texas.

If good roads from the producer to the consumer were general, the benefits to both would be considerable.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Alaska will some day provide farmers in lower latitudes with grain seeds superior to what they can grow at home.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE
Editors.

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STALLION CASH GUARANTEE.

An Illinois reader writes us that he purchased a stallion that was guaranteed to be a 60 per cent foal getter, and that the guarantee stipulated that in case the stallion did not get 60 per cent of the mares in foal he could return the stallion and get his money back. The stallion only got 25 per cent of the mares bred in foal, and the stallion dealer has refused to return his money and take the stallion back, and he asks us what to do.

From 25 to 40 per cent is all the average stallion gets the first year. There are several factors that keep the per cent low for new stallions. When a new stallion comes into a community he has an opportunity to breed many mares that have refused to settle elsewhere. Many of these mares are diseased, which adds to the difficulty. The stallion owner usually changes the feed and conditions under which the horse has been kept, and change of water or possible climatic conditions also have their effect. But the fact that a new stallion has arrived has an attraction for a lot of mares that could not be settled by the natural service, and herein lies the principal difficulty.

If this stallion is properly handled next year and has not made too many services, he should prove to be better than the average foal getter. The past year has been a difficult time for raising colts, and there will be lots of disappointments this spring, to the stallion and jack owners and the mare owners as well. This stallion owner ought to be thankful that the stallion has turned out as well as he has, for this stallion dealer has been refused advertising space in the American Breeder because he does not make his guarantees good, and for another good cause. I don't think he ever intended to refund the cash when he made the cash guarantee, but there are a lot of buyers that are looking for the impossible and want something for nothing, and these are frequently the ones that get skinned. This breeder probably knew that this stallion dealer had a shady reputation, and if he did not know it, he could have found out by asking most anyone interested in stallions. Just as long as the buying public sist on guarantees specifying 60 to 80 per cent of foals, just that long will they be disappointed.

The cash guarantee never looked good to us. We don't believe it right between men. If the stallion buyer investigates the reputation of the stallion dealers he will find plenty of them that will guarantee the stallion to be satisfactory or return him and get another horse of equal value. Occasionally there is someone who takes advantage of this, but those who expect to remain in the business cannot afford to do that. We have investigated a number of these cases, and where we thought the stallion was not going to be satisfactory, we have asked our advertisers to make a satisfactory adjustment, which has been met in every case. Both the stallion buyer and the stallion dealer must be reasonable in these cases. There is not one stallion in a thousand but what will make an average foal getter if properly handled, but there are many men in the stallion business who will not be successful in getting the average per cent of foals.

DIFFICULT BREEDING SEASON.

There never was a time in history when the mares as a general rule were in a worse condition at this time of the year, with corn selling at 80 cents a bushel, hay at $15 a ton and a very late cropping season. The mares are very thin, as a rule, and many of them have aborted. Those who have not adopted the system of treating barren mares should arrange for it immediately. This will give an opportunity to put the shy breeding mares off until their general condition can be improved in the way of shedding, and getting better accustomed to work even though they are thin.

We know it is an unusual measure to advocate treating every mare that does not have a colt by her side, or that is not in foal, but we believe it will be profitable. An arrangement can be made whereby these mares can be treated in a very short time. Only breed the mares that have colts by their sides. There will be lots of difficulty during the breeding season—more than in all history, as a rule (although some sections of the country have not fared so badly), and if treatment of barren mares is not put into effect there will be a lot of the good stallions ruined. The mares are not going to settle easily this spring, and many that do settle will lose their foals if they are bred too early. If a lot of mares return every three weeks, it will not take a great number of mares to tax a stallion or jack to his limit. The breeders cannot afford to injure valuable stallions and jacks, and if they do not resort to the treatment of barren mares, many of them will be forced to use the capsule system in order to keep up with the number of services required. The vitality of most mares is very low, and we are of the opinion that many of them will come in heat at regular periods without discharging mature ova. Every stallion or jack owner should talk to his mare owners, and explain the existing conditions, as the stallion or jack will be censured if the mares do not settle readily. Explain to them that the conditions are very uncommon.

There never was a time when the farmers were busier than at the present time. It would be an excellent time to adopt the capsule system in most communities if a stallion or jack is behind with his dates and owners of good mares cannot get a service, they are going to patronize scrub horses liberally if they are convenient. There will be lots of mares bred to scrub stallions this year owing to a lack of time for satisfactory dates. Every breeder should wise up and study the capsule method of breeding. It is an absolute success for those who will follow it properly and with the right intention. We have published the names and addresses of hundreds of responsible breeders who are using it, and no intelligent man can doubt the possibility of it being a success in his case. If breeders would take the time to investigate this proposition, they would see that they are standing in their own light, in not adopting the capsule system and following it as we have instructed. The average breeder can use the capsule method of breeding, if he will only try and follow the instructions.

BREEDERS VOTING BY PROXY.

At the present time there is much discussion as to the manner of voting in the American Saddle Horse Registry Association. The idea is advanced that no member should be allowed to vote over three proxies, thus placing a limit on the number of proxies voted by any member present. It is generally understood that a good number of breeders reside in Missouri and only a few of them will be present at the next election.

There has been some factional fighting between Missouri and Kentucky as to the election of officers, and other things have entered into the strife. In 1909 a very severe row was threshed out and we hope that another fight of this kind will never be necessary. The Missouri breeders came very near establishing a separate record. The fight at that time was thought to have been over certain blood lines in the association, but the affairs in that association at the present time are not as smooth as the breeders would like to have. A registry association is—or at least should be—run for the producers of that particular breed of live stock, and the officers ought to be elected by these people, and their duty should be to deliver the best possible service, but we are very sorry to say that some of the officers, instead of trying to deliver the best service, get busy in a political way.

We should like to see every association remove every officer that sends out proxies and has his friends work for his re-election. Too much politics has been going on. Every breeder ought to take a hand in these elections. It is his duty as a man and a breeder. When a set of officers use their influence in electing other officers that they can handle, thereby forming an alliance, so that the breeders never can have a voice, it should be stopped, and there is no better time to do it than at the present time. If an office is an honor it should not be monopolized by one or a few men, and if it is a duty it should be divided up also. The breeders themselves are generally back of these upheavals in their associations. Nearly all of them have come about as a result of the breeders being dissatisfied with certain officers, and in nearly every case the breeders have been right. When an officer does not perform his duty correctly he should have brains enough to vacate before he injures the association. There are plenty of good men to fill these offices, and occasionally a man can be found that would improve conditions wonderfully.

Every breeder should keep his ear to the ground, and the first time an officer sends out one of those tricky, proxy cards for him to sign, it is then time to get busy and remove such an officer. When an alliance is formed by the office holders, the breeders should know their duty and that is to vote with the breeders. If an officer has performed his duty as an officer should perform it, it will not be necessary for him to send out any proxies and campaign for votes and use the machine for re-election. He is not a good man to elect. Officers while in office have all the opportunities for re-election without using any machine methods.

Every breeder that owns one or more shares should have a vote either personally or by proxy. It is limiting this right to try to specify the number of proxies any one individual shall vote. If proxies are used there can be no limit according to law, as it would be unconstitutional. A proxy can be made a power of attorney just the same as any other power of attorney, and gives the proxy holder the same right to vote for him that he could give any other individual through the agency of a power of attorney.

We would say in conclusion that if the officers as a rule would not try to hold over against the wishes of the majority of the breeders, less strife would be had in numerous registry associations.

ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION.

At the discharge of a stallion or jack there should be millions of spermatozoa. The discharge from a stallion is much greater than that of a jack. An average stallion should discharge at least eight ounces of fluid once a day with much regualrity. The average jack should discharge about three ounces. In one drop of fertile semen the spermatozoa should be so numerous that it would be impossible to count them. It requires only one spermatozoon to produce a colt if it meets a matured ovum in a normal, healthy, producing mare. The balance of the service from a stallion or jack is wasted. This shows the great possibility of making a stallion or jack one of the greatest money makers that can be purchased for those who are willing to learn how.

In the fertilization of the ova it is necessary that the semen be discharged or placed in the uterus to insure a large per cent of foals. The writer has deposited semen in the vagina of mares that produced foals, but the per cent of these mares that would produce foals was very small. The semen must eventually work its way into the uterus before conception can take place. This is one reason that such a large per cent of foals can be produced with the capsule system, as the capsule system of breeding is a complete service. It matters not how the semen is conveyed into the uterus so long as it is kept at the right temperature without coming in contact with the direct rays of the sun, or does not come in contact with bacteria, which are destructive to spermatozoa. This is one of the reasons that the semen should never be taken from a diseased mare.

When a mare is to be used to make the natural service on an examination should be made of her tail. If the vulva are stuck together it is usually evidence that there is a diseased condition in the uterus, and this mare should not be used to make the natural service on. One would naturally think that a remedy in this case would be to use a breeder's bag. The writer has experimented with all sorts of breeder's bags, and occasionally a jack will be found that will work for several years with a breeder's bag without going wrong. These are usually jacks that were broke to the bag when they made their first service, but even with these jacks they do not discharge more than two-thirds as much semen, in a bag as they will with the nautral service, and quite frequently no spermatozoa will be contained in the semen. There have been more good stallions and jacks ruined through the use of breeder's bags than from all other causes combined. Quite frequently a valuable animal is ruined for a considerable length of time from only using it once.

The only successful method of artificial impregnation that can be counted as having any value is the capsule system as introduced by G. L. Carlson. By using this method there is no

chance of injuring the stallion, jack or mare, and a large number of mares can be bred at one service without any difficulty, by any average stallion or jack owner, and a greater per cent of foals can be obtained in this way than from the natural service if properly handled. This is a great advantage to mare owners as well as the stallion and jack owners.

A certain hour can be set that all the mare owners will know that they can get their mares bred at that particular time without having to telephone or send work asking for a particular date. A little talk to the mare owners will soon convince them that it is a saving to them, as they can arrange their work so as to be at the breeder's place at the hour set for breeding, and not be compelled to wait or lose any extra time.

JACK SORE REMEDY WITH A CASH GUARANTEE.

One of the greatest difficulties with jacks is the jack sore problem. At last there is a remedy that will cure nearly all of them. Mr. O. P. Wilson, one of the big jack breeders in Missouri, has experimented for years on this remedy, and has it perfected to the extent that he never fails to effect a cure on his own jacks. He has such great faith in this remedy that he is going to guarantee it to cure any sore on the legs of either stallion or jack, and if it does not cure any sore satisfactorily to the purchaser, Mr. Wilson agrees to refund the full purchase price without any questions, on return of the box. Mr. Wilson has deposited a check for $500 with the American Breeder to guarantee the fulfillment of his guarantee to our readers. This is a very liberal offer and we predict a great sale for this new jack remedy. We have known Mr. Wilson for several years and know that he has cured numerous cases of difficult jack sores. If any of our readers has a jack with a sore, we would recommend giving this treatment a trial, as we believe it will cure most of the difficult sores.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed please find $1 to renew my subscription for a period of three years to the American Breeder. As some of the readers are sending in gestation dates I will tell you of two mares which I own; one mare at the age of 12 years went 11 months, bred to a horse. One mare seven years old went 12 months and 15 days, or 380 days, bred to a jack. Only one service to the jack and it was her first colt.—Will A. Parker, Sherman county, Texas.

Recognized Record Associations III

The American Hackney Horse Society

In order for a certificate of registration in the American Hackney Horse Society to be genuine it is necessary that it bear the signature of the present secretary, Gurney C. Gue, or of Dr. W. Seward or A. H. Godfrey, the only past secretaries. Any certificate not bearing one of these signatures should be forwarded at once to the present secretary at 308 West Ninety-seventh street, New York City, for investigation.

The rules, fees and so forth for recording in the American Hackney Stud Book are as follows:

Conditions and Fees.

1. A stallion shall be recorded only in the full-registry class, and must be by a full-registered sire and out of a full-registered dam.

2. A mare shall be recorded in the full-registry class when she is by a full-registered sire and is out of
   (a) A full-registered dam, or
   (b) A half-registered dam, or
   (c) An inspected dam of recognized harness or saddle blood, recorded as foundation stock.

3. A mare shall be recorded in the half-registry class when she is by a full-registered sire and is out of
   (a) An inspected dam, not of recognized harness or saddle blood, recorded as foundation stock, or
   (b) An uninspected dam; provided the mare to be half-registered is herself inspected.

4. A mare shall be recorded as foundation stock when she has been inspected by an authorized representative of the Society.

Inspection—A mare shall be deemed to be inspected:
   (a) When she has won a prize for heavy-harness horses or walk-trot saddle horses at a horse show recognized by this Society, or
   (b) When she has been approved by an officer of this Society as of hackney conformation and action and free from transmissible unsoundness; such approval to be in writing, signed by the officer and filed with the Secretary.

Recognized Harness or Saddle Blood—A mare shall be deemed to be of recognized harness or saddle blood when her sire and the sire of her dam are registered in any of the stud books designated by the U. S. Government as books of record for harness or saddle horses.

Half-registered Mares—Numbers will be given to half-registered mares, but their numbers will be in brackets, thus [1127].

Imported Horses—English export certificates must accompany all applications for the registration of imported stallions or mares foaled in England, but no entry forms are necessary.

Transfers—All changes of ownership must be recorded in the Stud Book and Registry Certificates will be reissued in the names of the new owners upon surrender of old Certificates, properly indorsed.

Names—In naming horses the adoption of a distinctive prefix is strongly advised. Members of the Society can reserve, subject to the consent of the Board of Directors, the exclusive right to use a distinctive word or words as a prefix.

No stallion or mare foaled in the United States in or after 1909 will be registered with a name which has already appeared in the stud book.

No change in the name of a registered Hackney will be recognized by the Society until such change has been duly recorded in the Stud Book, and no horse shall be eligible to compete for any prize offered by the Society under any other than its registered name.

Registry fee for stallions foaled in America in or after 1909, and registered in the year foaled..	$ 3.00
Registry fee for mares foaled in America in or after 1909, and registered in the year foaled.	2.00
Registry fee for stallions imported in and after 1909, and registered within ninety days....	10.00
Registry fee for mares imported in and after 1909, and registered within ninety days	5.00
Registry fee for inspected mares registered as foundation stock.	10.00

Double fees will be charged to (a) to non-members; and (b) for stallions and mares (except foundation stock), foaled in America in or after 1909 and not registered in the year foaled, and (c) for stallions and mares imported in or after 1909 and not registered within ninety days.

Transfer fee for recording of stallion or mare within ninety days after date of sale and reissuing registry certificate in the name of the new owner....$	2.00
Transfer fee to non-members...	3.00

Double fees for stallions and mares transferred in or after 1909 and not recorded within ninety days of sale.

Fee for recording change of name stallion or mare .....$	10.00
Fee for duplicate registry certificate, stallion or mare (issued only on satisfactory proof of loss).	5.00

Membership—Initiation fee, $10.00; annual dues, $5.00; life membership, $50.00.

Price of Stud Books—Volume I, $5.00; Volume II, $3.00; Volume III, $5.00; Volume IV, $5.00; four volumes in one order, $10.00.

Make all checks payable to the American Hackney Horse Society.

Application blanks and all information to be obtained from the Secretary, and communications to be addressed, Gurney C. Gue, Secretary, 308 West 9th Street, New York, N. Y.



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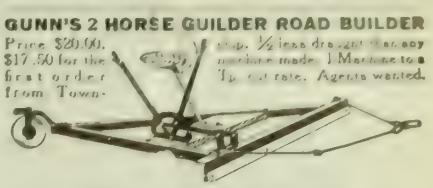
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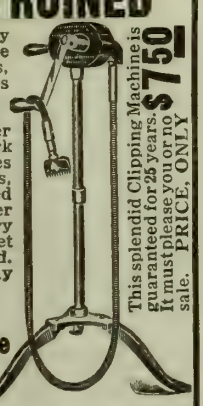
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50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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Supplies Scarce; Prices Good

With Southern Markets Closed By Floods, Horse Supply Just About Meets Demand, With Steady Prices For All Good Stuff. Hogs and Cattle About $2 Higher Than a Year Ago.

This is seeding time on the farm, and horse markets have reflected the rush season by decreasing supplies. In the past ten days receipts have fallen off nearly one-third, and country buyers report that it is hard to pick up a load of either horses or mules. The scarcity of feed last winter made countrymen sell off their surplus animals, and the average horse power on farms is none too large to carry on the work. Some have had to buy horses to get the ordinary farm work under way, and by the time harvest and other work begins to claim the help of more horses there will be a much larger demand. At present the South is buying few horses and mules, but that is owing to heavy rains, and flood conditions along the lower Mississippi. Memphis, one of the principal Southern horse and mule markets, has been practically closed for more than two weeks. When Southern weather adjusts itself, and the flood conditions subside, dealers here say the movement southward will be large. At present the light weight horses that usually go to the Southern states are being cared for as light expressers and transfer fillers. Quite a considerable demand has drifted in for cavalry horses. Several companies belonging to state organizations are recruiting horses, and are trying to fill orders through local dealers. The bulk of the trade though is in heavy drafters, chunks and all purpose work horses. Men who buy want animals with weight that can stand to the work, and the constant cry to order buyers at markets, is, "get weight." In this respect they may sometimes overlook an animal with lesser weight that, in special cases, could do the work at smaller expense, but this idea for weight is constantly growing, and breeders to meet it must turn more and more to the heavy drafter classes. Heavy mules now are as high as they have ever been, and probably will continue so for some time to come. Compared with two weeks ago prices for the plainer horses are weak and for the better grades fully steady.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700-pound up	$175@300
Drafters(fair to good	150@170
Chunks, good	130@165
Chunks, fair	95@130
Southerners, good to choice	130@145
Southerners	70@125
Driving horses	65 up
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands	$ 95@125
14½ to 15½ hands	120@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@210
16½ or better	190@275

Record Prices For Cattle.

In the past two weeks prices for cattle continued upward and new high levels were recorded, not only for this season of the year, but also, quality considered, for any previous time, except probably during war times. The advance carried values to such high levels, that slackening demand began to warn buyers of the dangerous high levels and in the past two days the market has shown an easier feeling. Scarcity has been the moving factor in the advance. In Kansas City thus far this year receipts of cattle are more than 100,000 short of the same period last year, and Omaha, St. Louis and all southwest markets show decreases. Chicago manages to keep even with the board, but her shortage will show later in the year when supplies are maintained from the Northwest. The past winter was severe and came after a summer of short grass, which had caused a great reduction in herds. Prices have been so high, that corn belt supplies have been depleted, and the entire section that supplies Chicago has fewer cattle than at any previous time in recent years. The Kansas City movement is now at low stage. From now on until grassers begin to come it will be a hand to mouth business with killers, and there may be times when the market will become very dull, though supplies are barely equal to demand. As prices have moved upward it has been a noticeable feature that orders have been reduced slowly, and some of the small killers have fallen out of the trading entirely. Though cattle may become short of actual requirements, high prices will tend to check demand. Feeders are moving their cattle as rapidly as they take on a killing per cent. Eighty cent corn (and worse) is the great ghost of the feed lot now, and with hay $30 a ton or higher and grass not far enough advanced for a substitute, the easiest way for the feeder is to cash in.

How Cattle Are Selling.

"Mark anything that will dress 59 per cent or better at $7.50 up," was the instruction of a head buyer to his assistants early this week when demand was red hot. On that day the bulk of the steers sold at $7.25 to $8.25. Some 1,350 to 1,500-pound steers made $8.40 to $8.55, and steers fed cotton seed meal, hulls, alfalfa hay and some corn brought $8.50. Colorado hay fed sold up to $7.90, and the top price on the quarantine side was 7.85. Large bunches of meal fed steers have sold at $7 to $7.50. Corn fat yearlings have sold up to 8.25. Packers are buying what supplies they can direct from the feeders and some large bunches (including one shipment of 26 cars from Ft. Worth), are moving direct to slaughter houses. There is quite a string of Nebraska steers coming, and they for the most part are taking the high honors in the price lists. Fort Worth has received some early grassers, but none has appeared at river markets as yet. Thin cattle are beginning to move to Kansas pastures. Compared with two weeks ago, prices now are 25 to 40 cents higher and compared with a year ago $2 up. In the fall of 1910 cattle made higher levels than at present, but the high quotations prevailed for only a few prime kinds. Now primeness in the offerings is a rarity.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.40@8.75
Good to choice steers	7.85@8.35
Fair to good steers	7.00@7.80
Common to fair steers	5.75@6.95
Meal fed, choice	7.25@8.50
Meal fed, common to fair	5.75@7.20

Choice Butcher Cattle Still High.

Good to choice butcher cattle have made new high levels also. The plainer kinds followed for a while but in the past few days they have been slowly falling back. Some spayed Western heifers brought $7.60 and the bulk of the steers and heifers mixed sold at $6.75 to $7.65. "Canner" cows are selling as low as $3, but few cutters get below $3.50, and fair cows are quoted from $5.50 up. The veal market has been well supplied and prices have declined 50 cents. Bulls are the highest of the season.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.50@7.25
Fair to good	5.50@6.40
Common to good	4.50@5.40
Canners	3.00@4.50
Heifers—	
Choice	7.25@7.85
Good to choice	6.50@7.25
Plain to fair	5.50@6.45
Common	4.75@5.45
Veal calves	4.00@7.75
Bulls	4.50@6.50

Scarcity Restricts Thin Cattle Trade.

Receipts of all thin cattle have been very small for this season of the year, and instead of the market showing a sagging tendency, as is usually the case when grass begins to appear, there has been an advance to the highest level of the year. Several bunches of half fat steers have gone back to feed lots at $7.25 to $7.40, and stockers have sold as high as $6.85. It is hard to say whether conditions justify such prices or not, but it was a case of either paying that or see the cattle go to killers. Most of the straight stockers and feeders are selling at $6 to $6.85. There is an urgent demand for stock cows. Milch cows sold as high as $90 a head, and stock calves up to $6.75 a hundred pounds.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.85@7.40
Good to choice feeders	6.50@6.80
Plain to fair feeders	5.85@6.45
Selected stockers	6.60@6.85
Good to choice stockers	6.15@6.55
Plain to fair stockers	5.50@6.10
Stock calves	5.00@6.75
Stock cows	3.85@5.00
Stock heifers	4.25@5.50
Milch cows	40.00@90.00

New High Levels For Hogs.

Thursday, hogs in Kansas City sold up to $8.05, the highest level since 1910, and exactly $2 a hundred above the same date a year ago. Compared with two weeks ago prices now are only about 5 cents higher. The market has been hovering around 8 cents for some time and will continue so until packers are enforced to raise prices. Decreasing supplies have been the cause of the advance. Omaha, St. Joseph and Chicago all show increases compared with a year ago. Kansas City started March with a 160,000 increase, and yesterday official figures showed them about 16,000 short, or a loss of 176,000 hogs in a little more than six weeks. St. Louis is rapidly absorbing the surplus that showed the first two months of the year. Reports from the country indicate a severe loss among March farrowed pigs. Packers have a large amount of product in store, and at present are only trying to supply fresh pork requirements. They are selling their product, laid in on the basis of $6 on the basis of hogs at $8.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.95@8.05
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.85@8.02½
Medium weight	7.65@7.95
Light weight	6.65@7.60
Common to fair	5.60@6.65
Stags	5.25@7.80
Boars	4.50@6.85
Bulk of sales	7.65@8.00

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week
Mon., Apr. 15	$7.50@7.95	$7.50@8.00
Tuesday	7.60@8.00	7.40@7.90
Wednesday	7.55@8.00	7.45@7.80
Thursday	7.60@8.05	7.35@7.75
Friday, April 12	7.40@7.80	7.50@8.00
Saturday	7.45@7.85	7.50@8.00

Break and Recovery in Sheep.

In the past two weeks new high levels for sheep were recorded at the outset, then the market broke 25 to 40 cents, and in the past few days started up again, making almost a full recovery. Sheep in fleece are beginning to get scarce, and killers are anxious for them. Some grass fat grades are moving from Texas, and according to buyers they are fairly good in quality. The Arkansas valley in Colorado is about the only section that has any wooled sheep to come. Good to choice wooled lambs are quoted at $7.75 to $8.10; yearlings $6 to $7.15; wethers, $5.50 to $6.50; ewes, $5 to $6; clipped lambs are quoted at $6 to $7, and the Texas grassers offered so far have brought $5.40 to $5.80.

Selected Quality

OWL BRAND COTTONSEED MEAL. No stock feeder should be without it. Feed a balanced ration. Write for our free booklet, "Science of Feeding." **F. W. Brode & Company, Memphis, Tenn.**

STOCK AND ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE—7 quarters deeded and 9 quarters leased land, all in one body. Good improvements; plenty of spring water. Land one mile to county seat. 350 acres of this land will grow alfalfa by sub-irrigation. Cut 5 crops last season. Only alfalfa proposition in this section. Can sell all the baled alfalfa you can raise at your door for from $16 to $25 a ton. Price $10 an acre for the deeded land. Address owner, **W. P. Bailey, Springfield, Baca County, Colorado.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

urine from a jennet when she is in heat, put in a very small amount of glycerine to keep it from losing its strength. Get the mare all ready and pour some of this fluid on her tail where the jack can smell it. Have lots of patience. Treat the jack very kindly. If the mare makes any fuss put a twitch on her right away. Work with the jack for a long time before you give it up. If everything else should fail then you will have a jack that will work only when he sees a jennet, which is very disgusting to say the least.

TRIPLETS—I would like to ask a question about a mare having triplets. It was always my understanding that it took one ovum for a colt. If a mare produces two "ovas" at a time she will have twins. She only has two "ovas," and where does the third colt come from?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The mare has two ovaries. One ovum (egg) is usually discharged at a heat period. In cases two ova are discharged at or during a heat period. These may be discharges from one ovary or each ovary may discharge one ovum. There are a few cases on record where the mare has produced triplets. Some writers contend that the nucleus consisting of a fertilized ovum is divided. This may happen with both ovaries, at or near the same time. Other writers contend that the ova lives from one heat period to the next, as in the case of a pair of twins, one being a horse and the other a mule, with services three weeks apart.

NOT AGAINST THE LAW—Was it ever against the law to use the impregnator in the state of Nebraska? Some people here think so. They also think that capsules cannot be used.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not against the law to use the impregnator and capsules anywhere in the world, but there ought to be a law compelling stallion owners to pass a certain examination before they can stand their stallions or jacks for public service. The individuals who talk about such a thing being against the law wish to retard progressive horse breeding, and those are the ones that know little about the business or they would not make such ridiculous arguments.

BREEDING MARES AFTER THEY HAVE ABORTED—Owing to shortage of feed and extremely severe weather, many mares slipped their colts during the month of January. In your opinion, will there be any danger of infection to stallions to breed these mares the coming season?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—There is danger of carrying infection from one mare to another. Every mare owner that is honorable should tell you if his mare has lost her colt. These mares ought to have been attended to by a qualified veterinarian immediately after aborting, then there would be little danger. It will be better for you to select a clean, healthy mare to make the natural service on, and breed these mares with capsules. Wash your hands carefully with soap and water between the services, with capsules, on mares of this kind.

SLOW STALLION—I have a stallion that is very slow, especially with mares that have young colts. Could you suggest anything to do? He is a very sure horse and gets fine colts.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Just before you are ready to make a service take the bridle off

and make the service with the halter on the stallion. He is probably afraid of the bridle. Be gentle with him. Most slow stallions are made so from abuse or from being kicked. Mares having colts are usually nervous—they are afraid the colt is going to be hurt, and frequently do more or less kicking. A greater per cent of foals can be had on nine-day mares with capsules than can be obtained with the natural service, for this reason. If you will get a mare in good heat, and turn this stallion loose with her, you may learn something about whether he is slow or not. There is very little use of having a slow stallion, as it is natural for them to serve mares, but there is one redeeming feature with a stallion that happens to be a little slow—they are nearly always sure.

BREEDING YOUNG MARES—At what age should a young mare be bred?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Each 2-year-old mare that is well developed for her breed and age, should be bred when two years old. They are more likely to continue as regular breeders and make better brood mares, providing they are well taken care of. It should be remembered that there are two bodies to be nourished instead of one in all pregnant females, and it requires more nutritious feed to keep them growing. A well developed 2-year-old may not fertilize at the first or second service owing to the excitement, but they should fertilize after this excitement, better at two years of age than the average three or four year old, on account of the difficulty they are having with their teeth.

USING CAPSULES—I am a reader of your paper and I would like to know how to use the breeding capsules. Can they be used without the syringe?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Occasionally one will find enough semen in the vagina to partly fill the capsule, but when the hand is once inserted into the vagina the contents usually fall out if the discharge is in the vagina, so that to fill enough capsules to breed several mares from one service is not practical. After the capsule is in the vagina it is usually difficult to insert it into the uterus, if the neck of the womb should be slightly bent, as the capsule will dissolve, unless the operator is very quick. We do not know of a single breeder who has made a success of this way of breeding from a commercial standpoint. A few have been successful in occasionally getting a shy breeding mare in foal, but the principal mission of the instructions for scooping the semen up, is to destroy the capsule system. It is usually advocated by some stallion dealer who is afraid that the capsule system will ruin his business. There are thousands of men who have made a success both from a financial standpoint and from settling shy mares by using an extractor to obtain the semen in the regular way. There are a lot of doubtful mares that should be bred with capsules, which the stallion should never serve. Many of these have a very tight cervix and it would be very difficult to use the capsules on them when both sides of the capsule was wet, but the most difficult proposition, and the one that is most liable to happen at a serious time, is that all the semen might go into the uterus. Then it would be impossible to fill a capsule without an extractor. On mares that are clean and free from infection, and in a breeding condition, nine times out of ten the principal part of the semen will be found in the uterus, so that the scooping up process is a failure. The best way to find out which is the best method, is to try both ways. Usually a trial will convince the breeder that the scooping up process is a failure. If there is on breeder that has made a success commercially, in obtaining the semen without an extractor the editor of this paper would go across the continent to visit him. The difficulty always has been in artificial breeding to get the semen, but anyone should be able to get it every time the stallion or jack discharges, with the Carlson Semen Extractor.

RECORDING JERSEY HEIFERS—I have a full blood Jersey cow, but the one I bought her from has moved away and I cannot get papers. Now, I have two heifer calves, from a registered sire. First, how shall I go at it to register the calves, and what grade would they be, or could they be registered as full bloods?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—The American Jersey Cattle Club, the American Record Association for Jerseys, will require that the dam be registered before registering the heifers. If you think there is a possibility of getting the dam registered, write the facts in the case to J. J. Hemingway, secretary American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City.

DISINFECTING A STALLION—What can I use as a disinfectant on my stock after serving a mare that has lost her colt, so as to not carry the germs to the next mare bred? Would a disinfectant used as a wash be liable to kill the germs in the discharge from the horse, and cause the mare to not get in foal?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is better not to use any fluid on the penis, but as safe a wash as can be used with effect, is as follows: Take a teaspoonful of Cresol to a gallon of water (have the water warm) and wash the penis as the stallion comes off. Many breeders use cold water, but a stallion is frequently injured by the use of cold water. Keep the stallion's sheath clean by using bran and warm water. Poke handful after handful into the sheath, which will come out later and leave the surface of the sheath smooth and healthy, so that there is less danger of infection. You cannot wash the penis clean enough with any antiseptic to prevent the stallion carrying infection from one mare to another. If a mare has aborted she should be treated with the barren mare treatment given in the April 5th issue.

FOUL SHEATH—What is wrong with one of my stallion's sheath? It has a black, sticky, and bad smelling appearance. If I let him go over two weeks without washing him out his sheath swells, and on the inside of the sheath it gets very foul. His penis is not affected at all. I use the bran remedy as advocated in the American Breeder.—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—Use the bran as warm as the stallion can comfortably stand it, and rinse with warm water, containing a teaspoonful of creolin to a gallon of water. Add one ounce of sugar of lead, to a quart of water and wet the part of the sheath complained of twice a day with the same. For this purpose a small piece of absorbent cotton may be used, which should be thrown away and new cotton used each time. Repeat the cleaning process as often as necessary to keep the parts in good order.

BONY GROWTH—I own a four year old one-eighth Clydesdale mare that weighs 1,500 pounds, due to foal May 19th, which was bred to a pure bred Clydesdale horse. Last October a lump started to form on the left side of her nose, about half way between her eye and the end of her nose, which has grown so large that it fills the palm of a man's hand. This lump is not sore, but is as hard as bone, and shuts the wind partly off on the one side. It has stopped growing now. I have engaged the best veterinarian I can get and he said it was caused from two teeth that she should have shed. He pulled the teeth, which were long, ulcerated and hard to pull. This was done last December, but the lump gets no smaller. The mare eats and drinks well, but when it comes to just ordinary work, she cannot get her wind fast enough.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—These bony growths are very slow to absorb, even when their cause is removed. We would suggest that at intervals of about three weeks

(Continued on page 13.)

TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE.

Or will trade for good Mammoth jack. The engine is a 15-horse power Advance Traction. **Torrens Bros., Glenwood, Pope County, Minnesota.**

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in tin boxes, six inches long, three inches deep and three inches wide, and sent promptly my mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

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Eight Young Jacks

and 12 jennets for sale or trade. These jacks are of my own raising, and can sell them cheaper than dealers. H. A. Schwatken, Hammond. Bourbon County, Kansas.

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Seventy-five registered Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, 15 to 16 hands standard, imported and home bred. Some good Percheron Stallions. More good big boned, high class jacks and jennets than you will find in any one barn. Forty miles west of Kansas City, Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kas. R. 1.

50 REGISTERED JACKS AND JENNETS

Every one a Black Mammoth



2 to 7 years old, 14½ to 16 hands high. I bought every jack I have from the biggest breeders in Kentucky, and I handle only the big kind—the big bone, the big body kind. Come and see me. **Ed Boen, Lawson, Ray County, Missouri.**

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Two Registered Jacks

Coming 2 and 3 years old. Good ones of my own raising. Cheaper than dealers or large breeders will sell. No trades.

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6 Good Jacks 6

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Ready for service.
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For sale at reasonable prices. One extra good Jack for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, have been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock.

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A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

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I have 25 head of jacks on hand and 40 jennets that I can sell cheaper now than in the spring. If you want to make more money on your feed than you ever did before, and have stock used to its new home when the breeding season begins, come and see what I have. **Philip Walker, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

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Established 1884

BREEDER of registered, Mammoth Kentucky jacks and jennets; big bone; plenty of weight. Forty head of 3 and 4-year-old jacks; also young stock for sale. Would be pleased to have you visit my farm for inspection or write for prices. I guarantee to please you. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Boyle County, Kentucky.**

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300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

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Isn't it safer to buy him of the breeder? I still have some 15 jacks on hand; big, husky, young Missouri jacks.

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TWO BLACK TENNESSEE JACKS.

15 hands; 5 years old. Work well; colts to show. Price $500 and $900 Would trade for draft stallion or jennets. John Oesch, Sr., Garden City, Cass County, Missouri.

Our Harness Horse Talk

Pedigrees Are Studied When It Comes to Picking Youngsters for the Races. The Forbears of Contestants for a $2,000 Purse.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

TOUCHING on the matter of racing two-year-old trotters, concerning which Mr. Geers, in a recent talk with me, expressed adverse views, I was much interested on receiving from the management of the Readville grand circuit track a list of the entries to its purse of $2,000 for foals of that age, to be decided next August.

A few years ago the idea of racing 2-year-olds mile heats in midsummer would have been hooted at, but when Detroit put on an even of that sort two years ago and Necia marched the second and third heats in 2:13¼, 2:14½, after Azoff had won the opening round in 2:14¼, furnishing a grand contest, the public was keen for the new dish in sport, and now the Eastern tracks in the "big ring" are coming to it.

When the Detroit race was trotted one thing that struck me forcibly was the fact that the two heat winners were the product of developed sires and dams and that their ancestors were developed to a remarkable degree. Necia was by Bellini, 2:13¼; dam, Nettie King, 2:20¼; while Azoff was by Peter the Great, 2:07¼, dam Dolly Worthy, 2:27½, by Axworthy, 2:15½; he by Axtell, 2:12. Now, when I see a list of the entries to the 2-year-old purse to be trotted in New England next August I am amazed at the percentage of the entrants that have record trotters for their sires, their dams, and the sires of their dams. A purse of that character, where the entry is liberal and comes from more than one section of the country, is a good index of the trend of modern breeding, and likewise it shows what sort of 2-year-olds are likely to be named by breeders, because it is mostly on pedigree that the confidence which enables a man to name an untrained 2-year-old is based. So I made the necessary research and give herewith a table showing how the youngsters named at Boston are bred and what proportion of their immediate ancestors bear records:

Name.	Sire.	Dam's Sire.
Judge Maxey	Axworthy, 2:15½	Prodigal, 2:16
William J.	Cochato (3) 2:11½	Bow Bells, 2:19¼
Princess Alcoma	Mikado, 2:20¼	Beau Ideal, 2:15½
Black Filly	Audubon Boy (p) 1:59¼	Bingen, 2:06¼
Belzona	Bingara	Kremlin, 2:07¾
Byrsa	Bingara	Kremlin, 2:07¾
Bevan	Bingara	Kremlin, 2:07¾
Nathan Axworthy	Axworthy, 2:15½	Prodigal, 2:16
Bay Filly	Joe Dodge	Baron Review, 2:21¼
Hollyrood Bertha	Joe Dodge	The Viceroy
Hollyrood Jennie	Joe Dodge	Silk Weaver, 2:19½
Miss Arie	King Bingen	
Chestnut Filly	Peter the Great, 2:07¼	
Baring's Comer	Baring, 2:19½	Kremlin, 2:07¾
Virah	Vice Commodore, 2:11	Onward, 2:25¼
Viceburn	Vice Commodore, 2:11	Wilton, 2:19¼
Vileen	Vice Commodore, 2:11	Clay King, 2:27¾
Tres Bien	Baron Direct	Ky Belmont
Mayflower	The Harvester, 2:01	Alcazar, 2:20½
Cegantle	Tregantle, 2:09¼	Cecilian, 2:19¼
Zeppo	Zombro, 2.11	Baron Wilkes, 2:18
Justora	Justo, 2:08¼	Alfred G., 2:19¾
Peter Bells	Baron Peter, 2:28¾	Electric
Dolly Hale	Senator Hale, 2:10¼	Red Wilkes, 2:40
Nowaday Girl	McDougall, 2:10¼	Lookaway, 2:22½
The Artisan	Aquilin, 2:19¾	Jay Bird, 2:31¾
Geo. Gibbs	Binvolo, 2:07¾	Jefferson
Dillon Axworthy	Axworthy, 2:15½	Sidney Dillon
Lady Zombro	Zombro, 2:11	Bingen, 2:06¼
Bay Colt	Zombro, 2:11	Diablo (p), 2:09¼
Bay Colt	Vice Commodore, 2:11	Bow Bells, 2:19¼
Kitty Kelly	Peter the Great, 2:07¼	Directum Kelly, 2:08¼
Review Tell	Baron Review, 2:21¼	Axtell, 2:12
Belle Chimes	Bingara	Chimes, 2:30¾
Direct Bingen	Binegn, 2:06¼	Directum, 2:05¼
Martini	Bertini, 2:22¼	Ponce de Leon, 2:13
Floss Watts	Gen. Watts, 2:06¾	Expedition, 2:15¾
Derby Axworthy	Axworthy, 2:15½	Chas. Derby, 2:20
Lady Mac	McDougall, 2:10¼	Allerton, 2:09¼
Tulita	Senator Axworthy, 2:28¼	Hummer
Carsto	Carlokin, 2:07½	Vasto, 2:16½
Alma Brook	King Red, 2:20¼	Alfonso, 2:29¾

How the youngsters are bred in the male line the above table shows, but it does not show their dams, many of which have fast records at the trot. The first colt on the list, Judge Maxey, is from Helen Hale, 2:13¼ as a 2-year-old, and at maturity sold for $8,000 as a broodmare. Ever since a Prodigal mare produced Gen. Watts, a champion 3-year-old, there has been a demand for the matrons of that family. Helen Hale, sold at a big price, could not have brought the money on her racing form, as she was beaten the race she took her record in by Binvolo. Another Prodigal mare that figures in the above list is Bertha Bennett, 2:14¾. She took that record as a 4-year-old but was a wonderfully speedy trotter as a yearling, showing a quarter in :35 at that age. Bertha Bennett did not win a lot of races, but that fact helps her with some people, as the mare not campaigned severely is fancied by many when it comes to raising a foal.

Another great colt trotter that is dam of one of the above 2-year-olds is The Leading Lady, by Bingen, her foal being Lady Zombro. The Leading Lady was a star 2-year-old, racing to a mark around 2:16 early that season, but when it came to beating the pick of the land at Lexington she was not heard of, nor was her work as a 3-year-old of greatly different calibre, although at that age she made herself champion 3-year-old trotting filly by a mile against the watch in 2:07. But the modern breeder is not so insistent on high class racing performances in a 2 or 3-year-old filly he wants for a brood mare as he used to be. Great natural speed and purity of gait is what he is after, all other things being secondary. A common bred one that can fairly fly at the trot and puts its feet down right will far outsell another that is bred in the purple but lacks the "lick" that now is regarded as essential—or at least greately to be desired—in the dam of a prospective colt trotter.

Some people said The Leading Lady could not win the Kentucky futurity as a 2-year-old because of her sire, Bingen, her dam being a record daughter (Miss Heir-at-Law, 2:17¼), of the best son of Mambrino King. Heir-at-Law was a double gaited horse, a race mark being 2:12 and his pacing one 2:05¾. Minor Heir and others have stamped him a good sire, so when his granddaughter was beaten the Bingen end of the pedigree had to bear the blame. Yet Bingen easily is the most notable trotting stallion alive today, because he is a progenitor as well as a sire. His blood breeds on from one generation to another with a potency shown by that of no other horse in the history of trotting, and his son, Uhlan, is champion trotting gelding. It is true the Bingens of the first generation are not as good colt trotters as the representatives of other families, but there is one son of Bingen that already gets colt speed of high class, and others unquestionably will do so. Without the peculiar form of potency which enables it to pass from generation to generation, carrying all its good qualities, the blood of any sire can have only a temporary triumph. Breeders have seen many families that in their day were right at the front pass away utterly. Who talks of the Volunteers, for instance, and yet that family once was supreme on the race track, but it failed in the breeding ranks and today is forgotten by all but a few?

In the above list there is one entrant, Direct Bingen, in whose pedigree the Bingen blood is hooked up with a strain that never knew what it was to cry quits—that of the mighty Directum. Consuela S., dam of Direct Bingen, was a high class race mare, and the day she won the $10,000 Massachusetts purse at Boston with Charlie De Ryder driving her she was a race horse among a thousand. Since then the old mare has had some foals by the Butler stallions, Directum Kelly, perhaps, but I would think the Bingen cross an ideal one for her from every point of view.

The Directums keep trying, and they come naturally and honestly by that trait. Their sire would try when he was in pain from racked joints and tender feet. Their grandsire, Director, would try all day, and won a lot of important races. That is the strong point of the Dictator blood, today, and always has been. It never was a prolific strain as to percentage of foals got by any of its principal members, nor was the speed output to be compared, mare by mare, with that of other families. But when the speed did come there was a world of gameness to back it up and enable it to do great deeds on race day—and in the long run that is what counts.

The colt, William J., in the above list, is an interesting study to people who like to mess with blood lines and hereditary tendencies and the like. William J. is by Cochato (son of Bingen and a record daughter of Pistachio, brother of Nutwood), and his dam is by Bow Bells, son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells. As Bingen is by May King, son of Electioneer, and has a double dose of of George Wilkes blood on the female side of his pedigree, the whole proposition simply is fascinating to people who place pedigree above everything else, and incidentally it has charms for the class who regard records as the foremost factor in the making of a colt trotter.

Cochato was a colt trotter, taking

SEASON OF 1912. $25.00



The above cut is of Rex Donnell 2042. The greatest in natural style at both ends, and with more gaits and as perfect as they are naturally performed by any living stallion in Missouri today. Two of his colts (7 and 8 months old), selling in February, 1912, at auction for $1,100. Mares from a distance kept at actual grain cost. Pasture likewise.

For Sale—Registered Saddle Mares and Geldings. Write for descriptive catalogue.

Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Proprietor Breezy Point Stock Farm, Excelsior Springs, Clay County, Mo.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES

FOR SALE—Coming 2, 3 and 4-year-old stallions of large size, fine breeding and great style and action, high headed, clean boned and heavily muscled—the greatest all-purpose horse the world has ever known; fearless and untiring goers, but so level-headed that any lady can drive them; The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., 15¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, at head of stud. He was sired by Jubilee De Jarnet. Prices moderate. Send for catalogue.

RICHARD SELLMAN,
Mountain Vale Ranch, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

Shetland Stallions TO LEASE

Small guarantee required. All ages and sex for sale; send for price list.

Geo. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Dupage County, Illinois.
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At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 333; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.

NAVAJO PONIES.

For Sale—One or two car loads of Navajo Ponies; $12 to $20, on cars, Albuquerque or Chama.

Haynes Bros., Haynes, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.



SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Eggs. The great all year laying strain. None better. My method for range insures strong, vigorous chicks, with vitality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs for sale, $1 per 20; $2.50 per 50; $4 per 100 eggs.

Mrs. H. A. Brookhart, Arabela, Scotland County, Mo.

STAPLES' BLACK LANGSHANS—Great winter layers. Some choice young cockerels, the best I ever raised. Some choice Duroc Jersey swine, young stock; male, females. Write today. Plainview Farm, Mrs. Jas. A. Staples, Mgr., Lamonte, Mo.

"Rippin' Good 58826"

Standard bred **BAY STALLION,** foaled 1906. Sired by Larabie the Great 2:12½ (by Jay Bird, by George Wilkes), dam Kittie Director, by Director Chief 10440 (by Director 2:17); grandam Kitty Phallamont, by Phallamont 3175 (by Phallas 2:13¾); third dam Edmonia, by Dictator 113; fourth dam Leah, by Woodford Mambrino 2:21½; fifth dam Maud, by Abdallah 15. Just study this pedigree for a moment. It will bear the closest examination. All of it producing blood, valuable blood, and the kind that sells well. Three crosses to Dictator, three to Abdallah 15, three to Henry Clay, and all good ones. Larabie the Great was a good race horse and a sire of race horse trotters. This is great breeding and the horse is just as good as his pedigree. He has size, substance, style, quality, good looks and is A1 in every respect. This young stallion is for sale, and I mean business.

Before the death of Mr. Miller, whose business I managed, we refused a long price for this horse. Now the administrator orders the stock sold and one-third the money will buy this horse. He has been exercised daily and is ready for service.

We also have for sale the Percheron stallion, Imp. Eaderon, black, heavy boned, licensed under Kansas state law, good condition, ready for service.

Also Welsh ponies from imported stock.

MILLER INVESTMENT CO.,
F. M. Lorimer, Mgr., Olathe, Kas.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

a record of 2:11¼ at 3. His sire trotted at 2:12½ at the same age, and was by a 2:20 stallion and out of a 2:20 mare, the latter to high wheels. Bow Bells, one of a famous family that includes Chimes, Bell Boy, Belsire and St. Bel, could trot early, and his ultimate record was 2:19¼. But Bow Bells today is valued more for what his daughters can do as brood mares than for the accomplishments of his sons as sires of speed at the trot. In fact a large percentage of the foals of Bow Bells inclined to the pace if left to their own devices in the matter of gait and his fastest performers are pacers. They are a high strung family, just as are the Prodigals, and it is from families with this trait the best brood mares are most likely to come, as witness the daughters of Seely's American Star, which produced the first notable foals of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and the females of the Mambrino Patchen family, which gave George Wilkes his start in Kentucky and kept him going till he died.

So when one considers the extended pedigree of William J. from a purely academic standpoint the colt himself figures out to be the possible making of a great colt trotter. Hence his turf career is going to be closely watched by the men who believe a proper pedigree is the foundation of all equine greatness.

NOW OWNS THE THREE CHAMPIONS.

The champion trotting stallion, The Harvester, 2:01, has been sold to C. K. G. Billings at a price said to be above $50,000. Mr. Billings now owns the champion trotting mare, Lou Dillon, 1:58½, the champion trotting gelding, Uhlan, 1:58¾, and the champion stallion. The Harvester sold at auction as a three-year-old for $9,000, and the price at that time was thought to be in excess of his value. It is announced that Mr. Billings' three champions are to be taken on an exhibition tour, one of the countries in which they are to be shown being Russia, where Creceus, the then champion trotting stallion, went several years ago, having been purchased by the imperial government.

Mr. Billings has paid enormous prices for some of his horses. Lou Dillon was purchased in 1907 for $12,000, The Monk $15,000 and Uhlan for $35,000. In 1906 Mr. Billings was offered $50,000 for Major Delmar, but turned down the offer.

MISSOURI SADDLE HORSE BREEDERS ORGANIZE.

At a meeting held during the public sale of roadsters and saddle bred horses, conducted by James Houchin of Jefferson City, Mo., a Missouri branch of the United States Army and Remount Association was organized. This is a part of a general movement inaugurated by the War department in connection with the big saddle horse interest and increasing the output of animals suitable for cavalry service, and rendering more popular the use and enjoyment of horses belonging to what is generally known as the pleasure classes.

BURDOCK FOR STALLIONS AND MARES.

W. B. Ewalt, one of our Texas subscribers, writes that he has been much interested in the breeding subjects discussed in the American Breeder, and proposes the following new subject, which he would like to hear from on the part of any one who has had experience and observation, namely, the feeding of pulverized burdock root to stallions and mares as a conditioner.

In the recent public sale conducted by James Houchin, the principal contributor, at Jefferson City, Mo. Prices for saddle and harness horses ranged from $125 on an unnamed colt, up to $1,375 paid for King of the Heavens, of Mr. Houchin's consignment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 11.)

you apply the following blistering operation: Powdered cantharides, one-half ounce; biniodide of mercury, two drams; lard, four ounces. Mix all together and rub well into the skin over the enlargement, with the hand for several minutes. Allow to remain on for 24 hours, then wash off with warm water and soap, and apply a little lard for a few days, to keep the skin soft. You may find it necessary in the event these applications do not give relief in a few months to have your veterinarian remove the growth by surgical means. The encroachment of the solid mass on the nasal chamber is responsible for the defective wind.

QUITTOR—I have a horse that has been lame in the right hind foot ever since the first of February and I guess from what I can read that it is a quittor. Please let me know what to do for it.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—The term quittor is usually applied to those chronic fistulous conditions about the coronary band of horses, and for the reason that they frequently involve the lateral cartilage they are often difficult to cure without surgical interference. Try a daily injection of tincture of iodine deep into the tract for four or five days; then apply every second day for ten days.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA—I have a Percheron stallion that I think will lose his eye. At times he can see very well, but once a month his left eye gets very red, and in a short time it has a milky look, and you would think then that the eye was out. In a few days it will get better. It is when the moon is dark that his eye is so near out. Is he moon blind? It is not in both eyes at the same time. What can I do for him?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear from your description that your stallion is affected with periodic ophthalmia which, as you perhaps already know, is a very intractable disease. During these periods keep the animal in a dark stall and apply a clean pack of absorbent cotton to the eye affected, which keep wet at short intervals with a cold corrosive sublimate solution. Make the solution one of the drug to 2,000 of the cold water, which latter should be boiled in advance for use. Cororsive sublimate may be obtained at any drug store and the druggist will explain how to make the proper dilution. The feed should be of a laxative nature, and heating grains fed sparingly to an animal affected in this manner. Avoid bright sunlight.

WORMS—How much lye is safe to feed hogs mixed with slop for the prevention of worms?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—When lye is fed at rather short intervals fo rthe purpose mentioned a tablespoonful may be dissolved in hot water and added to a barrel of slop.

CLOSED OS—I examined two mares last season in which the neck of the womb was very long and crooked with a "striffing" growth to the end, seemingly about one-half inch long, and there was no entrance through it, that I could find. Will you please give the cause and remedy?—New Mexico Subscriber

REPLY—You do not state whether or not these mares have ever produced foals. Sometimes closure of this canal is congenital, sometimes it is occasioned by disease and at other times from having suffered laceration at the time of foaling. The proper time to make a critical examination is during the heat period, for at that time the parts are more relaxed than when estrum is not present. It frequently requires persistence to effect an opening, but in the majority of cases it can be found.

FOUL SHEATH—I have a stallion colt, and when I took him from the mare to wean last fall, his sheath was as foul as any old horse I ever saw, and last week his sheath was more foul than ever. I gave it a good washing last fall, too. The stuff which forms on his sheath is black and gummy. What is the cause of this, and what can I do for it?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Wash the sheath of your colt, using the bran mash as prescribed under another inquiry in these columns. Repeat as often as necessary, to keep the sheath clean. Use no soap or grease for these will only make conditions worse. Add a teaspoonful of creolin to a gallon of warm water to rinse the sheath. It is likely that the condition is aggravated by the filth causing an unusual secretion of the glands located within these parts which favors the accumualtion of dust at the entrance of the sheath, making a very foul and repulsive condition in a short time.

BUCK KNEE—One of my neighbors has a fine mule colt from one of my jacks. He is buck-kneed. What can I do for him?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—As a rule it is not necessary to do anything for these young things, for the reason that they incline to outgrow these deformities in time.

LAME MARE—I have a three year old mare of Coach and Hambeltonian cross. I shod her and drove her quite hard this winter and she got lame gradually in her front legs. So I removed the shoes and quit driving her and she is still lame. I can't locate the trouble, but think from the action of her leg it is in the foot. I didn't treat it in any way. She has been lame for two weeks.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—With no description of symptoms we are in the same position as yourself—unable to locate the difficulty. A three-year-old is too young to carry shoes and do hard service over roads such as have prevailed over a great section of the country during the past winter. We would suggest that unless you have an opportunity to have your animal examined by a qualified man with a view of determining the exact location and nature of the lameness that you turn her out to grass for the season. An animal of her age has not reached a sufficient point of maturity to withstand hard service, and there is quite a chance that she will gradually outgrow the lameness if given an opportunity.

CLEANING THE SHEATH OF STALLION—What is the best method of cleaning a stallion, and about how often should he be cleaned during the breeding season?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—One of the most effective as well as satisfactory ways of cleaning the sheath of a stallion is to first prepare a warm bran mash, of rather sloppy consistency. Introduce handfuls of the mash into the sheath and rotate it about gently until every particle of the filth is dislodged. With a large fountain syringe filled with water at body temperature, wash out the bran. This method does not provoke any irritation of the part cleaned, neither does it leave the operator's hands foul smelling from the odor of a filthy sheath. As to just how often a stallion's sheath should be cleaned depends upon the stallion himself. No fixed number of times can be prescribed, but the parts should always be kept clean, yet should be washed no more than actually needed.

STRINGHALT—I have a stallion, nine years old, weight 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. He has a habit as if he was string halted, just at certain times, when he turns a certain way. What would you call that? Is he somewhat stringy, or is it just a strain on his legs from serving or from some such cause as that? What can I do for it?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The exaggerated movement of the hind limbs commonly recognized as stringhalt, is not always due to disease or disturbed functions being located at some certain place. In some cases it is aggravated by cold weather, being worse during the winter season. A horse will frequently appear to be stringy when lame in front, especially when turning, which condition will entirely disappear when recovery from the lameness takes place. We would judge that your animal is only slightly affected, but it would be a good plan to have him submitted to a critical examination by a competent veterinarian at your first opportunity.

Great Shorthorn Offering

40 head of high classed Scotch and Scotch topped cattle

HASTINGS, NEBRASKA, MAY 1, 1912

This offering will consist of 18 bulls and 22 females. The bulls are a strong, serviceable lot sired by such bulls as Champion Goods, Improved Goods, Roan Goods, Parkdale Champion, Victor Archer and others. A number of these are of show-yard character and good enough to head any herd. The females are a splendid lot, carry plenty of scale and quality, and represent some of the best Scotch and Scotch-topped families of the bseed. They are either well along in calf or will have calves at foot by Improved Goods, Roan Goods or Champion Goods. Every animal going in this sale has a life of usefulness before it. For catalog address,

R. C. FIRME, Hastings, Nebr., or A. A. STONE, Hansen, Nebr.

Auctioneer—Col. George Bellows.

Herefords and Percherons

Nothing in the way of pure bred live stock offers better opportunities at the present time than Hereford cattle and heavy horses. At no time within the next ten years will cattle be as low as now. This is the time to buy Hereford breeding stock—right now at grass. If you want good, dependable Herefords, offered in the best of condition and choicely bred, attend the John H. White sale, to be held at the farm near

GRANGER, MO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1912

40 COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

All choicely bred and in excellent breeding condition. There will be 16 mature cows, mostly with calves at foot. Thirteen very choice two and three-year-old heifers, all my own raising, mostly the get of Granger, my former herd bull, sired by Hesiod 29th, and bred to the Generous bull, Dandy. SEVEN BULLS from 12 to 18 months old. These are good, and ready for service and are big, rugged bulls in good breeding condition, with good heads and horns.

TEN PERCHERON MARES—I will also sell five registered Percheron mares and five high grade Percheron mares; the latter in foal to a $2,000 stallion. Will also sell one Highlander stallion.

Write for catalog of this sale today, mentioning The American Breeder.

John H. White **Granger, Mo.**

COL. FRANK J. ZAUN, AUCTIONEER.

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

Leitch & Sons

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Famous the world over for three-quarters of a century. Present stock the best we ever had. No tail ends. Every horse we have is a show horse.

More international prize winning stallions over three years old for sale in our stud than all competitors combined.

Remember the Clydesdale is the coming popular breed and has won 80 per cent of all leading prizes in competition with the best of every other draft breed at Chicago.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON, DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois.

CLYDESDALES.

I have a car load of Clydesdale stallions, selected by Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, from the best herds in Canada, that I will dispose of at as low prices as possible, considering their quality and breeding, to make room for another load. **R. O. Miller, Lucas, Lucas County, Iowa, R1.**

IMPORTED SHIRE.

For Sale or Trade—"Fordy Spark" imported number (23320), American number 8446, foaled 1904; bay, white face and white hind feet. Sound. Price $650, or will trade for large, sure jack or registered Percheron. **W. E. Carter, Batavia, Jefferson County, Iowa.**

NAVICULAR DISEASE—I have an eight year old horse that is sore and stiff in front. He went lame in his left front foot first, about two years ago. He has a good foot, soft and in good shape. I have used Gumbault's Caustic Balsam without sucess, and have soaked his feet in warm water. When he is at work, if he steps on a stone or anything that raises the toe, it hurts him more. I have had him shod with bar shoes and he was worse, then I had him shod with shoes with no toe calk, but high heel, and he went some better, but he is very stiff and sore now. Would a blister of canthriades do him any good?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—From your description we fear your horse has navicular disease, which, if true, means that he is very likely incurable. We would suggest that you have him examined by a good, competent veterinarian and if our suspicions prove correct that you have the operation known as median neurectomy performed, which is the quickest and most satisfactory way of relieving these cases.

LICE—Have just read in the March 5th issue of the American Breeder about the kerosene emulsion remedy for lice on horses. Before using this remedy, I would like to find out what to wash the stalls and mangers with. Would you advise using the kerosene emulsion for that purpose?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—You will find the kerosene emulsion very effective for washing the stalls and mangers, but for this purpose a stronger solution of creolin or crude carbolic acid solution may be used than would be safe to use on the body of the animals. Use the emulsion as prepared or creolin three ounces to a gallon of hot water.

HEMORRHAGE—I have a mare that was bred April 11, 1911, that has been bleeding about four days. I believe the blood comes from the uterus as the urine is clean and bright. I think she is in foal. She eats well and looks fine. What could cause this, and what could be done for her?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It will be very necessary to know just what parts are affected before attempting to prescribe for your name, and would suggest that you have a qualified veterinarian make a very careful examination of the case.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERONS.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph, Missouri.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Iowa.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kansas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

SUFFOLK HORSES.
Okie, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.
Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.
Kline, C. M., Weldon, Iowa.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kansas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Nebraska.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colorado.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kansas.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Iowa.
Shallenberger, A. C., Alma, Nebraska.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kansas.
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kansas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Nebraska.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.
Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb.
Hutchison, W. C., Cleveland, Missouri.
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Nebraska.
Lineweaver, H. W., South English, Ia.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.
Charters, W. H., Butler, Missouri.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kansas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kansas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE).
Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas.
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.

Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Iowa, reports the sale of the yearling Belgian filly with which he won at the International. He has also sold a very thick, sappy, yearling stallion and has, he writes, a number of deals pending that should clear out his stock satisfactorily. Mr. Irvine always has something to sell and he names "farmers' prices" only.

Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., write: We have been making many sales of late and The American Breeder has helped us to do so. Our new importation that arrived a few weeks ago is doing fine and now ready to sell and we have a few extra good ones we had been reserving to show this fall, some of which we could spare. Anyone wanting a real good Percheron, Shire or Belgian stallion at a low price can find him at our barns and with a guarantee we believe The American Breeder will say is absolutely good as a government bond.

One of our subscribers, Mr. T. W. McClure, of Ft. Cobb, Okla., has bought from Walker Bros., of Oklahoma City, a high class gray Percheron stallion, Felix 68989. Walker Bros., write that his sire and grand sire and great grand sire were among the greatest sires that ever lived, Besigue (19602) one of them, selling for $10,000 at 17 years of age. Felix as a two year old won first at Oklahoma and Arkansas state fairs, and was one of their gold medal prize herd in 1911.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes. We have sold to Messrs. George M. McCray and D. M. Fowler of Fithian, Illinois, our noted International, Illinois and Iowa grand champion Shire stallion, Royal Grey, at one of the longest prices ever paid for a draft horse on this side. This horse will be remembered as the horse that caused such a sensation at the 1910 International as a two year old, being reserve champion to our $10,000 Dan Patch. He had the distinction of winning first and reserve champion at the different state fairs that year and last year as a three year old, was champion at the Illinois and Iowa state fairs and also at the International, and was pronounced by the leading judges of this country as being the greatest draft horse they had seen in the country. That noted English judge, Mr. Kirkham, remarked at the International, that in his opinion Royal Grey was one of the greatest horses of the breed. We have reserved the exclusive right to show this stallion at the state fairs next fall and also at the International. Royal Grey will be mated with one of the most select lots of imported Shire mares in the country. It was a pleasure to us this week to have a visit from our old customers, Messrs. King Brothers of Albion, Nebraska. They are breeders of pure bred Shire horses and they selected a rising three year old bay colt, Wrydelands Squire, an extraordinary upstanding high class colt that will no doubt do them a great deal of good. He is closely related to the International champion, Wrylands Starlight.

The Fraser Shorthorns, sold at Kansas City on the 11th, averaged about $92. The younger heifers sold fairly well, but the better cows with calves at foot, and the three bulls in the offering brought scarcely half what they were worth. When the sale opened only 20 men, outside the auctioneers, clerk and field men, were in the ring. A few others came later, but it was plain that the pressure of farm work and the scarcity of feed were preventing the interest warranted by the worth of the offering and the need of cattle on the farms. The top price, $150, was reached three times by young cows with fine calves at foot, and once by a fine heifer almost due to calve.

WANTED

Percheron mares, stallions or jacks, in trade for Industrial Stocks, Land or Automobile. **H. B. Alderson, Devils Lake, Damsey County, N. Dakota.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES.

For Sale—Blacks and grays, sound and the best of quality. From four to seven years old. **H. J. Winget, Tripoli, Peoria, County, Illinois.**

FORD STOCK FARM

Your choice of imported Percheron and Belgian stallions at $100 profit. We will sell you your choice of any stallion at $100 profit and show you their cost in plain figures. INVESTIGATE. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, Turner County, South Dakota.**



Imported Horses $1,000 Each

Home-bred registered Draft Stallions, $800 to $600. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.

Reference—Any bank in Osceola.

HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa

MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS

60 HEAD ON HAND

CRANDALL & DANFORTH

RANDOLPH, MINN.



Extra good imported and home bred **Draft and Coach Stallions** from $800 to $1,400, 2 to 5 years old, including many state fair prizewinners; recorded in U. S. approved books (not recorded grades) and fully warranted. Also **mares and jacks. WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.**

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

A fine bunch of large registered Percheron stallion colts, coming 2 and 3 years old. 3-year-olds weigh 1,600 to 1,850 lbs. 2-year-olds, 1,450 to 1,550 lbs. The large boned kind. Three standard bred stallions all registered from 15¾ to 16 hands high. One black Shetland pony stud 6 years old. A fine breeder. All stock guaranteed as breeders.

A few large Mammoth black jacks.

Two carloads of mules from 3 to 4 years old, from 15 to 15 hands high. **O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kan.** On main line U. P. R. R.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

We are offering an extra choice lot of stallions from 2 to 6 years old. They are the large drafty fellows that the farmers like and the kind the market demands. All stallions recorded, and sold under a written guarantee. Will price them where they will sell and on terms to suit. **Singmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS.



One BLACK Herd Stallion, seven years old, weighing 1,850 lbs.; 4 yearlings. All big boned and sound. Also a few mares. **Stetson Bros., Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill.**

Registered Percheron Stallion

And three good Jacks for sale. Stallion is black; weighs 1,850; 5 years old. Jacks from 2 to 4 years old. Good ones. Write or come and see them. **H. A. Wehrmann, Monticello, Lewis County, Missouri.**

PERCHERONS.

Brilliant D. 45336. The great show and breeding stallion, a 2,300-pound black. Heads the herd stallions with size and bone from 1 to 4 years. Also mares bred to Brilliant D., and a few good mares and fillies sired by him. All blacks and grays, and sound. Address **Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa.** Farm and stock, ½ mile east of Downey, on main line C., R. I. & P.

PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion, $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.

PERCHERONS

Some extra good young stallions and mares in foal. Plenty of bone and quality. A 2,100-lb. stallion at head of herd. Will offer some bargains in this month.

Also one good registered saddle mare in foal. **A. M. Walker, Fairview Stock Farm, Laclede, Missouri.** All this stock is registered.

Look! Look!

We have a number of good big first class young Percherons and big black jacks that we will sell at a very low price, and guarantee same, if taken at once. Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.

STALLIONS

For Sale—Percheron, English Shire, road stallions; mares and colts of all 3 breeds at farmers' prices. Our motto is, live and let live.—**E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, R. 2.** Two miles Northeast Garden Grove.

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. **A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.**

Eight young jacks and two jennets are for sale by H. A. Schwatken, Hammond, Kas.

Some one wanting a traction engine can buy or trade to advantage by applying to Torrens Bros., Glenwood, Minnesota.

A proven cure for jack sores, discovered by a practical jack man and veterinarian, is advertised for sale under a guarantee in this issue. It is called Jack Sorine, and is made by O. P. Willson Serum and Instrument Co., 3754 Wayne Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

A good chance to buy Shorthorn cattle at public sale will be offered by R. C. Firme and A. A. Stone, in their sale at Hastings, Nebraska. Mr. Firme's address is Hastings, Nebraska, and Mr. Stone's address is Hansen, Nebraska. Catalogs may be had by writing either party.

See Stetson Bros'. advertisement of a black Percheron stud stallion and four yearlings.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, received a new importation of Shires, Percherons and Hackneys on the 10th of this month, as announced in their advertisement.

Henry Lefebure, of Fairfax, Iowa, received a new importation of Belgians on the 18th. See his advertisement calling attention to same.

D. B. Gunn, of Red Oak, Iowa, who manufactures the Gunn Guider Road Builder, is making a bargain price for the three fine stallions and one jack which comprise his breeding barn.

An entire breeding establishment, including barns, books and three valuable stallions and one jack, is offered for sale by A. G. Bush, Fairland, Oklahoma. Look up the advertisement for particulars.

On May 1, John H. White, of Granger, Missouri, will sell at public sale 40 registered Hereford cows, heifers, and bulls, and ten Percheron mares. Of the Percheron mares only five are registered, but the five grades are in foal to a $2,000 stallion. If there is still time, write Mr. White for a catalog.

Oltmans Bros., of Wateska, Illinois, have some fine imported Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions, every one backed by a fair and square guarantee. Write them for catalog.

Rhea Bros., Arlington, Nebraska, will be pleased to give pictures, descriptions, prices or any information you may want of the excellent Percherons they have for sale. Their horses are acclimated.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons, of Huntington, Indiana, has a barn full of good Percheron, Belgian and Coach stallions, and refer you to their old customers, who they say are buying of them the second and third time. Read their ad in this issue.

J. O. Singmaster & Son, of Keota, Iowa, have post cards made of their Percheron stallions, and will be glad to send you one if you are interested.

W. H. Bayless, of Blue Mound, Kas., has some good jacks of his own raising, and ready for service, for sale cheap. Read his advertisement in this issue and write him.

Scott, Abney & Jenkins, of Virden, Illinois, have 20 big black jacks, with lots of size, bone, quality and style. Also 200 mare mule colts for sale. Read their advertisement in this issue and write them for catalog.

Two black Tennessee jacks are advertised in this issue by John Oesch, Sr., of Garden City, Missouri. Write him for particulars.

Write to H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kansas. He has 25 Mammoth jacks, from yearlings to eight years old.

Three hundred head of Colorado raised jacks and jennets, mules and brood mares, all guaranteed, are advertised by Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Read the advertisement of the Polk County Jack Farm. They have a nice lot of jacks on hand. All black, with white points. R. M. Johnson, proprietor, Bolivar, Missouri.

Scott J. Miller, of Chillicothe, Missouri, has 15 fine, big, husky jacks advertised for sale in this issue. Write him.

Al. E. Smith's Stock Farm, at Lawrence, Kansas, has 75 registered jacks and jennets, all registered. Also some good Percheron stallions for sale. Read his advertisement.

Fifty registered jacks and jennets, and every one a black Mammoth, is the advertisement of Ed. Boen, Lawson, Missouri. Mr. Lawson handles only the big boned kind. Write him for particulars.

"Two registered jacks, coming two and three years old; cheaper than dealers will sell," is the advertisement of J. W. Stormont, Dighton, Kansas.

A fine assortment of Mammoth jacks and jennets can be found at the Fairview Stock Farm. J. C. Huckstep, proprietor, Eolia, Missouri.

Twenty-five head of jacks, and 40 jennets are offered for sale by Phil Walker, of Moline, Kansas. Write him for particulars.

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Kentucky, breeder of registered Mammoth Kentucky jacks and jennets, would be pleased to have you visit his farm and inspect his stock. He guarantees to please you.

W. P. Bailey, Springfield, Colorado, has a stock and alfalfa ranch for sale; seven quarters deeded and nine quarters leased, all in one body, with good improvements. Read his advertisement in this issue and write him.

Mrs. H. A. Brookhart, Arabela, Missouri, advertises single comb brown Leghorn's eggs. Mrs. Brookhart has a fine lot of chickens and guarantees the eggs. Write her.

F. W. Brode & Co., of Memphis, Tennessee, have an ad in this issue of their selected quality Owl Brand Cottonseed Meal. Write for their free booklet, "Science of Feeding."

D. B. Gunn, of Red Oak, Iowa, manufacturer of the Gunn Road Guider and Builder, offers to sell road builders on 15 days' trial. Write him for description and price.

W. B. Carpenter, of Trenton, Missouri, wants you to write him for a 96-page illustrated catalog, telling all about his Missouri Auction School, located at Trenton, Kansas City and Oklahoma City.

Write the Visio Remedy Association, 2475 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Illinois, if you have need of a cure for moon blindness. They refund the money if it does not cure.

Read the advertisement of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., at Chicago, Illinois, and write them for complete catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

The Brown Fence & Wire Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose advertisement appears in this issue, will allow you to examine the Brown Fence and know just what it is before buying. Write them for sample showing size and quality of wire.

Walker Bros., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, have some extra good imported draft and coach stallions advertised in this issue. Many of them are state fair prize winners.

Write to F. O. Butler, Hinsdale, Illinois, for the catalog of Hackney stallions. They also have a few choice mares for sale.

H. A. Wehrman, Monticello, Missouri, has a registered Percheron stallion and three jacks for sale. Write him or go and see them.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Minnesota, has an imported Percheron ton stallion; also imported Percheron mares. Read his advertisement.

O. N. Wilson, Kittanning, Pennsylvania, invites you to visit his farm and learn their method of doing business. Read his advertisement.

Write to the Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Indiana, for a description of their cure for distemper, pinkeye, influenza and colds. Their advertisement appears in this issue.

Saddlers for sale, at private contract, the most fashionable strains and superb individuals, are advertised by H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Missouri.

Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico, have two car loads of Navajo ponies for sale. If interested in ponies, write them.

Geo. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Illinois, has Shetland stallions to lease; small guarantee required. Read his advertisement.

All who want to take advantage of the opportunity to breed to the great imported champion Percheron stallion Imprecation (79214) 79304, should write at once to J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Indiana. Read their advertisement.

Read the advertisement of the Edgewood Farm, West Branch, Iowa. He has a black 2,300-pound stallion for sale.

A number of good big first class young Percherons and big black jacks are advertised in this issue by Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Indiana.

Percheron stallions, the large, drafty kind that the farmers like, are advertised for sale by Singmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nebraska. They will sell them on terms to suit the purchaser.

W. E. Carter, Batavia, Iowa, has a fine imported bay stallion, that he will sell for $650, or will trade for a large jack. See his advertisement.

O. L. Thisler & Sons, of Chapman, Kansas, has a fine bunch of registered Percheron stallion colts, a few large, Mammoth jacks, and two car loads of mules advertised for sale in this issue.

Percherons, Belgians and German Coach stallions and mares of all ages can be found at the farm of A. R. Ives, Delavan, Wisconsin. His prices are reasonable, and terms to suit.

Crandall & Danforth, of Randolph, Minnesota, still have a good supply of Maple Point Percherons on hand. If interested, write to them.

Dr. W. E. Cheatham, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, has a fine stallion advertised in this issue, that will stand for the season of 1912 at $25. Read his advertisement in this issue.

Write to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., of Lincoln, Nebraska, for their big illustrated catalog of Percheron, Belgian and Shires. They guarantee satisfaction.

E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Iowa, has Percheron, English Shire and road stallions, also mares and colts of all three breeds advertised at "farmers' prices," in this issue.

Registered Percheron mares, blacks and grays, are advertised for sale by H. J. Winget, Trivoli, Illinois.

Royal Belgian draft stallions and mares, at reasonable prices, are advertised in this issue by Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Kansas.

Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Missouri, has on hand an outstanding lot of good stock. One saddler, two registered Percherons, and a number of good Mammoth jacks. Read his advertisement.

David Cooper & Son, Freeport, Kansas, has a new importation of Royal Belgians, with plenty of size and quality, from the best known strains, advertised in this issue.

George Hirschman, Pierson, Iowa, has some excellent Percheron stallions and a number of good registered mares for sale. Read his advertisement.

John Leitch & Sons, Lafayette, Indiana, has on hand a great collection of Clydesdale stallions. He also has the best five Clydesdale stallions in the Iowa State Fair. Read their advertisement.

Dr. W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kansas, importer of Belgians and Percherons, has a fine lot on hand which he selected personally. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Write him for catalog.

J. Crouch & Son, the importers of Percheron, Belgian and Hackney horses, have long been distinguished for the superior quality of the horses they handle. They regularly exhibit a strong line of show horses of the breeds they import, and few firms can show an equal record of winnings. An example of their kind of stock can be found in the sensational Percheron stallion, Imprecation (79214) 79304, imported by them last year, and shown successfully against the hardest competition in this country. This stallion, which they announce is the only stallion in America that has been subsidized for use by the French government, is being stood at a fee of $100 to insure mare in foal, the terms in full appearing in their advertisement on page 2 of this issue. This is important in itself, but we speak of it more because it illustrates the character of stallions and mares handled by Messrs. Crouch & Son. They have from 100 to 200 head on hand at all times. The picture and pedigree of Imprecation will be sent free to any one who writes for it (mentioning the American Breeder), to J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions
AND MARES
IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.
For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

Hackney Stallions All Ages
—ALSO—
A Few Choice Mares For Sale, By,
F. O. BUTLER
Hinsdale, DuPage County, Ill.

JUST ARRIVED
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROYAL BELGIANS
Plenty of size and quality; any age; from the best known strains. Anyone desiring an imported or home bred stallion will do well to see them, and get prices before purchasing. Address David Cooper & Sons, Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.

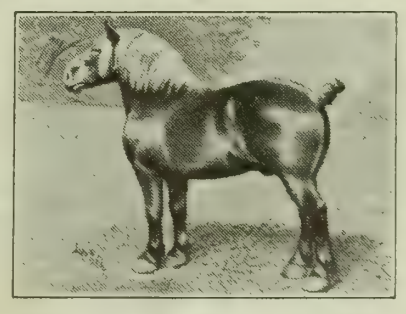
EXCELLENT PERCHERONS

From 1 to 3 years old. Stallions sired by G. L. Carlson's Nicholas. I have 2-year-olds that weigh over 2,000 lbs. and yearlings over 1700 lbs.; also a number of good registered mares. This stock is choicely bred, well developed and will be priced reasonable.
Write George Hirschman, Pierson
Woodbury County, Iowa.

PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS IN AMERICA

Our horses are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality style and conformation. Will please the most critical. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free.
Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
BOX 6 LINCOLN, NEB.

Subscribe for the American Breeder.

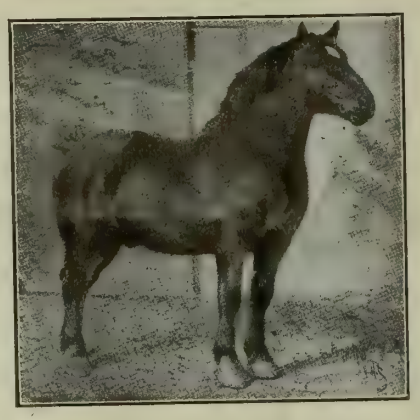
New Importation of Belgians

Forty head of stallions and mares arrived at Fairfax, April 18th. Come and select where the supply is never allowed to run low. Competition in prices and quality defied.
Fairfax is 8 miles west of Cedar Rapids on the C. M. & St. Paul, and on the main line of the C. & N. W. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban line passes near farm, cars every hour. Phone from Cedar Rapids or Iowa City for team to meet you at car.
HENRY LEFEBURE, FAIRFAX, LINN COUNTY, IOWA.


Dr. W. H. Richards
IMPORTER OF
Belgians and Percherons
A fine importation arrived Sept. 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2 and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Any one looking for a first class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe depot, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, OR GERMAN COACH

A large selection of the above named breed of excellent quality, at reasonable prices. Every horse leaving our barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee. Our twenty-seven years of continuous importing high-class stallions with a resident buyer in Europe enables us to meet all competition. If in the market for a stallion, write us. We can use bankable paper.



OLTMANNS BROS.

Box 87 - - - Watseka, Ill.

Leer, Germany; Nevada, Missouri; North Fort Worth, Texas

LESS THAN HALF PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.

Gamaleon (3) 2:25-2, sire of 27 in the list; son of Gambetta Wilks. Dam Lady Pepper, dam of nine in the list, daughter of Onward.

Imported Shire, prize winner at the Royal Horse Show at Kansas City; 1,800 pounds and as big and good boned one as you ever saw; coming 8, perfect in conformation and disposition; sound as a dollar.

A 14½-hand jack; light points. Not large, but a good boned fellow, that breeds large; 9 years old.

Yearling registered Percheron stud colt; black with small star, weighs around 1,000 lbs.; dam weighs 1,950 lbs.; sire weighs 2,000 lbs.

$1,000 will buy the bunch; no time for trifling letter writers. I want to close out and money is what I want. This stock will pay for itself twice in the next 90 days; I am busy manufacturing and selling the Gunn Guider Road Builder, advertised on another page of this paper, and must sell this stock.

D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Montgomery County, Iowa.

RHEA BROS.

PERCHERONS



We exhibited fourteen Percherons at the late Nebraska State Fair and won 17 prizes, as follows: One silver medal, one championship, seven firsts, two seconds, three thirds and three fourths. Now, remember that we showed our home bred horses in the same classes with the imported stallions and won First every time, bar one. So much for the show. The important thing to be considered is "how does the whole lot show up?" and that is exactly where we are strong. Our two-year-olds, some of them still in the pasture, weigh from 1,600 pounds to 1,900 pounds. These weights guaranteed.

We always claimed to have the big boned kind, and this season we are sure we have better bone than ever, cleaner joints and better feet.

Don't lose sight of how we raise these colts, in the pastures winter and summer, until coming three-year-olds. That's why they are hardy and prove breeders from the start.

Our horses are acclimated, its importance cannot be over estimated. We have stallions coming two, three, four and a few older ones for sale at prices that are very reasonable. Every stallion sold under a full guarantee; can furnish life insurance for two-thirds value at cost.

Write for pictures, descriptions, prices and any information you may want.

Arlington is on the main line of the C. & N. W. R.R.
28 miles northwest of Omaha, 8 miles east of Fremont and 55 miles north of Lincoln. Twelve passenger trains daily

Arlington, Nebr.

BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

One bay Percheron, registered in the Percheron Society of America; coming 5 years old this spring.

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P. O. _____

	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
DATE BRED								
CAPSULES								
RETRIED AND NOT BRED								

RUN PENCIL THROUGH "LOOSE" OR "CLOSED" AND "IS KNOWN TO BE IN FOAL" OR "DELIVERS A LIVING COLT."

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, May 6, 1912* *Number 8*



TIM, PRIZE WINNING SHORTHORN STEER, SHOWN BY THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



CLIFTON, PRIZE WINNING HEREFORD STEER, SHOWN BY THE IDAHO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



[SAM] PRIZE WINNING GALLOWAY STEER, SHOWN BY THE MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



IDEAL, PRIZE WINNING ANGUS STEER, SHOWN BY THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

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VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY 6, 1912. NUMBER 8

Improving Young Before Birth

Influence of Nutrition, Age and Size of Parents on Number, Size and Vitality of Offspring. Their Importance to the Breeder of Live Stock.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Prof. E. N. Wentworth, Animal Husbandry Department, Iowa State College.

THE Iowa experiment station, in work conducted by Prof. John M. Evvard last year, discovered a difference of almost two pigs per litter between their most rapidly and least rapidly gaining sows at time of breeding. The best gaining sow in each of seven lots averaged nine pigs. the least gaining produced 7.2 pigs, and the ratio between daily increase in weight at conception and size of litter was maintained throughout the experiment.

The more carefully one will investigate the possibilities of influencing the heredity of animals by external means, the more thoroughly will he become convinced that such a method is impossible. Therefore such external factors as are controllable from the standpoint of giving the animal a better start in life are of importance to the careful breeder.

Influence of Nutrition of Parents.

In the preceding statement reference was made to one effect of nutrition on the size of litter in swine. The writer, in pursuance of work for his master's degree, studied the influence of protein in ration on the litter, and discovered little difference in the weight at birth of pigs whose mothers were given different feeds, but did find a marked difference in the rate of gain. The pigs that had received the most protein through the mother gained much more rapidly, particularly after weaning, had a lower percentage of mortality and were much more vigorous and hearty. These investigations have been carried on in a much more extensive manner at the Iowa station in the last two years, and the weight at birth and quantity of protein up toan economic point have been found to correspond absolutely. The belief that these results obtained in sheep has led shepherds for a number of years to adopt a "flushing" system, so that it is interesting to consider the application of this principle to cattle.

The writer is not aware of any absolute investigations in this connection with beef animals but has access to some calving records with reference to severe seasons that throw some light on the matter. For a period of five years the average weight at birth of the calves in a Shorthorn herd were 109 pounds, 76 pounds, 94 pounds, 98 pounds, and so far this spring, 71 pounds. For an Angus herd the following records are obtainable: Seventy-three pounds, 66 pounds, 81 pounds, 83 pounds, and so far this spring 62 pounds. In both cases feed was scarce during the second year of the record and in the present season as well. This gives an idea of what scant conditions may produce but does not show the value of higher nutrition. To answer this question an example may be drawn from a friend of the writer who was a breeder of Shorthorns and had planned to hold a fall sale that was of necessity postponed until the following spring. He started fitting his animals for it in July, and had them all gaining in nice shape when he bred eight heifers and six mature cows to sell in calf to his herd bull. The forced postponement of the sale caused him to put up all but one heifer, with calf at foot. In response to a request he recorded the birth weights of these thirteen calves as well as those of the rest of his herd during the spring. The seven heifers produced 75-pound calves on the average, as against 69-pound for the rest of the heifers of the herd, while the six cows produced 102-pound calves to compare with 91-pound animals for the remainder of the mature breeding females. In each case thus far considered superior nutrition has been found to increase the weight of the offspring.

There yet remains a comparison of animals in show condition and those that are in ordinary breeding shape. Birth weights were unobtainable on this class of animals, but the weight at 2 months old of 36 calves from the breeding herd and seven calves from show animals, gave a slight advantage to the average of the 36. It is possible that the extreme fat of the mothers would interfere with the development of the foetus, but it is also possible that the greater numbers from the breeding cows and lesser numbers from the show animals may have affected the average to a marked degree.

As a general conclusion it is safe to say that few beef breeders are likely to have their cows in too high flesh to secure satisfacory offspring, while careful attention to the needs of the animal at breeding time and during pregnancy will give valued returns in size, vigor and maturity.

Influence of Vigor in the Parents.

Vigor is a difficult term to define accurately and satisfactorily, not that it is an elusive thing, difficult of detection and description, but rather because it is so indefinite and difficult of accurate gradation. What is considered a fairly vigorous animal by one man may be lacking in vigor with another. Girou in France divided 300 ewes into two lots; the first well fed and served by yearling rams, the second deprived and served by 2-year-olds. He notes that the lambs from the first lot were from one-half to one pound larger on the average and much more sturdy. This may be quoted as evidenee of the effect of nutrition as well as of vigor, but it calls attention to one point which breeders are apt to overlook. Most men pay attention to vigor in the male and neglect the female, while the above results would show that vigor in the female is fully as essential, if not more so than in the male. The well fed ewes would reasonably be the more vigorous of the two lots, and the older rams possessed of more breeding stamina than the immature yearlings. Consequently the heavier lambs from the vigorous ewes would show the marked importance of vigor in the female.

Inasmuch as the determination of vigor is so difficult, experimental work on the subject is almost impossible. A pure bred Shorthorn bull used in one herd in his 2, 3 and 4-year-old ages gives some interesting adta as he grew into vigor with maturity. The first year he settled 64 per cent of the females in the herd; the second year 81 per cent, and the third year 86 per cent. The first year his calves at 2 months averaged 212 pounds; the second year 238 pounds, and the third year 246 pounds. Since (with a few exceptions due to failure to get some of the females in calf) the breeding herd was the same for three years, and since there was no marked difference in the care of the young in the successive years, the differences were probably due to the vigor added with yearly growth.

The relations between the age of parents and offspring has been pretty



A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER IN WHICH ARE EXEMPLIFIED THE RESULTS OF AN INTELLIGENT GENERATION-AFTER-GENERATION OBSERVANCE OF THE KNOWN AND PRACTICAL MEANS BY WHICH "OFFSPRING" ARE IMPROVED BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER BIRTH.

thoroughly investigated by insurance companies in connection with human beings, and some of their conclusions should prove of practical importance with cattle. These conclusions will simply be listed without comment that the reader may apply them to a degree suitable to himself.

The older children of a parentage live sensibly longer than the younger children.

There is an indirect relation between the age of relatives at the time of death or their present age, and the expectation of life in the offspring under consideration.

To these may be added some conclusions drawn from sheep at the University of Wisconsin. .

The rate of production for ewes from their second to the sixth year rose from 141 per cent to 191 per cent. This, of course, only aplies while the animals are still in possession of their breeding powers.

A male is best at sexual maturity, and is without bisexual leaning. (Supported by scientific investigation).

The writer in a recently published article ("The Age Factor in Register of Merit Jerseys," American Breeders' Magazine, 1911, vol 2, No. 2, page 97), investigated age in Jersey sires with reference to the performance of their daughters in the register of merit (a record of milk and fat production above certain arbitrary standards). If the perfect relation between the age of sire and production of cow (viz., increase in production balancing increase in age) be represented by 1000 and compared to the condition actually found, the figure determined in the paper would be 0.6647. In other words the relation between age in sire and production in daughter is about two-thirds of being absolutely perfect. It is easy to see that since 46.8 per cent of the cows in the register are sired by bulls under 3 years of age the proportional increase in production equivalent to the 12-year age would rejuire something far beyond the limits of milk and butter fat of any animal. In general we may say added maturity gives slightly increased productive powers.

Mr. C. L. Redfield of Chicago has advanced some rather convincing statistics in regard to the relation of age between generations and functional powers, such as racing speed, milk production, etc., in animals. While Mr. Redfield's figures have not been disputed his inferences from them have, and as a result the writer will only briefly mention the theory he advanccs. He believes that age results in a greater proportional storage of energy, and consequently traces a direct relation between age and production. In beef animals for example he assumes that the tendency to produce fine beef in the offspring will be transmitted at the age in which the best beef is produced in the steer, namely 24-36 months. This is difficult to prove experimentally or substantiate. It is about as easy to obtain reverse results from a study of international grand champions.

From some of the old college records the writer has worked out the following: Six heifers between 24 and 36 months produced 68-pound calves; between 36 and 48 months, 82-pound calves, and between 48 and 60 months 88-pound calves. Thirteen cows produced 76-pound calves between 36 and 48 months, while their next calves averaged 86 pounds. As a general observation the calves were more vigorous and grew more rapidly from the animals as they became older, but no figures are at hand.

While nutrition has supplied perhaps the strongest evidence so far to convince one of its influence as an external force capable of affecting offspring, yet it is closely rivaled by the factors of size in the parent.

In reference to weight some differences are observed from the rank as to frame, for from figures available Herefords almost equal Shorthorns on the scales, while the Holsteins fall be-

(Continued on page 11.)

Scrub Bulls an Extravagance

Conditions Which Made Scrubs Possible Have Passed. Where Wider Use of Purebreds Would Have Added $86,000,000 to Cattle Values in Texas. Some Figures in Detail.

Written for The American Breeder,
By John C. Burns, Professor of Animal Husbandry, A. & M. College of Texas.

CHEAP lands and cheap grass have long been the most important factors in the economical production of beef. They have been indispensable to the slipshod, easy methods that have been, and are yet, too commonly in vogue in carrying on the business of beef making.

The cutting up of the heretofore large grazing areas of the country into small areas of pastures and farms, due to the rapidly increasing population and the consequent increase in the value of lands, make the raising of highly improved cattle most important. When land and grass were cheap scrub and low grade cattle yielded a fair profit, though good cattle would have paid considerably better. Now, with high priced lands, high priced grass and other feedstuffs cattle must be of the well improved kind in order to be profitable. The land must support animals of greater value if it is to pay good interest on the investment. The sooner it is realized by those who have not already done so, that cheap land and cheap grass are almost altogether things of the past, and that with these things belong all methods but the best, the sooner can beef production be accomplished most economically.

Beef cattle that command the highest prices are those that come nearest to meeting the butcher's ideal, and the further removed they are from the ideal type of the butcher the lower the price they may be expected to bring. The scrub is representative of just the opposite of the desired type, both as to the economical utilization of feed and as to the requirements of the market. The breeds of beef cattle, on the other hand, have been developed through careful selection and breeding by man to better meet his requirements. Hence, the good pure bred embodies the qualifications of making, with proper care and feeding, the most economical gains and of being what the butcher demands when finished. It is the nearest approach to the type of the good pure bred that the farmer and ranchman must strive to produce, whether they are breeding and finishing their cattle for market themselves, or only breeding them to sell as feeders for somebody else to finish, if they are to derive the greatest profit from the business. When we consider the vast number of cattle in the United States used entirely for breef production that fall far below this standard, and consider the great advantage that the good kind have over them, we must realize the great importance of improvement.

How can improvement be brought about in the most economical way?

The one great and only practical means is by the continuous and systematic use of only good pure bred bulls of the beef breeds. The time has come when every farmer and ranchman should realize that he can no longer afford to use scrub, grade and cross-bred bulls in his efforts to raise beef cattle. With numerous outstanding examples of what can be accomplished with good, pure bred bulls, one may well wonder why any other kinds are tolerated.

Let us make a few comparisons as to the average value per head of the beef cattle of different states. According to the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture Jan. 1, 1910, Montana ranked first of the states of the Union, with the average price of $27.40 per head; Wyoming and Illinois second, each with $26.40 per head, and Indiana third with $24.50 per head; Mississippi ranked last with $8.40 per head; Alabama and Arkansas next to last, each with $9 per head, and Georgia third from last with $10.30 per head. While the wide difference in the average value per head between the highest ranking states and the lowest ranking state may be attributed partly to conditions of environment, by far the greater part of it is due to breeding—improved blood on the one hand and the lack of it on the other. By the use of good pure bred bulls of the beef breeds in a grading-up process, the cattle of the low ranking states can be made, in a comparatively short period of time, to equal in value those of the high ranking states, and even greatly to exceed their value as given in 1910, for the latter states have by no means reached the limit of what can be accomplished by this method of improvement.

The state of Texas is reported as having had within its boundaries Jan. 1, 1910, 7,131,000 head of beef cattle—about twice as many as contained by the state ranking second in point of numbers. The average price of these cattle is given as $15.30 per head, making their total value $109,104,000. Comparing the value of Texas cattle with that of Montana cattle, we find a difference of $12.10 per head. Hence, if Texas cattle were equal in average value per head to Montana cattle it would mean an additional sum of $86,285,100 to Texas cattle owners. This partly represents what a more extensive use of good pure bred beef bulls can accomplish for Texas.

Nothing emphasizes the superiority of well bred cattle over scrubs so much as does the difference in the prices they command on the market. Using conditions in Texas as an example, let us compare the prices received for stockers and feeders of the "cold blooded," inferior sort, with the prices received for those that approach nearest the ideal beef type as a result of grading. On account of their great lack of early maturing qualities there are practically no common and inferior steers under 3 years old that are used as feeders. As a rule those that change hands up to this age are used as stockers. The prices ordinarily received for steers of this character are about as follows:

> Spring and early summer calves sold in the fall, $7 to $8 per head; yearlings, $10 to $13 per head; 2-year-olds, $15 to $18 per head; and 3-year-olds and over $20 to $25 per head.

There are ranchmen and farmers in Texas who have used only pure bred beef bulls for several years, and now uniformity and the type that is most in demand by the market characterize their herds. Such cattle possess early finishing qualities and other qualifications that make them highly adapted to the feedlot at an early age, when gains are made most economically. Most of them are, therefore, fed out and ready for the butcher's block before they are 3 years old. So we find that highly improved calves and yearlings are sold as either stockers or feeders, while there are few 2-year-olds but what are sold as feeders. The prices that steers of this character are bringing are about as follows:

> Spring and early summer calves, sold in the fall, $17.50 to $20 per head; yearlings, $25.50 to $30 per head, and 2-year-olds, $32 to $40 per head.

Thus it is seen that the prices for the highly improved kind are more than double those of the unimproved. When the two kinds are finished for the market the highly improved steers not only sell for a much better price per pound on account of their superior conformation and quality, but they weigh much heavier at the same age.

Some farmers and ranchmen use scrub and grade bulls in their herds because of the higher cost of pure bred bulls, not realizing that the latter are by far the cheapest in the end. With the scrub no improvement is made. With the grade, progress is slow and results are indefinite and lack uniformity. Though the grade bull may possess the individuality of a good pure bred, he generally lacks the prepotency necessary to a good breeder.

Placing the cost of a scrub or grade bull at $25 to $50 and that of a pure bred, suited for grading, at $150 to $200, the extra cost of the latter is from $100 to $175. Now let us consider this problem: One may begin with a herd of "cold blooded" scrub females. He will use only pure bred bulls of a particular beef breed and will breed the females of each generation to drop calves at 3 years old. At the end of thirteen years will appear the offspring of the fifth cross, possessing 96⅞ per cent of pure blood; and at the end of sixteen years the offspring of the sixth cross, possessing 98 $\frac{7}{16}$ per cent of pure blood. From the butcher's point of view cattle of these grades are practically equal in merit to pure breds. For reasons already stated, however, the grade males should not be retained for breeding purposes if improvement is to continue. Only pure bred males which possess the individuality and breeding that will insure further improvement should ever be used. Now, referring again to prices received for highly graded cattle, as compared with scrubs, the difference in the prices of calves is from $9.50 to $13 per head. This means that for each cross of pure bred bulls, at least to the fifth or sixth generation, there is an average increase of over $2 in the value of each offspring. Improvement, however, is much more rapid from the earlier crosses than from the later ones, and hence for each of the former the increase in the value of each offspring is considerably above this average. It is a common practice to allow one bull to about forty cows, and ordinarily from this number there will be about thirty-five calves. The increase in value of $2 per head on this number returns $70 on the pure bred bull. Two crops of calves, therefore, practically covers the extra cost of the pure bred bull, which is now worth probably more than when first placed in service.

Inbreeding should, of course, be avoided, and this necessitates obtaining new bulls for each succeeding generation of females, which may be done by exchange or by direct purchase.

Can farmers and ranchmen afford to use pure bred beef bulls? The evidence certainly indicates that they can not afford to use any other kind. Let it be remembered, however, that with improved cattle there must be improved environment. It is only when improved live stock are subjected to the proper conditions and care to develop fully the possibilities within them that they give their best returns.

Those who want to get a line on who or what the women will support in case they secure equal suffrage, will find it in the following from the Jewell (Kas.), Republican: "Madam, are you a woman suffragist?" "No, sir, I haven't time to be." "Haven't time! Well, if you had the privilege of voting, whom would you support?" "The same man I've supported for ten years." "And who is that?" "My husband."

Summer Fattening of Beef Cattle

Grass a Double Aid in Improving Quality of Flesh and Promoting Thrift of Animal. Concentrated Feeds That Worked With it Best in Five Years of Experiments.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Prof. F. B. Mumford, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

IT is entirely correct to say that the choisest cattle reaching the fat cattle markets of the Middle West are those which have been fed for a longer or shorter period upon grass pastures. No type of winter feeding can give the finish, quality and marketable condition that can be secured from the fattening of cattle on pastures. In fattening cattle by this method many risks are avoided. The cattle are maintained under more normal conditions. Disease, digestive difficulties and danger from communicable diseases are all minimized when cattle are turned to grass in the spring.

The ordinary cattle feeder has two purposes in view in fattening cattle. He desires to improve the condition of the cattle in respect to fatness and to secure an increase of body weight. It sometimes happens that the largest profit from cattle feeding operations comes from the improvement made in the marketable condition of the animal and not from the direct increase in live weight. If this is true it must also follow that the wider the difference between the condition of the animals at the beginning of the fattening period and at the end of same, the greater profit will be secured from this source. The terms fattening and finishing are frequently used in connection with cattle feeding operations and are understood to refer to the changes which take place in the condition of animals which result in the accumulation of fat in the body of the animal. Different degrees of fatness are indicated on the market by such terms as prime, choice, good, medium and common, or rough steers. These terms refer primarily to differences in condition, but also involve to some extent the quality of the animals in question. Unfortunately there are no accurate terms which can be used to designate the varying degrees of fatness or condition in fat cattle. When cattle are fed for a certain length of time on a concentrated ration of grain with proper roughage or grass they reach a condition when they are said to be finished or ripe, or fattened, or prime. When an animal has reached this period in its development in fat tissue, it is not able longer to use feed and improve in respect to those qualities which are desirable in fattened animals. It is seldom or never profitable to feed animals after they have reached this finished condition. It is, of course, true that the great bulk of cattle that pass through the fat cattle markets are sold long before they have reached this condition or ripeness, which entitles them to the designation of finished cattle.

Condition Important in Summer Feeding.

From an exhaustive investigation conducted at the Missouri Experiment Station for a number of years, it has been definitely established that one of the chief and important factors in the selection of cattle for summer feeding is the condition of the animal at the beginning of the feeding test. It seems to be definitely established that the thinner the animal at the beginning of the feeding experiment the more certain the animal is to make profitable gains. In Table 1 I have given the results from 5 years' feeding at the Missouri Experiment Station on various rations. This table is interesting from more than one point of view, but particular attention at this point is called to the three lots of cattle fed in 1907 as compared with the cattle fed during the other four years of the same rations. It will be observed that the results for 1907 show a materially larger grain requirement for one pound of gain than for the other years. The explanation of this variation is to be found in the fact that the yearlings fed in 1907 had already been on full feed six months when they were turned to grass on the first day of May. They were therefore in much higher condition when turned to grass than were the cattle of any previous year.

In a number of investigations with cattle that had been fed on different wintering rations at this station which resulted in the production of very different gains, it has been found that in every case the cattle that make the smallest gains in the winter are those that make the best and cheapest gains in summer. This is particularly true in the case of cattle that are not given any grain while grazing. So clear are our investigations on this point that I have no hesitation in saying that cattle that are intended for grazing should never receive a generous ration during the winter time. If cattle are given a good, strong ration in the winter time they should be continued on a similar ration when they are turned to grass.



STEERS FATTENED AT THE MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, THAT WERE AFTERWARDS PRIZE WINNERS AT "INTERNATIONAL."

The Best Rations For Beef Cattle on Grass.

Every feeder who is finishing cattle on grass is concerned with the question, "will it pay to supplement a ration of corn with some nitrogenous supplement like cottonseed meal or linseed meal?" Both these supplements have given such satisfactory results in winter feeding that feeders believe and expect similar results will come from adding these materials to a grain ration when cattle are fattened on grass. Attention is again called to Table 1 in which for a period of five years yearling cattle were fed on different rations as indicated in the table. I think a careful study of this table will suggest that with yearling cattle full fed on good blue grass pasture, there is very little advantage to be gained in feeding nitrogenous supplements to corn. Ordinarily we should certainly expect a smaller grain requirement when cottonseed meal or linseed meal is added to corn than when an exclusive corn ration is fed. From this table, however, giving the results with yearling cattle extending over five years there is little or no advantage shown in this regard for the supplemented ration.. Cattle receiving a suppplemented ration invariably consume a larger amount of grain daily per 1,000 pounds live weight. The supplemented ration is more palatable and the gains made from the mixed rations are always larger in a long feeding experiment than from a ration of corn alone. The probable explanation of the efficiency of corn alone fed to cattle on blue grass pasture as compared with the supplemented rations is that the corn lots may eat larger quantities of grass. It is, of course, impossible to measure this factor We have also found that the supplemented rations are more efficient during the later stages of the feeding period. The animals do not get off feed so easily and are in somewhat better health than those fed corn alone, but from an economic point of view and with the usual relation existing between the price of corn and of linseed meal and cottonseed meal it has not been found profitable at this station to feed cottonseed and linseed meal with corn for the entire summer feeding period.

TABLE 1.

Grain Required to Make One Pound of Grain—Five Years' Results With Yearling Cattle Fattened on Blue Grass.

One hundred and twenty cattle divided into twenty lots.

Year	Ration	Lots fed corn alone	Lots fed corn and linseed oil meal	Lots fed corn and cotton-seed meal	Lots fed corn 5 months,corn and linseed oil meal 2 months
		Lot. 4	Lot 1	Lot 2	
	Corn.	7.36 lbs.	5.57 lbs.	5.31 lbs.	
1903	Supplement.		1.86 lbs.	1.77 lbs.	
	Total.	7.36 lbs.	7.43 lbs.	7.08 lbs.	
		Lot 25	Lot 22	Lot 23	
	Corn.	7.45 lbs.	6.56 lbs.	6.37 lbs.	
1904	Supplement.		1.27 lbs.	1.40 lbs.	
	Total.	7.45 lbs.	7.83 lbs.	7.77 lbs.	
		Lot 46	Lot 43	Lot 44	
	Corn.	7.26 lbs.	5.74 lbs.	6.08 lbs.	
1905	Supplement.		1.32 lbs.	1.40 lbs.	
	Total.	7.26 lbs.	7.06 lbs.	7.48 lbs.	
		Lot 71	Lot 73	Lot 72	Lot 70
	Corn.	7.40 lbs.	6.06 lbs.	6.31 lbs.	6.80 lbs.
1906	Supplement.		.89 lbs.	.94 lbs.	.29 lbs.
	Total.	7.40 lbs.	6.95 lbs.	7.25 lbs.	7.09 lbs
		Lot 96	Not 94 and 95	Lot 97	
	Corn.	9.48 lbs.	7.11 lbs.	7.63 lbs.	
1907	Supplement.		1.72 lbs.	1.26 lbs.	
	Total.	9.48 lbs.	8.83 lbs.	8.89 lbs.	
	Corn.	7.78 lbs.	6.31 lbs.	6.30 lbs.	6.80 lbs.
Avg.	Supplement.		1.45 lbs.	1.37 lbs.	.29 lbs
	Total.	7.78 lbs.	7.76 lbs.	7.67 lbs.	7.09 lbs

Proportion of Supplement to Feed.

Market conditions sometimes exist in which corn is relatively higher than cottonseed or linseed meal. When such conditions do exist it may sometimes be profitable to feed these materials throughout the feeding period. When this is the case the proportion of supplement is a matter of importance As a result of many experiments with a half dozen different proportions of corn and supplements we have fixed upon the proportion of six parts of corn to one part of linseed meal at this experiment station. A larger proportion of supplement than this fed to cattle on grass does not bring proportionately larger returns, and when a less amount of supplement is fed maximum gains cannot be expected.

After all the successful cattle feeder must not disregard any of the factors involved in profitable cattle feeding. The kind of cattle to feed, the best ration for maximum gains, even the condition of the cattle are all relatively small in importance as compared with the margin between the buying and the selling price. The feeder can make a profit if the margin between the price paid per feeder and that received for finished cattle is sufficiently wide. Otherwise the most expert feeder having at his command all the knowledge now available might be an economic failure as a cattle feeder. Unfortunately we have not yet reached the time when the cattle markets are so stable and when the feeder can count on receiving for fat cattle any definite increase over the price paid for the feeders.

It is to be hoped that such stability may be eventually attained and that the feeder may be able to predict with a reasonable degree of assurance that probable margin which he may expect to receive.

The tenderloin muscle is a good indication of the amount of lean in a carcass.

The day is not far distant when we will cease to import potash.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

WARTS—What treatment would you recommend for warts which often come about the eyes, and muzzles of young cattle some time during the summer. We sometimes have a few short, yearlings or 2-year-olds which get quite bad with this trouble. A few warts do not seem to bother, but sometimes they get so bad that they appear to cause quite a checking of the animal's growth.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Where warts are numerous on the bodies of cattle you will find that one of the effective and easily applied agents for their removal is castor oil. A daily application should be made which in the course of a few weeks will effect the removal or the greater portion of them.

INDIGESTION—A mare not with foal, 12 years old, has repeated attacks, and exhibits the following symptoms. To start, she paws with her front feet a little and then carefully lies down and stretches out on her side, legs extended, and head drawn slightly toward her body. Occasionally she extends her upper lip. She may roll a little but not violently, but usually lies down as above described for fifteen minutes at a time, then will get up, paw a bit, look at her flank, and lie down again. Heart and temperature normal. Pulse normal. Bowels in good condition, until after attack, when they are very loose for a day or so. As to treatment, I gave one ounce of baking soda, and one-half ounce of ginger as a drench, with apparently no result. In about two hours I gave two bottles of Harlem oil and in an hour she was up eating. Please diagnose this case, if possible, and advise treatment.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare is undoubtedly affected with an attack of indigestion and we would suggest that you give her a run of grass, discontinuing her from service. If it is found necessary to keep her at work we would advise that you restrict her diet to oats to which a small quantity of bran and ground oil cake has been added. To her feed add one-half ounce of Fowler's Solution. See that the hay is of the best quality.

SEARING NAVEL CORDS—Can you tell me anything about the practice of searing the navel cord of a newly born calf. I understand that it is a common thing with Scotch herdsmen to use a searing iron as the only prevention against infection. If there is some less painful treatment I should like to know, and should also like to know if it is advisable to give every calf some preventative treatment when it is dropped.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The practice in vogue with Scotch herdsmen of searing the navel cord to prevent navel infection is quite a good one. It not only has the effect of destroying harmful bacteria that may be present, but aids in drying up the parts so as to make less favorable a field for their growth. We have found by experience, however, that a drying dusting powder is far more effective.

ABORTION—I have a mare that has lost her colt two years in succession. Last year, I think the trouble was she got kicked. This year I cannot account for the trouble. Have been working her steady on light work. Would you advise breeding her again, or would you let her run barren this year? She is strong and eats good.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—It has been a matter of observation that animals that abort are inclined to repeat the action at about the same period on the following year. The habit becomes a fixed one, which is perhaps responsible for the trouble complained of this season. We would advise that you permit her to run over this year.

STRINGHALT—I was on a deal to trade for a jack that has something like stringhalt—he jerks his hind legs when he moves around. I owned one myself some years ago just like this one, but he finally quit, or got well, although I did nothing to help him. Can anything be done to cure or stop this trouble? He is a fine breeder, and I would like to own him if this can be remedied.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Stringhalt is due to a variety of causes, one of which is rheumatism. If due to rheumatism there is an opportunity that the animal may recover from the difficulty when the rheumatic symptoms subside. We suspect that was the case of the animal that was once owned by you. Many of these cases, however, are due to other causes and nothing short of an operation will effect a cure. The operation consists of severing a certain tendon, whether below or above the hock, which in many cases has given very prompt relief. Some subjects do not respond to this method of treatment and we would suggest that you consult some qualified veterinarian who has made this subject one of particular study and follow his advice in the matter.

HOLLOW HORN—Is there any such disease as hollow horn in cattle? I heard it talked of this spring, but suppose if there is such a disease, there is some other name by which it should be called. The treatment I heard advised did not seem reasonable to me, but if there is any such trouble I would like to learn through The American Breeder how to cure it.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Properly speaking there is no such disease as "hollow horn" in cattle. It is one of the old fogy ideas that has been handed down from generation to generation, and like loss of cud in cattle and bots in horses, should be forgotten. Do not allow anyone to talk you into the idea of giving needless and cruel treatment to an animal suspected of having trouble of this kind.

HOLLOW HOOF—Please advise me what to do with a horse's hoofs when they become hard, dry and brittle, and break off so short that a shoe cannot be put on. Do you know something that will toughen the hoof and at the same time cause it to grow more rapidly?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—First, apply large poultices to the feet so as to soften them. A poultice consisting of one part of oil cake with an equal amount of bran mixed with warm water will serve the purpose. Make this application for two or three days, changing the solution once daily. At the expiration of this time anoint the hoofs with vaseline to which has been added a little pine tar. This will prevent evaporation of the moisture of the foot and help to keep it soft and pliable. About once a week apply the following just above the hoof line, allowing the application to extend upward about one and one half inches. Pulverized cantharides one half ounce, lard four ounces. Apply this with fingers with friction and permit to remain on for 24 hours, then wash off with warm water and soap and when dry apply a little lard to keep the skin soft. This agent will blister slightly and will induce a more rapid and healthy growth of the hoof.

BLOAT IN CATTLE—Please tell me, through the columns of The American Breeder, if there is some better way to relieve bloating in cattle than by using the trocar that I have seen advised. I would much rather try some other remedy as it seems to me the trocar would be dangerous. However, I should like to know about the use of this instrument, also, and where one can be secured. I believe a great many cattle are being turned into clover and alfalfa earlier than usual this season, and doubtless many of your readers will be as much interested in this information as I am.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The trocar is the most effective method of relieving bloat in cattle and when properly used there is practically no danger in its employment. These cases usually require very prompt action and medicine alone does not act promptly enough. It is always well to make use of medicine after the animal is relieved with the instrument, and as to just what should be administered depends on the condition of the case. As a rule purges, antiseptics and stimulants are in order.

GREASE HEEL—I have a 2-year-old colt that had something like grease heel last spring, and now has it again. The hind feet and legs are swollen and are wet of mornings, also tender. What can I do for her? Is it contagious or hereditary?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Use large, warm antiphlogistine packs until the inflammation and soreness has subsided and follow by dusting the places with calomel and corn starch in equal parts. Be sure that your stalls are clean and sanitary. Be careful and exclude her from mud holes in the pasture.

COLIC—I have a mare six years old. Last spring she had a colt and did all right with it. On the seventh day I bred her, and from that time for about six days she passed a thick yellow passage. The veterinary told me she needed a wash, but I didn't use it. I had to return her three times before she proved to be in foal. Will it be all right to breed her this spring after foaling? She has slight colic spells, but seems to be all right. She will quit eating for a short time and then go back to eating again.—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—Give the mare a run at grass if possible. If at foaling time everything appears to be as well as reported now, you may breed her again.

TUBERCULOSIS—We have a neighbor with a good herd of registered beef cattle, who says that his breed is practically free from tuberculosis. We have been raising grade cattle, but are going to buy some pure bred heifers of some beef breed this spring. We want to start as near right as our means will allow, and if there is any choice as to breeds in this matter, we will appreciate hearing from you on the point.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We are not in position to say that one particular breed of cattle is more free from tuberculosis than another. We believe this a matter that is governed largely by the way animals are kept. Confinement and warm housing is productive of the disease, especially if the quarters are illy ventilated. It is a matter of observation that those animals that live out of doors a great deal are more hardy and do not have tuberculosis as often as those that are more closely housed. In making a selection we believe we should give careful attention to the manner in which the particular herd we were selecting from was kept unless we had some special choice as to breed.

SORE FROM LYING IN MANURE—I have a very valuable 3-year-old jack that I noticed a few days ago the hair was coming off his flank, and the skin seemed thick and slightly sore. It has extended under his belly to his navel, and on between his fore legs. The skin has become raw in places, and of course he is inclined to gnaw it. There was a place swelled by his navel yesterday about six inches long and four inches wide, but the swelling has mainly disappeared today. It presented the appearance of having been scalded by lying in manure and urine, but I don't think I let sufficient stuff of that character accumulate to cause it. Am feeding bran with oil meal, giving him treatment for his blood, and using antiseptic healing powder. I suppose I got careless and fed too much corn. His grain ration consisted entirely of corn all winter up to the last few days.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—I think you are correct in stating that the injury to the skin is due to the jacks lying on manure, inasmuch as the ammonia that is evolved will cause considerable irritation to the parts exposed. We would suggest that you give particular attention to the sanitation of his stall and apply the following to the parts: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart. Shake up this solution and apply three times daily. It would be well to permit the jack to have a run of grass, and by all means discontinue the corn diet.

OUT OF CONDITION—I have a registered Shorthorn cow that is a good milker but seems to have gotten out of condition. A neighbor of mine tells me she has "lost her cud" and I do not remember seeing her chew her cud for several days. Sometimes she swallows and acts like she was trying to bring it up. Several friends have suggested different remedies, but I want some reliable advice before I do anything as some of the treatments suggested do not sound very reasonable to me.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not always easy to tell why a cow should decline in condition without an opportunity of making a personal examination. The mere fact that your cow does not ruminate does not signify that she has "lost her cud." The fact is that the ox is quite inclined to cease to ruminate when affected with almost any disease. One, in searching for the cause of ceased rumination in cattle, should study closely the condition of the digestive, tract, state of the bowels, etc. The general care that has been given the animal in the way of feed, water, and housing, should be reviewed, and above all the presence or absence of tuberculosis should be fully decided in every case that from unexplainable causes show a tendency to decline in flesh. The correction of any of these conditions is wholly dependent on the cause, and a removal of the cause is the very first thing in order.

HOG CHOLERA—We are building up a herd of registered Duroc Jersey hogs and have got several gilts from different breeders in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. We have a very fine boar from an Illinois breeder. Now we read a good deal in the papers about hog cholera in these states and about the serum treatment. I want to know what this treatment is, and if it would be a good plan for me to vaccinate all my hogs. There has been no disease in this locality that I have heard of and it has been two months since I shipped in the last gilt. I should like to read in the American Breeder as much about this matter as you feel you can give space for.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not believe it advisable for you to incur the expense of vaccinating your hogs against cholera inasmuch as you are in no immediate danger, there being no cholera in your locality.

An explanation of the serum treatment begins with the method by which the serum is produced and consists briefly of taking a hog that is either immune to cholera by having had the disease or has been made immune by certain treatment, and injecting into the hog's system repeated doses of blood from a hog that has the cholera. The result is that there is built up in the hog thus treated a very high resistance to the disease and it has been found that when the serum of the blood of this hyper immune animal is injected into the system of those susceptible to cholera that it has the effect of provoking in them a resistance to the disease. This resistance appears to be only of a temporary character, however, and it seems that hogs thus treated only remain immune for a period of from six weeks to three months. A more permanent immunity may be induced by injecting at the same time or within a few days, a small amount of serum from a hog sick with cholera. When this method is employed, which is known as the "simultaneous method," the immunity is much more lasting and perhaps remains, generally speaking, during the life of the animal. This latter method, however, is not entirely devoid of danger, for the aim is to give such hogs treated, hog cholera in a mild form. The degree of severity of cholera thus induced is not always readily controlled, and when the simultaneous method is used there is always some danger of spreading the disease. Whenever actual sickness is apparent after using the silmutaneous method the owner should lose no time in revaccinating his herd with liberal doses of serum alone. The effect of a second treatment is usually sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease by provoking in the animals treated a more powerful resistance or counteracting the disease itself.

(Continued on page 20).

The Menace of Low Fertility

The Term Defined. Its Discouraging Influence in the Business of Breeding Live Stock. Its Natural Result the Extinction of Families in Which it Prevails.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Prof. Ellis Rail, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

THE failure of many men who embark in the stock breeding business often hinges on their failure to appreciate fully some few particular influences which may be at work in the herd or flock. They may be competent judges of what good animals are, and thus able to make what would seem a satisfactory selection of individuals for breeding purposes. And they also may be good feeds and managers so that the animals they produce are well developed. Yet many men find live stock breeding unprofitable because there are some insidious influences within their flocks or herds which they have failed to recognize.

We wish to call particular attention to one of these influences which we believe to be very important, but which a great many men fail to realize the importance of. This is the matter of low fertility or lack of full and regular breeding capacity. One of the first things a breeder should fully realize is that natural selection as well as artificial selection is always at work. This point is well understood in relation to certain characters, but not understood for others. For example most men recognize the folly of trying to breed and perpetuate animals of a satisfactory kind or amount from parents that are very weak in constitution and vitality. Nature decress that such shall not predominate in the race, and accordingly no matter what the artificial selection, we see the weak eliminated and the strong surviving.

In the same way animals of low fertility are severely handicapped in the struggle for existence because the offspring from such animals are not so numerous as are the offspring from animals of high fertility. Consequently, other conditions being equal, or nearly so, the offspring in the next generation are again more numerous from the ancestors of good fertility, and increasingly so. Not only will this be true because of the fact that there are less animals in the second generation that were born of the parents of low fertility, but also because these animals in the second generation will show a lower average fertility than will those from the parents of high fertility. That is to say, the possession of a high degree of fertility is transmissable and is very apt to be passed on from generation to generation.

It may be well at this point to explain what is meant in this article by low fertility. We mean the inability in animals to produce regularly, and the tendency to become barren at an early age. For instance: Many good mares can be got in foal not oftener than every two years. Many cows produce three or four calves during a half dozen years and then become totally sterile. In sows, pigs may be produced but only a few at a time. Nor is this trait confined to females. The sires often show the same short period of usefulness, and as far as breeding is concerned their life period might just as well be only the three or four years that they produce. Such animals are not barren to start with but are irregular breeders, become such, or become totally barren in a short time, and are low in fertility. On the other hand, animals that produce regularly and in large numbers if more than one young is borne at a time and which remain productive throughout their normal life period may be said to be possessed of high fertility. A male that is capable of begetting forty or fifty offspring in a single season is of much higher fertility than one that could beget only twenty-five or thirty.

Now the most dangerous phase of this lack of fertility is not so much its action in any one generation, but the fact that it is transmissable and that if one does not discard the shy and irregular breeders, no matter how good they may be otherwise, one is building up a herd that will not only be unprolific but unprofitable financially. Animals that are unproductive part of the time are too expensive to keep for the chance of what offspring they will produce, and moreover because of the fewer numbers they do bear the opportunities for selection and consequent improvement are materially lessened. To the biologist and student this natural automatic increase of fertile animals over those less fertile is known as genetic selection. Stated in positive terms, the law of genetic selection says that animals deficient in fertility become less and less in proportion to the total number of the breed or type through each successive generation. It is well that the breeder realize then that the introduction of any lack of fertility into his herd is a serious thing, and because it is a transmissable fault, it is apt to become serious. For awhile it may not be so noticeable, but after a few generations the family or strain showing the streak of partial or whole sterility has fallen so far behind normal fertile strains that it is only a question of time until extinction will occur. It is now generally held by many authorities that the operation of the law of genetic selection was the real cause of the disappearance of the once famous Duchess family of Shorthorns.

Now let us look in conclusion at what actually happens in actual breeding work where one ignores the lack of capacity in some of the breeding animals. We have just noted the almost total, if not complete extinction of the Duchess Shorthorns. Let us suppose another case without taking a specific example. If a mare is bred as a 3-year-old and drops a foal at 4 years of age, then skips a year and then produces another colt, and then becomes barren, her total offspring is two young. On the average one of these will be a filly foal and the other a horse foal. Now if the filly foal inherits about the same degree of fertility and would produce only two offspring, then becoming barren, it is easily seen that only one female would be produced in the third generation, and so on indefinitely. Or the original number of females would never be increased, and though a man begun breeding horses with ten such mares, at the end of ten generations he would still have only ten producing brood mares.

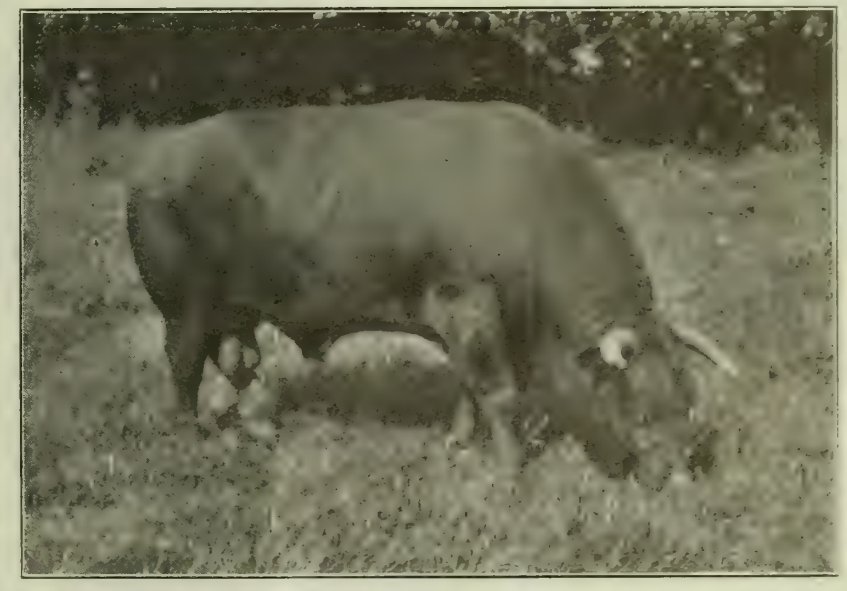
Now suppose further, that the mare to start produced four colts instead of two, and the females of each generation produced on an average the same number. In the first generation we would have two brood mares, in the second four, the third eight, and in the six generation sixty-four. If the first mare raised six colts, half being fillies, and each of these in turn were bred and produced on the average three filly colts each, in the sixth generation, 729 colts would be produced. The reader can infer for himself whether the individual female that tends to become barren early is of any value or not as compared with a regular sure breeding female for herd building purposes. The above is merely suppository to illustrate the possibilities.

But let us examine the financial account for one year of a swine herd. The writer knows of a herd of twenty sows, the total produce of which last year sold for approximately $2,250. Of this amount the offspring of two sows sold for one-third of the above amount, the difference being due not so much to the better quality of the offspring of these two sows but because of their large production, they having raised nearly one-fourth the pig crop. Is there any doubt about the economy of retaining such sows or of discarding most of the others? A certain well known Shorthorn breeder has an aged cow whose calves have brought him a small fortune. The quality of her offspring has been uniformly high, but the fact that she was still a regular breeder when more than 20 years of age was the fact that made for her the largest returns. Some of her highest priced calves were dropped after she was 15 years old.

The point of large fertility is one of great importance and not to be overlooked. Any tenednoy toward barrenness in a herd should be eliminated as quickly as possible. We have emphasized it from the female side, but remember that males transmit such characters just as surely and readily as do females. So avoid animals of either sex as prospective additions to breeding herds or flocks if they come from strains of families that carry in any degree this very serious handicap.

Note—The bulls portrayed in this article as examples of fertility were considered exceptional, not only for the length of their period of usefulness, but for their prepotency. Bulls are perhaps more common, the period of usefulness of which is not over four years, even with the usual good care received in a breeder's herd. Editor.





LORD MAYOR 112727 (ON THE LEFT), and IMP. COLLYNIE 135022, FAMOUS SHORTHORN BULLS, THAT DIED AT 16 and 14½ YEARS, RESPECTIVELY, AFTER EXCEPTIONALLY USEFUL LIVES. PHOTOS (BY THE EDITOR) TAKEN WHEN THE BULLS WERE 13 AND 11 YEARS, RESPECTIVELY.

LUMPY JAW OR ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Lumpy jaw is a disease that may attack nearly all domestic animals as well as man, but it is rarely found in any other than cattle. In the latter it is a disease that is wide spread and of frequent occurrence in those districts where cattle abound. It is sufficiently prevalent that every stock owner should be familiar with its cause and nature and strive to prevent its entrance into his herd. It is a disease that is especially difficult to cope with for the reason that it often involves the bony structures, and as every observing person knows, bony diseases are hard to cure.

The cause of lumpy jaw is a fungus substance which grows upon plants, grains or grasses, and seeming-flourishes best in damp, rich soils. These fungus growths are carried into the mouth through the feed and find their way into the tissues through

abrasions or slight wounds. These wounds may be occasioned by scratches or cuts from coarse food or from shedding of teeth. The result is that the fungus gains entrance into the tissues of the mouth, tongue or bone, where it is capable of setting up inflammation, giving rise to enlarged swellings of the parts invaded. It may result in a huge growth taking place about the jaws or throat or of the jaw bones themselves becoming enlarged. Occasionally the tongue becomes enlarged and hardened, which very materially interferes with the animal eating. This phase of the disease is alluded to as wooden tongue. The internal organs of the body are more frequently involved than is ordinarily supposed, and the liver, spleen, lungs, kidneys and other organs may be found involved in disease upon a careful inspection made after the animal has been slaughtered.

In the course of time these enlargements incline to break down and discharge pus, and this only increases the chances of the disease spreading to other stock for the reason that the pus may drop on feed that may afterward be consumed by some other animal. It is bad practice to permit any cow or steer with a discharging wound, especially about the head or neck, to run and mingle with other stock. In attempting to treat lumpy jaw the remedy is largely of a surgical nature, and should receive early attention before it has had the opportunity to spread to the inaccessible parts of the body, where it is beyond the reach of the surgeon's knife. If these cases are taken early and the disease does not affect the bone there are fair prospects that the affected parts may be removed and the invasion promptly arrested. On the other hand, if the bones of the jaw are much affected then the case is apt to prove hopeless and the presence of such an animal in the herd is a constant menace and danger to the well animals.

Whenever one has an animal affected in the manner above described it is in order to seek the advice of a skilled veterinarian before damage is done by the affected animal itself. It is in order at this time to have a careful examination of the teeth made for the reason that they are sometimes responsible for enlargements in the region of the jaw.

It must not be thought, however, as is so often a popular notion, that all big or lumpy jaws are due to diseased teeth. If it appears upon making a thorough examination that there is not reasonable certainty of bringing about recovery, then the animal should be shipped to some of the slaughtering centers where a federal official will pass on the problem of the fitness of the carcass for food.

Drainage of low, wet places will aid greatly in making less favorable the condition for the development of the fungus growth on plants or grasses and this should be given careful study and attention.

"HERDS AND FLOCKS AND HORSES."

Sent out by the International Live Stock Exposition, a well bound volume of the above title, constitutes one of the aptest pieces of advertising that has come to this office. The book is handsome outside and beautifully illustrated within—every photgraveure depicting a pure bred beast of such excellence, or an animal husbandry scene of such attractiveness as to make this feature of the book, in itself a strong argument for the business which has made the Chicago stock yards and the "International." As to the text, the author is hardless less a "Painter of Pictures," than the illustrators themselves, his "Back to the Barnyard" discourse being about as free from the usual prosaic limitations as anything we have read along the same line.

Recognized Record Associations IV

The American Shorthorn Breeders Association.

Everyone interested in improved live stock should know something of the reliable record associations. There are some bogus record associations that have no value, but with names similar to those of some recognized association, an arrangement likely to confuse, if not to actually deceive the public. The names and officers of some of the recognized associations have been changed, which adds to the difficulty which the average breeder experiences in distinguishing at all times between the good and inferior associations.

THE recognized record association for the registration of Shorthorn cattle in the United States is the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The name of its published record is the American Shorthorn Herd Book. The first volume of the American Shorthorn Herd Book (started by Lewis F. Allen of New York) was issued in 1846, but registration of Shorthorn cattle proceeded very slowly for some time. In 1882 the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and in 1883 it bought the American Herd Book, founded by Mr. Allen.

Since the death of the late secretary, John W. Groves, last winter, Roy G. Groves, his son, has been acting secretary. For the past eleven years all certificates of registration in the American Shorthorn Herd Book have been signed either by J. W. Groves, secretary; B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, or Roy G. Groves, second assistant secretary, now acting secretary. Prior to February, 1901, all certificates of registration for 15 years had been signed by J. H. Pickrell, secretary. Every certificate of this association issued within that time (the past 26 years) should bear the signature of one of these men.

We give below the rules of entry in the American Shorthorn Herd Book and also the rules of the office of the association regulating the transaction of business in connection with registration of animals. Following that are some very helpful suggestions to breeders which the association has prepared.

Rules of Entry.

Rule 1. Pedigrees shall give the name, color, sex, date of birth, name and address of breeder and owner, name and herd book number of sire or his pedigree, name and pedigree of dam, with volume of her record in one of the herd books of the Association, or of the English Herd Book. The animal must trace on the side of the sire and dam to pedigrees not false or spurious already on record, or to recorded English Shorthorns whose ancestors in all their crosses, trace to animals recorded or eligible for record in the first forty volumes of the English Herd Book.

Rule 2. Bulls shall be recorded in numerical order (as checked), and shall not be re-entered, except to correct a material error in first entry, and the corrected entry shall have a new number, to which reference shall always thereafter be made. Bulls recorded in the English Herd Book shall be re-recorded and assigned new numbers and in such cases the English Herd Book numbers shall also be given.

Rule 3. Females shall be recorded in numerical order (as checked), and no cow's pedigree shall be re-entered except to correct a material error in first entry, and the corrected entry shall have a new number to which reference shall always thereafter be made.

Rule 4. All bulls appearing in the lineage of animals sent for record must be recorded, with proper numbers, in the American Herd Book, except they appear in the "Reprint of English Bulls." (See Vol. XXVIII for additional numbers.)

Rule 5. There shall be separate and alphabetical indices of bulls and cows, and of breeders and owners, in each volume.

Rule 6. Well established family names shall not be infringed upon.

Rule 7. Should any person or persons intentionally or knowingly impose a fraudulent pedigree upon the American Herd Book, or misrepresent any material fact, either as regards age, ownership or breeder of an animal in exhibition of the same at the different fairs of the United States or Canada space shall be devoted in the succeeding volume to his or their exposure, and he or they shall never be allowed to enter another animal in the American Shorthorn Herd Book after he or they are convicted by the Board of Directors.

Rule 8. A fee of $10.00 shall be charged for entering the pedigree of an animal over three years of age; provided, that only a fee of $1.00 shall be charged to re-record a pedigree to correct a material error.

Rule 9. In case of animals recorded in the Dominion Herd Book, all ancestry back to the imported animal (which must be on record in the English Herd Book and trace in all its crosses to animals recorded or eligible for record in the first forty volumes of that book) shall be recorded in the American Herd Book, for which a fee of $1.00 each will be charged.

Rule 10. All pedigrees sent for record must be signed by the breeder, or in case of death, by a proper representative, the breeder of an animal being the owner of the dam at the time of service.

Rule 11. After January 1, 1901, a fee of $100.00 will be charged for recording the pedigrees of all imported animals; provided, that this rule shall not apply to animals bred in the Dominion of Canada.

Rules of Office Relating to Pedigrees.

1. All fees shall be paid in advance, and no pedigrees shall be considered or filed for examination until the entry fees are paid.

2. All pedigrees shall be considered in the order in which they are received by the office of the Association; provided, that in case of an emergency or when fees are paid for copying, they may be considered in advance of their regular order, but shall not be advanced thereby for entry in the Herd Book.

3. Pedigrees will not be recorded unless written in ink—on one side of the paper only—and when possible, on the blank form of the Association.

4. Original papers, after being printed shall be kept on file subject to the order of the Executive Committee.

Nov. 23, 1898, the secretary was authorized to destroy the original pedigrees that were on file for Vols. 25 and 26, and to continue to destroy them, one volume at a time, as new volumes were issued. It being the rule of the office to correct errors that were discovered as printed in the Herd Book at the expense of the sender if the original pedigree showed that the error had been made by the party sending the pedigree, or at the expense of the Association if the error had been made by any of its employes. At the same meeting it was

Resolved, That any error or errors that may be discovered in the printed volumes of the American Herd Book, after the expiration of five years, without being previously notified, that the sender of the pedigree shall be at the expense of correcting the same.

Suggestions Regarding Pedigrees.

Write your pedigrees from your Herd Register, and not from memory. Be careful to give all of the information upon the entry blank necessary to complete the pedigree.

Use short names. We do not accept names of more than four words, which must not contain more than 18 letters; assign names to agree with the sex of the animal, and also mark the sex on pedigree of each animal to be recorded. See that the color and birth date are correctly given.

The "breeder" of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time of service. Give breeder's name and post office address following the words "Bred by." Do not omit owner's name and address. Following the words "Got by" give the name and herd book number of the sire, then after the words "Out of" give name of dam, with volume and page of the herd book where her pedigree is recorded (if she has a number use it), then give the name and record number of her sire; next give the name and herd book reference of the grand dam, with the name and record number of her sire. Then have the pedigree signed by the breeder. In case a cow that is carrying a calf is purchased, the party owning the cow at time the calf is dropped may sign the pedigree in lieu of the breeder, provided, they state the facts in the case, but the owner of the cow at time of service must be given as the breeder.

Before sending a pedigree for record read it over very carefully, making any necessary corrections.

The fees for recording are $1.00 each for animals under 36 months old, and $10.00 each for those over that age, and 25c each additional for certified copies. It will cost $100.00 to record the pedigree of an imported animal. Make your remittance by money order, Chicago or New York draft. Never send pedigrees unless accompanied by letter, giving instructions regarding work to be done. Pedigrees are often sent to the office without letter and we are unable to determine who is the sender.

Entry blanks are now printed in books of 25, 50 and 100 each; price 25c, 50c and $1.00, making the cost of blanks 1 cent each. These books are neatly bound and breeders will find them more convenient than the loose blanks. One advantage is that the books are provided with a stub, upon which to keep a full record of each pedigree sent for registration. Another advantage is that they are easier to write on than blanks that have been rolled or folded, and it is much more convenient to keep a book of blanks than to keep a bunch of loose ones.

Every breeder should use this form of blank.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS?

Following we print inquiries on two subjects which are important to every man who raises cattle. Instead of making answer to these direct we believe it will result in more good if we can get the views of our readers on the two questions involved. We are well aware that many a sojourn in the stalk field results in little or no benefit to the cattle that take it, but of course this is not the universal experience. It is our belief, however, the evidence of the scales, if taken November 1 and again April 1 of cattle that are "roughed" through the winter, would set many a stockman to thinking. We hope every feeder and cattle raiser who has experience in this method of handling will give all our readers the benefit of his knowledge and judgment.

As to the other inquiry its answering depends a good deal on local conditions. While it very likely would be practical and a good plan in some cases to raise the calves as suggested, there would be other cases which this plan would not fit. This variation in conditions makes a discussion of the question all the more desirable. Let us have the ideas of those who are interested.

"Early last winter I had a small bunch of 2-year-old heifers that I was not in shape to feed at the time. A neighbor had a stalk field that he had husked out instead of cutting on account of the corn being blown down. We did not know what stalk pasture was worth, but agreed that I would weigh the cattle in and pay him so much per pound for whatever gain they made. They were on the field a month and when weighed out showed no gain at all, in fact, a slight loss. The weather was bad, so that did not prove that the stalk field had no value whatever. What would be customary to pay per head or acre under the circumstances? And I should like to know also if any of your readers have kept track of gains made on stalk fields, so as to be sure that the corn stalks were worth anything to them at all."—Nebraska Subscriber.

"What would you say about the practicability of raising a crop of calves on half of the cows, weaning the calves from the other half and breaking them to milk? We have about 20 Shorthorn heifers that will calve this spring, and most of them ought to be fair milkers. We were thinking of making ten of the heifers raise two calves each, supposing that we get that many calves, and make milk cows of the balance. We do not like the idea of milking the cows just to feed part of the milk back to the calves, especially as we have never seen calves do as well where the milk is fed to them as where they get it in the natural way. I would like to hear the experiences of other readers as well as to have your own answer on this subject."—Oklahoma Subscriber.

Uplift the farm home through the education of the farmer's daughter toward greater usefulness and attractiveness in the farm home.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Better Management of Pastures

Combinations of Grasses and Legumes Adapted to Different Sections. Rotation—Where Advisable and Where Not. Evils of Burning and Close Grazing.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, Professor of Farm Management, Kansas Agricultural College.

DOMESTIC grasses and combinations of grasses, and legumes adapted for pasture in different sections of Kansas may be named as follows: (The figures indicate the number of pounds to sow per acre).

Eastern Kansas.

1. Meadow fescue (10), orchard grass (10), bromus inermis (8), and medium red clover (6) or alsike clover (4).

2. Meadow rescue (10), timothy (6), redtop (6), alsike clover (4), especially on the wetter lands.

3. Bromus inermis (14) and clover (6) or alfalfa (6).

4. Kentucky blue grass (24) and white clover (4).

Central Kansas.

5. Bromus inermis (10), orchard grass (12), Western rye grass (8), common red clover (6), alfalfa (6).

6. Bromus inermis (16), alfalfa (6).

7. Bromus inermis (20). (Bromus inermis can not be recommended for general planting in Southern Kansas).

8. Meadow fescue (15), orchard grass (15), clover (6), alfalfa (6). (Southern Kansas well watered lands).

Western Kansas.

No. 7 as above.

9. Native prairie grasses.

10. Bromus inermis (14), Western rye grass (8), alfalfa (6).

11. Bromus inermis (14), tall meadow oat grass (12). (Tall meadow oat grass is recommended for dry climate and light soil).

Bermuda grass is not considered fully hardy in Kansas, but it is now being grown successfully in a small way in the southern counties of the state. It is recommended for further trial, especially if the roots for propagation are secured from Kansas fields.

A consideration of the three sections of Kansas will enable one to adapt these suggestions to a great deal of the adjoining territory.

Advantages in Combinations.

Combinations of grasses and perennial legumes are usually to be preferred to any single grass, both for pasture and for hay. They are especially desirable for pasture, giving continuous grazing, a greater product, greater variety and perhaps a better balanced food ration. In choosing grasses for pasture the object should be to select such varieties that the deficiencies of one variety may be balanced by the good qualities of another. Another object should be to select those that are different in their periods of growth and in their dates of maturing, so that by lengthening the grazing period continuous grazing may result. Combinations of grasses may be made which may produce a more perfect sod and a more permanent pasture than is possible for any one grass.

As a rule a little clover or alfalfa should be seeded with every combination of grasses, whether for meadow or for pasture. The true grasses, so far as science has discovered, take all of their plant food from the soil, but the legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, utilize the free nitrogen of the air, aided by the bacteria which grow on their roots. Instead of exhausting the nitrogen of the soil the legumes tend to increase the supply and act as "feeders" to the nitrogen exhausting grasses. It is very important, therefore, that every pasture or meadow should contain some perennial legume, because the presence of these nitrogen gatherers not only causes a greater yield of the other grasses, but also makes the soil more fertile for the growing of other crops. It should be noted here that when combinations of grasses are seeded for meadow care should be taken that only those varieties are sown together which mature at about the same date, otherwise it will not be possible to produce the largest yield of hay of the best quality. It will be observed that exactly the reverse is true when grasses are combined for the purpose of producing pasture.

Rotation of Pastures.

The writer recommends the use of the grasses as temporary meadows and pastures in rotation with other crops, where this is possible. When the meadow or pasture decreases in productiveness the plan should be to break the sod and to grow other crops for a few years before again seeding the field to grass. By this method larger yields both of grass and of grain crops may be secured apparently without greater exhaustion of soil fertility than may result from continual cropping with grain. In fact, the usual result is that the soil remains more fertile by such a system of rotation. This is due to the protection which the land receives while in grass, to the improvement in soil texture to the accumulation of humus, and to the extra fertilization by the manuring which occurs from pasturing stock on the grass land. Occasionally, however, it is advisable to keep a field in grass as long as it may be profitably used for this purpose. Low, wet lands, rough or stony lands and sloping, washy lands are often better adapted to grasses and legumes than to grain crops, hence it is desirable to keep grass growing on such land for long periods.

As meadows and pastures grow old they become sod-bound and less productive. The available fertility of the soil becomes largely exhausted, and much of it is locked up in the immense root-system which has been developed by the thick growth of the grass. If the field is one which can be used profitably in growing other crops the best plan is to break the sod and seed new fields to grass. If, however, it is desired to continue the use of the meadow or pasture a new growth may be secured by partially breaking or by thoroughly disking and harrowing the sod in the spring. This will have the effect of destroying some of the grass roots, which soon decay, furnishing plant-food for the new growth of the grass. Disking also loosens and aerates the soil. This mulch of mellow soil conserves the soil moisture, thus favoring the growth of the grass. Grasses which spread from the root are most successfully renewed in this way.

There is no better fertilizer for grass than farmyard manure. A top dressing applied during the fall or early winter will serve during the winter as a cover to protect the grass roots from the extremes of temperature. As spring opens the rain carries the nutriment from the manure to the roots of the grass, stimulating an early spring growth, which may continue throughout the season. During the summer the manure acts as a mulch to keep the moisture in the soil, thus protecting the plants more or less from the influence of drouth.

There is no more convenient place to haul the manure than to the grass land, and there is no crop which responds more readily than grass to the application of manure. It is not necessary to wait until the pasture or meadow is old and worn out before making liberal applications of manure. When the purpose is to plow the sod the manure should be applied a year previous to the breaking. This will produce larger crops of grass during the season following the application of the manure, and by increasing the root growth will add to the humus of the soil, leaving the land more fertile for succeeding crops. Thus the manuring of grass land results in a double benefit, as compared with the manuring of corn or other grain land.



A SECOND GROWTH OF RED CLOVER OFTEN GIVES CATTLE A GOOD BOOST AND THEIR PASTURE A NEEDED RELIEF AT A CRITICAL TIME.

Many farmers turn the live stock into the meadow after harvesting the hay crop and depend upon the meadow to furnish the late summer or early fall grazing. When there is a vigorous aftermath and a second crop of hay is not desired no harm may result from such pasturing. In fact, the grazing may be beneficial, since a heavy mulch of dead grass tends to smother the meadow during the winter or to retard the early growth of grass the next spring. It is not desirable to burn the heavy grass growth in the spring because burning wastes the nitrogen and exhausts the soil humus. However, it is almost necessary to burn a heavy covering of dead grass because if left on the ground it not only checks the new growth but it interferes with the mowing and injures the quality of the hay. The meadow should not be grazed too closely or too late in the fall, since late, close grazing will leave the grass with little winter protection and may result in weakening the plants so as greatly to retard their growth the next spring.

Timothy is easily killed by too close grazing, but this is not equally true of all grasses. Permanent pasture grasses, such as Kentucky blue grass and the wild prairie grasses, may be pastured late in the fall without injury, provided the grass has been allowed to make a vigorous growth in the late summer and early fall. This may often be accomplished on a well managed farm by using the meadow aftermath for pasture as described above, allowing the grass in the regular pasture to make a rank growth during the early fall.

Care of Pastures.

The productiveness of any pasture grass will be very much reduced by continued close grazing, for the leaves are the lungs and the stomach of the plant. In the leaves carbon from the air and water and mineral plant-food elements from the soil are brought together and in the presence of sunshine, chlorophyl and life-giving oxygen the complex products are made which sustain the life of the plant and cause growth. The bad results of close grazing at any time weakens the vitality of the plants so that they may not start quickly and vigorously in the spring. Grass should not, as a rule, be pastured the season it is sown. If the season has been very favorable, and if the grass has grown luxuriantly, it may be pastured lightly in the autumn. Close or late grazing should be carefully avoided because the young plants need their green leaves in order to produce a vigorous root growth.

Grass becomes less palatable to stock as it matures and forms seed. In order to maintain a fresh, vigorous growth tame grass pastures should be mowed before the seed-heads mature. It is advisable also to mow permanent pastures once or twice a year to prevent the seeding of weeds and to destroy buck brush or other plants that are likely to start in places where the grass has become thin. Grasses in permanent pastures or meadows require more care than those that are grown in rotation with other crops. It is advisable to reseed permanent pastures occasionally. They must also be fertilized with manure or chemical fertilizers in order to maintain their productiveness. Occasionally it is advisable to cultivate such grass lands by dyking and harrowing early in the spring. The reseeding and manuring should come preferably at the time of cultivation.

There is still much native grass land in Kansas; and if permanent pastures and permanent meadows are desirable these lands had better be left in grasses, since there are no grasses better adapted for permanent pasture or permanent meadow in Kansas than the native grasses which grow on the Kansas prairies. As yet these wild grasses have not been domesticated so that they can be reseeded successfully. This is a work which the experiment stations must accomplish in the near future. It is possible to greatly improve some of these wild grasses by cultivation by selection and breeding. Among the more valuable permanent wild grasses in Kansas are the big and little blue stem, the buffalo and grama grasses, prairie grass, prairie oats, Indian grass and switch grass.

Burning Off Pastures.

It is a common practice in Kansas to burn off the prairie pasture in the spring. In the judgment of the writer this is a useless practice, for by dividing the range and by careful management as suggested above, it is possible to keep the pastures grazed down sufficiently so that they will not require burning. While a heavy growth of dead grass in a pasture is objectionable, a mixture of old

and new grass may be preferable to new grass alone for early spring pasture. When cattle are changed abruptly from dry feed to young, green grass, the too great laxative often causes scouring and the cattle frequently lose in weight for a few weeks. This check in growth may be largely avoided by a judicious mixing of dry feed and green feed, such as may occur if a short growth of dead grass remains in the pasture. It is not advisable to burn a part of the pasture and to leave a part unburned, since the stock will then feed mainly on the burned portion, grazing the young grass very closely. This may result in permanent injury to the pasture, or at least may result in decreasing the amount of grazing for the single season.

BEEF-BRED CATTLE AUCTIONS THUS FAR.

The year's most important season of public sales of beef cattle is yet to come, namely, the sales of May and June. These sales will doubtless go higher than has been the rule in sales held thus far since the beginning of the year. In a dozen representative sales of Shorthorn cattle, beginning with the Association Sale held in Denver, 519 head have been sold at an average price of $169. An equal number of Herefords, sold during the same time, but in just half the number of sales, brought an average of over $137. The larger size of Hereford offerings naturally resulted in somewhat lower averages than would have been the case had the total number of cattle been divided into smaller offerings. In a general way it may be said that the Hereford sales were just as good as the Shorthorn sales.

In neither of these lists of sales we have taken into consideration was there anything to indicate that an upturn in price has more than barely begun. Perhaps half these sales were held under adverse weather conditions and at a time when a great many farmers and stockmen could not say that they had a week's supply of feed ahead. Under such conditions a great many people who needed cattle and were confident that the animals being sold were worth more money were, nevertheless, obliged to keep out. In only one sale of each breed (that we have considered) did show-yard value in the offering influence prices, and even then prices could hardly be said to respond to a great extent. The highest price paid for a Shorthorn was $1,700, and this for an admittedly excellent bull, with the best bulls of the United States as a standard. In one of the Hereford sales practically as good a bull, but with less show-yard reputation, sold for $1,000.

GOOD TEXAS CATTLE PRICES.

In the old days the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association was the occasion for bringing buyers and sellers together, says the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter, and hundred-thousand-dollar trades were made with ease. Most of the important contracts were made then. Now it is different. The cattle are not in the state to be sold. A few sales were made at the last meeting, but they were very few.

Col. Charles Schreiner of Kerrville sold to Mr. Corder of Sanderson 10,000 3 and 4-year-old steers for spring delivery, probably to be taken above the quarantine line

The XIT ranch sold to Kansas parties 2,000 4-year-old steers on range north of the Canadian River for $55 per head. The steers had been wintered there and not fed.

One of the highest prices ever known for bred cows has just been recorded in the sale of 500 head to Joe Montague of the O9 ranch by Robert Massie. The price was $32 per head. The contract calls for delivery on the O9 ranch May 1.

The Future as Breeders See It.

How Feeding Difficulties Have Been Overcome. Lesson of the Pure Bred Steers.

To the American Breeder: The spirit of discontent among the breeders of pure bred stock seems to be on the increase. Would it not be wise to sound a note of warning and call attention to the fact that the worst is over. Grass is with us again and the prospects for the best era of prosperity that ever fell to the lot of the American breeders is at hand. The next five years will be hummers, and the breeder that sticks to his herd will reap a rich reward. If breeders must reduce their herds, urge them to sell only the tail ends, but by all means to stick to the tops. They are sure to win.—Chas. E. Sutton, Douglas county, Kas.

Farmers Back to Beef Making.

To the American Breeder: That the cattle breeders of the corn belt have been up against it the past few years goes without saying. High cost of production and markets flooded with the clean-up of the Western rangers have kept profits out of the deal. But conditions are different now; cost of production may, and probably will, continue as high, but the range country will not begin to furnish the beef it has been sending for the past twenty-five years, and the corn belt farmers will be called upon to supply a much larger percentage of the beef supply than they have been doing, and that call will be made in the form of higher prices, and such a call will and should be heard. In fact, farmers have not, in my recollection, paid as high for grade cows for breeding purposes as they are doing now; showing that they are preparing for the good times to come. The breeder of pure bred stock must wait a little longer, but his time is coming, and it will be as good as he has ever seen. The general farmer is going to pay more attention to good blood than ever before, and the pure bred herds will benefit by it. Just stay with it a little longer and reap the reward that is bound to come. The early '90s were worse than the past five years have been, but the years following were great. The tide is bound to ebb and flow, and it certainly looks to me as though we were to have flood tides soon.—John R. Tomson, Shawnee county, Kas.

How Silage Solves the Feed Problem.

To the American Breeder: To one not accustomed to a large herd of cattle the problem of providing plenty of feed at a reasonable cost seems to many impossible to solve. We are often asked the question, "How can we get feed enough for so many?" Supplying feed at a reasonable cost has long been the stumbling block to producing cattle at a profit, and this accounts for the scarcity of cattle in our country over, today.

A few years ago we thought we had solved it with shock corn and clover hay. That was all right when land was cheap and clover hay selling at $3 to $5 per ton. With the advance of our land we came to realize that we could not produce enough tons of clover hay per acre. About that time we became acquainted with the value of alfalfa, and to think we could produce from four to six tons per acre looked like we were on the right track. This was right about the time when everybody found out what good feed alfalfa was; consequently the price has risen until it can not be fed alone to cattle at a profit. A cow or steer will eat two and a half tons of alfalfa in six months, at the least, unless something as a cheaper feed is supplied to fill in.

So we tried cane hay. On good ground we can grow from four to seven tons of cane hay per acre, and we believe it to be the best cheap feed we have yet found in the hay line. We prepare the ground well in May and drill two bushels of seed to the acre; let it get nearly ripe, then cut and put into large shocks before frost. We have raised from 60 to 75 tons every year for the past ten years, and it saved the day for us in 1911, for in spite of the drouth we produced five tons to the acre. Some say cane is hard on the land, but it does not prove so here. We have grown four crops in succession and then put it in oats and seeded to clover, getting a splendid stand, and the land produced the best of hay. The ground seemed loose and free from weed seeds. We will sow 15 acres this season.

But even this does not entirely fill the bill for cheap feed, for a large amount of alfalfa, or other protein feed, must be used to balance, and then we were feeding shock corn every day in the morning, giving the cane in the afternoon.

Three years ago we were convinced that the silo was the missing link. So we put up a concrete silo and put the same shock corn into the silo, but in an earlier stage of cutting. If all could only know how pleased we were with the results every stockman having 25 head of horses and cattle would surely build a silo at once. Since then we have put up two more concrete silos, and our troubles, as to producing enough feed at a low cost, are at an end.

Two and half tons a day of good ensilage will feed 150 head of stock in great shape, and along with a quarter of a ton of alfalfa or good clover makes the feed we have been looking for. This winter we had only thirty tons of alfalfa hay and 250 tons of ensilage and 50 tons of cane hay. Yet we came through the winter in better shape than if we had fed 200 tons of good hay, 50 tons of cane, some shock corn (corn and all) with 15 bushels a day of grain added. Any one can figure the difference in cost, especially this year, with ensilage. Very little grain is needed, and this only for the calves, cows heavy in milk and the show cattle.

Our show herd has been carried this winter on ensilage and alfalfa hay, with a little bran and a very small amount of chop added, at a cost of $3 per month per head. On full feed when on grain and alfalfa no one can feed them for $6 a month, and as to gain, from two to four pounds should please anyone. They are in the best condition we have ever had them. And to think—at half the cost! What it will do here it will do for any one having cattle to feed.

Ensilage is the only feed that is cheap enough to be fed on a large scale. Twenty acres of corn that will make 30 bushels to the acres will fill a silo 16x38 feet, usually costing $15 an acre, and the cost of putting into the silo is nearly $3 per acre, which makes a 16x38 feet silo, full of good feed, cost $360, or less than $2.50 per ton. This will feed 150 head of cattle for sixty days and make them gain nicely.

One more thing in favor of this way of feeding is the cost of labor. One man can feed 150 head as easily as he could feed 50 in the old way. With the high price of labor we believe we have solved the feed problem.—C. S. Nevius, Miami county, Kas.

Object Lesson With Pure Bred Steers.

To the American Breeder: The winter has been so severe and the scarcity of feed has had a very bad effect on all cattle raisers, but there has never been a time in this country that I have known that looks more promising for the future. Breeders should hold on to their good breeding cows now, and with a good crop of corn and good grass registered beef cattle will be so scarce that you can not buy them. Take, for instance, young bulls; they are worth more now in Kansas City than farmers are willing to pay for them. Now is the time to get rid of all that kind of stock; weed out the poor ones and raise nothing but the good ones in future. There is one thing certain, farmers and breeders must be better prepared for the winter. The silo is the thing. Last fall a silo was put up here, and I would not believe that such a lot of stock could be carried through on so small a ration. Our cows are fat and the calves are fit for the market with only a very little hay once per day. Our cows have not eaten as much hay as they wasted last year, and we have hay and ensilage left over, enough to last until June 1.

I have heard great complaint that small breeders could not sell their young bulls. Now that is the problem, and I have tried to convince breeders to be more free with the knife. I will give you an instance of my own experience: A year ago last December I came here, and the first thing I saw was a lot of cows and calves.

"What are you going to do with those bull calves?" I asked.

"Oh, I can get $45 or $50 for them next fall," was the answer.

"Use the knife," I said, which we did.

We saved the best one and sold him last fall for $75 at a sale. He was a good calf. The steers were carried on a month longer and sold the last week in November and made an average of $87.50 each. Their average weight was 1,100 pounds. Most of them were June and July calves. Now the shortage of beef cattle and the price feeders are paying for stockers must insure a good market for all kinds of breeding cows and heifers. Farmers and breeders must have more breeding stuff, as they will all have to raise more calves. That is where we must all look for supplies for our beef market.

I would advise all breeders of beef cattle to hold on to their females for a time at least. Cut out the poor cows and heifers—send them to market. Stay in the beef cattle business and make money.—Thomas Minton, Coffey county, Kas.

SILAGE VS. BLUE GRASS AND ALFALFA.

More than ever before, the stock growers of this country have gotten in the way of figuring definitely on the cost of the stock feed which they use, and some surprising information has been developed as a result. Twenty years ago, with much cheap labor, with cheaper and in some cases more productive land and with remarkably lower prices for nearly all live stock feed stuffs, a feeder or stock grower could take his chances on a good many things. Now the man who takes his chances on these items is subjecting himself to almost certain ruin. To illustrate how risky it is to take for granted that any feed is economical, we call attention to a passage in the letter from Mr. Nevius, in which he says alfalfa hay, under present conditions, is too expensive to feed exclusively for roughage. It sounds almost like heresy for a stockman in Kansas to question the advisibility of feeding alfalfa hay under any and all conditions, but Mr. Nevius is not a man who allows himself to be governed by a vogue, and his loyalty to alfalfa, which he greatly admires, as his letter shows, was not allowed long to mislead him. His reasons for the stand he makes are very brief and equally hard to answer. "It takes two and a half tons of alfalfa, if that is

the only roughage given, to feed a cow or steer six months," he says, "and you can figure for yourself what that would have done to a man the past winter." Mr. Nevius, like many another, has sought cheaper and more wholesome feed throughout his career as a breeder of cattle, and has gone from good to better and finally to what he considers best in corn ensilage. In this connection we recall a quotation from the speech of Professor Minford at the stockmen's meeting in Bloomington, Ill., the past winter, in which he referred to a statement he made some time before that breeding cows could be wintered more cheaply on ensilage than they could be carried through the summer on blue grass pasture. "Many do not believe it," he said, "and they did not let me forget that I had said it, but I repeat it today. On land worth $100 and upward, suitable for growing corn, you can carry breeding cows through the summer cheaper on ensilage than you can on blue grass.

"Not many pastures will carry a cow and her calf on less than one and one-half acres. But it is entirely possible to get 12 1-2 to 20 tons of silage from one acre, and you can carry a cow and calf during the summer on two pounds of clover hay and 35 pounds of silage per day, as well or better than on blue grass. Thus you can keep a cow a year and her calf six months on less than a half acre of silage. If eventually Illinois comes to producing its feeding cattle it will come to use the silage for summer as well as winter feeding. I had to be shown this."

SIGNIFICANT LIVE STOCK FIGURES.

Live stock figures from Missouri have a special interest, for they show the trend of the live stock business as do the figures of probably no other state. Missouri may be said to be the commercial center of our great meat producing territory. While in no sense a range state, it has an unusual proportion of land which, on account of the roughness and inaccessibility to railroads, is better utilized for grazing than in any other way. This makes the Missouri live stock population less subject to fluctuation from heavy shipping for any cause than the other states similarly located, but better supplied with railroads and less supplied with grazing land.

The April figures of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture show that less than half the average number of hogs were, at that time, to be found on the farms of the state. An average of reports from correspondents all over the state showed that there were only about 67 per cent as many brood sows on the farms as in an average year. The crop of young pigs was reported as even smaller proportionately, while the live stock of hogs on feed was so low as to bring the total down to the 46 per cent given above.

Reports from all over the state indicated that the number of cattle on feed was about half the usual number. The percentage of breeding cattle was not given in this report, but the tide has turned in this regard, and there is shown everywhere a disposition to retain stock cattle that are good enough to make them desirable for building up the herds of the state.

To The American Breeder: Find enclosed check for the ad of jacks. I have had some sales and still have lots of inquiries, and still have some good ones I can spare. Thanking you for past favors. J. E. Park, Clinton county, Missouri.

To The American Breeder: Enclosed find money order. Discontinue my ad, as from the number of inquiries I am receiving I certainly will be out of stock before your next issue comes out. A. T. Loomis, Thomas county, Kansas.

Why I Started in Pure Breds

Some Interesting History and Sound Reasoning (and a Little Breed Boosting) By Breeders Talking From the Text of the Headline.

ALWAYS instructive and often full of inspiration and encouragement for the beginner, or the man who plans to begin, are the accounts by experienced breeders of how they come to be in the pure bred live stock business. As they usually recount mistakes as well as successes they give the reader a safe idea of what can be expected in the business and protect him against loss of time and money from similar causes. We consider these breeders' experiences of such value that we will gladly give space to them at any time. The following selected for this issue are from men representative of the pure bred cattle business of the territories in which they live.—Editor.

An Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeder.

I am breeding improved live stock for the simple reason that I can make more money on less land and by feeding a less number of stock than I can by raising the poor grade. In explanation as to why, I will give a little of my own experiences.

Several years ago I remember well of feeding 66 heifer calves. Cattle were low then. I bought them for 2½ cents per pound. I fed them shelled corn and alfalfa hay all winter and in April I shipped them to the National Commission Company at Kansas City. The morning they arrived Caley Adams, my salesman, told me he was offered 5 cents per pound for the heifers with a few out at $4.55 per hundred. This was very agreeable information to me, as that was what I had been feeding for—the nickle.

After we had sold and weighed up I was walking around the yards to see what I could learn. I came to a Kansas man standing on the fence with a bunch of good heifers in the pen beside him. I ventured to ask him if those were his heifers. He said they were. Then I asked him if he had sold them, and he said he had, for $5.50 per hundred. This caused me to hang my head a little, but I soon decided to ask Caley the reason. I realized that there was something I did not know that caused this difference, as my heifers had been fed corn all winter and he said himself that his had not been fed at all, just shipped them in off of his wheat field. As soon as I had an opportunity to ask Caley about it I said:

"Caley, you know, as I have already told you, that I was well pleased with the sale you made for me."

"Yes," he said, "I thought you were."

"Well, I am," I said, "but there is some information that I believe you can give me if you will."

"Very willingly, Lookabaugh, if I can," he replied.

"Tell me why his heifers brought 50 cents per hundred more than mine when his had not been fed corn at all and mine had been fed corn all winter."

Well, he hesitated a little and then said:

"His heifers have more quality than yours, haven't they?"

I was green and did not exactly understand him then. I said:

"Quality. What do you mean by quality?"

"Well," he said, "look at those flat backs; see how they are flanked down; notice the steak on one of those heifers from Kansas. They fill out better; they furnish a larger per cent of dressed beef, and that is what brings the packers or butchers the returns."

I thanked him. He had opened my eyes. To make a long story short I went home and made a more careful selection of steers for the next winter's feed. The result was a little better, I might say, but so little that I came to the conclusion that if I wanted to compete with those Northern men I would have to get a better quality of cattle, and the way I decided was that the cheapest and quickest way to get them was to buy me a registered male and raise them. This I did, and when his calves were a year old they weighed 1,000 pounds, and the neighbors were buying them for bulls at $50 a piece. I did not have any steers left to feed, consequently I kept on raising bulls. I soon saw that the grade bulls were not going to breed like the registered bulls did. I had a call for a registered bull and did not have one. I got me some registered cows, and now I am in the Shorthorn business. The more I saw of the better kind the better quality I wanted, and if I were giving advice to a young breeder just starting it would be to buy the best and not so many of them.

There is such an advantage in a registered male—it matters not what kind of stock you are handling—that I wanted to proclaim the good tidings to all my friends in Oklahoma. Therefore I went to raising Shorthorn cattle, big boned Polands, Percheron horses and Collie dogs. The latter I give to my friends and neighbors as soon as they are old enough to wean.

There is a great deal more that could be said in regard to the kind of stock that is better adapted for the farm, but this I will leave for another time. I might say in conclusion that I am young in the business and do not think I know very much, considering the amount there is to learn. But I believe that if a young man has the ambition to be of more good to the world while he is here, to attain a higher position in his farm life, and individually be come a much better man himself, that this is a very good road to pursue.—H. C. Lookabaugh, Blaine county, Ok.



PRODUCTS OF A HERD THAT WAS FOUNDED AS THE RESULT OF A STOCK YARDS LESSON.

A Colorado Hereford Breeder.

In 1883 as a young man I caught the fever then existing generally throughout the West, to go into the cattle business and reap some of the fabulous returns which the cattle barons were credited with garnering from running cattle all the year round for nothing on Uncle Sam's free grass.

In connection with my brother and an uncle I started a small ranch on the plains of Eastern Colorado, and went to Iowa and bought about 200 head of the best grade breeding cows we could get, and enough thoroughbred bulls for use on the same. These cattle were about all Shorthorns and raised in the vicinity of the State Agricultural college at Ames.

The condition of the free range in those days can be pictured when I state that for the first few years we were in business we branded 95 per cent of a calf crop off these cows every year, and for three consecutive years, as our steers matured, we sold 3-year-old steers right off the grass for Christmas beef in Denver, without hay, or grain, that averaged better than 1,300 pounds.

These halcyon days soon passed, never to return. Overstocking and overcrowding on the free public ranges soon reduced the weight of our steers so that 3-year-olds only weighed about 1,000 pounds and sold for feeders instead of beef. Calf crops dropped from 95 per cent to about 30 per cent. Something had to be done.

The first noticeable improvement we made was to substitute Hereford for Shorthorn bulls. The latter breed of cattle did all right as long as conditions were favorable and feed plentiful, but they did not make the best of adverse conditions that overtook us. We found the Hereford did, and made the best of conditions as he found them, got along somehow when feed and water were short, and when better times came along was not slow to take advantage of the same and made his returns accordingly.

The range business has gone from bad to worse, until now I am not sorry to say it is a thing of the past in this part of the country.

In 1900 I sold out my interests in the firm of Painter Bros. and bought a neighboring ranch that cut a great deal of wild hay. I bought all the land I could afford to—and more, too—and once more started a grade herd. I found after running my grade herd on my preserved pastures all winter and feeding them considerable hay besides, on turning them on the free range in the summer time they fell off in flesh at the time they ought to be putting it on, that I could not get over 35 per cent of a calf crop. This did not pay. I remembered the old conditions of 25 years ago and concluded to just run what breeding cattle I could handle on my own pastures and never eat them down closer than our range used to be eaten in the halcyon days I referred to above, and see if I could not keep my cattle looking as they used to do then.

Fewer cattle had to be run necessarily, yet it was also necessary the net receipts should be about the same to pay running expenses, hence there was only one way, and that was to run better cattle and make the same

profit out of one that formerly was made out of three or four.

In 1906 I bought my first herd of registered Herefords. My neighbors pitied me; they thought I had become unbalanced and saw ruination staring me in the face. I am glad to say I am still on the outside of the poor house, and also pleased to record my neighbors are not nearly so afraid of thoroughbreds from a financial standpoint as they were. My next door neighbor's pure bred Angus calves won first in the car-lot of feeder calves at the late National Western Stock show in Denver, weighing 548 pounds and selling for 7 cents per pound. Do thoroughbred cattle pay? Most certainly. Of course good judgment, the right kind of thoroughbred stock, the proper method of running them must be applied, and perhaps most important of all, close attention to business is essential.

I sold my first herd of registered cattle before I had owned it a year, because I found they were not the up-to-date type. I soon realized my would-be customers wanted the best bulls the breed afforded and generally knew them when they saw them. The next bunch of Hereford cows I got cost me for each animal the same price I sold three of the first bunch for, but it paid, and paid well. I have yet my first bull of my own raising to keep until he was 18 months old, unless it was something not in the market, and I might say the prices received have been highly satisfactory.

The present prices of beef cattle are such that they can be profitably kept on any farm in the country, no matter how high priced the land is, if the right kind of stock and the right methods employed in handling them. The day of the scrub has gone. The conservation of the fast diminishing fertility of our soils demands that these market conditions shall continue to exist, and I believe the consideration of this matter is the most serious that confronts the American farmer today. Is he going to allow the organized non-producing classes to so influence legislation that his products shall be cheapened so that it shall once more, as in the last two decades, become unprofitable to maintain live stock on our high priced lands? Should this condition be brought about it is only a matter of a few years, through the continued depreciation of our soils, if no fertilizers are put back on the land, until it will be necessary to import breadstuffs as well as meat to feed our fast increasing population.

The farming and stock raising interests are largely unorganized, and hence their interests are very much handicapped in the legislative halls of the nation, when confronted by the strongly organized, non-producing classes of manufacturers, middlemen and labor.

It is of the utmost importance that each and every farmer and stockman should aid in every way possible, both singly and collectively, the efforts of the American National Live Stock Association before Congress in their struggle to protect our mutual interests. Let your senators and congressmen know how you feel on these matters when they come up, as they surely will. Write them personal letters. —John E. Painter, Weld county, Col.

A Kansas Galloway Breeder.

A herd of pure blooded, well bred cattle is much more beautiful and far more interesting than one of scrubs, of all shapes, sizes and colors. The more interest one has in his stock the more thought and care will be given them. Another point in favor of pure bred cattle is they will always sell for more than market price, are always in demand. Again pure blood enables one to establish desirable traits, more substance, weight bone and beauty of outline. I am always looking and planning ahead and watching developments from certain crosses in order to produce some of the desired points, therefore making it an interesting study at all times.

One would hesitate to use scrub stock for the foundation of a work on which he wished to continue all his lifetime, and it costs not a cent more for his time, labor or feed to care for and support a herd of pure-bred stock than of the other kind. And there is a feeling of satisfaction when working among them and thinking of them, which I have failed to experience as owner of grades. My aim is to feed for growth and healthy development and to give them good, strong constitutions.

The Galloway I find to be better adapted for this and the range countries for many reasons. First, they seem to adapt themselves more readily to the different climates. Nature has provided them with a coat of hair that when dressed by a furrier, who takes all of the coarse hair out, equals that of the otter, and in its natural form is superior to buffalo for robes, and is used for overcoats, sacks, capes and other articles of rare value. This coarse hair, however, is very essential with the animal. All fur-bearing animals have it. When they go into water this coarse hair laps over the fur; that prevents water from penetrating the hide. This same theory explains why the Galloway will stand all day in the rain and remain dry; this same coat of hair answers for protection against the sudden changes and severe blizzards subject to most of our range countries. During the severe winter just passed I have had one instance reported to me whereby a herd of grade Galloways in the center of the most severe district, where some herds experienced losses of over 30 per cent, this Galloway herd had no losses, and one of the most remarkable things of all had two calves dropped during the blizzard, and both lived and are hearty and good.

At the International Live Stock Exposition during the past ten years Galloways have won one reserve champion, four first premiums and many seconds and thirds. In carcass classes four firsts; two seconds, two thirds and three fourth premiums. It is remarkable to note their winnings in these carcass contests. With but one or two exceptions every Galloway shown in the carcass classes has won premiums. In the fat carcass lots at the same show only eight loads of Galloways have been shown and six of them were prize winners. In the range and feeder classes at the American Royal at Kansas City there has been just three championships offered, and two of them were won by Galloways. When we consider the very small number of Galloways exhibited in comparison with the other breeds their winnings are remarkable.

Another thing in favor of the Galloway is that on farms and ranges the breeding cows will come through the winter in good shape on rough feed that goes to waste on most farms. No breed will make more profitable use of the rougher feeds than will the Galloway, and this is a most important factor to be considered in these days when our farm lands are increasing so rapidly in value.—C. E. Clark, Shawnee county, Kas.

A Kansas Polled Durham Breeder.

In 1901 I bought some land. The next step was to stock it. As I was raised on a farm and all experiences had proven to me that the best stock was the most profitable, I decided on the Double Standard Polled Durham cattle for my foundation, and I am more than pleased with my choice. My advice is, keep less stock and better, and the profits will be greater. Keep your own bulls and don't breed them outside your own herd unless you know the outside cows are all right.—D. C. Van Nice, Shawnee county, Kas.

Results From Organized Effort

How the Proposed Increase in Stocker and Feeder Rates Was Prevented. The "Bubbly Creek" Investigation at the Chicago Stock Yards, and Other Services as Important.

A few weeks ago, stock and farm papers all over the West, published the news of an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling that meant the saving of thousands of dollars in freight charges to the shippers of stocker and feeder cattle. The order was a just one and vastly beneficial, and won friends for the law creating the commission. But probably few people realized that it was really another of the many triumphs of organized effort. The ruling probably would not yet be made—in fact the matter might never have been brought before a competent tribunal—had there been no organization among the people interested in securing it. But, fortunately, some good strong organizations were on the job, as shown by the following letter, received while the hearing was in progress, from President Sykes of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association:

To the American Breeder:—The hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., on the proposed advance on stocker and feeder cattle and sheep, I think, was very satisfactory from the stockmen's viewpoint, as, at this hearing the oral arguments were made in the case and the case was submitted and closed for the consideration of the



A. SYKES,
President Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association.

commission. I took up the stockmen's side of the case and attempted to show to the commission how important the live stock and feeding industry is to the Middle West and how practically all other industries are affected by the prosperity of the live stock industry, and how very important it is that no increased burdens be placed upon this industry at the present time on account of the precarious conditions that have existed in the live stock industry for the last eighteen months.

J. H. Henderson, commerce counsel for the state of Iowa; Mr. Loomis, representing the St. Paul Exchange; Mr. Bell, representing the Sioux City Exchange; Mr. Stryker, representing the Omaha Live Stock Exchange, and Mr. Wilson of Kansas City, representing the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, all took part in the arguments and spoke mostly from the legal phases of the question, and also presented other phases in which the commission was interested and which had a bearing on the case. These men all made good strong arguments in the case and we feel that on the whole the stockmen's interest was ably represented and defended, and I am not inclined to believe that the commission will permit any such wholesale advances in rates on stocker and feeder cattle and sheep as is proposed in this case.—A. Sykes, Des Moines county, Iowa.

What One Association Has Done.

Before going to Washington for the hearing which President Sykes describes in his letter above, he furnished us with the following summary of work in which his association had successfully looked after the interests of its members.:

Returned the stockman's pass to the shipper.

Improved the running time and service of stock trains.

Secured a reduction in the Iowa rates on live stock of 18½ per cent.

Secured a reduction in the Iowa rate on feeding sheep 25 to 50 per cent.

Secured a re-grouping of the freight rates on live stock from Iowa points to Chicago, which means a saving of $100,000 a year to farmers and stockmen.

Secured an improvement of conditions in the stock yards at Chicago.

Secured feeding-in-transit rates for Iowa shippers and feeders.

During the fall and winter of 1909 and 1910 much complaint was made by stockmen about the heavy "shrink" on cattle shipped to Chicago, the shippers complaining that their cattle would not drink enough water at the stock yards to take on anything of a fill. It was found the stockyards company was furnishing water from Bubbly creek, which is nothing but the sewage of South Chicago, and undertaking to purify it by chemicals. The matter was taken up and a change to lake water secured, reducing the "shrink" about 25 per cent, a saving to the stockmen of from $15 to $25 per car.

During the summer of 1910 the railroads demanded a general advance in rates in the Middle West, extending east to the seaboard. This association fought the advances in the most important case that has been before the people since the Dred Scott case. There was almost a continuous hearing before the commission from the latter part of August to the first of December, and the final arguments were made in January, resulting in a ruling adverse to the railroads by the commission. Had it not been for the association, the farmers of Iowa would not have been represented.

In addition to this, the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association has been active in securing legislation favorable to farmers and stockmen, both before the Iowa legislature and the national Congress.

CATTLE ON GRASS.

This is the best news we can give to our readers. Green grass, be it ever so short, has greatly improved the live stock situation. There never was a time in American history when feed was higher and more difficult to obtain generally than during the past winter. The continued drought over the Southwestern country for several years, except New Mexico and Arizona, which fared better than common, was a starter of a scarcity of feed. Last year was a bad crop year generally, and especially for roughness.

Each severe experience serves to put the breeding business on a more stable basis. It is likely that most of the breeders have suffered severely for the want of feed and protection for their live stock and will not be caught again in the same condition. Heretofore one section of the country might be short of feed, but could be supplied from another more

favored part of the world.

All interested in producing more and better stock should get familiar with emergency crops. There was ample time last year, in most sections, to produce a fair crop of roughness where the early planted crops were seen to be almost failures, but one breeder usually depends on some other breeder for producing a surplus which would regulate the market value. It is usually better to have this feed produced on the owner's land if possible, or at least as near as possible to where it is to be fed, as transportation is expensive in moving bulky feed.

When the issue of the American Breeder reaches our readers practically every animal that can be turned into the pasture will be consuming green grass. The same animals, only a short time ago, were partaking of most any kind of feed that was available at an exorbitant price. Plain shock fodder, without any corn, has sold in many localities for $1.50 per shock.

Beef cattle breeders have noticed this shortage in feed more than owners of most other class of live stock. The past few years have not been favorable for the production of high-class beef cattle, but the tide is now changing. There will be a gradual increase in the demand for pure-bred beef cattle, both registered and common stockers. At every market the demand is noticeable among the farmers who are buying the stuff, and especially springers.

There is no boom among the producers of pure-bred beef cattle, as many of them seem to have given up hope, but those who have stayed with the good ones will surely receive just reward for their staying qualities.

ALONG THE QUARANTINE LINE.

A progressive breeder, living below the quarantine a few counties, wishes to purchase Northern pure bred cattle, but is afraid to do so, owing to the ticks. He is anxious to have the quarantine line moved below his farm and asks us to have other breeders explain the best method of doing this. This is a subject that should interest all breeders of pure bred cattle. There are sections in the South where the tick has been eliminated, but cattle taken from one of these districts into an infected section are liable to take the fever and die. If the quarantine could be gradually pushed farther south each year it would open up more territory for better cattle. If a united effort was put forth along the quarantine line it could be pushed farther south rapidly. We want our readers who have had experience on this subject to give us their ideas for publication, as they will be valuable to the cause of farming as well as cattle raising.

MULEFOOT HOG BREEDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the American Mulefoot Hog Record Association was held in Columbus, O. John H. Dunlap of Williamsport, O., the largest breeder of this hog, was elected president; C. W. Burkett of Newburgh, N. Y., vice-president; H. C. Moore of Columbus, O., was elected secretary.

The object of this association is to encourage and extend the breeding and improvement of the Mulefoot hog; to assist the members and to safeguard their interests in every possible way; to gather and to furnish them with information that may be beneficial to them in the conduct of their business of raising and breeding these hogs; and to publish a record from time to time of the breed.

Members from a great many states are enrolled. This breed has been brought before the public largely by Mr. Dunlap, who has written about them and advertised them largely through the farm press.

Uses of Record Associations

Two Classes of Services Rendered Breeders By Their Official Organizations. Plans of One Registry for Educational Publicity. Present Outlook For Breeders of Beef Cattle.

Written for The American Breeder.
By Secretary R. W. Brown, American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association.

THE purposes of a pure-bred record association may be classified under two heads; record work and exploitation work. The first comes first in importance. It has to do with the preservation of the purity of a breed. It stands for improvement. The success of those engaged in animal husbandry, whether producing meat for food, beasts of burden for the trade or pure-bred animals for breeding purposes, is dependent more or less upon a pedigree record. The sphere of work of the pure-bred record associations is coordinate with that of the experiment station, the state fair or the farm journal. These associations furnish the elementary knowledge from which improvement comes, and were we to abandon registration even for a short period of time our improved stock would soon degenerate into "scrubs."

The need of registration becomes more and more apparent as our studs, herds and flocks increase in number. It is obvious also that the work becomes more and more complicated with each additional pedigree. In view of these facts record associations should spare no expense toward maintaining permanent and efficient systems of registration. Recognizing the importance and permanency of our work, the American Galloway Breeders' Association two years ago started a revision of its entire registration system, and we expect soon to have it as nearly up to date as it is possible to make it.

With our inside reorganization plans well under way, our attention is now being given to outside organization. Under our present charter all annual meetings, meetings of the board of directors, executive committee meetings, etc., must be held in the office of the association. This restricts somewhat the beneficial influence that comes from such meetings. At our last annual meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a reorganization plan which will empower us to hold our annual meetings alternately in different sections of the country. The plan will be submitted for adoption at our next meeting, and there is every reason to believe that it will effect a closer relationship between breeders in all sections of the country and between the association and its members.

The exploitation work of record associations is confined largely to the offering of special premiums at state fairs and live stock shows. There is no way of estimating the value of such work in so far as it applies to the development of an approved type, but the history of beef production in the United States in recent years teaches us that there is need of supplementing our show work with something else. The state fair or live stock show creates a desire for better stock, but there is lacking information to show the economic value of the animals exhibited. Experiment stations and agricultural journals are supplying this information to a large extent, but there is also need of educational work on the part of our record associations. Cheap advertising will not do. Breeders must have an appreciation of the permanency of their work, and through their record associations seek to establish those practices that stand for solidity. Publicity along educational lines is needed more than anything else, and this is what our association has in view.

There was never a time in the history of animal husbandry when the pure-bred beef cattle industry presented such golden opportunities as right now. Some of the greatest fortunes made in connection with the development of our American agriculture were made by beef producers on a free range. True, it was the free range that made these fortunes possibl, but the beef animal was chosen because he of all animals could make the best use of the cheaper feeds that the ranges produced. We no longer have free pastures, but there is more cheap feed going to waste cn our farms than was ever produced on the range, and it is for the utilization of this rough feed that we need a greater number of beef-producing herds on our farms. We are no longer living in a day and age of cheap beef, and the corn belt farmer under an intensive system of farm practice can produce this meat more profitably than the range man could ten years ago. It is foolish to say that land values are too high. British farmers produce beef on land for which they pay a yearly rental of $20.00 per acre, and the day is fast coming when beef will command as high a price in this country as in Great Britain. A system of crop rotation, which includes pasturage for a herd of beef cows, will in a ten-year period produce more grain from a given number of acres than these same acres can ever produce under a straight grain-raising policy



A FAMOUS OLD COUNTRY GALLOWAY ON HIS NATIVE HEATH.

Demonstration of this fact is found in the various practices of farmers in all sections of the country. Systems of agriculture that combine animal husbandry with the growing of food and fibrous plants are the only systems that stand for a permanent agriculture and for maximum production at minimum cost. It is up to us to feed and clothe an ever-increasing population, and this means that we must put into practice more intensive forms of agriculture. There will always be a place for every kind of live stock, but we must learn to select our breeding animals with the same care and intelligence with which we select our seed for grain crops. The "scrub" must go; the pure-bred animal must take its place, and the associations that stand for purity in breeding must always have an important part in the development of a permanent agriculture.

BIG THING IN STOCKMEN'S CO-OPERATION.

Plans for the organization of a Texas Cattle Raisers' Sales Directing Agency, with headquarters in Fort Worth, of which so much has been heard but which so few fully understood, were detailed in the annual address of Ed. C. Lasater of Falfurrias, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

Mr. Lasater said in part:

"The objects to be accomplished by the establishment of the sales directing agency are the elimination of waste from the farm to the consumer and the confining of the returns of the middle man to earned toll. With your permission, I will read a short prospectus of this sales directing agency: Style of concern, Texas Cattle Raisers' Sales Directing Agency. Capital, $3,000,000. Object of the Texas cattle raisers' sales directing agency: The directing of the marketing of cattle, sheep and hogs, and the loaning of money upon chattel mortgage with live stock as security. Capital required to be raised as follows: $1,500,000 to be subscribed by the members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, this being at the rate of $1 per head on cattle rendered to the association: $1,500,000 to be subscribed by other interested parties. After its organization it would be controlled by its stockholders, but the election of directors and officers of said agency would be subject to confirmation by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, acting through its executive committee. The chief office of the Cattle Raisers' Sales Directing Agency would be at Fort Worth, Tex., with branch offices at Kansas City, St. Louis and Oklahoma City.—Ft. Worth Live Stock Reporter.

BLOAT IN CATTLE.

To the American Breeder: Bloating is a very common trouble among cattle in the spring and summer. It is caused by the animals eating large quantities of greed food, which ferments and often proves fatal if not promptly attended to. Alfalfa is especially conducive to bloating when covered with dew.

The symptoms of bloating are familiar to the experienced farmer. One or more of the cattle act restless and move from one place to another as if in pain. The breathing is labored and rapid, and in a short time the characteristic distension of the abdomen is noted. In acute cases death may ensue in from ten to thirty minutes from suffocation or apoplexy.

Prompt treatment is usually necessary, and often the animal dies before a veterinarian can be summoned. To be prepared for such emergencies should be the aim of every stock owner.

Treatment consists in stopping the fermentation and formation of gas. All sorts of medicinal agents are used. Common baking soda, a tablespoonful

to a pint of water or three or four tablespoonfuls turpentine in a pint of water, given as a drench, is good. Mechanical appliances, such as the old-fashioned straw bridle or probang, are still used.

A trocar should be kept on hand and the animal punctured on the left side a hand's breadth in front of the point of the hip, about four inches back of the last rib, and the same distance below the backbone. If a knife is used, make a small incision and hold the aperture open until the gas escapes. Do not wait until the animal is almost dead before trocaring, but experience will only teach one the proper time if at all needed. Horses are trocared on the right side at about the same location. Greater precautions must be used on horses than on cattle or peritonitis will result.—Dr. E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment station.

EACH HAS ITS PLACE.

We now have an authentic report on the value of kafir corn for ensilage. Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural College, referring to a careful test made last year, says that kafir corn silage proved to be better than silage made from sorghum, but not as good as silage made from Indian corn.

There are two important deductions to be made from the results of this test: One is that the silo, excellent as it is, is not an agent of alchemy—it does not make something from nothing, and it cannot add to ensilage elements not possessed by the material used in filling the silo. Where the land and the locality are suitable for producing good crops of Indian corn that crop should always be first choice as a silo filler. On the other hand, there are many farms which, either on account of soil or the climate, can not produce with economy and with certainty full crops of Indian corn. It is important to the owners of all such farms to know the excellent results which have been gotten from Kafir corn silage.

There is still another situation in which this knowledge comes into important play. In the big wheat growing areas of Kansas and further south, there is hardly a season in which an early variety of Kafir corn, planted immediately after wheat harvest, would not fail to reach a stage suitable for ensilage making, while the chances for its becoming sufficiently matured to make good fodder and grain in the ordinary way are much smaller. Herein lies, perhaps, the largest possibility for building up the live stock business in what we now know as wheat growing territory.

The putting of sorghum in third place in this test for ensilage should not be allowed to result in the elimination of this important crop. Those who have grown sorghum hay and learned how to feed it, especially those living on farms more or less spotted with thin land, have found it an important help, even where corn fodder, clover hay, and the grasses are reasonably abundant. Sorghum handled with the care which other forage crops require, and fed out before the freezing and thawing of late winter or early spring have started fermentation of its sugar content, will do well its part in the wintering of the average quota of farm stock. Men who have studied its use make a practice of using their sorghum hay first of all their roughage, mixing with it just enough of other feeds to give the variety necessary for appetite and health. As either Indian corn or Kafir can be grown where sorghum can, it is probable that making ensilage of sorghum should seldom, if ever, be advised. But used as hay, properly grown and cured, it will play an important part in the feed crops of the farm.

A serious pest in the South is the crayfish; carbon bisulphid is a sure remedy.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Handling a Milk Fever Case

Discussion of Parturition Condition and Treatments for Milk Fever Adapted to the Average Farm. Cautions as to Care of Cow.

Written for The American Breeder,
By W. R. Gilbert, V.S., Calgary, Alta., Canada.

THE use of ergot in cleansing drenches is for the stimulation of the womb to contract, and the student should know that such contraction is the normal physiological process, and that delay is inimical to milk production and early restoration to renewed fertility. The opportunity should be taken of examining the thin and light material of which the maiden uterus is composed, and a comparison made with the great mass to which it attains when a cow dies at the time of parturition. It does not remain at that great size when the animal is again impregnated, but has an interval during which much of its substance is converted for other uses, milk making among them.

Superflous accumulations of fat in the bodies of suckling mothers is utilized for milk making, and most pig breeders like to see a sow in pretty good condition before farrowing, as they know how she will melt away when the pigs begin to pull on her. Among cattlemen there are two separate schools—the one holding the view that a high condition is favorable, the other believing in only store condition. There is, of course, something to be said for those who entertain extreme views, and the truth probably lies in the middle. Fat animals are less easily induced to breed or become pregnant. Of that most are agreed. That they are more liable to inflammatory diseases if anything goes wrong is probable, but given good luck at parturition time they will do themselves and their progeny better; while the poor beast will expend all her energies in milk production and remain poor, and if she fails to conceive there is nothing but a frame on which to build a fat cow, worth scarcely anything more than the food she will have consumed.

Breeders I have known, and who had suffered losses by milk fever, would get their cows as fat as they could, and if the animals dropped after calving would give no medicine, but slaughter and dress for market, as they held that that was the best way to cut losses. Perhaps it was then. I have eaten many a bit of meat so killed, and deemed it fit for food, though not equal to a fatted steer or prime heifer. I have a letter before me written by the late Dr. Fleming, author of "Veterinary Obstetrics," in which he says (March 28, 1886): "I am still of the opinion that in parturient apoplexy, provided the animal has not been drugged, and has been well bled in killing, the flesh is perfectly fit for human food."

The years that have elapsed since that was written have brought about a great change in the general views of what is and is not fit for food, and whatever opinion the individual veterinary may have now, he will fear to certify such a carcass if it dresses ever so well. Milk fever was then believed to be apoplexy, or pressure of blood on the neck portion of the spinal cord. A specimen in a bottle used to be handed round to the students, in proof, by the most eminent of cattle pathologists. It was bad form for a student to speak of "milk fever," because the clinical thermometer, then a new toy, proved that increase of temperature was quite unusual, and that more often than not the temperature was subnormal.

Cause of Milk Fever.

It is now supposed that milk fever is due to something developed in the udder, some elusive toxin which has not been identified, but appears to be neutralized by oxygen brought into direct contact. A Danish veterinary surgeon, Schmidt of Kolding, was the first to succeed with injections of iodide of potassium; then antiseptics were found useful, air pumped through a sterilizing medium (or without it, as I can personally testify), or, perhaps better than all, oxygen itself, forced into the glands and retained by clips. These all have proved by the great number of recoveries that whatever this subtle self-developed poison consists of it can be neutralized.

Having regard to the conditions under which oxygen is employed, the apparatus required, and the probable delay in obtaining it and using it, by persons not specially skilled in the manipulation of scientific instruments, and further the very large, perhaps equally large, measure of success which attends the simpler plan of injecting solutions, these latter may, with confidence, be recommended to the every-day cow keeper of no more than ordinary skill. A $2 or $3 outfit is all that he needs, and this will serve him on many other occasions if scrupulous about cleanliness and care of the instrument. A bottle containing six drams of iodide of potassium, half a dram of chinosol, an ounce of glycerine, and made up to half a pint with water, may be put away in a dark cupboard or wrapped in blue paper, and will keep almost indefinitely. When wanted it can be mixed with three half pints of warm water and half a pint injected into each quarter.

To prepare the instrument, it should be immersed in the basin containing the mixture, and the latter should be passed through the syringe. The nozzle should be introduced carefully and not pushed too far. When the amount of fluid has gone in the syringe will be a fairly safe conduit for air which can be pumped in without withdrawing and until quarter is blown up. When removed the teat should be pressed and the bag massaged with the object of spreading both the fluid and the air.

Objection is, of course, made to the impurity of the air of the ordinary cow stable, but as a matter of practical experience I have never found any bad consequences, because whatever impurities may have been carried in they have found themselves in circumstances in which they apparently could not live. It is not as the best possible plan of treatment that I recommend this now aging method, but taking it all round, as the most successful and safe in the hands of non-professional men. The prospective small holder can afford the outlay and employ the remedy whether he has sent for a veterinary surgeon or not. Time is of such great importance in milk fever, and a practitioner has to cover such a big country to make a small living that he may not be available for many hours.

Use Care With the Cow.

While the remedy introduced into the udder is doing its work we should not neglect other matters, but keep the cow's head from falling into a bad position. Hoist her up with bundles of straw, or anything that comes handy, stuffed into sacks. The surface should be kept warm with rugs, and the legs rubbed from time to time; not allowing a cramp position at any time. Cold swabs to the head and a warm flatiron over the loin from time to time is, I think helpful. We should empty the rectum by hand, and if we find any disposition to hardness introduce half a pound of neat glycerine, leaving it there to do its work. If consciousness does return in six hours the dose may be repeated.

Some of my farming friends have been too successful, so to speak; they have given the udder treatment with success, and become too cock sure, neglecting other matters which help to restore circulation, which it should be understood is affected as by a narcotic poison, and if not restored within a reasonable time the cow's return to sensibility and perhaps capacity to rise is followed by congestion of the lungs, from which the animal dies. As soon as sensible, and the risk of giving medicine the wrong way has passed, large quantities of strong black coffee should be given, and they are none the worse for a "wee drappie of mountain dew" or other spirit. In deference to total abstainers, and on farms where no alcohol was obtainable, I have given carbonate of ammonia, but have not found it comparable to whisky for this purpose.

A cow should not be despaired of if she goes down a second time. Thirty years ago, before the new treatment was heard of, I saw the same cow twice which was said to be on her side, and would be dead before I could get there (four miles). Each time she was up and chewing her cud on my arrival. She bore several calves afterward, and had no further attack.

IMPROVING YOUNG BEFORE BIRTH.

(Continued from page 4.)

low the first three beef breeds. In swine the writer has observed the following:

Yearling Sows	Ave. Wt. Litter	Wt. Pig	*Ave. Daily Gain
Up to 235 lbs., incl.	14.54	2.4	.48
Over 235 lbs.	16.46	2.4	.483
Two-year-old sows—			
Up to 290 lbs., incl.	21.0	2.5	.563
Over 290 lbs.	29.1	2.8	.626

*After weaning for 4 weeks.

This would show a result in favor of the larger sows at both ages. In cattle, however, a different conclusion was arrived at when the weight depended not on size of frame, but fleshiness. Here it was found that calves from Shorthorns over 1,800 pounds were either of similar weight to the calves from the 1,800-pound cows (approximate) or actually even lighter.

A much mooted question has been that of the best way to increase the size of the herd through the male or females. There is apparently nothing on the subject in connection with beef cattle but the conclusions one can draw from the following work, should unquestionably apply to cattle as well as sheep. The authorities are quoted at the close of each conclusion:

1. The heavier the ewe the heavier the lamb, almost directly proportional.—(University of Missouri; University of Wisconsin).

2. The ram has little or no influence on weight of lamb. Average weight two heaviest rams, 237 pounds; their lambs at birth, 8.16 pounds. Average weight two lightest rams, 142 pounds; their lambs at birth, 8.02 pounds.—(Missouri).

3. Small ewes produce largest per cent of single lambs, large ewes largest per cent twins or better.—(Wisconsin).

These factors show that the female is the most effective of the two sexes on weight at birth, and furthermore that size is correlated with fertility. In addition to this point in favor of the large mother, the study of the Jersey cows that were members of the winning herd at the St. Louis exposition shows that large cows are better milkers (within the breed) and consequently nourish their offspring better.

Further confirmatory of the fact that the large females are better mothers, an examination of the daily gains of the lambs from large ewes shows clearly that all evidence favors the large dam and size in the young at birth. The Missouri experiment station concludes that "large lambs (9 pounds and over) gained over 2 pounds weekly and smaller lambs less. They also were earlier maturing and larger when grown."

J. I. Falconer, a 1909 graduate of

the New Hampshire Agricultural college, presents the following table, still favoring the larger young:

Lot 1. Birth Wt.	No. Lambs	Av. Wk'ly Gain
Below 8 lbs.....	14	2.73
8 to 10 lbs.....	25	2.96
10 to 12 lbs.....	11	3.19
12 lbs. up.....	0	0
Lot 2. Birth Wt.	**No. Lambs**	**Av. Wk'ly Gain**
Below 8 lbs.....	0	0
8 to 10 lbs.....	8	3.55
10 to 12 lbs.....	8	4.04
12 lbs. up.....	4	4.29

The writer trusts that these points brought forth drive home the conclusion that the larger the ewe the larger the lamb—the larger the lamb, the greater the gain—and finally as a result of these the larger the mature animal. Without a doubt these conclusions apply (within reasonable bounds) to cattle as well as to sheep and swine, so that one may safely say that the most satisfactory way to increase the size of the individuals in the herd is through the females.

Other Factors.

Sex and length of the gestation period are sometimes assumed to influence the size of the offspring. From published conclusions on cattle sheep and swine it seems that the length of gestation has no influence on size. Sex apparently may cause a variation in birth weight. In a medical publication the writer recently saw a table giving an advantage in weight of .4 of a pound to boy babies. Wisconsin reports ram lambs for five years at 8.3 pounds and ewe lambs 7.8 pounds; Missouri claims 16 per cent more weight for male lambs, a prominent Percheron breeder claims 8 pounds for male foals, and the results so far of this year's farrowing list at the Iowa station shows .2 of a pound advantage to the boar pig. With all of these variations in other animals it is not improbable that cattle vary also in the same direction.

The number of offspring at a single birth affects size adversely. Missouri reports twin lambs as .5 of a pound lighter than singles; Iowa records show 20 pounds for the single calf over the twin. Averages from numerous cases show a deduction in individual weight of .1 of a pound on each pig for all over seven in the litter, and twin humans are 2.2 pounds lighter on the average than single babies.

It is not absolute that these factors bring individual results, but from the statistics and material available, the conclusions in terms of averages seem justifiable. In beef cattle so much money is involved in a single animal that any measure the breeder may take to increase his returns is a distinct advance over ordinary farm practice.

Indiana Cattle Feeders Meet

Report on the Purdue University Experiment in Using Silage to Fatten Cattle, Which the Cattle Feeders Assembled to Study. Important Variation in Profit Figures.

To the American Breeder:—The great interest in cattle feeding and especially in the experimental work at Purdue is attested to by the presence of more than 350 enthusiastic feeders at the fifth annual spring meeting of the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association. The spring meeting was held to allow the visiting feeders to inspect the experimental cattle at Purdue after they had been fattened for the market.

The results of the feeding trial, which has been completed, were discussed by F. G. King, associate in animal husbandry. The cattle used in the trial were choice feeders, purchased on the market and cost in the feed lot $5.55 per cwt. They had been fed for 160 days on grain rations of shelled corn and cotton seed meal. The roughage of the different lots consisted of clover hay and oat straw in connection with corn silage. During the feeding trial the value of the cattle as a whole increased $3.20 per cwt. and returned profits varying from $8.24 to $26.21 per head. The selling value of these cattle is the highest ever received at Purdue for an entire drove of experimental cattle. The lot of cattle producing the greatest profit were fed shelled corn, cotton seed meal and corn silage. These cattle gained 2.52 pounds daily per head at a cost of $9.88 per cwt. According to Messrs. J. T. Alexander and Allen Beeler, who placed values on all lots of cattle these steers were worth on the Chicago market $8.75 per cwt. After deducting 40 cents per hundred pounds for shipping the cattle returned a profit of $26.21 per head.

The second lot in point of profit was fed shelled corn, cotton seed meal, silage twice daily, and oat straw. The rate of gain was 2.40 pounds daily per head, and cost of gain was $10.16. Selling value was $8.65 per cwt. in Chicago and the profit was $24.54.

The lot of cattle ranking third in profit received silage, oat straw and cotton seed meal for 60 days, and from that time forward, received a full feed of corn in addition. Their rate of gain was 2.20 daily per head at a cost of $9.50 per cwt. With a value of $8.50 per cwt. in Chicago, or $8.10 in the lots their returns as profit were $24.16 per head.

The lot of cattle ranking fourth was fed shelled corn, cotton seed meal, oat straw once daily, and corn silage once daily. With a rate of gain of 2:16 pounds daily per head, and a cost of gain of $11.27 per cwt. and a selling value of $8.10 per cwt. in the lot, this lot of cattle returned a profit of $19.86 per head. A lot of cattle fed shelled corn, cotton seed meal, silage twice daily and clover hay, ranked fifth with a daily gain of 2.32 pounds per head and a cost of gain of $11.06 per cwt. The profit in this lot was $19.43 per head. A lot of cattle fed shelled corn, cotton seed meal, corn silage once daily and clover hay once daily returned a profit of $17.07 per head, while the lot fed shelled corn, cotton seed meal and clover hay returned a profit of $8.24.

The most important matter brought out by the trial was the remarkable efficiency of the corn silage as compared to the clover hay for fattening cattle. The exceedingly large difference between profits of the lots was due largely to the price of clover hay, which was valued at $20 per ton.



AT THE INDIANA CATTLE FEEDERS MEETING.
F. G. King Giving Results of the Steer Feeding Experiment Which Had Just Closed.

At a business session a resolution in favor of conducting a cattle and hog train in Indiana, and another enlarging the policy of the association were adopted. Favorable action on a resolution asking railroads for better rates on limestone for fertilizer was taken. The principal feature of the session was an address by Mr. John Clay of Chicago on "The Passing of the Range and Our Supply of Young Cattle." He pointed out that the movement of feeder cattle in 1912 had decreased 18 per cent from the five-year average, and said: "Never before has it been so difficult to pick up in the corn belt states young cattle for either grazing or feed lot use. Prospective buyers are forced to buy them at the larger markets. This brings them in direct competition with the packers, who need such kinds for cheap beef. This in no small measure has contributed to depleting the stock of cows and heifers available for beef in most parts of the Middle West and East to such an extent that packers have been forced to draw heavily upon the young steers that normally and properly belong in the feed lots.

"This shortage," he said, "is shown by the fact that pastures in the Southwest have been receiving cattle from markets as far East as Chicago at a time when the average price of stocker and feeder cattle at Chicago the first four months of 1912 was around $5.35, the highest ever known, and 60 cents per cwt. higher than the five-year average."

The long looked for shortage of beef which has now arrived must be met, according to Mr. Clay, by better methods of government supervision of public lands in the range country. Under such administration of the public lands, whereby settlers may secure long time leases upon these lands, the production of feeder cattle would be stimulated so that in a few years our supply would reach normal again. In absence of such beneficial public land legislation, however, the burden of supply falls upon the men in the feeding land of the country, the corn belt, who will, under the stimulation of high prices, establish breeding herds and raise their own calves for the feed lot. This method of production is inevitable under existing conditions.—F. G. King, secretary Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association.

SUMMARY OF CATTLE FEEDING AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENT STATION, WINTER 1911- 1912. (160 DAYS.)

	Lot 1.	Lot 2.	Lot 3.	Lot 4.	Lot 5.	Lot 6.	Lot 7.
Initial value, Nov. 17, '11	$5.55	$5.55	$5.55	$5.55	$5.55	$5.55	$5.55
Initial weight, Nov. 17, '11	9,653	9,660	9,687	9,637	9,680	9,687	9,642
Final weight, April 25, '12	13,398	13,460	13,720	13,353	13,135	13,530	13,160
Total gain	3,745	3,800	4,033	3,716	3,455	3,843	3,518
Average daily gain	2.34	2.375	2.52	2.32	2.16	2.40	2.20
Total feed consumed:							
Shelled corn	24,645	28,605	23,570	21,885	23,900	22,200	14,255
Cottonseed meal	4,401	4,437	4,562.5	4,452.5	4,331	4,467.5	4,060
Clover hay	9,298	17,848	.....	4,071	.....	.....	.....
Oat straw	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,740	3,695	5,550
Corn silage	25,650	.....	43,810	39,664	25,550	40,410	47,750
Daily feed per steer:							
Shelled corn	15.40	17.88	14.73	13.68	14.94	13.88	8.91
Cottonseed meal	2.75	2.77	2.85	2.78	2.71	2.79	2.54
Clover hay	5.81	11.16	.....	2.54	.....	.....	.....
Oat straw	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.21	2.31	3.47
Corn silage	16.03	.....	27.38	24.79	15.97	25.26	29.84
Cost of grain, per cwt., 1	$12.40	$14.23	$9.88	$11.06	$11.27	$10.16	$9.50
2	11.61	13.05	9.61	10.52	10.89	9.80	9.00
3	10.99	11.88	.....	10.24	10.70	9.70	8.85
Necessary selling price, 1	7.47	8.00	6.82	7.08	7.05	6.86	6.61
2	7.24	7.67	6.74	6.93	6.96	6.76	6.47
3	7.07	7.34	.....	6.86	6.90	6.73	6.43
Actual selling price (Chicago price, less 40c.)	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.10	8.10	8.25	8.10
Profit per steer:							
Including pork	17.07	8.24	26.21	19.43	19.86	24.54	24.16
Not including pork	10.49	3.37	20.96	13.59	13.73	18.84	19.66
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pork produced from droppings	1,128	907	957	1,033	1,070	1,015	880
Corn fed to hogs in lots	2,096	2,096	2,096	2,096	2,096	2,096	2,244

These figures are based upon the following prices for feeds: Shelled corn, first month, 51.7c; second month, 51.7c; third month, 57.1c; fourth month, 58.5c; fifth month, 64.2c; last ten days, 71.2c; cottonseed meal, $29.00 per ton.

1. Clover hay, $20.00 per ton; oat straw, $8.00 per ton; corn silage, $4.00 per ton.
2. Clover hay, $15.00 per ton; oat straw, $6.00 per ton; corn silage, $3.50 per ton.
3. Clover hay, $10.00 per ton; oat straw, $4.00 per ton; corn silage, $3.50 per ton.

THE AD PAID HIM.

To The American Breeder: Does advertising pay? Well, I guess yes. By inserting two one-inch ads in The American Breeder I was sucessful in selling several of my Percherons. On March 7 I sold Mr. Adams of Udall, the 2-year-old stallion, Model 68354, weighing 2,060 pounds; a better individual was never taken from the Sumner County Stock Farm. On March 20, I sold to Mr. A. M. Ewbank of Cherokee, Oklahoma, the yearling black Percheron stallion, Superior 77288. Mr. Ewbank being a lover and breeder of the Percherons, certainly knew a good yearling when he made his selection. He is one of the most enterprising stock men of Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, and will be pleased to show his purchase to any interested parties, as he spent considerable time and money among the several breeders before he found one that he wanted to place at the head of his herd.—John A. Spohr, Sumner County, Kansas.

There is great promise in the fact that whole classes of graduates of agricultural colleges go back to the farms, having learned how to make them profitable.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE
Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

Entered as second class matter, November 23, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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SHIPPING LIVE STOCK.

The present conditions under which breeding animals must be shipped are doing much to retard the use of better stock. The improvement of live stock on our farms is brought about largely by the use of better sires. The average farmer when buying improved live stock usually purchases one sire at a time. The rate for shipping one male animal is very expensive when it is shipped alone. A prominent breeder who recently shipped two bulls on separate orders to Oregon from Kansas City found that he could have shipped a whole car load of animals for less money over the same route. This heavy expense falls entirely on the producers of improved stock, as the scrubs are not often shipped a great distance owing to their limited value.

The breeders of pure-bred stock can only expect relief from these exorbitant prices through organization, and the best organizations to be formed for their protection are county breeders' organizations in every county where pure-bred live stock is produced.

The rules of some railroads require that live stock in transit must be accompanied by a caretaker. Unless the railroad company receives pay for a car lot shipment, the caretaker, as a rule, must buy a first-class ticket in order to accompany the animals. The rules of the railroads in this regard vary somewhat, and this has lead to confusion, in addition to the expense. There certainly should be some uniform regulations regarding this feature in the shipping of improved live stock intended for breeding purposes. Organizations of shippers and live stock commission men have given their attention to railroad rates and regulations bearing on the shipping of live stock intended for slaughter or feeding purposes, but there has not yet been sufficient organization among the breeders to secure equally good conditions for their business.

We contend that all live stock of recognized registration should be transported at half the rates charged for other stock. If this subject is properly presented before congress and there are enough well-organized county breeders' organizations to back up a demand for better conditions a change may be had. Canada has regulated the shipment of pure-bred stock to the extent of securing its transportation at half the price of other stock.

The mail order business in breeding animals can be greatly enlarged in all pure-bred live stock except the equines if lower rates could be had without requiring an attendant to accompany the stock.

MATTERS MEANT TO BE UNDERSTOOD.

Everyone interested in the production of live stock should be interested in the fertility of their own breeding animals. We hope all our readers will read and study every article in this paper on this subject, whether it should be horses or cattle.

The two classes of live stock are very similar in many ways, and a study of one will suggest substantial material for improved methods in either class of stock.

While fertilization in the mare usually takes place in the fallopian tubes, and the nucleus is formed in the horns of the uterus in the cow, yet this should not cause the breeders of either class of stock to be less interested in these articles. The cow is less subject to infection of certain types in the genital tract than the mare, while the cow is more liable to other infections in the same region.

The study of this subject has been neglected, and many animals of our best blood and type have been sacrificed, for the want of information on this subject. We hope our many readers will pardon the plain language used in discussing these subjects, but it is necessary for accuracy that we use plain terms and go into such detail as to be easily understood by all readers. We again request all our readers not to think these subjects are too deep for the average breeder, for we will do our utmost to make them as plain as possible. Some of these articles have required months of hard labor, and a large expenditure of money in the preparation, and we hope our readers will appreciate our efforts.

It is not our intention to print a lot of worthless material, but to try and condense the information so that it may be easily applied. Some of the more important articles we print could be read several times to an advantage.

Some of our readers have asked questions on subjects which have been thoroughly covered in former issues. A lot of valuable information can be laid away for reference which will be of value to every breeder for life, but we will cheerfully reprint the essential points of any such article that may be called for.

BREEDING HEIFERS.

A young Oklahoma breeder has purchased a number of registered Shorthorn yearling heifers and wishes to know at what time would be the most suitable to breed these heifers. The Hereford Association has ruled that a calf can not be registered out of a heifer less than 27 months of age. We believe this is a good rule, and 30 months might be better. Most heifers when bred too young have more or less difficulty in delivering the calf. This frequently impairs the generative tract to the extent that they are not easily gotten with calf again that season. If a heifer can have a few weeks on grass before her time is up she is more liable to have an easy delivery than if fed dry feed. If a cow is an extreme milker and the calf should be able to consume the greater portion of the milk, it is difficult to get the required growth while the calf is nursing. Shorthorn cows, to be in demand, must have a considerable growth, and many of them are extra good milkers. Unless the Oklahoma breeder has better than the average pasture in his state, it would be better to build a good frame before the heifers are fresh, unless he is supplied with some other feed.

PROGRESSIVE HORSE BREEDERS.

Nearly every mail brings us this inquiry: "Can the average man be successful with the Capsule System?" If the stallion or jack discharges live spermatozoa and the operator will observe a few rules the average breeder can be successful with the Capsule System. And the great wonder is that even more of the breeders are not taking hold of this wonderful proposition.

Occasionally a breeder believes that we are working to his disadavantage in advocating the Capsule System. This is not true with any progressive man. We are showing where it is possible to dispose of an inferior animal and purchase an individual good enough to command the best and principal part of the patronage in an average breeding district. If one stallion or one jack can do as much service with modern methods as a whole barn full of inferior stock, and make more money with less work, less capital, less feed, less risk and a more satisfactory business, are we working to the diadvantage of the progressive breeders?

This is really, also, an advantage to mare owners. A certain hour can be advertised when all mare owners know that they can get their mares bred at that particular time without making any date. They can patronize a better sire for less money. If six mares are bred at one service for a fee of $10 each, how can an inferior animal meet this competition? This is the problem that every breeder who expects to remain in the business must consider seriously.

One successful breeder who is in competition with a lot of inferior horses has cut the price to $10 to insure the colt to stand and suck for thirty days. He will breed this year nearly 600 mares, and he should get at least three-fourths of them in foal. Is this not a good profit on the investment of any stallion? This is no boy's talk; this is actual experience; this is the change that is taking place in scientific horse breeding.

The question is frequently asked whether colts are as good from the Capsule System. It is not necessary to make more than one service a day to breed all the mares in a community. The spermatozoa is always stronger from a stallion or jack when he is not used to excess; the colt comes in better condition. Many of the weak colts are the result of the stallion or jack doing too much service. Some say that the mare owners will not allow the use of capsules. This is all imagination. The writer has made public demonstrations all over the Corn Belt, and never has found one that would refuse to accept the Capsule System.

ADVERTISING SADDLE HORSES.

The American saddle horse is a home product and only known extensively in half a dozen states. Gen. John B. Castleman did the saddle horse breeders much service by exhibiting his great saddle mare at the leading state fairs some years ago. We believe the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association could afford to pay the expense of sending a number of the leading stallions to the state fairs, where they could be exhibited daily in front of the grand stand between the races and at other points on the grounds where these beautiful animals could be inspected and admired. We believe there are a number of breeders who own valuable stallions who would be glad to send a rider with the consignment free of charge if the association would pay the traveling expenses. The stallions might also compete for prizes in their regular classes. Such a campaign should prove a profitable investment, as it would increase the interest in American saddle horses in sections where many individuals have not had an opportunity to see these excellent animals in motion. Many newspapers would be glad to give this feature publicity, which would aid both the individual stallions and the American Saddle Horse as a breed.

SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF.

Every few months for the past three or four years news dispatches have contained information relative to beef production in South America, which have naturally lead to the anticipated efforts toward placing South American beef on the free list. On account of the high cost of living in the cities of this country, there has been an enormous demand for the reduction of tariffs on food stuffs, and gigantic beef producing concerns on the Southern Continent are sure to be taking advantage of this movement in their campaign for the free admission of their products.

We lately gave a full account of the organization and proposed operation of the biggest company ever formed, the sole business of which is to be the production and merchandising of meats. Cattle and hogs are to be raised on a scale never before dreamed of in the history of the world, and packing and shipping facilities are included in the plan. It is expected that within a very few years the shipment of chilled beef and cured pork resulting from these activities in South America will become enormous, and if a free entrance to the markets of the United States can be secured meat producers of this country will feel the effects.

It is not believed that such a thing will ever be permitted, as this country has a problem, no less serious than the cost of food stuffs, in the maintainance of our soil fertility. The history of every country in the world that has maintained a respectable agriculture for any great length of time proves that this can be done only by keeping a good deal of live stock on the land. Live stock can not be kept on the land, and the best means of maintaining fertility thus secured, unless the stock growers are assured good prices for their products. To open our doors to a flood of meats produced on the free range of South American and the rich land secured for almost nothing and by the use of the cheapest labor to be found on the Western Hemisphere would be directly opposed to the interests of a much greater and more important class than the class which is now asking for relief from high prices in the cities.

The cities should be made to take care of their own problems. To a large extent the people living in the cities have gone there from choice. Thousands would be welcomed back to the land, where they could live better and more healthfully if they were willing to give up the artificial life and excitement of the city, and thousands whose early training made it possible for them to provide for themselves on the land have gone back to the life which they had deserted for a disappointing existence in town.

But this is away from the point. The agricultural classes of this country cannot afford to take any chances on a blunder in tariff making which will injure a business that directly safeguards the most fundamental part

of this country's wealth, and there is no surer way to guard against such mistaken action than to have organizations in every county of our farming districts ready to take united action on any public question. Without such organizations it is practically impossible to get an expression of the will of the farming and stock-growing population, excepting at election time. With such organizations congress can be made to feel at any time the sentiment of the people it represents. This is by no means the only important thing which such an organization can accomplish. It is not even the most important, but it is one thing which alone should justify the forming of county improved live stock breeders' associations wherever such organizations do not now exist

FALL FAIRS OF 1912.

The following list shows the opening dates of the leading fall fairs and live stock shows of 1912, as arranged by the American Association of Fairs and Expositions

Aug. 26—Iowa state fair, Des Moines.
Aug. 26—Ohio state fair, Columbus.
Sept. 2—Minnesota state fair, Hamline.
Sept. 2—Indiana state fair, Indianapolis.
Sept. 2—Nebraska state fair, Lincoln.
Sept. 2—California state fair, Sacramento.
Sept. 9—South Dakota state fair, Huron.
Sept. 9—Wisconsin state fair, Milwaukee.
Sept. 9—Kansas state fair, Topeka.
Sept. 9—West Michigan state fair, Grand Rapids.
Sept. 9—Oregon state fair, Salem.
Sept. 9—New York state fair, Syracuse.
Sept. 9—Colorado state fair and exposition, Denver.
Sept. 16—Interstate Live Stock Fair association, Sioux City, Ia.
Sept. 16—Central Kansas Fair Association, Hutchinson.
Sept. 16—Tennessee state fair, Nashville.
Sept. 16—Vermont state fair, White River Junction.
Sept. 16—Colorado state fair, Pueblo.
Sept. 23—Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show, St. Joseph, Mo.
Sept. 23—Tri-State fair, Memphis, Tenn.
Sept. 23—Montana state fair, Helena.
Sept 23—Oklahoma state fair, Oklahoma City.
Sept. 30—Interstate fair, Spokane, Wash.
Sept. 30—Missouri state fair, Sedalia.
Sept. 30—Utah state fair, Salt Lake City.
Sept. 30—Interstate fair, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 7—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 7—Illinois state fair, Springfield.
Oct. 7—Muskogee Fair Association, Muskogee, Okla.
Oct. 14—Northwestern Live Stock Association, South St. Paul, Minn.
Oct. 14—Texas state fair, Dallas.
Oct. 28—Louisiana state Fair, Shreveport.

SORE SHOULDERS.

With horses going into heavy labor in very thin condition, many of them will not fill the collar as snug as in former years. This will necessarily create more sore shoulders and necks than commonly. The collar should fit up tight, so there will be no extra room between the collar and the neck. If a collar has been used it can frequently be buckled up a notch tighter to remove the slack. Keep the collar smooth by rubbing with the hand. Do not use a knife nor curry comb, as they leave the surface rough and irritates and causes sores. This should be done when the collar is removed, before the accumulation drys. Wash the shoulder or neck at night with cold water and remove all surplus hair and dirt so as to leave the surface smooth; then apply lime, sulphur and tannin in three equal parts. This is a powder. Rub it in thoroughly, as it heals and toughens the surface. There is little use to have sores if care is taken. With a late spring and weak horses, it behooves every one using horses to be as careful with them as possible.

THE BARN AND HOUSE FLIES.

Last year in the course of the most active "swat the fly campaign," somebody said that good housekeeping in the country must begin at the barn, and explained that fighting flies about the house was almost a hopeless task as long as manure piles at the barn nearby afforded the most favorable breeding place known for this pest.

While all sorts of degrees of fly prevention are possible, and even the least of them is desirable, there is no way to keep flies from breeding readily in warm weather, until accumulations of manure are removed daily and scattered thinly over the meadow or pasture, or the manure heaps covered with something which will keep flies away. In many localities a liberal sprinkling of lime over manure heaps will not only very largely check the breeding of flies, but will add to the value of the manure for that particular soil.

But the housekeeper is by no means the only one interested in keeping down the fly crop. It is equally important in the work of the man. Much of the difficulty in treating sickness and injury of live stock in the summer time comes from the work of the fly, carrying infection and annoying the patient. A great many of the better equipped stock barns are thoroughly screened, not only for animals out of condition, but for all work and breeding stock. And it is probable that the saving in feed alone will pay for such expense.

The place to begin, however, is, as indicated above, at the breeding place of the fly. While there are many other places in which flies propagate to some extent, a vast majority of the millions produced on every farm, hatch in the accumulations of stable manure, breeding most regularly in dark, out-of-the-way places where the sunlight never reaches.

EDUCATING MARE OWNERS.

A visit to any of the leading horse markets will convince the most skeptical that a large percentage of mares are being bred to inferior stallions. Much of the inferior stuff that is reaching the markets is not paying for its production. Most of it is being produced at a loss, while the better stock with quality and size never sold higher, and the demand is steadily increasing.

The horse stock of this country has not progressed as rapidly as other classes of farm animals. But this is not the most difficult proposition for the stallion and jack owner, as the mares are not producing as they should. Most mare owners are anxious to raise colts, but there are so many old fogy notions in horse breeding that must be eliminated before a good percentage of foals can be produced. Among these are retrying the mares every nine days, the double cover, breeding in the moon, the daylight service, breeding every day until the mare goes out of heat and—the most disastrous of all—breeding diseased mares.

There is just one easy way to overcome this difficulty, and the owner of every stallion or jack can easily do it with a little time: that is to have the mare owners read the American Breeder. Every stallion or jack owner should have at least ten or twenty of his leading customers reading the American Breeder all the time. A great many of the breeders have taken advantage of this opportunity. Some of them have sent us as high as a hundred subscriptions. It is not necessary for the agent to have a lot of sample copies to distribute. Just show the customer your paper and state that you would not take a dollar for it, and if he is not satisfied with the American Breeder that you will give him back his money.

There is no danger of them being dissatisfied, and most of them are very thankful that the paper was brought to their notice. If the breeder had a lot of samples to distribute the mare owner would take the sample copy, put it in his pocket and never read it; he would take this opportunitl as an excuse to get away. But if the breeder will insist upon getting his subscription then and there nine out of ten will take it. If an effort is made during the next few weeks of the breeding season to solicit every man who brings a mare to the barn it will result in a larger percentage of foals and a better class of foals and in the end make more money for the stallion or jack owner, as well as the mare owners. Don't overlook this golden opportunity at this particular time, but get busy.

STALLION FEED SCARCE.

In many sections good, bright oats and suitable hay are very difficult to obtain. But this is the most profitable feed for valuable stallions during the breeding season. Many breeders have not provided a sufficient amount nor the right kind of feed for this breeding season owing to its scarcity. Some are feeding cotton seed meal, which should never be fed to horses extensively, and more especially to stallions and jacks that do not get a sufficient amount of exercise. Some are forced to feed moldy feed, which is usually injurious to any kind of breeding stock. It would be more profitable to buy the expensive feed and feed it a little oftener in smaller quantities than to take chances on injuring a valuable animal. Those feeding corn should be sure that all ears are free from must and that all injured grains are shelled from the points. Corn is not a very good feed for stallions or jacks, but it is better than nothing.

In many sections the grass will soon do to mow. This should be fed very sparingly at the start, but can be increased gradually each day until it will make the principal hay ration. For the best results it should be fed green, without allowing it to partly cure. Stallions or jacks will do better on old hay if it is of good quality than too much green stuff until they become accustomed to the new feed.

Plenty of salt should be kept by the stallion or jack at all times, and more especially while green feed is being given.

FREE SUBSCRIBERS.

An Iowa beef cattle breeder writes that he would like to have his name put on our mailing list—that he is an extensive advertiser and will use the American Breeder to sell his beef cattle. We appreciate the offer to advertise with us, but we have no free mailing list. That was one of the ironclad rules when this paper started that it should comply with the postal laws, which prohibit sending out papers as first class matter to free subscribers. Years ago newspapers were lax in this respect, and there may be some that have not yet entirely complied with the postoffice rulings. The subscription price to the American Breeder is low enough for a breeder to subscribe for it in the regular way. Occasionally we send out a sample copy, with a stamp on it, but we have no free mailing list, and those who expect to read the American Breeder regularly will send in the subscription price in advance. The paper stops promptly at the expiration of the paid up time.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

The record for stale news is now held by the stock yards dailies with imitation telegraph news service which "covered" the Titanic disaster.

Since the small-pox quarantine was declared at the state prison in Jefferson City, Mo., outsiders avoid the place as much as possible, and insiders are not allowed to leave it.

A man at Potsdam, N. Y., advertises "Shetland Ponies and Babies," but it develops, on reading the ad that you are to raise your own babies—with the ponies' help.

S. M. Jordan, one of the leaders in the Missouri agricultural college extension work, has been engaged by Pettis County, Missouri, to give his entire time to the farming interests of that county.

A president has finally been secured for the Iowa State College of Agriculture—Dr. Raymond A. Pearson of New York. Dr. Pearson has been for several years, Commissioner of Agriculture in New York.

John Letham, widely known as manager of the Woody Lea Herefords (until the herd was dispersed), and one of the best posted men identified with the breed, has joined the staff of the American Hereford Journal.

Geo. H. Burge, a well known Shorthorn cattle breeder of Iowa, announces himself as a live stock auctioneer. From $25 to $100 for a day's work looks good to many people, although the jobs may be scattering at first.

"Hay Scarce This Year," declared a headline in the Kansas Industrialist of April 6. The esteemed Industrialist may not have noticed it, but by April 6 the stockmen of its state were not limiting themselves to the word "scarce" in describing the hay situation.

Young Editor—In case you find yourself short of "dope" for your paper, prepare an article stating that it is impossible to give attention to the many unsigned communications received. This has been known to start correspondence where other means have failed.

A recent issue of the Kansas Industrialist might have been called the "Fertilizer Number." It contained three articles on potash, one on barnyard manure, four book reviews (not the Walt Mason kind), and introduced a personal paragraph as follows: "Dean Willard, who was fifty years old last Tuesday—and looks thirty—"

In connection with the fight which the Dairy Union is making against oleomargarine, a committee of five has been appointed to fix a "color standard" for the "oleo." We will just save the work of four men. Make 'em ('em means the packers) color it like a green window shutter. Then nobody will eat it—and that is what the Dairy Union wants.

John Fields, the (not "of the") Oklahoma Farm Journal, believes that too many institutions of "higher education" have been placed in Oklahoma towns as "political pork," and that the interests of the school population and the taxpayers demand that less money be spent for this sort of thing and more for the rural schools. And what John Fields believes he is in the habit of saying, and it is generally pretty sound doctrine.

Ensilage in Cattle Feeding

Does Not Reduce Value of Corn For Hogs Following Steers. A Test in Comparison With Shock Corn and in Connection With Other Feeds. Silo History and Silage Cost.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Prof. Henry P. Rusk, University of Illinois.

THE art of preserving green crops as ensilage has long been known. It was first practiced in European countries in the preservation of beet leaves, beet waste and even green grasses, and later extended to the preservation of the Indian corn plant. Thirty-five years ago (1877), a French farmer, Goffart, published a book, giving the results of twenty-five years' of practical experience with silage and recommending the corn plant as possessing peculiar advantages for this purpose. It was about this time that Frances Morris, a Maryland farmer, erected the first silo ever built in America. And five years later American experiment stations became actively engaged in the investigation of silage and its usefulness in American agriculture. In spite of the fact that the results of these investigations and the experience of practical stockmen were almost uniformly in favor of ensilage, the American farmer was slow to adopt this method of storage, probably because American agriculture was too young and our virgin soils too rich and plentiful to encourage conservation of its products.

In America, this method of utilizing the corn plant found its earliest advocates among the dairymen and it has so increased in favor with that class of stockmen that you can scarcely find an up-to-date dairy farm that does not count among its various items of equipment at least one silo. In fact, most dairymen have come to believe that it is practically indispensable to the successful operation of their business.

Recently many cattle and sheep feeders have learned the economic value of the silo in their business and the number of silos erected annually has increased by leaps and bounds during the last few years. One of the leading silo manufacturing concerns recently stated that there were 15,000 users of their silos in this country. It would indeed be a very conservative estimate to say that their output would not represent more than 10 per cent of the silos in use. This makes the total number in use at the present time at least 150,000. And the present scarcity of roughage means that more silos will be erected during 1912 than ever before in a similar length of time.

Now let us see what there is about corn silage that is making it so popular with stockmen. First, it makes possible the utilization of the whole corn plant. Under the ordinary methods of harvesting in the corn belt the stalk and leaves, which contain from 35 to 40 per cent of the digestible nutrients of the corn plant, remains in the field and is practicaly a total loss so far as its feeding value is concerned. In some instances a slight portion of its real food value is secured by pasturing the stalk fields, and in other instances still more is utilized by shocking the corn in the field, but this latter method is practically half as expensive as putting the corn in the silo and under the most favorable conditions field cured fodder loses much more of its nutritive value than does siloed corn. Then, too, 25 to 50 per cent of field cured stover will be refused because it is woody and unpalatable, while properly siloed corn will be completely consumed. This is because the cellulose or crude fiber in the cell walls is partially digested by the chemical changes which take place in siloed corn, making it softer in texture and more palatable. In fact it makes a succulent and appetizing roughage that fills the same place in winter feeding that blue grass pasture does in summer feeding, and makes it possible to secure equally good results from a much smaller acreage.

Second, instead of feeding cattle in order to profitably utilize the roughage on their farms many corn belt cattle feeders are face to face with the problem of securing some efficient and cheap roughage in order to economically feed cattle. When properly supplemented corn silage is one of the most efficient and economical roughages the corn belt cattle feeder can use. And considered in the light of present prices for all kinds of dry roughages it is certainly cheap. The cost of corn silage to the farmer is the cost of putting it in the silo plus the value of the corn and stover in the field and an allowance for shrinkage. Some might contend that the cost and up-keep of the silo should also be considered; but the equipment of every feeding plant must include some storage space and since a ton of silage occupies only 50 cubic feet of space, while a ton of well settled clover hay occupies approximately 550 cubic feet, it surely should not be considered an additional expense. In Bulletin 101 of the Illinois Experiment Station is given the results of a series of tests conducted on a large number of farms in various parts of the state to determine the cost of putting up silage. This bulletin shows that the average cost of putting up a ton of silage on the farms visited was 56 cents. Taking that as a basis, I have computed the cost of the silage used in our cattle feeding experiments during the last two years.

During the season of 1910, our silage made about 15 or 16 tons to the acre and contained 3.99 bushels of corn per ton, allowing 50c per bushel for corn in silage and at the rate of about $1.50 per acre for stalks we have for the cost of one ton:

$2.00	for corn
.10	for stover
.56	for siloing
$2.66	
.13	5 per cent for shrinkage
$2.79	Total cost of ton of silage

Our silage this last year was a little richer in corn and figuring it in the same way that which we have used so far, runs $3.16 per ton.

At the Ohio Experiment Station six lots of cattle were fed to test the replacement value of silage. There were seven steers to the lot. Lots 1, 3 and 5 were fed a ration of corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage, stover and mixed hay. While Lots 2, 4 and 6 received the same kinds of feeds with the exception of corn silage. "It was found that under the conditions of this experiment, one ton of silage was equivalent to, or replaced 4.4266 bushels of corn, .1369 tons of stover and .257 tons of mixed hay." Charging corn at 50 cents per bushel, stover at $4.00 per ton and mixed hay at $12.00 per ton, the replacement value of one ton of corn silage under the conditions of this experiment was $4.96. However, there were 6.6 pounds of pork produced for every ton of silage fed and deducting that at 5 cents per pound, the Ohio Experiment Station get a net replacement value of $4.63 per ton.

In this experiment the silage fed cattle were not fed grain according to appetite, but such amounts that the grain fed dry and the grain in silage would equal grain fed dry fed lots. The pork produced per bushel of dry corn fed was more in silage fed lots than in dry fed lots and had these cattle been fed according to appetite, it is quite possible that they would have to add a little pork per ton of silage fed instead of substracting.

At the Illinois Experiment Station, Professor Mumford fed two lots of Aberdeen Angus cows to determine the relative value of corn silage, and shock corn for wintering breeding cows. One lot received corn silage, clover hay and oats straw, while the other lot received shock corn, clover hay and oats straw.

The value of the shock corn fed is based on 50 cents per bushel for the corn contained in it and $2.50 for the fodder. The corn silage used in this experiment contained 7.13 bushels of corn per ton. Using the method of calculation previously explained in this article the total cost of this silage was $4.43 per ton. These figures show that the corn silage fed not only replaced enough other feeds to pay its cost, but yielded an additional profit of $1.12 per ton. Another important result that cannot be accurately measured was the difference in thrift of the two lots. The silage fed lot was much thriftier than the dry fed lot and came out of the experiment in much better condition. During the experiment Lot 1 gained an average of 1.07 pounds per cow per day, while Lot 2 made an average daily gain of .75 pounds.

WINTERING COWS—140 DAYS—10 COWS PER LOT.

Lot No.	Rations	Tons per Cow	Replacement Value of Ton of Silage.	
1.	Corn silage	1.165 Tons		
	Clover hay	.245 Tons		
	Oats straw	.667 Tons		
2.	Shock corn	.609 Tons	.523 Tons at $10.17	$5.32
	Clover hay	.245 Tons	None	
	Oats straw	.758 Tons	.976 Tons at $ 3.00	.23
	Total replacement value			$5.55

During the past few years there has been a country-wide interest awakened in the production of alfalfa. It was reported at the Illinois State Alfalfa Growers' convention last summer that alfalfa was being grown in practically every county in the state and that the estimated acreage in Illinois for 1911 is something like 30,000 acres and the number of successful fileds over 3,000.

With this awakened interest in the production of alfalfa comes a call from the stockmen of the corn belt for information regarding the feeding value of alfalfa compared with the other available roughages, and especially regarding the various combinations of alfalfa and corn silage that may be expected to give the best results in the feed lot. In answer to this demand for information the Illinois Experiment Station has inaugurated a series of experiments to determine the relative value of various combinations of corn, corn silage, alfalfa, cotton seed meal and some of the more common available corn belt roughages. The first of these experiments was conducted during the winter of 1910-11, and a part of the results of that test are shown in the following table:

ILLINOIS CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS, 1910-11.

Length of Experiment, 126 Days. Ten Steers Per Lot.	Steers fed corn, clover hay, silage	Steers fed corn, alfalfa silage	Steers fed corn, cotton seed meal, silage.	Steers fed corn, cotton seed meal, alfalfa.
Ave. initial weight, pounds	922.5	943.	914.	913.5
Ave. daily gains, lbs.	2.048	2.38	2.55	2.874
Cost of grains	$6.80	$6.80	$6.84	$6.72
Pork, per bu. of corn fed, lbs.	1.07	1.37	1.21	1.24
Necessary selling price	$5.16	$5.17	$5.24	$5.24
Actual value in lots	5.65	5.75	5.75	6.00
Profit per steer (pork included)	5.78	7.21	6.33	9.78

Based on the following prices for feed: Corn 40c per bu., cottonseed meal $28.00 per ton, silage $2.80 per ton, alfalfa $16.00 per ton, and clover hay $10.00 per ton.

A comparison of Lots 1 and 2 in the foregoing table shows that the use of alfalfa hay in the place of clover increased the average daily gain from 2.048 pounds to 2.38 pounds. The pork produced from the droppings was increased .3 pounds per bushel of ear corn fed by the use of alfalfa in the place of clover. Due to the greater cost of alfalfa hay, the cost of gains in Lot 2 was as high as that in Lot 1. There is also practically no difference in the necessary selling price. But the actual value of the alfalfa-fed cattle was $5.75 per cwt., while that of the clover-fed cattle was $5.65, showing that the alfalfa-fed cattle had attained a higher degree of finish than the clover-fed cattle. The profit per steer in the clover-fed lot was $5.78 per steer, while the alfalfa-fed lot returned a profit of $7.21 per steer. The foregoing data show very clearly that when used with a full feed of broken ear corn and corn silage alfalfa hay gives much better results than does clover hay.

A comparison of the last two lots in the table shows that the use of alfalfa alone as a roughage produced more rapid and economical gains than did the use of corn silage. There was not a marked difference in the amount of pork produced per bushel of corn fed, and the necessary selling price was exactly the same. However, the marketable finish, as indicated by the actual value in lots, was much higher in the alfalfa-fed lot than in the silage-fed, making the resulting profit per steer $6.33 for the silage lot and $9.78 for the alfalfa lot.

A comparison of Lot 4 with all the other lots shows that, contrary to general opinion, the feeding of silage does not materially lessen the amount of pork produced per bushel of corn fed. Such a comparison also shows that under the conditions of this experiment alfalfa hay, at $16.00 per ton, proved to be a more economical roughage than corn silage or the combination of corn silage with either clover or alfalfa hay.

THREE NEW RECORD VOLUMES.

This office has just received the latest record volumes from three of the swine breeders' associations as follows: Volume 40 of the National Duroc Jersey Record located at Peoria, Ill., J. R. Pfander, secretary; Volume 6 of the American Hampshire Record, E. C. Stone, secretary, Peoria, Ill., and Volume 34 of the American Duroc Jersey Record, Robt. J. Evans, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The high numbers in the first named record are 118899 for boars and 304698 for females. This means that half the numbers given (of the respective sexes, have been recorded with this association, as odd numbers are given to boars and even numbers to sows. The other records follow the same rule. The high numbers for Hampshires are 7027 for boars and 12220 for sows. The high numbers for the other Duroc record are 38599 for boars and 88000 for sows.

Higher Market Levels Reached

Horse Demand Broadened. Single Mules Reach $300. Prime Beeves Reached $8.85. Scramble For Good Stockers Continues. Hog Top Sticks Around $8. Sheep Jumped Up.

Factors which earlier in the season operated as a restraining influence in the horse market have been adjusted, and together with nominal demand from all sources the volume of business is large. The South was hindered by floods and heavy rains at a time when they usually buy the bulk of their horses, and it was not until in the past ten days that they began making up for lost time. This outlet has been broadened by farm requirements from new sections in the West and Southwest—and also by an urgent demand for army horses and mules. As opposed to the open outlet channels, receipts were smaller. Country buyers say it is hard to pick up a load of good horses on short notice, and the bulk of horses coming are those out of work, and in none too good condition. Prices continue very firm. Dealers in some cases were willing to quote an advance on the best grades, though the plainer kinds they thought no more than strong.

Army Demand Helps Market.

In April about 1,200 horses and mules were purchased in Kansas City and adjoining territory by the United States government for army use. Some were purchased on the open market and others were accepted on contract by regular agents. Normal purchases, by the government in this section, for one year are about 2,500 head, so that last month's sales were about six times larger than usual. Most of the horses have been shipped to the Mexican frontier and were for immediate use. Horse men at the stock yards are inclined to believe that the government is preparing for trouble with Mexico. If such is the case, and war is declared, there will be an unprecedented demand for horses, as the campaign will be carried on from the north and across the country.

Big Mules Sell Well.

Weight is a big factor in the mule market. There is so much heavy work in progress throughout the country that construction men say they are unable to get all the heavy mules they need. Prices are high, but that apparently does not interfere with demand. Last week Willsie & Whitlow of Atchison county, Mo., brought in two car loads of 1,390-pound mules, good hardy colors, principally grays and browns, and well mated, four to seven years old. They sold the first clip out at $280 a head. Some heavier mules sold at $285 to $300 a head, but only in small bunches, and dealers say there never has been a time when prices were higher than at present. Lighter weights, of course, are not so high, but still sell well.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700-pound up	$180@300
Drafters, fair to good	155@175
Chunks, Good	130@165
Chunks, fair	95@130
Southerners, good to choice	130@150
Southerners	70@125
Driving horses	65 up
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands	$ 95@130
14½ to 15½ hands	125@175
15½ to 16 hands	165@220
16½ or better	200@300

Cattle Making New Records.

Early last week demand for cattle hesitated owing to a moderate increase in the supply, but later in the week the market turned up again, and the advance soon brought values up to the record levels, and in the past two days slight net advances occurred. Last Wednesday when the best cattle of the week were offered steers on the native side brought $8.60 and $8.65 for tops, and averaged 1,344 and 1,472 pounds. Yearlings sold up to $8.25, and on the quarantine side $8.30, the second highest price in the history of the local market, was paid. The record, $8.40, was made in March, 1910, when some show cattle from Fort Worth, Tex., brought $8.40. As to the $8.60 and $8.65 cattle they brought the highest prices ever paid at this season of the year, and have been surpassed only in the fall of 1910, when some extra prime corn fat steers brought $9 and better on the open market, and show cattle sold up to $10.50. If the market shows the usual advance for fed grades by fall, that has occurred in former years, over spring prices, fed steers in September will be selling at $10 or better. Scarcity is the cry fro mall sources. Buyers say that the high prices for beef has checked the demand to some extent, but still they keep on buying, and are unable to force any break in prices. Some dealers are forecasting a break in the market as they say that strawberries are becoming plentiful, eggs are lower in price, spring chickens are tempting, and there is a profusion of green stuff on teh market. Their argument is that anything that diverts demand from established lines will check demand on commodities that are advancing in price. The exact position of the steer market compared with two weeks ago is 10 to 25 cents up. More advance was made on the medium grades than on the better classes. The bulk of the steers are selling at $7.25 to $8.25.

Some Texas Grassers Offered.

Several car loads of Texas grass fat cattle have arrived on the quarantine side in the past ten days. They were from Southwest Texas, and strictly speaking had been fattened on early weeds, as they preceed the growth of grass. Some sold at $5, some at $6.60, and others with a touch of cotton seed cake brought $7. In a few weeks such cattle on the quarantine side will be fairly plentiful and packers are figuring on herding the market down on medium classes of natives from that competition.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.60@8.85
Good to choice steers	8.00@8.55
Fair to good steers	7.25@8.00
Common to fair steers	6.00@7.20
Meal fed, choice	7.50@8.60
Meal fed, common to fair	6.00@7.45
Grass fat	5.00@7.00

New Influence in Butcher Cattle Trade.

Buyers in the past two weeks have been insistent in their demand for lower prices on medium cows. At times they were able to get 25 cent concessions, but as a rule the market promptly recovered. Their claims to lower prices on medium grades is that animals make a strong showing of grass at this season of the year, and consequently killing percentages are low. The movement of early fat Southern cattle will affect of the trade more than ices are expected to decline materially in the next few weeks. The good to choice fed butcher cattle are strong and slightly higher than two weeks ago. Handy weight heifers and steers and heifers mixed have taken precedent in demand, and some of the latter have sold as high as $8.25. Heifers sold up to $7.80. Veal calves last week declined 25 cents, and in the past few days were up again, closing 25 cents higher than two weeks ago.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.75@7.25
Fair to good	5.75@6.70
Common to good	4.25@5.70
Canners	2.85@4.20
Heifers—	
Choice	7.40@7.90
Good to choice	6.75@7.40
Plain to fair	5.75@6.70
Common	4.50@5.70
Veal calves	4.00@8.00
Bulls	4.50@6.75

Getting Thin Cattle a Problem.

With plenty of grass in sight and few thin cattle coming, countrymen are rather undecided what to do. Prices, of course, are high, and with no feed available other than the new grass, stockmen do not know whether to risk buying now, save the grass and trust to luck for the production of a big corn crop. Should a big corn and forage crop be raised prices for thin cattle this fall would be prohibitive. Many old-time stockmen are doing their usual spring buying regardless of cost. Prices now are as high as at any time this year. Killers are crowding feeder buyers out on those with any weight, and reports from the pasture sections of the West indicate an unusually large number of young cattle coming, and a scarcity of threes and fours. This will tend to make weight at fall marketing light.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle.

Selected feeders	$ 7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice feeders	6.60@ 6.95
Plain to fair feeders	5.75@ 6.55
Selected stockers	6.50@ 6.90
Good to choice stockers	6.00@ 6.45
Plain to fair stockers	6.00@ 6.45
Stock calves	5.00@ 6.75
Stock cows	3.85@ 5.00
Stock heifers	4.25@ 5.50
Milch cows	40.00@90.00

Hog Market in a Rut.

In the first two and one-half months this year prices for hogs held at $5 to $6.50. About the middle of March there was a material advance and quotations were moved up to $8. Since the last of March prices have held at $7.50 to $8.05, varying only 15 to 25 cents weekly. Eight cents in the past six weeks has appeared as much of a stumbling block as $6.50 did in the first two and one-half months this year. In other words the market now is in a rut. Two weeks ago hogs sold up to $8.05. In the next few days the market broke 15 to 20 cents, and then regained the loss. In the past few days there was a 15 to 25-cent decline or that much net loss from two weeks ago. Chicago, Omaha, and St. Joseph have been able to show supplies larger than a year ago, but April receipts in Kansas City were more than 100,000 less than in the same month in 1911, and St. Louis showed a 47,000 decrease. The territory that is shortest on hogs is Kansas and Missouri. However, a shortage is expected to show at other markets in the next month, and by fall good fat hogs will be scarce. Prices of provisions are rising in anticipation of decreasing supplies, and a good many wagers have been made that $9 or better would be paid before next September.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Apr. 29	$7.60@8.00	$7.40@7.80
Tuesday	7.50@8.00	7.40@7.82½
Wednesday	7.40@7.85	7.40@7.82½
Thursday	7.40@7.80	7.50@7.95
Friday	7.30@7.75	7.60@8.00
Sat., Apr. 27	7.60@8.05	7.50@7.85

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.65@7.75
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.60@7.72½
Medium weight	7.50@7.70
Light weight	6.40@7.50
Common to fair	5.50@6.40
Stags	5.00@7.40
Boars	4.25@6.50
Bulk of sales	7.30@7.70

Sensational Rise in Sheep.

In the past two weeks prices for sheep were advanced $1 to $1.75 a hundred pounds, and with the exception of April, 1910, when lambs sold up to $10.25, were the highest on record. This week wooled lambs sold up to $10.10, clipped lambs $9.25, spring lambs $14.25, wethers $8, yearlings $8.50, and ewes $7.25. Several loads of Texas grass fat sheep brought $6.60 to $7. The advance was not wholly expected, as packers for some time have been figuring on large enough supplies of fed grades to carry them through to a time when Southern spring lambs, and clipped Texas sheep would be plentiful. A readjustment on a scale downward is expected in the next two weeks.



The lot of steers fed corn, cottonseed meal and silage for 160 days, valued at $8.75, and which returned a profit of $26.21 per head; last winter's steer feeding experiment at Purdue University. (See page 15.)

THIS MARE A PRODUCER, TOO.

To The American Breeder: I have a mare that I think beats Mr. Rawlins' mare, or Mr. Stickelmaier's either. She has had fourteen colts, having two sets of twins. She has had six years of rest without being bred. She will be 25 years old the 15th of April, 1912. She has a Percheron colt by her side, foaled September 2d, 1911, which is about fourteen hands high, and weighs enough for its height. She suckled this colt and held up fairly well this winter. She can eat corn and hay as well as she ever did. She has made a hand on the farm ever since she was two years old. She is of the old Sweet-Brier and Canadian stock.—I. P. Limbaugh, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri.

WHAT VETERINARIANS SAY.

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed find 50 cents in stamps for one year's subscription to the American Breeder. I recently received your sample copy of March 5 with articles on barren mares and the capsule system of breeding and will say that I was very greatly interested in your paper. I must congratulate you on this issue of your paper and will say further as a practicing veterinarian that I am open to learn from the columns of a practical stock paper. Please forward the paper to my address.—Dr. Geo. A. Scott, Waterloo, Blackhawk county, Iowa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 6).

SORE HEELS—I have a jack that at times won't serve on account of cracked heels. They become very sore, and he lays down most of the time when they are sore. I keep his stall and lot as sanitary as possible. Please tell me what do do.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Reduce the inflammation of the parts first by applying large, warm antiphologistine packs to the heels, keeping them in place with bandages. Remove the packs twice a day and add some fresh antiphlogistine. After the soreness subsides dust the wounds with calomel twice a day. If you keep the stall in a sanitary condition and give the jack proper feed and care there should be a marked improvement in a short time.

RUPTURED COLT—I have a stallion colt, foaled April 15, 1912, which is ruptured between the hind legs. What can I do for him? Could he be castrated and sewed up so as to keep it back, or should some medicine be used?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—This colt can be operated on by a qualified veterinarian and castrated in a manner so as to reduce the hernia completely.

CROOKED KNEE—We have a Percheron colt, two months old, that has a crooked knee. His left knee bends in at the joints, so that it nearly bumps the other knee. We had a boot made with a joint on it, but it didn't work very well. Lately we have been rubbing and trying to work it in shape that way. He has been that way from birth.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not often that these crooked little fellows need help to overcome their numerous deformities that show up at birth as they incline to gradually outgrow them as they get older. It is quite difficult to apply anything in the way of a splint or support without interfering with the colt taking the necessary exercise or causing chafing of the parts. A reasonable amount of exercise is very necessary to recovery and we believe you will strengthen the part and get along the best by giving the joint daily hand rubbing with dilute alcohol.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS—On the 28th of November, while driving one of my work horses to my hack (without any warning or sickness) he dropped in the road and could not get up. The second day I raised him with blocks and he walked home about one mile. Every since then, when he is down, I have to raise him with blocks. For a while when down, if laid out on his side he could raise his head up. I would raise his head about eight or ten inches and he would get to a sitting position. About six weeks ago he had a swelling begin at each of his hips, running forward across his flanks, also on right stifle. They disappeared and in a few days appeared between his fore legs and extended back to the end of his ribs. The swelling gradually worked bac ktoward his right flank and hips. There it stopped and gradually got worse. I lanced it, and it ran pus for about 35 days. He had very little use of that leg during this time. About a week ago the same kind of swelling came on his left hip joint, and extends more above—toward the back bone. His leg is swollen down to the stifle joint. This horse has a good bright look and eats and drinks about as usual. At times I try him, and I don't think his vision is very good. Is there any remedy or cure for him? What is the name of this disease and what causes it? Is it contagious? The horse in question has been kept up, and I feed and work him all the time. I lost his mate two years ago this winter, with the same disease.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Your horse is evidently partially paralyzed from some disturbance in the brain of which we are unable to determine. We believe the local swellings that have developed are a result of infections through abrasions that naturally take place in animals that are down an unusual length of time. One of the difficult things to handle in horses that are forced to remain down very much are the bed sores. Well bedded box stalls should be provided and antiseptic lotions applied at frequent intervals in such cases.

CRIBBER—What causes a horse to be a stump or manger sucker? Will this hurt his value, and if so, what per cent?—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—Numerous theories have been set forth as to the cause of cribbing, but it yet remains a problem. One thing is certain, it shortly becomes a habit that very few horses give up. It frequently becomes a menace to the horse's health, inducing digestion, disorder and is classed as an unsoundness.

DEAD FETUS—Tell me how long will a mare carry a colt (of 6 or 8 months) after it is disconnected or killed by slip or a strain not sufficient to cause it to be thrown at the time?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—No definite time could be given in answer to the above inquiry for the reason that much depends on the amount of local disturbance induced at the time of injury. In many cases a reaction occurs in a very few hours or days and the mare aborts. In others the disturbance is not sufficient to excite labor pains and the fetus may remain indefinitely. In other words, it may mummify and remain in the womb as long as the mare lives.

METRITIS—A had a 5-year-old mare, due to foal about March 28. On March 14, A got up late and found the mare trying to have her foal, but it seemed that she needed help, and A tied a rope to the foal's front feet, and used the force of two men and pulled the colt away in no time. The colt's feet at the hoof were bent backwards, but otherwise it was all right, except that it was dead. The mare did not clean for three days after; then as A was coming into the barn, the mare which had been lying down, jumped up, and stepped on the end of cleanings and pulled them from her. We thought that part of the afterbirth did not come from her, and got a horse doctor to examine her womb, and he said it had all come away. The vulva was swollen quite large, but otherwise the mare seemed to be quite well, and would eat and drink a little at a time. She was in a large box stall in a fairly good barn. On the fourth day, after the foal had been born, the mare began to strain every few minutes, and to make water. Water seemed normal, but she continued to increase the straining. She would lie down and then sit up for ten minutes at a time. Now, was this womb flooding, or blood poison, or both? After four days the mare refused to eat or drink and seemed in great pain, sitting up and lying down all the time, and on the sixth day she died. She was strong, and stood up and walked five minutes before she died. No medicine, but one ounce of alcohol was given, which seemed to increase the pain. Now, what we want to know, is this: Did pulling that foal from the mare cause anything to hurt the womb, or cause blood poisoning, or was it the afterbirth remaining in the womb four days that caused blood poisoning or womb flooding? We contend that had the afterbirth been taken away a few hours after the birth of the colt, the mare would have lived. What should be done to prevent blood poison? What should be done in case of womb flooding? Is womb flooding a sign of blood poisoning? What should be done in cases like the above? There are a good many farmers here that have mares to foal soon, and they always wait until the mare gets sick before they look for a remedy. If you will kindly answer, through The American Breeder, you will oblige a good many subscribers, and may save a good many colts and mares. We have quite a lot of pure bred mares here.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare died as a result of either rough manipulation during the removal of the colt or from the effects of the retained after-birth. It is simply folly and a losing proposition for the average stock owner to venture to remove either the foetus or the after-birth in mares where it becomes necessary to introduce the hand into the uterus. Such cases too often result in infection which nearly always means death to the mare. Qualified veterinarians with all their knowledge of the subject of infection frequently lose these cases in spite of skill and the average stock man and unqualified horse doctor should abstain from going beyond gentle external assistance. An afterbirth should not be permitted to remain longer than twenty-four hours, provided it can then be easily detached and removed. Whenever force is used lasceration of the uterine wall results, which opens up small areas for infection to enter. In case of valuable mares, such as are being encouraged in your locality in the way of pure bred stock, by all means employ the best veterinary talent obtainable. We speak from years of observation and know it pays.

NAVEL ILL—About two weeks ago I wrote a piece for your paper about navel ill and joint ill and gave my experience, as my colts do not come in contact with a stable and yet get this disease, and it comes in new places. It seems to be carried in the mare's blood from year to year. Is there some way to eradicate it in the mare's systm? You print others' letters and give them advice. I have taken your paper for three years and expect to be treated like your other patrons. If there is any objectionable feature in my letter, leave it out.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not likely that navel disease is carried in the blood of a mare, but after the fetus is delivered, the navel cord breaks and comes in contact with germs that thrive in manure piles and other places. These germs enter the navel cord and find their way into the blood circulation of the colt. There is one difficulty resulting from tying the navel cord, and that is, after the germs have lodged in this canal the string tied below them prevents their escaping. While on the other hand, if the navel is stripped downward, pushing the fluid out at the bottom, and then a dusting powder is applied which will close the opening, infection cannot enter through the cord. One of the old successful methods has been to put a bandage around the colt so as to bind a disinfectant on the navel cord; but it is difficult to keep the bandage on. The most successful way of handling this condition is to use the dusting powder, which destroys the germs and dries up the navel cord. This is very easily done and is the surest and safest way. There are more colts lost by germs entering the navel than all other colt diseases combined. Navel infection is one of the most fatal diseases we have to contend with. The prescription we have found most satisfactory in preventing this disease cannot be filled at the country drug store, and if it could, it is too expensive to use, as a rule. This is the reason we have contracted for a large amount of dusting powder, which we can sell to our readers for 50 cents a can. It is put up in a metal box, like a pepper box, so that it can be used without waste. Ten colts can be treated with this powder for 50 cents. It can be purchased from The American Breeder.

WEEDS IN HAY—Will it hinder a stallion from getting mares in foal by feeding hay containing dog-fennel?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—We have never known of a case of this kind being tried out and we do not believe it wise to experiment on a valuable stallion with any questionable feed. If such feed must be fed, let it be reserved for less valuable animals. A stallion should be fed nothing but the very best.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS—Have a 9-year old mare that was foundered when four years old. She is stiff in the morning, but after traveling about half a mile, she goes all right. Can you tell me what I can do for her?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Chronic laminitis is not a disease that can be treated very satisfactorily, as it is difficult to cure. Such an animal should always be kept and worked on soft ground. For the reason that the chronic inflmation of the feet induces a very dry and hard condition of them, the feet should be poulticed or soaked in water at intervals. After they are softened by one of these processes, apply a blister around the coronet allowing it to extend up about two inches. First clip the hair from the part to be blistered and then apply the following, rubbing in well for several minutes with the hand: Powdered cantharides, one-half ounce, biniodide of mercury, one dram, lard three ounces. Mix all together and apply as directed. Allow to remain on for twenty-four hours and then remove by washing with warm water and castile soap. Keep the horse's head tied up while the animal is being blistered. For a few days afterwards apply a little cotton seed oil to the parts to keep the skin soft. Repeat the blister in three or four weeks.

HERNIA—I have a mare, ruptured in the left side, just under the flank. There was a bruise on the under side of the rupture indicating that she had fallen on a rock. I cut it open and put the entrails back, and took five stitches in the inner lining, the tear being about four inches long; also stitched the outside, but not so closely, using silk. This was about four months ago and apparently it has not healed. There is a slight swelling and a scab which breaks open occasionally discharging a white matter. The mare runs in pasture and does as well as any; is bred again this spring; there being no veterinary near, I write for information.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—It would appear that the deeper stitches have not absorbed, but have remained where placed and are keeping up some irritation the same as some other foreign body. Inasmuch as the parts are not much swollen at this time it would seem that the deeper parts or muscles have united pretty well. It would perhaps be a safe plan to open the skin wound sufficiently to search for the deeper stitches and if they are found remove them, as they have done all the good they will do.

FOOT INJURED BY SNAG—I have an imported mare that stuck a snag in her hind foot, just above the hair of the hoof about the first of December, and have doctored her all winter. The sliver worked out, or part of it did, but she has not put any weight on the foot yet, and there is a growth around her ankle just above the hoof, as large as my wrist, which has broken in five or six places. I can't get it reduced or healed. I think the hoof will come off. Will a new hoof come on?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear you case has reached a point where we are unable to prescribe any medicine that will help your mare. The proper thing for you to do, and what you should have done with so valuable an animal long before this, is to take her to some competent veterinarian with the idea of submitting her to a surgical operation. It is quite probable that a portion of the snag is yet in the foot and is responsible for its breaking out in several places. At this time there already may be developing a ring bone, or perhaps the joint itself is opened. By all means have a careful examination made by a qualified man.

SWOLLEN SHEATH—I have a smooth gelding with a badly swollen sheath. Examination failed to show any "bean" or a very dirty interior. His hind legs are also swollen. He has very little difficulty in urinating. What, in your opinion, is wrong with him? And what treatment would you advise?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—A swollen sheath may result from a variety of causes, among which may be mentioned, filthy condition of the parts, very fat animal, irregular or no exercise, heart diseases or other interference with the circulation. The sheaths of horses are often caused to swell from rough manipulation during an examination or from the application of irritating substances such as lard. If the above suggestions do not enable you to locate the cause, we would suggest that you have him examined by a graduate veterinarian.

RIDGLING HORSE—A year ago I castrated a 5-year-old stallion that had never been used as a breeder, but a farm work horse. He was very keen after mares and had served a few. Only one testicle had entered the scrotum; this was a well developed seed and I clipped the end of the scrotum and removed the testicle, taking as much of the cord as I could with it. The other testicle had never entered the scrotum and I thrust my hand through the canal, through which it should have entered, and found a small testicle about one-fourth natural size, which I removed with all the cord that it was possible to get. This horse soon recovered, and this spring he is bad after mares, and can serve as readily as though he had

never been castrated. Please tell me what to do in order to stop him from serving.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear your horse has not been properly castrated, and the way to stop the annoyance is to have a competent surgeon operate on him. We suspect that the part removed was not the testicle proper, as it is a very easy matter for one not fully familiar with these cases to be misled.

FEEDING LINSEED MEAL—I am feeding a good handful of old process linseed meal to my stallion and jack three times a day. Is there any danger of this affecting their breeding? Have never used linseed meal before. —A Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We have always regarded linseed meal or ground oil cake a valuable feed for all animals when fed in proper amounts, and believe you will experience no bad results from the amount you are feeding.

SWOLLEN HOCK—I have a mule colt, twelve days old, that is weak in the hind legs. The right hind leg is swelled in the hock joint and the joint seems to be very sore, and he wants to lie down all the time, and I have to wake him to get up every time I want him to suck. Otherwise he seems to be all right. He sucks good, and looks fine, and is not swelled about the body or navel. I am treating him for rheumatism. Would like to know what is the trouble and what to do for it. He has been in this condition ever since foaled.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—There are several things that could produce the condition mentioned, and you may be right in your idea that it is rheumatism. Also it might have been brought about by some injury, and still further, may be a result of some navel infection, even though no local swelling or other disturbance is in evidence at the navel. The thing most needed is to give attention to the local inflammation at the hock and one of the best things that can be done at this particular time is to apply a good, big warm antiphlogistine pack to the entire hock and keep it in place by means of a bandage, which must be very carefully bound about the part. This should be renewed twice a day and the application should be kept up for three or four days. Follow this with a liniment composed of soap liniment four ounces, alcohol six ounces and distilled extract of witch hazel six ounces; apply two or three times a day.

WORMS AND LICE—I would like to ask what to do for worms and lice on young horses. I have never seen so many infested horses in my life.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—In the case of worms we have found that a brick purge is one of the most effective ways of ridding the bowels of horses and colts of worms. For this purpose barbadoes aloes is one of the best agents. A horse may be given an ounce of the drug and colts in proportion, depending on age and size, in the form of a bolus or it may be given in drench, dissolved in a little warm water. As a rule when horses are turned to a fine growth of grass such as usually abounds over the country at this time, sufficient physicing is induced to produce the desired effect without the use of the purge. What few worms remain after the treatment may be destroyed by giving a level teaspoonful of dried sulphate of iron in the feed three times a day. This is the dose for an average size horse. Numerous agents are used to destroy lice, including decotions of tobacco, creolin solutions and lime and sulphur preparations. We have never found anything quite so effective as the kerosene emulsion preparation, the formula of which has appeared numerous times in this paper. It has the effect of ridding the animal of not only the lice present, but prevents the hatching of the eggs.

SEMEN FROM THE UTERUS—In taking the semen from the uterus, is there enough left in for that mare to get with foal, or do you have to use a capsule on her?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—It is better to put a cap-

(Continued on page 26.)

Our Harness Horse Talk

Hot-House Tendency as Evidenced in Big Money Offered to Early Speed. Trotters That Have Responded to This Call and Made Good.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

Of late the trend of breeding operations, so far as the light harness horse of America is concerned, has been almost wholly in the direction of producing early speed, no matter what other qualities in horseflesh must be sacrificed to that ambition.

Result: the establishment of so many and such rich stakes and purses for 3-year-old trotters that a champion of that age any season which outclasses all the others, is well trained, and well driven has the possibility of winning over $50,000 worth of events —or in other words, more than any aged trotter ever has won in a single campaign, the high water mark for the mature ones being around $32,000. Naturally not only is the endeavor to breed trotters capable of winning stakes at three years going to be continued with greater fervor than ever, but as the supply of fast colt trotters increases—as it annually does—the tracks are quick to respond by offering fat money prizes for races at that age. A few years ago a grand circuit meeting with a 3-year-old race was a rarity, and the 2-year-olds never dreamed of starting until late in September; now they are ready to trip off miles in 2:15 or better the first part of July if anybody will suspend the currency from the wire.

It occurred to me that a very interesting lot of information for breeders and horsemen generally lay concealed in the list of stallions and mares that have trotted into the 2:10 list when 3 years old. So I looked it up and give below a list of such equines. It is possible one or two may have been overlooked, but not probable. The stallions, and the sire and the sire of the dam of each is given, so the main blood lines may be seen at a glance.

Colorado E., 2:03¾; sire, The Bondsman; dam's sire, Jay McGregor.
Gen. Watts, 2:06¾; sire, Axworthy; dam's sire, Prodigal.
Atlantic Express, 2:08¼; sire, Bellini; dam's dire, Electioneer.
Mainleaf, 2:08¼; sire, Mainsheet; dam's sire, Ashland Wilkes.
Justice Brooks, 2:08½; sire, Barongale; dam's sire, Autograph.
The Harvester, 2:08¾; sire, Walnut Hall; dam's sire, Moko.
Kentucky Todd, 2:08¾;sire, Todd; dam's sire, Parkville.
Binvolo, 2:09¼; sire Bingara; dam's sire, Kremlin.
J. M. Forbes, 2:09½; sire, Bingen; dam's sire, Grand Sentinel.

There are nine of these stallions that took records under 2:10 as 3-year-olds, and as usual in cases where the standard is a certain rate of speed there are other horses that, under the law of equity, should be considered with them, but which nags unfortunately did not officially trot in 2:10 or better at the age named. Arion is the most striking instance of the possible injustice of such a rule. He took a record of 2:10¾ at 2 years of age to a high wheel sulky, a performance never approached by a colt of the age to that hitch. At 3 Arion trotted in 2:10½, and eventually in 2:07¾, but his 2:10¾ as a 2-year-old to high wheels is unquestionably better than 2:10, or a shade better at 3 to the bike hitch.

Bingen would easily have taken a 2:10 record at 3 had he been pointed for the effort, as he trotted a public exhibition at 2 in 2:12½. Cresceus at at 3 won the fastest eight-heat race on record, beating aged horses and doing one of his miles better than 2:12, a certainty that is better than 2:10 against his own age, in a small field, especially as Cresceus took the sixth, seventh and eighth heats. Admiral Dewey, ultimate record 2:04¼, made when he could not be properly trained, won a race at 3 in 2:14¼. He could have beaten 2:10 way off that year had his bad leg stood the work. Billy Burke, present record 2:03¾, trotted a public mile at 2 in 2:10¾, and another at 3 in 2:07¾, but was too unreliable to get a mark in his races. Bob Douglas was marked in 2:12¼ his first start as a 3-year-old and then took sick. Peter the Great won his only start, the Kentucky futurity, as a 3-year-old in 2:12½, but that he could have beaten 2:10 had there been anything in the race to prompt him, was patent. Todd gave an exhibition at Boston when 2 in 2:21, the last half in 1:07, but was too lame to be trained at 3. So don't forget those that fell outside the breastworks and are not recorded in the general muster, and when a stallion gets colt trotters of class look him up, if he is not in the list of notables, and you generally will find he was a colt trotter of merit just the same.

These nine stallions that went in 2:10 or better at 3 are mostly too young to show whether or not they are sires, but Kentucky Todd and Binvolo already have "arrived," as the French say, and it should be mentally noted that they are of the Bingen strain, one being by Todd and the other by Bingara, both sons of Bingen. J. M. Forbes had a yearling in training last summer that could trot a quarter at better than a 2:30 gait, and I am told by a Denver man that the yearling by Colorado E., and out of Dorothy Axworthy (that was beaten only a head as a 2-year-old by Trampfast in 2:12¼) is a hummer and up to a quarter in :37 right now. Mr. Geers told me not long ago he had a Harvester yearling that impressed nim as much as anything of the age he ever pulled a line over—and that means much.

Now, if present principles of breeding be not wholly amiss in their teachings it is from the fast young stallions and mares of successive generations that most of the good colt trotters will come. Gen Watts, holder of the 3-year-old record until Colorado E. came along, was by Axworthy, colt trotter, 2:15½ at 3; son of the colt trotter, Axtell, 2:12 at 3 to high wheels. Colorado E. is by the colt trotter, The Bondsman, up to a mile in 2:12 at 3, and he was by Baron Wilkes, colt trotter, etc. And this is the theory on which the most progressive breeders are banking their hopes, the one mare man, under this system, having just as good a chance as the big fellow. At the present time there is not history enough in the way of colt trotting to throw light on some angles of the problem, but right now it would seem that at the age named and the rate of speed taken as a standard, the fillies are more apt pupils than the colts, as not only was Fantasy, daughter of Chimes, far in advance of all the 3-year-old colts in beating 2:10, but to date 13 fillies are in the select band as compared with 9 colts. Their names and blood lines are:

Native Belle, 2:06¼; sire, Moko; dam's sire, Gen. Wellington.
The Leading Lady, 2:07; sire, Bingen; dam's sire, Heir at Law.
Czarevna, 2:07¼; sire, Peter the Great; dam's sire, Onward.
Grace, 2:08; sire, Peter the Great; dam's sire, Onward.
Baroness Virginia, 2:08¼; sire, Baron Review; dam's sire, Jay Bird.
Margaret Parrish, 2:08¼; sire, Vice Commodore; dam's sire, Arion.
Soprano, 2:08¾; sire, Bellini; dam's sire, Elyria.
Miss Stokes, 2:08¾; sire, Peter the Great; dam's sire, Guy Wilkes.
Fantasy, 2:08¾; sire, Chimes; dam's sire, Hamlin's Almont.
Lou Billings, 2:08¾; sire, J. A. McKerron; dam's sire, Sidney Dillon.
Grace Bond, 2:09¼; sire, The Bondsman; dam's sire, Ashland Wilkes.
Susie N., 2:09¼; sire, Moko; dam's sire, Wiltwood.
Miss Adbell, 2:09¾; sire, Adbell; dam's sire, Socrates.

As in the list of colts given above there are some very suggestive facts in this tabulation. Peter the Great, a futurity winner, has three in his list of fillies—almost one-fourth of the whole number. Moko has two, and had Fereno been put to her trumps the day she won the Kentucky futurity in 2:10¾ he would have three. But, on the other hand, had not Sadie Mac, daughter of Peter the Great, been given a wet and heavy track on which to perform when her futurity was trotted she assuredly would have gone in 2:10, as at Hartford, several weeks previous, in a winning race, she was very easy at the end of a mile in 2:11½ over a mealy track.

The Bondsman sired two of the above fillies, and his work as a colt trotter has been refered to. J. A. McKerron sired one. He was the fastest 3-year-old stallion of his day, 2:12½ with indifferent training and driving, and then, in new hands, he went on and won at matinees until he had the stallion record to wagon in the amateur field, and finally took a record of 2:04½ when very lame—which fact I have on the authority of Mr. H. K. Devereux of Cleveland, who owned the stallion and drove him the trial. "He was so lame I would not ask Tanner (the stallion's trainer) to get up behind him," was the way Mr. Devereux put it.

And then there is Adbell, which "makes" the list through his daughter, Miss Adbell, and her mark of 2:09¾ was made in the course of winning the Kentucky futurity. After that heat the rest of the trip was easy for the mare, but as it then was uncommon for a 3-year-old to beat 2:10 and it so happened that Miss Adbell did not start again as a 3-year-old, or at 4, there was an impression among horsemen that her futurity mile was her limit.

Now, as a matter of fact Miss Adbell was a good deal better 3-year-old than even her 2:09¾ indicated, as in talking about the mare in later years McDonald said to me he put the filly into winter quarters the year she won the futurity with the firm belief she was the making of a great race horse, and moreover that she was a shade better 3-year-old than Sadie Mac, which he trained and drove to her 3-year-old mark, she being unbeaten at that age. After Sadie Mac, known to be the champion of her year, and about as good a 3-year-old as up to that time had appeared, had won the Kentucky futurity and finished her campaign, McDonald gave her a tryout at Lexington of a single mile with a fast eighth at the finish. That mile was in 2:16, last eighth about :15. That was in 1903, and in 1905 when Miss Adbell won the big stake for McDonald he tried her the same way. Her mile was in 2:14½, if I remember correctly, and the last eighth was :14½, which made McDonald rate Miss Adbell the best trotter he had held the lines over.

So all the way through the above lists of champion race horse 3-year-olds is woven the thread of early speed on the part of sires as well as of the children, and Adbell who was a champion yearling with a mark of 2:23, is but an example, as are Bingen, Peter the Great, McKerron, The Bondsman and Chimes, the last named being a 2:30¾ trotter at 3 years to high wheels. Even Moko was a colt trotter, although commonly not known as such. As a 3-year-old he worked the Cleveland track in 2:25 for Ed. Benyon, but a slight injury stopped his training, and after his first crop of foals came they looked so good to the stallion's owner he kept the horse in the stud, not caring to take the risk of shipping him while in training.

The figures in the case assuredly indicate that it is the young trotters of the future, which is nature's law, despite the fulminations of many men who argue the improbable—that a slow horse will sire more fast ones than a fast horse will.

BREEDING TERMS

In our issue of April 5 appeared a letter from Charles Jordan of Wabaunsee county, Kansas, asking for the ideas of other readers as to breeding terms which would prove fair and satisfactory to stallion owners and mare owners alike. From among the replies to his letter we have selected the following to print:

To the American Breeder: In regard to Mr. Jordan's question, would say that the man who breeds the mares should pay the service fee, as he is the one who went in debt for it. He bred under the condition if mare is sold, traded or moved the service fee must be paid.

There are a number of men in my district who will breed a mare to a good stallion or jack in order to sell and get a good price. If the stallion owner wants to collect the fee they tell him the mare was not in foal, and to the one who bought her they will say the mare was sure in foal, and neither one of them wants to pay. Therefore I think cash will be the best.—Jacob Maurer, Montrose County, Colorado.

To The American Breeder: In looking over The American Breeder we see an inquiry from Mr. Charlie Jordon. Here is what we think are good terms for both parties, and the way we stand our imported stallions —$15.00 to insure a two weeks' old colt, and should your colt die before it is two weeks old, service fee becomes due and you have the privilege of returning your mare until you get a colt older than two weeks. Or in Mr. Jordon's case it might be put, $15.00 to insure a colt to stand and suck. Should the colt not stand and suck, service fee becomes due, or when mare is sold, traded or removed from the county, with privilege of returning mare until you get a colt that stands and sucks. We think these are both very fair terms to both parties. What do others think?—S. D. Bryant & Sons, Lorain County, Ohio.

To The American Breeder:—Having had quite a bit of experience in horse and mule breeding, both as mare and sire owner, I may be able to offer a few suggestions that will be of benefit to Mr. Jordon, of Kansas, and perhaps others.

I fully realize that a stallion owner if he holds his customers, must make them satisfied, not only as to quality of colts, but they must feel that they are getting a square deal. I know, too, that sometimes in order to meet competition (and sometimes of an unscrupulous kind), they are tempted to make terms contrary to their better judgment, but I can't for the life of me see how any man with a stallion or jack worth charging anything for at all, will agree to stand good, as far as his own business is concerned, for the misfortunes, accidents, ignorance, carelessness and often cussedness that will inevitably be scattered more or less among even the best class of patrons, by insuring colts to "stand and suck." It looks to me like just common sense that after a person has put up good money for a stallion or jack and qualified himself to handle them properly, that after a mare is safe in foal, the stallioner and stallion have performed their part—have done all they can do, and the stallioner has no further control or supervisions of the mare. Whether there is ever a colt to "stand and suck," now depends wholly on the mare owner and the mare. Let them do their part or be responsible for the future.

One of my rules that has done much to hold my patrons, and make them feel that they are getting something for their money is: When a mare is insured in foal, and with reasonable care there is a misfortune with the colt, I breed the mare back free.

We have no stallion lien law in this state, so I make the agreement with the man who breeds the mare, and look to him for its fulfillment. If he disposes of her and she goes out of the neighborhood, he must furnish proof that she was not in foal or pay the bill.—L. Current, San Juan County, New Mexico.

COLT SCOURS.

Colt scours should always be prevented if possible instead of depending on curative treatment. The cause of the trouble lies usually in some fault of the owner in the management of the dam. The chief trouble is in the manner in which the mare is fed. Mares that are kept for brood purposes are usually required to work and while being worked are fed too much and too heating food for the good of the colts. Many mares are such heavy milkers that it is difficult to keep the flesh on them without overtaxing the colt's digestion with the rich flow of the milk induced by strong grain rations. All these things should be carefully studied by the mare owners and the dams handled in a way so as to prevent scours as these young things do not withstand a severe attack of indigestion very well. Inasmuch as colt scours in the most cases is primarily indigestion it is well to give a dose of castor or olive oil first (one or two ounces, depending on age and size of colt). Use such agents as whisky to keep up the strength of the colt with subnitrate of bismuth or prepared chalk to allay the irritation of the bowels. Small doses of laudanum may be given if the discharges become watery and there is much straining, but one should be careful not to check the bowels too quickly. Always be careful that the colt is kept in a warm sanitary place with proper exposure to sunlight.

CASH PRIZES FOR BELGIANS.

We are informed that the Belgian Herd Book in Belgium wishes to give cash prizes at the different state fairs this year instead of giving cups, as the duty would be too expensive on cups. Secretaries of all horse shows should write Societe le Cheval de Trait Belge, Chevalier G. Hynderick, secretary, 20 Rue Royle, Brussels, Belgium.

MARE HAS HAD 16 COLTS.

To the American Breeder:—I noticed in your issue of February 20, 1912, your record of two brood mares as good producers. William Fetzer of Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., R. F. D. No. 2, has a black Norman mare 20 years old; weight about 1,350 pounds, that has produced 16 colts, and carryrying her seventeenth one, of which this mare has raised 14 good sound colts. She has always been in the harness at farm work. The last two colts she raised and the one she is now carrying are sired by my stallion. He weighs 1,700 pounds. There are none better in any way as a drafter. He works in all harness any time or place as a gelding would.—Murray A. Miller, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

The final figures in the live stock wealth of the United States give it as $5,008,149,000. These figures were given out January 30 by the National Department of Agriculture in a statement giving the combined number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs on the farms and ranges of this country, as 200,601,000. These figures are based on the reports to headquarters dated January 1. This means an average value, per hoof, for all kinds of stock of about $25.

How the Capsule System Works

A Few Letters From Practical Men Who Have Demonstrated the Superiority of This Modern Breeding Method.

To the American Breeder: I have had good success with the capsule system. In fact, I think it the only sure and safe way to breed.—C. A. Flint, Rooks county, Kas.

To the American Breeder: I find the capsule system to be all that is claimed for it. Have been successful in settling mares that had been given up as non-breeders.—C. C. Fisher, Lee county, Ill.

To the American Breeder: I have used the capsule system for two years. I have had fair success. Have got mares in foal when bred out of heat; also got mares in foal that had failed to settle by natural service. Would not be without it.—J. J. Adams, Tulare county, Cal.

From 137 Capsule Services, 110 Colts.

To the American Breeder: I have been very successful with the capsule breeding. I bought a horse in addition to my other stock and I bred 137 mare; got 110 mares in foal and got pay for 100 colts at $15 apiece. This is the best I ever did with one horse. They were all bred with the capsule system. I have been in the breeding business for 18 years.—G. W. Nickerson, Harrison county, Mo.

Convinced Those Who Doubted.

To the American Breeder: I used the capsule system last season for the first time and had good success. I settled mares with capsules that could not be settled with a stallion or jack. Now I have several customers that have spoken for the capsule system for the coming season, and several of them have been breeding to other horses that have asked me if I would use the capsules they would be over with their mares. I convinced some who had no faith in it at all before, and now they are my best advertisers.—Frank O. Peterson, Montgomery county, Iowa.

Made Producers of Barren Mares.

To the American Breeder: In the two years that I have practiced the capsule system of breeding I have been more than pleased. I have had no trouble in settling breeding mares and I have made breeders of a great many mares that had never been in foal from a natural service. The fact that I am the only breeder in the county who practices the capsule system of breeding has caused a great many now breeding mares to be brought to me from out of my natural district, to try the capsule system. They have come as far as 20 miles in order to have me breed their mares.

The first mare that I tried the capsule on was my own mare. She was 8 years old, and while I had bred her every year from the time she was a 2-year-old, she had never been in foal. The second time I bred her with a capsule she settled. When she was three months along she ran away, was thrown down and the shock caused her to lose her colt. When she was again in breeding condition I bred her in the natural way and she settled the first service and brought a fine colt. She gave no further trouble. Another case was that of a driving mare 9 years old. She had been bred every year since she was a 3-year-old and had never been in foal. I examined her and found her womb abnormally small and turned to one side. I bred her with a capsule and she settled the first time. Another mare 8 years old that had been bred since a 3-year-old without getting in foal. On examination I found her womb to be contracted and turned to one side. She brought a colt from one breeding with a capsule. Another case of two mares belonging to the same man. After failing to breed naturally were brought to me to be bred. They were bred with a capsule and on the 21st day both were returned and proved to be in heat. I bred them the second time and both brought colts.

I have bred as many as seven mares at a single service and settled five of them. The above are only a few of many similar cases of my two years' work with the capsule system. I have settled fully as many of the breeding mares bred with capsules as natural, and have made breeders of a large per cent of mares that never had and never would have brought colts from a natural service.—E. L. Pitzer, Pratt county, Kas.

A Pioneer in Capsule Use.

To the American Breeder: I have been breeding mares for several years with capsules. I will tell you how I first bred with capsules. I got a nice little pan, and when the cover was made as the stallion or jack came off, I would drop his tool in the pan, catch enough semen to fill two or three capsules. I have one mare here at Le Loup that has got three mule colts. This mare was never bred naturally; all three of these mule foals were got by filling capsules caught from this pan.

Last year I bought a big Percheron stallion from the Percheron Importing Company, and the mares came in so fast I could not breed them all from the catch in the pan, so I sent and got the Carlson Semen Extractor, also a box of 100 capsules, and I soon found that this was better than catching in the pan, from the fact that I could breed four or five at one time. And I must say that the capsule is the most sure way to breed any mare. I have a large Mammoth jack; his weight is 1,200 pounds, and I breed jennets from all parts of the state, and I seldom ever let him see one. I just breed a mare, get the semen and fill the capsule and breed the jennet. This is the only way to breed a jennet and you will never spoil a jack.—C. F. Johnson, Franklin county, Kas.

ONE WAY TO KILL A HORSE.

An exchange of Puyallup, Wash., the home of Ezra Meeker of Oregon trail fame, tells how the old man had a narrow escape from death recently, all because he is tender hearted.

A horse that for thirty years had been a faithful farm animal on Meeker's ranch was in a precarious condition. Meeker decided to destroy the horse painlessly. He went to town and bought two sticks of dynamite, caps, and a bit of fuse.

He tied the explosive to the horse's neck, inserted the caps, and attached the fuse. When all was ready the fuse was lighted and Meeker ran for the orchard, 100 yards away, as fast as his 79 years would permit.

The old man had not gone far when, hearing a noise behind, he turned to behold the old horse following him at a brisk trot. The animal was frightened at the sizzling fuse dangling from its neck and sought protection at the hands of Meeker.

Meeker realized his danger and ran faster. A barbed wire fence separated the orchard from the pasture and this the old man hurdled like a deer. The horse stopped at the fence and then something happened.

The farmer, with his clothes in shreds, found himself in an apple tree. The old horse had vanished, as had about fifty yards of the wire fence.

HOW TO PROVIDE BALANCED LIVE STOCK RATIONS.

To the American Breeder:—Feeds are divided into two great classes—those that are concerned with growth and are used to build up muscular tissue, and those that are used to produce heat and energy and are the principal sources of animal fat. The former are called nitrogenous feeds, the latter carbohydrate feeds. Examples of the former are soy bean meal, oil meal, bran, shorts, alfalfa, clover and other legume hays, tankage, field peas, cotton seed meal, etc. Carbohydrate feeds include corn, wheat, barley, rye, root crops, silage, straws, etc. Oats are more nearly nitrogenous.

Animals differ widely as to the kind of feeds they can use to best advantage. Young and growing animals need to build bone, muscle and tissue, and therefore require a rather high proportion of digestible nitrogen. Fattening animals have to a great degree accomplished the necessary growth of bone and flesh and are ready to utilize feed adapted to the storage of fat. Carbohydrate feeds are better suited to this purpose. Dairy cows require feed for maintenance of the body functions and for supplying the fat and nitrogenous matter found in the milk. In addition to grains and pasture, hogs need supplementary feeds such as charcoal, wood ashes, tankage, etc.

In short, a feed must be fitted or adapted to the needs of the animal. When a ration is so fitted or adapted it is called "balanced." A man feeding corn alone to growing pigs is not feeding economically. The young pig cannot use to advantage a ration so strongly carbohydrate and will of necessity fail to develop fully in vigor and strength of bone and muscle. The horseman who feeds alfalfa hay, and alfalfa alone, to his brood mare is feeding too high a proportion of nitrogen. To handle and eliminate through the kidneys this unusually large quantity of nitrogen is too severe a tax on a pregnant mare and is liable to result in the foaling of a defective colt. The brood mare needs a variety or balanced ration. In the same way the steer, the sheep, the brood sow, and in fact all classes of animals require rations adapted or balanced to their needs.

A pig five months old requires one pound of digestible nitrogenous feed to five pounds of digestible carbohydrates. A ration can be so balanced by using two pounds of shorts, one pound of corn, three-fourths pound of barley, and one-fourth pound of tankage. A pure bred Poland China barrow so fed on the University Farm weighs 265 pounds at seven months.

A 1,000 pound dairy cow requires seven-tenths pound of digestible protein, seven pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and one-fourth pound of digestible fat for maintenance. When producing 25 pounds of 3 per cent milk she needs in addition to her maintenance requirements one pound of digestible protein, four and three-fourths pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and four-tenths pounds digestible fat for sustaining the milk flow. This result can be accomplished by compounding a ration of four pounds of ground corn, three pounds of rolled barley, seven pounds of alfalfa hay and 31 pounds of corn silage.

By similar processes balanced rations can be calculated for other classes of animals. Standard and modern books that fully explain the nature and value of the various feedstuffs in common use and that fully explain the compounding and balancing of rations are as follows:

"Profitable Stock Feeding," by Prof. H. R. Smith.

"The Feeding of Animals," by Prof. W. H. Jordan.

"Feeds and Feeding" (revised edition), by Prof. W. A. Henry.

"Feeding Farm Animals," by Prof. Thomas Shaw.

"Elementary Treatise on Stock Feeds and Feeding," by Prof. J. E. Halligan. (A new book.)

Farmers' Bulletin 22 on the "Feeding of Farm Animals" contains a discussion of feeds and feeding and extensive tables for us in balancing rations. This publication can be obtained by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—E. J. Iddings, Animal Husbandry Department, University of Idaho.

THE BEST BEEF BREEDS.

There are about twenty-five distinct beef breeds of cattle. Each of these are claimed by their followers to be the best. Strictly speaking, beef cattle are intended for beef only. A careful study of beef cattle at the leading markets does not show any call for any particular color or fashion of breeding, but are sold for so much per pound, which varies according to the quality and condition of the animal. Two animals may be found in the same feed lot and one of them bring 4 cents per pound and the other double that amount. The better quality will dress out a greater per cent of the high-class cuts. The animal with better quality usually receives full benefit of all nutriment taken, which is a great saving in high-priced feed. A greater outlet for beef cattle is rapidly calling for the farmers' best beef cow, that is for a cow that will give a reasonable amount of milk, raise good calves without a nurse cow, fatten easily and rapidly and when sent to the market bring a good price. Owing to the large per cent of high-priced cuts, the market should be used more as a standard among the producers of pure-bred beef cattle. During the dull times most breeders have weeded out their inferior stock at butcher prices. Those that have remained are very high class as a rule. It matters not so much what record an animal may be registered in as that the individual and breeding is of the best and an improvement in that breed. The point we wish to emphasize is this: that the particular characteristics of some particular breed is not the principal consideration in developing the better live stock.



AT AN ENGLISH EXHIBITION OF MILKING SHORTHORNS—A TYPE OFTEN ADVOCATED FOR FARMERS ON HIGH-PRICED LAND.

BLACKLEG AND ITS TREATMENT.

To the American Breeder: Blackleg is a disease restricted almost entirely to the bovine family. It is caused by a definite bacterium or germ which generally attacks some one quarter of the animal, producing there a rapidly developing enlargement. The disease generally terminates fatally in a few hours. The infection causes the meat of the diseased quarter to turn black with a large production of gas just under the skin. Hence the name "blackleg" or "quarter evil." One of the best diagnoses is to pass the hand over the swollen quarter and detect the gas under the skin. In true blackleg the skin will rattle like paper when thus rubbed.

There is little that can be done to cure the disease when it has manifested itself in the animal, but the rest of the herd can be successfully protected by the use of blackleg vaccine. In those regions where blackleg is prevalent it is the common practice to vaccinate each spring before turning upon the range all cattle from six months up to and including three years. The peculiar thing about blackleg is its infectivity for young, fat stock. The fattest and apparently strongest are first to succumb.

The vaccine is made by the United States government and the State Ex-

PUBLIC SALE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

LA PLATA, MISSOURI, MAY 16

27 Head, 14 Bulls and 23 Females

Lord Roberts 3rd 95565 is the sire of most of them. He is one of the best sires in this country. Bulls 12 to 20 months old. 15 cows with calves at foot. All others safe in calf. If you want honest cattle, buy in this sale.

E. M. GATES, LaPlata, Mo. Col. Geo. P. Bellows, Auctioneer.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways

For Sale: A fine lot of young bulls in numbers to suit purchaser. For further particulars call on or write

G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR HORSE OR JACK.

Seven head of registered Galloway cattle to trade for a registered Percheron horse or jack. Would consider a trade for a registered Percheron mare. Don't want anything over seven years old. Address, C. E. & F. W. Madsen, McDonald, Rawlins County, Kansas. R. F. D. 2.

FOR GALLOWAY CATTLE and OXFORDDOWN SHEEP, see Maple Grove Herd

where the prize winners are bred. Undefeated "get of sire" for 3 years in succession. C. S. Hechtner, Route 3, Chariton, Iowa.

PURE BRED GALLOWAY CATTLE.

For Sale—Ten bulls; one 5 years old; one 3 years old; one 2 years old. Seven yearlings. Nine cows, from 3 to 10 years old. Six 2-year-old heifers. Four yearling heifers. These cattle are all well bred and in nice condition; not a cull among them. Address, James P. Milliken, Media, Henderson County, Illinois.

For Sale

A herd of registered Hereford cattle, consisting of 15 females and double-standard Polled bull; part are Polled. Also 5 steers. Low price; must sell. C. Bordwell, Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio.

Seventy-five Registered Hereford bulls, 12 to 18 months old, for sale, singly or in car lots, at moderate prices. Duroc sale of 45 head bred sows and young boars at farm, May 9th. Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Montgomery County, Kansas.

BUENA VISTA HEREFORDS

Paragon 12th 29116 and Rex Donald 323493

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. In Service.

W. A. Dallmeyer

Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

38 SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.

periment stations from the dried flesh of those animals dead of the disease. The meat is first dried, then ground up and made into a paste, then this paste is subjected to heat for several hours. The result of the heating is to weaken the organism causing blackleg, so that upon administering to the animal a mild form of the disease results, which thus protects it against the more severe infection. It does not require a vetinarian to administer the protective vaccination. Directions are sent out with the vaccine, which any one can follow. The only instrument needed is a cheap syringe with which to inject the suspension of the vaccine under the skin.

In case blackleg appears in a herd all the animals up to and including the 3-year-olds should be treated. Blackleg is more particularly a range disease, the cattle contracting it from the infected pastures. Millions of dollars are lost annually in the United States from this trouble, a large per cent of which can be prevented by the timely use of blackleg vaccine. All animals dying with this disease should be burned or deeply buried so that dogs cannot dig up the carcasses and scatter the infection.

The Idaho farmers can obtain the vaccine and directions for its use free of cost by addressing the Idaho Experiment station at Moscow. The farmer must furnish the syringe.—John F. Nicholson, Bateriologist, Idaho Experiment station.

BEEF CATTLE OBSERVATIONS IN EUROPE.

While beef cattle have been bred for many years in Europe, the importance of that type of animals apparently is not as great on the extremely high priced land as it is in this country. Certain sections of Europe pay more attention to their particular breeds of live stock than others. The Eglishman and the Scot must have the credit of producing the best beef cattle as well as some other classes of live stock. Shorthorns, Herefords and our two prominent black breeds in this country, as well as a number of other breeds originated, and were brought to high development, in the British Isles.

To the American, whose eyes are always filled with curiosity, it is often a wonder how so much valuable live stock can be produced on that little island of England and Scotland, between the Irish and English channels. This island is not as large as the Panhandle country of Texas, but it has more rainfall and has been inhabited longer. Considering the smallness of the country, the large amount of grass land and the large reserves owned by the wealthy class, one is certainly puzzled to know where the fine stock is produced that is exhibited at the many small and larger shows.

It is very expensive to thoroughly develop live stock in nearly any part of Europe. Much corn is shipped from here, and considerable oats and other feed. Help, however, is very cheap. A good farm hand can be employed for $2.50 per week. A foreman who is an expert receives about $5 per week. The land is made to produce more than one crop when possible—in fact, they have learned to make their land produce just as much as possible, and yet retain the fertility. The foreign trade has done much to develop the high class live stock in Europe. In other words, American money has placed a premium on high quality and made it profitable for those foreigners to furnish us with outstanding animals in years gone by. During the last quarter of a century other countries have been buying heavily from the European breeders. South America, and especially Argentine, as well as Canada, and even Australia, have been good buyers for the English products.

An interesting conversation took place at the recent Royal Agricultural Show. A group of English and Scotch breeders were asked what feature was the most profitable in high class live stock production, and nearly every breeder stated that it was his opinion that the most successful men in Europe owed their success and reputation largely as producers of excellent stock to one or more high class sires. It was interesting to hear these men tell about the different leading sires that had been famous with the leading beef cattle breeders, during the last half century. If an outstanding individual is of so much importance to these breeders, who live at the fountain head of the stock we are now using, why should not a greater value be placed on our outstanding sires, that have proved themselves such. The same conditions are surrounding the breeders in this country that have contributed serious problems for the breeders in the British Isles, excepting that we have not been handicapped by the smallness of the country. Here we have a large country much of which is yet undeveloped.

THE SEASON'S HOG AUCTIONS.

Public sales of hogs for the past season have been rather less representative of the Corn Belt than for several years. The reason for this is that comparatively few sales were held south of the line running east and west through Des Moines, hog cholera having resulted in cancelling a great majority of the dates claimed excepting north of this line. Fifteen representative sales of Poland China hogs showed an average of practically $50 for bred sows and bred gilts. Over 700 head are counted in this reckoning. The highest average made in any one sale was $100 per head for the sale of Pfander & Son of Iowa, and in this sale the highest price was $265. Most of the sales, however, averaged between $40 and $75. The only other breed in which enough sales have been reported to justify quoting averages is the Duroc Jersey. There have not been many more than half as many Duroc sales as Poland sales, but the Durocs seem to have held up slightly better in average than the Poland Chinas, 375 head of bred sows and bred gilts, selling at auction, having averaged slightly over $54. One of the highest single averages was $85, made by Thomas Johnson & Son of Ohio, and the top price in this sale was $605.

In nearly all of the more important Duroc sales tops of $100 and higher were realized. There did not seem to be a tendency toward higher sales as the season advanced, for the reason probably that in the latter sales there were more young things and more sows bred to farrow late.

HOG LOSSES AND SHORTAGE.

The very apparent scarcity in beef cattle is liable to make us lose sight, at least a part of the time, of a scarcity in hogs, which, while not nearly so serious because it can be more quickly overcome, is almost equally striking and just about as apt to result in sensational prices. Recently gathered figures indicate that the losses in breeding hogs the past twelve months were more than double the losses from the same class for the twelve months preceding. On top of this we have the unusual mortality among young pigs, resulting from unfavorable weather in March and the early part of April. Recovery from this shortage is bound to be slower than usual, for the very apparent reason that while feed remains high and pork is at a good price, many people will choose to continue selling breeding stock in preference to increasing their herds. On one hand they have the prospect of still better prices later on, but on the other hand there is still the chance of disease and a certain degree of uncertainty as to the coming crops. These conditions, favoring a rather slow recovery (as recoveries in hog population go), favor all the more the paying of extreme prices both for pork hogs and breeding stock later in the year.

The figures alluded to in the beginning include as the hog losses from disease 5,834,000 for the past year and 2,624,000 for the year preceding. The average annual loss for the past ten years is given as 2,967,000.

CONCEIVED BOTH HORSE AND MULE COLTS.

To the American Breeder: Gentlemen—I beg to report a case which has just happened and which may be of some value to some mare owner, as well as a stallion or jack owner.

A party, Mr. Bedford Ammons, who lives one mile west of here, bred to my jack a large mare April 14, 1911, and again on May 5, 1911. This mare apparently conceived the last cover as she went out and did not come in any more until along about the middle of July, when she was taken to a horse and bred. This ended the breeding of this mare and she died today, April 23. After her death she was cut open and had a fully matured mule colt; also a horse colt from the July service.

This same man brought another mare here last spring to breed, and, as I use the Capsule System, I always make an examination before breeding. In doing so I found this mare to be with foal, so we did not breed her.

I think this a strong point in favor of the Capsule System, as an examination by an experienced man, I think, would have shown the mare first mentioned to be with foal, thereby saving the mare's life, the stallion or jack service fee and a veterinary bill.—J. W. Timmons, Custer County, Oklahoma.

PLEASURE HORSES ENJOY GOOD TRADE.

Good prices have been paid for light harness horses and saddle horses in recent public and private sales. A 2-year-old stallion, Denmark Rex, bred by Paul Brown of St. Louis, sold to E. T. Castle of Pasadena, Cal., for over $500. Also above the $500 mark was the price paid for King McDonald, sold to Judge Alex Carter of Mexico, Mo. Following shortly after the stock show at Ft. Worth Texas, it is reported that Miss Loula Long of Kansas City had paid $1,500 for the light harness show mare Flossie, which had been exhibited at Ft. Worth by R. E. Hicks. Many profitable trades from $250 to $750 have been made since the first of the year.

WEDD & NEVIUS'

MAY POLAND CHINA SALE

WEDD'S FARM

Springhill, Kansas, Tuesday, May 14

45 Head, 18 Sows 27 Yearling Gilts 45

Wedd & Son sell daughters of Wedd's Expansion, Kansas Wonder and Silver Metal bred to Prince, a son of the 900-pound Prince Ito and Wedd's Expansion. Designer, Major Look, Good Metal and Forest Expansion are the sires of, and the boars to which the Nevius consignment is bred. A useful offering of immune sows and gilts bred for May and June farrow. Our catalogs tell the complete story, and if you are short on hogs, send for one and arrange to attend our sale. Address, mentioning The American Breeder.

GEO. WEDD & SON, Springhill, Kansas.

C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami County, Kansas.

COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, Auctioneer.

WALLACE'S MAY SALE

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

ELLERSLIE FARM

BUNCETON, MO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15TH

40—Yearling Gilts—40
By Expansion Wonder and Grand Leader, bred for May and June farrow to opposite boar.

10—Sows With Litters—10
Seven to eight pigs to the litter by Expansion Wonder and Grand Leader.

10—Choice Young Boars—10
Sons of Expansion Wonder, Grand Leader, A Wonder and Big Hadley.

In this offering there are as good as I have ever sold. The sows and gilts are a superb lot, more representatives of my two great herd boars than I have ever sold in a sale. There are herd leaders among the 10 boars. I would be glad to send you catalog and to entertain you on May 15th, at which time you can see my entire herd of 500 head. Address

W. B. WALLACE, BUNCETON, MISSOURI

Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERONS.

Bayless, W. H., Blue Mound, Kas.
Burress Bros., Carroll, Neb
Crownover, Wm., Hudson, Iowa.
Hirschman, George, Pierson, Iowa.
Lincoln, Neb.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Neb.
Lamar, C. W., Salina, Kas.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph. Missouri
Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
Rouselle, Jos. & Son, Seward, Neb.
Neb.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Iowa.
Singmaster & Walker, South Omaha,
Spangler, S. S., Milo, Missouri
Watson, Woods Bros & Kelly Co.,
West, Frank S. & Son, Wood River,
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kansas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

HORSES—SADDLE AND HARNESS.

Houchin, Jas., Jefferson City, Mo.

HORSES—MORGANS.

Sellman, Richard, Rochelle, Texas.

SUFFOLK HORSES.

Okle, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.

Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.
Boen, Ed, Lawson, Mo.
Smith, Al E., Lawrence, Kas.
Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Collins, T. E. & Son, Belleville, Kas.
Walker, Philip, Moline, Kas.
Watson, J. T., New London, Mo.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.

Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.
Kline, C. M., Weldon, Iowa.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.

Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kansas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Nebraska
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colorado.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.

Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kansas.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Iowa
Shallenberger, A. C., Alma, Nebraska.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kansas
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Missouri.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.

Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kansas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Nebraska.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.

Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb.
Hutchison, W. C., Cleveland, Missouri
Lineweaver, H. W., South English Ia
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Nebraska.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.

Charters, W. H., Butler, Missouri.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kansas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kansas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE).

Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.

Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri
Hamilton, E. P. & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia.
Robison, E. P. & Sons, Garden

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY

How would you like to be one of them and make from $10 to $100 per day?

We paid $300 for our 1911 96-page illustrated catalog. You can have one by writing us a postal today.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in world)
W. B. Carpenter, President.
Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Okla. City

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.

STOCK AND ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE—7 quarters deeded and 9 quarters leased land, all in one body. Good improvements; plenty of spring water. Land one mile to county seat. 350 acres of this land will grow alfalfa by sub-irrigation. Cut 5 crops last season. Only alfalfa proposition in this section. Can sell all the baled alfalfa you can raise at your door for from $16 to $25 a ton. Price $10 an acre for the deeded land. Address owner, W. P. Bailey, Springfield, Baca County, Colorado.

OUR MARKET REVIEW.

Did you ever see a market report which told what the prices would be the next day or the next week? A moment's consideration of this question will suggest the real relation of a good market review to the more frequent, but also more hasty, market reports which at first thought some are inclined to value more highly because of their lateness.

The fact is that practically all the market information we can get from the papers, be they daily, weekly or monthly, depends, for its value, upon the correctness of the idea it gives as to the course of the market for the time covered. A daily reading of hurriedly written market reports does not inform one so rightfully, as to the course of trade in the line he is following, as he would be informed by reading thoroughly, once every two weeks, a carefully prepared market review.

In studying the market, as in studying everything else, a better idea is gotten as to the relative importance of the influence which affect prices, if we study them at a little distance. The daily incidents of the market which are often mistaken as important at the time, often prove merely accidental and are found to exert no permanent influence and to represent no important factor. Many of the older market experts recognize the likelihood of misinterpreting the ups and downs of prices at the moment they occur, and usually withhold the expression of opinion as to the significance of these fluctuations, until after a little time has elapsed.

We are saying this much on the general subject of market reporting, partially in answer to a question which has been asked us several times, and partially for the new ideas it may give to some who, heretofore, may not have given the matter much thought. We have been asked if we thought it paid us to publish as complete and careful a market review as that which we offer twice monthly to our readers. We certainly think it pays and if there is any knowledge to be gained by studying market reports at all, there is no time thus spent which will give better results than the time spent in reading the review we offer. There probably is not presented in any other publication a market story in which every influence concerned is so nearly always given its proper importance. It is the work of an expert, prepared after a daily study on the ground; a careful reviewing of the transactions of each week and a careful comparison of periods, conditions and prices. Every condition of crops and commerce that bears on past or prospective prices is taken into consideration.

Many of our readers have noticed that we are giving them something on the market page which is altogether out of the ordinary, and have expressed both surprise and appreciation at the excellence of the department. We are writing this, however, in the belief that a great many, not realizing the possibilities of a real market review, are missing one of the very best things in the paper by limiting their attention to the market page to a mere study of prices.

SNOW WHITE HORSES.

There seems to be quite a few breeders of pink skinned, white horses, and as there is no well established breed of these horses it might be worth while for the breeders of this kind of stock to form a registry association. All those interested in this proposition can write to Wyatt Carr of Collins, Ia., whose letter follows:

To the American Breeder:—I see in your paper about white horses in Ohio. I have been a breeder of spotted horses for 40 years. Started with a white stallion. Now have 12 mares in foal. Often get a white one. Our herd stallion gets 5 per cent while out of solid colored mares. I have a one-year-old stallion, white as milk, with pink skin, that will weigh when matured 1,300 pounds.—Wyatt Carr, Collins, Ia.

OBLIGATION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR CATTLE BREEDERS.

To the American Breeder: The time is rapidly approaching when the farmers of the corn belt must find a new source of supply for cattle with which to fill their feed lots. The west and and southwest are gradually being divided into saller tracts of land and the business of the production of the feeder cattle in that territory is diminishing each year.

But with the ever and rapidly increasing population the beef supply must be increased. The apparent source of supply of at least an increasing part of our feder cattle in future years must be the farms of the corn belt states. With the condition must come further means of economy in order to make the remuneration satisfactory. Among these are the production of a better quality of cattle; an increase in the percentage of cows which regularly produce calves, and increased precentage of calves saved at birth. To bring about these conditions and to increase the profits in beef production in the future, a decided increase in the number of pure bred cattle of high quality will be required.

Nor will cattle breeders of the corn belt be called upon to furnish breeding animals merely to supply their own needs. A recent letter from the local officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry located at Memphis, Tenn., tells of the organization of clubs, societies and prize competitions in the south. Much interest is being shown in the improvement of quality and the increase in numbers of beef cattle in that section. Without doubt, in the future as in the past, the states of the corn belt will be the ones to furnish the breeding animals for that improvement.—E. A. Trowbridge, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

After years of experimentation we find we can grow Egyptian cotton in Southern Caliornia and bulbs in the state of Washington.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

GRAIN STOCKS LOWEST IN THREE YEARS.

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents, that the quantity of wheat on farms March 1, 1912, was about 122,025,000 bushels or 19.6 per cent of the 1911 crop against 162,797,000 bushels or 23.6 per cent of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 166,214,000 bushels, or 23.4 per cent of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 56.1 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 55.6 per cent of the 1910 crop and 61.1 per cent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

The quantity of corn on farms March 1, 1912, was about 884,069,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent of the 1911 crop, against 1,165,37[illegible] bushels or 40.4 per cent of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 977,561,000 bushels, or 38.3 per cent of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 20.5 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 22.9 per cent of the 1910 crop and 24.9 per cent of the 1909 crop so shipped. The proportion of the total 1911 crop which is merchantable is about 80.1 per cent, against 86.4 per cent of the 1910 crop and 82.5 per cent of the 1909 crop.

The quantity of oats on farms March 1, 1912, was about 289,988,000 bushels, or 31.4 per cent of the 1911 crop, against 442,665,000 bushels, or 37.3 per cent of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 365,432,000 bushels, or 36.3 per cent of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 28.8 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 30.6 per cent of the 1910 crop

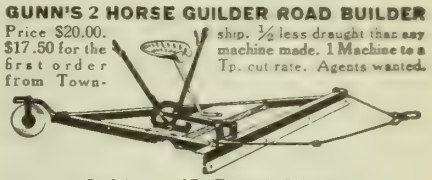
(Continued on page 31.)

TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE.

Or will trade for good Mammoth jack. The engine is a 15-horse power Advance Traction. Torrens Bros., Glenwood, Pope County, Minnesota.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER

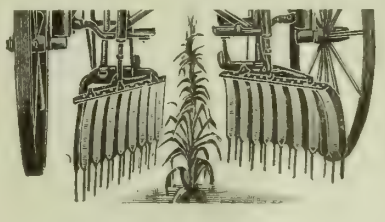
Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-



ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.

Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

RIDDLE'S PATENT CULTIVATOR GANGS. By their use you will grow better crops. The old style teeth destroy the roots, shortening the crops, leaves grow uneven, letting moisture escape. The gangs do not cut the roots, but make a fine dirt mulch that holds the moisture through severest drought. In use several years by leading farmers and adopted by large nurserymen. Tests made in 1908 for United States Department of Agriculture shows corn grew better worked with teeth like on these gangs. "One-third more potatoes cultivated this way, along side old way." Wm. Daylor, Baldwin, Md. "Used them on corn and potatoes, leaves ground fine and level, has paid me to have them." W. Lawson Groves, Nottingham, Pa. "Your gangs are O. K." J. W. Jenkins, Windsor, Va. "Have been using them several years, they are all right." Oscar Collier, Eaton, M. "Father likes them." R. L. Sharpless, Avendale, Pa. Others say: "They supply a long felt want." "Have been looking for something like them for years." "We know we are cutting the roots the old way." Prof. Alva Agee of Pennsylvania Agricultural College says: "Your gangs are all right, they are a good thing." Price per set, ready to bolt on to any riding or walking cultivator, $8.50; two sets, $16.50; three sets, $24.50. Check or money order. Price through dealers, $10.50. Gangs for one-horse cultivators, $6.50. W. H. RIDDLE, FORK, MD.



SAMPLE FREE

BROWN FENCE

15 to 35 cts.
Per Rod Delivered

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THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., DEPT. 124, CLEVELAND, O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 24.)

sule back in the uterus from which the semen was taken. Occasionally the semen will be taken from the vagina and none of it enter the uterus. In this way the mare served is sure of a complete service. What we mean by "complete service" is when the semen is deposited in the uterus. It is a good plan to make a practice of capsuling back the mare on which the natural service was made.

SEVERAL CAPSULES—Are two capsules put in a mare better than one, when you have plenty?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—One capsule will be as effective as several would be. In one drop of semen there will be so many spermatozoa that it is impossible to accurately count them all.

VALUE OF SEMEN—Is the semen in the vagina as good as that in the uterus?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Semen deposited in the uterus is the cleanest, as a rule, and it does not come in contact with urine. Taking everything into consideration, we would say that the semen taken from the uterus is the best.

BREEDING ONE EXTRA MARE—If you have only one mare to breed with capsules, can you just take out a little of the semen from the mare that has been served with the natural service and leave the rest in?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Yes.

COLOR OF SEMEN—What color and how thin is the semen?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The color and thickness of semen is of little importance. There is only one way to tell whether it is fertile or not, and that is through the microscope. It is frequently said among stallion owners that the thick semen is the best; but that idea has little value. Some of the surest stallions and jacks we have ever known, have discharged semen at nearly every service that was as thin as water and looked nearly like water. The thickness of the semen depends largely upon the kind of feed that the stallion consumes.

BREEDING A "GILFLIRT"—Can you breed a "gilflirt" mare, and can she have a colt?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—All such mares should be bred with the capsule, as it is dangerous to make the natural service on them. Most of them deliver the fetus without difficulty, but occasionally at foaling time, a limb may come in contact with some of the lacerated parts and cause serious injury.

PROUD SERVER—Kindly let me know what the trouble is when a stallion mounts a mare, and by coming off, there is quite all the semen coming out when he dismounts. He don't stay on very long and the penis is still enlarged when he comes off. Any information as to how to remedy this will be appreciated. He is 10 years old and I have had him only a short time, so cannot tell whether or not the mares will settle.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—The fact that your stallion withdraws semen when he dismounts is an indication that he will get colts, provided the semen is fertile. The fact that some of the semen is withdrawn does not mean that he will be barren, as some of the semen is probably injected into the uterus on the breeding mares. We would suggest that you try this stallion with the halter, or, at least, have a very easy bridle on him, and encourage him to stay on longer. He may have been spoiled when young, which is the proper time to educate a stallion to stay on until the penis is withdrawn into the sheath.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES — In speaking of thoroughbred horses, will you kindly explain what kind it applies to? Also Standard bred?—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—The thoroughbred horse is the running horse, the oldest registered breed of horses in the world. They originated in England. All of the light breeds, except ponies, have originated from thoroughbreds.

Standard bred horses were registered under the performance rules, certain horses being able to trot or pace and establish a record which complied with these rules, were admitted as foundation stock.

MARE WON'T OWN HER COLT—I have a mare, coming three years old, that will not own her colt. I was by when she foaled, and rubbed the colt dry with some cloths that I had used on another colt, about three weeks before, and I let this mare lay for about three hours before she got up, and did not let her get her nose on the colt until she got up and then she wanted to kill it. It took four men to manage her, and we had to take the colt away. Is there anything I can do to make her own it Some say it was the cloth that I used on another colt, and some, that it is because I dried it before she got her nose on it.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—You made a mistake by using the same cloth that you had used on another colt. Mares recognize their colts by the scent. When there is difficulty with mares not owning their colts, one front foot should be strapped up and a helper hold the mare by the head while the colt is brushed against her so as to have her scent. Then help the colt to nurse a time or two, after which there should be little difficulty.

RETURNING MARES FOR SERVICE—Will you please tell me what date will find a mare in heat after she has been allowed to pass over the ninth day?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—If a mare is not bred on the ninty day after having a colt, the next period should be the twenty-first day after the ninth day.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEE—What course is best to take to make a party pay for a colt from the service of a horse? Says he has a good colt, but will not pay.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You should have filed a lien on the colt before it was foaled. This would have given you a lien on the colt until it was one year old. Since you did not do this, you can only sue the individual who bred the mare. If he has more property than the Kansas statutes provide for, you can collect for the colt.

CLOSED CERVIX—I am standing my jack and breeding my own mares. Upon examining one of my mares, I found the vagina very tight, and could barely get my hand through the membranes to the uterus. The neck of the uterus is about two inches long and so small around that I could only insert one finger, and could not push it back far enough to flatten it sufficiently to insert another finger. She is a valuable mare and has had foals; is 13 years old. We have no reliable veterinarian here, so please answer.—California Subscriber.

REPLY—Insert the hand into the vagina and work the cervix between the thumb and finger for a while; then insert one finger, which will open the cervix sufficiently to admit a capsule. This is all that is necessary. The cervix should not be opened any more than is necessary. There is no use to encourage another defect in the way of having the cervix too large.

SHY BREEDING JACK—I have a jack, 7 years old, in good fix, but slow to cover. He was spoiled two years ago by running with Mexican burros. I got him to serve a few mares last year, but he hasn't shown up any colts, and is not settling the mares this year, but is working fairly well. He don't get a great deal of exercise. Is it possible that he can't foal a mare? I have lots of work for this jack to do, and he does his work all right, but don't settle the mares. Any information will be appreciated.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Test the semen under a microscope. This is the only way you can tell whether your jack is fertile or not without waiting a year. But it seems that you have waited a year.

STALLION SERVING—Have a 2-year-old stallion that appears to be anxious to serve and will mount a mare, but as soon as keeper takes hold of penis to guide, will shy and back off, refusing to serve. Is there a remedy for this fault?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—As the stallion mounts, place the first three fingers of the left hand into the vulva with the back of the hand covering the rectum, so as to prevent him from making the wrong entrance. Do not touch the penis until he has made a few services; then you will have no more difficulty. In fact, this is the way all young stallions should be educated, then there will be very little danger of them making the wrong entrance.

BRAND ON NECK—What connection do the brands on neck have with pedigree numbers, if any?—California Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no connection between the neck brand on an imported horse and the pedigree. Most of the imported Percherons have brands. A few German Coach horses were branded. These are the only breeds that are branded in Europe.

HOOF NUMBERS—Will you kindly inform me how to connect the hoof numbers with the numbers on pedigree of imported draft horses?—California Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no connection between pedigree number and the hoof brand on an imported horse. The numbers are branded on the hoofs by the importer or breeder for his own identification.

DISINFECTING THE ARM—What is the best disinfector to wash your arm in after having it in a diseased mare, so that the next mare would not get the disease?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Nothing is as good as soap and water. This is all that should be used at any time. It is cheap and effective. Rinse the arm off with clear water after washing with the soap and water.

POOR SERVING JACK—Have a 7-year old jack. He has always been quick to serve, but this spring will get ready in a few minutes and mount the mare, but does not come up and enter. He will make two or three mounts before he makes the service. Sometimes he will make the service the first time and at other times will make from two to four mounts before he makes the service. He is in good condition. I feed him bran, corn and oats. Have never had trouble with him before. He runs in the lot all day and I put him in the stable at night. Can you advise what the trouble is?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—From the conditions we would conclude that your jack has been caught in the pit and is afraid that he will have another accident. Or, he may be afraid of the bridle; when you serve the next time carefully slip the bridle off and use only the halter. Also, make an examination of the penis and see if there is irritation there.

If you do not find the trouble, put a day and night watch on him for 48 hours to see if he is masturbating. Be very careful with him, so that he will not be afraid of you.

BREEDING MARE BACK TO SIRE—Would like your advice as to breeding a mare back to sire, she not being related any other way.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Occasionally a breeder reports favorable results from this way of breeding, but as a rule it is not a success. If the sire has a defect it will be intensified just as strong as a good quality. For instance: If a sire is inclined to be curby, the offspring from this union may show that defect a great deal more than the sire does.

STALLION INSPECTION LAW—Is it necessary to have a Standard Bred horse examined when you don't bill him nor solicit business, simply breed what mares happen to come?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If your stallion serves outside mares for a consideration, he must comply with the Kansas state law.

SHY BREEDING STALLION — I have a large Percheron stallion, which is not sure. He is healthy and sound. Would you advise to try an impregnator? He has an exceptionally large and long penis, and gets some mares with foal. Is there any possibility of his semen being dead?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Test the semen under a microscope; if it is found to show movement, we would advise using this stallion only three services a week and using the capsule system. This will give you an opportunity to make the natural service on a big tall mare—the only kind this stallion can make a complete service on, as a rule. The difficulty is that the stallion has such a long penis that he cannot complete his desire, consequently the smaller mares, having a short vagina, do not get in foal. It is quite likely that this stallion makes most of his discharge in the vagina, and the smaller mares, having a short vagina, are severely punished. This is the only solution for the stallion with extra long penis on short mares.

RHEUMATISM—Would like to know

Will Exchange for Percheron Stallions, black, deep virgin prairie land in the center of the Red River Valley, North Dakota. **Drawer C, Inkster, N. Dak.**

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions
AND MARES
IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.
For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
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A fine large yearling black Percheron stallion, will mature a ton. Price $325. A handsome large bay 2-year-old Morgan stallion. Shows great style, action and lots of speed. Price $200. A black yearling Morgan filly. Price $125. All recorded and guaranteed sound and right. If taken within 20 days will sell at 20 per cent discount from the above last fall prices. Must sell to make room. **J. L. Buchanan, Sherodsville, Carroll County, Ohio.**

Stallions for Mules or Cash

A fine black registered Percheron stallion, 5 years old. Will sell reasonable or exchange for young mules from one to six years old that will weigh 1,200 or better at maturity. Big snap in this horse; guaranteed sound and a sure breeder. **A. D. Benton, Botna, Shelby County, Iowa.**

LESS THAN HALF PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.

Gamaleon (3) 2:25-2, sire of 27 in the list; son of Gambetta Wilks. Dam Lady Pepper, dam of nine in the list, daughter of Onward.

Imported Shire, prize winner at the Royal Horse Show at Kansas City; 1,800 pounds and as big and good boned one as you ever saw; coming 8, perfect in conformation and disposition; sound as a dollar.

A 14½-hand jack; light points. Not large, but a good boned fellow, that breeds large; 9 years old.

Yearling registered Percheron stud colt; black with small star, weighs around 1,000 lbs.; dam weighs 1,950 lbs.; sire weighs 2,000 lbs.

$1,000 will buy the bunch; no time for trifling letter writers. I want to close out and money is what I want. This stock will pay for itself twice in the next 90 days; I am busy manufacturing and selling the Gunn Guider Road Builder, advertised on another page of this paper, and must sell this stock.

D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Montgomery County, Iowa.

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AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

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ROBISON & AXTELL PERCHERON SALE

AT THE

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

Towanda, Kansas

May 29, 1912



¶ Sale will consist of 40 head, 20 from the stud of J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas, and 20 from the stud of Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kansas, who is dispersing his stud at this time, as his other business demands all his time and attention. ¶ This will be the greatest opportunity ever offered in the West to secure brood mares and fillies. Mares are all bred. Many will have colts by their sides and be bred again. There will also be ten yearling and two year old stallions included in the sale. ¶ Many matched pairs, well broken to harness. They have been raising colts and corn.

Sale at the Robison Farm near Towanda, Kansas.
Write to J. C. Robison, Towanda, Butler Co., Kas., for catalog.
Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, J. P. Oliver.

some remedy for a coming 4-year-old mule. He began to act like he was sore in his shoulders, and now it is all over him. He eats hearty and tries to run and play, but can't get around very rapidly. This began to come on him about three months ago. He was worked hard at two years old and this year also. He is a large, rangy mule, but a very valuable one. I have quit working him for a while. —Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as mules and jacks are very subject to rheumatism we are inclined to think that your mule is thus affected.

Give him one-half ounce of salicylate of soda with one dram of nitrate of potash in his feed three times a day if he will eat it. If he refuses it in the feed dissolve it in a little water and give it by means of a hard rubber syringe. Avoid exposure during inclement weather by keeping in warm, dry barn.

RUPTURED COLT—What would you do with a colt that has a rupture? Or what would you call it on the side of his navel the size of an egg. He is nine months old. Has had it for six months.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not likely now that your colt is nine months old that it is going to recover without some operation being performed. We cannot advise you to undertake a surgical operation of the kind needed to insure a cure of your colt and not endanger its life, and would advise that you consult a qualified veterinarian, whom you know has had a successful experience with this class of cases.

ENGORGED ON CORN—Can you tell me anything to do for one of my mares? She got out of the pasture one night and ate some corn and the next morning she was sick, and I thought she would lose her colt, as there was a sort of skin hanging from her. It looked like a part of the after-birth. But it went back and she is still carrying the colt, but she seems sick at times for five or six hours at a time. I can see the colt move when she drinks cold water, so it is still alive. She is due to foal soon. Will she be apt to carry the colt, and if she does, do you think it will be all right?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that as a result of the sickness which occurred from getting too much corn, that the palcenta has become partially detached and it may result in an abortion before the proper foaling time is reached. So long as you can note movement on the part of the fetus it is not advisable to do anything except permit the mare to remain quiet in a lot or box stall where she will not be molested by other stock. There has been cases where the envelopes became partially detached for some cause and the mare carried the foal to full maturity and delivered it alive. If it should appear that the colt is dead, and she does not deliver it herself, then she should have assistance at the hands of a qualified veterinarian. Keep her under close observation but do not meddle with her much.

BREEDING TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES—Is it advisable to breed a 2-year-old filly? Will it stunt her growth?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—All well developed two-year-old fillies should be bred, but they should be well fed, as two bodies must be nourished. If your filly receives plenty of nutrition there is very little danger of her being stunted, and she will prove a better producer by being bred at this age. She ought to be broke to work during her second year, but she should do only enough work to get accustomed to such labor, so that in later years she will be broken to work, without the danger of causing an abortion.

If an extra growth is wanted the two-year-old mare will require grain in addition to good pasture.

OBSCURE LAMENESS—I have a 7-year-old driving mare that has been lame in her front quarters for almost eighteen months. It began originally with an almost imperceptible limp in her left front foot which in the course of a couple of weeks became quite pronounced. Try as I would I could not find a sore or tender spot upon her, nor could a veterinary surgeon to whom I took her, do any better, but he told me to blister her entire shoulder repeatedly. I did this, but she continued to grow more stiff and lame all the time, until in six months she was lame in both front legs. I then thought perhaps the board floor in the barn was not good for her and so moved her into a warm shed without a floor, and she seemed to improve a little, but never became able to work at all last summer. She raised a very good colt, however, and is in foal now. That brings me to the question. Is there such a thing as colt founder? Several old men in the neighborhood have suggested colt founder as the cause of her lameness, saying I should not breed her. Is this a fact? Others have suggested water founder for which they say there is no cure.

Last September I took the mare to a doctor near here, who said she had bruised or strained the navicular or coffin points, and recommended having her feet packed and shod, and he gave it as his opinion that she would be all right in a short time. The first shoeing failed to do her any perceptible good, so in five weeks had her re-shod with plain shoes, but could not see any improvement. The smith that shod her gave it as his opinion that she was not lame below the ankle, as he had made a study of that part of a horse. He also said he had never seen a healthier looking foot on any horse. She hadn't been driven much before she went lame. She is bad about kicking other horses in the pasture, so thought perhaps she injured herself in that way. If you will please publish as much of this as you think necessary and a reply, you will greatly oblige.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We are placed at quite a disadvantage in this case, inasmuch as the symptoms you describe do not point to any definite place as being the seat of lameness. You will readily appreciate that if numerous persons have examined this mare, including your shoer and veterinarians, and can reach no common ground for agreement, it would be folly for us to venture an opinion. One thing is certain, and that is that it should not be difficult for a qualified veterinarian to reach a definite conclusion in this matter if he will properly apply a solution of cocaine along the trunk of the sensitive nerves of the limb.

By a process of exclusion the entire lower part of the limb can be eliminated by this method and found free from affection, the lameness must be confined to a restricted area in the upper part of the limb. Three diseases need to be closely studied in this case, viz., rheumatism, navicular diseases and chronic laminitis. Lose no time, but take her to a veterinarian prepared to apply modern methods in making a diagnosis.

BRITTLE HOOFS—I have a mare that had side bones developing when purchased, but they seem to have stopped growing, as lameness has subsided. However, the frog of that foot has shrunk in until she has practically no frog left, and the sole is very concave. The other foot is the same, only not so severe. Both hoofs are brittle and do not grow well, although there is no breaking down of the tissues.

REPLY—The mare's feet should be carefully treated so as to bring the frog as close to the ground as practicable, and she should be put to work that she can do without being shod. The ideal place is farm work, where she can be kept on the soft ground. Directions are given under another inquiry for the treatment of brittle hoofs and we would advise that you follow the directions given there.

STALLION SUMMER SORE—I have an imported stallion, which, when we took him out of the ship, had hurt his hind leg and right ankle, and I cannot get it to heal up.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—These sores are difficult to heal. The O. P. Wilson Serum and Instrument Company is advertising "Jack Sorine," which is guaranteed to cure all sores on the legs of stallions or jacks. This firm has deposited a check for $500 with the American Breeder, to fulfill this guarantee, that if it does not make satisfactory cure without any restriction, the box may be returned and your money refunded. If you think it worth $5 to have this stallion cured, you might give this remedy a trial. You will find their advertisement in this paper. Whatever medicine is used in a case of this kind, it would be better to feed the stallion a teaspoonful of glaubers salts twice a day. If this does not loosen the bowels sufficiently, increase the dose slightly for a week or ten days. Before applying "Jack

Sorine" poultice the sore with hot bran poultice, adding hot water every half hour as hot as the hand can be held into, for 8 to 10 hours; then wash with castile soap and rinse off with clear water, after which dry it with a very soft, clean cloth. Do not wash it any more, but administer the paste with a small paint brush sparingly three times a day until cured. This new remedy has given excellent results.

NAVEL ILL—Have had some trouble with colts. One of them about three weeks old became lame in the right hind leg, remained awfully swollen for about 24 hours, then the front leg swelled up, then there was a streak swelled up all along its side and it died. The colt was doing nicely until this happened. Could this be caused from being around the barn yard; or could it be some kind of pleurisy? Would you advise leaving mares to foal in the barn where they are bedded in straw?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect that your colt is affected with the so-called navel ill and that the disease localized within the body which caused the rather sudden death. During inclement weather it is advisable to arrange for mares to foal in inclosure and one should give careful attention to the conditions of the stall. That should be kept scrupulously clean during this period and deep bedded with clean, bright straw.

FAILS TO COME IN HEAT—I have a Holstein heifer which is two years old this month. She is large and well developed for her age, but has never come in heat. What treatment would you prescribe?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Have a qualified veterinarian make a vaginal-rectal examination with a view of determining the nature and development of the genital organs, and if everything is all right have him carefully massage both the uterus and ovaries. This practice often induces estrum when properly done.

RUNNING SORE—What can be done for a mare that has a running sore near the lower end of the prominent side bones of the face? About three years ago it was noticed to be skinned and inflammed at this point, and it developed into the present condition. The sore is on the left side, and discharges more at some times than at others. Is slightly puffed about the opening. Please advise complete treatment.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Have a good veterinarian examine the case with a view of scraping the bone or removing a diseased tooth, which may be the cause of the trouble.

KNUCKLING—Will you kindly tell me what to do for a young Percheron mare that knuckles both in front and behind? She is coming two years old in May. This commenced when she was about six months old. The first year she was fed all the oats she would eat, three times a day and all the hay she would eat. Her weight at twelve months of age was 1,200 pounds. Last summer she came back on her pasterns quite a little, and I thought she would be all right, but this winter she is standing quite straight again. She is very much worse in front than behind. I blistered her in front about a month ago, but cannot see any change yet. Would it do to have her shod in front with no toe, and raise the heels with corks? I think that running on pasture this summer will help her very much, but if there is anything I can do to help her overcome this, and any information you can give me, I will be very thankful.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Carefully examine the back tendons and see if they are thickened at any point, and if so allow the blister to take in the entire back of the limb up to the knees and hocks as well as the fetlocks and parts below. By all means discontinue the animal from service and give a season's run at grass. Repeat the blistering every 30 days.

DIFFICULTY IN SERVING—I have a Shire stallion 5 years old. When he tries to serve a mare he breaks down and falls off backwards without serving. To see this horse travel you would not know anything was wrong with the horse. He is able to rear and get on a mare apparently as easy as any horse, but when he is about to enter the mare he breaks down and falls off. Last year this horse served eighty mares. This spring he has served five mares before he ever broke down. About a month ago he slipped on the wet ground and fell twice while I was exercising him, both falls being very hard ones, but at the time did not seem to hurt him. He served the five mares after falling. I am unable to tell if this trouble is in his back or hind legs, but am inclined to think his trouble is in his back. If it was in his legs it seems to me that it would show up in his training. Please advise.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You are perhaps correct in thinking that your horse is injured in the region of the back, perhaps near or at the coupling. Bathe this region with a good stimulating liniment two or three times a day. For this purpose use soap liniment and alcohol equal parts. Should it cause soreness of the skin in a few days dilute the liniment with water. It would be best to discontinue this animal from service for the season and give him a run in a grass paddock by himself.

LAME JACK—Will you please tell me what is the trouble with my jack's feet, and a cure? He cripples along almost as bad as he would if he had a nail in his foot, and it don't seem to be sore, when you hit on the bottom of his feet, but in trimming them out there is red spots in the foot. It may be corns. He is about 15 years old, and a good breeder. He is slow, too, which is uncommon for him. He has never been crowded. I feed him ground kafir corn in head, a little bran and a little oats and a handful of cottonseed meal about twice a day, with alfalfa and prairie hay.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Have his feet carefully trimmed and then apply good, big warm poultices to the feet, changing twice a day. Permit the poultice to envelop the entire foot and keep it warm by immersing the foot in a pail of water as hot as he can stand it several time a day. Do this for several days and if he does not improve write us again.

BUCKEYE POISONING—Is there danger of buckeye poisoning at this time of the year in cattle turned out to range where there is a fair quantity of grass? Part of our pasture is in timber and buckeye grows on the low ground. People have cautioned me against the danger of poisoning, but I thought if there was plenty of grass the cattle would leave the buckeye alone. Please give me the symptoms of buckeye poisoning, and what is the best treatment.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Cattle are not much inclined to partake of buckeye shoots and blossoms provided there is a good growth of grass obtainable. The difficulty is that most seasons the buckeye is in advance of the grass, and being one of the first green things to appear in the spring invites poisoning when eaten. The safe practice is to eliminate the danger by removing all the young buckeye trees with the ax. When an animal is poisoned from eating buckeye shoots they soon lose control of their limbs and get down. Treatment consists of keeping them in a warm, sheltered place and covered with blankets if necessary. The animal should be turned out several times day so as to be made comfortable. A purge of Epsom salts may be given (one and one-half pounds) if the animal's condition will admit, and follow with stimulants, such as alcohol and nux vomica. For this purpose give one ounce of alcohol and 20 drops of fluid extract of nux vomica in one-half pint of water every three hours.

FRACTURE—I have a mule colt that got her leg broke about the stifle on December 22. The leg is well and straight enough, but the big leader from her hock up to her hip seems to be too short. She can stand on this leg, but when she walks she does not let it touch the ground. Please give me a remedy to soften this leader and cause it to lengthen out, so she can put that foot down when she is walking. She will be a year old about the last of this month. I have just had her a few days.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Fractures in this region are difficult to handle successfully for the reason that the broken ends of the bones can not be properly held in position by bandages. It is very likely that the bones have united out of position, that they have slipped past each other and in this way the leg has been shortened. There is not much to be done for a case of this kind excepting to give it time with the hope that the colt may grow out of it. This it may be provided the joints were not involved in the fracture.

BLACKLEG—Please tell me when is the best time to vaccinate for black leg in cattle. How old an animal should one vaccinate as a precaution or are cattle of all ages subject? If there is a difference in breeds in susceptibility of this disease, I should like to know it. I have been told that the Galloways, due to their heavy coats of hair and thick hide, were less subject to blackleg than other breeds.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—No breed of cattle is exempt from blackleg. Young stock seem to be far more susceptible than matured animals and the disease confines itself largely to young things up to two years of age, beyond which point cattle seem to have an immunity. We would advise that all stock up to that age be vaccinated once or perhaps better twice yearly. The disease usually manifests itself in the summer months so that the safer practice is to vaccinate spring and fall.

FOUL SHEATH—I have a stallion that has been very foul in his sheath and I have not dared to clean his sheath, fearing that he would take cold. He has scabs on his penis and his sheath is large and rather hard. It seems to be swollen.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—The few minutes required in cleaning the sheath of your stallion as well as the small amount of surface wet, need give you no great anxiety about your stallion catching cold. Simply prepare a warm bran mash and proceed to get busy.

ABORTION DUE TO INFLUENZA—A great number of horses in this community have influenza and most of the mares that were affected have aborted. Will this have any effect on them getting in foal this season, and if so, what can be done with them?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—While influenza is a disease that does not often prove fatal when treated by a competent veterinarian, yet it does a vast amount of mischief in the way of favoring va-

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, OR GERMAN COACH



A large selection of the above named breed of excellent quality, at reasonable prices. Every horse leaving our barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee. Our twenty-seven years of continuous importing high-class stallions with a resident buyer in Europe enables us to meet all competition. If in the market for a stallion, write us. We can use bankable paper.

OLTMANNS BROS.

Box 87 - - - Watseka, Ill.

Leer, Germany; Nevada, Missouri; North Fort Worth, Texas

BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

One bay Percheron, registered in the Percheron Society of America; coming 5 years old this spring.

One black Percheron, coming 3 years old this spring, registered in the Percheron Society of America.

Four of the best jacks in the state, and one brown French Coach, 10 years old this spring, grade.

Will sell barns and everything. Best of improvements; in fact, best in state. Will let books go in sale. This year can get 500 mares. Plenty of fine water. Wll take part cash and balance in good notes.

A. G. BUSH, Fairland, Ottawa County, Oklahoma.

J. W. & F. T. PETERSON, Litchfield, Minn.

(66 miles west of Minneapolis on the Great Northern Railway.)



J. W. PETERSON.

Importers and Breeders of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Exceptional Mares.

Last importation arrived May 2d. In importation of Percheron and Belgian mares will arrive April 30. All animals sold at home; no agents to treble prices; no auctions or branch barns where culls are sold.

Come for one of the imported two-year-olds that will grow into money at one dollar per day till next year if you never take them out of the barn.



F. T. PETERSON.

EXCELLENT PERCHERONS



From 1 to 3 years old. Stallions sired by G. L. Carlson's Nicholas. I have 2-year-olds that weigh over 2,000 lbs. and yearlings over 1700 lbs.; also a number of good registered mares. This stock is choicely bred, well developed and will be priced reasonable.

Write George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion, $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.



Extra good imported and home bred Draft and Coach Stallions from $800 to $1,400, 2 to 5 years old, including many state fair prize-winners; recorded in U. S. approved books (not recorded grades) and fully warranted. Also mares and jacks. WALKER BROS., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.

Sire's Name _____

Mare's Name _____ Color _____

Age _____ Marks _____

Womb Condition {Closed / Loose} Height _____

Mare Owner _____

P. O. _____

	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
DATE BRED								
CAPSULES								
RETRIED AND NOT BRED								

RUN PENCIL THROUGH "LOOSE" OR "CLOSED" AND "IS KNOWN TO BE IN FOAL" OR "DELIVERS A LIVING COLT."

$_____ Date _____

For services rendered, I promise to pay _____

_____ or assigns _____ dollars,

when above described mare {is known to be in foal, / delivers a living colt,} or before mare changes ownership or leaves the county.

Signed _____

Page _____

(*Specimen page exact size*)

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Every Stallion or Jack owner Should have this record book, because it is accurate. It is a handy pocket size, with a Waterproof cover, printed on best of paper.

It has a calendar, also a gestation table. It has an index of ten pages, so that each mare can be found easily It has room to give a complete record of each mare. 100 mares can be recorded, each mare having a whole page. The blank at the bottom of each mare's page, when properly filled out and signed gives you a promissory note that is legal and binding.

If you ever use one of these records you will want more of them, just as thousands of others are doing. It has no worthless advertisements in it. It is the latest Stallion Record Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with it, return it, and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you.

PRICE: 50c EACH, OR 6 BOOKS FOR $2.00
POSTAGE PREPAID.

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

225 West 12th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

rious other disorders, one of which is abortion, the difficulty complained of. No mare that has aborted from any cause should be bred for several weeks after the trouble, for the reason that she is quite apt to abort again within the same period. If the mare has been depleted by influenza the time of breeding should be extended. In fact she should not be bred under any circumstances, after aborting, until she again appears to be in first class physical condition, and especially should there be no unnatural discharge noticeable upon a critical examination of the genitals.

UNGUINAL HERNIA—I have a filly coming two years old in May, that has a rupture at the navel as large as a good sized walnut. I have had this operated on twice, but it did not do any good. Would you advise me to have it operated on again? Would you advise breeding this mare at two years old?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—If your mare has been operated on twice with failure each time we think things do not look very encouraging for a repair of the part. The mare has now reached an age when the fetal structures that aid in closing the opening have been largely absorbed. In the event the opening is not sufficiently large to favor the bowels descending through the opening and thus inviting strangulation of the bowel, we would advise against further operation, unless it could be done by one who makes difficult surgery a specialty.

SWOLLEN LEG—I traded for a fine trotting bred colt today, which cut its hind leg in a wire fence last fall. The cuts were not deep, but there were several of them. The cuts have healed but the leg from the pastern half way up to the hock is nearly twice as large as it should be. Please tell me how to remove this.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It will require time to reduce the enlargement, but it may be hastened by means of daily massage of the parts. In addition to kneading and working the swollen limb apply alcohol and witch hazel equal parts, which may be rubbed in. One thing is very important and that is that the colt be given the privilege of running in the pasture whenever weather conditions will permit, for constant exercise will greatly facilitate absorption. The greatest thing you have to fear is that the parts will organize and thus cause a permanent enlargement.

BLEEDING AT THE PENIS.

With the spring opening of the breeding season we receive numerous complaints from stallion and jack owners about the animals bleeding during service. The following inquiry will serve to illustrate this class of complaints:

I have an imported Percheron mare, 7 years old, that throws off urine. She commenced doing this two years ago, while she was in foal. It seems to be the clear urine. She will throw her tail up as she walks along, and the urine seems to squirt out, and she never stops or pays any more attention to it. Have had her examined by a veterinary and he says he cannot find anything wrong. I have not been able to get her in foal since unless she is in foal now. I bred her in October, and she has the appearance of being in foal now. She seems to always feel good, and keeps in good shape.—Nebraska Subscriber.

There are numerous conditions that are instrumental in causing bleeding during service. First, it must be remembered that the penis of the horse is in a state of intense congestion during the act and if there is any weakness in the wall of the urethra at any point it makes things favorable for hemorrhage to occur. We believe that the chief cause of diseased conditions of the urethra to be due to some previous infection. It may be that the same organisms that are concerned in producing diseased state of the mucous membranes of the vagina and uterus of the female are also responsible for a similar condition along the course of the urethal canal of the male, and further that there develops on the surface of the same mucous membranes localized ulcerative patches which are inclined to bleed during copulation. Further, there may be diseased spots higher up the organ that are responsible for the hemorrhage. We have always had a notion that the harmful effects of the breeding bag did not stop by making a good server a quitter, but that it had its influence in developing this class of complaints.

THE QUESTION OF SORE NECKS.

To The American Breeder: Would like to hear through the columns of your valuable paper, ranchmen's opinion, how to avoid sore necks on the sulky rake. In this section of the country where the hay meadows are under irrigation the team on the sulky rake gets bad sores on top of the neck, caused by the wheels passing through the laterals one at a time, causing the point of the tongue to jerk. We use snug fitting collars with galvanized steel tops, so there is no fault to find with the collars. The side delivery rake does not give as good satisfaction as the sulky, but I think it is easier on the necks. Jas. Davison, Sheridan County, Wyoming.



Imported Horses $1,000 Each

Home-bred registered Draft Stallions. $300 to $600. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.

Reference—Any bank in Osceola.

HART BROS.,
Osceola, - Iowa.

Look! Look!

We have a number of good big first class young Percherons and big black jacks that we will sell at a very low price, and guarantee same, if taken at once. Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.



One BLACK Herd Stallion, seven years old, weighing 1,850 lbs.; 4 yearlings. All big boned and sound. Also a few mares. Stetson Bros., Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

We are offering an extra choice lot of stallions from 2 to 6 years old. They are the large drafty fellows that the farmers like and the kind the market demands. All stallions recorded, and sold under a written guarantee. Will price them where they will sell and on terms to suit. Singmaster & Walker, Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.

County Breeders' Organization

One of the Many Letters Favoring the Plan. Points to Consider in Starting Such Associations. Good Work and Influence of Those Already Established.

To the American Breeder:—I have been a silent reader of the Stallion and Jack (now the American Breeder). Many valuable points have I learned from that paper. Therefore I wish the Ameircan Breeder a bountiful success, for its everlasting effort. I noticed an article in the issue of February 5, 1912, where you recommend a county breeding association. That "struck me as just about middle ways," as I have advocated the same idea to my contemporaries heretofore. Now I come to you for further advice and help, to arrange such a county organization, in suggesting a plan and publishing it in a March issue, or as soon as possible, so that many others may get the benefit of the plan.

Nine years ago this spring I bought an imported stallion. That was the first imported horse in this community or county. So far as I know it was the first registered horse. Since that time there has been a big change in our horse stock. That brought different breeds of registered horses to this vicinity. The people in general are now realizing that the registered animals are the only stuff to breed to.—Louis Knoop, Benton county, Mo.

One or two references that have been made in these columns to the need of county breeding organizations have brought us many letters of commendation and many more of inquiry. As a sample of the latter we print above the letter of Mr. Knoop, selected because this gentleman, although a reader of the American Breeder since its beginning under the name of the Stallion and Jack News, has never before occupied space in our columns. Mr. Knoop shows that he is a doer in asking at once for a plan upon which he and his associates may proceed.

Any particular plan for organizing a county breeders' association must, of course, be influenced by the character and needs of the locality. In a general way, however, the plan should first of all be a broad one. The efforts of the organizers should be to interest everybody, and to show everybody, merchants and bankers as well as farmers of every class, that the improvement of the community's live stock is to the interest of all.

This improvement in the domestic animals on the farms should, of course, be the main object of the organization and every proposed activity of the organization should be considered as a means thereto. In some counties where the live stock interests are small, a small beginning must necessarily be made, and it is sometimes desirable to secure encouragement from some outside community in which the movement has made better progress. Exhibitions or live stock shows, if they are attempted, will necessarily begin on a small scale. The first and the best efforts of the organizers will be to get a good turnout of interested parties. Colt shows and poultry shows often prove the best means of making a beginning, and it will surprise one who has not considered, or investigated, the matter to find out how many people, men, women and children, and how nearly every class and business in the county can be interested in thees two kinds of exhibits. Such shows and the usual meeting for discussion and the reading of papers, will soon pave the way to real county institutes.

In almost every state the heartiest co-operation can be had from the extension departments of the agricultural colleges. In fact in many cases the men employed in these extension departments have been leaders in working up local interest in such meetings. As a county organization grows, a thing to be avoided is a tendency to spread out instead of to go deeper. There are few counties that can afford to undertake building up the scale of a state institution. There should be no such spreading out until every need of the live stock interests within the county has been met.

It is probable that the first move will have to be made by men directly interested in the breeding of improved live stock, but it will be a rare case indeed if they cannot secure the immediate co-operation of the banker, the lumberman, the implement dealer or the superintendent and teachers of public schools, or many or all of these, and the fact that they are engaged in a work which interests every class should never be forgot. While keeping constantly in mind the point that the organization is working for the people at home, and everyone, no matter how inferior his live stock, should be encouraged to take part, a proper standard of excellence in judging live stock should always be maintained. In fact the very first things which should be established in an educational way, are correct ideas as to animal excellence and the succeeding efforts should be to educate all up to the point of knowing what constitutes a good animal of every class which the community uses. That once done, all further educational work and promotion can have a definite aim.

It goes without saying that there should be no jealousies between breeds or people, although a friendly rivalry is always to be desired. The man who stands a good Percheron stallion is working along exactly the same lines as the man who stands a good Belgian, Shire or Clydesdale, and there is no reason why any but the friendliest feelings should exist between the men who are breeding good Shorthorn cattle and the ones who are breeding Herefords. Each should encourage those whose stock needs improving, to patronize whichever one of the breeds or classes seems best to meet his needs or fancy.

The territory covered by the American Breeder is dotted with communities in which the farms have been made more valuable and the live stock wealth greatly increased by these associations, and as a rule the communities which are lacking in live stock wealth, and in which farms are deteriorating and interest in farming is standing still, will get the best help they can have through starting organizations of this kind. The principal thing that horsemen are interested in is the education of mare owners. This coming together of farmers and breeders offers a wonderful opportunity for accomplishing this.

INDIANA HORSE MEN ORGANIZE.

At a meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., which was attended by horse breeders, farmers, and importers from nearly all sections of the state, the Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' Association was formed March 20th, 1912. This meeting followed a call issued by a committee on state organization appointed by the Hamilton County Purebred Draft Horse Breeders' Association at a recent meeting held at Noblesville, Ind., this county organization thus leading in an important work.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, T. E. Beals, Noblesville; vice-president, J. T. Donnelly, Anderson; secretary-treasurer, D. G. Thompson, Lafayette.

As a rule corn fed pigs give more leaf lard than others.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of The American Breeder.

Percheron Horses.

May 29—J. C. Robison and Dr. J. T. Axtell, at Towanda, Kas.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 28—Ira Cottingham, at Eden, Ill.
June 4—C. A. Saunders, at Manila, Ia.
June 5—Howell Rees and Bellows Bros., at South Omaha.
June 6—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kas.
June 7—Jos. Miller & Son, Granger, Mo.
June 18-20—Sidney B. Smith, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

Hereford Cattle.

May 1—J. H. White, Granger, Mo.

Angus Cattle.

June 5—Chas. Escher & Son, Botna, Ia.
June 11—P. J. Donohoe and John Cash, Holbrook, Ia.
June 12—Patrick Leahy, Williamsburg, Ia.

Poland Chinas.

May 14—C. S. Nevius and Geo. Wedd & Son, at Spring Hill, Kas.
May 15—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

Robison-Axtell Percherons.

A big Percheron sale will be held at J. C. Robison's big Percheron ranch near Towanda, Kas., on May 29. There will be 40 head of registered Percherons; 20 from the well known Robison ranch, where the great show stallion, Casino, has been at the head of the herd for many years. His blood runs through most of these horses and this herd needs little introduction to readers of The American Breeder, as it is one of the oldest and largest herds of registered Percherons in the West.

Twenty head is from the herd of Dr. J. T. Axtell of Newton, Kas. Several years ago Dr. Axtell purchased a number of high class Percherons, paying a long price for most of them, as his foundation stock. He has been very successful in the Percheron business, is a good developer, as the stock will show plenty of size and substance. Dr. Axtell is now dispersing this herd of Percherons and all will be sold to the highest bidder. Here is an opportunity to buy some good stock that would not otherwise be placed on the market.

All the mares in this sale that are old enough are bred, many of them having colts and are bred again. A number of nicely matched pairs will be sold. Here is an opportunity to buy good mares at a reasonable price. There are also ten yearling and two-year-old stallions included.

Send to J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas., for catalog, and mention The American Breeder.

W. F. Young, R. F. D., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass., writes: Absorbine is scientifically compounded of the best ingredients I can buy—it is purely vegetable containing no poisons or minerals. Careful laboratory tests conclusively prove its antiseptic and germicidal properties. Notwithstanding its powerful results, Absorbine is a mild and pleasant liniment to use, does not blister, stain or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. It is economical as only a few drops are required at an application. A bottle of Absorbine diluted as per formula on label, makes three gallons of efficient liniment at a cost of 80 cents a gallon. Write for detailed laboratory reports on the germicidal value of Absorbine, or Absorbine, Jr., Absorbine at druggists, $2.00 a bottle or sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. W. & F. T. Peterson of Litchfield, Minn., which appears in this issue. They are well known importers and breeders of Percherons, Belgians and Shires. They received their last importation on May 2. All animals are sold at their barns as they have no agents to treble the price. Write them if you are interested.

Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., write: "Our sales continue good and among those who have recently been here and bought are the following: James Wallace, Oakland, Ill., who bought his first horse of us three years ago, came and bought another stallion, a Shire, that we are sure will please his people. French Brothers, Allendale, Ill., came and selected a good, imported Percheron stallion for their use. Wilkinson & Son, Edinburg, Ill., who breed on quite an extensive scale, and are buying better stallions each time, who have been buying horses of us for many years, came and got one of our very best imported Percherons for use on their mares. McManus Brothers, Taylor Ridge, Ill., who have also been buying of us, came here after they hay spent quite a lot of time inspecting horses, and selected an extra good imported Percheron. J. C. Wiley, Sullivan, Ill., who knows a good horse, made no mistake when he selected what we consider one of our very best 3-year-olds. This horse will do Mr. Wiley's community a lot of good. S. H. Smith, Nebo, Ill., gets an imported stallion with quality that will make good for Mr. Smith and his people.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm writes: We are very pleased to say that our second importation for 1912 that arrived here on the 10th ult., are doing first class, which, in addition to our February importation, gives us a very choice collection of strictly high class Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions for sale. Last week we had the pleasure of selling to Henry J. Stoecker of Floyd County, Iowa, an imported roan Belgian stallion, which will be a great addition to the draft horse interest of his county. To Charles Bass of Mahaska County, Iowa, an imported Percheron stallion. J. J. Serven of Prairie City, Illinois, a Shire stallion. Mr. Serven has perhaps bred more registered Shire horses than any other man in this country, and has purchased all his stallions from us for the past twenty-eight years. S. H. Brown, Jr., of Shelby County, Missouri, purchased an imported Percheron stallion. A company of bankers and breeders at LaBelle, Missouri, purchased an extraordinary good Shire stallion. Our old customer, C. H. Spurgeon, of Clark County, Missouri, two imported Percheron stallions. Fred Holtby, Story County, Iowa, purchased the noted Shire stallion, Bury Top Quality, one of the best bred Shire stallions in the country today. This gentleman is one of our old customers. Jesse R. Manock, Peoria County, Illinois, purchased an imported gray Percheron stallion. W. R. Baumgardner of McDonough County, Illinois, purchased the dark gray imported 3-yar-old Percheron stallion, Ja (85708), sired by the champion Etudiant, and is one of the low-wide-as-a-wagon kind. His brother also purchased a Percheron mare at the same time. Our old customer, John Fetzer, of Iowa City, Iowa, has purchased an extraordinary 4-year-old imported Shire stallion. He has always purchased the best Shire stallions he could find and this horse is no exception. It is certainly a pleasure to have your old customers coming back right along.

Two splendid bargains in jacks is advertised in this issue by Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo. It would pay anyone who is in the market for young jacks to investigate this offer.

Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, start an advertisement in this is-

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FINE BLACK PERCHERON.

For Sale or Exchange—Stallion five years old; will sell reasonable or exchange for young mules from one to six years old, weighing 1,200 pounds or better. Will give big snap in this horse. Guaranteed sound and a sure breeder. Will entertain free of charge. **A. D. Benton, Botna, Shelby Co., Ia.**

Hackney Stallions All Ages
—ALSO—
A Few Choice Mares For Sale, By,
F. O. BUTLER
Hinsdale, DuPage County, Ill.

Shetland Stallions TO LEASE
Small guarantee required. All ages and sex for sale; send for price list.
Geo. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Dupage County, Illinois.
25 Miles West of Chicago.

Saddlers For Sale
At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. H. A. Greenwell. Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.

NAVAJO PONIES.
For Sale—One or two car loads of Navajo Ponies; $12 to $20, on cars, Albuquerque or Chama.
Haynes Bros., Haynes, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

STAPLES' BLACK LANGSHANS—Great winter layers. Some choice young cockerels, the best I ever raised. Some choice Duroc Jersey swine, young stock; male, females. Write today. Plainview Farm, Mrs. Jas. A. Staples. Mgr., Lamonte, Mo.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.



CLOVERDALE FARM

Breeders of jacks and Percheron horses. 20 three and four-year-old jacks; 15 yearlings.

Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register.

Would be glad to have you visit our farm or write for circulars. H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.

Here are Two Jack Bargains

"In large breeding herds, now and then a jack with as good blood as flows in the veins of the king of the tribe, will be off size. Out of 50 jacks I have but two young ones that are 13½ hands high; one coming three and one coming two. I will sell either of these jacks for $200. They are both good colors, nicely marked, one 13½, the other 13 1-3. They will both be over 14 hands high. A chance for a man of moderate means to get him a small, good blooded jack." Address, Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM.

Forty jacks and jennets, 3 to 8 years old; one good herd jack; also one registered Percheron stallion for sale. Write for prices. Buyers may reach farm from Easton on Leavenworth, Kansas & Western, or Potter on the Santa Fe. Corson Bros., Potter, Atchison County, Kansas.



Republic County Jack Farm—17 jacks and jennets. Three 2-year-old jacks sired by Missouri King—that's hard to beat. Come and see some good stuff. Remember that I pay car fare if I disappoint you. T. E. Collins, Belleville, Kas.

Jacks For Sale



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention American Breeder. S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

JACKS AND MULES



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow. 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

Corson Bros., Potter, Kas., would be glad to quote you prices on their jacks and jennets; they also have a registered Percheron stallion for sale. Do not fail to read their advertisement in this issue and write them for prices.

sue. They are advertising Gombault's Caustic Balsam, which is warranted to give satisfaction, and would be pleased to send all readers of this paper a descriptive circular, telling all about this balsam. Do not fail to write them.

If you are bothered with worms in horses, be sure to read the advertisement of W. R. Gilbert, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. He has a sure cure for worms and says if you are not satisfied he will return your money. His advertisement appears in this issue.

Remember the E. M. Gates Aberdeen Angus sale at La Plata, Mo., Thursday, May 16. He is selling a high class lot of Angus cattle. Nearly the entire offering is by the great herd bull, Lord Roberts 3d, or bred to him. If you have not a catalog, write for one at once and arrange to attend the sale.

May 14 is the date of Geo. Wedd & Son and C. S. Nevius' sale of Poland Chinas at Spring Hill, Kas. They are offering 50 head of bred sows and gilts and this will be a good place to get what you want in the way of young stuff. Write for a catalog and attend the sale.

W. B. Wallace will hold a sale of Mammoth Poland Chinas at Bunceton, Mo., Wednesday, May 15. He is offering a choice lot of young boars and gilts and if you are in need of a good Poland China of either sex you cannot well afford to miss this sale.

C. E. & F. W. Madsen, McDonald, Kansas, have seven head of registered Galloway cattle they would like to sell or trade for Percheron horse, jack or mare. If you are interested in anything of this sort, do not fail to read their advertisement and write them for full particulars.

If you are in the market for Shorthorn bulls, Gus Benson, of Bucklin, Mo., would be pleased to tell you about the ones he has for sale. See his ad in this issue and write him.

A car load of Clydesdale stallions are advertised in this issue, by R. O. Miller, Lucas, Iowa. Mr. Miller will dispose of them at as low a price as possible to make room for another load.

H. B. Alderson, Devil's Lake, North Dakota, wants Percheron mares, stallions or jacks in trade for industrial stock, land or automobile.

Read the advertisement of Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa, about their imported horses. All horses warranted sound and sure.

Some extra good young Percheron stallions, and mares in foal, with plenty of bone and quality, are for sale by A. M. Walker, Laclede, Missouri.

D. K. Roth, of Gibson City, Illinois, writes that he has just returned from France with a new importation of Percherons and Belgians.

Registered Morgan stallions coming two, three and four years old, of large size and fine breeding are advertised for sale by Richard Sellman, of Rochelle, Texas.

Philip Walker, Moline, Kas., writes that he has sold over 40 head of jacks and jennets this season.

A. D. Benton, one of our good subscribers at Botnam, Ia., who has an advertisement of his Percheron stallion for sale in this issue, writes of selling a span of grade Percheron mares recently for $600.

Eight Young Jacks

and 12 jennets for sale or trade. These jacks are of my own raising, and can sell them cheaper than dealers. H. A. Schwatken, Hammond, Bourbon County, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM



25 Mammoth jacks from weanlings to 8 years; largest breeding herd in the West. Herd headed by the great Pharoah 2491, Champion of Tennessee in 1910.

H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Lane Co., Kansas

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in tin boxes, six inches long, three inches deep and three inches wide, and sent promptly my mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Samuel Drybread of Elk City, Kas., writes: I have on hand 150 head of registered Herefords headed by Tophon 4th, 289662, an intensely bred Anxiety blood. I now have in herd something like 200 head, representing most all the up-to-date blood lines known to the breed. I have been breeding Herefords and Durocs the past 12 years.

If you are interested in jacks and Percheron horses, do not fail to read the advertisement of H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky., in this issue. They would be glad to have you visit them at any time and look over their stock.

Write J. T. Watson, New London, Mo., for prices on his Mammoth jacks and jennets. He has a fine bunch of animals and will make the price right.

Jas. P. Milliken, Media, Ill., is advertising a number of pure bred Galloway cattle in this issue. He has bulls from yearlings up to five years old; cows from three to ten years, and heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds. Write him for prices.

John R. Tomson, Dover, Kas., will be pleased to hear from any one interested in Scotch or Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle. Read his advertisement in this issue, and write him.

A herd of registered Hereford cattle is advertised in this issue by C. Bordwell, Batavia, Ohio. The herd consists of 15 females, one standard Polled bull and five steers. He is making a very low price on this herd. Write him for particulars.

If you are in the market for a first class stallion or filly, write J. L. Buchanan, Sherodsville, Ohio. He is offering some splendid Percherons and Morgans at very reasonable prices. See his advertisement in this issue.

If you want to buy some good jacks and jennets, T. E. Collins of Belleville, Kas., says he would be glad to quote you prices. He has a nice herd and will treat you right. See his advertisement and write him.

S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn., are advertising their Tennessee jacks and jennets in this issue, and would like to send a catalog to readers of this paper who are interested. Write them for prices; you will not be disappointed.

A fine black Percheron stallion is advertised for sale or exchange in this issue by A. D. Benton of Botna, Iowa. Read the advertisement and write for particulars.

GRAIN STOCKS LOWEST IN THREE YEARS.

(Continued from page 25.)

and 32.7 per cent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

The quantity of barley on farms March 1, 1912, was about 24,760,000 bushels, or 15.5 per cent of the 1911 crop, against 33,498,000 bushels, or 19.3 per cent of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 42,602,000 bushels, or 24.6 per cent of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 57.2 per cent will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 50.0 per cent of the 1910 crop and 52.5 per cent of the 1909 crop so shipped.

Per cents of 1911 crops now on farms—by states:

State	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Pennsylvania. . . .	28	34	36
Ohio.	27	35	30
Indiana.	21	36	25
Illinois.	17	36	28
Michigan.	24	30	33
Wisconsin.	28	30	38
Minnesota.	25	35	35
Iowa.	28	40	37
Missouri.	18	30	31
North Dakota	19	25	41
South Dakota. . . .	25	25	24
Nebraska.	22	37	31
Kansas.	15	26	28
Kentucky.	15	34	..
Tennessee.	19	39	..
Texas.	8	15	13

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



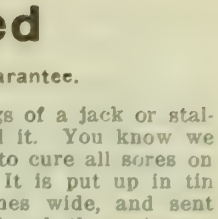
Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Don't Have a Blind One "VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness (Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

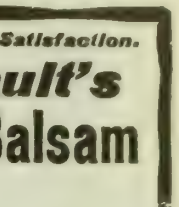
"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK or BURSITIS FOR

ABSORBINE



will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Sure Cure.

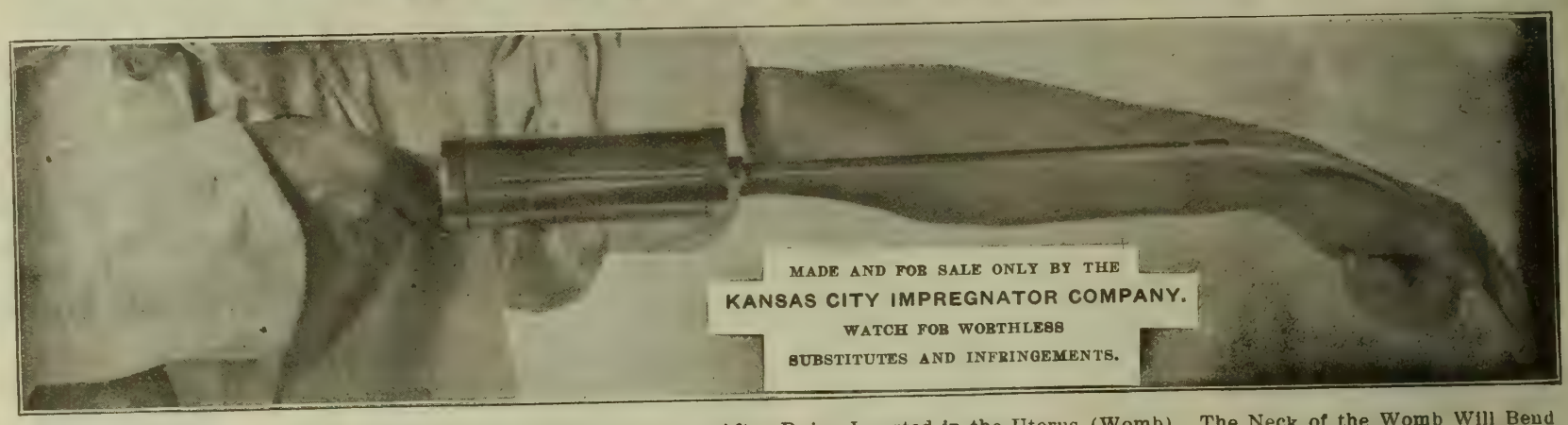
A well known writer on the horse and its ailments will send you for $2 and a promise of secrecy, a certain and harmless cure for worms in horses. Money returned if remedy is not satisfactory. W. R. Gilbert, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Selected Quality

OWL BRAND COTTONSEED MEAL.

No stock feeder should be without it. Feed a balanced ration. Write for our free booklet, "Science of Feeding." F. W. Brode & Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Breeding Appliances of All Kinds



Bending the Soft Metallic Point of the Carlson Semen Extractor After Being Inserted in the Uterus (Womb). The Neck of the Womb Will Bend to Meet These Conditions Without Injury.

The Carlson Semen Extractor and Capsule Syringe

Which can be used as an impregnator or for getting the fluid out of the vagina or uterus for filling capsules. This is the only way to use capsules successfully as 60 per cent of the services inject the semen into the uterus where it cannot be obtained otherwise. The syringe holds 8 ounces of fluid. This instrument is being used successfully by thousands of breeders. It is made of the best metal and can be taken apart easily and boiled, which is the only way breeding instruments can be properly sterilized. As shown in the illustration above, it has a soft metallic point at the end, which can be bent in any direction after it is inserted into the uterus. This is the only instrument that can be used for getting the semen out of the uterus. All necessary directions telling how other breeders are using the Extractor sent with each order.

Price $5.00 For a Limited Time.

Curved Metal Impregnator



This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickle plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.00.

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Made especially for this purpose. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price 75 Cents.

POINTED

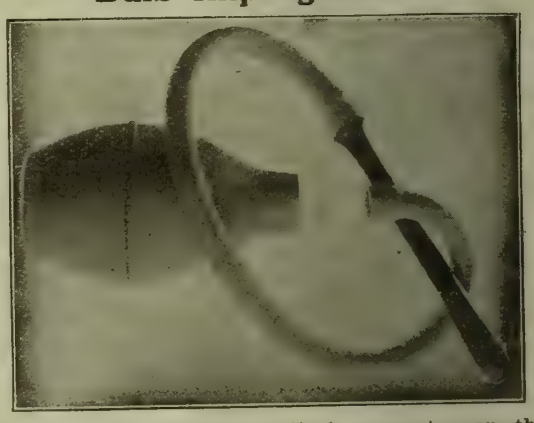
Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price per box (100) $1.50

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

Bulb Impregnator



This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6. Price $2.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1913. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, Each, $1.00.

Speculum

Made of good material, nickle plated, easily inserted, will last a life-time.

Price $3.00.

Emasculator

This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Price, $1.25.

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THE AMERCAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

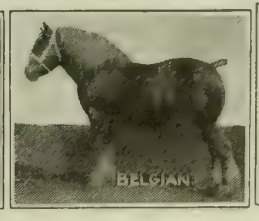
Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, May 20, 1912* *Number 9*

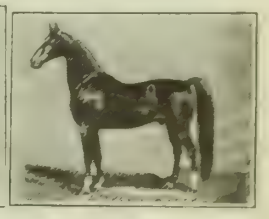
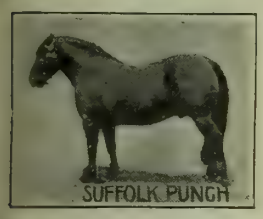



























SHOWING THE VALUE (?) OF HEIGHT AND BLACK COLOR.

The black mule, 17½ hands high, weighed 1,300 pounds and brought $150; the gray, 16 hands high, weighed 1,450 pounds and brought $250. (Photo taken at the Kansas City Mule Market.





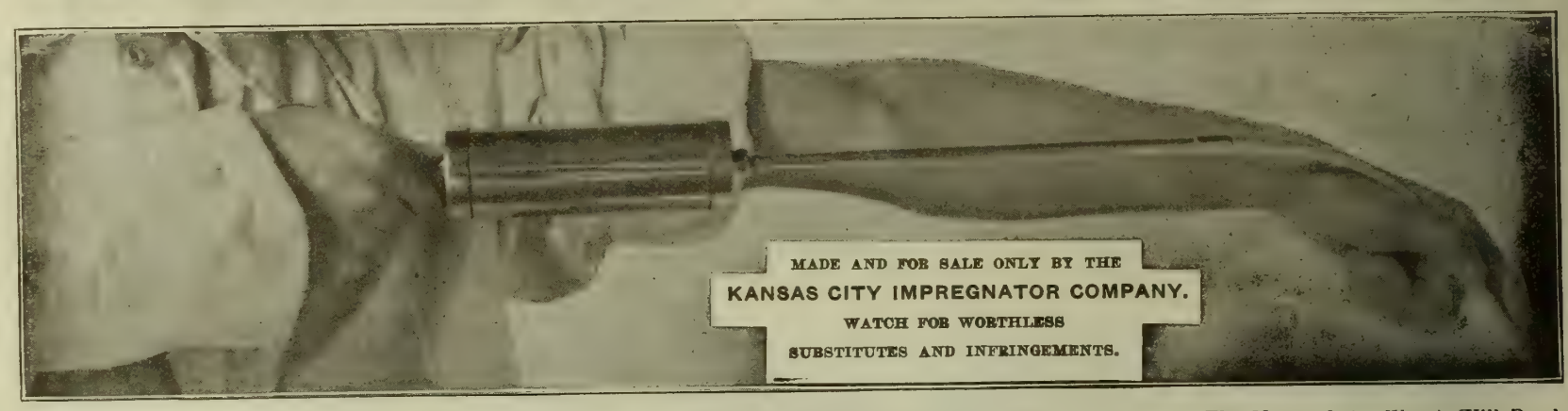







Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

Breeding Appliances of All Kinds



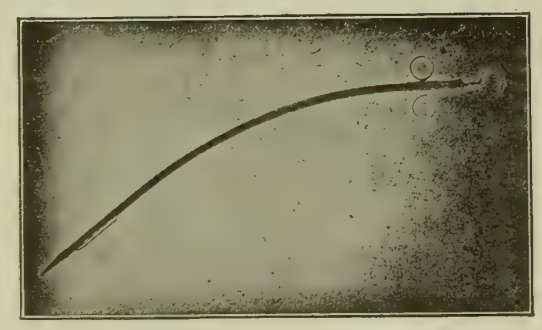
Bending the Soft Metallic Point of the Carlson Semen Extractor After Being Inserted in the Uterus (Womb). The Neck of the Womb Will Bend to Meet These Conditions Without Injury.

The Carlson Semen Extractor and Capsule Syringe, Price $5.00

Special; Capsule Breeding Outfit at Cost.

Until August 1, 1912, we will sell the Carlson Semen Extractor as advertised above, and one hundred pointed breeding capsules (one box) regular price, $1.50, and one hot water thermometer, regular price, 75c, all for $5.00. ¶ *For description of capsules and thermometer see below.*

Curved Metal Impregnator



This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickle plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.00.

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Made especially for this purpose. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price 75 Cents.

POINTED Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price per box (100) $1.50

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The Kansas City Impregnator Company,

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Kansas City, Missouri

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY 20, 1912. NUMBER 9

Beginning of Draft Horse Breeds

Weight in Horses Developed on Flat Rich Lands as a Rule. The True Significance of This Fact. A Mark of the Foundation Horse of Flanders.

It matters not so much when the draft horse of today became transformed from the big black Flanders horse to the present types, but the question of how these changes have come about is important in pointing the way to future advancement.

Draft horse size probably originated in these sunken land countries of Belgium and Holland. The type from which it sprung is described as a very large, rough black horse, with some hair on his legs and extremely large, flat feet. This, of course, establishes the fact that large horses were first produced in parts of Belgium and Holland. These horses were produced for food and work. Many centuries ago these horses were consumed in large numbers as food. They lived on coarse feeds, were easy keepers and usually fat.

It seems that the Belgium and Holland draft horses as we know them, have retained these qualities. Times have changed considerably in these two countries during that time as about half of these countries was then a swamp. This possibly accounts for the large, flat feet as the formation of the soil and the amount of moisture in it has much to do with the molding of that part of the animal which comes in contact with the surface as a propeller. It is interesting to note that many of the enclosures in Holland and Belgium, as well as parts of other countries in Europe, are formed by canals or ditches which are always full of water. These canals are usually very deep and serve as fences in most cases.

It seems that the first importation of the big black Flanders horses was made to England about 1140. Then a few years later about one hundred of these large horses were imported to England. The English breeders have used this stock continuously. With a selection of sires suitable to their notion they have created a class of horses that probably breeds as true to breed and type as any other breed, and the breeders of this kind were the first to introduce restrictions on stallions running at large. In order to increase the size of their draft horses the council passed an ordinance that sires under a certain size should not run at large.

The Englishmen can probably claim the honor of producing a breed of draft horses that has had the same breed characteristics longer continuously than any other breed. Belgium had the foundation stock but the size was allowed to decrease until about 200 years ago.

The Boulonnais breed was known as the Belgium horse (as that part of France was then a part of Belgium), so that the difference in type has been brought about by the people who have bred them. The difference between the Boulonnais horse and the Belgium breed has been developed during the last century. This shows what change can take place within a given breed of live stock in the hands of a different people.

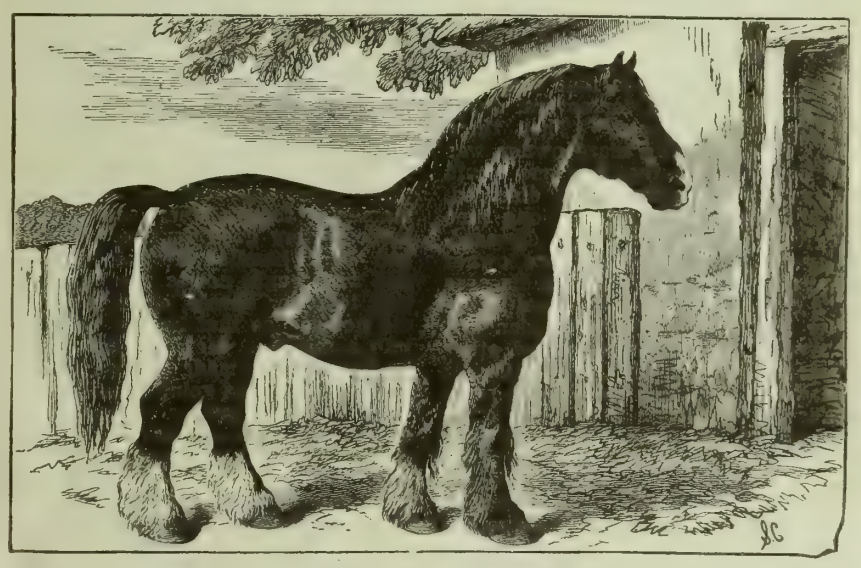
But a greater change has taken place in the Percheron breed. The Percherons as we knew them three-quarters of a century ago, weighed on an average, 1,500 pounds, and their use was largely the drawing of heavy loads at a rapid gait. The Frenchmen have greatly increased the size of that breed of horses, largely to accommodate the American trade, but they have never lost sight of the ability to travel at a rapid gait. They have tried to produce a large horse which had clean legs and very alert. This is one of the reasons that the Percheron horse has been so popular in America.

In France there are a half dozen different breeds of draft horses that are supposed to have had about the same origin. This may be accounted for by the fact that those small breeders do not visit other parts of their country as do the Americans, neither have they changed about much, as the custom of that country is to remain on the old homestead as long as possible; the land is sub-divided and handed down to the following generations.

The Clydesdale originated largely from the Shire, or cart horse, blood, but the Scotchmen have not encouraged the coarse growth of hair on the legs or the large, bulky horse that the Englishmen demand. The Scotchman wants an alert animal with good feet, excellent pasterns and hocks, and in this no other heavy breed excels. The Clydesdale breed is not a new breed by any means, for we have records of their large horses dating back several centuries.

The Suffolk horse has an early origin and is an excellent agricultural horse, but the color fad in this breed has greatly limited the production. if an individual did not have the right tint, it was discarded. This breed of horses breeds truer to color than any other.

One peculiarity of the big black Flemish horse, from which all draft types of horses have originated, is that nearly all of them had a large tuft of hair coming out in front of the knee and in front of the hock. The hair was more pronounced on the front legs than the rear. All of the recognized draft breeds of today have animals with this characteristic. Many breeders have tried to breed this out, as they considered it unsightly. The Suffolk breed has less of this than any other and the Shire horses probably have more. Quite frequently a draft stallion having a little bunch of hair in front of the leg under the knee cap, will be found clipped very closely. The owner, possibly, does not realize that this is a mark that has been handed down for many generations, and is evidence that this stallion traces directly to the big black Flanders draft horse. It has been noticed that stallions having this characteristic nearly always produce big, uniform draft colts, so that this unsightly bunch of hair should not lessen the value put upon a good stallion as a producer of large draft colts.



NORFOLK CART HORSE, DODMAN, FOALED 1870.
This Illustration, from Sir Walter Gilbey's Book, "The Great Horse or Shire," Shows the Bunch of Long Hair on the Knee.

This hair can easily be removed to a large degree from any breed (in a few generations) by selecting sires not having this characteristic. As an illustration we take the Suffolk and the Shire breeds of horses which have been developed in the same country, with only a few townships intervening.

The most interesting thing in draft horse development is in the smallness of the sections of country in Europe that have really played a part in bringing to the high state of perfection the excellent types of draft horses. The Fen section of England, the Flemish district of Belgium, the Percheron districts of France, the lowlands of Scotland and the Suffolk country in England, if all put together would not make a territory as large as half of the state of Illinois.

Another interesting thing is that nearly all of these sections are composed of very low lands, excepting the rougher parts of the Percheron district of France. The effect of soil and its production has much to do with maintaining and increasing the size of draft horses. The Flemish district of Belgium where the heavier horses are produced, is very low and fertile —some of it is below sea level and the average farms are about three and one-half acres. The Fen section near Petersborough, England, where the larger framed draft horses are produced, is also a very flat, fertile country. Probably one of the reasons that fertile sections have played their part in maintaining the draft horse's size is the fact that a sufficient amount of nutritious feed is produced—and used. We believe that good draft horses can be produced in any part of the United States if the proper stock is used and is properly fed. Many excellent draft horses have been produced in this country in high altitudes.

Breed characteristics are formed largely by the breeders. For instance, the Frenchman is very careful to produce a horse that has an excellent front appearance. The Percheron is the nicest appearing horse of all the breeds, when viewed from the front. English breeders have not been particular about the beauty of their horses. They have tried to produce a large, rugged horse to perform as much labor as possible with the least expense. The Belgium breeders have paid much attention to the feeding qualities of their horses so they could be maintained as cheaply as possible, using coarse feeds. The Scotchman looks at the feet and pasterns to secure quality and conformation, which will enable the animal to endure a great amount of service without blemish. The Suffolk breeders have produced a breed of horses that all look alike, with very little variation.

Each breed of live stock has its followers. We can learn much from each of these breeds, and a careful comparison as to the good qualities demanded by the American horse buyers, as that trade passes final judgment on all draft geldings produced in this country.

For the encouragement of breeders we again call special attention to the smallness of these breeding districts where draft horses have been produced extensively. This probably accounts for much of the success in producing a particular type with breed characteristics, but the principal improvement of these horses has been brought about by the use of the best sires. More progress could be made in this country if the owners of pure bred draft mares would pay more attention to using better sires and forming horse breeders' associations, such as are found all over Europe, where a number of owners of pure bred mares formed organizations for the purpose of securing an outstanding sire.

There are hundreds of excellent sires in this country that are not being patronized as they should be. For instance, the International Percheron stallion, Imprecation, owned by Crouch & Sons, was imported to this

country at a long price, and his owners will probably lose money from the transaction, because the owners of our pure bred Percheron mares will not pay the price. There are many districts in this country where a dozen or more owners of pure bred draft mares could form an association and buy a high class stallion without its being expensive to any one of them. In Europe the breeders do not hesitate to pay from $5,000 to $25,000 for an outstanding individual. They have found that these purchases are the most profitable when looking for good sires. We hope to see the draft horse breeders in this country form such organizations for the purpose of purchasing individuals and placing them where they can be of the most service to the American draft horse breeders.

ARKANSAS STALLION LAW.

The owner of any male animal, kept for the propagation of his species, shall have a lien upon any female animal and her offspring to which such male so let for the sum contracted therefor, which lien shall attach at the time of service of such male and shall not be lost by reason of any sale, exchange or removal from the county, or other disposition without consent of the person holding the lien, the same may be immediately enforced. Provided; also upon the sale, exchange, removal or disposition of such female animal without consent of person holding the lien or with intent to defraud him, the owner of such female animal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars ($25), not more than fifty dollars ($50).

Claims may be filed before justice of the peace. Duties of such officers:

At any time within twenty months after his right of action accrues, the owner of such male animal may file with any justice of the peace in the county, a written statement, duly verified, setting forth amount of his claim, his cause of action, and a description of the animal upon which he has a lien, and the justice shall thereupon issue summons as in other cases and embody therein a description of the animal and an order to the constable to take the animal and her offspring, if there be an offspring, and hold to (her) or them subject to the order of the court.

If upon trial, judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, the court shall order a sale of the animal or animals as on execution sales to pay the judgment and cost, and if bond be given for the retention of the animal or animals the court shall render judgment on the bond against the sureties for the amount of the plaintiff's debt and cost.

Repealing Clause—All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

IS THIS "TOO MUCH" BONE?

To the American Breeder:—I have a jack that will be three years old in July. I got him of Henry Backes, Osage county, Mo. He is registered in the Standard Jack and Jennet Register of America. He is 15¾ hands high; 19-inch arm; 15-inch knee; 9-inch bone below the knee and 18-inch hock. There is a fellow in this neighborhood that tells the people that he has too much bone. Now, I will kindly ask you to answer this letter and tell me if that is too much bone or not. I read the American Breeder and the best I can learn is that a jack does not get too much bone. Hoping to hear from you soon. The jack's name is Black John 2370.—Louis Fent, Osage county, Mo.

Editor's Note—This is a question in which jack men generally are interested, and we would like to print the answers of several to Mr. Fent's question.

Troubles of Stallion Owners

Difficulties They Have to Meet, and How Many of Them May Overcome. Notes From a Trip of Investigation by the Editor.

These are trying days for those who make an effort to please everybody. The writer has visited many breeding barns in order that he might be familiar with present conditions.

A mare was brought to a barn where the writer happened to be recently to be retried nine days after she was bred. The stallion owner was going to retry the mare, and if she was in heat, breed her. But the writer said, "No, this mare should be tried on the twenty-first day after she was bred. It is useless to try these mares back sooner than that." The mare owner took his mare away. The stallion owner says, "Now you have lost me a good customer; this man has four more good mares to breed yet." So the mare owner was located and a conversation started concerning the returning of mares. After a three minutes' talk with this individual he was convinced that the mares should all be returned on the twenty-first day. He said he had never had that explained to him; in fact, he had never given the subject a thought, but that his father and grandfather had always returned the mares for trial on the ninth day after they were tried. He said he was very thankful for the information because it would save him a lot of time and possibly get him more colts.

It is the duty of stallion and jack owners to educate their mare owners and to explain to them that it is their business to get the mares in foal, and that they would gladly rebreed the mares on the ninth day if there was any advantage in it.

Another time a mare was presented that was in a bad diseased condition. The stallion owner was going to breed the mare, but the writer said, "No, if you breed this mare you are liable to infect the other mares that would be bred to this stallion for several days; this mare is diseased." Then there was difficulty. The mare owner was offended to think that any one would say any of his mares were diseased. He had owned this mare a long time and knew that she was not diseased. After an argument the mare owner was asked if he believed that diseases were conveyed from one animal to the other by infection, such as glanders, distemper, chicken cholera and other diseases. He could not deny this, but said that he did not believe his mare diseased. We began to ask him questions about his mare. She had been bred from three to five times every season for four years without raising a colt. The stallion owner produced the books for three years showing the dates of serving this mare, and he could only find where he had collected for one colt from any mare that was bred within five days after the horse had made a service on this mare, and in this case the stallion owner believed that the colt was really from a later rebreeding which he had forgotten to record. The mare owner began to wonder why this mare was not producing foals; thought there might be something the matter with her. The mare owner was asked if he would like to breed one of his clean, young, healthy mares to a stallion within a few days after the stallion had served a diseased mare like his. That made him think even harder. Before the mare owner left with his mare to have her treated, he thanked the writer very much and promised to be more particular about where his mares were bred in the future.

Another mare was presented with a big fine colt. This man owed for service fees for two years and kept promising to pay in a few days. He was wealthy but he did not seem to have time to write a check. After the mare had been tried the writer suggested to the stallion owner that he fill out a note and have it signed in order to get his books straightened up. He presented the note to the mare owner and told him that he was not in any hurry about the money but it was more like business to have a record of such transactions, and asked him when he would like to pay it. The mare owner looked at all of us for a minute and said that he could pay it as well at the present as any time and produced a check and paid the whole bill. He said that he had simply neglected paying the bill.

At another barn where two extra fine stallions were kept for service, several mares were returned to be rebred. The mares looked to be healthy in every way, and after considerable investigation the owner of the stallions said that the mares were coming back very fast—only a few of them were settling. The semen of one of the stallions was tested. It disclosed the fact that there was no live spermatozoa. The other stallion was examined and a few scattering spermatozoa were found. The history of the stallions is that they were not prepared for the breeding season, and when spring started with its warm days, the mares all seemed to come at once. This breeder was like many other breeders, he did not like to see a mare leave his barn without having a hold on her, so he bred everything that came—from two to five times a day. The results are that if he gets 20 per cent of his mares in foal this season he should feel satisfied, as it will probably take some time to get this stock in breeding condition.

At another barn was found a very fine two-year-old Percheron stallion that would not make a service. He had been tried every day for several weeks but would not mount a mare. After watching the colt for a few minutes the bridle was taken off and a long rope tied to the halter. The mare was taken down to a corral where the colt could get quite a distance from any one, and after a few moments, though very awkward, he made a very good service. The colt had been handled around the barn and was taught not to pay any attention to other horses, consequently he did not realize that he had developed into a stallion. He was expecting to be jerked if he made a noise or acted as though he was going to serve.

At another barn a customer had seven big, fine mares, all in good flesh, with only one colt; the others had been bred regularly but were nonproducers. This situation was investigated and two hired hands were found on the place. The owner of these mares was invited to take a walk where we could easily see how the mares were handled in the field. It was not long until we saw where the difficulty was. One of the hands took a notion that his team was not performing to suit him, and they were severely jerked and then received a good whipping. They were doing an enormous amount of work and the implements had seats on them so that the driver could not estimate the amount of work they were doing. The food was shoveled to them with a scoop shovel. If a mare was out of order she worked just the same. After a conversation and a little study of this subject the owner of these mares realized that he was losing about $500 a year as a result of the management of these mares. The worst of the two hired hands was discharged and the other one was instructed that when a mare showed any signs of fatigue that she was to be taken out of the team. He purchased an extra mare so this could be done. It is safe to say that the owner of these mares will be raising colts in the near future.

Another customer in the same community had five mares and each of them had a fine colt. It was interesting to note the difference in the way these two bands of mares had been managed. Those big, fine draft colts were the picture of health and all of them had been broken to lead and were perfectly gentle. In fact, all of the stock on this farm could be caught easily, most of them would follow their owner around. This is one of the best indications that live stock is receiving good treatment when they are not afraid of their keeper.

PERCHERON MARE RAISED 16 COLTS.

In an issue of the American Breeder on the fourth page I read of Wm. Rawlings' mare, Morgan county, Col. I will try to convince him that I had a mare that gave better results than his. She was a black Percheron mare 16 hands and one inch tall; weighed about 1,600 pounds when fat, and was 20 years old last spring. She was the mother of 16 colts, 14 of them being fillies; six of these 16 were mule colts.

The 19th of last May she foaled a black horse colt (the second horse colt she ever foaled) and on the 20th of May I had another mare to foal a mule colt. On the 5th of July, by feeding oats, I choked the mother of the mule to death, and then asked the black mare named Queen, to raise both colts. She did so and would care for the mule just the same as she did her own colt, and after her 20 years of hard struggle I would call on her to go to the field and make half a team, which she would do for a week at a time and step up against a horse five or six years old all day, and raised an ordinary pair of colts. When weaning these colts late last fall she could not forget them and pawed a large hole under the manger one day. She lay down that night and got fast under the manger and beat herself to death. She was with foal by a Shire horse and if she had lived until spring would have been 21 years old and would have foaled 17 colts from 17 covers. She was bred the first time at four years old and never missed a year after that getting in foal by one cover. Up to her death she was spry and a fine looker and could have been passed for a mare of half her age.

I did not own old Queen all of this time, but my neighbor that had her before I got her, bought her at weaning time and she had always been here in our county, and this is known to be the fact. He says he has a pair of mares out of the old Queen mare he has been offered $500 for, and if he knew they would be as good as the old mare, he would not take a thousand dollars for them. He has several others as good as they are. If any one has a mare that has produced more good colts than old Queen I would like to read his advertisement in the American Breeder, as it is the most interesting paper I ever subscribed for and I would not do without it for twice the money.—Lewis W. Reid, Edwards county, Ill.

CAPSULE SYSTEM PROFITS.

To the American Breeder:—I am showing plenty of capsule colts and my business is fine. Will be in the market this fall for a good jack and Percheron stallion.—T. W. Allinder, Faulkner county, Arkansas.

CARRIED FILLY FOAL 12 MONTHS, 17 DAYS.

To the American Breeder:—This record may or may not be of interest to you; if the latter you will know how to dispose of it. April 7, 1911, I bred a mare for a neighbor. About the time she was due to foal, I tried her with the horse and she showed symptoms of being in season and there was not the least sign of bag. My judgment was, she was in foal, but

her owner said she had been in season last fall. April 24 she foaled a filly, just 12 months and 17 days from time of service. I doubted my records then, but the mare owner kept a record also, and it tallied exactly with mine. This mare is 13 or 14 years old and has been raising mules.—A. T. Ling, Weld county, Colorado.

HE BEGAN WHEN THE PAPER DID.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find one dollar for which please extend my subscription, as I guess it is about to expire. I have received every copy of your paper that has been published, and if you were to look on your early subscription list, you would find my name among the first. To say that I like the paper would be putting it mildly, for I have gotten information out of it that has made me much actual cash.

I am a young man in the breeding business, but am getting along as fine as any one could expect. I am breeding with capsules this year, although not very heavy, for quite a few don't understand it and object to the capsule system, although I think that I will win out. I capsuled a few mares last year and the first one that I capsuled produced a fine filly this spring.

I would like to write a whole lot but I haven't time now, however, I am going to tell you about a prolific mare that I have. She is thirteen years old now. I gave $125 for her when I bought her and have bred her every year since I bought her and she has been served eight times and produced seven colts, failing one year. But I learned a lesson from the year that she failed to breed. I was too sure that she would settle and I turned her back in the pasture and did not try her any more.

I would like to see a lot of breeders give their experience in breeding. It does me more good than anything to read of others' success and how they made it a success. I think that the success of any business is made after a careful study and a great deal of patience. I keep for public service one imported Percheron stallion and everybody talks about him being so quiet and easily controlled. I hold the stallion and mare both when I am ready for him to serve her and have never had him kicked or gotten kicked, as the case might have been if I had let some excited man or boy hold the mare.—Ross Smalling, Washington county, Tenn.

BAD RESULTS FROM BURDOCK.

To the American Breeder:—In answer to E. W. Ewalt's question in regard to burdock for stallions and mares (April 20 issue), will say that in the spring of 1907 our Clydesdale stallion was a little slow to serve. I read in the ——— ——— where an old horseman said to boil burdock root and feed the root to stallions to make them more keen. I did; it made him more keen, but after two weeks' feeding I noticed something the matter with his water, so I sat in the barn and watched him all afternoon. Every ten or 15 minutes he would strain and pass a little thick urine. I stopped feeding burdock at once and in a few days he was all right. Burdock has the same effect as tansy or Spanish fly (although not so strong), in that it irritates the lining of the urinary organs, thus causing an excitement of the genital organs. I do believe it a good thing to bring a cold, slow mare into a good heat. I should judge pulverized burdock root would have the same effect as the boiled root. If any one uses it for a conditioner will they please report their results to the American Breeder?—Jas. A. Twedie, Iron county, Utah.

If you dislike hogs don't attempt to breed them, as you will make a failure.

Mules, and Market Demand

How Mules Are Classed by the Trade. Points Which Count (and Some Which Do Not) With the Men Who Buy.

(Illustration From Mule Market Photographs Made This Season.)

There are seven and one-half million mules in the world—over four million of tehse are in the United States. More than one-half million of these are used in cotton production. Cotton mules greatly depreciated in value last fall as the result of cotton prices going down about a nickel a pound. Many cotton planters were not in a position to buy, owing to the financial condition of the cotton market. During the last few months the cotton market has partially recovered and trade in the small Southern mules has been fairly good.

The larger mules have brought the highest prices ever received. There are many new influences which have brought about these results. Mules are the highest priced of all farm animals, per head. Even good pit mules (which is the smallest class) bring a good price—from $100 to $175, while the common small horses have little value. Breeders of mules should study their production carefully. Many changes are gradually taking place. The demand for larger cotton mules is rapidly increasing. The old plan was to employ a colored laborer to work with each mule. Many of the Southern planters are now using from two to five mules with one driver, and they are using larger machinery, which requires heavier mules.

The method of estimating value of mules by number of hands high, is going out of use. A class of mules may be quoted according to the average height, but the value of two mules may have very little relation to their height. The users of mules are demanding more quality and a better proportioned type—animals that will stand more service. This requires a good, rugged mule with plenty of feeding capacity and good, strong limbs. Blemishes are not as important with mules as with horses, so long as they do not interfere with their working capacity. That is, a mule may have one eye out or a bad wire mark and still be saleable. Age in mules does not depress their value as rapidly as with horses.

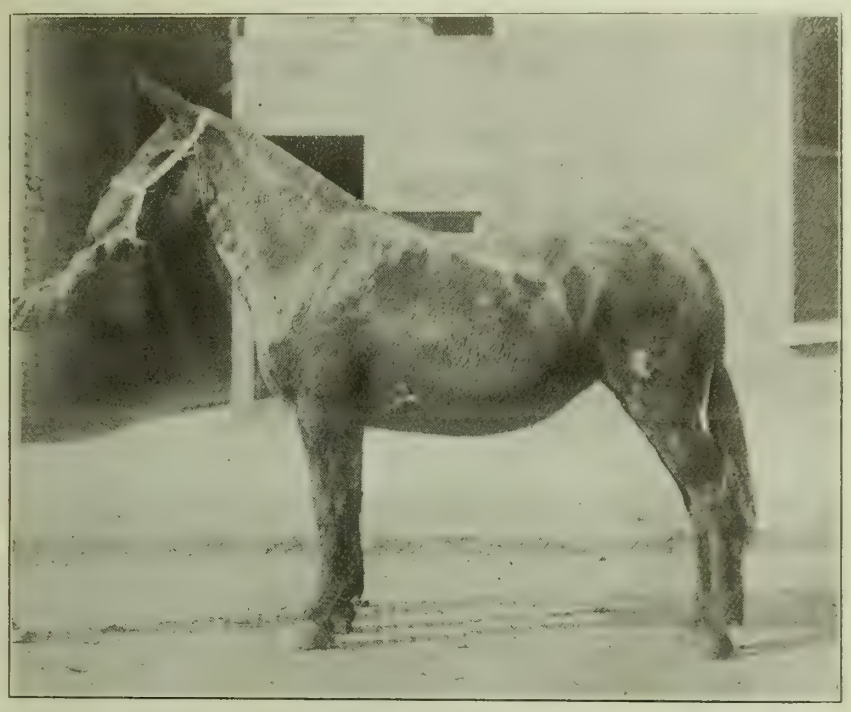
The selling territory for mules, however, is limited largely to the Central and Southern states, as they are not suitable for team work in heavy snows, owing to the smallness of their feet. Neither are they as good in mud. If the jack breeders had paid more attention to producing jacks with large feet instead of to the color craze which has been in effect in this country for a quarter of a century, mules could have had a more prominent place as draft animals in the Northern states.

At the leading mule markets mules are not sold at auction, the same as horses, but they are sold by pens. It is not an uncommon sight to see several thousand mules at either Kansas City or St. Louis at one time. A buyer usually decides on the number of mules he wishes to purchase and the price is agreed on per head for all, or the tops, of a certain pen, or several pens.

The larger mule firms have buyers who travel through the country and ship what they buy to their large feeding barns where they are placed on full feed. There is very little danger of mules being foundered when in a feeding barn. Neither are they liable to blemish by fighting. A particular type is purchased at a certain time of the season, as nearly as possible, to prepare them for a certain market. Cotton mules are purchased early in the fall so that they can be prepared for the cotton buyers, which begin late in the fall and early winter. Most of the heavy mules are prepared for the early spring season. Mule dealers do not care to buy thin cotton mules in the spring as they would have to be held too long before they can realize on them.

The color of mules receives little consideration. There are a few extreme Southern states that favor cotton mules which are black with white points. We never could understand why this color fad came into existence as it is generally understood that a white or gray mule can stand the heat in the extreme Southern states better than darker colors. At any rate this is the only section of the world where these requirements exist. In Spain where the jack stock has been bred longer than anywhere else, bay or brown mules have the preference and a sorrel is not objectionable, even for army purposes. Among the large mules in America, the steel grey mule has the preference, if any, but there is very little difference so far as color is concerned. The demand is for a good mule that can perform much service as a slave.

In the mule market of this country there is less criticism offered concerning the color than possibly with any other class of live stock, yet a lot of jack breeders would lead us to believe that if a mule was not black with white points, he could not be sold for any price. This is purely ignorance and any one making such a statement should be laughed at. A few men have seriously injured the mule production in this country by trying to limit the color of mules to one particular color. These fads should be dispensed with as soon as possible. What the mule industry wants is a big, well proportioned mule, regardless of color, The jack stock in this country has been so badly mixed that it would be impossible to even control the color of jacks, much less the mules that are produced from mares of all colors.



DRAFT MULE, 16¼ HANDS, 1,350 POUNDS, WORTH $235.
Other Market Classes Illustrated on pages 6, 16, 17 and 18.

JACK AND STALLION SORE REMEDY.

I notice that Mr. O. P. Wilson has an ad in your paper; that he guarantees to cure every sore on either jack or horses' legs. I have a horse with a bad leg and would like to try his treatment. Where can I get his medicine, and what is the price of it?—D. L. Olson Co., Sanpete County, Utah.

You will find the O. P. Wilson Serum and Instrument Company's advertisement in this issue. Jack Sorine is guaranteed by this firm to cure any sore on the legs of any stallion or jack, or the purchase price refunded. The price is $5 per can.

FERTILIZED BY SEMEN 23 DAYS OLD?

To the American Breeder:—I have had an experience in breeding that I think will be of interest to your readers, and is probably something unusual. I bred a mare to my jack for the D. J. Fair Lumber Co. of this place on April 21, 1911. On May 17 (23 days later), she was in heat again. They wished to change her to one of my horses. I made a natural service on her with the horse and took semen from her and bred another mare artificially. Both the mares had mule colts this spring. The mare that was bred artificially never had been bred to a jack and had no chance to get with one, as she was owned in town and kept in a city lot.

Now, the way that I account for this is that the mare which was bred to the jack for some reason failed to get in foal at the first heat period, and the semen lay in the uterus until she came in again and then she conceived from the jack semen, and in extracting the semen to breed the other mare, I got some of the jack semen and impregnated her. Anyway we got a mule colt from a mare that never had been bred to a jack.—D. M. Barber & Son, Rice county, Kansas.

"CAPSULED" 87 MARES PER WEEK

To the American Breeder:—Everything is working well here and have had as high as 87 mares per week—the highest number per day being 25. Am making two stands this season. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Franklin, the county seat of Johnson county, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday here at home. The ten-mile walk on Monday, Wednesday and Friday seems to be just the thing for the horses and jack, and by testing every discharge this season, I find the sperm cells have much more life and vitality than I have ever seen before. I capsule every mare that comes to the barn, and find by the return mares that we are having very good success. With the capsule method last year our jack bred 86 per cent and one of our horses 89 per cent, so I think I have something to be proud of, even if the work is, so-called "stud hoss work."—Roy E. Graham, Johnson county, Indiana.

QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

DEAD COLTS—Mares that have been regular breeders here have been foaling dead colts this spring and our veterinary cannot tell us the cause. Would like to have this question answered in The American Breeder—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Questions of this character can not be very satisfactorily answered without more definite information as to conditions in the locality. Oftentimes the trouble may be traced to certain methods of feeding, the housing, contamination from stallions, etc.

OKLAHOMA LAW—I am a horse and jack owner and live in Oklahoma and would like to know the law on horse breeding collection of service fee. You can answer through the paper.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Oklahoma has no stallion collection law. You can sue on this debt the same as any other common debt. If the party whom you sue, and get a judgment against, has over $5,000 worth of property, you can force collection of your debt.

LOSS OF HAIR—I have a coming 3-year-old jack; he has hardly any hair on the end of his tail. What shall I do for him?—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—Bathe the parts devoid of hair with the following: Alcohol four ounces, tincture of cantharides thirty drops, water to make eight ounces.

A BITING STALLION—What is best to do to correct the habit of biting in my stallion, which is very valuable only for that fault?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—If your stallion has a habit of nipping, get a good raw hide whip and when he makes a grab at you, wear him out a few times, but be careful that he is securely tied before the operation begins. Occasionally a stallion will not stand this kind of treatment. Some breeders have a club about two feet long which the caretaker holds behind him out of view of the stallion. When the stallion gets to nipping he hits him a good hard swipe under the chin; if the stallion fails to nip he teases him a little so that he can have a chance to hit him again. After a few swipes under the chin he will conclude that he is going to get another swipe.

CHRONIC LYMPHANGITIS—I have a 6-year-old pacing mare that suffered from an attack of lymphangitis in her right hind leg about two months ago. Her ankle and pastern are still swollen and sore, and when driven on a hard road shows lameness. Please advise me what to do to relieve these conditions.—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—You are doing wrong in driving your mare on the hard roads when it causes lameness. She should have exercise and the best place for her is in a pasture. Rub and massage the limb for fifteen minutes a day, applying at the time a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and witch hazel. If you have the courage and patience in following this advice you will in the course of time improve considerably the appearance of the limb and cause the lameness, if due to the lymphangitis, to subside.

CONCEPTION IN MULES—Why will a mule not breed? I have been asked the question and have not been able to answer.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—Many theories are advanced why mules do not breed, but we do not know.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA—I have a stallion, coming five in the spring. He is a fine stallion, only I noticed some time ago that the sight of one eye was enlarged. It got milky and little veins appeared all over it, and he could see but very little. His eye did not water, and it cleared up and was just as good as ever. In about a month I plowed with him and another stallion. They were soft and got very hot. I hadn't noticed anything the matter with his eye before I plowed, but in a day or two he was nearly blind, and the left eye was the worst—the one that had first got milky. His eyes did not water hardly any, and they cleared up in two weeks. Two or three months later I was feeding them horse weeds, as they like them, and his eyes got milky again, acting as before. I thought they got poisoned that time. I noticed that he had blind teeth. I spoke to a veterinary and he said the teeth did not have anything to do with his eyes. He has nice big eyes, and the sink over the eye is full. I mowed all fall with him, and he has no appearance of weak eyes. About a month ago I knocked a big blind tooth out, as it was worn off at the end and rubbing the other teeth. The other one was gone. The tooth was sewed to the bone, and it was on the side that the eye was worse. Some tell me that blind teeth work on a cord that runs to the eye, and after they are taken out or get tight they won't bother. This horse is awful greedy and bumps his head in eating and in sticking his head through a crack in the manger has bumped his eyes several times. He will reach through after feed and to bite at the other horse, as I have the two stallions stand facing each other, separated by a partition made of strips. What is your idea about his eyes?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect that your stallion is affected with periodic ophthalmia and that it is only a question of time when you will have a blind horse. Submit him to a careful examination at the hands of a qualified veterinarian. The notion that there is a particular cord connecting the eye with the fang of the wolf tooth, is one of those fallacies that has been handed down through the ages for generations. The most careful research in the dissecting room has failed to disclose this mysterious connection.



FARM MULE, 16 HANDS, 1,200 POUNDS, WORTH $210.
See "Mules and Market Demand," page 5.

IN-BREEDING—I have a pure-bred Percheron horse and his colts will be old enough to breed in the spring. Would you advise to breed the horse to his own colts?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—We would not advise breeding a stallion back to his fillies.

BOGGY HOCK—I have a young stallion that has a soft growth high up in front of hock joint. He never has been lame and at times it seems to get smaller; never has been large, but it is in a place where it shows plain. If you can recommend a treatment that will establish a cure, it would be greatly appreciated.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as your stallion is not lame from the enlargement we would not advise you to give it treatment at this time other than hand rubbing with alcohol once or twice a day. These enlargements are very difficult to remove.

GRADE PERCHERON—I have a fine black Percheron; he is out of an imported horse; his dam was from Sheffield, Ill.; he is 15-16 Percheron; 1-16 Morgan. Will you please tell how would be the best way to advertise him for service as I am going to make two stands with him. Would it be best to advertise him 15-16 or else say Percheron stallion?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be better to say fifteen-sixteenth Percheron; then all intelligent mare owners would know that it was a grade and that you were not trying to deceive them. All breeders that expect to hold their customers can not afford to misrepresent their stock.

HAIR FALLS OUT—Will you please tell me what to do for my stallion? The hair comes out of his mane and tail; his hide is covered with white scales like dandruff on a man's head. Is there anything I can do for my stallion to make his hair grow again?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—First observe that the stallion is properly fed and exercised. The animal should be given an opportunity to graze on a clean grass plat or have grass mown and thrown to him daily. Give a half ounce of Fowler's Solution mixed with the grain ration three times a day. Locally wash the parts with kerosene emulsion. For this purpose one can make up a gallon of warm soap suds, using castile soap and rain water for the purpose, and to this may be added two table spoonfuls of kerosene. Scrub the parts with this mixture, keeping the mixture agitated while applying so as to encourage the kerosene mixing with the soap and water. Do not rinse the parts but dry slowly with clean cloths. Be careful that all curry combs, brushes and other grooming appliances are clean.

JENNET GESTATION—I would like for you to give me some information concerning the time a jennet will go before foaling, as I am in a dispute over a jenny that I bred that went a little over 11 months—the man claiming that they went 13 months and would not pay for it.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Jennets carry the fetus a few days longer than mares, which is about eleven months.

SORE SHOULDERS—I have a mare that has sore shoulders and I cannot heal them up. In the spring she looks all right, but as soon as I work her a day or so she gets sore; the hide and hair the size of a dollar or bigger, comes off and the sore smells terribly. I have cut them open and washed them out, but it is no use, I cannot cure them. What can I do for them?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The parts have become thickened from the chronic inflammation so that too much collar pressure is given at this particular point. For temporary relief take your collar to the harness maker and have him take out some of the packing immediately over the sores. Remove the harness when the animal is in the barn and wash the shoulders noon and night with cold water to which some table salt has been added. Rub a little calomel into the wounds three times a day. If you can not heal them up under this treatment it will be necessary to have a qualified surgeon remove the growths entirely.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEE—I am owner of a Percheron stallion and a man bred his mare to this horse four times, the last time being May 29, 1910, and three weeks later he bred her to his own horse. In February, 1911, this mare had twin colts, the owner claiming they were from my horse until I took steps to collect for services, then he claimed they were from his horse. Now, I wish you would let me know if I could collect for this service or not.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—If you have your dates correct you can sue him and force him to prove that the colts were sired by his horse. It is probable that the mare got in foal at one of the former services from your horse. We do not believe that service made in the latter part of June would produce normal twin foals in February.

DIFFICULTY IN FOALING—I have two mares, one coming five years old and the other coming eleven, that attempted to give birth to their first colts this week, both going over time about four weeks, and both colts hind legs were doubled up to their stomachs and their ankles bent back, not allowing the colts to pass through, only about half way. They had to be cut in two and part pushed back in and the hind legs straightened. Both colts died in a few minutes after starting. Can you give me a reason for this, and tell me how to treat the mares, as they are swollen badly about the vagina. Would it be policy to breed these mares again, and how soon?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—No particular reason can be given for a foal being presented in an abnormal manner. You need a careful veterinarian to treat the injured vagina tract which was caused by bruising and perhaps lacerating the parts during delivery. There is great danger of serious infection occurring in such cases.

SADDLE GAITS—What are considered all the saddle gaits?—West Virginia Subscriber.

REPLY—Walk, canter, trat, single foot, slow pace or rack.

LACERATION—One of my customers have a young mare that foaled a mule colt this spring, two weeks before time, and it was dead. Upon examination I find that the valeing that envelops the mouth of the womb has been torn off, and occasionally she makes a noise when moving about. Would it be safe to breed her, and would she get in foal in that condition?—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—it is evident that the mare suffered a laceration of the cervix at the time of foaling and perhaps the tear is even more extensive than you describe. It is not likely that any particular danger would attend breeding her, especially with capsule, and as to whether or not she would get in foal would be a question of trial.

JACK MEASURE—Is there any difference in the hand measure of a jack than a horse? I have always thought four inches was a hand to measure either animal.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—There is only one way to measure horses, mules or jacks, and that is from the ground to a level with the highest point of the wethers, counting four inches to a hand. There is a custom, however, among jack breeders to measure tape line measure from the ground to the highest central part of the wethers. This is called jack measure. This custom was probable adopted to meet the demand of those who are in the market for a 16-hand jack. There are a very small number of jacks in the world 16 hands high, standard measure, that have any value as mule producers. Jacks 14½ hands high with plenty of body and bone are usually better mule producers than jacks 16 hands high, standard measure. The demand for 16-hand jacks has caused the jack breeders to forget that all beasts of burden must be of a well proportioned type.

FAILS TO BREED—I have a gray mare 8 years old, weight 1,550 pounds, that has raised two colts. In giving birth to the second she threw her

womb out. Since then, I have not been able to get her in foal. What can I do to get her to breed again?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very likely that the womb was injured at the time of the eversion and that some abnormal condition remains that would require an examination by one expert in these matters to detect. Until the trouble is definitely located we do not think we are justified in outlining any definite line of treatment.

REFUSES TO SERVE WET MARES—I have a registered Percheron stallion 5 years old, that is ready to serve mares except those with young colts. He can tell the difference and I sometimes have to wait a long time before he will serve them. Have not found any but what he would serve by waiting. He seems to be just as sure with these as with the ones he serves right away. As I have only the one I have to try the mares with him. Can you tell me how to get him to serve these mares as promptly as the ones with no colts?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—If any of our readers have had any experience of this kind we would be glad to have them answer this question.

INJURED LIMB—I have a horse 6 years old, got lame last year in June, by being caught with a rope by the left foot, and his left shoulder went dry two months after that. He has been lame ever since. The horse has not been used one day in all this time. —New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect the animal has suffered a very severe injury and there is a strong probability that the case is incurable. Would suggest, however, that you permit some qualified veterinarian to give him a careful examination with a view of locating the injury. By so doing you will perhaps learn whether or not you are justified in undertaking treatment.

BOG SPAVIN—Is it advisable to blister a 22-months-old animal's hock that has suddenly developed a bog spavin and shows no lameness? And is there a possibility of her outgrowing it? She is a range filly and has been kept in the barn but very little. —Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not often favor treating these cases of bog spavin in young animals when lameness is not present, except with mild agents. You will please note what is said under the inquiry entitled "boggy hocks."

NUMEROUS ABSCESSES—I have a large black mare, registered, weight 1,800 pounds. On the 22d day of August, 1911, she foaled a large black horse colt. I watched the mare and was there when the colt was foaled. The colt seemed right in every way with the exception of its navel was about eight inches long. As large as a good sized ear of corn, looked red and was very sore. The colt sucked well from the start, but the next day he seemed very stiff, unable to bend his neck or get up alone. I helped him up about every two or three hours day and night for five days. He then got up alone and did very well and when seven weeks old weighed 400 pounds. All the time it seemed right in every way. I cauterized the navel several times and it dried up and dropped off when the colt was about two weeks old. The day he was seven weeks old I noticed he was slightly lame in the left hind leg. The next day I had a competent veterinarian look him over and he was unable to locate the cause of the lameness, unless it was in the hip. I had another veterinary look at him two weeks later, a large swelling had then formed just below the hip and above the stifle. He thought the mare had tramped on the colt's leg and it would perhaps break. He told me to bathe the affected parts with turpentine and alcohol, which I did. The colt was now unable to get up and losing flesh, but could stand up after being helped up. By the 5th of November the swelling extended from the foot to the shoulder on the left side and a slight swelling appeared on the right leg just in front and above the hock. The swelling was so large on the left flank it almost touched the ground when the colt was standing up. I then cut it open on the left hind leg high up and let out pus, then the colt seemed much better and gained for about a week. Then the leg swelled up again just above the hock. I have opened this three times letting out lots of pus. These wounds are all healed now, the left hind leg is some larger from the hock to the stifle, but has quit running. The slight enlargement on the right leg is still there. The colt feeds and feels well. Has good action in all his legs and now has the appearance of a perfect healthy colt. The 22d of this month weighed 450 pounds, the day he was four months old. What was the cause of the trouble and what

(Continued on page 13.)

Owned by American Breeders

Actual Ownership Interest in This Paper Being Secured by Breeders Who Are Helping Make It (As Their Paper) the Greatest of Its Kind. Every Breeder Asked to Take Part.

As the early readers of this paper well know, the first few years of its publication were crowded full of work. There seemed to be thousands of people waiting for just such a paper—and we heard from them all. The fact that we were working along new lines and furnishing information which other live stock papers had never attempted, brought us inquiries and subscriptions in such floods that there was no time to think of organizing a plant on a large enough scale for the future. The past six months our subscription receipts, and the space and labor necessary for handling subscribers' communications have increased at a faster rate than ever before, and it is imperative that we materially increase our publication facilities before the busy season begins again in the fall. This increasing of equipment is going to give us opportunity for carrying out a plan we had in mind when this company was incorporated.

The Graham Publishing Company was incorporated for $50,000 for the purpose of publishing the Stallion and Jack News, then a monthly paper, which has since been enlarged, and, as the American Breeder, is now issued twice monthly. Frank B. Graham, at the time of the incorporation, set aside $10,000 worth of non-assessable stock to be used when needed in developing the American Breeder. He believed then (and has since made sure) that it might some day meet with favor if we would ask a large number of breeders to join with us in the ownership of this business. As a test, small blocks of stock (none of them costing over $500) were sold to each of several breeders. These gentlemen are not only satisfied (having received 6 per cent annually on money they were making no use of at all) but they have helped their own business materially. No effort was put forth to make a sale of this stock. The paper was then comparatively new and only a few of the far-seeing readers thought of what its future might be. But the paper is now well established as the recognized and leading authority on all live stock breeding subjects.

We have been so well pleased with the work and influence of these stockholders, that we want more of them. If a breeder owns stock, he is doubly a "booster" for our (his) paper. Several of these stockholders who owned only one share, have brought in as high as 100 subscribers each. It is to their interest to do this, for they are making money for themselves. This experience has resulted in the Graham Publishing Company deciding to sell at once the balance of the $10,000 worth of stock, for the purpose of increasing the publication facilities. This stock has a double guarantee; first, it will draw at least 6 per cent interest; second, the purchaser has the privilege of returning the stock to the Graham Publishing Company and receiving full purchase price with the 6 per cent increase, within two years from date of purchase. We want stockholders scattered all over the country who will be interested in the American Breeder, and we want every share of this stock in the American Breeder to be owned by a breeder. This is a breeders' paper and its ownership must remain with, and in sympathy with, the breeders of this country.

A limit is placed on this stock so that no one can buy over $500 worth. No stock is for sale at any price except the remainder of this $10,000 worth of preferred, double guaranteed stock. This investment is perfectly safe and if the purchaser decides that he could use the money to a better advantage within two years, all he has to do is to surrender the stock to the Graham Publishing Company and receive full purchase price with 6 per cent interest from date of purchase. No questions will be asked, but the money will be refunded. Within two years a breeder can decide whether he wants to keep the stock longer or not. There are many breeders throughout the country who have surplus money that is not drawing any interest. This is much better than a time deposit in any bank, as the money can be had any time; the only restriction we put on the purchase of this is to know that the buyer of this stock is actively engaged in live stock breeding.

This $10,000 worth of stock is guaranteed by the other $40,000 worth of stock. In other words, those who purchase any part of the $10,000 preferred stock must receive their dividend of 6 per cent before the stockholders of the other $40,000 receive anything, and whenever the earnings exceed 6 per cent this stock will draw its share. We are making this inducement in order to interest the breeders so that they will have a working interest with us. We will sell in any amounts from one share at $10, up to 50 shares for $500.

Those who have been reading the American Breeder know what progress it has made and it needs no introduction to them. As a business proposition the advertisers of live stock realize the pulling power of this paper and send their advertising direct to the office, which means an important saving in the expense of this department. All other newspapers that have much live stock advertising are compelled to keep men traveling over the country at a big cost for expenses and salary. One of the reasons we are able to get advertising without sending out traveling solicitors is that our subscribers read the paper closely and have faith in it. There is probably no newspaper in the country that is read so closely by the breeders. This will always be an important feature in the business strength of the Ameircan Breeder, for in the end all advertising prestige is the result of editorial superiority.

As we said before, we will not sell any one breeder over $500 worth, and will not sell to any one excepting a breeder, or one especially interested in good live stock. We prefer to sell to breeders who live near enough to Kansas City to acquaint themselves with all conditions here, but of course this offer will be good wherever the American Breeder circulates—and that means 47 of our 48 states, and in Hawaii, Cuba, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, France, Belgium and England.

Now, let us make quick work of transferring these shares in the American Breeder, to more of the actual breeders themselves, and be ready for the bigger work ahead. This step, while it may not seem so very important to the man who puts 100 to 500 idle dollars in it now, has a chance to prove one of the best investments he ever made and the big factor in hastening the day when the American Breeder will be recognized internationally, as the leading advocate of live stock improvement, and of the square deal in all live stock organization affairs.

On the back cover page is a blank form convenient for use in making an order for the number of shares desired—or an order by letter covering the same ground will answer just as well.

Arrangements have been made by C. A. Conway, a widely known manager of range horse sales, for a series of sales to be held at Gillette, Wyoming, on a large scale. The stock yards at Gillette have been enlarged and especially rearranged to facilitate the handling of range horse business on a large scale. The sales will begin some time this summer and continue at intervals through the fall until cold weather.

WHAT THIS BIG DEPARTMENT MEANS.

Publishers of live stock papers have long recognized the fact that the amount of subscribers' correspondence received by a paper is a fair measure of the esteem in which it is held. The reliability of the information which papers give out in answer to subscribers' inquiries can be pretty well judged by the rate of growth of the department in which this correspondence is handled. Every time an experienced publisher gets hold of a new publication he turns the energies of his editorial department into securing the interest and confidence of the readers, and the number and contents of the columns of reading matter which result from such efforts is taken as the measure of the editor's success.

While readers of the American Breeder have gotten so in the habit of writing to this paper for any information they want or to discuss any question that comes up in their business, that they possibly do not think it remarkable when they find column after column devoted to this correspondence, publishers and experienced newspaper men everywhere are noticing it with wonder. The last issue of the American Breeder contained 17 columns of these questions and answers. No other live stock or agricultural paper has ever shown anything like such an evidence of widespread interest and confidence. The building up of this department has come gradually and without any special effort on the part of the American Breeder, excepting that in all cases the utmost pains has been exercised to make the answers and disbussion of every question practical and reliable. Although the present issue of the American Breeder has been compiled at such a busy time that it would be little wonder if the letters were few and far between, the amount of inquiries which we have received and answered in this issue is hardly less remarkable than before.

Certainly there could be no surer proof that the American Breeder is pre-eminently the paper of the breeders in this great territory.

NEW ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN FOR KANSAS.

The Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., has a new head to its department of animal husbandry, Prof. Wilbur A. Cochel having been brought from the corresponding department of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College to fill this position. Prof. Cochel, while a native of Indiana, attended the Agricultural College of Missouri, where he graduated, having first taken the general arts course in the Missouri University. Since his graduation at Columbia he has done important work in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis, the Purdue University in Indiana, and the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association. His work in Pennsylvania thoroughly demonstrates his desirability for the position to which he has been elected.

SUCCESSFUL BREEDER.

To the American Breeder:—I am getting along fine; have booked as high as $230 in one day. The capsule system is the only way to breed.—T. E. Collins, Republic county, Kansas.

Steigleder Bros., Bunceton, Mo., report a sale of two fine jacks to L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., at $1,000 each.

It is better to feed hogs at a regular time.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE
Editors.

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Advertising Rates On Application.

Subscription Rates.

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To all points in Canada, per annum, in advance, 75c.

To all foreign points (in the International Postal Union), per annum, in advance (6 francs, 5 shillings), or $1.15.

When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.

Watch the wrappers on your paper. The month before your subscription expires they are stamped "your subscription expires with next issue," and on the following edition is stamped "your subscription expires with this issue." When the time for which the AMERICAN BREEDER is ordered has expired, it is always discontinued.

If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

Entered as second class matter, November 23, 1911, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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All persons are warned not to reprint any part of this paper during 1912, without giving full credit for the same to the American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES.

Different localities have their own peculiar problems. In a district where the farmers own their own farms, and farming is in a settled condition with a regular production of good crops, the collection proposition is not as serious as in those sections where the majority of the farmers are renters, and move nearly every year. In the permanently settled sections, the plan of many stallion owners is to place their accounts in the bank at the close of the breeding season. Occasionally one is offended by having the bank send him a notice, but they usually get accustomed to this method of collection. Most people like to have their credit good at the bank and do not care to be receiving notices through that medium, which usually results in an early collection.

Those doing business in a community where the business is largely transient, are forced to take notes. They may or may not be secured. We have frequently heard men say they never lost anything in the collection of service fees. But we want to say that those men are very scarce that never do lose any money.

The laws on collection of service fees are very bad. We have been thinking for some time that a campaign should be started for better collection laws in most of the states. Those who have been prominent in introducing stallion inspection laws could just as well have included the Utah collection law. We thought at one time that the need of this arrangement was generally understood, as it would be a redeeming feature for some of the stallion inspection laws if this clause was included.

It is generally admitted that one regulations should not operate against other important features. There is no reason why the Utah collection law should not be included in every stallion inspection law in this country. The Utah law gives a preference lien on the mare and colt for 18 months after the mare has been bred, without the filing of any claims. This is what the horse breeders deserve. It would be a great benefit to the mare owner if the stallion owner would not be forced to make any collection until the colt is nearly seven months of age. This would give the mare owner plenty of time to pay the honest debt if he intended to, without crowding him. The stallion owner would be sure of his money. That is all any of them want and they are entitled to it, and we expect to see that they have a fair show in this matter.

Those who claim to be so deeply interested in the improvement of the live stock in this country, must not lose sight of the fact that stallion and jack owners must collect their service fees or they will not be able to buy the best sires. The fact that about 20 per cent of the net earnings of the stallions and jacks in this country is lost, should be evidence that a substantial law is needed in every state for their protection. Since the Utah law went into effect, there has been quite a number of other laws introduced and passed without making mention of the service fees. If the stallion and jack owners of this country will make an effort to have the Utah clause included in every stallion inspection law in this country, they can have a voice that will be heard in every legislative assembly in the country.

Let us all pull together for a Utah clause in every state in the Union where horses are bred extensively. If we can have the hearty support of all the stallion and jack owners, the Utah clause will be adopted.

IMPORTERS GOING TO EUROPE.

It is interesting to notice how quietly some of the importers leave this country to purchase horses. No one knows they are going to leave or where they are until they are discovered out in the rural districts of some of the draft horse sections of England. Some of them do not want their competitors to know that they are going to invade some new section in the hopes of finding an outstanding individual at a reasonable price before some other fellow beats him to it. But by the end of this month nearly all of the importers will be in Europe. They will first assemble at the Belgium Horse Show at Brussels, then wend their way over to Paris, where the big Paris Exposition will be held; from there to the Nogent Percheron Show and back to England to attend the Royal Agricultural Display. There are many other smaller shows, but these are the most important. They have all had their interpreters scouring through the draft horse sections locating the best individuals for the American trade. Last season the importers did not buy as heavily as in former years, consequently most of them have sold out closely excepting those who have brought in new horses this spring. Some of the importers, however, do not confine themselves to any particular season, but bring over horses during the entire year.

HORSE VALUES.

Another surprise is in store for those who have been predicting that horses would get cheaper. A few individuals have been making this prediction for several years, but the horse market shows that the best individuals have sold for more money during the past few weeks than has ever been reported in American history.

Horsemen who deal in both pure breds and geldings, predict that the market will continue good for many years for the best individuals. We believe this is correct, as the entire country is short of horses, not only in America, but all over Europe. The writer investigated the demand for geldings in six foreign countries last year and all of them reported a shortage.

SELF FEEDER FOR STALLIONS.

While grain is so high, the owner of every animal should see that all feed is used to the best advantage. Quite frequently stallions throw out a lot of feed: others eat too rapidly, not thoroughly masticating their food, which interferes with the digestive tract, and often results in sickness. Anyone can make a self feeder, or an arrangement whereby the animal must eat slowly. The feed box should be larger than is ordinarily used, and a chute should be made where the feed can be put in at the top, and an opening at the bottom which should be from three-fourths of an inch to an inch, where the feed can run out of the chute into the feed box, then as the animal consumes the feed which has run into the box, more of it will gradually empty into the feed box.

It is not necessary that this arrangement should be expensive. One should avoid using material that will splinter easily. This self feeder can only be used for small grain and ground or shelled corn. This requires an animal to eat slowly and avoids all rooting, and the animal will derive the full benefit from the feed. Every animal should be fed in an arrangement of this kind, and more especially stallions and jacks, as they do not get as much exercise as they should have, and they should be required to eat slowly.

All feed should be fed to stallions or jacks dry, as a rule. It is not necessary to soak the feed of a stallion or jack that is in a healthy condition. The lumber in the self feeder should be purchased for less than a dollar, and it will often pay for itself every month. The feed box should be thoroughly cleaned before each meal, not allowing any accumulation in the corners of the box, more especially if ground feed is used, as it is liable to sour and cause trouble along the digestive tract.

RENEWING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

During the past few weeks we have received several complaints from our readers about not getting their paper soon after renewing their subscription. It usuually takes about two weeks' time for a renewal or a new subscription to be properly placed on our mailing list, but this spring we have been severely crowded as the subscriptions have surpassed all records. Another difficulty has been the late spring, causing many stallion owners to be slow sending in their renewals. Nearly every one of these had a request to not miss a single issue. It has taken a lot of time to hunt up the back numbers and mail them out. If our readers would renew a few weeks before their subscription expired it would save us much work and the readers would not miss a copy. We do not promise to always supply the back numbers when a renewal is not sent on time. We were expecting quite a number to be late with their renewals and had a large number of extras printed since the March 5 issue with which we can supply a limited number. A very large demand has been made for the April 5 "Barren Mare" issue.

There are two ways to keep a subscription list increasing; one is to furnish plenty of original, up-to-date, specially prepared material for the readers that they can not get anywhere else. This is our method of keeping our subscription list growing rapidly. The other plan is to give away a lot of premiums and continually send out notifications that their subscription has expired, with all kinds of offers. This is not our method. We notify our readers when their subscription will expire once and it is usually as convenient to renew at one time as it is another. By renewing at that time no issue will be missed.

The subscription price is fifty cents per year, or three years for one dollar until August 1; after that date the subscription price will be advanced. We will supply all the back numbers to March 5 while they last. Any who have renewed for one year can, by sending fifty cents additional, extend this subscription two more years in addition to the one that they have paid for—but we have no premiums to offer. Every issue of the American Breeder is worth fifty cents to any breeder, and especially to stallion and jack owners.

STALLIONS AND JACKS WANTED.

Owing to the severe winter and heavy snows there was not as much trading done last winter as common. A great many breeders who had intended to make changes in their operations, could not get away from home. Many breeders have written us that they have stallions which will need changing this year. Many changes could be made satisfactorily to all parties concerned if they knew where to make the change.

A one-inch advertisement in this paper will put the owner of such a stallion in communication with other breeders. Satisfactory changes of this kind are constantly being made. Frequently a breeder in an adjoining county may have just the kind of a horse that is wanted. When stallions are exchanged this way both parties can see the stallion in breeding condition and look at the colts, which will greatly help them in their future business.

This is an excellent time for breeders to advertise their stock, as every stallion and jack owner is reading this paper closely through the breeding season. Correspondence can be started with the understanding that the stock would not be for sale or exchange until the present breeding season is closed. We believe everyone who advertises breeding stock in this paper can find a buyer at a fair market value. There are a lot of breeders who do not understand the value of advertising; a great many of them sacrifice excellent animals because they do not know how to reach a customer.

In order to further increase the use of our advertising columns for this purpose we are going to cut the rate in two in the middle for the summer months. For these issues we will make a special rate of $1.40 an inch to all live stock advertisers. In writing an advertisement for one inch space you should not exceed about sixty words. This is sufficient to give a good description of a stallion or jack. The advertisement should be plain and written on a separate sheet of paper.

You will be interested in reading, on page 19 of this issue, the experience of others in the use of our advertising space.

MODERN HORSE BREEDING.

Several readers have stated that they wish to use the capsule system next year and ask us for the best method for getting their customers convinced that it is all right.

There is nothing that convinces men like having an opportunity to look at the genuine article. If these readers will use the capsule system on a few clean, healthy mares so that they will have some capsule colts coming next spring, there should be very little difficulty with the mare owners. This is an excellent opportunity to start the capsule system as there will be a rush to the stallion or jack on rainy days and Saturdays. If the operator will be careful about keeping his hands and instruments clean, and getting the semen from a clean, healthy mare, he should have little difficulty at this time of year, as the weather is warm and the tem-

perature will not be much below 95 degrees. All breeders should be careful about getting the water too hot, as it should never be above 101. This will give the operator practical experience so that in case the success is not as great as was anticipated, he could find out where the difficulty was.

The capsule system should be studied closely by every breeder. The time will come within a few years when nearly all of the breeders would like to know something about capsule breeding. Horse breeding is progressing rapidly and those who expect to remain in the business should make an effort to keep up to date.

There are a lot of mares bred every year through the entire season that never can get in foal with a natural service, that can be easily made producers by using the capsule system.

The Kansas City Impregnator Company is selling the Carlson Semen Extractor, one hundred pointed breeding capsules and one hot water thermometer (and paying the express) all for $5, until August 1, 1912. This company states that they are doing this to introduce the capsule system. It can also be noted from their advertisements that they sell the reliable breeding appliances for about half what other firms ask for the same goods. This firm manufactures the only pointed breeding capsule. These capsules can be purchased for about the same price as the old kind and are much more easily inserted. They have given excellent results.

When you buy breeding animals from our advertisers you are doubly helping in the improvement of farm stock.

EDUCATING MARE OWNERS.

No one can expect to have a good breeding district without having the mare owners educated. Many of our best producing mares are made barren from being served by stallions that have recently bred diseased mares. We will prepare a series of articles on breeding diseased mares, giving the results of the 1911 barren mare investigation. There are many old fogy notions about horse breeding that should be dispensed with. If a majority of the patrons of the stallion owners will read the American Breeder, think how much more pleasant the business would be. These patrons can read and learn much easier than a stallion or jack owner can talk to them. Furthermore, they are not always inclined to believe what a stallion or jack owner may say, as they frequently think that he is talking in his own interest.

With a few days of active work a stallion or jack owner should be able to send in from 20 to 50 subscriptions for the American Breeder. This is the only paper that completely covers the mare owners' education, and it is cheap in subscription price. It is very easy to get a mare owner to spend fifty cents for the American Breeder if he is properly solicited. The next few weeks is the best time to get these subscriptions, while the mare owners are coming to the barn. The stallion or jack owner that fails to get his mare owners on our list between now and August 1, will be the loser. After August 1, the subscription price will be advanced. Many of them can be induced now to subscribe for three years. Nearly all mare owners will be interested in a reasonable amount of material on beef cattle and hogs, in addition to the large amount of information they will receive about their mares. One of the greatest difficulties heretofore in getting mare owners to subscribe has been that they thought the American Breeder was printed exclusively for stallion and jack owners. Much better results can be obtained if the stallion and jack owner share this information with their mare owners and to educate them. The improvement in horse breeding conditions must come through education.

We may decide not to print mare owner editions during the winter months, as has been our custom. We believe that if stallion and jack owners will get busy they can make permanent readers of their mare owners. The time is short, as the first of August the subscription price will be advanced, then it will be more difficult to get the mare owners to subscribe. Nearly all of them can be easily interested by showing them a copy and telling them this is the only one you have and that you would not take a reasonable price for it. It is not necessary to hand out a lot of sample copies. Every stallion or jack owner should have enough influence among his customers to get these subscriptions without any difficulty.

CAPSULE BREEDING.

To the American Breeder:—Have started my third season with capsule breeding. It was a hard matter to start this way of breed; the first year only a few of the mare owners allowing me to capsule their mares. Last season I capsuled twice as many and this year the mare owners are calling for the capsule system. I got 75 per cent of all mares bred with capsules in foal. One mare was bred three times with the horse, and at her next heat period I used a capsule and she is now safe in foal. Another mare was 17 years old; had her last colt when she was 12 years old and had been bred every year since all season long without getting in foal. The owner of this mare told me her history and asked me if I could capsule her. I did and got her in foal. She has a fine colt by her side now. Capsule breeding is profitable to mare owners, as the above illustration shows.—E. D. Ellsworth, Grant county, Wisconsin.

FROM AN OLD TIMER.

To the American Breeder:—Will do all I can for your paper; think it is the best. We have an imported black Percheron, also imported Majorica jack and five young jacks. Am 74 years old; handled stallions since I was 18 years of age and find good, common, practical sense and information in every number. Will try and get all our patrons to take the American Breeder.—Frank Leach, Mesa county, Colorado.

LIKES NEW POINT PROTECTOR.

To the American Breeder:—I received from the Kansas City Impregnator Company the patent point protector for the Carlson Semen Extractor and am well pleased with it. I never fail to get the semen. I think that it is one of the finest things that ever happened.—Geo. Massoth, Woodson county, Kansas.

Sire's Name _____

Mare's Name _____ Color _____

Age _____ Marks _____

Womb Condition {Closed / Loose} Height _____

Mare Owner _____

P. O. _____

	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
DATE BRED								
CAPSULES								
RETRIED AND NOT BRED								

RUN PENCIL THROUGH "LOOSE" OR "CLOSED" AND "IS KNOWN TO BE IN FOAL" OR "DELIVERS A LIVING COLT."

$_____ Date _____

For services rendered, I promise to pay _____

_____ or assigns _____ dollars,

when above described mare {is known to be in foal, / delivers a living colt,} or before mare changes ownership or leaves the county.

Signed _____

Page _____

(*Specimen page exact size*)

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Every Stallion or Jack owner Should have this record book, because it is accurate. It is a handy pocket size, with a Waterproof cover, printed on best of paper.

It has a calendar, also a gestation table. It has an index of ten pages, so that each mare can be found easily It has room to give a complete record of each mare. 100 mares can be recorded, each mare having a whole page. The blank at the bottom of each mare's page, when properly filled out and signed gives you a promissory note that is legal and binding.

If you ever use one of these records you will want more of them, just as thousands of others are doing. It has no worthless advertisements in it. It is the latest Stallion Record Book on the market. If you are not satisfied with it, return it, and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you.

PRICE: 50c EACH, OR 6 BOOKS FOR $2.00
POSTAGE PREPAID.

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

225 West 12th Street,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

"Dope" for Breeding Animals

A Dangerous Practice. How Such Nostrums Injure Stock and Why They Fail to Bring Permanent Improvement. A Better System.

By Dr. L. L. Lewis, Oklahoma Experiment Station.

As the breeding season approaches and becomes well advanced there appear so many advertisements of patent medicines and other nostrums that are recommended to increase the vigor of stallions and jacks and also to cause mares to come in heat and to breed, no matter how difficult they may have been to breed before, that it seems a word in regard to some of these preparations would not be out of place in your paper. There are probably a very low per cent of the stallion owners who would tolerate the use of such drugs in connection with their breeding business, while there is an occasional one who does use such drugs as occasion demands and thinks that he is doing his stock no harm in using them. There is a group of drugs that affect primarily the kidney and sexual organs, some of the drugs acting as a stimulant to these organs and other drugs acting as a sedative. It is with the former group, or stimulants, that we have to deal with, as the sedatives are seldom used except occasionally in cases of mares that get violent and vicious while in heat. In such cases as the above they may be used with good results.

The nervous mechanism concerned with sexual function is presided over by certain centers in the brain and spinal cord. The centers in the spinal cord are the ones usually stimulated by drugs given to stimulate sexual desire. These centers are stimulated by reflex action, the drug when eliminated by the kidneys, irritates the mucous membrane of the urinary tract which in turn affects the centers in the spinal cord. Practically all of the drugs used in making the various preparations sold on the market as stimulants for slow stallions and jacks have the irritating ingredients that are eliminated by the kidneys. These irritating substances excite local irritation in the urinary passages, and sometimes severe inflammations follow their excessive use. Bloody urine is often passed as the result of their excessive use. Practically all of these drugs stimulate on account of their local irritating qualities.

Many breeders undertake to continually stimulate a naturally slow and sluggish stallion or jack or to keep up the vigor of stallions or jacks that are overworked by giving some sort of breeding tablets. It is rather difficult to overcome the natural tendency of an animal by means of drugs, but it is still more dangerous to undertake to keep up the vigor of the overworked stallion by such means. Because we have seen such remedies used a few times with no noticeable bad results, there is no reason why one should expect to use them continuously without damage.

Drugs may be said to effect the sexual organs in two ways, one way, and by far the preferable way, is to give tonics, when necessary, to build up the body and to give tone and vigor to the entire system; the other way is to stimulate the sexual propensities by giving some drug containing an irritating substance that is eliminated by the kidneys, causing irritation, inflammation, and if used too freely will cause bloody urine, stranguary, etc. It should not take a good horseman long to decide which should be used in his business if there should arise any necessity for drugs of any kind. We are too apt to want to give drugs when it is really not necessary, but when it becomes necessary to help out the general condition of the animal by means of drugs we should be very careful what is given. We know very little about the influence of drugs on the vitality of the semen and should be careful in their use. Many of the best breeders contend that sudden changes of feed, change of climate, and other like conditions do very materially affect the breeding capacity of the stallion or jack and if this is true it is likely that drugs would have an equal, if not a greater influence.

Of all of the remedies used for the purpose of stimulating sexual desire, probably none are so commonly used as is cantharides. This drug is merely the dried blister beetle or spanish fly of Southern Europe. These beetles are dried and then ground into a fine powder, which is a grayish-white color and contains many small shining green particles, which are portions of the wing covers of the beetles. The active principle in the drug is cantharidin which is very irritating, either to the skin or to the membranes of the urinary system. When we consider that Spanish fly is a very actve blistering preparation when applied to the skin, we should not be surprised if harmful results follow its continued use when we know that it is thrown off from the system by the kidneys.

It is much safer and better to build up the entire system by giving tonics that will stimulate digestion and other vital functions of the body and in this way indirectly stimulate the reproductive organs. If such a remedy as cantharides is used the effect is local and irritating. However, the effect of small doses soon passes away and the dose must be repeated until the final effect must be harmful in the extreme. If tonics of a general nature are used the entire system is helped and no part of the body injured by unnecessary stimulation and irritation.

There is no necessity for the stock man to buy any of the many preparations that are found on the market and recommended as stock foods, tonics, etc. These tonics on the market are generally recommended to cure practically all diseases of the horse from grease heel to pink eye. If some will stop to consider the matter, the extravagant claims of the manufacturers of these wonderful tonics are sufficient to discredit them. The physiology of the horse is not so different from that of man but that he will respond to medical treatment very much as man does. Many of the so-called stock tonics and foods have a great deal of cheap material used in their manufacture and most of this material has very little value either as a food or as a drug.

There are only a few drugs that need to be considered when we want to prepare a good tonic. Most of the bitter drugs as chincona, nux vomica, gentian, etc., stimulate secretions and digestion while such drugs as cardamon, funegreek, ginger, etc., are also recognized as aids to digestion. There is no fixed rule as to the proper combination or proportion of these drugs in a tonic or a condition powder. Practically all of the stock tonics have nux vomica as one of the principal ingredients that is of medicinal value. Strychnine is obtained from nux vomica and is probably one of the most valuable tonics for digestion and for the nervous system that we have for either man or beast. The following mixture of bitter and aromatic drugs combined with linseed meal and salt will prove very satisfactory as a tonic. The proportions may be varied to suit the needs of various conditions, but as a general tonic and aid to digestion I believe that the following will prove very satisfactory:

Pulverized gentian	1 lb.
Pulverized nux vomica	1 lb.
Pulverized ginger	1 lb.
Salt	5 lbs.
Funegreek	1 lb.
Linseed meal	25 lbs.

Mix these ingredients thoroughly and give a small amount with the feed three times a day. The mixture will be bitter on account of the nux vomica and gentian and for this reason should be sparingly fed until the stock gets accustomed to the tonic, when as much as a heaping tablespoonful may be fed at each feed.

I believe that the secret of success with breeding stock, as with other stock, lies in their general care and feeding, instead of keeping them in a hap-hazard way and then depending upon drugs of various kinds to remedy what in many cases is carelessness on the part of the owner. Some men can take stallions and jacks and keep them in the pink of condition through a heavy breeding season and this without any tonics, tablets or other drugs. They know how. It's the knowing how that counts and it's the system and care used by these experienced breeders who are successful, that we need to study more. However, with good care and feeding stock will occasionally show that they are not keeping in condition. Under these circumstances the system may be toned up in a general way by using a good tonic, gradual change of feed, etc. While tonics are beneficial in most cases they should not be given continually. Any remedy, no matter how valuable, may be abused by improper use. Good feeding, good care, tonics and good judgment will give good results and show in the condition of the stallion or jack. While we are paying so much attention to the condition of the stallion we should not neglect the fact that if the mare is unthrifty or neglected she is not as likely to get with foal as if she was better kept and in good flesh. As every breeder knows that excessive fatness should be avoided in all breeding stock they know also that the thrifty, healthy individual is always best for breeding purposes.

Note:—This article was written by Dr. Lewis for an early issue of the Stallion and Jack News, the forerunner of The American Breeder, and is offered now in response to several requests for its re-publication.—Editor.

QUICK SELLING.

Good advertising when you once know where to get it, is a money saver, and the best aid to business. The writer frequently has known of cases where a good advertisement, and the quick sale that followed, saved the advertiser, in feed and care alone, ten times the cost of the ad. Since the value of the American Breeder as an advertising medium became known, there has been a remarkable number of quick and satisfactory sales and trades made through its columns. As a proven medium of live stock exchange it has no equal and we hardly need refer to any proof of this fact, other than the page of testimonial letters printed elsewhere—although the most satisfactory test is to try an advertisement for one's self.

Each year, in early summer, there are always a number of breeders on the lookout to buy and about as many who are wanting to sell. The number of prospective buyers is much larger than one would suspect without investigation. There are always some whose stallions or jacks do not do well, and a good, sure animal must be had at once, to wind up the season. Then there are many who like to buy a breeding animal just as the spring season closes, figuring they can save a little on the price, make a little money on some fall services, and have a chance to carry the stock along for the next season in their own way.

To encourage all readers who are so situated as to take advantage of this trade, we will make a summer advertising rate (to subscribers only) of just half our winter rate, or $1.40 per inch on a one time ad., with a slightly lower rate if the ad runs more than once. In the winter we received $2.80 each for hundreds of ads of this sort, and the advertisers were uniformly pleased with results. We are making the rate to fit the season, so whether you want to buy or want to sell, write up your ad and send it to us. You are almost sure to find the man you want to deal with, among our many thousand readers. The low rate goes in effect at once.

POINT PROTECTOR FOR SEMEN EXTRACTOR.

To the American Breeder:—I received the new flexible point and point protector from the Kansas City Impregnator Company, and I consider the point protector a great improvement over the original style, and that it makes a complete tool for obtaining the semen from the uterus. With the original point unprotected except by the finger, it was sometimes difficult to obtain semen when the service was complete, and the semen deposited in the uterus, without great danger of injuring some of the delicate tissues which line the uterus. But I am quite sure the new point protector will overcome that entirely and I am more than pleased with it, if only used for transferring from one mare to another direct, without the use of the capsule.—Owen L. Fitch, Pike county, Illinois.

BARREN MARE INVESTIGATION.

The results of the 1911 barren mare investigation will be printed in the near future. Many have been asking about the results of this work, but it is difficult to tabulate such a large number of mares. This is the largest investigation of its kind ever conducted and should be of much importance to the horse breeding industry. Other investigations are being carried on this year.

One Yearling Belgian stud colt; weight 1,040; nine and ten inches of bone; price, $300. Also Scotch Collie male puppies; black and white; price, $3, if sold at once.—**O. W. Phillips, Amo, Hendricks county, Indiana.**

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions
AND MARES
IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.
For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

Leitch & Sons
Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

Broadened Outlet for Equines

Activity In All But Commoner Sorts Continues Past Usual Time in Spite of Curtailed Southern Demand. Cattle Touched $9 and Thin Stuff Also High. Hogs Stationary.

Hot weather is usually the beginning of a dull trade in horses and mules, but thus far demand continues active, except for the light weight common kinds. At any season of the year they are liable to meet an uncertain request, and sell at a wide range in prices. The market for plugs, and common light horses is never very well defined, and in the words of a dealer, is "Just as much as we can get." The better grades are selling as high as at any previous time this year, and with considerable freedom. The East, for some reason or other, is taking all the heavy drafters and chunks they can get, and average prices are high. A New York dealer says that his firm is finding a ready outlet for all the horses they can get, and while the auto truck has supplanted the horse for long distance hauls, the equine still more than holds his own for the short distance pulls that make up more than three-fourths of the city's traffic. "Our firm," he says, "is thoroughly convinced that auto trucks will make no further headway against the horse, and farmers who raise a good draft horse will find a ready market for him from now on." The South is buying some horses and mules, but demand from that section is still uncertain, as crop prospects are very uncertain, and until more settled weather prevails the cotton belt will be an uncertain factor in demand. The Carolinas, Georgia, Oklahoma and Texas are in fair shape, but the lowlands of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana are still overflowed. Some land there can not be planted this year. The failure of the cotton crop in these sections will have some effect on demand for horses and mules.

More Mules for the Army.

Last week seventy-two mules were inspected and accepted by the United States army. They were sent to points in Texas and the Northwest. This is part of the general recruiting of the army equipment up to war proportions, and another lot of horses and mules will be inspected this week. This demand has done much towards stimulating the trade, and with receipts light it will be a further stimulus. The army buys both horses and mules in all weights. Most of the mules are for packing and hauling.

British Northwest Takes Native Horses.

For several weeks past a good many horses, mostly mares, have been going to the Northwest. They have to undergo the Mallein test for disease, that being given at the Kansas City stock yards by the United States government inspectors at the stock yards free of charge. Uncle Sam's boys in the Northwest like their home horses and are taking mares so that in time they can have a surplus supply.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700-pound up	$180@200
Drafters, fair to good	155@175
Chunks, good.	130@165
Chunks, fair.	95@130
Southerners, good to choice.	130@150
Southerners.	70@125
Driving horses.	65 up
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands	$ 95@130
14½ to 15½ hands	125@175
15½ to 16 hands	165@220
16½ or better	200@300

Record Prices for Cattle.

The cattle market in the past two weeks went on recording new high levels, and at the close last week was the highest ever known at this season of the year. High record prices are always dangerous, because they encourage all sorts of wild deals, and while some make big money, the high prices fall to a few, and leave only drains for others. However, the day of low priced cattle is gone forever, and any one now can raise a few cattle and fatten them and make money. Returning to the live stock industry is a necessity and those who get there first will make the most money. But as to the market in detail: Compared with two weeks ago prices for fair to prime steers are 25 to 35 cents higher. Some prime 1,251 pound Kansas steers, long yearlings, sold last week at $9, the first time such a price was ever recorded in the spring of the year. In 1910 the record prices were not reached until in the fall, and then only cattle of show quality and Christmas beeves sold at $9 and better. Killers proclaim that the average cost of beef now is the highest on record, and actual sales for the past week, the bulk of which were at $7.50 to $8.75, bears out their assertions. There are practically no cheap steers available to lower the average cost of beef. Last week about a dozen car loads of steers sold at $8.75 to $8.90, and sales at $8.50 up were plentiful. About all the fed cattle have been marketed and traders say that the best kinds will be still higher this fall. There is practically no old corn in feeders' hands, and cotton seed cake is about the favorite finishing ration. Colorado is still marketing some beet pulp steers, and that class of offerings this week sold at $8 to $8.75. Some hay fed Oregon steers brought $7.55. On the quarantine side the top price paid for steers was $8.30, and grassers sold up to $6.65. A good many common grassers from below the line brought $4.65 to $5.25. That class of cattle will increase in supply in the next few weeks, and prices will go still lower, though not as low as in previous years.

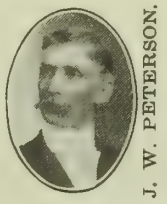
Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@9.00
Good to choice steers	8.40@8.70
Fair to good steers	7.75@8.35
Common to fair steers	6.25@7.65
Meal fed, choice	7.85@8.75
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.80
Grass fat	4.65@6.15

After the Season is Over

I must dispose of my stallions on account of their fillies arriving at breeding age. Have used them five seasons. An imported black Percheron and an imported black German Coach; both eight years old; sound and sure breeders; plenty of colts to show. For sale July 1, or will trade for horses of equal value, with some one who has similar reasons for an exchange. Would consider trades for pure bred stallions of other draft breeds also.—**J. C. Walvoord, Holland, Lancaster County, Nebraska.**

J. W. & F. T. PETERSON, Litchfield, Minn.
(66 miles west of Minneapolis on the Great Northern Railway.)


J. W. PETERSON.

Importers and Breeders of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Exceptional Mares.

Last importation arrived May 2d. All animals sold at home; no agents to treble prices; no auctions or branch barns where culls are sold.

Come for one of the imported two-year-olds that will grow into money at one dollar per day till next year if you never take them out of the barn.


F. T. PETERSON.

ROBISON & AXTELL PERCHERON SALE

AT THE

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

Towanda, Kansas

May 29, 1912


IMP. CASINO

¶ Sale will consist of 40 head, 20 from the stud of J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas, and 20 from the stud of Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kansas, who is dispersing his stud at this time, as his other business demands all his time and attention. ¶ This will be the greatest opportunity ever offered in the West to secure brood mares and fillies. Mares are all bred. Many will have colts by their sides and be bred again. There will also be ten yearling and two year old stallions included in the sale. ¶ Many matched pairs, well broken to harness. They have been raising colts and corn.

Sale at the Robison Farm near Towanda, Kansas.
Write to J. C. Robison, Towanda, Butler Co., Kas., for catalog.
Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, J. P. Oliver.

Good Butcher Cattle Scarce.

There is a sharp distinction made by buyers on butcher cattle. Fed grades have been advanced slowly in prices, and those showing grass and hardly any fat have declined moderately. The tendency is towards a wider spread in prices. Canner cows are selling as low as $2.65, and choice steers and heifers mixed up to $8.40. These two kinds represent the extremes of the market. Fed grades from now on will be scarce and probably rule higher, and as the movement of grassers increase that kind will tend lower. The cows coming now are not nearly as good in quality as ten days ago. Range cows this fall will be scarce, and good heifers for feeding purposes will be almost prohibitive in price. Veal calves are about 50 cents higher than two weeks ago, and in strong request. Bulls are still selling high.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.75@7.25
Fair to good	5.50@6.70
Common to good	4.00@5.45
Canners	2.65@4.20
Heifers—	
Choice	7.50@8.00
Good to choice	6.85@7.45
Plain to fair	6.00@6.80
Common	4.25@5.90
Veal calves	4.25@8.50
Bulls	4.50@6.75

Thin Cattle Still Needed.

Demand for good thin cattle continues as urgent as ever, and it now is quite evident that at no time this year will they be plentiful. There is an abundance of grass in all states, and unless pastures are cut short by a drouth the getting of cattle to use it will be a problem. Prices continue high and are keeping some from buying, but there appears to be little chance for any reduction in prices before cattle have taken on a big grass fill. Demand for she stuff is as strong as for steers.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$ 7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice feeders	6.60@ 6.95
Plain to fair feeders	5.75@ 6.55
Selected stockers	6.50@ 6.90
Good to choice stockers	6.00@ 6.45
Plain to fair stockers	6.00@ 6.45
Stock calves	5.00@ 6.75
Stock cows	3.85@ 5.00
Stock heifers	4.25@ 5.50
Milch cows	40.00@90.00

Hog Prices Are Stationary.

Unimportant net changes have occurred in prices of hogs in the past two weeks. There has been 10 to 15 cent fluctuations, but prices have varied as much from day to day, as they have from week to week. Packers are apparently well satisfied with prevailing prices, and as soon as they reach the 8 cent level there is a prompt reduction in demand. The concensus of opinion is that the market now is about due for a general advance. Kansas City receipts are showing a big loss compared with a year ago; St. Louis is falling behind, and Chicago, St. Joseph and Omaha after showing big increases in the first four months this year, are beginning to make reductions. Prices the latter part of March were reduced $1 a hundred pounds when Kansas City began to fall short in supply, and now with other markets lagging behind, traders say another advance is due. The quality of the hogs offered is very common and indicates scarcity of feed, close marketing and a shortage both in weights and number in the near future. Some sick hogs are coming, but that is nothing out of the ordinary for this season of the year. The first few warm days caused considerable loss to hogs that were loaded too heavily. Packers are buying to supply fresh pork trade only, but current receipts are none too large.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., May 13.	$7.40@7.82½	$7.25@7.70
Tuesday	7.45@7.85	7.35@7.77½
Wednesday	7.45@7.85	7.45@7.90
Thursday	7.50¾7.95	7.50@7.95
Friday	7.45@7.87½	7.50@7.95
Sat.	7.40@7.80	7.40@7.85

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.75@7.85
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.70@7.82½
Medium weight	7.60@7.80
Light weight	6.50@7.65
Common to fair	5.50@6.50
Stags	5.25@7.60
Boars	4.25@6.75
Bulk of sales	7.40@7.75

Slump in Sheep Values.

In the past two weeks the sheep market has changed from a winter to midsummer basis. Most of the sheep coming now are grass fat and they will be the prevailing quality until early winter. A few fed lambs are coming, and those in fleece are selling up to $9.50, clipped $8.50. The grassers represented at this market by the Texas clipped grades are selling 50 to 75 cents lower than two weeks ago. The decline on these has been rather rapid, and it is quite probable that there will be a moderate advance next week. Clipped Texas sheep are quoted at $4.25 to $5.50, and goats $3 to $3.75. Practically no spring lambs have been offered, and the movement is already over due about a week.

NAVEL DISEASE.

To The American Breeder:—Please find enclosed one dollar to pay for two boxes of colt navel powder. How often should it be used? How long should the use of it be continued? If a colt has navel disease before the powder is used, will it act as a cure, or only as a preventative? I have a colt now that is affected.—T. W. Chapin, Dodge County, Minn.

Just as soon as the colt is born the hands should be washed and the navel cord stripped downward so as to force all fluid out at the bottom. The cord should be thoroughly dusted with this powder and worked in with the hand, especially that part near the body. This should be done about three times during the first day; after that once or twice a day until the cord looks dry. One application, if made before the navel cord comes in contact with dirt, will usually prevent navel infection, but to be safe this should be done several times. The object of this navel powder is to destroy the germs present and shrink the navel cord so that infection into the body would be impossible. The navel powder is a preventive only; if the colt has already contracted the disease a veterinarian should be called promptly, and that veterinarian should be a graduate who understands how to operate on these cases, or use serum treatment.

The owner of the colt should not be disappointed if the colt should die after the infection has taken place, and the veterinarian should not be blamed, because nearly every case where infection is allowed to occur, does prove fatal, so that the best remedy is to prevent the germs from entering the navel through the navel cord.

Stallion and jack owners could save themselves anywhere from $50 to $500 a year by educating their mare owners in the prevention of this disease. Many of them do not understand that infection may take place in the navel cord, and the colt not show any symptoms of the disease for several days, or possibly weeks, afterwards. A common complaint which indicates the presence of this trouble, is that the mare has stepped on the colt or that the colt is leaking at the navel, or that the colt has contracted a bad cold and will not nurse.

FIRE AT THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

A fire at the Kansas City stock yards on the 15th destroyed five acres of pens, and 150 cattle which were locked in pens near where the fire started. Two firemen were injured in fighting the blaze. The total loss was not over $40,000, which includes 100 tons of hay destroyed. The work of rebuilding the pens began next day. Tramps are supposed to have started the fire.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

should I do to remove the enlargement that still remains? What is the prospects of such a colt? I would like very much to hear of another case of the kind. I am 35 years old, have had many horses, never saw a case before.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be very difficult for one to state positively the cause of formation of the first abscess noted, but at any rate the infection became generalized on account of the delay in opening the first abscess that formed. We believe the trouble would not have extended so much had an outlet been provided for the pus in the first abscess just as soon as it could have been discovered.

The swelling in the limbs will be inclined to diminish with exercise, but you can hasten it by daily bathing the parts with witch hazel and alcohol, equal parts, applying generous hand rubbing at the same time.

CROOKED LEG—My neighbor has a mule colt that come the 4th of March and he was straight and all right in every way up to two weeks old. His left front knee started to bend to the inside and seems to bend in more right along. He does not walk lame on it and never has. He grows good; has no swelling in the knee nor never had and don't favor the leg any. He is in good shape; can't see anything on the foot or leg nor any soreness of any kind. There is no good veterinarian around here, so if you know of any way how to get that knee straight, or a remedy for it, would you kindly let me know by return mail. Am getting your paper for the second year. I have all those papers saved up, but cannot find anything like this in them. Any advice would be appreciated.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very difficult to support the crooked legs of young colts with bandages and splints and their use is not very satisfactory for two reasons. First, there is great danger of developing sores on the bandaged limbs, and second, the bandages and splints interfere with the free use of the muscles of the limbs which prevents them from developing strength. About as good a way as any is to carefully massage and rub the parts daily with alcohol and witch hazel, equal parts, with a view of encouraging nature to strengthen up the supporting structures.

FEARS ABORTION—I have a mare that has aborted twice, at about seven months each time, and now her mate is in foal and about six months along and has spells of being uneasy every few days, as though her colt hurt her. I am afraid she will abort soon if not treated. I am feeding corn fodder and some alfalfa hay and no grain and also no work. Mares are in good condition. I read in the ———— some time ago about giving blackhaw and a small portion of carbolic acid, but can't find it now and can't remember the dose.

Reply—Should your mare exhibit symptoms that would cause you to fear that she is going to abort you will find that the two drugs mentioned are among the best for preventing this trouble. The fluid extract of black haw may be given in one-half ounce doses mixed with the feed three times a day in a suspicious case, or even in twice the quantity in an emergency. Carbolic acid is usually given in one dram doses twice daily, either well mixed with the feed or well diluted with water and administered with a syringe by the mouth.

We would suggest that you feed the mare some grain as a part of her ration, inasmuch as she may be consuming too great a bulk of the fodder and alfalfa, which may be responsible for the pains she shows at intervals.

RUPTURED FILLY—I have a yearling draft filly that is ruptured at the navel. There is a sack there larger than a hen's egg. I had it clamped once, but it did no good. I thought of having a veterinary cut in there and sew it up, but some say that would kill the colt. What would be the best treatment for it?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as your colt is now a yearling and has been operated on once without success, we are unable to advise you without the opportunity to make a personal examination. Better have your veterinarian call in counsel before proceeding further, as a radical operation will not be without danger.

USING LARGE STALLIONS—I should like to know how heavy a horse should be for breeding mares that weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, or from 1,400 to 1,600. Is a ton horse too heavy?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is difficult to find a stallion too large to use on the thousand-pound mares if he is well proportioned and well bred. If a stallion is inclined to be rough or out of proportion, it is not advisable to use a stallion too large as the out-cross would be too violent. We should say that a ton horse is not too heavy for any of these mares.

BLIND COLT—I had a Percheron mare that had a blind colt. The colt is good in all other ways. She has no eye balls. Would it be advisable to breed this mare back to the same horse?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—While it is not likely that you would have a repetition of the experience related, yet you should not encourage it. You are justified in breeding to some other stallion.

TESTING THE SEMEN—My success with the capsule system of breeding was about 70 per cent last season. I am breeding the same stock this year

(Continued on page 15.)

Imprecation



The sensational prize winning Percheron stallion, IMPRECATION (79214) 79304, imported by us in 1911. Gray horse, foaled April 24, 1908. Weight 2,200 pounds.

First prize winner, three-year-old class, and grand champion stallion at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1911, and the ONLY HORSE IN AMERICA HAVING THE DISTINCTION OF BEING SUBSIDIZED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT for use in France.

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$100, cash at time of service, to insure mare in foal. Should mare fail to prove in foal, she may be returned free, or breeder may substitute another mare free of charge; and if horse should be sold, or not in our possession at the time mare is returned, money will be refunded.

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Our Harness Horse Talk

What of the Harvest When the Mighty Are Mated. Story of the Colt by Bingen and Out of the Dam of Peter The Great.

Written for The American Breeder by Henry Ten Eyck White.

When champion trotters are mated with mares of distinction, either as producers or performers, the resultant foal is an object of intense interest to breeders and horsemen generally—while as for the theorists pure and simple, the men who "breed 'em around the stove,"—they simply become more rampant than ever.

A recent instance of the kind was the sale as a 2-year-old, of a colt by Bingen, and out of the dam of Peter the Great, thus uniting in direct currents the blood of the two most famous sires of the day. Now, we are called on to record the birth of a foal by the champion 3-year-old trotter, Colorado E.; dam Young Miss, the dam of Bingen. That foal is bound to be the cynosure of all eyes until it is old enough to show whether or not it is a trotter, a speed producer, or neither, or both.

It hardly is probable that in the near future there will be other such foals as these two, because just now there are no sires on a parity with Bingen and Peter the Great; the dam of the last named has been barren for several years, and the dam of Bingen is 23 years old. But there is this to be said of the foal of Colorado E., and Young Miss—it was bred because of the fame of its sire and dam, whereas in the case of the colt by Bingen and out of Santos no such idea was in the mind of the breeder. That colt, known as J. Malcolm Forbes, took a 3-year-old record of 2:09½ in in a race, and one of 2:08 under like conditions a year later. But his dam was bred to Bingen by the late D. D. Streeter of Kalamazoo, Mich., because such course was suggested by the then owner of Peter the Great, to whom Mr. Streeter has sold him. Mr. Streeter had no great esteem for the Bingens as race horse trotters, and when the colt was being trained as a 2-year-old, wrote me in rather a satirical way about the stallion, saying: "He looks like a Bingen, is gaited like one, and jumps like one," the word "jumps" being heavily underscored. Peter Johnston, who trained Malcolm Forbes, that season, said to me: "I never had harder work making a 2-year-old trot in 2:30 than he gave me." Yet, a year later the colt could beat 2:10 with ease, and in the matter of speed was a wonder.

That is the history of the colt by Bingen, dam Santos. What will be the story of the foal by Colorado E., dam the dam of Bingen, time alone can tell, but it was "bred to order," while the other was not. The blood lines of the foal by Colorado E., dam the dam of Bingen, unquestionably hold great possibilities. Bingen, taken as a trotter and a sire, unquestionably is the foremost representative of the Wilkes-Electioneer cross, or the Electioneer-Wilkes cross, if you will, because insofar as his family tree is concerned, he is as much Wilkes as Electioneer. I always have given a lot of the credit of Bingen as a sire to the fact that his first and second dams were by Red Wilkes and Young Jim, respectively, two prominent sons of George Wilkes. The phenomenal colt speed shown by Bingen (2:12½ as a 2-year-old), looks to come legitimately from the Electioneer family, not only because it has produced so many champion yearlings and 2-year-olds, but also because his sire, May King, took a record of 2:20, and May Queen, the grandam of Bingen in the male line, raced in 2:20 to high wheels 35 years ago, and had as much brush as Goldsmith Maid, the champion of that day.

Aside from Bingen May King never got anything worth talking about, and although the dam of Bingen has had 18 foals, Bingen is the sole star of the lot, the one white diamond in the big casket of gems. But the mare that produces a Bingen has proved her greatness, wherefore when she is mated with such a whale among colt trotters as Colorado E., anything in the speed or speed siring line may happen, because that stallion not only gets a double Wilkes cross (one line through his sire, The Bondsman, son of Baron Wilkes, and the other through Jay McGregor, sire of his dam), but likewise he is inbred to what many consider the greatest living brood mare—Sorrento, daughter of Grand Sentinel, which stallion also got the dam of Peter the Great. Sorrento is the dam of The Bondsman, sire of Colorado E., and of Jayhawker, sire of Jay McGregor, which got the dam of Colorado E. Having seen and noted the speed and action of Colorado E. since he was a yearling, I cannot help awarding the credit for a great part of his phenomenal performances to his heredity in the female line.

He looks like a Jay McGregor, being built on heroic lines and with a certain bold roughness of outline, but his gait is radically different from that of all the Jay McGregors I have seen. As a yearling he was the snappiest going big gaited colt I ever saw. That big stride and quick recovery made Colorado E. a 2:04¾ 3-year-old and would have enabled him to beat 2:10 at two (he worked a mile early that summer at 2:11½), had not curb lameness put him out of training at a critical time. And the fact that he is gaited just as he is will have more to do with whatever success may attend his efforts to obtain the stallion crown—for which he is to be specially pointed this summer—than any other feature of his makeup.

Now for one more important fact about the sire and the dam of the colt foaled this season. Neither Young Miss nor Colorado E. is a beauty. In fact, they easily might be called coarse. But people will not have it any other way than that speed comes from speed, and after Colorado E. lowered the 3-year-old record he had the choicest mares in the land, and the curbs that prevented his doing his best as a 2-year-old were ignored. The man who owns Young Miss bought her because she had produced Bingen, and not because she was good looking or particularly well bred. He mated her with Colorado E. because that stallion was champion 3-year-old trotter by so wide a margin he looked like an epoch making horse.

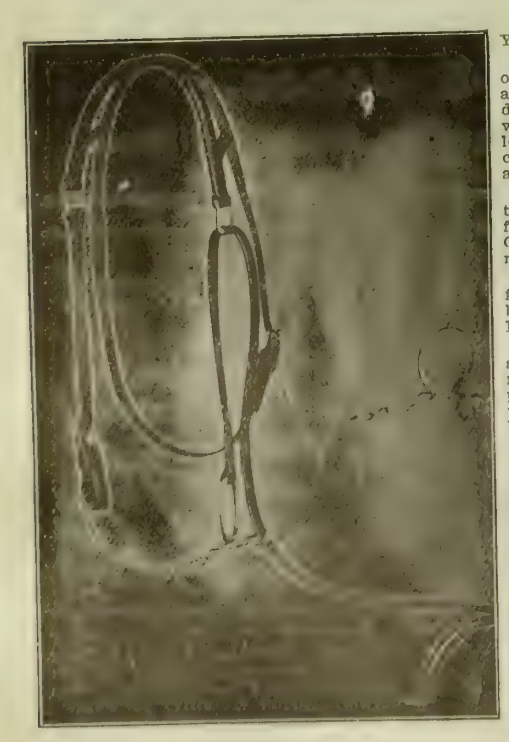
Personally I think that is the right system, primarily. We have not yet, in the establishment of a breed of trotting horses, reached the stage where we can afford to do as the Duke of Westminster did when he found his unbeaten racehorse Ormonde was a roarer—sold him out of the country in order that not even the cupidity or the ignorance of other breeders might cause him to be used in the stud if kept in England. We go right to the speed fountain all the time for our speed, and if we find a sire whose hind legs could be improved, like William L., that does not stop us if the other things are there, and it was this method that gave us an epoch making colt trotter in Axtell, which at three set the record for his age, and for all trotting stallions at 2:12 to high wheels. Axtell gave us Axworthy, and Axworthy gave us two champions in Hamburg Belle, 2:01¼, and Gen. Watts, 3-year-old champion with 2:06¾ to his credit. In the case of Cresceus, absolutely the greatest trotter as a colt and an aged horse the world has seen, there was dismal failure in the stud. Both Phallas, 2:13¾ and Maxey Cobb 2:13¼, champion stallions of the high wheel days, were of little account as sires, but neither of them was a colt trotter—which is an important fact to bear in mind. As for Cresceus, he was trained every season, including his 2-year-old form, until he was ten, so as a matter of fact he goes into the Phallas and Maxey Cobb class on that score.

Remembering these things and noting that present-day great sires do not get much work after their 3-year-old form it would seem that a trotter develops satisfactory speed by the time it is a 4-year-old should be used at once in the breeding ranks if the best results are to be obtained. Peter the Great was raced at 4, but not after that. Bingen was in training longer, stopping at six, during which season his record of 2:06¼ was made. Axworthy, Gen. Watts, Admiral Dewey and other sires of early speed were not seriously trained after colthood, and Todd, after showing a mile in 2:21 at two, was not given any more work until he was five, when with light work he took a record of 2:14¾. Ed Custer, one of the best examples of early success in the stud so far as getting 2-year-olds capable of 2:30 miles is concerned, was retired at the end of his 3-year-old form, after racing better than 2:17 at two and under 2:13 at three. The Exponent was not raced at two or three, but could beat 2:16 at the latter age. He was used rather freely in the stud when four, but not started in a race until six. The following season, 1911, the foals begotten when he was four began trotting as 2-year-olds, and more of them beat 2:30 that summer than ever had been placed to the credit of a 7-year-old sire.

Now these facts have to do with a number of sires of early speed that themselves were colt trotters of considerable merit, some of them top-notchers. They do not confine themselves to any one family or strain, but the lesson they teach is ever the same. Axtell, 2:12 at three, a record which made him champion of his age and champion stallion, was then retired. He got Axworthy, 2:15½ at three, then retired. Axworthy got Gen. Watts, 2:06¾ at three, then retired; and Gen. Watts at seven, had nine 2-year-old trotters enter the 2:30 list, three of them taking records of 2:20 or better. Those foals were begotten when he was four, and out of training. In the case of Ed Custer and The Exponent similar conditions prevailed as to training methods, and in addition, as in the other instances noted, those horses had a heredity of colt speed. Ed Custer was by Baron-

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Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

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"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not use with a chain under the jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he cannot say too much for it. De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

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At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.

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For Sale—One or two car loads of Navajo Ponies; $12 to $20, on cars, Albuquerque or Chama.
Haynes Bros., Haynes, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

more. a colt trotter and stake contestant at three. The Exponent was by Bingen, a colt trotter, and his dam was Iva Dee, that could trot in 2:20 at two, in 2:14 at three, and that at four took a race record of 2:12½ and was second that season to Eleata when she won the third and deciding heat of the M. and M. in 2:08¾, Iva Dee in that mile trotting around five or six other horses on the lower turn of the Detroit track, making her performance fully as good as that of the winner.

The day has passed when theories need have much to do with the operations of the small breeder, or the man of moderate means. He can find in his own locality a stallion whose blood lines represent the strains that have given the turf some trotters, and a very casual examination of the facts will show the standing of any horse. A stallion from an unsuccessful family is apt to be a failure, and the opposite of that proposition suggests itself.

And remember all the time that the dam is just as important a factor in the problem as is the sire.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 13.)

that I bred last season; have a Clydesdale horse and a good Missouri jack. I am getting all the work I can do making one service daily. I have no microscope and have the use of one belonging to a physician and have about a mile to go before I can examine the semen. I find plenty of spermatozoa, but only few living, all full developed from the horse. I carry a dark bottle in my pocket; under same conditions with the jack find plenty spermatozoa and all living. Do you think the horse is all right? Am working him half day and feeding oats, bran, oil meal and alfalfa hay.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise diminishing the work on this stallion until the spermatozoa made a better test. If your stallion had been worked all winter and accustomed to this kind of exercise, the test would have been better. Diminish the oil meal and gradually dispense with the bran while you are feeding the alfalfa hay. One-half prairie hay and alfalfa with oats would be still better.

INDURATED SKIN—I have a stallion that has some kind of a scabby appearance in his fetlock. What can be done to clean it out?—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—Thickened places in the skin, especially about the limbs of horses, are difficult to control. Apply just a little blue ointment to the parts once a day, rubbing in well. Carefully remove all of the excess with a clean cloth after each application.

PARROT MOUTH—I have a fine young jack, two weeks old, that is what is called "Parrot Mouth" or upper jaw too long for lower. Will this ruin the colt for breeding? I have raised some of the finest jacks in Southern Indiana. This colt was 40 inches high when foaled and has fine mother, so I do not see how this could injure him, so please give me your opinion whether you think this will hurt his breeding qualities.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—You can not reasonably expect this young jack when he reaches breeding age to transmit to his progeny all his good qualities and forget to transmit his defects. By breeding defects one encourages persistence in such things cropping out in the offspring. Your jack might never throw a parrot mouthed colt, but if he is bred to his kind you can rest assured that parrot mouths will crop out some place in succeeding generations.

CAPSULE OR IMPREGNATOR—What is your opinion on breeding with capsules? Don't you think they are better than an impregnator?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—The impregnator or extractor has been used successfully when only one extra mare is to be bred, but no impregnator should ever be inserted into a mare without first being boiled to destroy all bacteria. The Carlson Semen Extractor is the only breeding instrument made and used successfully for this work that can be taken apart and boiled without being injured. The capsule has the advantage as one knows exactly how much fluid it contains, more especially when a large number of mares are to be bred, as each capsule service is a complete service. There is no instrument made in the way of an impregnator ,excepting the Carlson Semen Extractor that can be used to get the semen out of the uterus, as it requires a soft metallic point that can be bent after it is inserted into the uterus.

SWEENY—We have a mule that is thought to be sweenied in both shoulders. What is the most practical and modern treatment for the malady? We have been advised to blister and to accomplish this result have ordered Jones' Listerine.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Sweeney is usually a result of injury to some of the parts which has the effect of interfering with the function of certain muscles so that they undergo a shrinkage or atrophy. The proper way to proceed is to locate the seat of original injury and treat that part. When the injured part is relieved the muscles naturally fill out again, although they may be helped at this time by the application of stimulating agents to the shrunken parts.

We never heard of the remedy you mention, therefore know nothing of its value.

FEEDING WHEAT—I see in your last edition of The American Breeder the advice to breeders not to use rye or wheat as food. What objection can be had with feeding wheat as a part of grain food? I am a natural service breeder and used wheat, corn, oats and bran, together with sorghum stalk fodder, new clover and orchard grass mixed, as a roughness, and I am reasonably sure I will have 60 per cent or better in foals. I am also using wheat this year and am having unusually good luck in turning off mares with one and two services? How many mares should a good jack or stallion serve in one season without injury to themselves?—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—Wheat, rye (and kafir corn might be included) are too strong to feed to stallions or jacks that are not exercised extensively. A small proportion of either of these feeds might be fed successfully if it was properly mixed with other feeds at each meal, but it is easy to feed a little too much of one of these feeds and have a sick horse. Some stallions can separate the feed so successfully that it is not properly mixed when eaten and causes trouble along the digestive tract. Neither of these three feeds have any extra value for foal production. Feeding wheat to a stallion to make him a sure producer has just as much value as throwing cold water on the mare soon after the service.

HEMORRHAGE—I served a young mare 4 years old with my stallion, and after the service she bled quite a bit. Please answer in the next issue.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The hemorrhage perhaps resulted from a laceration of the hymen, although possibly the mucus membrane of the vagina was torn in the event that the stallion is a proud server.

KEEPING THE SEMEN—Can the semen from a horse, taken from a mare, be put into a bottle, then bottle put into an incubator of right temperature, then fill capsules and breed the mares as they come one at a time, or more? How long can one keep the semen under these conditions—keeping temperature from 90 to 100 degrees? Would it keep better to have bottle corked tight, or left uncorked?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—There are breeders who are carrying the semen a considerable distance; some of them have kept it for a day or two, and had good results, but we are not recommending this method, as there are breeders who will make mistakes and not liable to keep the temperature just right. The semen should not be exposed to temperature below 95 degrees or above 101. The best method is to have all mares present and breed them at that time and throw out the balance of the semen.

ABORTION—Please advise me how much blackhaw to give to a mare that is in habit of aborting. Please publish as soon as you can. Would like to know immediately.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—A mare may be given from one-half to one ounce of fluid extract of black haw three times a day for a few days in cases of emergency. Where the drug is continued for some time the dose should be decreased.

CONTROLLING THE SEX—A man here wants to know what time of the day is the best time to put a mare to get a horse colt. Some says when the moon is in the east; some one thing, some another. This man wants to raise a stallion.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The first time this mare is in heat breed her regardless of where the moon may be located, and tell your customer that he can take his own chances the same as all other breeders are doing. Fertilization might take place immediately or it might be delayed for four weeks, so it would not make any difference what time in the day the mare was served.

SKIN IRRITATION—What can I do for my jack that rubs his rump and tail badly, making it very sore? He did the same way last spring. I tried sulphur ointment and zenoleum, a coal tar preparation, but it did not seem to help much. This jack is in medium flesh, not fat; has been fed bran and oats about half of each by measure, and clover and pea hay; the pea hay has been threshed. This jack has had the run of a 3-acre blue grass lot in fair weather. I have clover, pea hay and alfalfa hay. Would it be all right for jacks, through the breeding season, or had I better buy some timothy hay? Is green wheat, blue grass and green clover, cut and put in manger, all they will eat, injurious to jacks through the breeding season?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Wash the parts with kerosene emulsion as directed under another inquiry and then apply the following two or three times a day, if necessary: Alcohol six ounces, saturated solution of boracic acid ten ounces. Give a half ounce of Fowler's Solution in the feed three times a day.

ACCLIMATING JACK—I have a fine Tennessee jack, 16 hands high, just from Tennessee. Do you think I will have any trouble to climate him? I have a good stall and lot for him. He is a fine condition jack. I turn him out in the pasture through the day where he can get all the grass and exercise he wants. I am only serving one mare a day with him, as it is his

BUENA VISTA HEREFORDS

Paragon 12th 29116 and
Rex Donald 323493

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
In Service.

W. A. Dallmeyer

Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

38 SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. **Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.**

NEVIUS' SEVENTH JUNE SALE OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

CHILES, KANS., Thursday, JUNE 6, 1912

50 HEAD; 12 BULLS, 38 FEMALES, 10 WITH CALVES AT FOOT. ONE-HALF THE OFFERING OF BEST SCOTCH BREEDING. GOOD INDIVIDUALS. PRACTICAL, USEFUL CATTLE.

Searchlight 292031, reserve champion at American Royal, a State Fair champion and the sire of numerous winners, is the sire of 11 bulls, among which are reds and roans fit to head good herds.

20 daughters of Searchlight and Prince Pavonia; 18 breeding cows. All bred to our three great herd bulls, Searchlight, Prince Valentine 4th and Searchlight Jr. The latter bulls are the great yearlings we showed last year and will show again.

This is the first opportunity we have had to offer so many representatives of the bulls that have sired so many of our show cattle. We are selling in this sale only such as will prove a good investment, and they sell at a time when the carrying cost for several months is nominal, and on the eve of what seems to be a substantial rise in values on pure-bred cattle. We want to send you our catalog which tells of the offering and will, on receipt of your request, mentioning the American Breeder.

BELLOWS, HARRIMAN, JAMES, Auctioneers.

C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kansas

first season in Texas. He is eight years old this summer. Do you think it best to let him run out this summer or keep him in stall, and do you think he will get as many colts this season as he would if he was climated?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We would suggest that you keep the jack in a screened stall during the day where he can get plenty of ventilation, and turn him out as soon as the sun goes down; let him run out all night; do not make a change in his feed, and he should give you fairly good results, but we would expect him to do better for you next season after he gets accustomed to your management. The change in climatic conditions from Texas and Tennessee is not very great.

MARE SWOLLEN—A customer of mine has a mare heavy in foal which is showing considerable swelling in the flanks. I advised rubbing with liniment and more exercise. What would you advise in the case?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares that incline to swellings of this type when heavy with foal should always be given an opportunity to take exercise at will, which will have the effect of preventing serious trouble from this direction. The application of a mild stimulating liniment would do some good.

RAISING HINNIES—Can a good draft stallion be successfully bred to jennets? Will a stallion take readily to serving jennets? And would their get make as high class mules as by using jacks to mares? This is rather a silly question, no doubt (in the eyes of mule breeders), but I take it for granted there are thousands of readers of the paper as ignorant on this as I am, and a question like it properly answered, may interest some of you, my if the veterinarian has to resort to triphining to accomplish it.

ROARER—I wrote you some time ago about my horse. You pronounced him as a Roarer. I saw a veterinary and he said the cartileges of the windpipe had become paralyzed. Would you advise an operation? Would it be successful?—Illinois Subscriber.

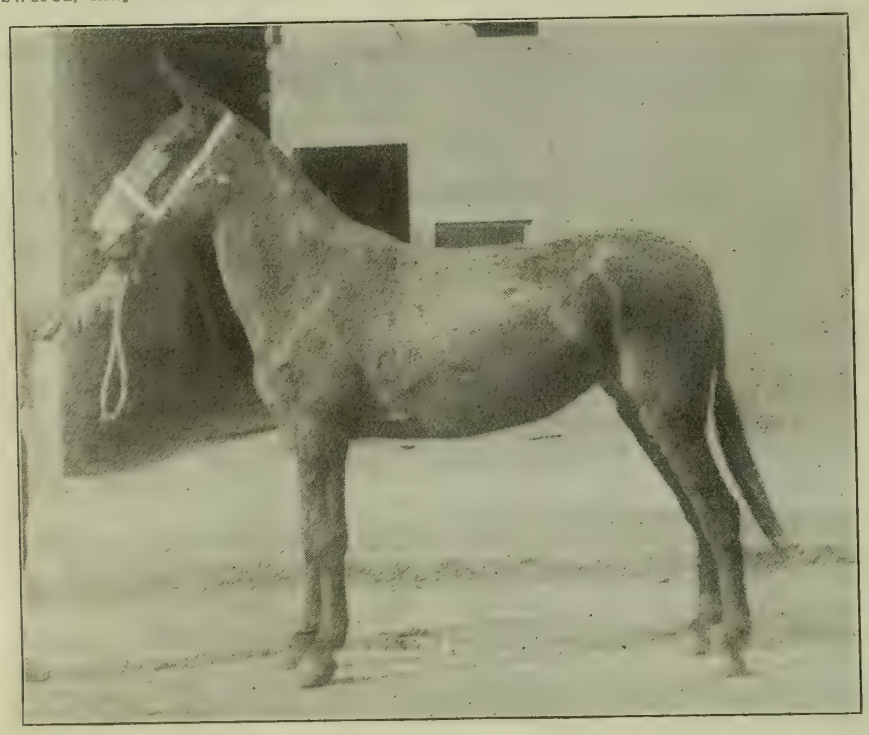
REPLY—The operation for the relief of roaring is often successful when done by a skillful surgeon, and while all cases do not recover, the operation is to be recommended when the case is very annoying and interferes with the animal's usefulness.

EVERY OTHER YEAR MARES—Please inform me on mares that won't breed only every other year.—Illinois Subscriber

REPLY—Special attention should be given to such mares to see that they are bred at the first heat period after delivery. These mares are usually heavy milkers, and the strength is diverted from the generative tract to the milk supply to the extent that mature ova are not liable to be developed the first heat period. Breeders have had excellent results breeding these mares on the seventh day with a capsule.

BLOODY URINE—My neighbor had a mule colt foaled that was apparently all right, but in a few hours seemed to go wrong in back or kidneys, and afterwards passed bloody urine and died in about 24 hours after birth. What was wrong with this colt, and what could be done if any more colts come that way?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The most of these cases are due to infection which takes place through the lacerated navel cord. It is very easy for germs to pass up the exposed canal to the bladder, exciting inflammation in all the tissues invaded and causing death in these slightly resisting young things by developing blood poison. The proper remedy lies in prevention by using agents on the cord that will not only destroy the germs but dry up the cord as rapidly as possible.



FARM OR COTTON MULE, 15 HANDS, 1,000 POUNDS, $160.
See "Mules and Market Demand," page 5.

brothers, as well as myself.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—If the spermatozoa of a stallion is placed in the uterus of a jennet in a natural condition, both animals being producers, there is no reason why a jennet would not produce an offspring from a stallion. Many breeders are having excellent results with the capsule system.

DISEASED TOOTH—I have a grade Percheron mare, 7 years old, that weighs 1,700 pounds. In June she began to run at the left nostril; I thought it was distemper; in July, I had a veterinary examine her teeth and found one of them had a piece split off about the width of a finger. He removed that piece and said she would be all right. Now she runs about one-third of the time; sometimes it has an awfully strong odor. Would like to know whether I should have the whole tooth taken out, and what will cure or stop the running? I haven't been able to get her with foal since she has been that way. She raised a colt last summer.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very likely that the entire tooth is diseased and if found so should be completely removed, even

SMALL COLTS—All mules and colts are smaller this year than last. What is the reason? Do you think the extreme hot summer and the cold winter had anything to do with the colts being smaller than other years?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The weather conditions and scarcity of feed are probably the cause of colts being smaller in some localities than in former years.

LAME MARE—I have a 5-year-old mare, brought a colt first time this spring. The colt was weak and died the third day. His bowels were full of wind and yellow water; his penis never hung out like some colts; he made water through his sheath. The mare was crippled in one hind leg when she got up; now when she runs or trots she throws her leg way out from her body and don't bring it forward enough. The hip joint appears larger than the other. Will it hurt her to work this summer? I had a mare like this before, only hers hung in and she would hit the other leg sometimes. It took her nearly a year to get well.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It never pays to work an animal that is much lame. Besides the influence it has toward inducing permanent lameness, it is inhuman. Until the exact point that has been injured can be located it is best to turn the mare to pasture where she will naturally be inclined to outgrow the trouble.

A WEAK MULE—One of my mares has a mule colt that is all right in every way but is very weak, and has to be held up to suck. The mare is all right, and carried this mule a few days over 11 months. Two other mares had mules from the same jack, and the mules were not any bigger, but they got up and sucked right away. Now is this weak mule the jack's fault or the mare's?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—A weak foal can usually be attributed to the dam, but occasionally a stallion or jack that is served to an excess or out of condition, will produce weak foals.

UNTHRIFTY COW—I have a cow which has been very thin in flesh; been fresh ten days; for the last few weeks her eyes have been sunk in considerably; a few weeks before this her eyes seemed to run quite a bit as if tears; at present seems to be gaining in flesh a little; gives about four or five gallons per day; what do you think could affect her? She coughs some. Would you consider her milk fit for use or to feed hogs? Her calf is very thrifty and is getting fat. She seemed to get very weak for a while. —Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You need the advice of a

HIGH CLASS ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Public Sale, June 15th, 1912

65 Head—10 Bulls, including Imp. Eston of Eshott. 25 Cows with 15 Calves at foot, 30 Yearling Heifers.

The sale will be held at the Longbranch Farm, three miles from Botna and eight miles from Manning.

Write at once for the catalogue, which contains the richest pedigrees known to the breed.

Please mention this paper when writing.

CHAS. ESCHER & SON, - Botna, Iowa

Col. Silas Igo, Col. T. F. Martin, Col. N. G. Kraschel, Auctioneers.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address
George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PURE BRED GALLOWAY CATTLE.

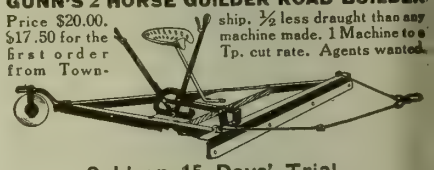
For Sale—Ten bulls; one 5 years old; one 3 years old; one 2 years old. Seven yearlings. Nine cows, from 3 to 10 years old. Six 2-year-old heifers. Four yearling heifers. These cattle are all well bred and in nice condition; not a cull among them. Address, James P. Milliken, Media, Henderson County, Illinois.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways

For Sale: A fine lot of young bulls in numbers to suit purchaser. For further particulars call on or write
G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kas.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER

Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Township. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

SAMPLE BROWN FENCE FREE

You can examine Brown Fence and know just what it is before ordering or paying one cent. We mail you a sample showing size and quality of wire. When you get the sample, test it with a cold chisel and see how hard, tough and springy it is. File off the galvanizing and see how thick THAT is. All wires—both strand and stay wires—are No. 9 gauge, and made of the best grade of steel. Weighs ⅓ to ½ more to the rod than most fences, and will last double the time. A more rigid, firm, stanch, stock-resisting, time defying fence was never stapled to posts. **Price 15c to 35c per rod, and we pay the freight on 40 rods or more.** Write for catalogue showing 133 styles of fences. We also sell direct to farmers at lowest wholesale prices—Coiled Spring, Barb and soft Galvanized Wire, Gates and Poultry Netting. Save money by ordering direct from us. Address

15 to 35 cts. Per Rod Delivered

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., DEPT. 124, CLEVELAND, O.

RIDDLE'S PATENT CULTIVATOR GANGS. By their use you can grow better crops. The old style teeth destroy the roots, shortening the crops, leaves ground uneven, letting moisture escape. The gangs do not cut the roots, but make a fine dirt mulch that holds the moisture through severest drought. In use several years by leading farmers and adopted by large nurserymen. Tests made in 1908 for United States Department of Agriculture shows corn grew better worked with teeth like on these gangs. "One-third more potatoes cultivated this way, along side old way." Wm. Daylor, Baldwin, Md. "Used them on corn and potatoes, leaves ground fine and level, has paid me to have them." W. Lawson Groves, Nottingham, Pa. "Your gangs are O. K." J. W. Jenkins, Windsor, Va. "Have been using them several years, they are all right." W. Oscar Collier, Eaton, Md. "Father likes them." R. L. Sharpless, Avondale, Pa. Others say: "They supply a long felt want." "Have been looking for something like them for years." "We know we are cutting the roots the old way." Prof. Alva Agee of Pennsylvania Agricultural College says: "Your gangs are all right, they are a good thing." Price per set, ready to bolt on to any riding or walking cultivator, $8.50; two sets, $16.50; three sets, $24.50. Check or money order. Price through dealers, $10.50. Gangs for one-horse cultivators, $6.50. **W. H. RIDDLE, FORK, MD.**



Mention The American Breeder in answering this advertisement.

competent veterinarian who can be given the opportunity to give this animals a careful personal examination with especial reference to determining whether or not she is free from tuberculosis. It may be advisable to give her the tuberculin test.

JACK FEED—What is the best ration to feed a jack during the breeding season? Will it hurt him to clip him all over?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Oats and bran, equal parts by measurement, and prairie hay or oats and clover and timothy or oats, and alfalfa and prairie hay one-half each. It will not hurt your jack to clip him all over.

LAME STALLION—I have a fine coach stallion that got cut on barb wire in the front foot in the pastern joint, that is, in the hollow of his heel. The leader of his pastern joint was cut some; it has healed up but his heel is some larger than the other one and when he runs or plays he limps some on it. Could you tell me, through your paper, what to do to stop the growth of his hoof and stop the lameness.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—At this stage perhaps the treatment that will give you the best results is something the nature of a blister. For this purpose mix one ounce of powdered cantharides with four ounces of lard. Clip the hair from the part and rub in some of the preparation with the fingers briskly for several minutes. Tie the horse's head so he can not get his nose to the parts and allow to remain on for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time wash off the part blistered with very warm water and soap. When dry apply a little sweet oil to the skin to keep it soft. Repeat the blister in about three weeks.

MORGAN HORSE ASSOCIATION—Please inform me, through your paper, where the Morgan register is located. —Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to T. E. Boyce, secretary, Middlebury, Vermont.

RUPTURED—I have a black male colt, two months old, with a rupture at the navel about as big as a hen's egg. Will you please tell we what I should do for it?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The proper thing to do is to call in a good, reliable veterinarian and have him operate on the colt. If the operation is performed while the colt is young one can nearly always effect a cure, but when such cases are neglected until the animal is two or three years old, it is a far more difficult problem.

USING CAPSULES—When using capsules do you fill them full or just so they have a germ in them. Could I have a Carlson Semen Extractor sent by mail? I am a long ways from the railroad.—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—The capsule should be filled about half full. The Carlson Semen Extractor can be sent by mail.

JACK RUBS HIMSELF—I have just purchased a fine jack that is rubbing himself badly; no raw sores, but just rubbing the hair off. What can I do to stop his rubbing?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Be sure that the jack has plenty of exercise and it is not fed too highly on grain. A run on grass is quite in order. Search the body carefully for parasites—particularly hen lice. Bathe the body with kerosene and warm soap suds as directed under another inquiry.

CLYDESDALE PEDIGREE—London Lad (12407), sire The Colonel (imp.) (9965), (12769), dam Lady Craig (26131), sire of sire Montcave Mac (3087), (9958), sire dam Craigievar (imp.) (1330), (6639); dam of dam Minnie Maxwell (8123). The horse was bred at Fanshawe, Ontario, Canada, and is a Clydesdale. Pedigree has Canadian seal on it. Do you think the pedigree is straight?—Arizona Subscriber.

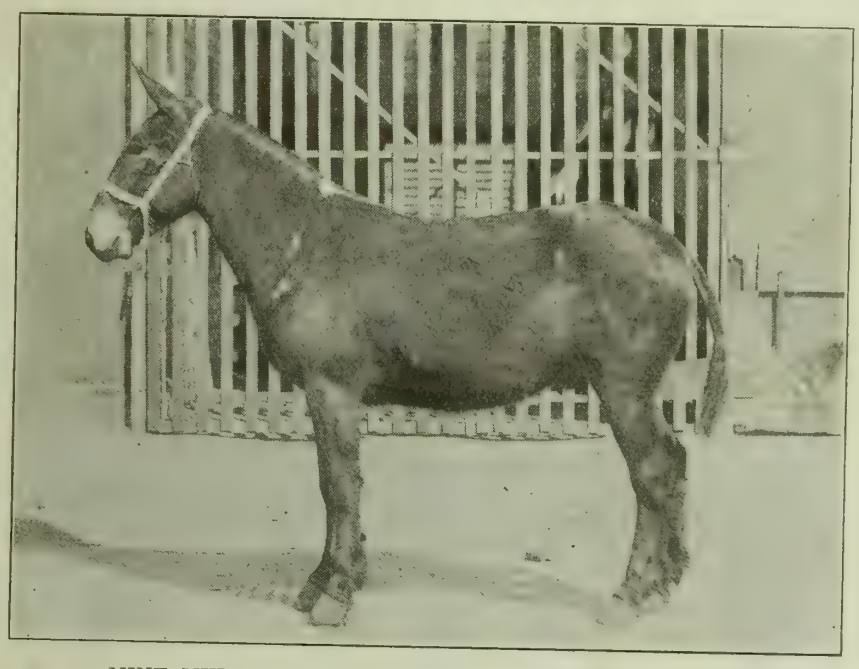
REPLY—In asking about pedigrees, always send the name of the secretary on the pedigree. We are of the opinion that this certificate is recognized.

SMALL GROWTH IN UTERUS—I have a 4-year-old mare which I bred last year twice, and the second time this year, using the pregnator, and found in the cavity under the uterus, all little small lumps, about the size of a kernel of wheat. The uterus is about normal, and what I wish to ask is, or rather have these lumps anything to do with her not settling? —Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect the condition mentioned due to numerous small tumor formations which have their influence on conception. Their presence may have a local effect in causing an excretion to occur at the point that is harmful to the spermatozoa. Flush out the vagina just previous to breeding her with a capsule, with a gallon of warm water at body temperature, to which has been added a heaping teaspoonful of baking soda.

SHY BREEDING STALLION — A neighbor has offered to sell me an imported Percheron, 10 years old, sound and of good quality, which he says was served at the rate of four times a day. His youngest colts are yearlings, which indicates that he produced spermatozoa in 1910, but began to fall off and was not bred during 1911 at all. His owner is willing to take his value as a work horse for him. Is there a chance that he will recover his vitality? This horse has been worked all winter and is an excellent producer of quality, but his owner has two younger stallions, one of them a son of his horse, and he does not care to waste time by trying to breed him. He is selling off a number of colts out of this horse and is willing to let some one take a chance on him. The horse has never been injured, he says. Please advise me what you think best to do.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We would not advise any one to purchase this stallion to stand to public service. He might get a few colts, but no breeder can afford to deceive his customers by maintaining a sire of this kind. The per cent of foals is small enough when the stallion is known to be a sure foal getter. There is no better method of testing one's prestige as a breeder than to keep shy breeding stock. Every breeder should try to increase his per cent of foals each year if he has to refuse to breed a few doubtful mares. Mare owners want colts and they expect to patronize the breeder that can produce them.



MINE MULE, 15½ HANDS, 1,200 POUNDS, WORTH $200.
See "Mules and Market Demand," page 5.

LAME COLT—I have a yearling colt and when first noticed it was a little lame; thought it had been kicked. After three months a neighbor said it's stifled. Have tried to put it back and bandage, but have not succeeded. Is it possible to replace it when it has been out so long? What can I do? Would like your advice.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter does not give us much of an insight into the nature of the lameness, but we suspect your friend is wrong in thinking the colt is stifled for the reason you speak of the animal being a "little lame." When an animal is stifled it is unable to bring the limb forward and for this reason has considerable difficulty in getting about. Would suggest that you employ a good veterinarian to make the proper diagnosis for you and thus save the animal needless pain from having the wrong part treated.

FEEDING ENSILAGE—Is silage a good feed for stallions and jacks in the breeding season, and how is it in the fall and winter; and how is it for a mare that is in foal?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We have never had any experience in feeding ensilage to stallions or jacks, but would be very cautious in the matter. There is nothing better for these animals for the main ration than nice clean oats and bright hay. Ensilage is a feed that is liable to be more or less moldy and if it was fed at all to valuable breeding animals, it should be very carefully examined for growths of this character. Ensilage is best adapted for cattle and sheep. As stated, we would be very cautious in giving it much of a place with valuable stallions or jacks.

LACK OF EXERCISE—I have a good Percheron stallion, 13 years of age, which seems healthy every way, but has been broke out around the foot. Have that healed up now, but it was for lack of exercise. He seems to itch so around the mane. He was the same last spring and rubbed his mane nearly all out. Have been feeding him oats, bran and mixed clover and hay; been giving him Epsom salts, but but seems hard to physic him. Have fed him about nine pounds the last two months during the winter. He did not have enough exercise, but the last two months he has had from six to ten miles per day.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—You horse should have access to a good, roomy paddock or better still, a grass plat where he can have the opportunity to take plenty of exercise. Too frequently stallions are neglected as to exercise at the close of the breeding season and the results in a few months are such as you describe. It would be a good thing for such animals if they were put into the collar and given a moderate amount of work daily. Now that the grass season is open see that your stallion is supplied with fresh grass daily. Do not keep him in too high condition by feeding him heavily on heating grains. A half ounce of Fowler's Solution will help improve his general condition and plenty of vigorous grooming is always in order.

J. C. Walvoord, Holland, Neb., is compelled to dispose of some fine stallions. Read his advertisement in this issue and perhaps he has just what you are looking for. He will be glad to send full particulars.

More Public Sales

of breeding stock will be held the coming fall, winter and spring than for several seasons past. One vital factor

IN MAKING THEM SUCCESSFUL

will be found to be the selection of the auctioneer. After one has the stock, the reputation, the attendance, he still must have **the man who can convince the crowd,** that he is offering the goods, and it is time to buy. Who has been doing that for the leading jack and horse men the past ten or a dozen years? The records of the leading sales will tell. For additional information address,

R. L. HARRIMAN, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bunceton, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY

How would you like to be one of them and make from $10 to $100 per day?

We paid $300 for our 1911 96-page illustrated catalog. You can have one by writing us a postal today.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in world)
W. B. Carpenter, President.
Trenton, Mo., Kansas City, Okla. City

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

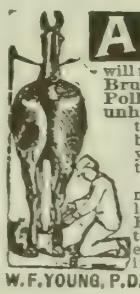
(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



ABSORBINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Poll Evil, Quitor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

WORMS IN HORSES.
Sure Cure.

A well known writer on the horse and its ailments will send you for $2 and a promise of secrecy, a certain and harmless cure for worms in horses. Money returned if remedy is not satisfactory. W. R. Gilbert, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

REGISTERING JACKS

Since the big article on registering grade jacks appeared we have received much favorable comment from breeders and users of jacks. General jack registration, as it stands, has little value. The object in registering live stock is to eventually have a record requiring the offspring to be out of a registered dam and by a registered sire. The Jack Stud Book, with headquarters in Tennessee, has been running nearly a quarter of a century without much progress in this or any direction. There have been several attempts to require an animal to be sired by a registered jack, but we understand that this rule has never been followed very closely. Is the Jack Stock Stud Book going to continue to register grade jacks forever, requiring only that jacks be 14½ hands high, black with white points? During the past quarter of a century they have registered only a comparatively few animals, considering the length of time. If the Jack Stock Stud Book was to begin immediately requiring a registered sire and dam before the progeny could be registered, what would it amount to with probably 700 recorded females that would produce 300 colts annually?

We have received many letters from those who have patronized the Jack Stock Stud Book and they are favorable to having their animals registered free of cost (if they fill the requirements) in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. This will not work a hardship on breeders as it will not add any additional cost to them, and will be a great benefit to the jack breeding industry to have all of the animals registered in one big, recognized jack registry. Within a year or two the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America can be closed to registration by weight and conformation, so it will require registered dam and registered sire before the offspring can be recorded. This will be a great step forward in jack and jennet breeding. The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America contains more live animals than all the other jack registers in America together, and we believe the standard of excellence is much higher.

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America will be incorporated in August, and all the records and profits will be turned over to the new officers. Many breeders have sent their statements of preference for officers, to Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo., and others should do likewise. This association, we believe, will be a model among live stock organizations. There will be features incorporated in it that are new, and will be of assistance to this class of live stock. It is interesting to note the fact that all of the big jack breeders .and dealers in the United States, except possibly a dozen, have patronized the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. It is likely that the rules of the registry will be made more stringent in the near future and that the fee for registering will be increased. Until the first of August those who wish to register animals may do so for $1 per head. All applications must be made on blanks furnished for that purpose. The present rules are as follows:

1. Pedigree must give name, color, sex, year foaled in, and name and address of owner.
2. Jacks must measure 58 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground and measure 62 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 7 inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
3. Jennets must measure 56 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground, and measure 60 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 6¾ inches or more measurement around the front leg or at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
4. Any color admitted, provided they comply with Rules 2 and 3.
5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sire and dam are registered in this registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements. This will make a uniform type.
6. Each application must give exact measurements of foundation stock, so the certificate cannot be handed out with another animal.
7. Each application must be sworn to before a notary public or justice of the peace.
8. You can give the sire and dam names (barn names) for foundation stock.
9. This registry will not recognize any other jack registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this registry.
10. The fee for registering jacks and jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America shall be one dollar for each animal recorded. The fee for transfers shall be one dollar for each animal transferred. The fee in all cases to accompany the application. Each transfer shall be recorded before the offspring can be registered.

COLOR CRAZE IN JACKS.

To the American Breeder:—Your recent article in April 20th issue of American Breeder, "How grade Jacks Are Recorded," fairly illustrates the "craze" or "fad" for color, even in a jack, regardless of all other quality, and my attention was called to this fact very forcibly only a few days' since, by a mare owner who sometimes raises a mule, that had heard some one (evidently a jack owner), say that "Mule buyers would hardly buy a mule if it was not black, white nose." I would like to ask the readers of the American Breeder if any one of them ever saw a horse or mule with good quality in a black, that would not be just as good quality in any other color, or in other words, did you ever see a good individual that was a bad color, be it black, bay, gray, roan or dun? One of the most attractive and best quality pair of mules the writer ever saw was a pair of dun mare mules which were exhibited at the Illinois State Fair a few years ago, this team weighing about 3,200 pounds and evenly matched. The sooner the mare owners, as well as the stallion and jack owners, discard the color craze and substitute better quality individuals, regardless of color, the sooner the horses and mules of this country will improve in usefulness and value. I, as a stallion owner, have had to fight color craze, as I own a bay-roan Hackney stallion, but the stallion is winning the fight by his good quality produce, and it will be the same elsewhere.—Owen L. Fitch, Pike county, Illinois.



SUGAR MULE, 16 HANDS, 1,200 POUNDS, WORTH $225.
See "Mules and Market Demand," page 5.

CAPSULES A SUCCESS IN NEBRASKA.

To the American Breeder:—I am working for the Meadow Herd Stock Farm. We have one Percheron horse to which we have bred 150 mares since the 26th of March (letter written for May 6). We make one service a day and use the capsules on the rest. We have two jacks to which we have bred 54 mares. One of these jacks is three years old. We use him three times a week. We have had 204 mares in all, 75 have been tried back and 15 rebred. If it was not for the capsule system we would have to get more horses to handle the business.—C. T. Shugart, Jefferson county, Neb.

For the past few months an extensive advertising campaign has been carried on showing the germicidal action of Absorbine, Jr., "The Antiseptic Liniment," for mankind. The readers of this publication are no doubt familiar with this household liniment, and they should send for laboratory reports showing the result of research work that has been accomplished, also pamphlet "Evidence" free upon request. It is an antiseptic and in addition is a germicide of proven value. It contains no poison or acid, is not destructive of tissue and will promote a healthy healing process. Absorbine, Jr., sold by most druggists $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle, or will be sent direct upon receipt of price. Write at once, describing your particular case, for further instructions how to treat. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Every past and prospective patron of the Kansas City Impregnator Company should refer at once to this company's advertisement on page 2 in which a special bargain offer is made, good until August 1. By this offer the buyer gets one Carlson Semen Extractor, worth $5; one hot water thermometer, worth 75 cents, and a box of special pointed breeding capsules, worth $1.50, all for $5.

Visio Remedy Association: Please send me one bottle of your eye remedy. My brother used your remedy and cured a horse that was almost blind, with one bottle.—J. T. Lawrence, Jr., Dixon, Ill., April 15, 1912.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

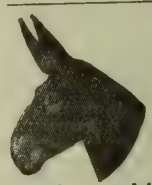
20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

Here are Two Jack Bargains

"In large breeding herds, now and then a jack with as good blood as flows in the veins of the king of the tribe, will be off size. Out of 50 jacks I have but two young ones that are 13½ hands high; one coming three and one coming two. I will sell either of these jacks for $200. They are both good colors, nicely marked, one 13½, the other 13 1-3. They will both be over 14 hands high. A chance for a man of moderate means to get him a small, good blooded jack." Address, Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo.



CLOVERDALE FARM

Breeders of jacks and Percheron horses. 20 three and four-year-old jacks; 15 yearlings. Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register. Would be glad to have you visit our farm or write for circulars. H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.



Republic County Jack Farm—17 jacks and jennets. Three 2-year-old jacks sired by Missouri King—that's hard to beat. Come and see some good stuff. Remember that I pay car fare if I disappoint you. T. E. Collins, Belleville, Kas.

JACKS AND MULES



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



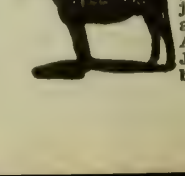
A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM



25 Mammoth jacks from weanlings to 8 years; largest breeding herd in the West. Herd headed by the great Pharoah 2491, Champion of Tennessee in 1910. H. T. Hineman, Bighton, Lane Co., Kansas.

Jacks For Sale



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention American Breeder. S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

¶ GOOD ADVERTISING For every sort of business and all sections of the country. ¶ That is what the American Breeder's customers get for their money.

"Best in the World For the Horse Breeder."

To The American Breeder:—I will say that I am well satisfied with my advertisement in THE AMERICAN BREEDER. Same has been answered from nine different states, and I have received 18 inquiries. I think any one having horses to sell wiill make no mistake in placing an "ad" in THE AMERICAN BREEDER. I consider this the best paper in the world for the horse breeder. In the first place, it reaches more breeders than any other paper; and then it helps the breeder in a great many ways in regard to getting mares with foal. I am keeping 23 registered Percheron mares on my farm; some of them weigh 2,250 lbs., and I am breeding them to my gray horse, which weighs 2,275 lbs. I think, when I miss getting one of these mares with foal, I have lost from six to twelve hundred dollars. That is why I think so much of The American Breeder. Will probably be able to furnish you with another "ad" next year. W. H. Billiter, Wayne County, Nebraska.

From a Real Estate Ad—104 Letters.

To The American Breeder:—I have got 104 letters from my ad, but have not yet traded my place off. I think your paper is the best one in which to advertise. Fred Emmitt, Roger Mills County, Oklahoma.

Seventy-five Answers to One Ad.

To The American Breeder:—December last I put a one-inch ad in your paper, one insertion, "wishing to trade a fine young jack for draft stallion." I got about 75 letters of inquiry. I made a deal all right, and I am well pleased with the deal, and am satisfied the other party will be. Success to The American Breeder.—W. A. Hubner, Des Moines County, Iowa.

Sold in Season and Out.

To The American Breeder:—I have been using this paper for advertising my stock, and have had the best of results. Have sold in season and out of season at a fair price. Have reached buyers through this paper that I could not have reached in any other way. I would rather pay $10 for an advertisement in this paper than $1 in any other paper I know.—F. B. Coates, Osage County, Oklahoma.

Buyer Took Seven Head.

To The American Breeder:—Sometime ago I had my old stallion advertised in your paper, and a man came here, through this advertisement, and bought seven head from me. I am very thankful for the work that THE AMERICAN BREEDER has done for me already. I can recommend your paper to every stock man for good returns.—Paul Hangartner, Woodford County, Illinois.

It Just Sells 'Em; That's All.

To The American Breeder:—I sold that imported Shetland stallion advertised in The American Breeder and am well pleased with what it did for me.—C. M. Leonard, Delaware County, Ohio.

Sold 24 Head; Had Calls For More.

To The American Breeder:—I got my money's worth when I gave you the check for advertising 24 head of stock in The American Breeder, as I haven't one-half enough to go around, at a nice spot cash price, besides getting in touch with many whom I otherwise never would have known; some of whom will bring other business later. Any one not wanting to sell or exchange any kind of goods had best not advertise in The American Breeder. —J. A. Black, Franklin County, Indiana.

Wins a "First Timer" For Advertising.

To The American Breeder:—I had my ad in one issue of The American Breeder and it sold my jack. It was my first time to advertise anything to sell, and if I have any more to sell, which I think I will, I will advertise them. It pays to advertise.—J. A. Bartlett, Macon County, Illinois.

Two Years of Good Results.

To The American Breeder:—The past two years we have used The American Breeder, formerly Stallion and Jack News, as an advertising medium and can truthfully say we have had good results. It seems to reach the home of every man who owns a breeding stable. If it doesn't, he is the loser.—Oscar Edwards & Son, Jefferson County, Missouri.

This Man Got Only 20 Letters.

To The American Breeder:—I placed one ad in The American Breeder of a Percheron stallion I wished to dispose of, and received 20 letters of inquiry. It is the best way I ever found to dispose of breeding stock.—C. O. Reno, Schuyler County, Illinois.

Seventy-five Inquiries, Including a $1,500 Buyer.

To The American Breeder:—I will say that I was well satisfied with the results of advertising in your valuable paper. It brought me about 75 letters. I only answered four letters till I had my jack sold for $1,500—my price and terms. If I have any more such work I will call on you again.—R. H. Pigg, Saline County, Nebraska.

The Paper For the Buyer as Well as the Seller.

To The American Breeder:—The AMERICAN BREEDER is the paper for the buyer as well as the seller.

First. From my personal knowledge of the editor, Mr. Graham, I believe he would refuse absolutely to print your advertisement if he knew you were not reliable.

Second. You can save the middleman's profit by buying from the producer, and your guarantee is much more satisfactory, for, as a rule, the producer does not sell you on what the other fellow said.

I advertised two jacks in one issue of the paper; had several inquiries and sold one jack at a satisfactory price. Received a letter from the party, saying that he had resold; of course at a nice profit, and have the 900-lb. jack yet for sale. J. W. Sheeley, Fleming County, Kentucky.

More Than From Any Other Paper.

To The American Breeder:—We got more inquiries from our advertisement in THE AMERICAN BREEDER than from any paper we ever used, and we have used some of the leading farm journals, including the ————. McNiff Brothers, Rock County, Minnesota.

The Best of Many Papers.

To The American Breeder:—I have received a larger per cent of inquiries on the investment for the different advertisements in your paper than from any of the many I have patronized.—D. B. Gunn, Montgomery County, Iowa.

Good For Finding Sellers, Too.

To The American Breeder:—I received about 35 letters from the advertisement I had in your paper. Some of them would have been good trades, but the parties lived so far away I could not deal with them. I have not closed a deal yet, but am about to close a deal with one party which will be a very good deal, I think. I know of no better way of finding what a man wants than to advertise in The American Breeder.—W. E. McKee, Page County, Iowa.

Puts It First Among Stock Papers.

To The American Breeder: The American Breeder is the best stock paper I have ever had the pleasure of reading. I am always waiting anxiously for the next number. My ad in just one number brought me a buyer for my jack. What do you think of a man living in North Missouri, been in the business of breeding and raising jacks for thirty years, and have to come to Oklahoma to get a jack good enough to head his herd? That looks good for Oklahoma, does it not? But Mr. G. W. Nickerson, of Harrison County, Missouri, the buyer, said he was too good a jack to be out of the state of Missouri. So I am satisfied and hope Mr. Nickerson is. Wishing The Breeder success through the whole year of 1912, I am.—P. G. Brock, Mayes County, Oklahoma.

¶ $35 worth of recent advertising for a Mail Order House (the first we ever asked for) brought 103 inquiries. For advertising rates, or any advertising information, apply to

THE AMERICAN BREEDER, - - - - Kansas City, Missouri,

FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER ONLY

Perhaps you have read the offer back in the paper to sell you the balance of that part of the stock in the Graham Publishing Company which was set aside by the editor for sale to subscribers only. Maybe you passed it up without seriously considering the proposition. Or you might not know about it at all.

An Investment for 1912:

Well, here it is again. For every subscriber to this paper the Graham Publishing Company offers (so long as the stock lasts) a share of **Non-Assessable,** Dividend-Paying Stock at Ten Dollars a Share. You can get one share or two shares; any number up to fifty shares at Ten Dollars for each share. **Nobody can buy more at any price.**

It Pays Dividends—Guarantees Returns

What More Do You Want Your Money to Do?

On **Every** share of Stock, whether you hold ten dollars worth or five hundred dollars worth, six per cent interest is **guaranteed.** In addition to that you get whatever dividends the distribution of additional earnings entitles you to.

Why This Liberal Offer is Made.

The American Breeder wants substantial, interested friends in every locality in the United States. The way to get them is to have them personally interested in its success. If they have money invested, they will be personally interested. You can see that all right.

Not Your Money, But Your Help.

That is what we are after. For that reason we would rather have ten thousand One-Share holders than two hundred Fifty-Share holders. Therefore we would rather sell you **One** or **Two** shares than many shares.

This Stock Could Be Sold

Right here in Kansas City without any Guarantee. Men who know how this paper is growing and what it is doing, would be glad to take the stock. But what good would that do us out among the breeders, where we want friends?

Fill out the attached blank—order the number of shares you want—and become a partner in the great work we are doing.

DO IT TODAY

I hereby subscribe for..... shares of the Capital Stock of THE GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, at par (non-assessable and non-taxable, according to Missouri State laws), and enclose check—draft—money order—for which please send me Certificate of Stock at once.

Name.....

Address.....

$..... .....

Date.....

Address all communications to the

GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

PHONE 4297 GRAND (BELL) **225 WEST 12TH STREET**

36.05
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, June 5, 1912* *Number 10*





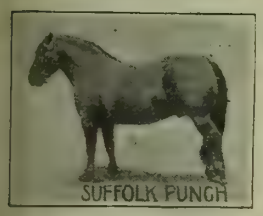
































A Mare Mule Raises A Colt

A case which might have supported the mistaken idea that mules can reproduce. See letter of H. A. Dean, Ouachita county, Ark., on page 11.









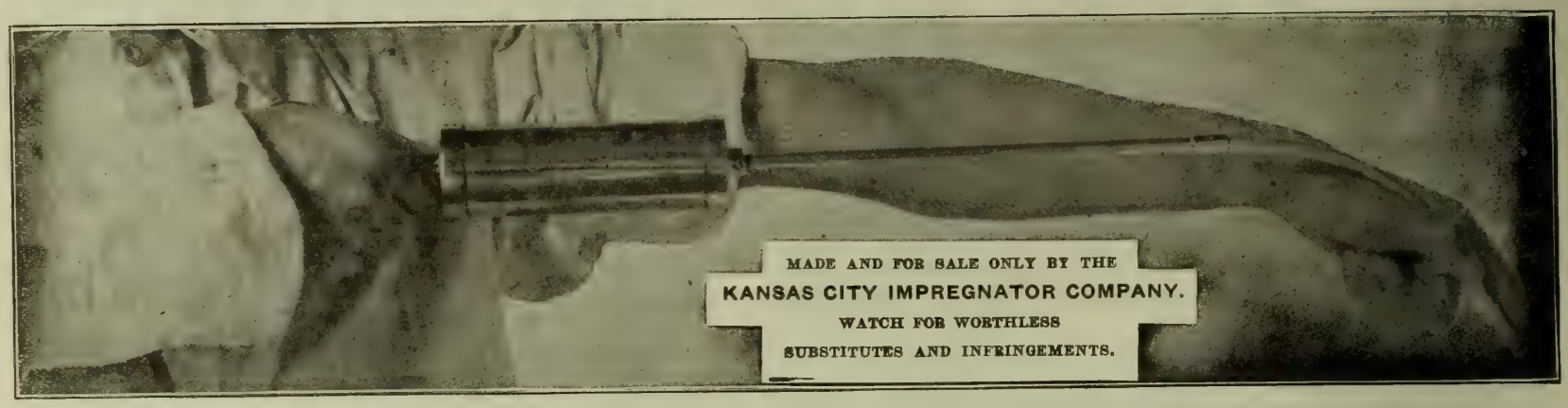






Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

Breeding Appliances of All Kinds



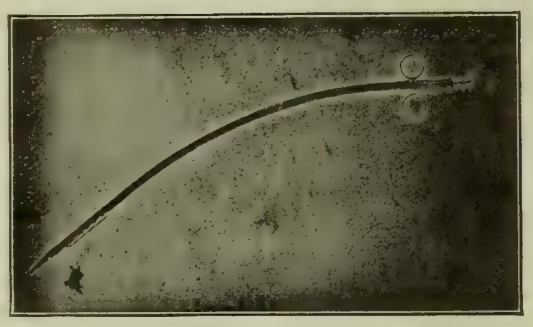
Bending the Soft Metallic Point of the Carlson Semen Extractor After Being Inserted in the Uterus (Womb). The Neck of the Womb Will Bend to Meet These Conditions Without Injury.

The Carlson Semen Extractor and Capsule Syringe, Price $5.00

Special; Capsule Breeding Outfit at Cost.

Until August 1, 1912, we will sell the Carlson Semen Extractor as advertised above, and one hundred pointed breeding capsules (one box) regular price, $1.50, and one hot water thermometer, regular price, 75c, all for $5.00. ¶ *For description of capsules and thermometer see below.*

Curved Metal Impregnator



This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickle plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.00.

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Made especially for this purpose. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price 75 Cents.

POINTED Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price per box (100) $1.50

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

Bulb Impregnator



This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6. Price $2.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1913. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, Each, $1.00.

Speculum

Made of good material, nickle plated, easily inserted, will last a life-time.

Price $3.00.

Emasculator

This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Price, $1.25.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

The Kansas City Impregnator Company,

Twelfth and Central Streets
Kansas City, Missouri

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE 5, 1912. NUMBER 10

Better Profits For Breeders

An Incorporation Plan by Which Injurious Competition Can Be Removed From the Horse Breeding Business and Better Stock Placed at the Service of the Community.

Honorable competition is the life of trade, but when a large number of breeders in one vicinity scrap for the business, it is sometimes injurious to the extent that even the patrons' interests suffer.

The writer happened into a strange town not long ago and pretended that he had several good mares to breed. When the visit was ended with the first stallion owner, a complete history had been given of all the other breeding stock in the community, which history clearly emphasized the fact that his stock was the best to be had at any price. After it was found that this talk did not get the business, the price was made the next consideration.

The next visit found a young man in charge who did not know enough about the breeding business to successfully hold such a position, as was shown by the fact that a service was made on one of the worst diseased mares that could be found.

Another breeder had a very fine individual that was doing a nice business, as the owner described it, by saying that he was serving from three to five mares a day. At another barn five stallions and three jacks were found; two good stallions and one jack represented about the full value of the stable; the other stock had no value.

Here we have four men who are actively engaged in the breeding business, and two helpers. These men spend all their time with this stock. None of them are making much money, yet they have their money invested and still cling to this method of doing business. One good man and a helper could take this stock and breed all the mares in that community. Why wouldn't it be a good plan to form a breeders' incorporation? One breeder could put in his stock at, say $600, the next one at $1,200, the next one at $1,400, and the other one at $1,000. A regularly incorporated association could be formed and stock issued to each one of these individuals. All of the horses and jacks would be owned by the company and each individual would be a booster for the company.

If a mare was brought to this breeding barn and a stallion had just been used, frequently another stallion or jack would do just as well. If another stallion or jack was needed the incorporation could be made large enough to have some shares of stock left for sale, and one of the breeders, or an outside party, could purchase this stock. This would produce the necessary cash for purchasing a good stallion or jack if the company needed it. Or they could purchase an individual of any special kind that was wanted. If the company had more stock than was needed a part of it could be sold and the money go into the treasury so that when the dividends were declared each would receive his proportion of the dividends. By this method one breeder, whom the officers should select and agree on as to salary, could do all the breeding and make a special study of the breeding subjects. This would be important enough so that the one who did the breeding could attend a breeding school and get familiar with all the latest methods in scientific horse breeding, which would eventually be the means of disposing of a greater portion of this stock. All valuable stallions and jacks are good property and can be sold at a fair market value at any time. There are thousands of communities that need more good stock. The country is short of good breeding stock and will be for years to come.

If a few of the leading mare owners in that vicinity owned a few shares of stock they should be boosters for that breeding establishment. The other three men who have been following this breeding business for years could take up some other occupation and receive more money from their investmen than they have been doing and the business would be in a better condition. It would not be necessary to try to form a combine for the purpose of regulating prices as that would soon lead to serious competition again, but that breeding establishment could be more independent about the mares they breed—be in a position to reject diseased mares and thus protect the healthy stock of the community. It could have a variety of stock such as the vicinity demanded. The business would be more pleasant for every one connected with it. It would not appear to be necessary to make any over statements to get business and unnecessary competition would not likely be started. If there were several inferior stallions in the community the company could purchase these horses and dispose of them in some way. Many of them could be castrated and sold as geldings without very much loss.

A stallion or jack could be advertised to make one service a day at a certain hour so that all who wished to patronize a certain individual could be there at that time. The company could own a teasing stallion and could have a convenient place where mares could be tried so that a large number of them could be tried in a few minutes, and everything necessary for an up-to-date breeding barn could be supplied. With an arrangement of this kind only the individual who did the actual work would receive a salary, the stockholders would receive their regular dividends. By an arrangement of this kind, giving freedom from injurious competition, no one would have any difficulty in starting the capsule system. If one breeder owned $1,600 worth of stock and another one owned $800 worth, and a 40 per cent dividend was declared, the $800 stock would receive $320 and the $1,600 share would receive $640. This would all be clear money. But the most interesting feature of this is that in a short time one stallion would be making as much money under this method as several stallions are doing now as a rule, so that there would not be much more really invested, as the surplus breeding stock could be disposed of. It would not matter how extensive one breeder's interest is, they would all be working for the best interests of the breeding establishment. There is no reason why an arrangement of this kind should not make money, because one breeder can practically do all the business that the four breeders are doing now. They would not have to look after collection of the service fees or soliciting business or worry about the death of an animal. If one horse dies it is owned by the incorporation and each breeder will lose in proportion to the amount of stock he owns in the association.

The first thing necessary in an incorporation of this kind would be for those who expect to go into the association to be honest with each other and agree on a true valuation of all horses and jacks, and a salary should also be agreed on for the one who does the breeding. It should be high enough for him to afford to spend some time in getting more familiar with the breeding business.

We would like to have reports on the plans and workings of any such organizations now in existence and on the success they are having.



THE SPRING HORSE SHOWS OF EUROPE.

1—Showing Suffolks at Royal Agricultural Show, England. 2—Showing Percherons at the Paris Exposition, France. 3—Showing Belgians at the Brussels Horse Show in Belgium. See article on page 5.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

FEEDING ALFALFA—Will you tell me, through your paper, whether taking mares off the pasture in February and starting to feed them alfalfa will cause abortion? Some of my neighbors say that alfalfa will make them lose their foals, and others say go ahead and feed it.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Any food or drug that produces a sudden disturbance of the bowels, especially if it induces diarrhoea, is liable to provoke abortion. Alfalfa has a similar effect on the bowels as grasses, and no pregnant animals should be fed a full feed of it at first when a change to alfalfa is contemplated. Alfalfa when fed in moderation is one of the very best forage plants we have.

PNEUMONIA—I had a yearling mare colt that died yesterday, and I am puzzled as to what caused her death, so I turn to The American Breeder and ask if you will not answer my questions. This mare colt seemed in good health; she stayed fat all the time and was of a quiet nature; did not run around much, but rather looked sleepy all the time; she always had a good appetite; would eat anything you gave her. A week ago yesterday she got something in her throat. I think it was a corn cob, but cannot say for sure—anyway she was choked, and I took a piece of half-inch rubber hose, very pliable, and pushed it down her throat and got the obstruction down. She then coughed some and would cough some every time I tried to give her anything to drink. She seemed all right, but she would not eat anything but very little oats, and would drink very little at a time and swallow with great difficulty. She got worse day after day and then foul smelling pus-like stuff came from one nostril for about three days, then from both. I gave her a quart of raw linseed oil and applied linseed poultice to the throat; on the sixth day she would not eat or drink anything at all, so I would give her oat meal gruel boiled in milk as for table use; the following day her flanks would heave and she would put her nose out of a hole in the barn as if in search of more air, and about noon she died, just fell over dead. I cut her open to see what was the trouble and her breast was full of water and a white foul smelling stuff about one fourth inches deep covered her ribs and lungs, and in fact over everything but the heart and liver and entrails; a portion of her lungs was completely rotten; it was black and so rotten it would hardly stay together when you held it up; it was a small piece about twice as large as your double fists. I examined her throat and it was all right; along the windpipe there were small bunches like a bunch of peas; her lungs that were rotten and the white stuff which I touched with my hands, made my hands smell something awful, and my hands still smell some yet after I have washed them in hot water about a dozen times. I got alarmed so I am keeping all of my horses out of the barn which she died in, although my horses were in there when the colt was sick. Can you tell me what was the matter with this colt, and what caused it? Is it a contagious disease? My neighbors say it is caused from the warm milk she took while a young colt, as I worked her mother plowing when she was sucking, and would come in sometimes at noon somewhat heated, and the colt allowed to suck. Still I never let her suck when the mare was too hot. Is there anything in that, and could that have caused her death? This mare colt was kept in the barn at night all winter and fed corn fodder and oats, but for about a month she had been running on alfalfa pasture and a small ration of oats. I will not put my horses in that barn until I see this letter answered in The American Breeder. After I gave this colt the raw linseed oil her bowels worked all right, and also her water. I did not get a veterinary as it is 40 miles to one.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter indicates that your animal died from the effects of pneumonia, which was perhaps complicated with pleurisy. You did wrong in attempting to drench your colt when it already had difficulty in swallowing. It is very likely that foreign material gravitated into the lungs and caused the pneumonia.

LOUSY JACK—I have a jack that has gotten lousy and I would like to clip him to get rid of the lice. When would be the best time to clip him without doing him an injury? I just purchased him a few days ago and have a good warm box stall for him to run in.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—The jack may be clipped any time provided you replace the lost coat with a blanket for protection during cool weather. Numerous things are employed to rid animals of lice and nothing is more effective or cheap as a bath on a warm day in kerosene emulsion. An application of creolin in from 75 to 100 parts of water will destroy the lice and if repeated in from a week to ten days will usually clean up the eggs that hatch during the interval.

ENLARGEMENT ON HOCK—I have a bay horse 6 years old which is a very valuable horse. He stuck a snag in his left hock about one year ago; he is well and the place does not hurt him any at all, but leaves a hard bunch about as large as one's fist on the inside of the hock, which some people think is a bog spavin until they examine it. Could this not be taken away without injuring the horse or stopping him from work? He is a good one and I could not do without him. Will you please give me a remedy for this? Is there anything that will take this off?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as the enlargement does not interfere with the service of your animal, we would advise against treatment. You will not be able to reduce it much at best and must content your self with a blemished animal.

WART—I have a stallion that has a wart on his side about the size of a nickel. It is a little raw at this time, but does not seem to be sore to touch it. What can I do to remove it and take it off without any bother to the use of him this season?—Nebraska Subscriber.

Reply—Draw the wart away from the body and place a strong rubber band tightly around it, going back well onto the base so as to include some of the sound skin. If this is properly done the wart will in the course of time drop off when the small wound remaining may be healed by the daily application of a small amount of carbolized vaseline.

THICKENED SKIN—I have a jack that has something like a number of warts in front of the hock joint of his right hind leg, and while it does not seem to hurt him at all, it looks bad; it has been there for about 18 months. He hurt his leg on the pit and the sore never seemed to heal entirely, but on this small growth. Would like to know what to do for it. My feed this year is oats, one pint; corn chops, one pint; flour shorts, one quart; alfalfa hay always before I feed oats, but cannot get them this spring.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The condition is due to the skin becoming thickened at the point in which case it inclines to assume a horny nature. The condition can never be entirely overcome, but if you will rub a little carbolized vaseline into the parts once a day, the hardened skin can be softened so that the horny scales can be removed and in this way the parts kept more pliable.

BREEDING A 3-YEAR-OLD—Would you advise breeding a 3-year-old mare this season that will foal in May? I will have to work this mare more or less.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will feed this mare good and not work her too hard, she should raise you a good foal. We can not see why it would not be profitable to breed her.

INJURED EYE—I have a colt, about one month old, which has a white spot in the center of eyeball and very thin covering all over the ball; can see a little out of the eye; do not know whether it got hurt or whether it came by itself. When I first noticed it there was a watery discharge around the eyelids, but that has disappeared, but the star and thin film is still over the eye ball. Can anything be done for it?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the eye was injured in some way and by careful treatment can be encouraged to clear up again. If the eye seems pained from sunlight, keep the colt in a darkened stall; bathe the eye with ice water to which a level tea spoon of table salt has been added to each half gallon of water. Introduce into the eye by means of medicine dropper three times a day a few drops of a saturated solution of boracic acid.

SHIPPING MARES SOUTH—Want some advice in regard to shipping mares from Montana, Wyoming and Idaho to this part of Texas. Is there danger of losing them on account of change in climate, and would it affect them in breeding the following spring? Want to have them shipped about September 1st. Any advice you can give through your valuable paper will be appreciated.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It will affect your mares some for several months, but not seriously if they are not worked. If they have their freedom and plenty of good feed or winter pasture, we do not believe that they will be seriously affected. September will be a good month in which to ship them.

PREGNANT MARE—I had a mare brought to my stallion six weeks ago and I examined her and found her womb closed, and I opened her and let the horse serve her. In 21 days he returned her and she was in season. I examined her again and this time I found her womb closed up tight and it seemed like it was grown over with a mucus plug; so I did not leave the stallion serve her. Would like to have some information as to whether this mare could be in foal and apparently come in heat.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—You did right by not serving this mare as she was probably in foal and you may have caused an abortion by trying to open her. Examinations of this kind should be done very carefully, for if the mucus plug is broken an abortion usually follows. Experienced horse men have stated that in their opinion 10 per cent of the pregnant mares would receive the embrace of stallions some time during pregnancy. Many colts are lost by being bred while pregnant.

BLIND COLT—I have a Percheron mare that had a blind colt; the colt is good in all other ways; she has no eyeballs. Would it be advisable to breed this mare back to the same horse?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—While it is not likely that you would have a repetition of the experience related, yet you should not encourage it. You are justified in breeding to some other stallion.

DEAD PIGS—Some of our sows had pigs; four pigs were all right; four were dead; was about half as large as the others; was black and decayed. Can you give any cause for it?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is a matter of common complaint following a very severe winter, that difficulty attends farrowing. This is perhaps due to the fact that hogs are inclined to pile during the cold period, and in that way do themselves violence, which is responsible for the death of the young.

INJURY—I have a mare 5 years old that was worked steady in 1911, until about October 15, when she was turned out; about April 20th this year, put her on the plow in rather tough ground. Horses took things very easy as they were all soft, but in fine condition. This mare had a colt about April 1st. When I started to work her in 1911, bought a collar; have never had any other collar on her and this collar has been used on no other horse. I always buy a new collar for each horse when I start to work them. The plow I have has always had a little side draft, causing horses to crowd furrows a little. The hired man in trying to overcome this changed tongues, causing change in furrow wheels so that he had to keep team pulling away from furrow at an angle of perhaps 30 degrees in order to keep plow in ground. There was no noticeable effect on any of team except this mare. When she walks her left shoulder, blade and all, flies out for perhaps four inches. There seems to be no tender spots; kept her out of harness for a week without much apparent improvement. Put her in the list two or three days at lighter work with a straight draft; seems to be improving faster than when doing nothing. About three years ago we put a big 3-year-old colt to plowing sod. Both shoulders did this way; kept right on working him and he got all O. K. It was about four months before he entirely recovered, though. What is the name of this? The cause? What does it affect? What is the result (with treatment and without; with work and without)? What is proper treatment?

REPLY—Your inquiry indicates that either the muscles themselves have been injured or the nerves controlling them. It is likely that this animal would recover without treatment, but matters can be hurried by the application of some stimulating liniment to the parts; for this purpose use soap liniment and rub it well into the parts affected twice a day. There is no reason why this animal should not do light work.

BREEDING A JENNET—After a jennet is bred would it do her any harm to let her run with four to six mules and horses or would it be advisable to let her run by herself? What should a jennet be fed to keep her in good condition when she is in foal? Do jennets carry their foal as long as mares?

REPLY—After a jennet is bred it is best to put her by herself and keep her away from all mules, horses and jacks. She will fare very nicely with dehorned cattle. There is nothing better than a good pasture for a jennet while in foal. Do not feed any drugs.

TOO MANY SERVICES—I have a Belgian stallion which has served 100 mares and they say that he is not sure; he is eleven years old; what do you think about putting him in and working him this winter? Do you think he will come out all right in the spring, or not? I would like to hear something about it in the next month's paper, if you can tell me anything to help it out.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—You have been making too

Wherein The American Breeder Suits

Samples of Literally Hundreds of Letters That Have Come Unsolicited to This Office During the Past Few Months.

To the American Breeder:—From my first acquaintance with it, the American Breeder has been a favorite with me. I like the general spirit and personality of the paper, as well as its definite, scientific character. I hope to send you a few subscriptions from my neighbors.—S. R. Logan, Missoula county, Montana.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find remittance for copy of the Breeder to January, 1914. The first article in the sample copy sent us is worth several times the subscription price.—C. K. Hanson, Chickasaw county, Iowa.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to the American Breeder, I will tell you frankly that I like it very much indeed. Perhaps you would like to know what particular thing I most admire about it. It is this, that every article says something and says it plainly. For instance, in telling how to fatten cattle on silage it is plainly told how much to feed and what to feed with it, and instead of using the scientific names for the food properties it calls the different feeds by their common names. This makes it much more helpful to the majority of farmers. Another thing is that the articles are written by men who apparently know what they are talking about, instead of being written by someone with just a superficial knowledge, who is writing to fill space.—Mrs. A. J. Wilder, Wright county, Missouri.

many services with this stallion. He can be greatly helped by putting him to work at a moderate occupation, but when stallions are worked they must have a careful driver and feeder, especially when they are not accustomed to this kind of exercise.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION—Is there any danger from feeding Fowler's Solution of Arsenic to breeding stock?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—This agent while useful in very many cases as a curative should never be fed indiscriminately to stock. It will do breeding stock no harm if carefully fed to such cases as are positively ailing.

JACK FAILS TO SETTLE MARES—I have a jack three years old which I have used since March, making one service a day. He was not getting the mares in foal, so about the 20th of May I had his semen examined, which was the fifteenth service he had made without missing a day. His semen under the microscope looked as if it were full of wiggle tails and they were active for several minutes, and of course, was pronounced O. K. His mares generally refuse on the 21st day, but come in heat all the way from 25 to 60 days. But they all come in. Now, what is the trouble? Is it possible for a jack to produce sperm cells which have plenty of life and still not be vigorous enough to reproduce? Do you think these mares get in foal and then lose them because the spermatozoon is not vigorous enough from the jack? This is the first season for the jack, which is an extra good one, and I am afraid my customers will be afraid to try him next year. He serves as soon as bridled. Will he be all right next year? These mares are breeding mares that have always been easy to get in foal.

REPLY—This is a very peculiar condition, but in all probability your jack was out of condition for the early mares. The examination you describe is satisfactory and should produce foals. We would advise you to watch the mare that you made the service on when the jack was examined and you should have tested him several times after that to see if he was discharging live spermatozoa regularly. If the jack tested well you should then investigate the mares. There may be some contagious disease among them that is causing them to return. You may have a number of diseased mares in your community that is causing you this difficulty. The fact that the mares return after the twenty-first day would indicate that there was something wrong with your mares. If you get a few colts with the jack you can probably get a fair business next year.

HEAVES—What is good to stop a horse from heaving? Has had them a year. Is a small eater. Are heaves taken from other horses, and are they contagious? Are colts from a heavey mare liable to have the heaves? Will the get from a heavey horse be more liable to get the heaves than other colts?

REPLY—Chronic heaves are very difficult to cure and the average man does not usually have the patience to carry out the details of the case of such animals sufficiently long to obtain results. It is very necessary in these cases to give a nutritious diet in a small bulk. Such animals should always be fed the very best of feed and the diet should be free from all dirt or dust. Do not water shortly after feeding. Give only a moderate amount of hay, perfectly wild hay. This weakness in the horse family is capable of being transmitted, and a colt from a heavy mare is more apt to develope the trouble under favorable conditions than one from a sound animal.

RUBS MANE AND TAIL—I have a dark gray Percheron stallion, nine years old, in medium flesh; was too fat two years ago, but since I got him he has had good exercise. I feed him mixed hay, timothy, alsike clover and oats. He rubs tail and mane. Have tried everything that I know of. What can I do to stop him?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—It will take time to overcome the effect of the high condition in which the stallion was kept previous to your purchase. He should not be permitted to become fat again and would be benefited by giving him daily work in harness. Wash the

(Continued on page 10).

Breeding and Care of Mares

An Old Country Horseman Discusses Time of Breeding, Care of Mares at This Time, Best Time for Foaling and the Problem of Shy Breeders.

If a mare has to go any distance to a horse she should be led, and not ridden, and on arrival she should be cooled down well before service. She should be walked immediately away and kept slowly on the move. Mares occasionally will go in season within three days of foaling, but I would rather miss once than have one served before the ninth day. Most mares are in season at that time, and as it lasts upon them several days there is usually very little difficulty about catching them. Providing the mare is served at her first period she is more likely to stand to it than if she is not taken to the horse until the second, which is usually three weeks later, or about thirty days after foaling. The surest way of getting one in foal is to let her go for three days after the ninth day service, and then try her again. If she will bear the horse—and she usually will—it is very rare that she requires anything further. She should be tried again twenty-one days after the second service, and again at the twenty-eighth, after which it is fairly safe to assume that she is in foal.

When a mare is known to be barren the horse may be allowed to torment her for some time, and if she is just going off season she will often show fight at first, and yet take him before leaving. From such a service she is very likely to be bred. But on no account should a horse be allowed to tease a supposed in-foal mare. If, after the three weeks end, the mare kicks well once on being tried, she should be taken away, or with a mare of hot temperament it may upset the former service.

After the mare is taken away from the horse she is better to be walked for an hour and then kept by herself for a day. She should never be turned out with a gelding the same night, for many geldings will tease a mare for hours, and I have known one, although properly castrated, to be able to simulate the act of service—of course, with no effect. Nothing is more uncertain than a mare as to her time of carrying young, but still the average is about eleven months, and it is evident that if a mare stands at her first season she will gain a little time and come further forward each year.

Best Time for Foaling.

The best time for a mare to foal is in April, when there will be grass on a piece of forward land that has been saved, and the weather will be fit for the foal to go out at once. Nothing is so good for the mare's milk as grass, and nothing is so good for the foal as open air and sunshine on the days when it is fit for him to be out. Although slight showers in warm weather will not hurt him, yet heavy rains or cold days are to be avoided, and then the mare and foal are better kept in a box where she can have clover cut and carted to her.

Whilst speaking of cutting green food, I may say that there is a general belief that soiling on vetches is inimical to breeding. Dairy cows so fed do not readily stand to the bull. Much heating corn of any kind is also against breeding, and the best possible food for her is grass and a small feed of crushed oats.

April is a convenient time for the mare to be laid up, as the bulk of the spring sowing is over, and she will be quite ready to help in the hay time. This is of more importance than formerly, for what with cutting, swath turning, tedding, horse raking, carting and working the unloader, there are never enough horses for the hay season. April, then, is a good month for the general farmer to foal his mares. The Shire horse specialist will probably seek for earlier foals, with an eye to showing. Still, we have often seen a late foal placed over these early ones, and it is quite an open question whether a foal ever has quite such bloom as when in the full flush of the mother's milk before it has become at all stale.

In writing on such subjects as this it is well to bear in mind that the specialist has already arrived, and is beyond the stage of requiring advice from anyone. The ordinary farmer and the beginner, however, may find something useful in the views of a practical man with forty years' experience of the land behind him, even if he is not always right in his deductions. For them, then, it is better to keep gaining a little time each year, if the mares continue to stand at the first service, until the early part of March is reached, as there is always a chance of an adverse year, when the mares may turn again several times to the horse. But I would not get any earlier than this, and would wait for the thirty-day season next time.

Late Foals.

Another question is how late is it advisable to breed? I have had very good June foals, and remember a July foal which got into a very big horse. This was a case in which the mare turned again several times. When as late as this I would let the mare go barren for a year, and start early the next spring, unless she were of an age for sale, for we sometimes take a foal or two from our secondary mares and draft them out to road work at six years old. The exceptionally good ones are either sold at a figure beyond work horse price as brood mares or are kept as long as they will breed. A man who has a good class of mares will do well to breed from his two-year-old fillies. He has the further advantage of getting into better stock by the use of first class sires. I see no objection to this system, and I have had mares grandmothers at six years old more than once. One of the best horses I ever bred was the son of a three-year-old filly, herself the daughter of a three-year-old. Some mares are exceedingly curious. I had one that would bear the horse every three weeks all the season and be in foal to the last service. Then I tried having her served once and taking no further notice of her vagaries. She bred just the same. I have known a mare to show violent oestrum quite late in the summer and prove to be in foal.

Shy Breeders.

When a mare is a shy breeder many ways are tried to make her hold, from the old carter's method of putting a bunch of nettles under her tail. Bleeding has, with an old mare, often been successful, and opening the passage to the womb before service has been effectual. An acid state of the vaginal mucus, which prevented conception, has been modified by syringing with bicarbonate of potash. Artificial insemination has proved effective when the horse had failed. I have never been an advocate of horsing foals, preferring the cold ground for their legs and feet to the manure in a building. Fillies bred on the farm and leading a natural existence, that have not been got up for show, have always bred for me without the least trouble. The question of breeding from a mare that has cast foal is worth consideration. We do not meet with that same kind of epidemic abortion in mares as in cattle, and cases can usually be traced to accident of some kind. It is apparent that worked mares are always liable to a slip or a strain that may upset the fetus. Mares carrying twins are very apt to abort. I am able to give an instance out of my own experience which bears upon this. I had a filly I particularly wished to breed from. I got her in foal the first time. After she had gone three months a nag horse got into my field. When I went round there was a great deal of squealing and kicking going on, and before I could get near I saw him kick the filly in the bowels. The next day she aborted, and I found the small fetus in the pasture. I tried to breed from her for some years, and she slipped her succeeding foals as nearly as possible at five, seven, nine months, and then carried one to its full time. I was very young at the time, and in such a case now should give the mare a year's rest, so that the parts could recover their full strength, before attempting to breed again. I have known cows that have aborted at six months to breed all right the next year, and if a mare slipped foal anywhere near her time I should try her again after a few months, when she had fully recovered. A mare is better for two months' rest after foaling, but if one is compelled to use her the work chosen should not be of the heaviest. Horse-hoeing and light work will not hurt her so much as the foal, as the more work the less milk, but heavy strains, such as manure carting and scuffing, are apt to make her break service, even after she has safely held beyond the three weeks.—"Leics," in the Farmer and Stock Breeder, England.

To The American Breeder:—You will please find enclosed check for $100.00 to pay for ten shares in the best stock paper I ever saw. Might take a few more shares if the boys do not get a move on themselves and take it all up. I have confidence enough in this paper to believe it is going to win.—H. S. Record, Monument, New Mexico.

SPRING HORSE SHOWS.

The spring horse shows in Europe may be interefered with in the case of Belgium, where the series begins, owing to numerous riots which are now taking place between the Socialist and Catholic elements in that country.

The spring horse shows in Europe are very much different from any shows held in this country. The stock is prepared largely on green feed. These foreigners begin with their breeding stock in the spring by having their horses in moderate condition, gradually increasing their condition until they are ready to show. But this stock is not fleshed as heavily as the stock in this country, as they do not receive nearly as much grain, and the stock shows in a more natural condition, which is a benefit to them as producers. We are seriously sacrificing many of our best individuals in this country by requiring so much flesh. We Americans could learn much by the European methods, if their way of showing horses was studied. The small farmer is encouraged to take his best stallions or mares to shows; there are many premiums so that the greater portion of these can have something to show that they have been in attendance, even though it is not of any great intrinsic value.

In attending one of these spring

shows it is a very common sight to see a small breeder with two or three animals and a lot of clover in his one-horse wagon, where he expects to have his stock entered in competition with other breeders. This is greatly encouraged by having the royal family patrons of the shows and a distinguished individual to deliver the premiums. This is a great encouragement to the small breeder, and it is these individuals who have accomplished so much for the draft horse interests in Europe. Nearly all of the best mares in Europe are owned by tenant farmers.

CAPSULE BREEDING OUTFIT AT COST.

A Carlson Semen Extractor, 100 pointed breeding capsules, one hot water thermometer can be purchased from the Kansas City Impregnator for $5.00, with the express charges paid. This is an opportunity to get a breeding outfit for a little money. One extra colt will pay for several breeding outfits and there is no reason why every breeder should not get a few mares in foal, at the least calculation, with capsules. This offer is good until August 1, 1912. It is quite likely that a large number of breeders will make fall stands this year.

TRAVELING INSTRUCTOR.

To the American Breeder:—I have promised many to write to them, but I think I can reach most of the breeders interested in my work through the American Breeder more easily.

I left Kansas City the 23rd of February for Kansas; was snow bound sixteen days in February and March, but had a nice time and met lots of farmers. Have been in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana; have traveled 7,000 miles, and lectured 154 hours. I never have seen people so much interested in any subject as they are in horse breeding. I have found that the conditions vary greatly in the breeding business, but it is a pleasure to lecture for a graduate of the Scientific Breeding School. These men have been taught that it is necessary to make certain preliminaries in order to have the best results. I have been greatly enthused in visiting some of these men and believe that those who own good stock, and follow out the principles which they have been taught, are making more money with the same amount of capital invested than any other class of men in the country. I have visited a few places where breeders have not had the opportunity to get familiar with certain subjects and conditions that make the work more difficult and a little disagreeable at times. If a breeder expects to make a success he must get enthused with his work, and this is the class of men that furnish the larger audience on a short notice. They realize the necessity of educating their mare owners.

I have destroyed and dissected a large number of mares since I have been giving demonstrations. This is a very interesting and instructive feature. Those best posted on scientific horse breeding are the most anxious to have their mare owners listen to a good lecture. If the breeders would use the telephone and postal card system a good crowd can usually be assembled with only a few days' notice. The mare owners themselves are very anxious to know what is wrong with their mares; they hope to produce foals; they realize that it is expensive to keep mares and waste the time running back and forth without getting any results. The large number of barren mares throughout the country presents an alarming condition and it will never be any better until the stallion and jack owners get more familiar with the breeding business. From now until the end of the breeding season I will be in the North.—V. O. Cudd, traveling instructor for the American Breeder.

Our Harness Horse Talk

A Chapter on Forcing Colt Speed, Full Brothers of Famous Horses and Some Prospects For the Coming Circuits.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

Quite a controversy took place last winter anent the training of yearlings to such an extent that they were able to trot a mile in 2:30 or better. A trainer who specializes in yearlings held that if properly handled a yearling would not be injured by the speed work, but of course that argument amounted to little in view of the undoubted fact that what one man would consider "proper" for a yearling another man might deem excessive.

That a good many yearlings were injured beyond repair by being trained, is certain, no matter what individual trainers and certain colts may or may not do. Last season seven yearlings were made to take records in 2:30 or better, and already this year some of them (probably all), are being "honed" for the engagements as 2-year-olds, although races of that character still are far away, while the annual batch of yearlings is undergoing the "training" process, it being reported from Lexington the other day that five of that age in one stable had been quarters in :40 or better. Even the enthusiasts in colt training will admit that for a quintette of yearlings at one track to be stepping quarters in :40 in May certainly is progressive enough. In this particular instance probably no harm has been done, the trainer being a man of experience and judgment, but the trouble is that dozens of other trainers, professional and amateur, will read about those baby cracks and immediately proceed to try and make their yearlings do the same thing—with the result that most of them are slaughtered.

Apparently the craze for colt speed never was in such fever as right now. Miles in 2:30 or better in May by 2-year-olds were too common this spring to excite even passing notice, and some of the best "colt men" were doing the driving. A 2-year-old filly by Toddington, 2:20, and out of Deloree, 2:09¼, worked a mile at Lexington the third week in May in 2:30¼, and the final quarter was in :33¼, a 2:14 rate. Everett Middleton, who drove this mile has been very successful as a colt handler, so it may be assumed that the work was easily done, and incidentally it fortifies the position of those who, last fall when Frank Perry, a son of Toddington, placed the record for yearling pacers at 2:15, argued that Toddington—then but a 6-year-old, was bound to be a sire of early speed, not merely because he had given the turf Frank Perry, but because he was a Moko, a sire of futurity winners, and out of Fanella, 2:13, the dam of Sadie Mac, a wonderful colt trotter, and of Todd, a sensational sire of colt speed. As Fanella is by Arion, 2:10¾ at 2 years to high wheels, the argumentative angles of the matter fit with exactness.

Another 2-year-old that has been going fast is a colt by Vice Commodore, 2:11, son of Bingen; dam Home Again, 2:27¼, by Bow Bells, 2:19¼, he by Electioneer and out of Beautiful Bells, that produced more champion colt trotters than any other mare. This colt did a mile in 2:24½, and was driven by Mike Bowerman, a veteran at the training game, the man who fitted and drove Gen. Watts in 2:06¾ at three. Again we have the experienced trainer doing the stunt that seems to the layman to be at the least a useless exhibition, but again there is the imposing speed heredity of the individual colt, and mayhap the mile under 2:25 was easier than it looks on paper.

The seven yearlings that entered the 2:30 list in 1911 I have definite information regarding the present work of but four, they being Belwin, 2:21¼; Magowan, 2:27; Peter the Gay, 2:29¼, and Lord Allen, 2:26¼, all yearling records. Each of these crack yearlings is being handled by a first class man, as W. J. Andrews has Belwin and Magowan; "Lon" McDonald, Lord Allen and Ed Willis, the colored trainer, who brought out Miss Stokes, is looking after Peter the Gay. Belwin has beaten 2:20 a little; Magowan trotted in the same notch; Lord Allen has been around 2:31, while Peter the Gay recently stepped in 2:26½ over a half mile track, which would be about 2:24 on a mile course, making his performance equal to the 2:24½ of the Vice Commodore colt in Bowerman's string. It is highly probable that all the colts mentioned, together with several others not now in the public eye, will take part in the stakes for their age next fall, and it will be interesting to see how the ones that beat 2:30 as yearlings come out of the contests. Naturally one expects a 2:21¼ yearling like Belwin to win with ease from others of his age that could not approach those figures, and as a yearling he unquestionably could have done it, but history shows that some of the best 2-year-old trotters were not trained at all as yearlings. Native Belle, 2:07¾, champion 2-year-old, and Justice Brooke, 2:09½, the first 2-year-old stallion to enter the 2:10 list, are two striking instances in point. And right here is a good place to call attention to the fact that Native Belle, which in October of her 2-year-old form, set the record for that age where it is, was not doing any 2:24 miles in May.

Nothing of the sort was dreamed of, much less attempted. In a conversation with me in which he told with the utmost detail of how the filly was handled from the time her breaking to harness, began in March until she trotted the Lexington track in 2:07¾ in October, Tom Murphy said:

"I began by driving the Belle slow miles, around four minutes, with just a little stepping along at the end of them. That went on until one day I allowed her to go briskly for a quarter, and she did it in just 45 seconds, a three minute rate for the mile. I worked her regularly, making speed all the time, and every now and then would let her go a quarter at the rate I figured she could step a full mile if asked to. That went on until I left my training quarters at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the West, June 13, and at that time the best mile by Native Belle was 2:47."

There you have in a nutshell the story of how the best 2-year-old trotter in the world was trained. A mile in 2:17, her best June 15. o miles better than 2:30 in May. It was not until the middle of July, at Detroit, that the filly worked in 2:24, and the final quarter was :33¼. The Toddington filly mentioned above worked in 2:30¼ the third week in May, and the final quarter was :33¼—two months earlier than Native Belle trotted a quarter that fast. Two months at that stage of the training of a 2-year-old means a lot. So it is seen there is a radical difference in the methods of trainers as to 2-year-olds and their work.

Peter the Gay, one of the 1911 yearlings that beat 2:30, has been a mile this spring, as above recorded, under 2:30. Ed Willis is a fine speed maker, but in many ways is conservative, and especially so in the matter of fast miles for his yearlings and 2-year-olds. My impression is, from what I have noticed of his methods, that he will give Peter the Gay a lot of slow miles from now until July 15, with a fast quarter now and then, but not many fast miles. A colt that is conditioned to carry his speed by a lot of slow miles may, and likely will, lose some of his extreme lick, but it is easy to get that back with two weeks of brush work after the slow miles have been gotten into the horse, and then he is ready to race.

Every horseman will be interested to learn that a full brother to Gen. Watts, 2:06¾ at three, champion of his day at the age, was foaled the other day. Carpet, the dam of Gen. Watts, is credited in the official records with a mark of 2:28, and on this showing would not be considered a mare of much speed. But the fact is that, like a good many others of the get of Prodigal, the mare was exceedingly ambitious in harness and became such a puller it was impossible to control her so that the extreme "lick" she always had on tap could be properly rated and with its use a mile such as she easily was capable of placed to her credit. Finally the only possible way was taken—she was allowed to go as she pleased, with the result that the first half was done in 1:06.

The birth of a full brother to a notable horse, a star, gets the attention of all who are interested in horseflesh, but often the nag over whose foaling so much fuss is made, proves of little value. Allerton had a brother—Barnhart—of which nothing now is heard. Axtell had a brother—Drextell—a horse of no great speed, a failure as a sire. Axworthy had a brother or two, but they have not attained fame. There is a brother to Bingen down east, perhaps a couple of them, but they are nothing to holler about. Uhlan has a brother and a sister, neither as yet a member of the 2:30 trotting list. John A. McKerron, 2:04½, a truly great trotter both as a colt and at maturity, has a brother out in California called Lord Alwin, no record, and not noted as a sire.

I saw the Mackenzie string of trotters and pacers at Libertyville the other day, and for looks they are hard to beat. While it is perfectly feasible to prepare horses almost anywhere and have them ready for the grand circuit, a wintering in California brings them along in such fashion they are ready for the races in June if needs be, and in a season like the present, where there has been excessive rain at nearly all the training grounds, it would seem the Mackenzie lot, which got a lot of good miles before leaving the far west, would be certain to win a lot of early races.

Joe Patchen II is booked to capture the C. of C. at Detroit, and the stable following is very confident he will turn the trick. Most people give him the race right now, but the Joe Patchen II following believe the race will be a stiff one, and the horse they think they will have to beat is none other than Canuck—Grand Opera, which will be driven by W. L. Snow, the New York trainer.

But the Mackenzie pacer that interested me most was Peter Preston, a gray son of Peter the Great, that raced last year around 2:08 and went free legged. Last winter "the straps" were put on him, and Mr. McKenzie told me that before the stable left California, Peter stepped the last half of 2:08, ½ mile, in :59½. In this particular case the hopples have worked well. Peter Preston, which I first saw when he was a 2-year-old, was trained that season and the next as a trotter, and in his 3-year-old form trotted a mile in 2:15½, but was very hard gaited, having excessive action all around. Then he was allowed to pace, and while his way of going was bettered he still was a good ways from a smooth pacer, and would "bull" at times, and break. But he showed very game, and the hopples have changed him for the better in more ways than one. Now that he has beaten a minute for a half mile and is known to be game he must be considered in the first flight of pacers, and I look for him to win all his races this year (he is to be raced in the northwest) as long as he does not go out of his class.

FIVE HUNDRED BREEDERS WANTED.

No better claims could be made for any newspaper to solicit advertising than to say that The American Breeder was owned, controlled and edited by one thousand breeders, all of which were actually engaged in producing excellent live stock. Many have subscribed for the preferred, double guaranteed, no-nassessable stock in the Graham Publishing Company since the last issue. Most of the subscriptions have been small. This is what we wanted, as we want this stock to go as far as possible among the breeders. If all our friends who are in the breeding business would take this as a special invitation to subscribe for one share of the stock, it would not take very long to have a large army of actual boosters in the field where we want them.

It is not often that any one has an opportunity to buy stock with the privilege of returning it at any time within two years and receiving six per cent interest on the money in a perfectly reliable investment. The buyer of this stock assumes no responsibility whatever, as it is all non-assessable according to the Missouri state law. All of it is paid up stock.

If the purchaser wishes to return the stock to the Graham Publishing company, he may do so and receive full purchase value with six per cent interest, at any time within two years from date of purchase. This double guaranteed stock is secured by the other $40,000 worth of the original stock. The remainder of the $10,000 worth of stock that is being sold now with a double guarantee will be used in purchasing printing equipment and developing The American Breeder, so that the property will be increased in value.

Frank B. Graham, editor of this paper, has agreed not to charge anything for his labor to the Graham Publishing Company until all of the $50,000 worth of stock pays at least eight per cent dividend. He has that much faith in The American Breeder and he firmly believes that this stock should pay a twenty-five per cent dividend within the next few years. Only those who have studied the possibilities of The American Breeder realize what a good proposition it is. It is centrally located, and well established, and in a field by itself. There are dozens and dozens of farm papers, but the papers devoted exclusively to breeding subjects are very scarce.

We believe it will mark the beginning of better business for real breeders everywhere when we can advertise to the world that The American Breeder is owned and controlled by one thousand breeders actually engaged in the production of better live stock. Will you be one of them?

Horse Demand Still Broad

Activity Instead of Seasonable Dullness. Beef Cattle Breaking Records. Higher Than Last June By $3. Kansas City Packers Bought Hogs On Other Markets.

By all the laws that govern the horse and mule market, June to September are the dull months. This year, however, promises to be an exception. Demand is diversified, and not large from any certain souce, but of sufficient size to aggregate a pretty large volume of business. Reports from the East indicate that there is a seasonable demand for park and driving horses, and a large number of high priced sales have been reported for classy gaited saddlers, trotters and thoroughbreds. This, of course, is out of the regular routine, but shows that good to best horse flesh is still sought as pleasure giving animals. Blooded horse trade in the South has been reported as rather quiet owing to unpromising crop conditions. But factors that are holding up what constitute the generally accepted classes that make up the horse market are the nearness of harvest, need of army horses, city chunks, drafters, and construction horses.

Big Improvement Schemes Help Trade.

States that lie to the Southwest have been taking a good many horses and mules for irrigation projects. Such work requires the heaviest classes. California has taken more than any other state, but Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas all have bought some for such purposes. Heavy farm work in sections that formerly did a ranching business have required increased weight in horse power. Texas, Colorado and Utah have bought both heavy horses and mules for farming. Kansas and Oklahoma are buying heavy animals for the harvest, which has already started in Oklahoma, will move northward through Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. There is more demand from such sources this year than usual, as the short feed crop last winter compelled farmers to sell their horse supply short of normal working proportions.. All cities that are making any extensive improvements require considerable horse power, both for grading and hauling purposes. This demand is coming from practically every principal large city in the Central West. The recent impairment to the levee along the lower Mississippi by high waters has required large forces of men, mules and steamboats to repair the loss. Railroads through Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Nevada are doing extensive work. Some heavy mules last week were sent to Montana. A good many imigration outfits are going West, most of them for Canada.

Army Contract Let Monday.

Monday a contract for 525 cavalry and artillery horses was let at $177 a head for cavalry animals, $208 a head for thirty-six artillery, and $209 a head for 39 artillery. Kansas City and St. Louis firms got the contracts. In filling this ontract there are 525 animals to be accepted, but dealers say that it usually requires a total inspection by army officers of one-third more than the contract calls for. In other words, to fill an army contract a trader has to have one and one-third horses available to get the one through. As for prices, they are high. but in recent years, owing to close inspection, and so many rejects, some horsemen will not bid on government contracts.

Prices are generally quoted steady. Some of the common kinds are selling lower.

Prevailing prices for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old, are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700-pound up	$180@225
Drafters, fair to good	160@175
Chunks, good.	130@165
Chunks, fair.	95@130
Southerners, good to choice.	130@150
Southerners.	70@125
Driving horses.	65 up
Mules—	
13½ to 14½ hands	$ 95@130
14½ to 15½ hands	125@175
15½ to 16 hands	165@220
16½ or better	200@300

Sensational Cattle Market.

In the past two weeks prices that were never heard of at this season of the year prevailed in the cattle market. In Chicago the top price was $9.50, in Kansas City $9.30 for both matured and yearling steers, and at the other markets the top price was $9 to $9.15. Heifers made $8.60 in St. Louis and steers and heifers mixed sold up to $8.65. These prices are more than $3 a hundred higher than a year ago, and exceed the record year 1910 at this time by nearly $1 a hundred pounds. In the past two weeks prices have been advanced 20 to 30 cents. The last lap in the upward movement has come slowly and buyers have shown a disposition to hold back. Such prices for cattle are dangerously high, and with the season for grassers at hand, killers will be inclined to hold out for lower prices. Medium calsses now are not quite as high as the best time last week, but there appears to be little hope for any reduction on the best fed grades. Chicago up to the first of May showed increasing supplies, but during May receipts decreased 66,000. Commission men say that while Kansas City and St. Louis have been falling behind since March, that Chicago in three months' time will have a larger shortage than either of these markets. St.

(Continued on page 13.)



A CLASS OF THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL DIAGNOSING BARREN MARES.
(The next term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School will be held August 7 to 15.)

TREBLED THE COLT PRODUCTION PERCENTAGE.

To the American Breeder:—Allow me to thank you for the valuable information contained in your issue of May 20. The sun, moon and even the stars may change their position and influences, but take it from me that the breeding business of now-a-days is sure regulated and successfully directed by the information that is imparted to us through the columns of the American Breeder. I have been so busy in practicing the suggestions of each issue of your paper that our stallions and jacks appear to actually expect a change in their care on the 5th and 20th of each month.

By carefully studying your paper I verily believe that the average stallioner could improve his colt production to the extent of 15 per cent per annum.

After reading every issue of the Stallion and Jack News and the American Breeder for two years, and after attending two classes of the Scientific Breeding School I have been able to more than treble the percentage of colt production for my customers. In other words, only 20 per cent of the mares were suckling when bred here in 1911 (my first year at this stand), and now we are collecting on 69 2-5 per cent (almost three and one-half times as many) of the mares bred in 1911.

Out of over 100 mares bred in April (this year) I have had to breed only nine the second time, and none the third, up to this date, May 28. But I examine each and every mare when presented and absolutely reject all that are not normal, throughout the genital tract. I notice that a few correspondents to your paper state that they examine all mares except those that are suckling nine-day colts, or to that effect. Allow me to state that I verily believe that we should examine every mare before served, for I have cause to believe that many lacerations occur at foaling time that do not heal readily but on the contrary, create pus formations and ulcers in the region of the os-uteri, that prevent the formation of the mucus seal after conception, or that prevents conception entirely. Therefore I never breed a mare until examined thoroughly, and I am discovering many abnormal conditions on wet mares—as well as on non-producers and shy breeders. No harm is done through proper examinations and much good may be done by such precaution.

Let's hope that a large number of breeders will attend the August term of school this year, as I have a nice surprise for the class that will pay any breeder to see, and I feel certain that no new member of the class could regret attending the school for such small tuition, as I would not take $500 for what I was taught.—Sam A. Leath, Washington county, Arkansas.

Grain speculators, and others like wise, whose activities might be termed manipulative rather than productive, now hold to the hope that if everybody tells the farmer how and urges him to "go to it" he will again produce enough to support, not only himself, but also those solicitous friends whose business it is to take part in the "distribution" of his product. So far none of them have suggested that the farmer be conservative in his expenditures (upon himself). A couple of years ago a few bankers tried that, and have since been keeping still about what the farmers told them to do.

Automobile advertisers have claimed everything possible for their goods, from high speed to "higher intelligence," a St. Louis concern now being on the market with what they call "the car with a conscience." Possibly it is intended for that class of drivers who are lacking in the conscience quarter.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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Watch the wrappers on your paper. The month before your subscription expires they are stampd "your subscription expires with next issue," and on the following edition is stamped "your subscription expires with this issue." When the time for which the AMERICAN BREEDER is ordered has expired. It is always discontinued.

If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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All persons are warned not to reprint any part of this paper during 1912, without giving full credit for the same to The American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.

A COMPLAINT.

An Iowa breeder writes that the May 6th issue contained entirely too much information concerning beef cattle and not enough for stallions and jacks; while on the other hand we received many letters from our regular readers commenting on the value of that special issue. The Iowa breeder who complained about that issue has failed to recognize the fact that in that paper there was over four pages of questions and answers —nearly all of which were of interest to stallion and jack owners, and most of this information could not be received from any other source. We believe that issue contained more information for stallion and jack owners than was printed in all the other newspapers combined that we know of during a period of two weeks.

Those who have been reading this paper since its infancy must remember that a vast amount of information has been accumulated on horse breeding. In fact, the amount and the extent to which this information has been spread, is marvelous. To prove this statement, the experienced breeders who receive a large number of newspapers can see the effects of the information we have printed. Nearly every article concerning horse breeding in all of the other papers mentions something about some of the new ideas which have been first presented in this paper.

Horse breeders will not be deserted by The American Breeder. They have been responsible for the wonderful growth which this paper has made and we shall not lose sight of that fact, which by widening the field The American Breeder will soon be in a position to get advertising other than horse business. It is necessary for every newspaper to carry a reasonable amount of advertising. Our readers well know that after about May 1 each year there is not much horse or jack advertising until fall, but the beef cattle and hog breeders can use advertising space to good advantage during the spring and summer months, and The American Breeder can be of much service to them without detracting anything from the horse breeders' interests, and in the end make a larger and better paper for all.

HIGH BEEF PRECEDES HIGH BREEDING STOCK.

Within a week two big steer stories have been added to the many which already mark the general up-turn in beef cattle fortunes. According to one, an extensive feeder of Marion county, Kansas, has just finished the marketing of a year's crop of over 4,000 steers, with the best profits of all on the later shipments. This feeder markets throughout the year as fast as the cattle are ready and as fast as his feed lots are emptied he is in the market for more feeders to take their place. In a business so extensive it means something that a steady up-turn in profits has been registered. Following the publication of this story comes one from Johnson county, Missouri, of a feeder who sold to local shippers ninety head of fat steers that brought him at the shipping point nearly $125 each. It is just such trades as these that result, and have been resulting for some time, in the selling of registered breeding stock on the beef market. Of course, without registered breeding stock, steers of the class to bring $125 would be impossible, and the breeder's trade already feels the demand which reacts from such prices. The good breeding animals are not in the country, however, in sufficient numbers to meet this demand when once it becomes open. In a sense the people who buy registered bulls and who have forced down bull prices to the starvation point, have "killed the goose that lays the golden egg." Breeders must now be paid some of the profits they have lost before they will increase the production of their herds to supply ranch men and farmers with the improving blood they are needing more than ever before.

A SANITARY STABLE FIRST.

Expense and capacity are by no means the most important consideration in building barns and stables. A very inexpensive shelter may, on account of its advantage from a sanitary standpoint, be much more valuable to the owner than a big expensive barn, in which the question of sanitation has been overlooked. Partly because the coming of the silo is working a great change in our methods of feed storage, and partly because we are realizing the need of more sunlight wherever live stock is kept, this country is due for a big reform in the character of its farm buildings. Many of the ills of farm animals which have constituted some of the most important drawbacks to successful animal husbandry could have gained but little foothold, if we had understood the value of sunlight in disease prevention. Costing nothing and practically always harmless, to say nothing of being immensely beneficial in many other ways, bright sunshine is the most dependable germicide that we know. In building the barn and stable therefore, neither the questions of expense, convenience of arrangement, nor degree of protection from wind or rain, should cause the builder for a moment to lose sight of the desirability of securing sunlight wherever animals are to be housed.

DID YOU BUY A SIRE?

Since we have been advocating the use of better sires, we believe our readers would be interested in knowing where other breeders have purchased their stock and what they have paid for it. We will be glad to hear from any of our readers who have purchased a good stallion or jack that has a valuation of $1,000 or more. The reason we place this valuation limit at $1,000 is because stallions or jacks that can be purchased for less than this are not so likely to include sires that will distinguish themselves as producers, as are the animals that sell in four figures.

We know that many of our readers do not like to write for a newspaper, but this may be the means of getting more of them started to writing for The American Breeder.

LARGE ACREAGE OF CORN PROBABLE.

It is quite apparent that there are several factors that are favoring a big acreage of corn this season.

First, the backward spring was a serious drawback to putting in the usual amount of small grain, and the acreage of oats especially will be below the normal. The high price for seed for all kinds of small grain also helped to diminish the acreage of those grains. This means added acres to the corn side of the ledger.

Again, thousands of acres of clover and wheat are unpromising on account of the severity of the past winter, and these acres will be put to corn. The present price of corn as well as the figures it is apt to command before the new crop is marketable will prove quite an attraction towards increased acreage and will have its influence.

With seasonable weather it would be a very unusual condition of affairs for the immense crop that will go into the ground during the present month to command near the figures that will prevail for the next six months.

On the other hand the same conditions that favor a great acreage of corn have proved unfavorable for all classes of live stock and their numbers have been depleted.

The extremely severe winter has meant extensive loss on the range to both cattle and sheep. The backward spring has caused extensive loss of young pigs and lambs and no small number of early calves and colts are among the lost. The present prices of spring lambs attest the statement regarding these young things, and while it is yet time for saving a fair pig crop one should bear in mind that hog cholera is always to be reckoned with.

It appears to us that the present outlook for remunerative prices for all kinds of live stock is encouraging and lucky is the man who holds in his hands a goodly number of the good kind.

IS THIS SHORTAGE REAL?

It appears from a cablegram received at the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, that there is a shortage of beef in Southern Europe none less stringent than our own. The Italian government, through its consul at Antwerp, caused the cablegram referred to, to be sent. In this message it states that bids were desired on 30,000 steers that would average 1,300 pounds, live weight. Several Kansas City firms immediately made inquiry as to the exact requirements and possibilities as to price, with a view to attempting the purchase of cattle for such an exportation. On the basis of the Kansas City prices at the time and freights en route, it was figured that the cattle could be delivered for $10.30 per hundred.

Much of Europe depends largely on Australia and Argentine for its beef supply and it has been several times reported that Argentine is short on this class of cattle. But there are some who suspect that most of this sort of publicity is being put out to pave the way for a campaign for the free admission of Argentine beef to the United States, and that if once we throw down the bars to the South American packing and cattle interests, we will find that Argentine, and possibly Uruguay, have abundant cattle of all sorts to ship here in competition with our own.

WILL YOU JOIN US?

If the breeders could realize what a good investment awaits them in the purchasing of an interest in the American Breeder, the double guaranteed, non-assessable stock would have been sold in a few days to real breeders. We are well satisfied, however, with the large number of purchases made thus far, but we want to complete the sale of stock as planned. We want a booster in every community where live stock is bred extensively. The following is a sample of the letters we are receiving:

"Inclosed find draft for $10. Send me one share of the American Breeder. I like the paper very much. I will try and do it some good.—J. D. Lawrence, Hazelton, Ia."

We have reecived several larger orders which state that they will take still more stock if we care to sell it to them, but we much prefer to have this stock go as far as it will. From one share to ten is what we want.

Do you ever have an opportunity to buy on an absolutely guaranteed, six per cent investment—with a possibility of 25 per cent, and with a privilege of returning the stock within two years and getting the full purchase price back, with six per cent interest? THINK OF IT. We are making this extra inducement to the breeders of good live stock. Remember every purchaser of this stock must be a breeder. WILL YOU JOIN US? Read the advertisement on the back page.

HORSES AT THE OHIO CAPITAL.

To The American Breeder:—This afternoon I was a spectator at a local horse show here, held at the Ohio State College campus for the benefit of the students and citizens of Columbus, and I was very much surprised to see such a turnout and to learn that fancy horses are rapidly finding their way back to their old place again. Some of the entries were good enough for an interstate show.

Columbus is a town of less than 200,000 population and I should judge hundreds of automobiles used, but regardless of that fact, I was informed that good horses were rapidly going into the stables which a short time ago were occupied by automobiles only. Only this week Dr. Snook, of the veterinary department, sold from his farm a fancy driver to a New York man for $2,200, which seemed to me a long price, but as the doctor received the money I was convinced that the right kind of a driving horse will always be worth a good price, and the people who appreciate a high class horse will always be ready to buy.

I was surprised to learn of the horse interest in the Eastern states being so much more than in the Central and Western states, but the wave seems to have started in New York and is fast going westward. It is no uncommon sight to see as many as a dozen people out horseback riding of mornings here.—S. L. Stewart.

JUDGMENT IN WORKING BROOD MARES.

During these days of strenuous effort in getting the crops into the ground be careful of the brood mare. There are days when not only she but the nursing foal may be injured by excessive work, warm weather or improper food. If she is injured at this period it may hinder her getting with foal again this season

Be moderate, be temperate and adjust her work in accordance to what she should reasonably do and not be governed by what you would like to have her do.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

I saw a Latin motto and an aristocratic looking coat-of-arms in an overall advertisement the other day. Thus is toil "ennobled"—by the advertising department.

A country weekly, in the course of a few "invidious remarks" concerning the soil of the adjoining county, avers that "the hardpan, in places, comes up to the third wire of the fence."

"I sea," says Hy Geer, "that the Itherstait Farmer haz publisht agen that oald roundup pictur that Billy Bolton uzed to print whin he run the Live Stock Suspector down at Woodard, Oaklahomy."

Robt. J. Evans, at one time secretary of the National Duroc Jersey Hog Record, is now secretary of the rival Duroc Record, the American, and making a hot fight for members.

President Taft's celebrated father is quoted by Col. Roosevelt as having approved of a third term for Grant. The moral of this is that one cannot be too careful in directing the political views of one's father.—Live Stock World.

As we understand it the battle between Orozco and the Mexican government troops before Conejos was not an insurrecto defeat, but was simply part of a ruse to draw out the federals. The ruse was successful—except for the slight overdraft, which Orozco rues.

The totals given in some of the recently published "station agent," "prominent miller" and "reputable citizen" reports on the Kansas wheat crop, lead one to suspect that the compilers thereof kept their left eyes on Coburn's board of agriculture figures while they worked their adding machines.

"For a state of Nebraska's high rank in general intelligency," indignantly exclaims the South Omaha Journal-Stockman, "the treatment accorded its state university is decidedly niggardly." We are with you, J.-S., and do not believe your university should be blamed for this "intelligency" at all.

To get all the cattle news one should now watch the departments of Horticulture and Household Economy. Two leading stories in a recent issue of the Ft. Worth Live Stock Reporter appeared under the following heads: "Cabbages Knock Out Cattle." and "Record Cake and Pear Cattle."

Hugo A. Surraco, Cantera and Joaquin D. Quintella, both of Montevideo, South America, and commissioned by the government of Uraguay to study live stock and agricultural conditions in North America and Europe, were entertained, while in Kansas City, by Secretary R. J. Kinzer of the Hereford Association, and Hayes Walker, publisher of the American Hereford Journal.

A sure way to help out the volume of mail, as the business season wanes, has been found by one farm paper. If any subscriber, it says, in substance, is dissatisfied with any advertiser, just drop us a line. A glance at some of its advertisements leads us to predict a busy summer for the kick editor.

We have received a bulletin from the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, about the control of diseases of ginseng. The man at Independence, Mo., who has six acres of ginseng—the only tract in the United States, some say—may have this bulletin upon application.—Kansas Industrialist.

Among the prominent stock men of Missouri, and patrons of The American Breeder, who are popular candidates for offices of public trust, is Scott J. Miller of Chillicothe, Mo., a leading attorney of Northern Missouri. Mr. Miller is in the field for nomination to the position of judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals.

Wilson seems to be a name to conjure with in agricultural affairs. T. C. Wilson is secretary of Missouri's department of agriculture; Jas. T. Wilson is director of the Oklahoma Agricultural experiment station: Jas. W. Wilson is head of the animal husbandry department in the South Dakota College, and back at Washington, D. C., is "Tama Jim" Wilson at the head of it all.

NINETY YEARS TOO LATE.

The Norfolk Cart Horse (as the early day Shires were known) Dodman, illustrated on page 3 of our issue of May 20, was foaled in 1780 instead of 1870, as the printers got it in the paper. Count back 90 years from the date given in the paper—132 years back from the present time—and then look at the picture, and you have an idea of what the early horse improvers of England had accomplished when this republic was being born. Another reason for selecting this particular picture for illustrating the article in which it appeared, is that the cut shows the characteristic bunch of hair at the knee, a peculiarity inherited from the original heavy horses of Flanders.

A HORSE IMPORTING REGULATION CHANGED.

Of interest to all parties bringing horses into this country, is a recent amendment of the rules of the Department of Agriculture, by which regulation No. 3, Bureau of Animal Industry Order 180, is made to read as follows:

Regulaton 3. All horses imported into the United States from any part of the world except North America shall be accompanied by a certificate from the competent official of the district in which the said horses have been continuously located for six months next preceding the date of shipment, stating that neither dourine (maladie du coit) nor any other disease contagious to horses has existed among the horses of said district during the preceding year.

All horses imported into the United States from any part of the world except North America shall also be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or owners for the six months preceding the date of their shipment, to the effect that the animal or animals have been continuously located in the district from whence shipped for six months preceding the date of shipment; that neither dourine (maladie du coit) nor other contagious disease affecting horses has existed among the said horses or among any animals of their kind with which they have come in contact during that period; also by an affidavit from the importer or his agent supervising the shipment of horses to the effect that in transportation they have not passed through any district infected with dourine (maladie du coit) or any other contagious disease affecting horses or animals of their kind; that they have not been exposed in any possible manner to the contagion of dourine (maladie du coit) or any other contagious disease, and that the horses when not driven have been transported in clean and disinfected cars or vessels direct from the farm or place where purchased.

All horses imported into the United States from any part of the world except North America shall be required to pass a veterinary inspection at the port of entry by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Such inspector shall not allow the landing of any hay, straw, or forage which accompany shipments of horses from any country on the continent of Europe until it has been disinfected as the inspector may prescribe. In case the inspector finds horses affected with any contagious disease he shall isolate them and immediately report the fact to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who may refuse to allow the landing of the horses so diseased. When horses imported from a country of continental Europe from which entry of hay is permitted to arrive in a healthy condition and no disease is discoverable, the hay, straw, or other forage from such country may remain on board the steamer and be returned. This forage may be used without disinfection in the feeding of animals exported on the same ship, provided it is accompanied by a certificate issued by the proper government officer of such country, as required by the regulations of this department for the importation of hay and straw from continental Europe, and there are no indications that it is infected; but if the forage is considered to be infected the fact must be reported to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who will direct the disposition to be made thereof.

"RAINMAKERS" AT IT AGAIN.

A reminder of the drougthy years in the "early nineties" has just come in a dispatch from San Angelo, Tex., which tells of an offer recently received by the San Angelo Chamber of Commerce from a rain making concern with headquarters on the Pacific coast. The proposition includes a guarantee of ten inches of rainfall in San Angelo and from 20 to 40 miles around from June to August. For this service the rainmakers ask $3,000 to be paid when the ten inches of rain has been furnished. They do not state what they will be willing to do in case Jupiter Pluvius should set up a claim that the rain was furnished by him instead of by themselves.

The dispatch states that the matter has been referred to the committee with a view of accepting the proposition, and refers to a recently published story about the success of C. W. Post (the Grape Nuts Postum and Post Toasties man), in making rain in the vicinity of his big ranch in Garza county. Mr. Post's plans for rain making included the firing of powerful explosives along a line several miles in length traversing his ranch. This firing of explosives was timed so as to be coincident with conditions which appeared to be favorable for rain, and was believed by Mr. Post and others to have had a great deal to do in the actual realization of a good precipitation of moisture in place of the disappointing clear weather which had followed the same conditions in previous instances.

From Wichita Falls, Texas, comes a story that "rainmakers," after exploding 6,000 pounds of dynamite, enjoyed a fine thunder storm, so far as clouds, thunder and lighting went, but got no rain.

LIVESTOCK IN ALASKA.

Alaska's live stock census shows the most numerous class of farm animals to be reindeer, and next to that comes dogs. The reindeer, according to the last census, numbers 22,100, while the dogs (which, with the reindeer, have until recently, done practically all the hauling of that country), number 19,795. The figures do not include wild reindeer, if there are any such, or wild dogs, but specify domesticated animals. Next to these come 2,106 horses, 354 cattle, 214 hogs, 205 mules and 15 sheep. The bulletin giving the census figures shows 222 farms in Alaska with a total area of 42,544 acres.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERONS.
Bayless, W. H., Blue Mound, Kas.
Burress Bros., Carroll, Neb
Crownover, Wm., Hudson, Iowa.
Hirschman, George, Pierson, Iowa.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Lamar, C. W., Salina, Kas.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St Joseph, Missouri.
Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
Robison, J. C., Towanda, Kas.
Rouselle, Jos. & Son, Seward, Neb
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Iowa.
Singmaster & Walker, South Omaha, Neb.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Missouri.
West, Frank S. & Son, Wood River, Neb.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kansas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

HORSES—SADDLE AND HARNESS.
Houchin, Jas., Jefferson City, Mo.

HORSES—MORGANS.
Sellman, Richard, Rochelle, Texas.

SUFFOLK HORSES.
Okie, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kansas.
Boen, Ed, Lawson, Mo
Smith, Al E., Lawrence, Kas.
Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Collins, T. E. & Son, Belleville, Kas.
Walker, Philip, Moline, Kas.
Watson, J. T., New London, Mo.

CATTLE—DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAM.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kansas.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.
Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kansas.
Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.
Kline. C. M., Weldon, Iowa.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kansas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Nebraska.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colorado.
Whiteford, Hugh, Guilford, Mo.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Cobb, H. L. & Son, Independence, Iowa.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kansas
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Iowa.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kansas.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Missouri.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kansas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Nebraska
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kansas.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.
Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb
Lineweaver, H. W., South English, Ia.
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Nebraska.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.
Charters, W. H., Butler, Missouri.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond Kansas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kansas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE)
Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Missouri
Hamilton, E. P. & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo

AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB

(Show this Notice to the Boys.)

The American Breeder has started an organization of boys between the ages of six and 17 years and will have a department in the paper for some of the things that interest boys on the stock farm.

To begin with we will have a colt and calf exhibition—not the actual animals this time, of course (though we may get to that later) but each member of the club is entitled to enter for a premium with a photograph of his colt or calf, and a story about it.

There will be three classes, so that the younger boys will not have to compete against the older ones. Our next issue will give full particulars about this colt and calf exhibition, and the premiums to be paid. Every boy who would like to be in line to take part in this and later "stunts" had better fill out the blank below and mail it to this office. This is all that is necessary to become a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club. Here is the blank:

TO THE AMERICAN BREEDER,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo

Dear Sirs:—Enroll me as a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club (membership free).

Signed. .....

Postoffice ..... State .....

My age at this time is between six and 17 years. Date.....1912.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5).

mane and tail once a week with kerosene emulsion and apply daily the following: Alcohol, six ounces, saturated solution of boracic acid, ten ounces. A course of Fowler's Solution in the feed three times a day would be helpful and from one-half to three-fourths of an ounce may be given at a dose.

MORGAN HORSES—I notice in The American Breeder an advertisement of registered Morgan horses. I have always been told that the Morgan horse could not be registered. Please explain.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—There is a recognized registry for Morgan horses. T. E. Boyce, Middlebury, Vt., is the secretary.

BLOODY URINE—I have a mare seven years old that passes bloody urine after being driven or worked hard; at other times she seems all right. She has been this way for two years. I was told that if I got the mare in foal she would overcome that. She has never had a colt, although she has been bred for four years, but I think she is in foal now, but her condition seems to be no better.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—It will perhaps need the service of a competent man to locate the seat of the trouble and we would suggest that you employ a competent veterinarian so that a careful examination can be made.

CANNOT CLAIM SERVICE FEE—Can a mare tried and never be bred by a stallion owner, be held? The mare was bred later to another horse and is in foal. The first man claims the service fee. How about it?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not believe that the mare can be held by the owner of the stallion who tried her and did not breed her, unless some agreement was entered into between the owner of the stallion and the owner of the mare.

RIDGLING—I have a registered horse, two years old, good and gentle, weighs 1,700 pounds or more; he has but one testicle. Would you reduce him to a work horse or enter him in sale as a stallion. Which would be the better proposition for me?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We presume this is a valuable colt and think, under the circumstances, you are justified in giving him more time before deciding just what you want to do with him. It frequently happens in stallions of this age that the testicle comes down, and we would advise you to wait at least a year on him.

TOO MANY SERVICES—We have one Belgian stallion that does fine in the first half of the season and after that he hardly gets any mares in foal until the next spring, and then is all right for a time again. I give as near the same care all the time as I can. I notice that sometimes when the mare will sometimes lose part of the discharge immediately after the service from the horse it seems to be in a chunk and looks white, especially in the middle of the clot. Can you give me any light on the subject?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise you to make only one service a day with this stallion and use the capsule system. If you find that he does not finish the season properly with this number of services, limit it to three services a week and you will have no further difficulty with this horse. This is one of those individuals that can not stand a severe breeding season, and there are a good many like him.

ONE TESTICLE UP—Will you please tell me if it is any detriment to a stallion when he keeps one seed up in his belly most of the time? There are times when thy are both down.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—This feature in your stallion is not desirable but will perhaps not interfere with him breeding as usual.

SKIN ERUPTION—I have a 4-year-old Percheron stallion that has been troubled with some kind of an itch on each side of the wethers for the last two years. I can stop it for about ten days by applying stock dip, but it will come back again. There seems to be little bunches in the skin, but do not break open unless the harness rubs on it. Please advise me what to do, through your paper.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Some forms of skin affections are very obstinate and slow to yield to treatment. The same remedies do not cure all cases. It is important in the most of these cases to abstain from feeding corn. Do not feed too heavily on grain of any kind. Let a great part of the ration be grass. Give a half ounce of Fowler's Solution in the feed three times a day. Increase gradually in a week until three-fourths of an ounce is given. This method of handling these cases in connection with some agent locally, such as you are using, generally overcomes this trouble in the course of time.

OPENING A MARE—How long after a mare is opened should the mare be served?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—The mare should be bred immediately after being opened. If she is not bred soon after being dilated the cervix will again close up. A capsule is much better than opening, as the operator is sure of putting the semen in the uterus, where it must be before conception can take place. Every capsule service is a complete service if properly done.

STOCKED LEGS—I have just purchased a high class road stallion that has been sent over the road until his legs stocks badly at night. What can I do to stop this swelling? His legs don't seem to be feverish. He has been in bad hands since last spring.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very difficult to overcome the tendency for a horse to stock that has been roaded hard. The proper thing to do with most of such cases is to pull off the shoes and turn them to pasture for a season, but we presume this would be impracticable in your case. First reduce the inflammation by standing the horse in cold water or mud; then have him shod all around with rubber pads. Give him exercise at a moderate gait, but keep him off of hard roads all you can. Rub the legs twice a day with alcohol and witch hazel, equal parts, and bandage with derby bandages at night. In this way you can improve the condition of the limbs, but it is doubtful if they can be fully reduced.

RIDING A STALLION—I have a 6-year-old Percheron stallion that I am riding from place to place once a week. I ride this stallion. Do you think it will hurt him? Make him less sure or shorten his life? The reason I road him I get more mares and hay is short, then I let him eat some grass. I walk about one half of the time.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—You will not decrease the per cent of foals or shorten the life of your stallion by riding him as you are now doing. The exercise is beneficial to him as a breeder.

STRANGLES—I have four horses that have risings on head, neck and breast (each horse only has one rising), and the rising is very large; grows for from one to two weeks, then breaks and discharges a very large amount of pus or matter which is very thick and bad odor. Some people think they are boils (caused by a kick or bruise) while others think distemper. There are quite a number of cases over the country. I have four cases out of 55 head of horses, three are yearlings and one two years past. What do you think is the trouble, and what should be done if anything? My horses that are afflicted are running out in pasture.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry does not state the exact location of the abscesses that form, but inasmuch as the trouble appears to be quite general in your locality, we suspect the disease to be strangles, and perhaps in what is known as the irregular form. The best way to handle this disease when it appears on one's premises or in the neighborhood, is by vaccination. You had better consult your veterinarian in regard to this recent agent that has been developed for the prevention of the disease and give it a trial on such young stock as are not already affected.

FILLING CAPSULES—Where you do not use a breeding bag, taking semen from one mare to the other, or filling capsules, how do you keep air from coming in contact with it, or does air hurt? My idea is that it hurts to have sunlight or air come in contact, but it looks as though in filling capsules there was a chance for air, although I never used capsules.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Capsules should be filled in the shade where the direct rays could not strike the semen. There is not much air comes in contact with the semen when it is discharged from the extractor into the capsule and the cap placed on the capsule. That amount of air is not injurious to the semen.

STRAINED STIFLE—My horse slipped and strained his stifle so that he cannot travel. I had two veterinarians to see him Saturday and they advised me not to drive him, but keep him at home. They thought he could be used the rest of the season if I did not drive him. They advised me to bathe his stifle with hot and cold water until after the season is over, and then they would blister it. What do you think about it? The horse weighs close to a ton.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—The advice given you by your veterinarians is right and you should follow it so as to overcome the tendency for the lameness to become chronic.

JACK HAS CROOKED LEGS—I have a jack colt that has grown so fast and has gotten so tall that in reaching for grass has sprung his front legs until he is bow legged. What can be done to make them straight?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Take the jack out of the pasture and put him in a dry lot with the feed box and hay rack set up so that he will not be compelled to bend his legs while eating. Mow plenty of green grass and give it to him fresh. Have the dry lot large enough so that he can take some exercise, but do not let him eat anything from the ground. Nature is your only remedy in this case.

STRANGLES—A colt when about two weeks old had the distemper pretty bad, but that is all right now, but it has a boil on the hind leg up in the stifle. It don't bother the colt; it don't lame a bit. Could this be cured in some way?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—It is evident that your colt is suffering from strangles and the abscess mentioned should be opened. Would advise that you secure the services of a competent veterinarian, inasmuch as it is in a location wherein you might meet with important blood vessels.

SHY BREEDING JACK—If a jack is not very sure what is the best way to feed and care for him? Or is there any thing to feed to make him sure?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We would suggest that you use a microscope on this jack at every service for one week and see how many services contain live spermatozoa. If he is a producer of foals you should discover the difficulty that is reducing his per cent. If you will decrease the number of services you will probably increase his per cent of foals. You should also inspect your mares closer before they are served. Oats and bran, equal parts by measurement, with prairie hay is excellent feed for a jack. Do not feed any drugs.

TEAT INJURED FROM WIRE—I have a cow that was cut in a wire fence; a tine tore one teat; same healed up but left a hole for milk to leak out. What can be done for it?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—These cases are very difficult to handle, even by a skilled veterinarian. The only way in which the case may be cured is by an operation, which should only be undertaken by one having given such work special study.

SUFFOLK HORSES—I want to ask you a few questions about the Suffolk horse. Are they as good a draft horse as the Percheron, or are they better? Why is it there is not many of them in the country?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The Suffolk horses are a breed of sorrel horses produced in Suffolk county, England. They are excellent agricultural horses and have given good service wherever they have been tried for that purpose. There are not many of these horses in existence for the reason that the breeders of this breed of horses have discarded the produce that were not chestnuts. Australia has probably more of them than any other country; Canada has used a good number and the United States is next. They have not been popular in this country as draft horses, owing to their size, which is not as large as the other four recognized breeds of draft horses. However, there are a few of them that weigh over a ton at maturity. They are easy keepers and very gentle. There is probably no breed in the world that have better dispositions. It is a very common scene in their native land to find many stallions working with only a halter or without any lines.

THRUSH—Please give an infallible cure for thrush. Many people tell you, Oh! there is a thousand and one things that are good, but none seem

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE

Three hundred and fifty acres of nice, smooth land that will produce corn, clover, alfalfa or small grains. It can all be cultivated excepting ten acres of creek; 40 acres of fine timber; everlasting water; black soil; one mile from a railroad town; fair improvements; good orchard; the land drains nicely; well fenced and ready to make money. It can be divided into several farms to a good advantage; 100 miles west of Kansas City; price $60 per acre.—

W. K. SHAW, Garnett, Kansas

A FORTUNE FOR STOCKMEN

Listen, you stockmen, here is a man that owns and wants to make a quick sale, a stock ranch, five miles long and 2½ miles wide; all under fence; ¾ mile to railroad station; stock scales, farm houses and barns, 25 springs. Ranch is covered with blue stem grass, wild pea vines and Japanese clover; has over 3,000 head of three year old steers on ranch at present. Strawberry land near this ranch is selling from $50 to $100 per acre, located in the Ozarks of Missouri, 34 miles from the City of Springfield, worth $35 per acre, but owner for quick sale will take $15 per acre. The National Stock Yards has bought cattle from this ranch and one of their shippers has been on this ranch many times and he is willing to take interest with some one or a bunch of men, who are able to buy the ranch. He says himself it will beat any bank stock; the owner of this ranch will refer you to this man if you wish. The owner means business and offers cheap for quick sale. Write him. He will send you plat and description. Don't wait, if you want a snap. The owner is willing to take back some stock in his ranch. The owner would not want hardly to sell this ranch at any price, if he was able to hold it and stock it, but on this account he wants quick action and has put the price low.

This price does not include stock now on ranch. Address owner,

A. J. JOHNSTON,
Merchants' Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND.

Young mules or stock cattle; four jacks, three old enough for service; six jennets, some in foal; all old enough to breed. Registered stock. Must close out at once at some price. Write. **Bert Fry, Plainfield, Bremer County, Iowa.**

to be cures. Can you help me out?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The ordinary cases of thrush yield to daily applications of calomel, which powder may be packed into the crevices of the frog. Perhaps bi-chloride of mercury is more effective, and a 10 per cent solution in alcohol applied once every two or three days for a few times will arrest the progress of almost any case of thrush.

MANAGING JACK—I have a jack I bought a year ago in Middle Tennessee. He will be five years old in July. He is a good performer and makes only two services a day, one early in the morning and the other at noon. Is this too much for a jack? And should the last service be made later in the day? We have about a quarter of an acre in a lot. We let him run out day and night. Would it be best to keep him up through the day for this reason; when mare is taken from lot he is turned out, goes to the place where he made the service and lets out his penis and strains and urinates a little? Is this injurious to him?—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—Two services one day and one service the next is plenty for any matured jack. No two services should be closer than ten hours for the best results. Your jack will do better if you will erect a breeding pen outside of his paddock. The barn should be well ventilated and the door kept open so that he may go out and in at his leisure. If there are any indications of a sore on him anywhere it would be best to screen the stall and keep him in it during the day time and run out at night.

CROOKED TAIL—I have a horse that carries his tail badly turned to the right side. Please tell me how to treat his tail so as to make him carry it straight. Please answer in the paper, and I will watch for it.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Nothing short of an operation will correct the unsightliness of the horse carrying his tail to one side, and this should only be undertaken by a veterinarian who is well skilled in surgery, and has had considerable experience with these cases.

BREAKING YOUNG JACK—What would be the best way to break a 2-year-old jack to serve a mare? I want to use the best method in training him.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—All young jacks should be kept away from jennets and mules, and it is usually better for the one who is going to make the service with him to feed and take care of this animal so he will not be afraid of him. The first service should be made on a small, gentle mare in good heat. If you want to educate your jack to be reasonably quick take him out and try him a little while, and if he does not get ready put him back in the stall and take the bridle off, then bring him out again in a little while and give him another chance. If the stall could be so arranged so he could see the mare put in the pit, it would only require a few times for him to learn that when the mare was being put in the pit, would mean a service. Be very gentle with the jack and only make a few services with him the first year. Some jack breeders advocate not to use a jack until they are at least 30 months old, and that three years old would even be better. This depends largely on the treatment that he will have during his three-year-old form. If the jack does not make a service promptly have plenty of patience with him, as it sometimes takes a considerable time to make the first service. But remember that the first service is the most important, as the way a jack is educated he will have a tendency to want to make following services.

SUSPECTED INJURY—I have a mare 13 years old that is afflicted. The first that I noticed was last October. She would stand with her head in about four inches from the ground and would not move without severe punishment. She appeared to get all right. She has had two light spells between October and the present time. When she moves it is very slow; at times she will stand with her feet as close together as she can get them, and will stand that way for hours. When she eats she will stop every two or three minutes and it will be a minute or two before she will commence chewing again. She has a fine colt by her side foaled the 10th day of April. I would like to know what is the matter and what to do for her.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect that your mare has been injured in some manner and that a deep abscess is forming some place along the neck, at least we have seen cases that act very similar to the one you describe wherein there is an abscess developed at the pole. Search very carefully the region back of the ears, as well as along the neck and wethers for tenderness or heat of the parts. It will perhaps require the aid of a veterinarian to make the diagnosis certain.

CAPSULES FOR BARREN MARES—Are capsules much of a success in barren mares? If so, where can I obtain them?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—About 5,000 breeders are using capsules on barren mares quite successfully. About 20 per cent of the

(Continue on page 12).

THE TRUTH MISSTATED.

A writer in a certain publication makes the following statement: "At Springfield, Ill., September 17, 1888, the American Breeders' Association of Jack and Jennets was organized. * * * The first volume of the American Jack Stock Stud Book was published in 1891. The great rules of entry to that stud book are, that all jacks and jennets must be black with white points and that every animal must be 15 hands high."

It is strange how some individuals and an occasional newspaper will stretch the truth to mislead the public. Any intelligent man can read the printed records and know for a certainty in this case who is right. It is a smooth political trick to have a misleading article signed by some one other than the writer, who is afraid to place his signature after the statement.

In the published minutes of a meeting, held November 23, 1888, there appears (page 16 of volume 1 of the Jack Stock Stud Book) the following:

"Rules of entry were formally discussed, and a series presented by Col. Leonard, chairman of the committee, were finally adopted and the committee discharged." And on page 17 (Rule 2), the following paragraph gives the rule concerning which the misstatement was made:

"All jacks 14½ hands high, and all jennets 14 hands high, standard measure, shall be eligible to registry up to January 1, 1892."

To further make this case plain we copy the record book entry of the first jack registered in the Jack Stock Stud Book:

No. 1. ALPHONSO.

Gray, foaled in 1879. (Dead.)

Height, 15½ hands. Imported from Andalusia, Spain, by W. H. and A. Leonard, Mt. Leonard, Mo., in August 1882, and is entered by Chas. E. Leonard. Bell Air, Mo., as "deceased ancestry."

STALLION REFUSED WET MARES.

To the American Breeder:—In your May 20 issue, an Indiana subscriber asks for a remedy for his stallion refusing to serve wet mares. I will say that I have had several similar stallions and I have used the following plan with entire success: First, keep the colt out of the stallion's sight; next, do not allow the stallion, while teasing or otherwise, to smell of the mare any further back than the shoulder and always have the stallion mount from the shoulder. It seemingly is the smell of the milk that affects the stallion. I have also used a little tar on the stallion's nostrils with good results, but I prefer the other plan.—A. V. Swanson, Ward county, N. D.

To the American Breeder—In answer to your Indiana subscriber that has so much trouble with his stallion that refuses to serve wet or nine-day mares, will say that I have had considerable trouble and experience in this way. The way I do is to bring out another mare so the horse will get ready; when the horse is ready lead mare away or lead mare alongside the nine-day mare, and let horse mount the nine-day mare; lead other horse away so she won't kick the stallion or mare you breed. I never had a stallion yet that I could not get to cover a nine-day mare in this way just as quick as any other mare, and the stallion is just as sure on these mares as on any other mare. Even if he refuses them the main thing is to get him to get ready; this he will do on the other mare. I never had one yet that refuses a nine-day mare after he is ready. It is best to have a man for each mare and one man to handle the stallion. If you can get a mare that is in heat she is best to get him to get ready.—Chas. W. Goltz, Sargent county, N. D.

WILL TWIN COLTS LIVE?

As it has never been my privilege to see a pair of twin colts I wish to know if they will live, as some people tell me they will not live.—J. R. Carmichael, Oliver county, N. D.

A MULE ACTS AS WET NURSE.

To the American Breeder:—I must tell you of a curiosity I saw last Thursday. Two farmers, Bragg and Parker, living four miles west of me and near each other, each have a jack and a bunch of mares and are raising mules for the market. Mr. Parker has a mare that has had three mule colts but never has given a drop of milk. The first two colts died of starvation, the third colt was born in August, 1910, and as the stock range is in the cane brakes five or six miles from home, no one saw the colt until it was at least a month old. Frank Parker, one of the boys, saw that the mare spoken of had had her colt but as usual was giving no milk, so he watched the colt a while and saw it go up to a three-year-old mule of Mr. Bragg's and suck. The three-year-old had a large udder and the little colt was in good order. They never have weaned it, and I saw it suck. It is now 20 months old and as large for its age as any of their mules.

Mr. Bragg tells me that a few years ago he had a mule from the same jack, that every time she came in heat (when there was plenty of grass) that her udder would swell as large as a mare's and drip milk for several days, and they think this mule must have been in the same condition when the adopted colt was born.—H. A. Dean, Ouachita county, Arkansas.

AMERICAN MULES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

American mules are well liked in South Africa. Their introduction there dates back to the Boer war, when many were bought in this country by England for war purposes. According to a consular report 100 mules were recently imported to South Africa from the United States and a contract for 200 more has just been closed. A 14½-hand mule with a good bone is worth about $250 there. All entering the country must pass an examination by a veterinarian.

CARRIED MULE COLT 12 MONTHS, 16 DAYS.

To the American Breeder:—A neighbor bred a blind mare to my Mammoth jack, Jim Brown, on May 9, 1911, and on May 25, 1912, she foaled a nice mule colt, just 12 months and 16 days from time of service. This is absolutely correct, as she was bred but one time. I don't know as this mare ever had a colt before and I judge her to be nine or ten years old. Another neighbor has a half-breed Percheron filly, 24 months old, that has a nice foal by her side. She got with foal in pasture by a two-year-old colt. This filly is by my imported Percheron stallion, Eloo 42721; her dam is a road bred mare. We are going to breed her to my Mammoth jack on the ninth day.—C. E. Wood, Pike county, Ill.

HEAVY BONED JACK.

To the American Breeder:—In reply to Mr. Fent's question, there is no danger of a jack having too much bone. I have a jack that weighs 1,100 pounds and one that weighs 1,050 pounds. They measure a 20-inch arm, a 16-inch knee, and 10-inch drumstick. I have a jack that weighs 900 pounds. He is 15 hands high, has an 18-inch arm, a 14-inch knee and 8½-inch drumstick. The big jacks have had only one idle day apiece since the first of April. The small jack is idle half of his time; he is a good breeder, too. The larger the jack the better.—F. A. Strong, Webster county, Missouri.

WANTED—Jack colt about 12 months old, from strong, vigorous stock. Prefer one nursed by mare. State measurements, weight and lowest price. F. O. Butler, Hinsdale, Du Page county, Illinois.

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

JACKS AND MULES



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.



CLOVERDALE FARM

Breeders of jacks and Percheron horses. 20 three and four-year-old jacks; 15 yearlings.

Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register.

Would be glad to have you visit our farm or write for circulars. H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 11.)

mares can be fertilized with capsules that never could be gotten in foal with the natural service. The Kansas City Impregnator Company has the best capsules on the market for horse breeding, as they are pointed at one end and easily inserted. These capsules dissolve entirely when inserted into the uterus. A lot of the capsules purchased at the drug stores are not pure gelatin and will not dissolve. This is the reason that quite a few breeders have failed to get results in scientific horse breeding.

EXTRA UTERINE GESTATION—I know a mare that in trying to foal this spring died. One veterinarian said that it was an intestine foal and another one said it was impossible for a mare to raise a colt outside of the womb. The one that said it was, cut her open. Would like to hear your views through the breeders on this subject.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—If the diagnosis of your case is correct it would be impossible for the mare to give birth to the colt. In these instances the foal lies entirely outside of the generative organs, which statement is in itself sufficiently explanatory.

BRAIN AFFECTION—I have a horse colt, five months old, that stands around and seems to be asleep most all the time. It isn't doing any good at all. It seems to be very sluggish. Can you tell me the trouble and what to do for him?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry would indicate that your colt is either affected with some chronic inflammatory condition of the brain or is suffering from an auto intoxication. By the latter we mean that there has been absorbed through the digestive tract some matter that produced a stupifying condition of the brain. You should call in a competent veterinarian to aid you in the matter.

SKIN IRRITATION—I have a Percheron stallion and on the back of his hind legs about a half inch wide and on each side from the fetlock up about six inches, there is a hard, boney scale and the hair is off and it is still running up the legs. Have tried several remedies. Would like to know what to do for it.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Paint the part with tincture of iodine once daily for four or five days and follow this by rubbing in a very small amount of mercurial ointment once a day. Do not use the ointment too generously and wipe off all excess after each application with a clean cloth.

QUARTER CRACK FROM WIRE INJURY—I have a driver that has a quarter crack that was caused by a wire cut. It has been grown out but will crack open again. Please advise me how to treat it and what to use to keep the foot soft and grow the hoof fast. I have a wet pasture if that is good. I am using him, but can lay him up.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Quarter cracks that result from wounds of the coronet are more serious than those that come from other causes, for the reason that at the time of the injury considerable of the coronet is removed. This leaves a defect or weakness in the future growth of the wall. We suspect that you will be justified in calling in a veterinarian who will probably treat this trouble by the use of the firing iron. It is quite important to look carefully to the shoeing so as to relieve the parts of undue pressure, which latter is inclined to cause the crack to open. A wet pasture would be a very good place to permit him to run for several weeks, inasmuch as it will keep the feet soft and pliable and hasten growth of the hoof.

SMALL ABSCESSES—Have a weanling colt; in the last two or three days breaks out in lumps along her back just under the hide about as big as the end of a man's thumb, and then the top slips off, leaving a sore; don't run at all or itch; she is in good shape; weight about 1,000 pounds; is fed one gallon of oats twice a day with two ears of corn and runs on pasture (June grass) in day time and at night in the barn with clover hay. —Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—As fast as the abscesses form, touch with tincture of iodine once a day and give potassium of iodide dissolved in a little water in ten grain doses three times a day, twenty minutes before feeding grain, for a week.

CROOKED LEGGED FOAL—I have a nine-day-old mule colt whose legs bow out at the knees. Can you tell me any way I can remedy him? He is getting worse all the time. One veterinarian told me it was caused by breeding and said he knew no way to help him. Could it be that? Would greatly appreciate a ready answer.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—As a rule crooked legged colts do not need any attention excepting to see that they are given the opportunity to take a moderate amount of exercise. As a rule they are inclined to outgrow this deformity in time and the "wait method" is ordinarily more satisfactory than to attempt to remedy the defects with splints and bandages.

SUSPECTED TUBERCULOSIS — I have a cow that has a cough; has had it for a year or so. It seems as though she isn't so bad when she is dry as when she is giving milk. At times her hind legs will jerk up like a string halt horse; she is hearty to eat, but seems at times she will try to eat and can't do any good; this is just for a short time. She is seemingly all right now, excepting the cough. Do you think her milk is all right to use? Now what do you think is the trouble? Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as tuberculosis is so prevalent among cattle, one should resort to a test in all stock wherein the milk is used, and we would advise that you have a competent veterinarian administer the tuberculin test, and at the same time he can also make a careful examination which will undoubtedly reveal the character of the ailment.

PRURITIS—We have a few horses that rub their tails out and we can't keep them from rubbing their tails out. Would you please tell me what would stop them from rubbing their tails out?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—There are several things that will cause horses to rub their tail and mane. Frequently this annoyance is due to the presence of parasites and one should investigate very carefully for lice, especially if poultry has been permitted to roost in the barns. Horses that are kept in high condition and lack of exercise are also factors in producing this trouble. The presence of internal parasites is another cause. As a general rule such a case is benefited by a brisk cathartic; for this purpose an ounce of powdered alloes (to the average sized horse) dissolved in sufficient water to form a drench. It will take at least 24 hours for this drug to produce its effect. Locally such cases are benefited by an occasional application of the well known kerosene emulsion. Give such animals access to plenty of grass if possible.

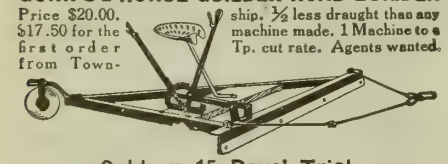
RUPTURED COLTS—I have two ruptured mule colts; they are horse mules; they are both from four year old mares. The mares were well taken care of and have not worked scarcely any all winter. Do you think crowding the jack would have anything to do with it? Can there be anything done for them or do you think they will get all right? One of them seems to be better than it was.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—If these cases do not recover themselves in the course of three or four months you should have them operated upon by a competent veterinary surgeon. The most, or nearly all of these cases, can be successfully treated in this way.

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.
I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.

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Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Township. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

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RIDDLE'S PATENT CULTIVATOR GANGS. By their use you can grow better crops. The old style teeth destroy the roots, shortening the crops, leaves ground uneven, letting moisture escape. The gangs do not cut the roots, but make a fine dirt mulch that holds the moisture through severest drought. In use several years by leading farmers and adopted by large nurserymen. Tests made in 1908 for United States Department of Agriculture shows corn grew better worked with teeth like on these gangs. "One-third more potatoes cultivated this way, along side old way." Wm. Daylor, Baldwin, Md. "Used them on corn and potatoes, leaves ground fine and level, has paid me to have them." W. Lawson Groves, Nottingham, Pa. "Your gangs are O. K." J. W. Jenkins, Windsor, Va. "Have been using them several years, they are all right." W. Oscar Collier, Eaton, Md. "Father likes them." R. L. Sharpless, Avondale, Pa. Others say: "They supply a long felt want." "Have been looking for something like them for years." "We know we are cutting the roots the old way." Prof. Alva Agee of Pennsylvania Agricultural College says: "Your gangs are all right, they are a good thing." Price per set, ready to bolt on to any riding or walking cultivator, $8.50; two sets, $16.50; three sets, $24.50. Check or money order. Price through dealers, $10.50. Gangs for one-horse cultivators, $6.50. W. H. RIDDLE, FORK, MD.



Mention The American Breeder in answering this advertisement.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS
Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.
C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.
My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

38 SHORTHORN BULLS
for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS
Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.
A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.
C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS
and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address
George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.
Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

PURE BRED GALLOWAY CATTLE.
For Sale—Ten bulls; one 5 years old; one 3 years old; one 2 years old. Seven yearlings. Nine cows, from 3 to 10 years old. Six 2-year-old heifers. Four yearling heifers. These cattle are all well bred and in nice condition; not a cull among them. Address, James P. Milliken, Media, Henderson County, Illinois.

BUENA VISTA HEREFORDS
Paragon 12th 29116 and
Rex Donald 323493
Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
In Service.
W. A. Dallmeyer
Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

HIGH CLASS ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
Public Sale, June 15th, 1912
65 Head—10 Bulls, including Imp. Eston of Eshott. 25 Cows with 15 Calves at foot, 30 Yearling Heifers.
The sale will be held at the Longbranch Farm, three miles from Botna and eight miles from Manning.
Write at once for the catalogue, which contains the richest pedigrees known to the breed.
Please mention this paper when writing.
CHAS. ESCHER & SON, - Botna, Iowa
Col. Silas Igo, Col. T. F. Martin, Col. N. G. Kraschel, Auctioneers.

HORSE DEMAND STILL BROAD.

(Continued from page 7.)

Louis, Ft. Worth and Kansas City can count on about 300,000 Texas steers in the next two months. Some of them may go on to Chicago if prices at Western points are not satisfactory. Reports from the Northwest indicate few grassers for Chicago this year. Montana will send more cattle to the Pacific coast than usual, and outside of the reservations there will be only a meager supply. Grass is good, and the cattle should show up better than last year. Corn belt feed lots are about bare and there will be that never before existed. Veal claves crop is harvested. This year will also miss the usual number of steers fed corn on grass, and the double wintered and grassed varieties.

Texas Cattle Move Freely.

Monday in St. Louis and Kansas City receipts of cattle from below the quarantine line were 200 car loads. Most of them came from Texas, and were grassers, and caked cattle. They sold at $5 to $7.30. This is the largest run so far this season, but according to reports the movement is only starting. Killers are hoping to lower prices of all but the choice grades on the competition these Southern cattle afford.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.00@9.30
Good to choice steers	8.60@9.00
Fair to good steers	7.85@8.55
Common to fair steers	6.50@7.80
Meal fed, choice	8.00@8.85
Meal fed, common to fair	6.75@7.95
Grass fat	4.85@6.60

High Records for Butcher Cattle.

Prices for butcher cattle in the past two weeks attained the highest level of the season. Prime cows made $7.75, steers and heifers mixed sold up to $8.75, and heifers $8.60, and calves $9.25. The choice grades were very scarce and continue in urgent request, but increasing supplies of the plainer kinds weakened the market slightly. There is no big supply in sight for the summer, but killers contend that present prices for "canners" and cheap cutters are prohibitive. Practically all best young stock will be kept off the market, and more canners will come from the dairy districts this year than from the range country, a condition taht never before existed. Veal calves are selling up to $9 at Eastern markets, and at $8 to $8.50 at Western points. Fat bulls continue high.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$7.00@7.75
Fair to good	5.65@7.00
Common to good	3.85@5.60
Canners	2.50@3.75
Heifers—	
Choice	8.00@8.60
Good to choice	7.00@8.00
Plain to fair	5.75@7.00
Common	4.15@5.70
Veal calves	4.25@8.50
Bulls	4.50@7.00

Stocker and Feeder Trade Quiet.

Only meager supplies of stockers and feeders have been offered at Western markets. Good to choice stock was very scarce and high in price, but the painer kinds were quoted off 25 to 50 cents with grass plentiful and prospects good for a big corn crop farmers are holding on to their best thin cattle, both steers and heifers. At no time this year, unless a drouth should develop, will prices for thin cattle be very low.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$ 7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice feeders	6.40@ 6.95
Plain to fair feeders	5.50@ 6.40
Selected stockers	6.40@ 6.90
Good to choice stockers	5.85@ 6.40
Plain to fair stockers	5.50@ 5.85
Stock calves	4.75@ 6.50
Stock cows	3.75@ 4.70
Stock heifers	4.00@ 5.40
Milch cows	40.00@90.00

Slump in Hog Values.

A lower level prevailed in the hog market in the past two weeks than at any time since late in March. Late last week prices for hogs were $7.50 downwards, the first time that quotations had been below $7.70 since March 20. Liberal receipts caused the decline. The past ten days is the season between corn planting and corn plowing and harvest, and farmers had an opportunity to market hogs more freely. Monday there was a sudden let-up in the movement and prices bounded up 10 to 15 cents, so that the net loss for the past two weeks was only 10 to 15 cents. The top price in Chicago Monday was $7.70, in St. Louis $7.67½, in St. Joseph and Kansas City $7.65, and Omaha $7.60. Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis are falling behind in receipts, compared with a year ago, but Omaha is more than holding its own. Receipts in Kansas City have been so small that packers are shipping hogs in from other markets. The best of this year hogs have been marketed. The quality is plain and weight light. June and the two following months will uncover some bare spots in the supply.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.50@7.65
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.40@7.62½
Medium weight	7.35@7.60
Light weight	6.25@7.40
Common to fair	5.25@6.20
Stags	5.00@7.30
Boars	4.25@6.50
Bulk of sales	7.40@7.60

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., May 27.	$7.35@7.75	$7.45@7.80
Tuesday	7.30@7.65	7.40@7.85
Wednesday	7.30@7.57½	7.40@7.80
Thursday	7.30@7.50	7.45@7.85
Friday	7.30@7.50	7.40@7.77½
Sat.	7.40@7.57½	7.35@7.75

Sheep Quality Has Changed.

Native grass fat sheep, Texas clipped sheep and spring lambs are the principal offerings at the sheep pens. Prices for those classes are some higher than a short time ago, but not up to the levels established by the final shipments of fed grades. The market now is on a summer basis. The rush of the Texas movement is over, and spring lambs have just begun to move. They will be scarce all season. Native sheep will be none too plentiful. This summer's price level will be higher than last summer. Good to choice spring lambs are quoted at $8.50 to $10, native muttons $4.50 to $6, Texas clipped sheep $4.50 to $5.75, and goats $3 to $3.75. The season for stockers and feeders will not open properly before August, though breeding ewes will be selling in the next few weeks.

ROBISON'S PERCHERON SALE.

The big Percheron sale held at the J. C. Robison ranch, Towanda, Kas., May 29, was an experiment in the way of holding a spring draft horse sale, but both buyers and sellers were satisfied. The attendance was not large but nearly every one in attendance was a possible buyer. The 42 head of registered Percherons averaged a little less than $500.

This is one of the best improved stock farms in America and is peculiarly adapted for the production of good draft horses. An abundance of alfalfa, plenty of good corn land and excellent blue stem grass raised on lime stone soil, with ever running water, was the original foundation for this well equipped farm. Nearly every one who visits this place is attracted by it.

J. C. Robison will take a much needed rest at Colorado Springs, Col., for a few weeks.

RAISING TWO CALVES ON ONE COW.

To The American Breeder: — I notice in the last issue of this paper that an Oklahoma subscriber wishes to hear from some of us in regard to letting one cow raise two calves. Will say that I have had considerable experience in this line, as I have raised quite a number of what we call "dogie" calves. I would pair those calves off together as near the same size and age as I could and never let them suck any cow other than the cow I chose to raise them, if I could help it. And to make a success of this the calves and cows will have to be kept apart except when the time comes to put them together as the cow is likely to whip the calf off that you give her if they are turned out together. Some cows will not while others will. I always choose as kind a cow as I can to put an extra calf with. I have one cow raising three calves now and have seen one cow raise as high as three calves on the range that she had picked up. These were motherless calves, or two of them were at least. I presume those short horned cows would give you as little trouble when it came to giving them an extra calf as any other breed.

I will state in this same letter that it is an easy matter to give a cow another calf if her calf happens to die. If she fights it, tie her up in a pen or stall where she will not be with anything except this motherless calf that you want to give her and keep her tied until she moos for this calf and looks after it, which is not likely to be longer than two days and nights; a great many times one night is sufficient. I raise a few calves every year this way.

I live about 65 miles from the railroad and do not get my mail as often as some of you, therefore, this letter will not get to our editor in time to get in the next issue, but it will be there for the first of next month.— H. S. Record, Eddy County, New Mexico.

AN END TO CHEAP BREEDING CATTLE?

That the land owners who have let themselves get short on cattle stock —especially good beef cattle stock, are near the end of low buying prices, is clearly indicated by the following letter, from a breeder, who is at the same time a big and progressive farmer, and whose herd had long been one of the best sources in Missouri for improving blood:

"To The American Breeder:—I have twelve bulls for sale that are ready to go, but I think I will change my mode of operation; think I will steer all my bulls and put them in the feed lot; I cannot only get more money out of them, but less work and can sell them to suit myself. The idea of a man offering $75 to take out the top of a bunch of bulls, when if steered the whole bunch would bring $75 to $90 per head on the Kansas City market. I had three barren 3-year-old heifers on the market the other day (had been fed about 90 days), that brought $112 each, average. Should they have been breeders and I had asked $100 for them, I could not have sold them in twelve months. These three heifers were Hallwood Goods calves. I have many others that are better than these three and are excellent breeders, but the public does not seem to know how high cattle have got and what a scarcity we have, and until they are ready

MARES AND COLTS FOR SALE.

For prices on car of good Wyoming mares and colts. Address C. W. Plato, Moorcroft, Crook County, Wyoming.

NAVAJO PONIES.

For Sale—One or two car loads of Navajo Ponies; $12 to $20, on cars, Albuquerque or Chama.
Haynes Bros., Haynes, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

Saddlers For Sale

At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.

Shetland Stallions TO LEASE

Small guarantee required. All ages and sex for sale; send for price list. Geo. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Dupage County, Illinois. 25 Miles West of Chicago.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is Invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 F free.

Before After

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 368 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

BREEDERS' NOTICE!

Have you had trouble the past season with diseased mares, or with artificial breeding? If so consult me. I have charge of one of the best up-to-date breeding barns in the state. Our season closes June 30, after which I would be glad to visit you and help you detect your troubles and perhaps save you many dollars. I carry with me everything necessary for artificial breeding, and for the treatment of diseased mares. Will lecture to mare owners, if necessary. Can give best of references. If you are interested write me for terms.—J. R. Smith, V.S., Mgr. Hawkins Scientific Breeding Barn, Seymour, Baylor county. Neb.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Sure Cure.

A well known writer on the horse and its ailments will send you for $2 and a promise of secrecy, a certain and harmless cure for worms in horses. Money returned if remedy is not satisfactory. W. R. Gilbert, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

WALKER'S EXTERMINATOR

THE BREEDER'S FRIEND, given in the feed. Destroys worms and lice in horses. COLTS NEED IT. Good for all hoofed animals. Fifty cents a package or $4.00 a dozen, express prepaid. M. E. Gray. Ave. 7, Coldwater, Mich., U. S. A.

to pay me beef prices for my stuff I am going to let the butcher take the hide off of them.

"Everything is coming along good on the Pine Grove Stock Farm. I have fine grass—everything is on grass, some of it since March 1st, having good luck with calves, also pigs; have 230, but very few are being raised in this part. Will have nine colts.

"Very little corn was planted until after the first week in May; had been too wet. My alfalfa will do to cut by May 20th, a heavy crop. Most of the wheat is looking bully; some are plowing up for corn, however. I have 40 acres; is very fine, and good stand. —J. H. McCulloh, Cass County, Missouri.

FOR FAIR DESCRIPTIONS.

To The American Breeder:—I have often thought of suggesting to you that in fairness to some of your honorable advertisers and all of your readers, that you should require more honor from your advertisers in their description of what they advertise. For example: John Doe advertises a jack to be 15 hands high, good bone, head, ear and body and weigh 1,000 pounds." But when you ask for a guaranteed description, or he pay your expenses if not as represented, he will back up a little, but not one in a dozen will take off enough.

In the first place there is no such thing as "jack measure," but many jack men or jack breeders of Missouri measure with a tape, which is no measure at all when it comes to telling how tall a jack is, but is used almost exclusively by dishonest dealers and primarily intended to deceive. There is but one measure and that is four inches to the hand straight up, otherwise termed by horse men as "standard measure."

During the past winter, I answered one of your advertisers who had an advertisement similar to the one above referred to, with the result that I made a trip to Iowa to see his jack, and what I found would disgust any judge of a jack. Upon examination and weighing this "mammoth jack" I found him to be, in fact, nothing more than a burro jack 14½ hands high, short, stubby ear and weighing 720 pounds on the owner's new scales, which I am willing to concede gave him full weight. The only way that I can conceive of any man expecting to unload a jack of this kind, is that he hopes to find an "easy mark" that don't know a jack when he sees it. The sooner the country is rid of such worthless stock, the sooner the mare owners will be getting returns for their trouble.—Owen L. Fitch, Pike County, Illinois.

FIRE AT TEXAS A. & M. COLLEGE.

The main building of the Texas A. & M. College at College Station, was destroyed by fire May 27. The loss was reported to be in the neighborhood of $75,000. President R. T. Miller of the college, with the hearty cooperation of the faculty, has effected the rearrangement of class work and assignments so that the work of the college continues without interruption, although, of course, all departments are hampered for lack of room. This year the commencement of the Texas A. & M. College begins June 9th, lasting two or three days, so that there was only about a week of regular class work to be conducted following the date of the fire.

A GOOD YEARLIG JACK.

To the American Breeder:—I see by the American Breeder that one Mr. Anderson of Oklahoma, and T. E. Collins of Kansas, each own a fine yearling jack colt. I think I have two good yearling jacks. One is 63 inches high; has a 9½-inch cannon bone, 32 inches from tip to tip in ears and weighs 750 pounds and is thin in flesh.—W. T. Campbell, Allen county, Kansas.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

One of the best stock ranch bargains we have every advertised is offered for sale by A. J. Johnson, Merchants' National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo. Here is a ranch in a section of Missouri where bluestem grass, Kentucky bluegrass, lespedeza and other valuable pasture plants grow throughout long pasture seasons, and where winters are mild and very short. Strawberry land in that section of the state sells readily for $50 an acre, and Mr. Johnston believes that the ranch land could be made to bring $35 divided into farms. But the proposition is a big one and only a comparatively few men can handle it in a body. For this reason he offers the entire tract at $15 an acre. Half of it he says he can sell on time at six per cent, or could take a half interest in the ranch, or, if the buying company should incorporate, will take some of the stock. We urge all who are interested to refer to the advertisement in this issue and write Mr. Johnston immediately and arrange to investigate the proposition thoroughly at an early date.

If any of our readers have a horse with a bog spavin, they will be glad to know more about a preparation that is very successful in removing them, and this article is Absorbine, which has been advertised in our columns for several years. It does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. Mr. Bert C. Post of Belleville, Michigan, wrote under date of April 4, 1912, "I have used Absorbine on my horses and found it to be first class. I cured a bog spavin on a trotting mare I had, and left her legs as clean as a colt's." Absorbine at druggists $2.00 a bottle, or sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. Write for illustrated descriptive pamphlet, telling how to use it, sent free upon request. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

J. Crouch & Son of Lafayette, Ind., still have on hand a very nice collection of imported stallions. Included in the lot is the great stallion, Imprecation, which stands at $100. This horse will be for sale after the season closes at a reasonable price considering his real value. A number of Percheron breeders should form an association and purchase this horse as a herd header. He is an outstanding individual and should prove to be a good sire. This firm has handled many of the best imported horses that ever came to America.

Following is one of the many letters received by the Visio Remedy Association of Calumet Ave., Chicago, from regular users of "Visio," advertised in this paper: "You will find enclosed $2, for which please send me one bottle of Visio. I have used it and know it is good and don't want to be without it. J. L. Walker, Laomi, Ill."

W. E. Bolling of Alma, Ark., is advertising a fine French Coach stallion for sale or trade for a Percheron. This stallion is 17 hands high and weighs 1,600 pounds. If you have anything to sell or exchange he will be glad to hear from you.

Walker's Exterminator for worms or lice is advertised in this issue. Don't fail to look for the ad.

If you are in the market for an imported black Percheron stallion, don't fail to read the advertisement of Jack Schaufele, Colchester, Ill., which appears in this issue. The price is $800.

Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas., has a choice lot of bulls by imported and American sires that they are offering very cheap. Their ad appears in this issue. Read the ad and write them for further information.

See the advertisement in this issue of W. M. Thorne, Purdin, Mo. Perhaps you have some stock you would like to trade. Here is a good bargain. Write him for particulars.

J. B. Ring of Louisburg, Kas., is offering in this issue a fine Percheron stallion at a bargain; also a yearling stallion colt. If you have anything to exchange don't fail to read his advertisement and write him for full particulars.

If you have some land, mules or cattle you wish to exchange for jacks, drop a postal card to Bert Fry, Plainfield, Iowa, and he will tell you all about the jacks which he is offering. He means business and will be glad to hear from anyone interested. Read the advertisement in this issue.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in this issue of C. H. White, Burlington, Kas. He is anxious to have any of our readers who are interested in Shorthorn cattle or Poland China hogs either visit his herds or write him for full particulars. He has some splendid bargains to offer.

Walker Bros., Oklahoma City, Okla., would like to tell you all about their draft and coach stallions and mares. If you are thinking of buying a stallion or mare, do not fail to read their advertisement in this issue, and write

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLION at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

Leitch & Sons

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

Highland View Stock Farm.

100 Percheron Stallions and Mares

Came in our last importation. Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.

O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.

TAYLOR & JONES STALLIONS

Stallion buyers, why do Taylor & Jones sell more horses than almost any of their competitors? If you will stop to think, you will certainly know their horses must be better, their prices lower and their guarantee as good as can be written, as every man wants the best value for his money. We can please any customer in either Percherons, Shires or Belgians.

Our first importation in 1912 has just arrived at our barns and in the lot are many high class stallions, and as there has been no great expense on them as yet in the way of feed, care, risk, etc., we can sell them worth the money. If you are looking for a good horse, come and see us.

Taylor & Jones,

Williamsville, Sangamon County, Illinois

Truman's Champion Stud

We received ANOTHER IMPORTATION of high class stallions on April 10th, which makes us MORE STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IMPORTED SHIRE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale than can be found in any other establishment.

Truman's Are Never Sold Out

Special Prices For Thirty Days

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois

STALLION FOR SALE

Or exchange. Five year old dappled gray Percheron stallion, King No. 51018; sire Orageux 26110 (44842); dam Roxanna 25848; weight 1,750 pounds in breeding condition; 1,900 pounds in flesh. He is big, broad chested, round, stylish, smooth, dappled, gentle and broke to harness. Will guarantee him sure; can show colts; fillies to breed next spring. Price $750, or will exchange for one as good. Could use three year old. Also dark gray yearling stud colt, 15 hands; will make ton horse. Price $300. Sire King 51018; dam Sophia 20732. Also a few registered Percheron mares, bred. **J. B. Ring, Louisburg, Miami County, Kansas.**

IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION.

Six years old, for sale. Absolutely sound; one of the largest boned in the land; weight 1,980 pounds; the show yard type; surest of breeders; sold without fault; Price $800. Will exchange for pair gray, registered fillies from two to four years old. **Jack Schaufele, Colchester, McDonough County, Illinois.**

WE DO



Sell Draft and Coach Stallions and mares in summer as well as winter, and cheaper. Good ones on hand all the time.

Walker Brothers, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Co., Okla.

HORSE RANCHING PROPOSITION.

To right party would sell part interest in 200 breeding mares and rent part interest in a splendid ranch.—**W. P. Massuere, Gorham, Billings County, North Dakota.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For jennets, mules, cattle or sheep, one registered 4-year-old gray Percheron stallion, weight 1,800 pounds, and has extra large bone. One 4-year-old jack, 15 hands with extra large bone. This stock has proved good breeders. Have colts to show. **W. M. Thorne, Purdin, Linn County, Mo., Route 1, Box 13.**

FOR SALE AFTER SEASON IS OVER.

I must dispose of my stallion on account of his fillies arriving at breeding age; have used him five seasons. A pure bred black Percheron, eight years old; sound and a sure breeder; plenty of colts to show. He is blocky and well put up horse all over; weighs 1,850 pounds. For sale after July 1, 1912. **L. L. Bultena, Lennox, Lincoln County, South Dakota. Route 1.**

FRENCH COACH STALLION FOR SALE OR TRADE

For a Percheron. He is five years old May 29, 1912; sired by a registered French Coach horse that we paid $3,600 for, and his dam was a large mare. My horse is a good foal getter, 17 hands high, weight 1,600 pounds, sound and a good server. Shows fine colts. I need only a Percheron stallion is the reason I want to exchange. I have four jacks. I will buy or exchange. **W. E. Bolling, Alma, Crawford County, Arkansas.**

One Yearling Belgian stud colt; weight 1,040; nine and ten inches of bone; price, $300. Also Scotch Collie male puppies; black and white; price, $3, if sold at once.—**O. W. Phillips, Amo, Hendricks county, Indiana.**

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions

AND MARES

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.

For sale at very reasonable prices.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.

Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

Kindly mention the American Breeder when writing to our advertisers.

them. They have some special summer bargains.

Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico, have for sale one or two car loads of Navajo ponies which they are offering very cheap. This is a bargain. Write them if you are interested.

J. C. Huckstep of Eolia, Mo., is offering for sale a fine assortment of Mammoth jacks and jennets at very reasonable prices. Look over his advertisement in this issue and write him.

Twenty black jacks are offered for sale by Scott, Abney & Jenkins, of Virden, Ill. Read the description in their advertisement which appears in this issue and if interested write them for further particulars.

See the advertisement of Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Colo., which appears in this issue. They would be pleased to quote you prices on their jacks and jennets, which they are offering very reasonably.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of H. T. Brown & Co., of Lexington, Ky. They would like to send you a circular telling all about the stock they have to offer. If you are interested, send for one at once.

If you are thinking of becoming an auctioneer, you cannot attend a better school than the Missouri Auction School (largest in the world). This school is located at Kansas City, Mo., Trenton, Mo., and Oklahoma City, Okla. A postal card will get you a catalogue, telling all about it.

If you would like to have pictures taken of any of your stock, write H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo. He will please you.

Read the advertisement of D. B. Gunn, Red Oak, Ia., which appears in this issue and then write him and get full particulars about his two-horse Guilder Road Builder.

If you want to learn how to grow better crops, write to W. H. Riddle, Fork, Md., and let him tell you all about his patent cultivator gangs. See his advertisement in this issue.

John R. Tomson, Dover, Kas., is offering Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns for sale at the most reasonable prices. His herd is headed by Gallant Knight's Heir, one of the best bulls in the country. His advertisement appears in this issue.

Royal Belgian draft stallions and mares are offered for sale by the Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Kas. They have both imported and home bred stock for sale at very reasonable prices. Write them.

If you are looking for bargains in stallions, don't fail to see what Geo. W. Souers & Sons, of Huntington, Ind., have to say in their advertisement in this issue, and then if you are interested, write them for further particulars. They guarantee a 'square deal" to everybody.

Leitch & Sons, proprietors of the Avondale Stud Farm at Lafayette, Ill., have one of the greatest collections of Clydesdales in this country. Send for one of their catalogs telling all about their stock, if you are interested.

O. N. Wilson, Kittanning, Penn., is anxious to tell all our readers who are interested, all about his fine collection of Percheron stallions and mares which came in his last importation. He makes the price right and terms to suit. Read his ad and then write him.

Everybody knows Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill. They are never sold out. They are offering a fine lot of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions for thirty days at special low prices. Read their ad in this issue.

If you would like to exchange a good Percheron stallion for some prairie land in the center of the Red River Valley in North Dakota, address Drawer C, Inkster, North Dakota. The ad appears in this issue.

A. R. Ives, Delavan, Wis., has a fine herd of Percherons, Belgians and German Coach stallions and mares—70 head to select from. If you are in the market for stock of this description, it would surely pay you to write him for prices and particulars.

If you are in the market for a Percheron stallion or mare, read the advertisement of H. Redenius, Rushmore, Minn., and then get in communication with him about the stock he has for sale.

The well known firm of Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., would like to get in touch with any of our readers who are in the market for stallions. They can please you in either Percherons, Shires or Belgians. Write them if you are in the market.

Don't be bothered with worms in horses. W. R. Gilbert, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, a well known writer on the horse and its ailments, will send you for $2.00 a sure cure for worms. Read his ad.

The Buena Vista Herefords, property of W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo., is one of the noted herds of this territory. Read the advertisement in this issue and then write Mr. Dallmeyer for prices, etc.

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The sensational prize winning Percheron stallion, IMPRECATION (79214) 79304, imported by us in 1911. Gray horse, foaled April 24, 1908. Weight 2,200 pounds.

First prize winner, three-year-old class, and grand champion stallion at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1911, and the ONLY HORSE IN AMERICA HAVING THE DISTINCTION OF BEING SUBSIDIZED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT for use in France.

As a large number of breeders of pure blood Percheron horses are desirous of breeding to this great horse, we have decided to accept a limited number of approved mares for the season of 1912, at our farm, Lafayette, Ind.

TERMS.

$100, cash at time of service, to insure mare in foal. Should mare fail to prove in foal, she may be returned free, or breeder may substitute another mare free of charge; and if horse should be sold, or not in our possession at the time mare is returned, money will be refunded.

Mares sent here will be carefully cared for on pasture, free of charge, and if fed grain, reasonable charges will be made. We will not be responsible for accidents

All who want to take advantage of the opportunity to breed to the "GREAT CHAMPION" should write us at once. Picture and breeding of IMPRECATION sent on request.

We have 100 to 200 head Percheron, Belgian, German Coach and Hackney stallions and mares always on hand.

J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette Stock Farm, Lafayette, Indiana.

Cash or Credit

Will Buy Them

The real value of our Stallions is not expressed by price. We have exalted the "SQUARE DEAL" and proved the profit that lies therein.

Everybody loves a bargain and we have them.

Buy Now,

Comparison sells more of our Stallions than anything else. Do you realize that our guaranty on a Stallion stands for honesty, the only safe policy. (Our service book, 10c.)

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J. W. PETERSON.

Last importation arrived May 2d. All animals sold at home; no agents to treble prices; no auctions or branch barns where culls are sold.

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PERCHERONS

Imported Percheron, ton stallion $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.

H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co. Minnesota.

Will Exchange for Percheron Stallions, black, deep virgin prairie land in the center of the Red River Valley, North Dakota. **Drawer C, Inkster, N Dak.**

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. **A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.**

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Perhaps you have read the offer back in the paper to sell you the balance of that part of the stock in the Graham Publishing Company which was set aside by the editor for sale to subscribers only. Maybe you passed it up without seriously considering the proposition. Or you might not know about it at all.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, June 20, 1912* *Number 11*

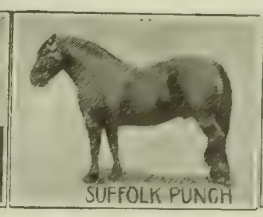




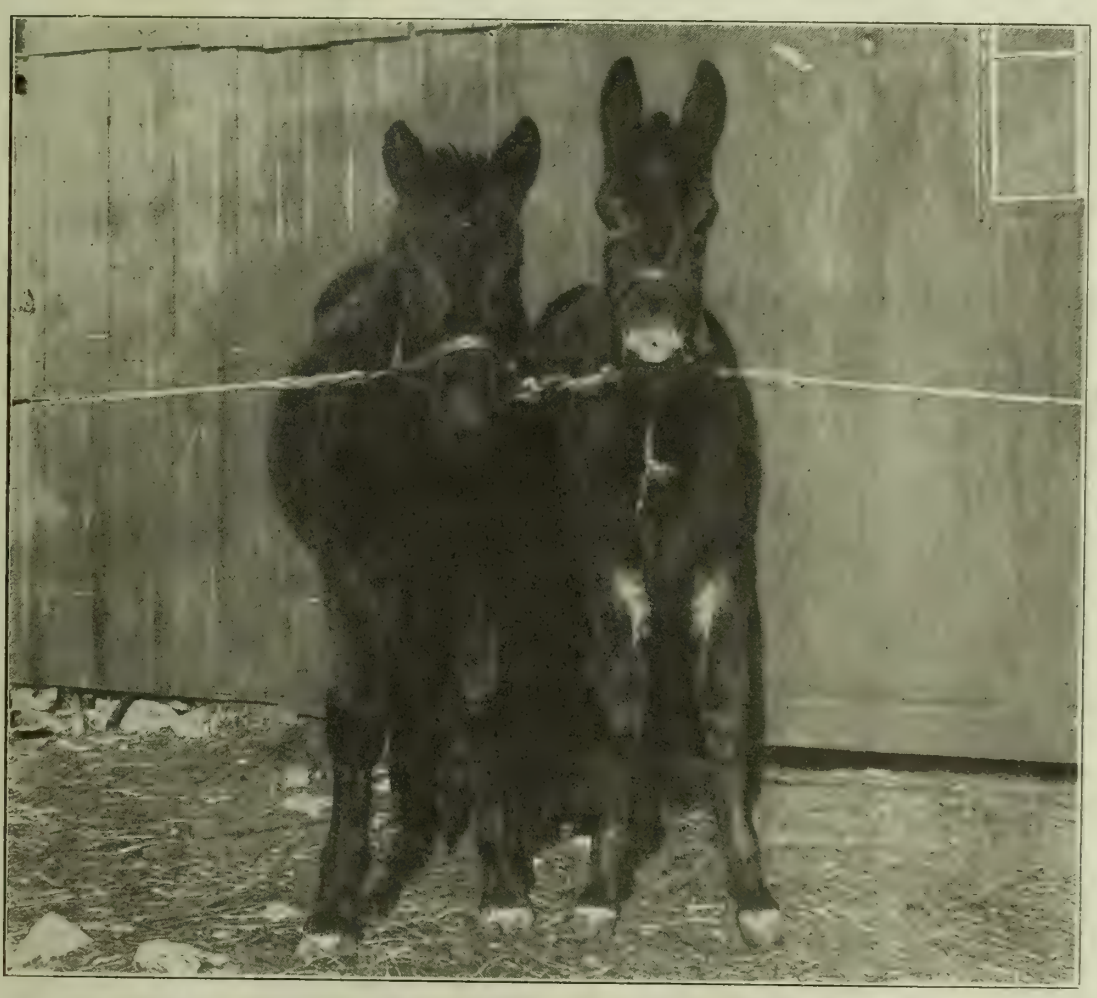




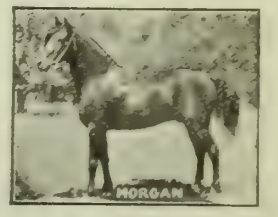





















Twins—A Horse and Mule

Born the Same Day and From the Same Mare, But Got By Different Sires.





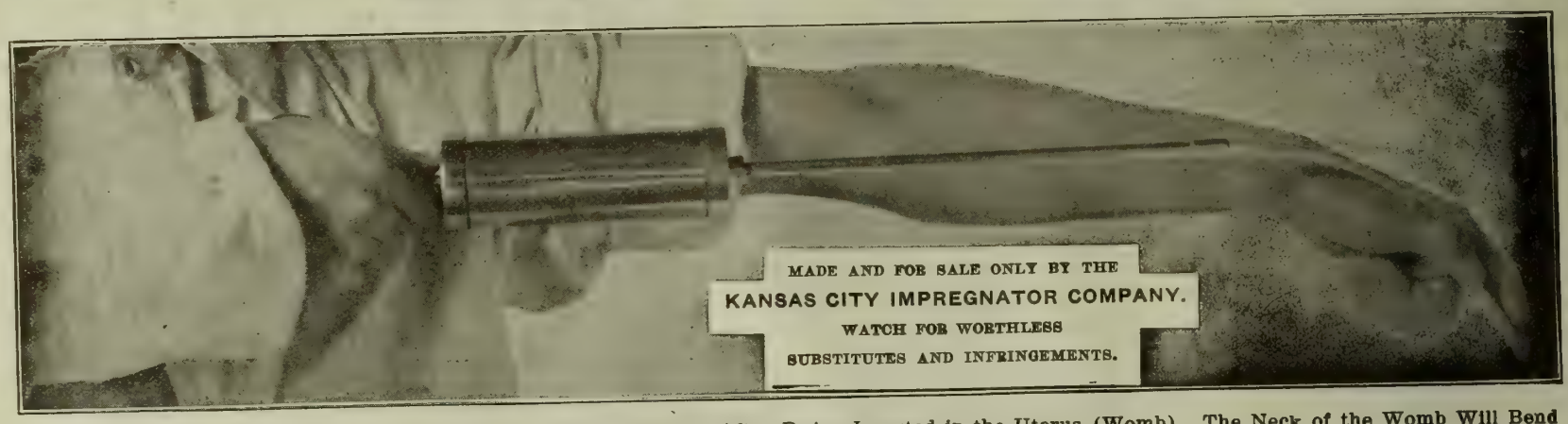







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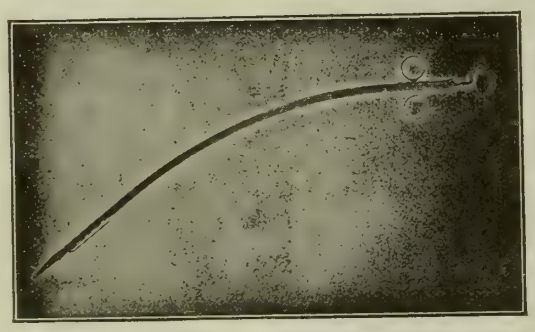
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The Carlson Semen Extractor and Capsule Syringe, Price $5.00

Special; Capsule Breeding Outfit at Cost.

Until August 1, 1912, we will sell the Carlson Semen Extractor as advertised above, and one hundred pointed breeding capsules (one box) regular price, $1.50, and one hot water thermometer, regular price, 75c, all for $5.00. ¶ *For description of capsules and thermometer see below.*

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This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickle plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.00.

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For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Made especially for this purpose. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

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Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price 75 Cents.

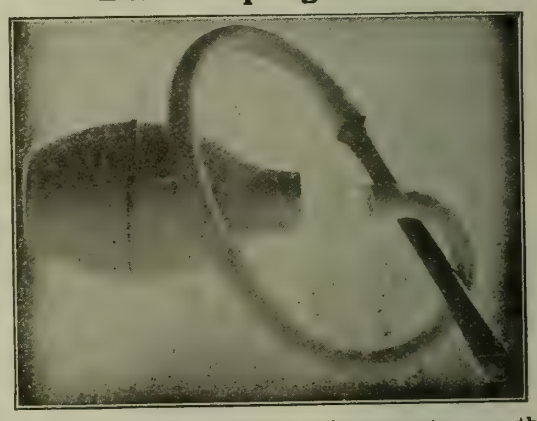
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We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price per box (100) $1.50

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Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

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Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1913. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag. Price, Each, $1.00.

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Made of good material, nickle plated, easily inserted, will last a life-time.

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Emasculator

This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety. Price, $1.25.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

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VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE 20, 1912. NUMBER 11

The Southern Horse Situation

Increased Horse Power Per Farm Needed For Most Profitable Farm Operation. Too Much Money Going North For Heavy Mules.

Written for The American Breeder,
By C. A. Willson, Animal Husbandman, Tennessee Experiment Station.

THE prosperity of any agricultural community is closely associated with the productive forces involved. The prosperity of the South will be dependent upon the power employed upon the farm and upon the character of the marketable products produced. The kind of horses used in the South in the past may or may not be adaptable for the Southern farm of the future, according to the power required for modern implements and modern agriculture.

In general, the demands of the South today are for a much larger horse and mule than was demanded a few years ago, owing to larger tools used and to a changed type of agriculture which demands a deeper tillage of crops. There are two general types of horses, light and draft, that may be kept in the South, and the profit of each kind will depend largely upon the temperament of the farmer who develops it. The main divisions of the light horse type are the roadster and the saddle horse.

The roadster type is characterized by the American standard bred trotting horse. The dominance of this type of horse in the South today is due to the early fashion in horse breeding, in Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee. The first race horse of America landed on Virginia soil. For many, many years thereafter every race horse that came to this country landed at the ports of Virginia or the Carolinas. Almost up to the time of the Civil war Virginia was known as the race horse region of America. The first interstate racing of which we have any record in this country was between the turfmen of Virginia and the turfmen of South Carolina. The first actual racing organization of which there is such authority as can be accepted was formed at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 19, 1760. The oldest race course west of the Alleghenies is at Lexington, Ky., and was chartered in 1828. Racing, however, was carried on long prior to this. For a number of years Kentucky and Tennessee kept up a friendly rivalry.

Thus we see that the South has been the home of the American Trotting horse, and as such we should expect the predominating horse of the South to be of English Thoroughbred or American Trotting horse type, and thus we find it today. When this type of horse was in demand in the South and high prices were obtained, much care was taken in the breeding, but now that trotters and roadsters are not so much in demand the interest in this type of horse is declining. While this class is not desirable for agricultural purposes owing to its small size, it will serve most excellently, on account of the stamina possessed, for foundation stock for mule production when crossed with draft breeds of horses.

The farmer cannot afford to produce the roadster type of horses, owing to the fact that a man of special attainments is necessary to produce this kind of horse. The requirements are so high in the market classes of this type that even in communities where good horses of this type prevail the percentage of horses that top the market is very small. When the market is topped it is rarely that the farmer receives the increased valuation but rather the man who trains the animal. Then, too, the decrease in valuation for wire cuts, small blemishes, etc., is greater for this class of horses than for other classes. The greatest objection, however, to this class of horses for average production on the farm is they are not adaptable for heavy farm labor. For the specialist they may be highly profitable.

As the South has been the home of the American trotting horse so likewise has it been the home of the American saddle horse. The principal importations of the English thoroughbred into this country were made into the South, and this type has served as the foundation stock for the saddle horse of this country. Again this class is not suited for farm labor, but when produced by the specialist is a very profitable animal, owing to the market demand for excellent saddle horses, and also owing to the market demand for stylish carriage horses, for which this type of horse is admirably adapted.

Of late years there has been a growing necessity in the South for draft horses and heavy mules. In partial recognition of this situation the Southern farmer has been introducing the coach stallion. The heavier types of coach horse, when crossed with the native mares, make very good foundation stock for the production of mules, but if used with the intention of producing a high class of carriage horses will be a disappointment, for, as stated before, the man who fits the carriage horse for the market is usually the one who secures the largest margin. The draft horse, if introduced in very large numbers, might be too radical a cross on the native mare of the South, and from this point of view the coach horse may serve as a forerunner of the draft horse in the South.

The greater the amount of power used on the farm the higher will be the type of agriculture. The highest type of agriculture in the South will then demand that the size of the Southern farm horse be increased. The progressive Southern farmer is fast realizing the importance of the draft horse and is introducing large numbers of them into the South. Mules from draft mares also command a much higher price than mules from the small mare. The heaviest types of the draft horse will not be desirable, perhaps, until they have become acclimated, and also until the Southern farmer has gradually become accustomed to them. Thus the medium types must at first serve the purpose and prepare the way. Draft horses for the farmer have the advantage of fewer requirements for the market than the other types of horses mentioned. The principal requirement is that the horse have weight. Small blemishes do not detract from the value to the same extent that they do in the lighter types of horses.

The great need of the South today is more horse power per farm, which may be secured either by a greater number of work horses per farm or through the use of larger horses. It is doubtful if the 1,800 or 1,900 pound horse will ever be adaptable for the South on account of the heat being an inhibiting factor to size, but the Southern horse should be increased in size through the use of draft blood until the average farm horse reaches a weight of at least 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. That there is a direct relationship between the number of horses worked on the farm and the profits, is shown by Cornell University Experiment Bulletin 295. We quote direct: "Horse-drawn machinery is gradually increasing the area which one man farms. The economical use of horses and machinery is a large factor in determining the profits of the farmer. The most profitable farms have more and better horses and are also raising more colts than the less profitable farms." This conclusion was reached after an investigation of 953 farms by the department of farm management of that station. Such conclusions derived from an investigation of so large a number of farms should be kept in mind by all farmers of the United States and should show the farmer of the South that the size and quality of his horses should be improved. What is needed is a larger number of draft stallions.

There is also danger, unless the Southern states take immediate action, that the South will become the dumping ground for all the unsound and decrepit stallions of all the Northern states that have stallion laws that prohibit the use of such stallions in their states. It is hard for an owner of a blemished, registered stallion to transform him into a work horse and what is usually being done is for the said owner to make the most from a bad bargain. The result is that such horses are being shipped into states that have not such protective laws. The number of states that have stallion laws prohibiting the use of stallions that are blemished has become so large that the remainder of the states must pass similar laws in order to protect the horse industry of their states.

The profits from each farm of the South would be materially increased if one team on the farm consisted of a span of heavy mares that weighed from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds each and which were required to raise a pair of draft colts or a pair of draft mules per year. When the date of foaling is properly timed the efficiency of the span of mares for farm labor is not impaired. The work on each farm could as well be done with brood mares, and each work mare be made to bring in an additional return per mare of $100 to $125. The demand for draft horses and heavy mules is greater today than ever before, but unfortunately the South is not ready to help meet this demand but is rather receiving her supply of draft mules from those states where draft horses prevail. The South is today paying

To Jack and Mule Breeders.

To The American Breeder:—We are in receipt of your letter of recent date, also of two copies of The American Breeder, and in reply to same will say, in sending out our buyers to buy mules to supply our demand, we do not request them to buy any particular color, but we request them to buy a good bodied, and heavy boned mule, which is preferable by ninety-five per cent of the men we sell to. There is no color in a mule that sells higher than a gray or sorrel or bay mule, and dun and cream colored mules, where they are closely mated, sell at a premium over other colors, and even a snow white team sells at a premium over black mules in the extreme South, where the weather is intensely hot. The black mule is objectionable, as purchasers of them claim that they do not stand the heat as well as other colors do. This is especially the case in the islands of the South.

In purchasing the jacks and jennets to breed the mule which will bring the highest price, we consider it far more important to look for an animal with a good body and good length, and with good, big, long head and ear, and a good bone and foot, than for any one particular color. While we do not object to the black mule, as they are fine sellers, at the same time we consider it a great detriment to the advancement of the mule interest of our country, to confine the breeding of animals to any particular color.—H. C. Sparks, President Sparks Bros'. Mule Co., National Stock Yards, Illinois.

out millions of dollars for draft mules that are produced in other sections of the United States, but which could, with the use of heavy brood mares for farm labor, just as well be produced in larger numbers in her own territory.

At no time in the history of this country have mules sold for as high prices as they do today. In 1900 the average prices of mules for the United States was $53.55. The average value of mules in 1911 was $125.62. It is also true that there never has been such a wide difference in value between the heavy types of horses and mules and the light types of horses and mules (high class carriage and saddle horses excepted). The principal distinction on the market today is that of weight. Heavy horses and mules today, when fat, sell readily, while the light plain grades of horses and mules sell slowly, for the place that they must fill is over supplied. The heavier types of machinery, the development of means of transportation, and the passing of the automobile beyond the experimental stage, so that it now takes the place of the light horse, are factors that are driving the small horse from the market. Draft horse blood must in the future predominate in the Southern horse and mule.

ARKANSAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

An organization of Arkansas stockmen was effected last month, in a meeting held at Pine Bluff, Ark. The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Hearn, Pine Bluff; vice-presidents, Dr. J. E. Stanford, Fayetteville; George A. Cole, Russellville; S. H. Ray, Jonesboro; H. H. Holtsclaw, Magnolia; D. R. Swtay, Eagle Mills, secretary-treasurer, H. G. Spaulding, Pine Bluff.

Directors—G. K. Elliott, Poole; J. F. McIntyre, Pine Bluff; Ed. Favor, England; S. M. Sansom, Magnolia; J. G. Richardson, Walnut Ridge; H. S. Mobley, Fayetteville; George W. Fagan, Stuttgart; W. B. Atwood, New Edinburg; Thomas J. Jackson, Little Rock; Harry Wescott, Hot Springs; Parker Evan, Clarendon; Benjamin Gray, Bearden; Wilder Carpenter, Marmaduke; L. R. Grebmyer, Forrest City; Adam Vos, Almyre; W. B. Mann, Marianna; F. O. McGeehee, Pine Bluff; Robert McComb, Hamburg; R. R. Adams, Rob Roy; I. C. Liggett, Paragould.

The state was divided into five districts, to each of which a vice-president was assigned, and through him vigorous organization work will be carried on for the next few months.

INTRODUCING NEW METHODS.

We were the first breeders in the county to introduce the artificial method of breeding with impregnator and breeder bags, but the extractor and capsule is far the best. We have used the Carlson Semen Extractor two years. We generally get enough semen as the horse or jack dismounts to breed several other mares. We have some old fogies yet to contend with. If we could only get all the mare owners to read the American Breeder we would soon all be of one mind, so far as breeding is concerned; returning ninth day, eleventh day and fourteenth day and the eighteenth day, but the twenty-first day is the correct day to return after breeding; if they refuse, try on the twenty-eight and thirty-fifth, forty-second if no sign of heat yet, then 19 out of 20 are safe in foal.—T. A. Cunningham, Newton county, Missouri.

While paid representatives of the American public are digging up and investigating charges against the National Agricultural Department, this department is sending out franked circulars through the mails branding the charges all as lies. Moral: If you want to scrap somebody drag it into politics so the public will pay all expenses.

Stallions Cannot Serve

During the last two weeks we have received numerous letters from our readers describing the symptoms of their stallions. This is not a local condition as it is bothering breeders all over the United States. A sample of the inquiries received are as follows:

"My 7-year-old Percheron stallion has been crowded this year and we have been making from two to five services a day with him, but the last few days he has been unable to discharge. He is just as keen as ever, but after making a half dozen different mounts he will give it up and quit. I am afraid to try him any more for a while as he gets very warm and I am afraid he will get sick. What can I do for this horse, and what is the difficulty?—Iowa Subscriber."

"I was called to see a registered draft stallion that is unable to ejaculate; he is always ready, but fails to discharge. This stallion is six years old and has made several extra heavy seasons. I have given him stimulants and did everything I could, but with no results. I am writing you for information.—A Graduate Veterinarian, Illinois Subscriber."

"I have a stallion eleven years old that has always served mares all right and was a very good horse until this spring. Have had about ten mares and he gets ready quick, but will not come up on the mare so I can enter for him, and then when he is finally entered he will not ejaculate, and I can try him three or four times and it does no good. He has never been used with the breeder's bag. Have bred about ninety mares a season for the last four years. He has lots of exercise and a large place to run and has the best of care. I am going to get him castrated if there is nothing I can do and would like your opinion of this horse. Do you think he will ever breed mares again?—Ohio Subscriber."

"A 7-year-old Percheron stallion is in A1 physical condition, not fat but daily exercised and fed oats, bran and timothy hay; shipped to Virginia this spring from Ohio, where he had sired many foals. Will mount mares with a perfect erection, occasionally make a few movements, but more often none, and will remain on the mare for five minutes and then come off the mare with penis in exactly the same condition as when he mounted; that is, with perfect erection, but head not enlarged and with no sign of an ejaculation. As soon as he comes off he will want to repeat the performance. He has been tried this spring on twenty different mares, with always the same result. Veterinarians have been called but no two agree as to the cause and can give no satisfactory explanation. The horse is quiet, a good doer, seems anxious and always ready to serve. His one vice is to bite the mare's neck when he is mounted, but this not viciously. Seven times out of ten the horse grooms himself. Can you give any explanation? — Virginia Subscriber."

"I have a horse, five years old, that can't serve a mare. Last year he worked quite well, only he is slow at all times, but now he is getting faster but he can't discharge. Is there anything to do for this horse?—North Dakota Subscriber."

The above conditions may be brought on from too much service or not enough. When it is caused from not enough service it is easily helped. When this condition is noticed it is best to take the stallion back in the stall and take the bridle off and close the door. After the stallion has gotten quiet, sprinkle some hay under him and he will usually urinate; then have the mare all ready so that the stallion may be brought out and a service made before the erection gets too severe. After the stallion has mounted let the mare take a few steps, provided the mare is large enough to hold the stallion. It might also be a good plan to have a hitch rein with a snap on it so that when all is ready for a service the rein could be unsnapped from the bridle and snapped into the halter, so that the stallion would not be afraid of the bridle. This is frequently the cause of a stallion being a poor server. A good service must be made without fear of injury from any cause. A good many nervous men make nervous stallions; that results in poor service. A great many breeders pull the stallion off entirely too quick, which aggravates the condition.

When this condition is brought on from too much service, the difficulty is much more serious. Most of our stallions are making too many services.

In looking over the books of a breeder who owns one of the above stallions we find that last year he bred 103 mares, which required 261 services; if these services had been made in 90 days, during the average breeding season, it would have been nearly three services a day through the entire season. The average breeder believes that as long as the stallion can serve, he will get colts; and many of them are willing to ruin a valuable stallion before they will allow a few mares to get away. When a stallion or jack is crowded beyond a reasonable capacity, it means that a large per cent of mares will not fertilize and will only be returned in heat three weeks later for further service; and this means no end of difficulty.

Some stallions can make more services than others, but the average stallion will get more colts with the natural service by only making one regular service each day for 100 days, and the best of stallions should not make over two services in one day and one the next; nine services a week is sufficient. No two services should be closer than ten hours for the best results. Sometimes a stallion can make several services a day for several days without any apparent injury, but at a later date he may be out of condition and easily injured.

Over-service may come from too much natural service or masturbation. Certain stages of masturbation are difficult to diagnose from too much natural service. Self-abuse is hard to detect on many stallions, as a stallion which has been exhibited extensively, and familiar with large audiences of men, is liable to masturbate at any time or place. A year ago last fall at the Nebraska State Fair, a large draft stallion masturbated in the show ring while the groom was looking at the audience instead of attending to his own affairs. The stallions which are not accustomed to seeing many individuals are more timid and usually do this at night. From 1 o'clock until 3 in the morning is a favorite time for them. There are stallions which masturbate that do not seem to be injured as producers of foals; on others it causes the testicles to shrink; while others run down in flesh.

Perhaps the best remedy for a confirmed masturbater is to retire the stallion from service and have a veternarian blister the head of the penis with a light blister once every three weeks. This treatment should be repeated several times. This is not very expensive and will usually get good results.

Those stallions that have been used to excess might just as well be retired from service and put to work. Always be careful in starting a big, fleshy stallion into labor, as they are not familiar with that kind of exercise and are easily over-heated. A very good plan is to diminish the grain ration and lead them a couple of miles the first day and increase a mile a day for ten days, before they are put to work. The next operation is to put on a work bridle, one that he will work with all the time, and never tease or serve with this bridle on.

A bit should be severe enough to control the horse; he should be led around mares and geldings and made to understand that he must be quiet and obedient. A draft stallion is not difficult to break to work if it is properly done; their ancestors before them have all worked and there is no reason why they should not.

One should be careful not to change the feed very much as it might create a disturbance along the digestive tract; it will be good for him, then when spring comes if he is able to make a complete service the feed can be gradually increased so as to get him in good condition. Actual labor will do a great deal for stallions that have not given good results, but there is nothing on earth that will put a stallion in condition to make from three to five services a day through the season successfully.

If every breeder had a microscope and tested the semen of his stallion at every service, there would not be many complaints of stallions not being able to discharge, for they would soon learn that it was not necessary to make so many services because many of the services did not contain live spermatozoa, although the discharge may look regular to the naked eye.

Another important feature of the horse breeding business is to learn when a mare is in a condition to be fertilized. We can learn a good lesson from the stallion mentioned above that made 261 services last year and got 34 colts.

Education and extreme care cause stallions to be unnatural servers. The rankest server, when in a natural condition, may be turned loose with a large band of mares during the spring months, and it will only be a few weeks until the stallion will only average about one service a day, after he has assumed a natural condition as a range stallion. His constant association with mares soon relieves the great desire to serve. Range stallions make services covering the greater part of the year, while stallions kept for service under domesticated conditions, perform the most of their services during a period of 90 days. Their long solitude creates a great desire for female company when the spring season starts; the season is increased gradually and they are taught that when a mare is in season it is time for them to make a service, which they usually do regardless of previous services. A very good lesson can be had in the training of a jack. Some jacks get ready many times a day, if something is done that they have been taught is a sign for them to make a service, while the same jack, if allowed to run with females, would not make a service only when nature performed certain functions.

Many breeders have overcome the rank condition of non-serving stallions by turning them loose with a band of barren mares which are in heat a great portion of the time, so that a service can be made at almost any time; this also brings stallions back to a natural condition.

In Europe stallions frequently make a half dozen services a day; this is not regularly done, as they may not find a mare in heat for a considerable length of time after that. Those stallions travel every day in the week except Sunday, and have an abundance of exercise. Even with all that good treatment many of those stallions are ruined. Europeans are learning rapidly to limit the number of services.

18 COLTS AT 19 SERVICES.

Having seen some records of some brood mares in the American Breeder, I will give the record of one which one of my customers owns. She is 22 years old; brought her first colt at four and has brought one each year since, having produced the 18 colts and mules at 19 services; one year she took the jack twice; was bred again this spring and is believed to be in foal again. I believe this beats any record I have seen.—Jas. A. Miller, Sullivan county, Indiana.

NEW FAIR BUILDINGS FOR ILLINOIS.

The new swine and sheep pavilion and horse barn for which the Illinois legislature appropriated $200,000—$125,000 for the pavilion and $75,000 for the horse barn will be the most important additions to the Illinois fair this year. The sheep and swine pavilion will be located just west of the quarter stretch of the race track in the west end of the grounds, and the horse barn will occupy the site of the present sheep and swine pens.

Attention, Breeders!

Get down the first copy of the Stallion and Jack News (you have it stowed away somewhere) and compare it with this issue of the American Breeder, its successor.

That was four years ago. If you have not kept that first copy you will easily recall it.

Four years of progress for the paper.

Then it was an experiment. The editor was confident of success. He saw the big field for a real paper for the breeders of America, and he determined to fill it.

Predictions of failure for the venture were freely made. Older men in the field of the newspaper business said we could not win. They had tried it, they said, and they looked upon us with mingled emotions of scorn and pity for our verdant simplicity.

You remember all that, do you not?

Well we went ahead JUST FILLING THE FIELD. Every year we have practically doubled our circulation. NO OTHER PAPER OF ANY KIND EVER MADE A BETTER RECORD.

The reason is perfectly plain. We have kept faith with the breeders. The very first issue of the paper promised the full vigor and sole aim of its existence to the unselfish interests of the American breeders. In the four years we have changed the style of the paper; changed its dress; changed its size; changed it from a monthly to a twice-a-month publication, and finally by a vote of its readers we changed its name to the American Breeder.

But one thing has not been changed. We never have changed THE POLICY OF THE PAPER. Every reader, every breeder, whether among its friends or those who have been displeased at times with its course, knows that it has kept unwaveringly its fidelity.

That has been the source of its success. That is why it has become so firmly established in the field it started in to fill.

Pursuing this policy the American Breeder has sought always to more closely identify itself with the breeders. That was the announced purpose in the first issue and it has been its aim in every issue since.

One feature of this policy has been to make you, the breeders, part owners with us of the paper, real partners in the business.

The strength and stability of a paper of any kind is not in its capital. It is in its standing and close relation with its readers and constituents. The American Breeder could not have made the progress it has made with a million dollars at its command if it had not FIRST made itself exactly the kind of a paper the breeders wanted.

As soon as the success of this publication became assured beyond the shadow of a doubt, AND NOT BEFORE, the paper asked the breeders to become financially interested with us in the enterprise.

We set aside $10,000 of non-assessable and doubly guaranteed stock of the Graham Publishing Company for breeders alone. You are familiar with its terms. We are selling it to breeders, or to men directly interested in breeding only, at $10 a share—limited to 50 shares for any one purchaser.

That shows that it is not the money we are after. IT IS YOUR INTEREST IN THE PAPER WHICH WE ARE TRYING TO SECURE.

We have made the offer perfectly secure for the investor. We guarantee 6 per cent interest per annum. That is as good an investment as you could get anywhere.

But the big concern is to get YOU interested in the paper. We know it is a good thing for the American Breeder because we have sold many shares of this stock. The moment a breeder becomes a STOCKHOLDER he begins to send us subscriptions, advertisements and to write us letters and to take a deep interest in the paper. That is a confirmation of our first ambition for this plan, and that is the reason we are pushing it and propose to urge it until we have as many stockholders as the $10,000 will admit.

Here is one of the letters we received recently:

> Dear Sirs:—Inclosed find $100 for ten shares in your paper. Should your sales not come up to what you expect, I will readily buy more.—Harold Schofield, Worthington, Minn.

Now we know what Mr. Schofield will do. He will go to work for the American Breeder. HE OWNS AN INTEREST IN IT, and the paper is now a part of his breeding business.

That is what we mean when we say we want to make the paper a part of the breeding industry.

We don't want to sell Mr. Schofield any more stock. We want YOU to buy the other ten shares that Mr. Schofield is ready to buy, because we want YOU identified with the American Breeder and we want the paper to be identified with your business.

Every dollar of this stock sale is going into the plant to make the paper better than ever—to keep it going ahead filling the field it started in to occupy, and does occupy.

The growth of the paper requires increased capital and we know where to get the money. BUT WE WANT YOUR MONEY TO HELP BECAUSE WE WANT YOU TO HELP.

This plain, simple statement is made to you, the breeders of the country, that you may know the exact situation and the reason we persist in calling your attention to this matter. We believe it is to your interest and to the interest of the American Breeder, a square deal for the breeding interests everywhere.

Now, don't lay this paper aside and say you will attend to this important matter some other time. Now is the time to attend to it—TODAY!

PERCHERON FUTURITY AT OHIO STATE FAIR.

The Eastern Percheron Futurity show will be held at the Ohio State Fair, August 26-31 at the same time the National Futurity show is held at the Iowa State Fair.

The Ohio Percheron Breeders' Association guarantees $200 to which the Percheron Society of America has added $100. The show is open to Percherons foaled in 1911, and registered with the Percheron Society of America. The prizes in each class (for stallions and mares) are as follows:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
$45	$30	$23	$15	$12	$10	$8	$7

For each animal entered there is required a payment of $2 by July 1 and $3 by August 10, in order to keep the animal eligible. If more than $300 is paid in the total amount will be divided in the same proportions as the guaranteed prizes offered.

Mr. E. B. White, Leesburg, Va., offers a $50 silver cup known as the White cup, to the winner in each class.

McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O., offer $50 to the winner of first prize in either class if sired by a horse sold by them. C. M. Jones, Plain City, O., offers $25 on the same conditions and H. D. Shepard will give $25 to a winner sired by Pinson 52528 (60596).

In addition to the awards in the open classes, the Percheron Society offers special prizes at the Ohio State Fair. A yearling of either sex standing first in all classes can win $125, besides one of the White cups and the Percheron Society gold medal.

Entries and inquiries should be addressed to G. A. Dix, Delaware, O., secretary Ohio Percheron Breeders' Association.

TWIN COLTS LIVING.

To the American Breeder:—In your issue of June 5, J. R. Carmichael, Oliver county, N. D., wishes to know if twin colts will live. I wish to say that I bred a mare for a Mr. J. H. Vohs of Bucyrus, Kas., last season with impregnator—only time she was bred—and she had twin colts this spring, both living and doing all right. —R. A. Fitzgerald, Miami county, Kansas.

CAPSULE BREEDING.

I bred a jennet for John L. Cramer of Gardner, Kas., twice with capsules and got twins both times; first pair were both jacks; one of them lived. Second pair were of both sexes and died at foaling time. Our customers are asking for capsules.

The 6th of May, last year, Frank B. Graham bred six mares; the five bred with capsules all have colts now; the mare served by jack failed; one mare was not in heat and the owner objected some, but the mare has a nice colt now without any other services.—J. H. McKinney, Johnson county, Kas.

SUFFOLK HORSES.

To the American Breeder:—In your reply to "Missouri Subscriber" in your issue of June 5, who asks for information about the Suffolk horse, I note that you have made the common mistake in saying that they are not as large as the other draft breeds. The champion Suffolk mare at the last International Live Stock Exposition held at Chicago, weighed 2,160 pounds, not guess, but on the scales. The champion stallion at the same show weighed 2,100 pounds. The winner of the 3-year-old stallion class weighed 2,020 pounds the day he won the blue. These weights are not exceptional, as I have in my own stud mares that weigh 1,900 pounds in working condition and much more than a ton if fitted for the show ring. The Suffolk horse is not so tall as the other draft breeds, but owing to their large middle piece, and their exceptional width, they will compare in weight with any draft breed.

It may be of interest to "Missouri Subscriber" to know that during the year 1906, there were exported from Suffolk county, England, 71 head of Suffolks as follows: To Australia 8, to South America 34, to Canada 17, to United States 9 and to Ireland 3. In 1907, to United States 14, to Canada 6, to South America 4, to Australia 13, to Germany 1, to Sweden 1 and to New South Wales 1.

As to the reason why there are not more Suffolks in the United States, it is very apparent when one attempts to import them. In the first place the county in which they are bred is small and the demand from Australia and South America is always equal to the supply. The American importer finds it much easier to obtain the other draft breeds, both in regard to numbers and cost. The Suffolk has therefore been ignored with but few exceptions. A history of the Suffolk horse may be obtained from Mr. A. Graham Galbraith, secretary Suffolk Horse Society, De Kalb, Ill.—Fred W. Okie, Fanquier county, Virginia.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

STRING HALT—Can anything be done for a string halt horse, or a horse that shows symptoms of same? This horse does not step high all the time, but does at intervals; say he does this on cold mornings, but ceases to do so after being warmed up. Please explain this matter fully.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—String-halt is not always due to a single cause. Many cases are relieved and some promptly cured by severing the tendon of a certain muscle that passes down outside the hock.

SERVICE WHILE PREGNANT—Will a mare receive the embrace of a horse in March and due to foal in August?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Some mares will.

QUESTION OF DENTITION—What time does a 3-year-old colt shed his teeth, before or after the date he is three years old?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—A colt sheds his central incisor teeth at about two and one-half years and the permanent teeth are up and in wear at three years.

AGE TO CASTRATE—At what age is it best to castrate a colt?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—If you want a fine head and neck without the masculine characters, castrate your colts early: if you want a more rugged animal, such as a draft gelding or a mule, 18 months would be a good time. Ordinarily most breeders prefer to have horses and mules castrated at about 12 months of age in order to eliminate the stallion difficulties.

ENLARGED POLL—I have a grade Percheron mare that for about two years is having an enlarged poll. She does not have the poll evil; there is not the least soreness. I have noticed several such cases of a perfectly smooth poll enlarging, in fact, I have another good mare that has begun a growth. They have never been bruised on the poll to my knowledge. They are unsightly. Can anything be done to reduce them? Please answer through the columns of the Breeder as perhaps there are others that may be helped. —Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You perhaps have noticed that often times horses have bog spavins and thoroughpins and that the parts are not painful, although they may be immensely enlarged. They are simply distentions of synovial affairs and of course are unsightly. The same condition sometimes takes place when there is an enlarged poll. There is located at the point of enlargement a bursa which becomes distended as does the thoroughpin and gives rise to an unsightly blemish. The daily application of tincture of iodine might in time cause some reduction, but it is rather doubtful, inasmuch as the bursa is very deeply located. As a rule it is best to let well enough alone.

MARES LOSING COLTS—Last season I bred 46 mares with a Percheron horse, 16 years old; used the same horse the year before and got seventy per cent with foal, and this year will have three colts; mares was all range stuff and in October were turned in on some green stubble fields, and in November and December run on a frozen flax field; the rest of the winter were mixed with my brother's horses; he used a grade horse and will get 90 per cent of colts. My stallion was in fine condition.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—The frozen flax field has probably caused your mares to abort. Feed was scarce in your country and the mares were forced to eat anything they could find. Frozen feed of any

kind is not good for mares, as a rule, and more especially when they are eating much flax seed. You will probably have difficulty with your mares this summer. It might be a good plan to separate these mares and turn a stallion with them during the fall months if you care to get a large per cent of foals. Flax fields are not suitable for brood mares, as a rule.

SCOURS IN COLTS—What is the cause of scours in young colts, and is there a remedy for same? Please advise me, through the columns of your valuable paper.—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—As a rule scours in colts is due to indigestion—this mare is either too generously fed, sudden change in diet, colt permitted to nurse at too long or too infrequent intervals or when the mare is too warm. If these things are carefully heeded and controlled there will be very little complaint of scours. In all cases a prompt correction of the cause must precede any medicinal agent.

SWOLLEN LIMBS—I have a 5-year-old registered French draft stallion; weight 1,600 pounds, that is swollen in the hind legs from the hoof up to the hock, which seems like scratches. The left hind leg is most swelled, chapped or cracked some above pastern. The horse has been worked all spring and works some yet. When worked swelling goes down but is swelled again in the morning. Horse is not fat, but in good working fix; has been well taken care and well bedded in barn. Feed consists of good timothy hay, oats (four pounds) and bran (one pound) three times a day; two evenings each week he gets bran mashes in place of oats. Has been standing on plank floor in barn. Can you tell me the cause of swelling and advise what to do to cure same?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Cases such as you describe are very obstinate and it is very difficult to effect an entire cure. The conditions can be improved, however, if you will persist in carrying out the following directions. First arrange for the stallion to be kept in a roomy box stall having a dirt floor. Let it be kept scrupulously clean and the floor well aired when the animal is out so as to favor the ready escape of gases that prove irritating to the limbs. When the horse comes in from work, at which time you state the limbs are reduced near their normal size, sponge them down for a few minutes with cold water and then apply the following: Alcohol ten ounces, glycerin six ounces, witch hazel twelve ounces; mix all together and after applying to the limbs, apply evenly a derby bandage to each limb so as to support the parts and prevent swelling of the limbs during the night. In the morning remove the bandages and thoroughly massage the limbs, applying the preparation above given at the same time.

TOO MANY SERVICES—I have a 5-year-old Shire stallion. The people tell me that I am breeding too many mares to him. I have bred just sixty by May 31st by natural service of the stallion. He is fat and feeling good, and is very keen. I feed him plenty of the best hay and grain I can get. —New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Two services one day and one the next with no two services closer than ten hours intervening, is plenty for any stallion or jack.

RIDGLING—I have a ridgling stud, 3-year-old colt; one testicle was removed and one testicle is up in the horse's belly. Now can he get foals? I have heard that ridgling horses cannot get colts. Please fully explain this matter of ridglings in the next issue of your paper.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Ridglings are not breeders as a rule, but this is governed largely by the development of the testicle. In the most of ridglings the particular testicle is illy formed and diminutive in size so it is not able to perform its function. In occasional cases it is normal in size, in which event such a horse might prove a breeder.

STALLION GUARANTEE—I have a Percheron stallion, weighs a ton, six years old, brought him from Nebraska in February last; he is in fine shape; have been working him all spring, but he will not serve a mare. He is amorous and keen enough, but will not go up on a mare after he has entered; six or eight inches is as far as he will go and never spends. Will wear himself out, if allowed to. I have taken

(Continued on page 7.)

Our Harness Horse Talk

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

In another fortnight harness racing will begin on the grand circuit, and although Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo precede Detroit in the itinerary of the horse lovers' caravan, the $10,000 M. and M. purse for 2:24 trotters and the $5,000 offering for 2:13 pacers known as the C. of C., both contested at the big Michigan city, are the real attractions of the early season.

On paper the field for the M. and M. was never as equally matched as this year, and owing to the backwardness of the season conditions have arisen that make diagnosis or prognosis equally futile. It may be that some trotter at present undreamed of as the winner, will romp for the big money. But right now the best of the 30 eligibles to start look to be Bergen and Queen Worthy, trained respectively by Geers and Murphy. Some time ago I called attention to Bergen as likely to be one of the money horses, and since then he has done everything asked of him in such style that the Memphis railbirds have cast a unanimous vote for him as the best of the Geers string. He has been a mile in 2:09, a faster move than that made by any other candidate, and while it is true Geers works his horses closer to their speed limit in advance of a big race than do some other reinsmen, it also is a fact that in that process he takes nothing out of them that ought to be there race day. Bergen is a big horse, not as attractive gaited as some, but there is wonderful power in his stroke, and when Geers works a stallion of his class under 2:10 the first week in June it is certain he expects the horse to be up to three heats around 2:07 more than a month later at Detroit. Bergen is by Bingara, dam by Kremlin, and that cross has more than once shown that when its exponents have the speed they can be counted on for the other things that go with a good racehorse.

Queen Worthy is in some respects an enigma, yet if she goes to the post I can not see her back of the money. She is by Axworthy, 2:15½ as a 3-year-old, a great sire whose get have gameness as well as extreme speed, as witness the two heats of Hamburg Belle in 2:01¼, and her sire was a brother to Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¼ to high wheels, a grand circuit winner. The Simmons branch is one of the best of the George Wilkes family. Queen Worthy runs in the female line to Electioneer through just as good a tributary, her dam being The Queen (2:10¼ in a fourth heat of the M. and M.), by Chimes. Queen Worthy, now 6, was a 2-year-old trotter of exceptional speed and was given a mark of 2:26¼ that season for protection only. Then she was used on the road and in the breeding ranks up to a year ago. In the spring of 1911 she produced a foal which was weaned early in order that the mare might be carried along by Murphy and thoroughly "searched" for speed and manners with the idea of staking her this year if she answered the bell every time.

Her best mile last summer was 2:10½, but Murphy was not trying to see how fast the mare could go—merely sampling the package a little to learn if the real goods were inside. I am told he found them, and if asked right now to prophesy I should mark Queen Worthy for a 2:07 or better mile—possibly 2:05—during the present campaign. And in any event it will be interesting to keep tab on the mare's foals, born before she was seriously trained, and watch their evolution into racehorses or otherwise. I have seen but one of them, it being a 2-year-old filly by Toddington (son of Moko and Fanella, 2:13, dam of Sadie Mac, 2:06¼; Todd, 2:14¾, a sire, and Magowan, 2:27 as a yearling, each by a different sire. The Toddington filly, while of good size and well made as to body and legs, has a large, plain head and drooping ears, her whole appearance being that of a rather common filly. Up to date she can not trot better than a 4-minute rate, but might improve.

Eva Bellini and Parisette of the Dickerson string, have been declare out of the M. and M., and Geers has dropped Loopwood, leaving in Eva Cord, a mare he has been training for three years, and has driven in 2:08¼. Some of the others of which great tales were told last fall have fallen by the wayside, and while the field will be a large one only about ten of the original 36 entrants are likely to take the word.

Joe Patchen II is the choice of the C. of C. Possibly he will win handily, but I do not think so. Awful tales are told of what the Canadian pacer Grand Opera did over a Northern New York half mile track last fall—a mile in 2:06¾, etc., but as the horse is at Detroit being trained by Snow it is best to forget that and see what he does this summer. To date his best miles is around 2:12, with a quarter in :30, and at the end of that trip Zombrewer, 2:04¼, was outstepping him. Still Zombrewer I figure to be a pretty sure 2-minute pacer. Charlie Dean, who has two pacers of that brand in Minor Heir and The Broncho, feels the same way about it.

"At Grand Rapids last summer," said Dean to me the other day, "I had Annie Laurie in against Zombrewer. We were going a 2-minute rate at the three-quarter pole, but when Snow spoke to Zombrewer she left me in three strides."

Dean has a fast pacer, Henry H., in the C. of C., but does not talk about him as he did about Minor Heir, with whom he won the big purse. Still, I must vote for Henry as one of the money horses if he is good, as it will take a 2:04 pacer to beat him. The Joe Patchen II people are confident their horse will win, but recent developments at the Libertyville track where he is in training show him to have very bad manners at times, the stallion even going so far on one occasion as to try to savage the pacer Harry Direct—also of the McKenzie stable—that was working with him, and then he took a kick at his driver, splitting open James' knee and laying him up for ten days.

After this exhibition Joe Patchen II, which had bothered a good deal about other horses being in the center of the field while he was on the track and in other ways had so conducted himself as to acquire the nickname "the bull," was taken on the track, allowed to start his riot about the center field horses and then "trimmed." This operation, which is not so rare as some people unacquainted with the operations of a trading stable imagine, consists in teaching an unruly or vicious horse that he can be mastered. In the case of Joe Patchen II he was hitched to a break cart with two men on the seat, a trip rope handy and driven to the scene of previous "bullings." When he began his performance he was soundly whaled by means of a light chain attached to a wooden handle, and when he tried to fight back he was larruped so unmercifully that, as one spectator expressed it, "they took all the run out of him."

Now that sort of a horse may lose, by foolishness, a race which otherwise it would be easy for him to win. If Joe Patchen II makes no bad moves at Detroit the C. of C. looks like his race, as he worked a comfortable mile in 2:03¾ before going lame a year ago, and has had the advantage of a wintering in California, which is likely to count for a good deal this season owing to the unfavorable weather all horses trained anywhere except on the Pacific coast have experienced. So Joe Patchen II still is the choice of horsemen, but there may be a change of opinion after the meetings at Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, where many of the C. and C. nags are eligible to perform. But the chances are that Patchen and his stable mates will be in better shape for a hard race their first time out than any other string, not excepting that of Geers, wintered in Memphis, and they ought to do as well then as ever.

All the colt trotters that have been shown above the common, either as 2-year-old last fall or since the present training season began, are doing well. At least half a dozen 2-year-olds at one track alone—Lexington—have beaten 2:30, and one of them, a filly by Toddington, worked a quarter on the end of a 2:30½ mile the first week in June :33¼. That is dazzling speed for the time of year. But there are others. A yearling by Morgan Axworthy, dam by Heir at Law, was driven a half mile in 1:12, which means something in June, while as for the 3-year-olds they have been doing as much as naturally would be expected of them in August. John Dickerson, a careful man has one of that age, Natoka, which he recently worked in 2:18¼, the last half in 1:06 and the final quarter in :15. She is by Baron McKinney, 2:10¼, dam Nettie King, dam of Abbot, a champion trotter, The Abbe, 2:10½ trotting at 3, and 2:04 pacing, etc. Knowing Dickerson's methods as I do makes me certain Natoka will be one of the best in her stakes next fall unless she succumbs to the hoodo that thus far has resulted in the death of all the filly foals of Nettie King.

Last fall there was at Lexington an extra good looking 2-year-old colt called Dandy G., which began the season in a blaze of glory, having taken a record just under 2:30 as a yearling. He was not, however, quite good enough in the fall to win from the cracks of his age, so took no record and was sent to the auctions, where a Chicagoan bought him. The new owner succeeded in getting John Dickerson to train the colt (which was renamed Adlon, in honor of an Austrian lover of trotters), and the other day it simply marched the last half of a good mile in 1:05, the final eighth in :15. Adlon is by Axworthy, so his stake pretensions amount to something besides speed, but as he is in a lot of stakes to which the Dickerson colts, also trained by Dickerson, are named, the chances are Adlon will have a new driver when he stars.

About this time last year horse circles were mightily stirred up by a sensational half-mile trotted at Cleveland by the 3-year-old Margaret Parrish, she stepping the distance in 1:00½. That made her look like the best of her age ever seen. A little later Guss Macey, training at Detroit, worked a 3-year-old Jay McGregor filly two quarters in one day better than :29. These workouts made Miss Stokes and Justice Brooke, which had been the best 2-year-olds of 1910, look cheap, but what was the outcome? Neither Margaret Parrish or the Jay McGregor filly won a race, while Miss Stokes got her full share of the stake money. Atlantic Express, no fast early trials, and distanced the first time he started, won two futurities, and Peter Thompson, unheard of as a 2-year-old, was the sensation of the campaign among the youngsters, winning the Kentucky futurity in 2:07½ over a slow track.

Early trials in sensational time do not mean much to those who have hung over the quarter stretch fence a few seasons.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

At the request of many breeders and readers of this paper, a breeding school was established for the purpose of giving plain instructions and demonstrations to those who wished to be proficient in horse breeding subjects. At the first term 23 breeders attended and those who have followed the instructions have done remarkably well. But during the years of these courses much advancement has been made and some of the unnecessary work has been eliminated, while other successful features have been added.

The object in giving this work is not to burden the students with a lot of unnecessary work but to condense it and give it in plain language that a breeder can understand. This requires about seven days of day and night work. The most interesting feature to the breeders is the dissecting of diseased mares so they may know when not to let their stallion or jack serve a mare and cause other mares to be barren. This is a wonderful study.

This is the best method of learning to diagnose barren mares as the average breeder is not familiar with the technical terms or anatomy. After the students are given this special work on dissecting mares they are taken to the horse market where about 50 barren mares are lined up and the students are asked to make diagnosis on different mares. This means dollars and cents to the breeders. A breeder can take his own service record book and see that he is not at all familiar with the breeding business. When it requires three or four services for each colt produced there must be something wrong, and many breeders give five services for a colt. There are a lot of mares bred at a time when there is very little chance of fertilization that might be bred at a later date with good results.

This is the only exclusive breeding school in the world, and it is taking on an international reputation. Several have attended from Europe and we are expecting a large number from Canada, Scotland and England in the near future. Nearly every state in the Union has been represented. During these years with the hundreds of students that have attended, not a single one has been dissatisfied, and every student that has attended has been offered his money back if he was not absolutely satisfied at the end of each term.

This is a wonderful record and it proves beyond a doubt that it is giving good satisfaction. But the principal thing that the school is proud of is that nearly every one of its students have made a great success. Many of them have more than doubled their income without adding any more expense. This is the reason that nearly every student is a booster.

When this school started it was not for a money making proposition but the object was to prepare breeders who would be successful, and in case a breeder should not be successful he could return at a later term and get the necessary education free of charge. So there is no need of any of the students being a failure if they have average intelligence.

The tuition fee is $25. This pays for a life membership so that the student may attend as many terms as he cares to without further cost.

The next term begins August 7 and ends the 15th.



A CLASS OF GRADUATES AT THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL OF KANSAS CITY, MO.
(The Next Term Will Be Held August 7 to 15.)

BREEDING DISEASED MARES.

To the American Breeder:—After attending the Breeding School and tending stallions this much of a season, I wonder that the breeding business has been neglected so long. With millions of dollars invested in stock in the country, the average breeder (I was one and have not learned it all yet) breeds every mare presented, and every year there are a great many fine stallions ruined, besides spreading barrenness in mares at a rapid rate. A man may have the right to ruin his stallion, but I think the time will come when the public will demand laws denying them the right to ruin their mares, even if it is by ignorance. Thanks to the school I have found several diseased mares which I kept stock away from.—J. C. Boyles, Blaine county, Oklahoma.

ALL BRED THE SAME DAY.

To the American Breeder: I will relate my first experience in capsule breeding. Last year I bought a Carlson semen extractor, a box of capsules and thermometer. I read the directions very carefully and proceeded to breed three of our mares, two of them old mares 16 and 17 years old that had failed to get in foal the year before, and a 3-year-old filly. I made the service with a jack on the 16-year-old mare and found all the semen in the vagina. This service was made on April 27, 1911. I capsuled all three of them, but six days later the filly was served by a stallion which broke out of his lot, and I expected then to get a colt. These mares were all in heat when they were bred and were not bred again. This spring the 17-year-old mare delivered a mare mule (which, by the way, is her eleventh foal and her tenth mule, the best she ever had), on April 11. The 16-year-old mare delivered a mare mule on April 20 and the filly delivered a mare mule instead of a colt on May 17, just 36 days later the first one. All of which certainly proves to me that the gestation period depends on the time when a fertile ovum is released. These colts are all here on the farm and a mighty good advertisement for the capsule system.

The course I took at the last term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School is certainly the best thing I ever had, and is surely helping me out this season. I am breeding by capsule altogether now and having excellent results. I intend to be at the August term of school.—E. O. Lynn, Woodson county, Kansas.

Our foresters are learning by experience how to reforest thirty thousand acres in a year; ten times as much must be planted annually to cover all the bare acres in a generation. It will be done.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

this horse in place of another that did not prove good, but gave some difference, did not get a guarantee. Can I sue or collect damages?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—If you have taken this stallion in settlement and agreed to accept him without any breeding obligations on the part of the seller, you can not collect damages, but if there was nothing said about a guarantee, and you have purchased him as a stallion at a stallion value for the purpose of producing foals, you can collect damages, even though a guarantee is not given. But it is quite likely that having a former difficulty with the seller that you have waived the claims of a breeding guarantee. If you will buy your next stallion from the regular advertisers in the American Breeder, we do not think you will have this difficulty if you will write this paper.

SWEENIED SHOULDER—I have a fine 3-year-old filly which was sweenied about three weeks ago. What is the best thing to do for her? I gave her two good blisterings with Gumbault's Caustic Balsam, but have not improved the looks of shoulder much, but stopped the lameness.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—Lameness in a part usually precedes or is associated with sweeny or atrophy of the muscles. You did the right thing in directing your treatment to overcoming the lameness and now that it has subsided the muscles will gradually fill out again. We would advise that this animal be turned to grass for a few months if possible and that a light blister be applied to the shrunken muscles about every three weeks.

BREEDING RANGE MARES—Is it a success breeding wild range mares in a chute or pit by using the capsule?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—It is better to put these mares in a regular shute and handle them a few times so they will get accustomed to being handled. They can be successfully bred with capsules. It is much easier to breed with capsules than with an impregnator, as the capsules can be inserted much easier as it only requires one hand.

(Continued on page 12.)

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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CLOSING THE BREEDING SEASON.

Over the Southern states the breeding season usually closes in June, and with the close of the breeding season stallions and jacks are frequently abandoned until they are wanted in the spring. It is not advisable to close the season too abruptly as a service should be made occasionally and close the season gradually. Arrangements should also be made for a pasture where the stallion or jack could get a little green stuff, for with the close of the season hot weather puts in its appearance, which frequently results in stallions or jacks having a slight breaking out with little pimples from heat. A laxative feed or slight physic that will loosen the bowels usually relieves this difficulty; glauber salts is perhaps as satisfactory and cheap as anything for this purpose; feed a teaspoonful once or twice a day and gradually increase it if necessary until the desired results are obtained. It is not necessary to continue this long, just enough should be fed so the bowels will be loose.

If the feet are dry and hard a little exercise through the morning dew will serve to put the feet in a better condition, as this is a natural remedy.

FALL BREEDING SEASON.

This is one of the years that nearly every breeder should try to have a fall breeding season. Owing to the thin condition of the mares last spring, many of them have not settled, although they may have been bred through the entire season. Every one should arrange for at least a short advertised fall breeding season. This is profitable in most localities every year for there are a number of mares in most localities that seem to be in a healthy condition, yet they do not settle during the spring months owing to the changing of weather and working conditions, but after the weather gets warm and they have had a run at grass, their condition is settled and they fertilize easily in the fall.

There may be a few farmers who object to fall colts, but as a rule there is not so much difference in the profits between the spring and fall colts. If the mare is fed well through the fall and winter months the colt will be ready to turn on grass in the spring and not interfere with farm labor. At any rate any mare owner who has mares that have failed to settle during the spring months should give them a chance in the fall.

BEEF CATTLE BUSINESS.

During the last few years many registered beef cattle have been sold on the market to be slaughtered. This is more extensive than the average breeder thinks it is. The large herds have usually been diminished by disposing of a few head to a new neighbor. After the new neighbor was able to produce a few bull calves, he could not find a satisfactory market, so the calves were castrated and fed out as steers. This was discouraging to many of the new beginners and when the high prices came for butcher stuff, most of the pure bred cattle were in good condition and could be sold on the open market for butcher stuff for more than they were selling for with pedigrees. The result is that many of them have slipped out of the breeding ranks.

A general campaign should be started soon to encourage the farmers to buy better bulls at a better value, and we believe it is coming. Those who have kept their herds through adversity will surely receive a good profit in the years to come. A general shortage exists in all beef animals. With the high priced land farmers are beginning to realize that it is necessary to produce a less number but better ones, and there is only one way this can be done extensively, and that is through the use of better sires. Those who happen to have good registered beef cows should feel that they have something of real value, that will increase in value, both from a market fluctuation standpoint and accrued profits.

EXCHANGING STALLIONS.

It is a question in the minds of many breeders what to do with a stallion after he has been in service several years in one locality. The size and kind of a locality has much to do with the necessity of changing for a new horse. After a stallion is well established as a producer of high class foals, he may be able to draw trade from a considerable distance, and it might be advisable, in some cases, to purchase a good two-year-old and keep both stallions in service, of a given breed, but from a financial standpoint, as a rule, it is better not to keep too many stallions of one breed. When there are a number of fillies old enough to breed it is usually better to change horses with some other breeder, as a new horse could breed the fillies and still hold most of the older mares.

The country is full of stallions seven or eight years old that have proven themselves excellent producers but have a lot of fillies coming on which it is not advisable to breed to their sire. Consequently these fillies are taken to another horse, and when a breeder starts to take the fillies somewhere else, he is very liable to take the other mares with them.

Yet we find breeders still clinging to the old horse that has produced a lot of excellent fillies, believing that the reputation of this horse is too valuable to dispose of. If the breeding district is large enough so that there are a good number of other mares that can be bred to the old horse, his reputation is valuable, but in the average breeding district there are not enough mares than can be had for an old horse to make it profitable to keep him.

The tendency among farmers is to breed to the nearest stallion, and as farm labor gets scarcer this tendency will be more pronounced. A breeder can easily take an inventory of the mares that he can reasonably expect so as to know what business an old horse can command.

It is a very easy matter to find some other breeder who has a horse of the same age that would be glad to exchange. But many breeders do not like to let the fact be known that they would sell or exchange the horse that they have boosted so long. It is not necessary that a name and address appear in an advertisement, as the postoffice box, town and state is all that is necessary. It is not even necessary to give the name and number of the horse.

With the modern methods in horse breeding we do not advise to keep only one stallion of a given breed, but if only one is kept he should be good enough to command the trade.

THE FAME AND TRADE TERRITORY OF ALFALFA GROW.

For several months Kansas City has been in a sense the pivotal point in the biggest alfalfa hay commerce this country has ever seen. During the period of extreme shortage in feed for live stock this last winter, Kansas City hay dealers carried on a direct trade in alfalfa between points several hundred miles apart—as the railroads run. Freight charges on many shipments of this valuable hay reached as much per ton as the top price for other hays in some years of more plentiful feed. In one case an extensive cattle man in Western Kansas bought (by way of the Kansas City market) a train load of alfalfa hay from Idaho and the freight charges alone on this shipment would have constituted a big feed bill for some stock men.

From the high point of this period, which was close to $30 a ton, the rush of new hay to market in May brought a decline of figures between to $7 and $12.50 per ton, depending on conditions. But even at these lower prices Kansas City seemed to be the trading point for an equally extensive territory, nearly 10 cars of alfalfa having been marketed here in one day. Shipments of baled hay from the irrigated alfalfa sections of the Rocky Mountains passed through Kansas for Eastern and Southern points as far away as the Atlantic coast, and no matter how low the price may go, as a result of an unusually favorable season for production, the fact can not now be questioned that alfalfa is enjoying a broader demand than it has ever known before. It was widely tested and widely advertised by the past season of feed shortage, and it made good so thoroughly that popular as it may have been, it is far more popular now. The probabilities are that this fall's seed crop, no matter how big it may be, will fall so far short of the demand for seed that seed prices will stay very high.

CROPS FOR LIVE STOCK MAINTENANCE.

Stock men of the dryer sections of the Southwest are appreciating more than ever before the value of kafir corn and milo maize as a feed crop, with the result that this year is witnessing an enormous increase in the acreage planted of these two grains. In addition to its being one of the surest crops for insuring fodder for cattle, the seed from these plants has been found to make an excellent fattening ration when combined with cotton seed meal. Their use in this connection is already having its effect in saving many cotton raising sections from an entire loss of beef cattle. For a while it looked as though much of Texas and Oklahoma in which cotton could be raised successfully, would soon contain no live stock excepting the mules necessary for the production of this one crop, and the bad effect of such a condition could hardly be estimated. During the past few years, however, pioneers in both cattle and hog raising ideas have made such a showing with kafir and milo, as well as with alfalfa, peanuts and other nutritious live stock feeds, that the tide has already turned toward a better condition and a promise of a more diversified agriculture.

DOING THINGS.

To the American Breeder:—Please find inclosed check for $1 for which enter my subscription for three years to the American breeder. My questions have been pretty thoroughly answered already through the breeder. I find the paper most valuable and interesting to the last extreme. Some of the subjects discussed are new and treated so thoroughly that one is convinced, almost without any demonstration, but here we have Mr. A. J. Hart, who is alive and doing these new things in a way that everyone is convinced, except the stallioner who can't use the capsules and syringe. He is the man who is trying to down the improved method of breeding. But Mr. Hart is making colts "by hand" every day. Last year he had five stallions, this year two are doing the work of the five, and these two are the best, or as good as the state affords.—Spencer Ogle, Hamilton county, Indiana.

BRED WHILE PREGNANT.

A customer bred a mare to my Kentucky jack last season (April 24, 1911), and February, 1912, he claimed she was in heat; and March 26, 1912, he sent her to my barn and she was in heat, two days after she was due to foal, and bred her to my saddle horse, after being tried and found to be in heat without hobbles; she made on resistance at all, and four days later she had a nice mule colt. She was rebred to same jack March 13, 1912—13 days after the services of the horse on March 26, 1912. What will she do next season, find a horse colt or a mule colt to match the one she brought four days after the horse served her? The mare and colt are doing well and mare seems to be settled again.—W. E. Bolling, Crawford county, Arkansas.

A MARKET FOR STOCK HOGS?

Talk of a stocker and feeder market for hogs at Kansas City has lately been revived. The waning of the hog cholera plague and the increase in serum manufacturing facilities in many places, has now made it appear probable that future outbreaks of cholera can be controlled. If this prove true and the simultaneous method, upon longer trial comes up to the expectation of those who are using it, a trade in stock and feeding hogs at Kansas City need not be considered impossible. While this may not be of any direct benefit to the general farmer who handles only a moderate amount of live stock on his land, it is something which big cattle feeders have long desired; they want a source of supply from which they can draw at any time a sufficient number of hogs for following cattle that are put on feed. The problem of getting suitable feeding hogs for this purpose is often just as serious as the problem of buying suitable feeders at right prices.

BUYING SIRES.

To the American Breeder:—I see in your issue of June 5 that you want to know of any that have bought sires, either horses or jacks. I bought a jack from W. J. Finye, paying $2,000 for Dr. McCord the Third, sired by the great jack, Dr. McCord 1776. —M. V. Dillingham, Jackson county, Mo.

A Department for Land Buyers

With this issue the American Breeder starts a department for land buyers and real estate advertising. We have long been aware of the fact that readers of this paper are not only farm owners, and occasionally have land for sale, but that they are interested in land values generally, and being a money making class have the means to buy. Many subscribers have sold land for themselves simply through the medium of an advertisement in the American Breeder, and real estate dealers (wherever this paper has been brought to their attention) have found our advertising profitable.

Fred Emmett, a subscriber in Roger Mills county, Oklahoma, recently received 104 replies from two insertions of an inch advertisement on his farm. W. K. Shaw of Anderson county, Kansas, received 71 replies from one insertion of an eight-inch stock farm advertisement, and many others have reported profitable results, but not so striking as these.

Our first step in getting up this department has been to compile the directory of live Kansas real estate dealers which follows, and which is welcomed by buyers and sellers alike as just what they need. It will prove useful to many readers, and the Kansas directory will be followed by directories of other states. If you want to know anything about farm lands in any section of the state one of these men can tell you. If you know a buyer for real estate in any section get in touch with the right man through this directory and earn a nice commission when the deal is made. If you have some property of your own you want to sell put an advertisement in the American Breeder and you will have the double advantage of reaching both land buyers and land dealers.

Special Summer Advertising Rates for anything in the real estate line are as follows: For advertisements set solid in small type, 2 cents per word, per issue; for advertisements displayed (and to amount to at least an inch of space) the rate is $1.75 per inch, per issue. These rates are good only for the summer months.

Breeders whose time is not busily engaged through the fall and winter months can frequently make some easy money by escorting a body of land buyers to some other section and get half of the commission from the agent who sells the land. This should be especially interesting to the breeders living in sections where land is high priced.

During the last dozen years there has been a considerable movement in the land business; some of the sections which were considered worthless have bloomed into fertile fields. Every year new development is going on and the tillers of the soil are getting more familiar with farming conditions in the different sections of the country. It has not been many years since the Eastern states thought that the great state of Illinois was "away out West." It has not been so long ago since the people in Illinois felt sorry for those who happened to go to the state of Kansas. But now they are going to California where land is selling, in some sections, for $1,000 an acre. The great irrigation projects all over the West have opened homes for a great many families; and the good land is not all taken yet. There are many good locations that can be purchased at a fair market value.

There is more money accumulated in the advance of real estate than from any other source in America, and less money lost in the purchase of good producing land than in almost any other kind of speculation. In fact, it is the basis of most securities. Good land always is a safe investment if purchased at a fair market value.

In Europe the good land that is for sale is priced at from $500 to $1,500 per acre. Some of this land is used for pasture, but the greater portion of it is farmed intensively; some of it having three or four crops of different varieties during one season.

Politics or bad legislation of any kind can not permanently destroy the value of good land. What this country needs is more farmers and fewer "city folks." There never was a better time to farm and raise stock than at the present. The young men are going to the cities too rapidly and there are not enough left on the farms to properly cultivate them. This means a permanent good price for the farm products.

The proposition that should interest every man who expects to own land the most, is to stop and think about the always certain increase in population. It only takes a few short years to double the population of the United States. Every time the population doubles it means that the farms must be cut in two. Every time this happens land will increase in value. Most of the government land is gone. The big free West is a thing of the past. Those who are in the market for land should buy it soon.

When land buyers visit a new section of country they are confronted with much free advice, and one "knocker" can have more effect on land buyers than a dozen boosters, and in most towns the knockers seem to be located in a very conspicuous spot, and they are very easily found.

The contented man usually has his mind occupied with his own affairs, and in order to obtain advice from him it is necessary to ask questions. But on the other hand, too many individuals have no business of their own, consequently they have an abundance of free advice for other people. In making an examination of any section of country one should make it a point to ask progressive farmers what they think of the country and learn its advantages and its drawbacks, as nearly all communities have disadvantages.

Some sections of country have been neglected to the extent that it is not producing as much as it should, but after the same section is settled with a more progressive class of farmers, a great difference can be noticed in its fertility. New blood stimulates any productive country; new methods are brought into use; the first, second, and in many cases the third and fourth settlers, do not bring land up to its reasonable capacity. Manure spreaders and rotation farming come with the progressive farmers, as well as improved live stock.

The selection of a home where a family is to be reared, and neighborly ties to be established to last through life, means much to the average home buyer. This is the reason that buyers pay so much attention to the advice given them by those not satisfied with the country, regardless of their standing in the community.

There is an advantage in buying cheap land; for instance, an Illinoisan sold 160 acres of land ten years ago for $80 an acre and purchased two sections of Kansas land for $10 per acre. His object was to have homes for his boys. He was not considering the speculative value. The quarter section of land he sold in Illinois has increased to $200 an acre while the Kansas land can be sold for $50 an acre. In purchasing his Kansas land he had eight times as many acres as in Illinois. He got a big advance in more acres, with the same amount of investment.

In selecting a home the location should be properly considered; land on a public highway, close to town, not far from school where the darinage is good from the buildings, all have its efect on a farm when it is offered for sale, as all land should be considered from a selling standpoint; that is, one would ask himself if other buyers would like this location in case it was advisable to sell again.

Water is an important feature in the purchase of a home; only those who have been out of water in serious times know the real value of an everlasting water supply. Most sections have plenty of water but the depth varies greatly, and the kind of water should be investigated.

After a suitable farm has been found, and the price agreed upon, a written contract should be made between the buyer and the seller. It is usually customary to take possession in the south and east about March 1, unless it should be a wheat farm, fruit farm or something of that nature. At the time of purchase a small payment is made, the contract specifying everything pertaining to the transaction: the remainder is usually made when possession is given. Both parties should be careful to have everything pertaining to this trade in the written contract, for when a written contract is made, the verbal part is not binding, except on the honor of the men directly concerned.

KANSAS DIRECTORY

OF LIVE REAL ESTATE FIRMS.

Note: The Kansas directory will be published again in September and directories for other states will be published before and after. Any Kansas firm (of a town not already represented) can have its name and address in the September directory and secure The American Breeder until January 1, 1913, on payment of 50 cents, stamps or currency.

Abilene—Paxson, C. M.
Alma—Fields, J. B.
Anthony—Jennings, L. G.
Arkansas City—Border Realty Co.
Ashland—Ainsworth, W. L.
Atlanta—Brannum, J. C.
Atchison—Adams Bros.
Augusta—Riffe, J. W.

Baxter Springs—Smith, A. V.
Beloit—White & Soper.
Bern—The H. B. T. Real Estate Co.
Beverly—Pagan, H. H.
Blue Mound—Wait, S. E. & Co.
Bonner Springs—McClure, W. T.
Bunker Hill—Humes, E. O.
Burlingame—Amos & Doty.
Burlington—Lane & Kent.

Caldwell—Collins, H. M.
Cawker City—King, J. H.
Cedarvale—Brown, J. W.
Centralia—Horth, E. L.
Chanute—Burris Bros.
Chapman—Morris, G. A. Inv. Co.
Chase—Lansing, J. H. & Son.
Cherokee—Branson, R. W.
Cherryvale—Anderson & Hileman.
Chetopa—Cook, J. B.
Cimarron—The Gonder Land, Loan Co.
Clay Center—Newton, F. L. Realty Co.
Clyde—Nelson, Walter.
Coffeyville—Long, C. L. Realty Co.
Colby—The Grain Belt Realty Co.
Columbus—Atchison Realty Co.
Concordia—Alton, W. E.
Cottonwood Falls—Grisham, Thos. H.
Council Grove—Alexander, A. G. & Co.
Cunningham—Schump, J. F.

Delphos—Delphos Realty Co.
Dighton—Ewing, E. E.
Dodge City—English, J. P.

Edgerton—Kelly, M. J.
Eldorado, Kiser, L. L.
Ellis—Manker Land Co.
Ellsworth—Wellington, E. W. & Son.
Eminence—Killion, J. V.
Emporia—Burton, J. F.
Erie—Clark, Byrd H.
Eureka—Moore Mortgage Co.

Florence—Battey, A. F.
Fort Scott—Martin Miller & Co.
Fowler—Hotz, Thos. W.
Fredonia—Long Bros.

Galesburg—Baker, J. W.
Garden City—Great Western Land Co.
Garnett—Bronston, J. W. & Son.
Gardner—Grover, N. L. & Co.
Girard—Strickler, Geo. W.
Goodland—Lowe, T. V. Realty Co.
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Grainfield—Hopkins, John W.
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Horton—Holland, O. L.
Howard—Longley Realty Co.
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Hugoton, Joslin, E. W.
Humboldt—Peery, James.
Hutchinson—Smith, Robert B.

Iola—Allen County Inv. Co.
Independence—Cavert, H. O.

Jewell City—McDaniel & Gallagher.

Kingman—Brown, Grant & Wilter.
Kinsley—Beal & Parker.

La Crosse—Little, Jas. H.
La Cygne—Reneau, J. D.
La Harpe—Wilson, Walter.
Lakin—Thorpe, E. R.
Larned—Edwards, J. G.
Latham—Adams, H. F. & Co.
Lawrence—Gee, Frank.
Leavenworth—Fletcher, W. B.
Lebanon—Felton & Garber.
Lenora—Lenora Land & Loan Co.
Leoti—Wichita County Land Co.
Lindsborg—Weddle & Miller.
Lyndon—Capper, John.
Lyons—Davis, J. C.

McCracken—Wharton, J. C.
McCune—Bogard, Col. J. C.
McDonald—Lyman, Edwin.
McPherson—McPherson Land & Loan Co.
Macksville—Hatch, C. H.
Madison—Stoughton, P. D.
Manhattan—Helder & Hostrup.
Marion—Gardner, John W.
Meade—Schuhmacher, L. F.
Medicine Lodge—Lindley, T. L. & Co.
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Mulberry—Miller Bros. & Co.
Neodesha—Deardorff, J. A.
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Newton—Johnston, John C. & Sons.
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Nickerson—Klose, E. H.
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Norton—Norton Land Co.
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Oakley—Canan, F. E.
Oberlin—The Young Realty Co.
Olathe—Miller, T. H.
Olmitz—Brack, Peter.
Onaga—Brunner, J. J.
Osage City—Jones, J. E. & Bro.
Osborne—McGuire, W. L.
Oskaloosa—Leach, A. H. & Co.
Oswego—Walters, C. R.
Ottawa—Cowan, H. H.

Paola—Arnick, D. F.
Parsons—Jaggar & Co.
Pawnee Rock—Lippincott, Grant.
Phillipsburg—Eldred, Irving R.
Pittsburg—Boaz & Johnson.
Plains—Prather, A. S.
Pleasanton—Eby Bros. & Cady.
Pratt—Miller, L. C.
Quenemo—Hall, W. D., Farmers' State Bank.

Richfield—Wilson & Dean.
Rossville—McLean, Jas.
Russell—Hall & Funk.
Sabetha—Burgett, H. B.
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St. John—Moore, Israel.
Salina—Snodgrass, T. C.
Santa Fe—Elliott, E. H.
Scott—Lasley, A. R.
Sedan—Chautauqua County Abst. Co.
Selden—Rogers, R. A.
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Sharon Springs—Beckstrom, D. R.
Stafford—Akers, L. N.
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Strawn—Baxter, Arthur J.
Stockton—Dewey, C. H.
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Syracuse—Williams, Sherman.
Tescott—Simpson, J. W.
Tipton—Arnoldy, M. J.
Topeka—Kansas Realty Co.
Tribune—Reid, Geo. L.
Valley Falls—The Harman Farm Agency.
Waldron—Johnson, L. E.
Wallace—Mears, W. S. & Co.
Wamego—Parson, H. W.
Washington—Gordon, W. J.
Wellington—Pitts, Geo. T.
Wellsville—Simmons, J. C.
Westmoreland—Arnold, J. W.
Westphalia—Westphalia Realty Co.
White City—Taggart, John & Son.
Wichita—Blood & McCormick.
Winfield—Johnson, M. E. & Co.
Yates Center—Lamb, B. G.

Mention The American Breeder when writing any of the above firms.

CATTLE ON HIGH PRICED LAND.

Hon. Ralph Moss of Center Point while discussing the subject of "How Feeding Cattle Can Profitably Be Produced on High Priced Land" before the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association, said:

"It will seem at first glance surprisingly strange that this subject be proposed for serious discussion before an audience of Indiana farmers and feeders. Since the beginning in American agriculture, corn and beef production have been linked together, and the well bred steer has given one of the best markets, all returns considered, for the grain of our fields."

Yet, according to the speaker, the last decade which has witnessed an increase of 20 per cent in our population has also witnessed a decrease in the number of calves produced in Indiana from 428,000 in 1900 to 184,000 in 1910. Both of these facts point to a coming shortage of beef.

"This declining condition of beef cattle," continued Mr. Moss, "is due to the dictum that beef cattle can not be grown profitably on high priced land. I shall challenge this judgment out of the results of my own experience."

"Economical beef growing is the combined result of good breeding, generous feeding and early marketing," said Mr. Moss. "The cows, while not necessarily pure bred, must be good and have at least two top crosses. The bull, however, should be pure bred and be early maturing and built along the lines of the model butcher animal. To a calf produced from such parentage and dropped in the spring, he feeds corn and grass in addition to the dam's milk until the calf's "grain stomach" has developed. After about six months he weans the calf and feeds during winter a ration of corn, clover hay, corn stover and a little oilmeal. The calf is then finished the following summer with corn, oilmeal and blue grass.

By following this method of breeding for early maturity, getting the animal on the market as soon as possible and by the liberal use of silage and other rough feed for the breeding stock, Mr. Moss realized fair profits and improved his land.

SWEET CLOVER FOR UPLAND.

Some recent dry farming experimentation has resulted in a small boom for sweet clover as a forage and pasture plant. It can, in a measure, take the place of alfalfa in localities unfavorable for growing the more popular crop. Here and there, for a number of years, instances have been recorded of the use of sweet clover as pasturage, although by far the greater number of reports on this plant, if the question were asked generally, would be to the effect that no live stock would eat it.

Sweet clover is a legume very closely related to alfalfa, and upon analysis shows about the same percentage of digestible nutrients. The plant, however, possesses a peculiar flavor, due to a volatile oil, which prevents animals from eating it excepting in instances where scarcity of other green feed seems to force them to it. Nearly all reported cases where live stock have been found to relish sweet clover, are cases in which drought or some other circumstance has made sweet clover the only succulent pasturage available. When once animals begin to eat this plant they seem to relish it fairly well, and no bad results have been noted from its use as a feed. On the contrary, one or two enthusiasts have gone so far as to say that the oil causing the peculiar flavor, which as a rule keeps stock from eating the plant at all, has the effect of making it less likely to cause bloat when eaten heartily than is either alfalfa or red clover. Other investigators who do not recognize this peculiar flavor as a desirable characteristic, have advocated the idea of breeding a strain of sweet clover which possessed a minimum amount of the oil causing this flavor. The real promise of practical results, however, comes from a region in which cattle and horses are likely not very choice about what they eat; the region in which Russian thistles are sometimes harvested green and stacked for forage, and in which winters like the one we recently experienced, leave thousands of cattle with practically nothing to eat at all. Over much of western (and even central) Kansas and Nebraska and similar regions both north and south, alfalfa can be grown only in the valleys, but it has been found that in many localities the uplands will grow sweet clover. Several cases have been reported in which good sized fields have been seeded down and are producing hay crops, and the demand for putting in larger acreages has resulted in some importation of sweet clover seed.

Sweet clover is a rank grower and with the same conditions of soil and moisture will grow considerably higher than alfalfa. If not allowed to become too woody before cutting it will sprout up several times during the growing season, after having been gone over with the mower. If mowed, however, after the plant has made a full growth, and gone to seed, it is very slow to come again, and as a sweet clover plant lives only two years (the same as red clover), it has to be reseeded and can not be depended to come perennially from the roots as alfalfa does. There is little likelihood of its ever proving worth while, where alfalfa can be raised successfully and in abundance, but it may become a great boon to owners of dry uplands, as indicated by the reports already quoted.

It is interesting, in this connection, to consider the place of this plant in the process by which nature transforms soil made unproductive from any cause, back to its natural state of productivity. It is known as a pioneer plant, being (throughout an extensive territory) usually the first plant to appear along the sides of railroad cuts and on fills and on the dumps from quarries and coal mines, where other plants will not grow. If there is any seed available sweet clover will start with the first favorable weather on nearly all such soils. It gathers nitrogen from the air and for that reason does not need any store of humus or other nitrogenous bearing matter in the soil. As it grows it gathers more nitrogen and the decaying plants and roots store nitrogenous matter in the soil to a considerable depth. After a few years' growth of sweet clover a great variety of other plants will follow. Sweet clover will pioneer the way for blue grass and any other cultivated crops where the mechanical condition of the soil makes it possible to grow them. In this work of pioneering the way for more valuable and more delicate plants, even the volatile oil which makes sweet clover distasteful to most live stock, is supposed to have its use, its function being to prevent the plant's destruction by grazing animals and thus allow it to fulfill its mission in preparing the way for permanent pasturage or other more valuable vegetation.

THIS RANCH STAYS IN BUSINESS.

D. E. S. Swift of Swift & Co., packers, has recently sold his "Shoe Bar" ranch with 15,000 cattle to W. J. Lewis of Floydada, Tex. The price paid is said to be $750,000. The "Shoe Bar" is one of the big Panhandle ranches, so many of which have been broken up the past few years. This deal, however, does not mean the breaking up of another, for Mr. Lewis is a cattle man, and knows how to make good use (under present conditions) of the high-class breeding herd he secured with the place.

AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB

(Show this Notice to the Boys.)

HERE ARE THE PRIZES AND CLASSES IN THE AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB COLT AND CALF EXHIBITION.

The American Breeder has started an organization of boys between the ages of six and 17 years and will have a department in the paper for some of the things that interest boys on the stockfarm.

To begin with we will have a colt and calf exhibition—not the actual animals this time, of course (though we may get to that later) but each member of the club is entitled to enter for a premium with a photograph of his colt or calf, and a story about it.

There will be three classes, so that the younger boys will not have to compete against the older ones. In the youngest class boys can show either a colt or a calf. In the two older classes this exhibition will be of colts only, as explained below. Each boy who competes for a prize is to send the American Breeder office, not later than October 1, a photograph of the colt or calf he is showing (and it might be a good idea to have the photograph include himself also) and a short story about the colt or calf. The story should be not less than 100 words or more than 150. It should tell the age, size and breeding of the animal and how it has been cared for.

In deciding where the prizes go, the colt (as shown by the photograph) will count 60 points; the story 30 points, and the photograph itself ten points. The photograph need not be large, but should be clear and distinct and show the colt (or calf) in good proportion. We expect to print the best photographs and stories.

Here are the three classes, and prizes for each:

For Boys over 6 and under 9 (exhibiting either colts or calves: First prize, $3; second, $2; third, $1.

For Boys over 9 and under 13 (exhibiting colts only of any kind): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

For Boys over 13 and under 17 (exhibiting only colts sired by registered draft stallions): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

On the back of each photo and at the bottom of each story the sender should write his name and address and give the date of last birthday, with age at that time.

Every boy who would like to be in line to take part in this exhibition or in later events, had better fill out the blank below and mail it to this office. This is all that is necessary to become a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club. Here is the blank:

TO THE AMERICAN BREEDER,

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Enroll me as a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club (membership free).

Signed .....

Postoffice ..... State.....

My age at this time is between 6 and 17 years. Date.....1912.

ANOTHER BIG RANCH PASSES.

The famous Hereford breeding ranch belonging to Colonel B. C. Rhome, and located near Fort Worth, Texas, has lately been sold at $55 an acre, the total price paid being $137,500. This has been one of the oldest and most widely known Hereford breeding establishments in the Southwest, and it would not be sold even now (at the certain beginning of a big cattle prosperity) were it not for the fact that Colonel Rhome is retiring from business on account of his age.

The Colorado plan of using state prisoners to improve the public highways is resulting in better roads and better prisoners. It may work automatically to perpetuate itself. As the roads are made better the automobiles will be tempted to exceed the speed limit and, being sent to prison for this, they can improve more roads.—Chicago Live Stock world.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.

Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

BUENA VISTA HEREFORDS

Paragon 12th 29116 and

Rex Donald 323493

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

In Service.

W. A. Dallmeyer

Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

PURE BRED GALLOWAY CATTLE.

For Sale—Ten bulls; one 5 years old; one 3 years old; one 2 years old. Seven yearlings. Nine cows, from 3 to 10 years old. Six 2-year-old heifers. Four yearling heifers. These cattle are all well bred and in nice condition; not a cull among them. Address, James P. Milliken, Media, Henderson County, Illinois.

38 SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERON.
Bayless, W. H., Blue Mound, Kas.
Burress Bros., Carroll, Neb.
Crownover, Wm., Hudson, Iowa.
Hirschman, George, Pierson, Iowa.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Lamar, C. W., Salina, Kas.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph, Mo.
Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
Robison, J. C., Towanda, Kas.
Rouselle, Jos. & Son, Seward, Neb.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Ia.
Singmaster & Walker, South Omaha, Neb.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Mo.
West, Frank S. & Son, Wood River, Neb.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

HORSES—SADDLE AND HARNESS.
Houchin, Jas., Jefferson City, Mo.

HORSES—MORGANS.
Sellman, Richard, Rochelle, Texas.

SUFFOLK HORSES.
Okie, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kas.
Boen, Ed., Lawson, Mo.
Smith, Al E., Lawrence, Kas.
Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Collins, T. E. & Son, Belleville, Kas.
Walker, Philip, Moline, Kas.
Watson, J. T., New London, Mo.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.
Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.
Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.
Kline, C. M., Weldon, Ia.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colo.
Whiteford, Hugh, Guilford, Mo.

CATTLE—POLLED DURHAM.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kas.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Cobb, H. L. & Son, Independence, Ia.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kas.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Ia.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kas.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Mo.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Neb.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kas.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.
Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb.
Lineweaver, H. W., South English, Ia.
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Neb.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.
Charters, W. H., Butler, Mo.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE)
Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Hamilton, E. P. & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas.
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo.

Will Exchange for Percheron Stallions, black, deep virgin prairie land in the center of the Red River Valley, North Dakota. Drawer C, Inkster.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND.

Young mules or stock cattle; four jacks, three old enough for service; six jennets, some in foal; all old enough to breed. Registered stock. Must close out at once at some price. Write. **Bert Fry, Plainfield, Bremer County, Iowa.**

New five-room house with lot ($1,500) in Centralia, Ill., to trade for a $1,000 jack.—**J. E. Karnes, Centralia, Marion County, Ill., 500-502 S. Com. Avenue.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE

for a 15-hand jack, standard and registered bay mare, 14 years old; 16 hands; 1,350 pounds; in foal to Patchen Davis; sound and good worker. One of the best big standard mares I ever saw.—**A. J. Robnett, Farina, Fayette County, Illinois.**

In Iowa they have a law requiring 95 per cent germniable kernels in field corn advertised, or placed on the market for sale, and 75 per cent in sweet corn.

HEAVY BONE JACKS.

Would say to Mr. Lewis Fent that his jack hasn't too much bone. We need more big bone jacks. My jack has 10 inches below knee; 67 inches high; 72-inch girth; four years old past. You can see how he is appreciated here; could get over 200 mares this season for him. I think I am going over to the breeding school so I can accommodate them next year.—W. A. Winningham, Fannin county, Texas.

HOW TO RAISE A JACK.

To the American Breeder:—Will some well experienced jack man please answer my letter and tell me how to raise a jack? I have a nice little jack about a week old. Shall I raise him a pet or not? I do not know how to raise him. I am afraid that if I raise him a pet he will be impudent and unruly. I will be thankful for all other information.—J. C. Terrell, Magnolia, Columbia county, Ark.

BIG JACK COLT.

To the American Breeder:—After reading the article of F. A. Strong, concluded to send you the measurements of a 21 months' old jack colt. This colt is black with white points; 15½ hands high; 21-inch arm; 16½-inch knee; 10 inches below the knee; 21-inch hock; 34½ inches from tip to tip of ears. I think he will weigh 900 pounds or better. If any one has a larger colt would like to hear from them.—H. D. West, Randolph county, Missouri.

NINE OUT OF TEN JACKS.

There is some complaint here of mares not getting in foal that are fed on cow pea hay. Can any of the readers tell us anything about this? I have ten colts foaled from my jack and jennets and nine of them are jacks. Can any one beat that? I think every one who handles stock should read the American Breeder.—J. W. McCanse, Lawrence county, Mo.

JACK BREEDING.

To the American Breeder:—We have been reading your recent articles on registration of jacks and have about decided to join in the reorganization. We concede the rules of entry to be decidedly in advance of the old association with one exception, namely, that of color. We would prefer to let the off colored jacks perform their mission in the world and do all the good they can, but keep them out of the stud books and eventually grow into a stock of blacks that would very rarely throw back in color. But the majority seem to be going with you and in this age of democracy we ought to be willing to let the majority settle it. Will ask you to send us applications for entry, also application for membership when you are ready to organize. We will have only six or eight to transfer from A. S. B.

Our patronage this spring has been very satisfactory. We bred four times a week and have had from four to 12 mares to breed every breeding day for a month or more. Our total will go considerably over 200 for one jack. Other stock men in the country have run their animals too heavy—two and three a day—with the usual results, while we have produced our usual turn off of colts, and people are finding it out. We have had several men come to our barn this spring with three to five mares and not a colt in the bunch. Have had several men request us not to let the jack serve their mares, as they preferred the capsule. We have three nice jack colts all got by artificial breeding.—Garee & Garee, Cleveland county, Oklahoma.

A YOUNG BREEDER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the American Breeder: If you will allow a new subscriber to drop in a few words of his first experience in the breeding business. The first thing when I decided to start a breeding barn was to find a good jack, so I answered an ad in the Dallas News, and told the party what kind of a jack I wanted. He answered my letter at once and said he had just what I called for. I took the next train and run down there some 300 miles, but found nothing that I would pay the freight on back home for my own purposes. So I came back to Fort Worth to the fat stock show where I found a number of good jacks from all parts of the United States. I met Joe M. Black of Tennessee and he had a car of jacks and horses from S. W. Jetton Company's stock farm there. He had a jack 16 hands horse measure; weight 1,210 pounds; 8 years old, name Barcelona Prince; most generally known in Tennessee as "Bill," he being raised by old Bill Murphy of Tennesse. I paid Mr. Black $1,500 in cash for him. I also bought six jennets from him and paid $820 for them. I am a great lover of fine stock, although I am young and inexperienced in the stock business. I am just 22 years old. I am trying the capsule system and like it fine so far. The first breeding I did I bred four mares and settled two out of the four, so I think that is very good for first trial. Have bred several since and settled them without any trouble. People here don't like the artificial way very much but some of my customers that said they wouldn't breed that way at all are calling now for capsules, as their mares don't seem to settle from natural service, and when I breed the mares with a capsule they come back fighting, and the owner seems to have a smile on his face, and I tell them that is the history of the capsule. My jack settled the first mare he served in Texas that cover, and also settled several others the first service. I had his semen tested by a veterinary surgeon and you could not begin to count the germs in one drop of the semen; they were all alive and vigorous. I have stood my jack for cash only this season. Have had all he could do and do him justice. Some don't like the way I run my business, but I let them know that I am running my business myself. If the capsule proves a success I am going to breed to insure a live foal and use the capsule altogether. The only objections I have to my jack he won't work without a jennet. Can some one tell me how to break him of this, or can he be broke of a trick of this kind at his age?—A. K. Wallace, Brown county, Texas.

RETURNING TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

In answer to the injuiry of Louis Fent of Osage county, Mo., with regard to the bone of his jack, Black John, I will say that I have a 4-four-year-old jack, Monte T, with exactly the same measurements, except that he is one-fourth hand taller, and my jack has invariably been praised for his bone. My jack was raised at the foot of the Big Snowy mountain in Montana, at an elevation of nearly 5,000 feet. From my experience of seven years' breeding I advocate the return of mares on the 23d day, as I have never had any come in heat under 21 days, and those that came in that early could be caught on their 23rd day, while on the other hand, many of them will not come around their 23rd day and a few run as long as 27 days.—W. S. Stranahan, Fergus county, Montana.

Burlington, Wash., is planning to plant cherry trees along its streets so that a few years hence it may pay its municipal expenses out of the proceeds of its own cherry crop. It will be interesting to see the mayor of Burlington up in a cherry tree picking his salary off the branches. Chicago Live Stock World.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Registered jacks; all black; light points. Would consider Percheron stallion or mares, mules or automobile. When writing give full description of what you have. Write now; this ad will appear but once. **Miller's Jack & Poultry Farm, Pleasantville, Sullivan County, Indiana.**

FINE JACK FOR SALE

Black, white points, 14 hands high and a good performer; guaranteed sound; price $200 if taken soon. Address, **J. W. Milburn, Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky. Route 3.**

WANTED—Jack colt about 12 months old, from strong, vigorous stock. Prefer one nursed by mare. State measurements, weight and lowest price. **F. O. Butler, Hinsdale, Du Page county, Illinois.**

JACKS AND MULES



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

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20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.



CLOVERDALE FARM

Breeders of jacks and Percheron horses. 20 three and four-year-old jacks; 15 yearlings.

Some nice Percheron stallions, mares and colts; also Tamworth Swine. All stock registered or subject to register.

Would be glad to have you visit our farm or write for circulars. H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

It is not a good practice to rope or put these mares in a chute and breed them the first time as they usually get very much excited, but if they are carefully handled a few times there should not be any difficulty with it

FREQUENT URINATION—My stallion seems to have something wrong with his kidneys. He passes water frequently and has something like calculus at times. Niter seems to relieve him.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—It may be that you are correct in suspecting that your stallion has a calculus in the bladder, inasmuch as the presence of gravel will cause symptoms such as you describe. We believe it advisable to have him carefully examined by a competent veterinarian with a view of learning his exact condition, for if a calculus is present it will perhaps be necessary to remove it by surgical means.

BREEDING OUTFIT—What kind of a breeding outfit would you advise a man to use? Now I have not had any experience in this way of breeding and I would like to have your opinion of it. Does a man have to have a breeding bag with the Carlson Semen Extractor and capsule syringe?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—The best breeding outfit is the Carlson Semen Extractor and capsules. It is not necessary to have a breeders' bag with the Carlson Semen Extractor. Breeders' bags are usually injurious. The Kansas City Impregnator Company is making a special price on a breeding outfit of $5, express prepaid, for the Carlson Semen Extractor, 100 pointing breeding capsules and a hot water thermometer.

BARB WIRE CUT—Will you kindly prescribe treatment for a horse cut on a barb wire on the front foot in the pastern joint. The horse has just been cut, no leaders or cords are cut; the cut is downward from crown of hoof to frog; corner of heel cut off but the frog is not cut. Will you kindly tell me what is the best I can do for this horse to heal this cut, and keep out proud flesh, as he is a valuable horse. —Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—As a rule wire cuts do best in the hands of the average man when left open. It is only the skilled surgeon that, as a rule, can make use of sutures and bandages to advantage. A wound should not be washed or meddled with too much. A moderate amount of irrigation once or twice a day with a 2 per cent creolin solution often is all that is needed, being careful to keep the surrounding parts clean. If flies are annoying a mixture of tar and olive oil may be applied two or three times a day. Whenever the granulations begin to push up above the level surface apply powdered burnt alum sufficiently to keep the granulations down on a level with the surrounding parts. By doing this you will prevent the formation of a large, unsightly scar.

DUTY ON IMPORTED HORSES—What is the duty on registered horses shipped into the United States from England?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no duty on any of the registered breeds from England provided they are registered in their recognized stud books. The breeds are: Hackney, Shire, Suffolk, Thoroughbred and Welsh Pony.

ENLARGED HOCK—I have a stallion three years old, which got kicked on hock about a year ago and it left an enlargement on the inside of hock; it runs up on cord; some of it was a little colored and hard, but I have been rubbing it until now it is soft. Could you advise what would be good to take bunch off?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—You are perhaps doing as much as can be done under the circumstances, as enlargements of this character disappear very gradually. If alcohol is employed during the massage of the parts it will aid, as will also a once a day application of tincture of iodine.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLION—I have a registered Percheron colt coming two years old in June, which I shipped in here from about 100 miles east of here. He is running on pasture and I feed him corn twice a day; he is doing fine and feels good, but does not get the mares with foal. I have not used him much; he hasn't averaged one mare a week, I have only bred five mares. He serves good and makes a good cover. The mares I have bred are all good mares; some have colts at their side. Please tell me what is the best thing to do.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—There is only one way to tell whether the stallion is at fault or not, and that is by testing the semen under a microscope. If the spermatozoa looks like wiggle tails, and lots of them with plenty of movement, the stallion is not to blame, but if there are no wiggle tails the stallion is to blame. Your stallion has probably been fed on dry feed and lots of it without any exercise and you have turned him in the pasture where the conditions have all been changed, and this has probably deranged his general condition to the extent that he is not getting colts. If you continue to handle this stallion this way he will be a sure foal getter next year, there is no better place for a stallion than in the pasture for a limited number of mares, provided he does not get injured, but he should be accustomed to this management for the best results. Your colt should do better from this on, but you must be careful not to make too many services, about ten services should be the limit for this year under existing circumstances. If you had all your mares present you could breed many mares with the capsule system with a few services.

REVERSED TESTICLE—I have a stallion five years old. When he was two years old I bred ten mares. Some time during that season his testicles reversed and during all the breeding season they are that way, but after the season they are as liable to be one way as the other. He is a sure breeder. Will it ever hurt him?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The fact that your stallion has proven himself a sure foal getter argues that the inclination of the testicles to assume an unnatural position need not militate against his future usefulness. The only harm that could come would be an interference with the blood supply to the organs or with the free passing of the spermatozoa which is quite improbable.

BLIND COLT—In the season of 1911 I tried a blind mare with my horse and bred her to my jack and then tried a mare with good eyes and bred her to the horse. The mare with good eyes dropped a blind colt this spring. The horse's eyes are good. The mares were in the lot at the same time. Is it possible the colt was marked, or what caused it?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We see no reason why either of your breeding animals should be responsible for blindness in the colt under the circumstances you mention.

JACK BREED—Which is the best jacks, Black Spanish or Mammoth? Would like to get about a 15-hand jack; good bone, good style.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Neither of these are recognized jack breeds. Black Spanish might mean one of several breeds in Spain, except none of breeds are all black. Mammoth jacks are a strain of jacks but not a breed. The word mammoth sounds very large and many jack breeders have used this word so much that many think it is a breed of jacks, but it is only a strain similar to that used as Hambletonian in standard bred horses or brilliant in Percheron horses. If you will get a jack 15 hands standard measure, of a well proportioned type, plenty of bone and body, you will have about the right kind of a jack for your mares or jennets.

RUPTURED MULE—I have a 2-year-old mare mule that is ruptured a place about the size of a hen's egg showing in front of the navel. Can this be cured?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—An animal of the age you mention is far more difficult to cure than one a year or less old. We would advise you to consult with a good, competent surgeon and permit him to make a careful manual examination for the purpose of determining the exact local conditions.

TROUBLE IN SETTLING MARES—I have purchased a registered draft stallion from a company in Illinois and I have a lot of trouble in settling mares this season. Do you think he will do better next season? He is in fine shape; looks all right. I have a fifty per cent guarantee with him. Do you think he will always be uncertain? —Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be difficult for us to give you a definite answer as you have not properly described your difficulty. You should give the age of this horse and state whether you have tested the semen or not and all particulars pertaining thereto; also the firm from which you purchased this stallion.

PECULIAR DISEASE IN PIGS—I have a sow that farrowed April 1 and two of her pigs seem to have no control of muscles of hind quarters, shaking all the time as if cold. Last week another sow farrowed and all her pigs were the same way. These have been on feed of corn, blue grass pasture and a little slop. Can you tell me the trouble and a remedy?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—A great many horses died last fall and winter from eating immature or moldy corn and we know of certain cases where hogs were affected by the same food supply. Complaints similar to yours have reached us this spring and we have generally found that the food was at fault, particularly the corn portion of the ration. We would advise that you give this a careful investigation, for it may happen that the pigs will be affected and the older stock show nothing particularly wrong.

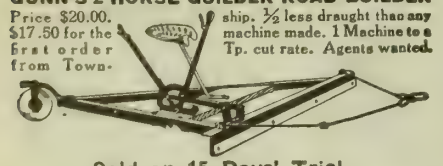
EXCESSIVE GRANULATION—I have a jack that got both hind legs burned on a slick wire in front of hock joint; one of them hasn't healed up. Had a Kansas City veterinarian to cut out the growth and it's nearly as large as it was at the start; it does not heal up—doesn't lame him or stiffen the joint. The operation and medicine cost me $25.25. I enclose you one of the pieces of flesh; do you think I should have it cut out again? Please give me your advice.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect the difficulty has been in not controlling the granulations during the process of healing after the operation. One needs to be very attentive to this or there will be a return of former conditions and the case be as bad as ever. We fear that is what has happened in your case,

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

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How would you like to be one of them and make from $10 to $100 per day?
We paid $300 for our 1911 96-page illustrated catalog. You can have one by writing us a postal today.
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
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LIVE STOCK PICTURES.
I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER
Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Township. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.

Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

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Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

WE DO

Sell Draft and Coach Stallions and mares in summer as well as winter, and cheaper. Good ones on hand all the time.
Walker Brothers,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Co., Okla.

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions
AND MARES
IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.
For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

FOR SALE AFTER SEASON IS OVER.
I must dispose of my stallion on account of his fillies arriving at breeding age; have used him five seasons. A pure bred black Percheron, eight years old; sound and a sure breeder; plenty of colts to show. He is blocky and well put up horse all over; weighs 1,850 pounds. For sale after July 1, 1912. L. L. Bultena, Lennox, Lincoln County, South Dakota. Route 1.

IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION.
Six years old, for sale. Absolutely sound; one of the largest boned in the land; weight 1,980 pounds; the show yard type; surest of breeders; sold without fault; Price $800. Will exchange for pair gray, registered fillies from two to four years old. Jack Schaufele, Colchester, McDonough County, Illinois.

HORSE RANCHING PROPOSITION.
To right party would sell part interest in 200 breeding mares and rent part interest in a splendid ranch.—W. P. Massuere, Gorham, Billings County, North Dakota.

FOR SALE.
Dan List No. 61661, P. S. of A.; coal black stallion, foaled March 23, 1908; weight 1,725 pounds in breeding condition; will mature at 1,900 pounds; broke single; good disposition; sound; a sure foal getter; have colts to show. Priced right, but sold for no fault. J. W. Learned, Hamilton, Steuben County, Indiana.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE
Three hundred and fifty acres of nice, smooth land that will produce corn, clover, alfalfa or small grains. It can all be cultivated excepting ten acres of creek; 40 acres of fine timber; everlasting water; black soil; one mile from a railroad town; fair improvements; good orchard; the land drains nicely; well fenced and ready to make money. It can be divided into several farms to a good advantage; 100 miles west of Kansas City; price $60 per acre.—
W. K. SHAW, Garnett, Kansas

PERCHERONS
Imported Percheron, ton stallion, $1,000; imported mares, $450 to $550 each. Home bred, registered stallions and mares, $200 to $450.
H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles, Co., Minnesota.

and in order to yet have a satisfactory outcome we would employ a man to operate on the part again and then be very careful during the healing process to keep down the tendency for a mass of granulations to accumulate to such an extent that it leaves a tardy wound that the skin is unable to cover over.

SPOILING A JACK—I have a good jack, five years old, and I also have some jennets. I wish to breed these jennets to this jack. This jack has never covered a jennet, but is a good server on mares. Will you please tell me how to breed these jennets to this jack without spoiling the jack for breeding mares. I don't want to spoil the jack.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—After a jack has had several successful seasons on mares he may be used on jennets at the close of the breeding season. Some jacks will get slow after breeding a few jennets regardless of the length of time they have been used for mares. You might try this jack on a jennet after the close of the season and see what effect it will have on him, but you would be safer to use him at the close of the breeding season in his six-year-old form. You could have good results by letting your jack serve a mare and breeding the jennets with the capsule system. Many breeders are doing this successfully.

NEW GROWTH—I have a fine 6-year-old mare which has some kind of an abnormal growth over her eye, which keeps growing. It is as large as a goose egg now and is broken open at one end. It looks to be turning inside out for the last few days. It looks like it might be a cancer wart. I would greatly appreciate advice as to what is the matter with the mare, and what to do for her.—Louisiana Subscriber.

REPLY—You should lose no time in taking your animal to a good, competent surgeon and permit him to make a microscopic examination of the growth for the purpose of determining whether or not it is malignant. It will perhaps have to be removed by surgical measures and its character will decide whether or not a successful case can be made.

PINK EYE—I have two 3-year-old jacks that had pink eye and I burnt their upper lids with a hot iron, but they still run water and the flies look like they will eat them out. One of them has blood spavin; is swollen some but does not lame him. Could you tell me what to do with spavin and sore eyes, and what to put on their eyes to keep flies off; they torment the work horses nearly to death. Both of the jacks' hocks are enlarged, but one is much larger than the other.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear you are not making a very successful start as a veterinarian, particularly in wielding the hot iron. In this particular you did quite wrong, as the condition of your jacks will testify. Flies are capable of infecting the mucous membrane of the horse's eyes causing them to swell and appear to one not acquainted with the behavior of the disorder like so-called pink eye. One should carefully investigate the inside of the lid for little rock-like deposits in the mucous membrane and if found they should be carefully scraped away. A ten per cent solution of argyrol may be placed in the eye two or three times a day, and the eyes kept covered with a piece of clean white mosquito netting to exclude the flies. This method is almost necessary to overcome the annoyance from these pests and relieve the condition of the eyes established by them.

BREEDING JENNETS TO A STALLION—Last year I bred about ten burro jennets with capsules; used my grade draft horse, four years old; weight 1,200 pounds; some were in heat and some were not; bred them just as they came; six were bred June 20, some earlier; I think none of them will bring colts. Can you tell me how to breed so I will get colts? Have sent for a Carlson Semen Extractor and intend to use it this year. My horse got 97 per cent of mares in foal last year. My jennets were well cared for. When is the best time to breed?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—You cannot expect results from using capsules unless you follow the details closely. You must watch the temperature in your section of the country, as you can not expect results with scientific breeding when the temperature is above 101 degrees. You may find it necessary to breed early in the morning or late in the evening so as to meet your climatic conditions. If you have a band of jennets that will not produce from a jack you can not expect any better results from your horse.

SORE BACK—I have a saddle horse which has a sore on his back about over the kidney. He has had it five years. I have healed it over a number of times but it will not stay healed. It looks healthy, not any proud flesh at all. When I ride him it gets larger and puffs up. I have used calomel on it, also blue stone, then I have used bluing and lard and Kindell's Gall Cure, in fact, most every remedy, and I can not get it cured so it will stand. When you doctor it, it will form a black skin over the sore which peels off as soon as ridden. I am living in a very steep country in the heart of the Nevada hills and it is awfully hard on a horse's back. My horse is very valuable and I would like awfully well to have him cured.—Nevada Subscriber.

REPLY—You can not expect to heal up this horse's back and keep it healed and continue to ride him all the time unless you relieve the pressure on the parts, which is very difficult to do in a country such as you describe. Why not lay this horse off and heal the parts thoroughly with some of the agents that you have found most serviceable (calomel, for instance) and then toughen up the place with a combination of tannic acid, alcohol and water? Use one ounce of tannic acid and equal parts of alcohol and water to make a pint. Mix all together and apply two or three times a day. Relieve the saddle pressure as much as possible.

BREEDING BARN FOR SALE.

To right party, half of controlling interest in $10,000 chartered breeding and sale stables located in Wills Point, Texas; fine, well located business on cash basis. In business 15 years; if you are a horseman and have got some money and want to make lots of good money, let me hear from you. Reason for selling, it takes all my time to care for my practice. **Dr. H. T. Constant, Wills Point, Van Zandt County, Texas.**

BREEDERS' NOTICE!

Have you had trouble the past season with diseased mares, or with artificial breeding? If so consult me. I have charge of one of the best up-to-date breeding barns in the state. Our season closes June 30, after which I would be glad to visit you and help you detect your troubles and prehaps save you many dollars. I carry with me everything necessary for artificial breeding, and for the treatment of diseased mares. Will lecture to mare owners, if necessary. Can give best of references. If you are interested write me for terms.—J. R. Smith, V.S., Mgr. Hawkins Scientific Breeding Barn, Seymour, Baylor county, Texas.

NAVAJO PONIES.

For Sale—One or two car loads of Navajo Ponies; $12 to $20, on cars, Albuquerque or Chama.
Haynes Bros., Haynes, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

One imported stallion, two American bred mares from yearlings to matured mares with foals by side. Inspection and comparison especially desired. Address, **Alfred Totel, Ottawa, Lasalle County, Illinois.**

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Imported black Percheron with spot in face; weighs 1,850 in breeding condition; sure breeder and a good foal getter; plenty of colts to show. Cannot use him on his fillies. He is sound; took the Mallein test this spring and has a state certificate; imported by Singmaster's in 1906. Will work any place; gentle. Will sell for cash or trade for mares. A bargain for some one if taken by August 1st. **F. Hall, Orson, Harrison County, Iowa.**

SALE OR TRADE.

Black imported French draft; has weighed 1,860 pounds; sound; good breeder; want a Belgian. Ashmoore 30679 by Ashland Wilkes; right every way; weighs 1,480 pounds. Ton American bred Percheron, close built, a good one; two big young jack crackers. Would trade one for a big aged jack. Breeding barn, good business; terms. **B. L. Wilson, Haddam, Washington County, Kansas.**

FINE STALLION FOR SALE.

I am offering my fine Percheron stallion, Magdala 57760; registered in Percheron Society of America; blue gray with dark points; six years old and sound; weighs 1,900 pounds in just fair condition. A large, blocky fellow with big, flat bone and an absolutely sure breeder. Has fine action and is gentle. I work him on the farm. This is one of the best breeders in the state and a good looker; plenty of colts to show; a chance to buy a horse like this is rare. Priced cheap as I have no future use for a horse after July 1. No trades considered. **C. A. Folts, York, York County, Nebraska.**

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.
"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.
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ABSORBINE *STOPS LAMENESS*

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 E free.
ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by
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THE BREEDER'S FRIEND, given in the feed. Destroys worms and lice in horses. COLTS NEED IT. Good for all hoofed animals. Fifty cents a package or $4.00 a dozen, express prepaid. **M. E. Gray, Ave. 7, Coldwater, Mich., U. S. A.**

MARES AND COLTS FOR SALE.

For prices on car of good Wyoming mares and colts. Address **C. W. Plato, Moorcroft, Crook County, Wyoming.**

Saddlers For Sale

At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.

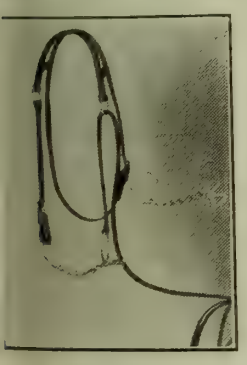
Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail.—Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG,
Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

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Terre Haute, Indiana

Modern equipment, competent faculty. Course covers three sessions of seven months each. Organized, equipped and conducted to meet with the most modern methods of teaching Veterinary Science. Season 1911-12 begins September 11, 1912. Write today for catalog and information.
TERRE HAUTE VETERINARY COLLEGE. TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

CRIBBER—What can be done for a horse that got in the habit of stump sucking. He don't seem to do it only when he is tied in the barn. He seems to grab the manger pole as the feed box.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The only thing thus far discovered that will control a confirmed cribber is the well known broad strap snugly buckled around the neck. A few years ago enthusiastic veternarians thought a cure had been discovered in the way of a surgical operation, but time has disproved its effectiveness.

MARES DO NOT COME IN HEAT—Please tell me what I can do for a mare that does not come in heat. One of my patrons has two good mares, four and seven years old; both had colts last spring and were rebred but did not get in foal and have not been in heat this year. Seem to be healthy but in poor flesh.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed these mares with capsules whether they are in heat or not, but one should always be careful not to break the mucous plug, as the mares may be in foal.

OBSCURE LAMENESS—I have a yearling colt that is lame in one of her front feet; got that way when she was about five months old; seems to be a hard lump and I had a so-called veternarian, and he said that the water had broke from the joint. She seems to be getting lamer with it all the time. Will you kindly tell me what to do for it?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry does not reveal the exact place where the enlargement is, but if it is low down, near the hoof line, we presume a ring bone is developing. At any rate a blistering application will perhaps give you as good results as anything in a case of chronic lameness of this kind. Mix one ounce of powdered cantharides with four ounces of vaseline and rub a part of the mixture well into the hair for several minutes. Tie the colt so it can not get its nose to the parts for 24 hours, then wash the parts off with very warm water and soap. When dry apply a little sweet oil once a day to keep the parts soft. Repeat the blister in three or four weeks.

RUPTURED COLTS—I have a colt about nine months old; after it was foaled it was ruptured. I bought the colt when about three months old. I tried a bandage; I kept it on quite a while; it was about the size of a tin cup, but after I tried the bandage it is now about the size of an egg. What would you advise to do for the colt? Try another bandage on it or have it cut and sewed up by a veterinarian? It is growing and doing fine—Pensylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—It is likely that you have gotten all the good from the bandage you will be able to and we think you should not delay having the colt operated on by a good, competent surgeon, These cases are much more difficult to cure as they grow older.

CHRONIS MAMMITIS—I have a cow that got sick last July and went dry. I thought she was snake bit, but in three or four weeks she came back to her milk in three teats, but one teat quarter of her sack has hard lumps in it; they come down in her teat. Sometimes we can get them out; some of them are too large. I went to a veterinary and he said it was an overflow of milk and gave me some liniment to rub on her sack and said she would come all right; She was fresh this spring; she gives milk out of three teats, the other one has a little milk in it but still has those hard lumps in it. I don't use the milk out of that teat at all. Could you advise me what to do for her through the American Breeder? She is a good cow; if there is anything I could do for her to get her to come back to her milk in that teat, I would like to know it.—Pensylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe the quarter complained of is too far gone to ever be restored and we would advise permitting it to go dry, milking it out only enough to give relief.

DIFFICULTY FOLLOWING FOALING.—I have a customer that has a five-year-old mare that dropped her first colt a few weeks ago. The mare foaled all right and seemed to be all right until about 30 hours after foaling when the mare got stiff; got down; leg stretched but did not seem to have any fever and would eat but couldn't get up without help; and if up would soon get down again. She was that way for about three days then gradually got better again and now is all right. What was wrong with this mare? Would it be safe to breed this mare again? or would it be apt to take

(Continued on page 15.)

AMONG THE BREEDERS

If you are in the market for registered Percheron stallions and mares or jack stock, try to arrange to attend the sale of W. F. Burnett, Vergennes, Ill., which will be held July 18. This will be a good place to buy. Read the ad in this issue and write for list of stock.

Read the advertisement in this issue of B. L. Wilson, Haddam, Kansas. He wants to make a trade for a Belgian.

Terre Haute Veterinary College, Terre Haute, Ind., start an advertisement in this issue. Term begins September 11, 1912. If you are thinking of attending a veterinary college, write them for their catalog and full information.

A good trade can be made with Miller's Jack & Poultry Farm, Pleasantville, Ind. Read their ad in this issue, and if you have anything to exchange, write them.

Our readers are familiar with the veterinary remedy ABSORBINE which has been extensively advertised for years, but are you aware of the remarkable efficiency of ABSORBINE, JR. "The Antiseptic Liniment for mankind!" Exhaustive tests have been made to determine the value of ABSORBINE, JR., in killing various germs, and their results have been more than satisfactory, and prove conclusively that ABSORBINE, JR., is a germicide of value. Write for copies of these reports and pamphlet "Evidence" telling more about this antiseptic, germicidal liniment. ABSORBINE, JR., is part of the household equipment wherever it has been tried, as its efficiency is a positive fact. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists, or delivered. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Here is one of the many letters printed by the Visio Remedy Ass'n of 2475 Calument Ave., Chicago, to show the demand for this remedy by those who have tried it: "Visio Remedy Co.: Inclosed $2, for which please send me as soon as possible a bottle of your Visio Veterinary Eye Remedy. I find it a most wonderful eye remedy.—Edward F. Wright, Duanesburg, N. Y., March 15, 1912.

The sale of Shorthorn cattle made recently by C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kas., averaged about $122. Forty-five head of cattle were sold at this rate. The highest price paid was $325 for a young cow, and from here prices ranged down to $60 for a 2-year-old heifer. While the sale brought as much money as was expected, it was evident that the demand for good beef cattle is feeling the general increase. Good weather for farm work made the attendance of farmers lighter than it ordinarily would have been. Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma took all the cattle, but other states were represented among the breeders present.

Mr. Philip H. Hale, editor of The National Farmer and Stock Grower, of St. Louis, Mo., has just issued a work of 352 pages, 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue silk cloth with gilt title, and called "The Book of Live Stock Champions—Edition of 1912." It is a picture book of the most famous animals. Each page contains from one to five champions. The subjects are all named, with history, winnings, records, name of owner, or sufficient information to make each subject inbred, saddle bred, coach, cart and draft champions of the beef and dairy breeds and champion steers and car-loads. It also includes thoroughbred, trotting-bred, saddle bred- coach cart and draft horses, jacks and jennets, sheep, goats and swine. Price, $1, by mail, prepaid. Address, Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. Robinett of Farina, Ill., would like to trade or sell his registered bay mare for a jack. Anyone having a jack to trade, write him.

Any one wanting to trade a jack for a good house and lot, write to J. E. Karnes, Centralia, Ill., and get full particulars.

Dr. H. T. Constant of Wills Point, Texas, offers to sell half interest in his breeding and sale stable. Read the ad and then write him.

J. W. & F. T. Peterson, Litchfield, Minn., importers and breeders of Percherons, Belgians and Shire stallions and mares, have an advertisement in this issue. Write them and get full information about their last importation, which arrived May 2d.

Two fine stallions are offered for sale in this issue by Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Neb. Don't fail to read the advertisement and write him for further particulars.

(Continued on page 15.)

JULY 18 BURNETT'S PUBLIC SALE JULY 18

Vergennes, Jackson Co., Ill.

Registered Percheron stallions and mares and one of the best black Mammoth jacks in Illinois. This sale consists of registered Percheron stallions and mares. High bred grade Percheron mares, all in foal. Kentucky Empire, a 15¾-hand jack by Emperor, by Gen. Woods, etc.; he weighs now in breeding condition close to 1,100 pounds. He is a first class herd header as well as mule jack. Will sell some high grade young mules and filly colts. Colts on hand day of sale to show. Write for list.

W. F. BURNETT,

Member Scientific Horse Breeders of America.
Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.
(Vergennes is 75 miles south of St. Louis.)

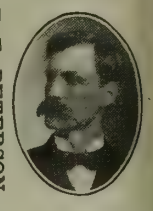
J. W. & F. T. PETERSON, Litchfield, Minn.
(66 miles west of Minneapolis on the Great Northern Railway.)


J. W. PETERSON.

Importers and Breeders of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Exceptional Mares.

Last importation arrived May 2d. All animals sold at home; no agents to treble prices; no auctions or branch barns where culls are sold.

Come for one of the imported two-year-olds that will grow into money at one dollar per day till next year if you never take them out of the barn.


F. T. PETERSON.

Highland View Stock Farm.

100 Percheron Stallions and Mares

Came in our last importation. Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.

O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLION at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices an terms. Address,

Leitch & Sons

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

WANT TO EXCHANGE

Good farm of 160 acres with buildings, four miles to station, for registered young stallions, equal value.

C. R. Oliver, Barnesville, Clay County, Minnesota.

A PRIZE WINNER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Imported Belgian stallion; have used him five seasons and will sell or exchange him for one of equal value, on account of colts being in his way. Write me for full particulars. Chas. Hayer, Holden, Johnson County, Missouri. Route 30.

STALLION FOR SALE OR TRADE

One fine registered Percheron stallion, seven years old, weight 1,900 pounds; sure foal getter and easy to handle; sound in every respect. Will sell reasonable or trade for young mares or mules.

E. L. Pitzer, Pratt, Pratt Co., Kas.

FOR SALE

Two stallions, three-fourths Percheron and a quarter Shire. Five and six years; bay and brown; weight 1,500 and 1,700 pounds; good bone and good style. Within 30 days I will sell at a bargain. N. N. Willson, Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas. R. R. No. 3.

Mares With Mule Colts by Their Side For Sale

Thirty-nine head of mares, about twenty of them have colts now; a few more expected to foal; all that have colts have been rebred to big Mammoth jacks; all these mule colts are sired by big Mammoth jacks, and are a very toppy bunch of young mules; most of these mares are draft bred; will weigh from 1,100 up to 1,500. Only four smooth mouthed mares in the bunch, and only two or three blemished mares; nearly all of these mares are broke to work and will do to put right to hard work and suckle their mules, too, as the colts have a good start now. Also a few good gelding and work mules. Come and see this stock. We prefer to sell it in carload lots.

C. D. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS,
Rossville, Kansas. Shawnee County.

STALLIONS for SALE

Two excellent fine imported stallions for sale at Henry Dreher's, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action and lots of quality; sure breeder and has lots of colts to show.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare.
Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 14.)

it next time again and probably go up by it?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your mare either had a light attack of laminitis or possibly metritis. If she has fully recovered you are not apt to have future trouble any more than any other mare, and if a desirable breeder we would return her to the horse.

ANTHRAX—There was a lot of stock died with this last fall in this community and it has broke out again now, but four or five miles away. We have never lost anything with it. Will we be safe if we vaccinate? Will this be injurious to stock? Should we vaccinate stallions and jacks while the season lasts?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—The only satisfactory way to prevent anthrax among stock is by vaccination and you should lose no time in having this done whenever the disease appears in your neighborhood.

MAMMITIS—I have a mare to swell up on her bag last spring; when her colt was two weeks old it broke and run and her colt did no good; her time to have a colt again the last of January, 1911, and her bag is swelling again. What do you think is the cause of this? She don't like to have colts suck. Have you had any trouble of this kind?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Whenever a mare has had Mammatis to the point of forming abscesses, it is quite impossible to treat the udder so as to prevent a recurrence of the trouble in the future. We would suggest that you retire such a horse from the breeding list. When it reaches a point where it will necessitate some attention you will find that hot water frequently applied will give as much relief as anything you can do. In connection with this, massage and kneading of the udder will reduce the inflammation.

FEEDING SALT AND ASHES—Is all the salt and ashes a horse will eat safe for a mare in foal, for prevention and killing of worms? If not, please give me a good remedy.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Salt combined with good, clean, hard wood or cob ashes is a popular remedy for the relief of animals affected with internal parasites, and is quite effective. We believe it to be perfectly safe for all kinds of stock provided they are accustomed to daily access to salt.

DRY FEET—What would be good for a jack's feet that have been shod all his life. His feet are very rough and cracked open and have but little frog to them; hardly enough sound foot for nails.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—This animal should be kept on ground sufficiently soft that the feet will not break and the shoes removed if it is possible to do so. The animal should be stood in either water or mud for several days so as to soften up the hoofs. Following this treatment it is well to annoint the hoofs daily with neat's foot oil so as to prevent the evaporation of the moisture and thus keep the feet soft and pliable. You can encourage a more rapid and healthful growth of the hoofs by applying a light blister around the coronet about every week or ten days. For this purpose use one part of powdered cantharides to ten parts of vaseline; mix these together and rub a small amount into the parts above the hoof line, allowing it to extend well up for about one inch. For a few days after this application it should be well to apply a little vaseline to the parts for the purpose of keeping them soft, and in the course of a week or ten days the blister application may be repeated.

ATTENDING COLLEGE—I am thinking of attending the Kansas City Veterinary College and would like to know what the tuition is and other necessary expenses. Is it profitable for a young man to attend a recognized college and equip himself for this occupation from a financial standpoint?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The college has been requested to send you a catalogue. The course there comprises three years of seven months each and the cost, including tuition, bard, room (all expenses) is about $350 per year. Graduates of recognized colleges may enter the government service at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $6,000. State, county and city governments employ veterinarians at salaries from $1,200 up. Good veterinarians make from $2,500 to $10,000 per year in the field of practice. There is more call for veterinarians than the colleges can supply and the members of the senior class of the Kansas City Veterinary College last session were all located a month before they received their diplomas.

RINGBONE, SPAVIN, ETC.—Please advise me what you consider the best treatment for ringbone, sidebone and bone spavin. Also treatment where the coronet has been injured by wire cut or other wire. An unnatural growth has been the consequence.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—As a rule a careful application of the firing iron followed by a long period of rest, either in a box stall or pasture, give the best results in cases of this character.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

(Continued from page 14.)

Are you in need of a good stallion? If so, write to J. W. Learned, Hamilton, Ind., and get him to tell you all about the one he is offering for sale. His ad appears in this issue.

C. A. Foltz of York, Neb., is offering his fine registered Percheron stallion, Magdala, for sale. He is pricing this horse very cheap. Read his advertisement in this issue and then write him for further particulars.

If you are looking for a jack bargain, read the advertisement in this issue of J. W. Milburn, Harrodsburg, Ky., and then write him for full particulars.

C. W. Higginbotham & Sons of Rossville, Kansas, are offering thirty-nine head of mares (most of them have mule colts by their side) for sale in this issue. They prefer to sell in carload lots; if you are in the market it would pay you to correspond with them.

Don't fail to read the advertisement in this issue of F. Hall, Orson, Iowa. He is offering a fine black Percheron stallion for sale or trade. Mr. Hall expects to go to England this fall and would like to dispose of this stallion by August 1. Write him for particulars.

Here is a bargain for some one. Read the advertisement in this issue of C. R. Oliver, Barnesville, Minn., and get in correspondence with him before it is too late.

Chas. Hayer of Holden, Mo., is offering his prize winner Belgian stallion for sale or exchange, in this issue of the paper. Write him.

Alfred Totel of Ottawa, Ill., is offering for sale in this issue one Percheron stallion and two mares and would be pleased to hear from any one in the market for stock of this kind.

Two stallion bargains are offered in this issue by N. N. Willson, Garnett, Kansas. Read his advertisement and write him.

E. L. Pitzer of Pratt, Kansas, would like to sell or trade his fine Percheron stallion. He will trade for young mares or mules or will sell at a reasonable price. Write him for particulars.

Pure bred Galloway cattle is offered for sale by James A. Milliken, Media, Ill. He has ten bulls and nine cows; four young heifers that he is offering veary reasonably; all in nice condition and not a cull among them; all well bred. Read his ad.

Read the advertisement in this issue of Geo. Stevenson, Jr., Kansas City, Mo. He has a choice lot of Aberdeen Angus bulls and females that he would like to dispose of at very reasonable prices. Don't fail to write him if you are interested.

Gus Benson, Bucklin, Mo., wants to quote you his best prices on Shorthorn bulls. He has 38 very choice ones for sale, also cows and heifers. Read his advertisement.

In this issue you will find the advertisement of H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Mo. He has some of the most fashionable strains of saddle horses in the country, by such sires as Rex McDonald, Rex Monroe, etc. If you are in the market for horses of this sort don't fail to write him for full particulars about his stock.

If you are interested in Shetland ponies, don't fail to read the advertisement of Geo. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Ill., which appears in this issue, and then write him for full particulars. He would be pleased to tell you all about his stock.

Cash or Credit

Will Buy Them

The real value of our Stallions is not expressed by price. We have exalted the "SQUARE DEAL" and proved the profit that lies therein.

Everybody loves a bargain and we have them.

Buy Now,

Comparison sells more of our Stallions than anything else. Do you realize that our guaranty on a Stallion stands for honesty, the only safe policy. (Our service book, 10c.)

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

601 to 949 West Matilda Street

HUNTINGTON INDIANA

Truman's Champion Stud

We received ANOTHER IMPORTATION of high class stallions on April 10th, which makes us MORE STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IMPORTED SHIRE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale than can be found in any other establishment.

Truman's Are Never Sold Out

Special Prices For Thirty Days

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois

TAYLOR & JONES STALLIONS

Stallion buyers, why do Taylor & Jones sell more horses than almost any of their competitors? If you will stop to think, you will certainly know their horses must be better, their prices lower and their guarantee as good as can be written, as every man wants the best value for his money. We can please any customer in either Percherons, Shires or Belgians.

Our first importation in 1912 has just arrived at our barns and in the lot are many high class stallions, and as there has been no great expense on them as yet in the way of feed, care, risk, etc., we can sell them worth the money. If you are looking for a good horse, come and see us.

Taylor & Jones,

Williamsville, Sangamon County, Illinois

FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER ONLY

Perhaps you have read the offer back in the paper to sell you the balance of that part of the stock in the Graham Publishing Company which was set aside by the editor for sale to subscribers only. Maybe you passed it up without seriously considering the proposition. Or you might not know about it at all.

An Investment for 1912:

Well, here it is again. For every subscriber to this paper the Graham Publishing Company offers (so long as the stock lasts) a share of **Non-Assessable,** Dividend-Paying Stock at Ten Dollars a Share. You can get one share or two shares; any number up to fifty shares at Ten Dollars for each share. **Nobody can buy more at any price.**

It Pays Dividends—Guarantees Returns

What More Do You Want Your Money to Do?

On **Every** share of Stock, whether you hold ten dollars worth or five hundred dollars worth, six per cent interest is **guaranteed.** In addition to that you get whatever dividends the distribution of additional earnings entitles you to.

Why This Liberal Offer is Made.

The American Breeder wants substantial, interested friends in every locality in the United States. The way to get them is to have them personally interested in its success. If they have money invested, they will be personally interested. You can see that all right.

Not Your Money, But Your Help.

That is what we are after. For that reason we would rather have ten thousand One-Share holders than two hundred Fifty-Share holders. Therefore we would rather sell you **One** or **Two** shares than many shares.

This Stock Could Be Sold

Right here in Kansas City without any Guarantee. Men who know how this paper is growing and what it is doing, would be glad to take the stock. But what good would that do us out among the breeders, where we want friends?

Fill out the attached blank—order the number of shares you want—and become a partner in the great work we are doing.

DO IT TODAY

I hereby subscribe for..... shares of the Capital Stock of THE GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, at par (non-assessable and non-taxable, according to Missouri State laws), and enclose check—draft—money order—for which please send me Certificate of Stock at once.

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Address.....

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Date.....

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, July 5, 1912* *Number 12*

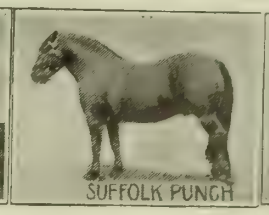








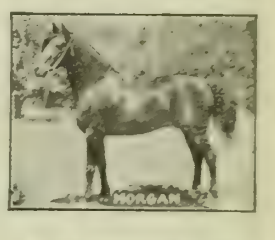


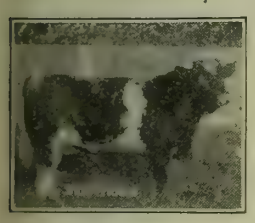
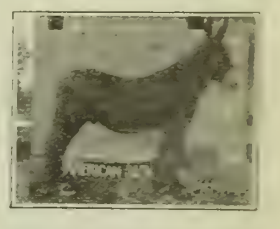














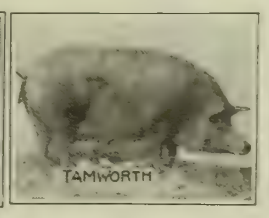

MOUSTIC DE GRANDGLIS, CHAMPION BELGIAN STALLION, AT THE NATIONAL BELGIUM HORSE SHOW, JUNE, 1912.











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Will Buy Them

The real value of our Stallions is not expressed by price. We have exalted the "SQUARE DEAL" and proved the profit that lies therein.

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Taylor & Jones,

Williamsville, Sangamon County, Illinois

CLYDESDALES

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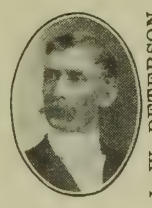
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Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois

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J. W. PETERSON.

Importers and Breeders of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Exceptional Mares.

Last importation arrived May 2d. All animals sold at home; no agents to treble prices; no auctions or branch barns where culls are sold.

Come for one of the imported two-year-olds that will grow into money at one dollar per day till next year if you never take them out of the barn.



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Sell Draft and Coach Stallions and mares in summer as well as winter, and cheaper. Good ones on hand all the time.

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STALLION FOR SALE OR TRADE

One fine registered Percheron stallion, seven years old, weight 1,900 pounds; sure foal getter and easy to handle; sound in every respect. Will sell reasonable or trade for young mares or mules.

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Royal Belgian Draft Stallions

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IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.

For sale at very reasonable prices

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.

Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

One imported stallion, two American bred mares from yearlings to matured mares with foals by side. Inspection and comparison especially desired. Address, **Alfred Totel, Ottawa, Lasalle County, Illinois.**

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Imported black Percheron with spot in face; weighs 1,850 in breeding condition; sure breeder and a good foal getter; plenty of colts to show. Cannot use him on his fillies. He is sound; took the Mallein test this spring and has a state certificate; imported by Singmaster's in 1906. Will work any place; gentle. Will sell for cash or trade for mares. A bargain for some one if taken by August 1st. **F. Hall, Orson, Harrison County, Iowa.**

STALLIONS for SALE

Two excellent fine imported stallions for sale at Henry Dreher's, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action and lots of quality; sure breeder and has lots of colts to show.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.**

Percherons, Belgian, German Coach stallions and mares, all ages, imported and home bred and hard to beat. Prices reasonable; terms to suit; 70 head to select from. A. R. Ives, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.

New five-room house with lot ($1,500) in Centralia, Ill., to trade for a $1,000 jack.—**J. E. Karnes, Centralia, Marion County, Ill., 500-502 S. Com. Avenue.**

HORSE RANCHING PROPOSITION.

To right party would sell part interest in 200 breeding mares and rent part interest in a splendid ranch.—**W. P. Massuere, Gorham, Billings County, North Dakota.**

FOR SALE.

Dan List No. 61661, P. S. of A.; coal black stallion, foaled March 23, 1908; weight 1,725 pounds in breeding condition; will mature at 1,900 pounds; broke single; good disposition; sound; a sure foal getter; have colts to show. Priced right, but sold for no fault. **J. W. Learned, Hamilton, Steuben County, Indiana.**

Many buyers are just as keen to buy your stock as you are to sell. Will you let them know where you are and what you have to offer through The American Breeder?

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY 5, 1912. NUMBER 12

Its Readers Will be the Editors of The American Breeder, Aug. 5th

The American Breeder takes great pride—as we frequently have remarked—in its close relations with its readers. We have asked them to write us letters and articles for publication and they have responded.

Now we propose to have them edit one entire issue of the paper—the issue of August 5.

It is up to you now, Dear Readers, to get out a good paper. Every reader is invited to contribute an article for the August 5 issue.

The bars are down so far as the subjects to be discussed are concerned. You can choose any subject you please, except politics. That is the one subject that is blacklisted in The American Breeder.

Write us something about live sock. Anything pertaining to the breeding business. Tell us how to raise horses, hogs, cattle. Tell us how to feed them; what to feed them.

Tell us how to build barns, cattle sheds, hog pens. Tell us anything that is on your mind.

If you don't like the paper, tell us how to improve it.

Tell us how you conduct your business and the results of your efforts.

Write your experiences, the particular ones that deeply interest you. They will interest others.

Write an editorial, a news story or an article upon some scientific subject.

Do not write anything of a purely advertising nature. It would not be fair to use this issue for that purpose. But we will be glad to print anything of general information about your horses or cattle or stock of any kind.

If The American Breeder goes to press on August 5 without something from you, it will be your fault and we will be disappointed. We mean that the paper shall be edited entirely by its readers for that issue.

Don't be afraid to criticise or censure anything you think is wrong in the live stock or breeding business. That will be your opportunity to speak out in meeting.

And above all do not think that you have nothing to write that will interest the other readers of this paper. The thing that has interested you will interest others. Write it.

Write your articles in your own way. Don't hesitate because you are not a regular newspaper contributor. Remember that there will be hundreds of others writing who will have had no more experience at it than you have had.

Make your entry into the newspaper business. The issue of The American Breeder for August 5 not only will be a paper for its readers, but by its readers and of its readers.

Get your articles to this office by August 1. That is the very latest date. Send them along as soon as you write them.

We will have room for a few pictures in this issue. If you have a photograph of any prize animal, or of your house or barn, or any picture that will interest the readers, send us the photograph. We will have only limited space for pictures and will use the first to arrive, so send them in early.

Now get busy and show the editor that you know more about the newspaper business than he does. It is up to you to furnish the printers "copy" and the readers of The American Breeder the most interesting paper they have yet read.

It will be the issue of August 5, and that will give you an entire month. Write anything you would like the subscribers to read and mail it to the Graham Publishing Company. We will do the rest.

To Jack and Mule Breeders

To The American Breeder:—In response to your request of my views in regard to the kind of Jacks and Jennets and mares, that breeders should use, in the breeding and raising of mules.

My 25 years of experience, in breeding and raising and speculating in mules has taught me the best kind of a jack to use. is a jack with a heavy bone, large head and ears, broad between the eyes with all the weight you can get for his height. The same description would apply to jennets.

My experience teaches me that the largest jack is not always the best and does not always breed the largest mules. I think two of the best mules I ever saw, in my life, were bred from two different jacks, both about 14 hands high; but had good weight, heavy bone and good length.

The best selling mule we get is the mule with heavy bone. good weight, regardless of color. While the gray mule is decidedly the best selling color. The next would be the red sorrel, or black with white points. The solid black mule, is not a good seller on any market.

So many people make mistakes in trying to find a black jack for a breeder. In many cases they refuse to buy a gray, when they should be the highest sellers on the market.

My advice to breeders would be, in selecting jacks. be sure and get them with heavy bone and heavy body, and they will always have a good jack. The Percheron and Clydesdale mares would be my preference, for raising mules.

In sending out our buyers to the country to buy mules, we advise them to get a good mule first, the color is a secondary proposition. We need a good mule in preference to any color.—M. Pyle, President M. Pyle Horse & Mule Company, Kansas City, Mo.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Worms are a cause of considerable financial loss to the stock owner for the reason that their presence in the alimentary tract of horses invites unthriftiness and impairs the general health of animals infested. These parasites thrive either upon the animal itself or the food which it has consumed and digested. Certain varieties cause irritation to the mucous membrane, provoking digestion disturbances and even inflammation of the parts.

Their presence may usually be detected in an animal infested, by it taking on a state of unthrift, notwithstanding it maintains a voracious appetite. A dead, lifeless coat of hair, slow to shed at the proper season is as a rule an accompanying symptom. Attacks of colic frequently occur as a result of the interference with digestion. When premises become infested with worms it is no easy task to entirely rid animals of them, for the reason that they are most frequently taken in along with the food and drinking water and if the latter is partaken of from ponds or stagnant pools it is very difficult to rid stock of certain varieties. With the opening of the pasture season worms are inclined to disappear for the grass does not furnish the same favorable media for their development and besides it encourages a lax state of the bowels, which favors their dislodgment.

There are numerous measures resorted to for the purpose of ridding horses of these parasites and ordinarily veterinarians prescribe in accordance with the particular variety to be dealt with.

In a general way it has been found that those agents that physic the bowels serve to sweep out both worms and eggs along with the voided mass and are very effective for that reason.

For an average sized horse one of the most simple as well as effective agents than can be used is an ounce of powdered aloes combined with two drams of santonin given with water in the form of a drench, or made up into a bolus and given in that way. This may be repeated in a week if evidence of worms still exists. Animals thus infested are usually benefited by being given a tonic for ten days or two weeks and for this purpose a dram of dried sulphate of iron may be combined with two drams of powdered gentian which may be given mixed with the grain of the morning and evening meal. This form of iron is destruction to certain parasites. thus serving a double purpose.

That variety of worms that inhabit the back bowel (pin worms) are not so easily dislodged by the above method of treatment. but nevertheless the great majority will be expelled. To complete their destruction the rectum may be injected with a pail of warm water to which a half pint of table salt has been added. which will have the effect of dislodging those that harbor in the folds of the mucous membranes. Other agents are used for this purpose such as aloes. iron sulphate, gentian, gaussia solutions. etc. One should always be on the alert for these destructive parasites and early inaugurate measures that will lead to their prompt extermination.

QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

SHY BREEDING STALLION—Please advise through your paper some treatment or method of curing a stallion that is not a sure breeder. The trouble seems to be that there is no semen discharged in a great many cases. This horse is five years old and is in good condition, weighing over a ton. The few colts that he has got are about the best in this country. Early this season and all of last season he bred about two mares per day, and at present is breeding only one; feeding bran, oats and well cured alfalfa.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—More stallions are injured at the age of 4 years old than at any other period. They are usually well developed at this age, and this is especially true of Percherons, but their teeth are bad and their general condition is usually impaired. This stallion will never be as sure as nature intended but he can be greatly improved by making only one service a day. Change his feed during the breeding season to oats and alfalfa and do not give any bran, and it would have been better to have made half of his hay ration prairie hay. It is not necessary to feed bran when alfalfa is given as a full hay ration. We would advise breaking this stallion to work when the weather gets cooler, and keep him at moderate labor during the winter months. Test the semen of this stallion after he has had several days' rest. If there are no spermatozoa watch him day and night for 48 hours to see if he is masturbating.

CLOUDY EYE—Have one year old colt that has whitish cloud coming over eye; is about three-fourths of an inch broad at top of eye and tapers to a half inch at and over sight, then broadens again. Can see very well out of it yet; never has run water or matter. The sire of this horse once had iretis.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Try applying the following to the eye two or three times a day: Protoiodide of mercury, 12 grains; vaseline, 1 ounce. Mix all together and introduce a small amount between the lids as directed. Continue the treatment for several weeks.

OUT OF CONDITION—A four year old Percheron stallion fed oats and bran with wild hay and getting exercise shows a touch of scratches and pimples on back. His skin seems tender. Will grass improve his condition? He is an excellent individual, but got only 25 per cent of foals last year, his first season. Would you advise keeping him?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Grass is one of the best conditioners we have, and the cheapest and the safest. If you had two acres fenced stallion tight, with a barn in it having a door on the south side, so that the stallion could run in and out at his leisure, with the balance of the ration being clean oats only, it would put him in better condition and he would give you a good per cent of foals if used on breeding mares. We would not advise turning him on grass until the season closes. It would be better to feed him a teaspoonful of glauber salts twice a day, gradually increasing until the bowels are loose. Do not carry this to extremes. This will improve his skin condition. For the scratches make a bran poultice and poultice for ten hours, using water as hot as you can hold your hand in, then wash it with castile soap and rinse it with clear water, after which dry it with a very soft cloth, then apply lime, sulphur and tanning of three equal parts. Rub this powder in and do not wash for awhile. If this does not improve his condition write us and we will prescribe other treatment for the scratches.

ENLARGED GLAND—A mare that had four colts and never missed; have bred her two years since and have had no results. She has large bunches or knots below ears or around throat latch; seems to be enlargement of the glands in that region. Usually ran on grass in summer with but little work, and as she has rather short neck have always thought that the cause of trouble. The enlargements are getting bigger all the time; no break in the skin. What can be done and is this likely to stop her breeding if right other ways?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe you will have to look elsewhere for a reason for your mare ceasing to breed, although a chronic enlargement of the glands at the point may be dependent on some disease that is in itself responsible.

CROWDING A JACK—If a jack at five years old has been crowded too heavy this season will it hurt his breeding for next season if he has good care all this year?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—When a stallion or jack has been crowded to the danger point he is liable to always be a little shy. Good care and proper management, with a limited number of services during the following years may restore him to a certain degree.

SUSPECTED GLANDERS—I have a two year old colt that ran on the range last winter; was in fine shape when spring came, but on the inside of one of his hind legs was sores from the hoof to the sheath. These sores were and are about the size of a five-cent piece; they run a very little, then scab over. There are about a dozen of these sores and the leg stays swollen all the time; it does not seem to itch and does not make him lame. He is in fine condition; runs on grass all the time. These sores when they heal up do not hair over. Please give me what information you can in this case. North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—You have recited symptoms so strongly resembling cutaneous glanders or farcy that you should have the animal isolated from its mates and given a mallien test, and if found diseased should be destroyed. In your climate glanders as a rule do not manifest itself in so severe a form as further south, but you should exercise great care and not permit it to gain a foothold in your herd.

MARE WON'T COME IN HEAT—Is there anything to do for a mare to bring her in heat? She has been tried two seasons, but won't let the stallion near her.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed this mare with a capsule and remember the condition of the cervix at the time she was bred; if it is open at the time the capsule was inserted, and she should come in heat again, do not break the mucous plug if it is closed.

PUNCTURED WOUND—Advise me what to do for a colt that stuck a snag in her breast some three months ago. She won't heal up. There is still a small opening that won't heal and it still runs.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Employ a competent veterinarian to make a careful exploration of the wound with a view of finding perhaps only a small piece of the foreign body. He will no doubt secure proper drainage and if things are properly cleaned up the wound should heal up promptly.

STIFF MARE—One of my customers has a mare that got stiff in her hind parts before foaling, but a few days before she foaled she apparently got all right. She brought a fine mule colt and I bred the mare on the ninth day and she began to get stiff again the second or third day after she was bred. She got to where she had to be helped up. She was bred May 1. Can you tell me what is the matter and give a remedy?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your customer's mare is either affected with a mild attack of laminitis or rheumatism, and in order to be sure of the trouble he had better have a competent veterinarian make a personal examination.

TOO MANY SERVICES—Would it do any good to let a six year old stallion serve three mares a day if he comes off rank sometimes? Would it make him quit it if he was put to work?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—You are making too many services now without adding to the difficulty. Give your stallion a rest and increase the exercise.

STALLION DISCHARGE—Does a stallion discharge just the same if he stays on the mare longer than is needed, and comes off with a big head on his penis?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—When a stallion stays on longer than necessary and comes off with a large head is evidence that he is not making a good service, as a rule. This is especially true when a stallion has been a good server, and it should be an indication that the stallion needs rest. One should always watch the bridle and see if there is any pain connected with it. A stallion does not make a good service when he is afraid of the bridle.

OBSTINATE WOUND—What can I do for a mare that has an open sore from a wire cut on hind leg just above fetlock? Has been sore for a year but does not run. Have tried everything on it I could think of; leg is as big again as it ought to be.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect that at the time this wound was made that the exposed raw surface was much larger than now, and further, that the wound was pretty well infected. It is a fact that the skin will only regenerate to a certain extent and where there is much loss of skin it will never again cover the raw surface. This means that an exposed raw place remains not covered which in time hardens down to a scar. If the raw part is much elevated above the surrounding skin it may be cut away or seared with a hot iron. Frequently these slow healing surfaces are benefitted by an occasional touching up with lunar caustic which stimulates to a healthier condition.

GERMAN COACH SECRETARY—Will you please give me the address of the secretary of the German Hanoverian and Oldenberg Horse Associations.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—J. Crouch, Lafayette, Ind.

DEPRAVED APPETITE—I have six cows that are apparently doing well but they pick up pieces of fine planks and chew them; they seem to crave for something of that kind; they have salt by them all the time and I have mixed lime with it and also mixed sulphur with the salt, but it did no good. I would like for some one to tell me what causes them to do so and what to do to stop them from eating wood. I feed them corn and cob meal twice a day and they are running on good pasture and get plenty of good water to drink.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Animals that are well cared for and fed highly on grain frequently develop a depraved appetite, which is practically true of dairy cows. Try mixing three parts of sifted wood or cob ashes with one part of salt and allowing them access to the same.

BREAKING A TWO YEAR OLD—I am breaking this year a three year old Percheron stallion which weighs about 1,500 or 1,600 pounds, and when I started to breed him this spring I made him stand beside the mare while getting ready to serve, but he soon got too strong and I had to take him further away for he would try to get on the mare before he was ready, then when I would stand him eight or ten feet from the mare he wants to rush and sometimes rare before he gets to the mare. He is very tough in the mouth and gets too far upon the mare, as I cannot hold him back. I only give him about three services a week and he is the keenest horse to cover I ever saw. I use a bit made by a blacksmith twisted with a point in the middle; I have also been using an underbit or bar under the jaw, but cannot properly control him with these. Can you tell me how to control him or what to use in this case as he is an excellent horse and I do not want to part with him?—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—Take a rope three-eighths of an inch in diameter, 30 feet long; make a loop in it large enough for the under jaw to go in; put the rope over his head and back through the loop. This will make you an excellent bridle. Be careful that the loop does not come out of his mouth so that the stallion can get away. Get a rawhide whip about three feet long and take the colt out around geldings and mares and train him to be obedient. Give him half an hour's work each day, so that he is taught to walk up by the side of mares or geldings without making a noise or an effort to be unruly. After you have him well trained get a suitable bridle for a stallion with a bar bit so that you can control him easily. When you are ready to make a service hold the stallion with the right hand and the mare's bridle close up to her head with the left hand; then teach the colt to slowly make the mount over the shoulder. This will prevent him from being kicked and discourage the habit of bolting. During the training process if he should be too strong for you, have a good man help you hold him, and if absolutely necessary, give him a good whipping under the knees, but do not continue to whip only when he absolutely needs it, and then give a good one. During this process use the word "whoa" frequently so that when you speak to him at any other time it may recall to his memory the sad experience that he once had. It is not necessary to use the twisted bit, as it is too severe. You may buckle the bridle up real tight in his mouth and have a better effect.

TUMORS—I would like to ask you a question about a mare I have been breeding this spring; she is five years old; shipped in here from North Dakota last fall. The first time I bred her without examining her, her uterus laid over on the right side; it was open all right for service but on the left side and directly back of the bladder there were five lumps as large as hen's eggs that pushed the uterus to the right. Can you tell what is the matter with her? She is apparently healthy.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the lumps discovered are of the nature of tumors and a qualified veterinarian should be called to effect their removal. Such growths nearly always interfere with regular breeding.

SERVICE FOR A TWO YEAR OLD—We have a Percheron stallion coming two years old the 20th of this month that in ordinary flesh will weigh 1,640 pounds. We are exercising care not to overdo this stallion by giving him a service about every ten days. He is alert, active and ready to respond at any time led out, but if you consider the above usage excessive for his age and development, please advise us. We wish to keep on the safe side. How many services should be given this stallion next year, will say per week? We know of a stallion in our county that in his two-year-old form was bred to perhaps 25 mares. To do this amount of service he was fed tincture of cantharides. The horse had granular looking eruptions put in an appearance upon his penis and a breaking of the skin upon inside of hocks. Could these eruptions have been produced by the ignorant use of this stimulating drug? The stallion had but four colts to show for this excessive service.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—A service every ten days for ten services should not be excessive, but he should not be used as a teaser and should not be kept in a barn where he could see or smell mares. Your stallion should make a service every other day during his three-year-old form without injury. The trouble you speak of in your neighbor's stallion is not due to the drugs you mention but the drugs given will probably impair its future usefulness.

DIFFICULTY IN FEEDING—I have a young horse three years old, that can't eat hay. He feels good, but he chews at the hay and then lets it fall. I had him examined by a horse doctor, but he said he could not do anything, that it would be better to let it go until teeth came loose; but he doesn't eat any hay. He thought to let it go until fall and then I could work the horse hard again.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Have your horse examined by a good competent veterinarian and give particular attention to the condition of the molar teeth. Also carefully examine the tongue and lips for paralysis. A good man should be able to locate your trouble.

USING CAPSULES—I have two jacks and a Percheron horse and the per

(Continued on page 6.)

A Statement to Our Friends

It seems to me that your paper is taking its place in agricultural literature as one of the standard papers relating to live stock, and I am glad to see this. It shows that the live stock interests of the Middle West can certainly support a publication of this kind with profit.—L. L. Lewis, Veterinarian, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

The above letter to the American Breeder from Mr. Lewis shows the opinion of the experts of the country toward this paper. It is a sample of the letters we are receiving daily from experts everywhere throughout this country and many foreign countries. We are receiving just such letters from federal and state officials who are connected with the live stock and agricultural departments of the public service. We are receiving them from the most noted and successful breeders and from the rank and file of the readers of the paper.

To fail to express our pride in these complimentary messages would be to hide the extreme gratification we feel. We accept them as the best evidence that the American Breeder is meeting the demands of the breeders of the country.

Still, this paper is not satisfied. We shall not feel thoroughly satisfied that we have perfectly established the paper among the breeders of America until they are actual partners with us in its publication. It was that ambition, and no other, that inspired us to set aside $10,000 of stock in the paper for the breeders. It was that ambition that caused us to make the proposition as attractive as possible and to urge the breeders to invest in it. We have made it non-assessable; we have guaranteed 6 per cent interest per annum upon each share, and have offered to redeem the stock and return the money at any time within two years from the date of its purchase in case of dissatisfaction with the investment.

All this is done for the purpose of bringing to the paper the active, earnest co-operation and partnership of the American breeders. We will not give up the idea until we have accomplished that purpose, and we will not be perfectly satisfied until that ambition has been realized.

In order to accomplish this, we would be glad to give away this stock, if that would answer the purpose. But it would not. If we should mail you a share of the stock as a free gift it would not awaken your interest in the paper. But if you should send us $10 for one share or $50 for five shares, then we would know that your heart was in the work. You would have a financial interest that would make you exactly what we want, a working partner.

We desire to keep the American Breeder abreast of the times, always. We want to keep it what it is now—the paper that represents in the highest degree the very life of the breeding industry of America. With one thousand partners scattered throughout the country, representing every section of the nation, North, South, East and West, the paper would be in close and constant touch with the breeders everywhere. It would draw its inspiration from the industry it represents. It would have a direct and unerring line of communication with the constituency it is vitally interested in. It would mean new life and new blood and new thought every day in the year.

But for the handsome testimonials of good will we are receiving every day in such letters as printed above from Mr. Lewis, and in the daily accession of new subscribers, we would feel that we had no right to ask for such co-operation as we are asking in the acceptance of our offer and our plea for this partnership. But the fact that we are assured that the paper is filling the bill for the breeders, that it has the absolute confidence of its readers, makes us certain that the failure to respond to the offer is one of neglect rather than of lack of faith in the proposition.

We are selling some stock all the time. One letter is just at hand with remittance for one share, and the writer says he has simply neglected to attend to the matter before this time, although he has intended for a long time to become one of the American Breeder owners.

For that reason we present the matter to you in this way. You, Mr. Reader, are another one of those who are simply putting off what you fully intend to do. Now, we ask you to attend to it at once. We want to realize our ambition for one thousand associates in this business and in the making of the greatest paper of this kind in the world. Why not have it all done before the next issue?

Write us about it immediately. If you do not want to take out the stock for any reason, let us hear from you. If you think the plan is not feasable, tell us why. If it can be improved upon in any way, let us have your advice about that, also.

If you believe in it; if you want to have a part in the building up of the American Breeder, send in your order at once. We would like to announce in the next issue of the paper that our big purpose has been accomplished We want to advertise to the world what no other paper can say: That the American Breeder is the paper of its readers.

BELGIUM ANNUAL HORSE SHOW.

The twenty-seventh National Belgium horse show was held on June 14, 15 and 16, at Brussels in the great Pare du Cinquantenoire. Ten hundred and sixty-five horses were catalogued for this show. Among them were the great Indigene du Fosteau, the champion of 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909; Paul, the champion stallion of last year, and Bella, the champion mare of 1909 and 1910, and Eliguents Plansenoit, champion mare of 1911.

The stallions were judged the first day and the second day was given to the mares. The third day, which is always Sunday, as is the custom of this show, the championships were awarded to both stallions and mares in the forenoon. The afternoon was devoted to the distributing of prizes to the different breeders, at which time the King presents the premiums.

The Belgium government is doing much for our horses and the King is encouraging it by his presence. The general opinion of the Belgium breeders, and also the strangers who were at the show, is that Belgian horses are making greater progress every year.

This show was a great victory for the blood of Indigene du Fosteau, as one of his sons, Moustic de Grandglise, a very large 5-year-old, weighing 2,500 pounds, with an abundance of quality, heavy bone and great action, was made champion. Another son, Indigene de Wisbecer, was reserve champion. The champion mare was Heppe, six years old and one of the best mares that Belgium ever produced.

Different countries were represented at the Brussels show. American importers were quite plentiful; Italians, Austrians, Germans, Dutch, French, Russians and two Chinese.. Fifty stallions were sold to the Russian government and many stallions were sold to go to the different countries, and especially to Italy. The attendance was large and the prospects are for a good trade in Belgian horses. —Edgar Steyart, Belgium.

WILL TWIN COLTS LIVE?

To the American Breeder:—Yes, Senator J. W. Bailey and I owned twins by Prodigal, 2:16, dam, Kathleen Rogers, dam of three in 2:30 list, by Sentinel Wilkes. Stud colts but were gelded when two years old. I purchased Senator Bailey's interest and drove them as a team to buggy, then sold them to a gentleman in Wilson N. C., for $400. While they made an attractive team, 14¾ hands high, there was a slight difference in color and gait, and a great difference in disposition. We have also owned three sets of twin cows that have been good producers and splendid milkers. Goats, too, have raised triplets.—S. D. Burbridge, Fayette county, Kentucky.

To the American Breeder:—I saw in your paper where they say that twin colts can't be raised. I will tell your readers my experience raising twins. I had two mares have twins this spring; one mare lost hers at ten months along and the other one carried hers the full time and had them all right. They were ten weeks old June 18 and they are doing fine, but we are not working the mare this season. I claim that if a mare carries her colts full time that she can raise them just as well as one, and at no more risk. But the trouble is in this country to get the mares to carry twins full time. I have my own stallion and I find that most of the mares lose twins before time.—C. R. Bragg, Butler county, Iowa.

HANDLING STALLIONS.

I find a great many men handling stallions are not competent of doing so. They have no idea of what a stallion is able to do; they do not know what there is in the semen of the horse that causes fertilization, and they know just that much about the organs of the mare. All they seem to know is what their grandfather did and their father did the same things. I know of these things existing right in my own locality. A certain man in this section is handling a fine stallion and has been handling stallions of his own before this, and claims that he knows all about it. A short time ago I noticed the way this stallion was acting, and that if he had not already he would be liable to masturbate; so I called his attention to it and told him what the horse would be liable to do if he had not already been doing so. He very emphatically told me that he had caught him doing so and that he thought the way to get him out of it was to let him serve more mares in a day, and he was already serving two a day. I told him that the horse was doing enough and that it was not the many mares he would serve that would bring the good results, but it was the number of times that he would produce fertile semen. But he thought that if it was semen that was all there was to it. If these fellows would loosen up to the amount of 50 cents and then have ambition enough to read the American Breeder, there would be no excuse for not being well posted along the line of breeding stallions.—D. J. Gerken, Davison county, South Dakota.

RAISING HINNIES.

To the American Breeder:—Will hinnies grow to be any size from a 700-pound jennet and a 1,200-pound horse? Are they worth as much as a mule the same age? What is their disposition? How many jennets is it practical to try to breed from one horse with the capsule system? Can a jennet give birth to a colt from a large horse? What per cent of colts is it fair to expect with capsules? Any reader of this paper having experience in these lines or observing of same, will gladly oblige me in answering through the American Breeder.—F. N. Frakes, Klamath County, Oregon.

THE STAND AND SUCK PROBLEM.

To the American Breeder:—I will write a few words in regard to the stand and suck problem as I see it, and as there has been much said and written on this subject.

In this section of the country there was in the late autumn and early winter an epidemic of abortions among mares and now through the spring we are having a run of influenza among the horses, and if a mare takes the disease she is sure to abort, and in many cases resulting in the loss of both mare and foal. Another thing is the mare's surroundings and care. In some cases that I have personal knowledge of, mares are compelled to stand in barns on the hot manure that is only cleaned out on Sundays and sometimes a month or more will elapse before the barn is cleaned out. Mares in foal are compelled to draw heavy loads to market. fifteen or twenty miles in the country, regardless of the condition of the roads. and if they abort the stallion is blamed for transmitting abortion germs from some other mare, when it is the mare owner who is to blame. I know of one particular case where the owner drove his five-horse team into a mud-hole and got all five of them down and piled in heap; the only mare in the team foaled a dead colt that night. Now then the question is, should the men with $2,000 and upwards invested in stallions be compelled to stand this loss? I say, No. There is no more reason why a stallion owner should warrant a colt to stand and suck than there is for a real estate dealer to guarantee a crop on a farm he sells, regardless of hail storms or other ills to which a crop is heir to. If the stallion owners in this part of the country (and I learn that conditions are the same in many sections) have to stand for the losses of foals, they will not make enough to pay the wages of the men to care for their stallions; they lose enough as it is, as many have learned by bitter experience that they do not get pay for all of the live colts. as some farmers will pay other debts first and let the stallion owner wait, or if possible beat him out of the money altogether. I personally know of colts three and four years old that have not been paid for, by putting up a hard luck story to the stallion owner. I would like to hear from others on this subject, and I know of no better way to discuss the question than through the columns of the American Breeder. My position is this: When the mare gets in foal the stallion has done his part and the service fee should be paid. Wishing success to the American Breeder and all its readers.—V. Lyness, Eddy county, North Dakota.

WANTS MORE INFORMATION.

To the American Breeder:—This is my first season with capsules. I capsuled nearly all mares: think I have had very good success considering the kind of mares I had to breed, as they are mostly mares not breeding. Some have come the third time, but many have settled readily. I did twice the work I usually do with my horse and jack. I want to attend the August term of school and learn more about those diseased mares. I think I settled every mare I treated before breeding. I had the semen from my horse and jack tested and found it contained thousands of germs, so I am sure it is the mares that need closer looking after. Success to the school.—W. C. Edwards, Cowley county, Kansas.

Our Harness Horse Talk

Written for The American Breeder by Henry Ten Eyck White.

A point has been reached in the systematic breeding of the American Trotter where the matter of thoughtful inbreeding must be given careful consideration.

Early and extreme speed, produced on a scale large enough to afford basis for comparison, is a present factor in the calculations of every breeder who is logical as well as enthusiastic. Back in the days when Axtell and Allerton were doing wonders in the colt trotting line it was pointed out that Axtell, the greater of the two, since he was champion trotting stallion at 3 years with a 2:12 mark to high wheels, was inbred, on the female side of his pedigree to Mambrino Chief, his dam being by Mambrino Boy, son of Mambrino Patchen (best son of Mambrino Chief); granddam by Mambrino Royal, son of Mambrino Pilot, one of the leading sons of Mambrino Chief. Furthermore, William L., the sire of Axtell, was out of Lady Bunker by Mambrino Patchen, thus making complete the interweaving of the Mambrino Chief strains in the pedigree of a horse which, for precocious speed, never had been approached, and which today is the only 3-year-old trotting stallion to hold the dual honor of champion of his age and champion stallion of the world.

Wherefore, said the men in the late eighties who were best qualified to speak authoritatively concerning blood potency, hereditary traits, pre-natal influence and the like, Axtell, while he might be a great sire, would achieve that distinction in spite of some portions of his pedigree, since the Mambrino Chief strain was then in poor repute as the foundation basis of a stallion's family tree. If Axtell became a sire and a progenitor of trotters, said the oracles, the credit would have to go to the fact that he was by William L., son of George Wilkes and brother of Guy Wilkes, which was a trotting star. These same teachers were equally positive that Allerton, the stable companion of Axtell, and himself the first trotting stallion to beat 2:10, would altogether outclass Axtell as a sire because, although his dam was by the same sire as the dam of Axtell, he had a double cross of the Wilkes blood, his sire, Jay Bird, being by George Wilkes and his grandam a daughter of that horse.

Now, that talk was perfectly logical, in complete accord with scientific fact so far as the same could be applied to the breeding problem, and even was flawless from the viewpoint of the men who made developed speed the grand elixir of their breeding formula, as while Axtell was a double speed champion Allerton was the first stallion to beat 2:10, a distinction indeed. So all hands, the great teachers and the hoi polloi alike, agreed that Allerton would be a long ways the best sire of the pair. And, judged by the universal standard of those days—the production of 2:30 trotting speed—the prediction has been fulfilled. But from other standpoints Axtell clearly is in the lead, as, for example, the matter of producing a great sire, in which field he, through Axworthy alone—taking only two of the get of that horse, Hamburg Belle, 2:01¼, and Gen. Watts, 2:06¾ at 3—clearly is a long ways the better of the two.

No better illustration of the certainty and the uncertainty of acadamic conclusions regarding the future of any trotting stallion could be had than is furnished by Axtell and Allerton, both great trotters and both topnotch sires, but the greatness of each reached by differing routes and established on widely separated pinnacles of achievement. In one of those stallions the blood of Mambrino Chief was doubled up, and in the other the Wilkes strain was dominant. Both horses were from mares by the same stallion, Mambrino Boy, and it is the general impression, even among horsemen, that he never did anything else worth talking about, whereas the fact is that the Mambrino Boy blood, considering its chances, has accomplished a lot. The stallion was foaled in 1868, and his record of 2:26½, made in 1876, not only was the best by an entire son of Mambrino Patchen, but remained the best for twelve years, and then was beaten half a second only by Mambrino Diamond. Axtell and Allerton are not the only pair of sires from a Mambrino Boy mare, Ellerslie Wilkes and St. Vincent being another, all of which shows Mambrino Boy to have been a horse of great potency, underrated until his blood was scarce.

Just now the doubling up of blood that produces colt speed is being practiced on a large scale, and an example in point is that of the yearling filly Maud Watts, which recently trotted a quarter in :35 at Lexington with such supreme ease that the critics voted her one of the best of her age. She is by Gen. Watts, 2:06¾ at 3; dam by Prodigal, 2:16. As Gen. Watts is from a Prodigal mare his daughter is closely inbred to that horse. Now, Prodigal, although a wonderful sire of colt speed judged solely by the 2:30 standard, did not get any stake winners to speak of, the best speed achievements of his family being in time trials. Nor have any of his sons become prominent as sires. But the Prodigal mares have produced so much speed of high quality that they are the fashion today, and it is through the female line the blood of Prodigal will march on. Moreover, in the case of the Gen. Watts filly referred to, both her dam and the dam of her sire not only are by Prodigal, but both are from Wilton mares, making the inbreeding very close. It is, however, inbreeding of the extreme sort that is likely to produce great colt trotters—provided the rocks of structural infirmity and well defined family weaknesses are avoided. The speed-crazy, pulling mare oftener than not makes a good broodmare, but if she transmits the craziness and the pulling along with the speed she is valueless.

Nothing like the volume of yearling and 2-year-old speed that has been shown this season ever before was dreamed of. It were idle to attempt a list of the yearlings that have trotted quarters in :40 or better or the 2-year-olds that have beaten 2:30 in their work, while 2:40 2-year-olds in June are as common this season as strawberries, it being within my personal knowledge that one Northern trainer counted on June 25 eight of that age that could beat 2:40, while there were seven others that had trotted in from 2:43 to 2:47 on his half mile track.

But the 2:40 and the 2:30 baby trotters, great though they undoubtedly are, and the making of good racehorses, seem but pigmies when compared with a pair of their age, members of the same stable, that already have beaten 2:20 so far as to create the belief one or both of them may acquire champion honors. I refer to Belwin and Sister Spier. The former is well known through his yearling record of 2:21¼ and when he worked the Cleveland track in 2:18 about June 20 there was no astonishment. On the same day of this 2:18 mile Andrews, who drove Belwin, brought out the 2-year-old filly, Sister Spier, and worked her in 2:24, doing the final quarter in :33 with such ease that more than one observer saw she could have beaten 2:20 had it been desired. A week later Sister Spier was turned around for a mile up to her speed, and reeled it off in 2:17, the last half in 1:07.

Now, here are the best two 2-year-old trotters ever seen, the time of their miles and the season when made, considered, and yet they are shining examples of two schools of training diametrically opposed to each other in one important particular. Belwin, the 2:18 colt, was thoroughly trained as a yearling, as his record of 2:21¼ proves. And until Sister Spier came along he looked to be the biggest card the advocates of training yearlings ever had played. But Sister Spier was not trained at all as a yearling—just nicely broken to drive. And yet, driven by the same man who has Belwin in charge, this prodigy of which nothing was heard as a yearling not only beats the champion yearling of 1911 but outdoes anything ever accomplished by a 2-year-old trotter in June. That she has been hurried in her training is not to be believed, Andrews being the most conservative of men, as well as one of great experience and success with colts.

Belwin trotted one quarter of his 2:21¼ mile as a yearling in :33, which shows he was born with the lick. Sister Spier, which is by Directum Spier, 2:11¼ at 4, and out of Sister Alice, 2:10½, by Baron Wilkes, 2:18, apparently is his superior in speed. One understands how the yearling training that brought Belwin to a mile in 2:21¼ in November makes him a 2:18 2-year-old in June, but when the filly that as a yearling never trotted miles at all, or even was speeded a quarter, comes out with a 2:17 June mile, the men who argue that yearling training is essential to the production of the highest class 2-year-olds appear foolish. But the real lesson of the incident is that speed is born, not made. If Sister Spier had been trained as a yearling precisely as was Belwin, the chances are she would have trotted just as fast as he did.

And, while on the subject of colt trotters and training, the case of the stallion Thistle Doune is worth a line. As a yearling he showed a quarter in :32½ and was sold for $7,500 on the strength of it. At 2 he was about a 2:13 trotter, very high class, but not quite good enough to beat the stars of that season. For one reason or another he grew to maturity without taking a mark, being lame most of the time.

To cure that lameness which kept a 2:08 trotter without a record off the track was the problem. Finally it was decided that long, slow, steady work was the remedy. And the horse certainly got it, for he was loaned to a rural route mail carrier (most of whom, by the way, are good horsemen), and all winter, rain or shine, snow or mud, the horse that sold for $7,500 as a yearling did his little 28 miles, six days a week. The work made Thistle Doune thin, but when relieved from duty in the spring he was hard as nails, the lameness was gone, seemingly for good, and now the stallion can trot a blue streak and looks as if he never had taken a lame step.

But the rural mail route stunt all winter by a distinguished horse was not inaugurated by Thistle Doune, Minor Heir, champion pacer, is the one and only original mail route horse that became a world's champion, and Bob Bradley, the man who drove him that winter, and who looked after him every minute of the day and night the season he beat two minutes, has told me the complete story of that chapter of the pacer's history. It is a tale worth reading for more reasons than one, and some day, when it fits the argument in hand, I will print it for the delectation and benefit of those who read the American Breeder.

To the American Breeder:—I have a young jack foaled from Lady Davis No. 3293, that toots its own horn. He is black with white points and measured 41 inches standard tall, and 25-inch ears the morning he was foaled. Her last jack colt sold to Mr. Harris of Missouri for $500 cash. I believe that this young jack surpasses all others. Did you ever hear of one that beats this one on the morning of its birth?—Geo. W. Riley, Macon county, Missouri.

QUESTIONS AND ANEWERS.

(Continued from page 4.)

cent is about 60 per cent, and if you think that a capsule breeding outfit would be a paying investment, please answer through the columns of The American Breeder.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—There are a lot of mares that can be made breeders by the use of the capsule system, if properly done, that never will produce colts with a natural service.

NAVEL ILL—A colt was foaled April 20, 1912, from a four year old mare, and her first colt. She run on a meadow that was pretty wet and boggy. In about ten days the colt was a little lame but could not tell in what joint it was; finally her fetlock joint on the right hind leg was slightly swollen. I rubbed good liniment on it and in a few days the swelling went into her hock where it has been ever since, and it is swollen badly now and seems sore and feverish. Also her left foreleg is still so that she can't use it good, but it is not swollen any. Her navel is all healed up but it was a good while in doing it, and since reading the last issue of your paper I think there was where the trouble was to start with, but that seems to be past doctoring now. It seems to me that it may be rheumatism, but am not sure. What would you advise? Colt is in fine condition otherwise.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—You are undoubtedly correct in thinking that your colt has navel ill. It would be an excellent plan to give your colt a hypodermic injection of bacterin which will in a measure counteract the progress of the germs causing mischief in the parts. A good stimulating liniment applied two or three times a day will be of some benefit. Take soap liniment four ounces, spirit of camphor two ounces, alcohol six ounces and water four ounces. Mix all together and apply with friction. If it blisters or irritates the parts too much dilute with a small amount of water. Give five grains of iodide of potash dissolved in a little water with a syringe by the mouth twice a day for a week.

FEEDING SALT—Have two stable horses; I feed all of my horses about a tablespoonful of salt in the feed. Some horse men tell me it is not good to feed salt to the horse or mare in the breeding season. Would like to hear your opinion.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is better to have a salt box near the feed box where a stallion or mare can satisfy their own desire at any time than to force them to eat salt, unless an animal should be in a run down condition. All breeding stock should have free access to an abundance of salt at all times.

CROOKED TAIL—Now and then I have a colt foaled with a crooked tail. Had a veterinarian to work on a three year old colt, but he failed to cure the trouble. Won't you let your veterinarian tell, through The American Breeder, how to straighten the tail, say of colts one month old.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We presume you refer to that condition wherein a horse carries his tail to one side. To relieve this objectionable feature requires the services of a skilled surgeon and the operation necessary consists of severing the muscles and faseia subcutaneously on the side towards which the tail is drawn. The tissues must be sufficiently cut so as to permit the tail going somewhat to the opposite side, and when the parts are healed it will be inclined to draw back to the desired point.

FAILS TO COME IN HEAT—I have a mare 15 years old that foaled April 29 and has not been in heat since that time; have tried her on the ninth day, fourteenth day, twenty-first day, thirtieth day and twice a week since and have not been able to breed her yet. What is the trouble? She has a fine colt and she and her colt are on good grass pasture all the time. Mare is doing well, also the colt.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—All mares can be bred on the ninth day with a capsule whether they are in heat or not. Occasionally a mare does not show any signs of oestrum for several weeks after foaling.

LAME MARE—I have a mare 13 years old; she is lame more or less all the time; sometimes cannot notice it but she is swollen slightly between the knee and ankle joint. I bought her about two months ago. I noticed that

she rested that foot and asked the man about it; if she was not lame in the shoulder, and he said no, her foot was sore from being used on the pavement. He used her on the dray in town. What would you call the disease and what would you do for it? —Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description does not enable us to locate the lameness in your mare, therefore, we are not able to prescribe for her. Take her to a competent veterinarian and have a careful examination made.

RIDING YOUNG STALLIONS—I have a fine Percheron stallion, three years old in April; he weighs 1,850 pounds and I am riding him from two to five miles a day for exercise. Will it hurt him and will it cause him to be sway-back, or low in the back? Some say it will and advise me not to ride him in giving him exercise.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no danger of making this stallion sway-back by riding him. In France they are broken to work at two or three years of age and worked in shafts to a large cart, and frequently carry several hundred pounds of the load on their back.

NON-GRADUATE—Can a man who is not a veterinarian charge for castrating horses?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not have a copy of the laws of Montana at hand, but you can perhaps obtain the information wanted by writing to your state veterinarian.

CERVIX CLOSED—I have a customer who brought a mare to my breeding barn when her colt was nine days old and bred her to my jack; in 21 days she was returned to be retried and was in heat. Upon examination I found her womb to be closed down very tight with a soft mucus plug. I pronounced her with foal (and so did an old breeder of 40 years' experience). Now the question the mare owner puts to me is, was the mare open or closed on her ninth day? If she was open, of course she is with foal. What is your opinion? We agreed to let you decide for us whether she would have closed down within nine days or not. —Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—The cervix was open on the ninth day if the mare foaled without difficulty and properly cleaned. Nearly every time a mare is presented on the ninth day the cervix will be open and you did right by not breeding the mare, as she was pregnant.

INJURED STALLION—I have an imported Percheron stallion eleven years old. He was in fine shape ten days ago. When breeding him ten days ago after serving about twelve mares, he became very lame in both hind legs; travels with a spradling gait; holds up first one hind leg and then another; has a good appetite; he is gradually getting worse and losing flesh very fast; gets ready, but refuses to mount a mare. Seems to be very much drawn in the flanks; lies down the greater part of the time, and while lying, lies stretched out, or while lying naturally sticks his front feet as if he was going to get up. Can you tell me what ails him and what to do? I am fifty miles from a veterinarian.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your stallion has been injured in the region of the back and he should be discontinued from service at once. Continued bathing of the part with hot water may bring some relief which should be followed with a brisk alcohol rub. Permit the animal to remain as quiet as possible in a comfortable box stall. Feed laxative food.

DOES NOT COME IN HEAT—Please tell me what to do for a mare four years old that does not come in heat and takes no notice of the stallion. Put ropes on filly last year to breed her but it did no good.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Have an experienced breeder insert a capsule into uterus whether she is in heat or not.

LAME MARE—I have a sorrel mare, five years old, that got lame one month ago in left front ankle. It was puffed as in wind puffs. I blistered it and when scabs came off I used some good liniment on it, but the mare seems very lame yet and does not like to walk on it, but will stand on it. She has been in pasture six weeks as she had colt before she went lame. What do you think best to do for her?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Have your mare examined by a good veterinarian, as it is possible you have erred in your diagnosis. There is no branch of veterinary science so puzzling and misleading as the diagnosis of lameness.

VALUE OF BREEDING STOCK—What is a fair price for good stallions one year old, two years old and three years old? By good stallions I mean those that a qualified judge would call first class. What will such stallions cost at the barns of some of the reliable breeders in the Middle West? How much money will buy a first class jack?—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise you to correspond with the advertisers in this paper concerning the value of the different classes you speak of, and a better method would be to visit some of the advertisers and see the stock.

RHEUMATISM—Have mare mule that has rheumatism; it seems to shift from one leg to the other; has been off for six weeks; also have jack colt, yearling, that has rheumatism that causes him to knuckle in front pastern. Please advise treatment.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—One of the best agents employed for relieving rheumatism in horses and mules is salicylate of soda. To an averaged sized horse it may be given in one-half ounce doses combined with one dram of potassium nitrate. As a rule animals will partake of it in the feed but if they do not on trial it may be dissolved in a little water and given with a syringe by way of the mouth. The above dose may be given two or three times a day for from one to two weeks.

NAVEL ILLS—I have two colts, one was twenty-one days and the other forty days old when they got lame in the hock joint and began to swell. One of these colts was foaled in the barn and I treated the navel with iodine as soon as it broke; the other one was foaled in the meadow and it was not in the barn until it was ten days old. It has been three weeks since they took it; temperature from 103 to 106, and joints still swollen. Did they get infection at time of birth or have they got navel ill? Is there no other means of contracting this disease except through the navel? Please give treatment.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The present season has been a very trying one on breeders on account of the general prevalence of navel ill, which disease has asserted itself in a very virulent form. Your description is a very good one of this disease and we presume you are contending with the malady. One needs to be very persistent in attempting to prevent the disease by making rather frequent applications of some drying antiseptic powder to the navel. The powder sent out by the American Breeder for the first time this season has proven very effective thus far. Treatment after the disease has manifested itself should be placed in the hands of a competent veterinarian as such cases are difficult to deal with at the best.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEE—I bred a mare for a party and guaranteed a colt to stand and suck. A son of the party found the mare and colt in the pasture on Sunday and he claimed the colt was so wild he could not get up to it. On Tuesday the colt was found dead in the pasture and the party doesn't want to pay the service fee, claiming that no one knows the colt sucked. I think I am entitled to fee and want to know what you think. —North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The fact that the colt was very wild on Sunday would lead one to believe that it had nursed, at least it is natural for colts to suck shortly after foaling, and more especially before they get very wild. We are of the opinion that you can sue this individual and force him to prove that the colt did not suck. But it might be more profitable for all parties concerned, in a case of this kind, to compromise. Lawsuits are expensive, and in the event that you should win this case you might not be much ahead after the expenses were paid, especially if you hired an attorney. If the owner of this mare wishes to do right he should pay you half of the service fee, as your stallion has done all he could do, and the chances are that the colt was normal and sucked the mare. There are many ways of young colts being destroyed, and if a stallion produces a good wild colt we don't know how he could do any more.

FOAL EATING DUNG—What causes young foals of a week or so old to eat the mare's dung? It gives them the scours and causes a lot of trouble. It makes no difference whether the mare is a good milker or not, they all do it for a month or two just the same. What is the remedy for it?—Massachusetts Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no practical remedy excepting keeping mare and colts separated.

INJURED MARE—I got a stallion to which I bred a four year old mare and she came in heat three weeks later and I bred her again, and when the horse came off the mare dropped some blood and a little while after the mare laid down, but the owner took the mare and led her out in the yard. In a case like this could the owner of the mare make the owner of the stallion pay for the mare if the mare would get sick and die? The mare was standing still and not moved.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—If the owner of the stallion was paying attention to business, and not careless in any way, we do not think that the owner of the mare could collect any damages, but if the stallion owner was careless and the mare was injured, he would have grounds for claim.

LACERATED PERINEUM—Can I breed a gillflirted mare with the capsule system and be safe or not?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—As a rule, yes.

SLOW JACK—I have a jack four years old last fall. He served a few mares last season and worked very well, but this year he will tease and mount a mare readily, but will not get ready. He is kept loose in a stall and fed all he will eat of sorghum hay and maize, and is in good condition. He gets very little exercise. How can I get him to serve?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Get some urine from a jennet which is in heat; cork it up tight in a bottle and when you are ready to breed put a little of this on the mare's tail or where the jack is in the habit of smelling. Try him with a halter and be very gentle with the jack. If you have not had much experience with the jack would advise you to get some one who has had a considerable experience with this kind of stock to help you out. You have probably done something contrary to his nature.

INFECTED COLTS—I have been castrating colts for the last ten years—as many as fifty or sixty a year, and this year I castrated seven colts in one lot, three of them belonging to one man and four to another. The man that owned four of them; three of them died in less than 36 hours. They were big, healthy draft colts without any disease. They did not bleed any to speak of or swell or suffer much; I used the same disinfectant as I used on all the other colts. I use the searing process and have never lost a colt before. I would like to have someone's opinion on what killed these colts. —Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is hard for one to conceive of colts dying so rapidly unless they become infected at the time of the operation. They perhaps died of septicaemia or blood poison, or possibly of acute peritonitis.

RAISING LARGE FOALS—I have two imported Percheron mares, with two fine foals. The farm needs the help of the mares and it is a question of how we should take care of the foals, as they must have the very best care possible and pushed to the utmost. I note that some writers urge that the foals should be tied in the stable and not permitted to follow the mares, and be given their food when the mares are returned from work. I see another writer making the same suggestion, but adding that when the mare comes to the stable she should be milked out, turned to hay for an hour, then fed and the foal given an opportunity to suck. Perhaps this is wise, but it does not appeal to me. It seems to me that the foal needs the milk. My own view is that it is probably advisable to keep the foals in the stable, that the mare should be turned to hay and cooled off and then the foal should be permitted to enjoy the feast. I can see no objection when the milk is cool, to the foal enjoying the milk, as much as the calf does the milk from the cow when it has been in the barn. However, I want the best information on this proposition obtainable for the reasons above suggested, and will be pleased to have a definite answer from the best authority.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is a mistake to tie young stock in the barn and not allowing them any exercise. Exercise, fresh air and an abundance of pure water are as necessary for the development of live stock as feed, but if a good growth is expected of foals they should not be permitted to follow the mares extensively. It requires too much energy for a foal to travel a great many miles each day. A better method is to leave the colt in the barn a few days until the mare and the colt are accustomed to being separated. During the first few days the mare should be brought to the barn about the middle of the forenoon and the middle of the afternoon, in addition to the noon meal. After the colts and the mares get accustomed to being separated the colts can be turned into a pasture where there is no danger of being injured, for exercise and as soon as possible teach the colts to eat oats. They will not eat much at the beginning but after they are a few months old they will consume a great deal of nutritious feed, which is the only method of developing large colts. And the best plan to feed foals is to have them eat out of a self-feeder. By beginning early there is no danger of them eating too much and they know better when they wish to eat than any one else. If the mares receive the same diet without any serious chance to upset the digestive tract in the mares, there will be very little danger of the colt getting sick. Colts that have been brought up in this way are not as liable to get sick, either, from warm milk. If the mare should be much warmer than usual it is better to wait until the mare cools as the hot milk is liable to cause the colts to scour.

It is generally thought that if a mare is in pasture without any work that the colt will develop to its full maturity. But this is usually a mistake. Most of the big draft horses are fed grain as soon as they will eat it and they are usually fed all they will eat until they are at least 30 months of age. This is the way the big draft horses are produced. No one can expect to increase the size, as a rule, over and above a medium between the weight of the sire and the dam without an abundance of feed during the first 12 months. Grade draft colts should make about one-half of the growth at 12 to 13 months of age, except Clydesdales, they are very slow developers. It must be understood that it requires feed and plenty of it to develop a horse to full maturity, as there are so many tendencies to cause horses to decrease in size.

It is frequently stated that in order to produce a good, tough individual that it must be fed sparingly, but the individual who feeds sparingly cannot expect to get as much out of a stunted horse as the one which has been developed. The market is the standard for the production and every horse breeder should pay more attention to the market requirements.

GREASE HEEL—Would like to know what to do for a Shire stallion: the hair on his legs will get full of dirt and scurvey stuff which can't be carried off, and if it is left on, his legs get sore—kind of scabby sores. What ails it and what will I do to clean him? They do not swell when he stands still, but they get a peculiar smell. I wash them with castile soap but it does not seem to clean them only just for the present time.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect your stallion is showing a development of grease heel, which is frequently very annoying in some large draft stallions. After washing the parts with castile soap and soft water and thoroughly rinsing out all the soap suds, apply the following from three to five times a day: Sulphate of zinc, six drams; acetate of lead, one ounce; rain water, one pint; mix together and always shake well before using. Do not wash the animal's legs any oftener than necessary after beginning the application. Give the animal plenty of exercise in a clean place and reduce the grain rations during the warm season. Feed laxative food.

IN HEAT WHILE PREGNANT—Have a driving mare; have bred the old way for five years, but no colts. Took her to stud this spring and she stood for him; returned her in three weeks and she was in heat. I [illegible]

(Continued on page 14.)

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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ARE YOU SATISFIED?

Breeders could learn much by making a more careful study of their service record books. In doing this it is not necessary to invite the neighbors in. The results need not be published in the newspapers. Just sit down quietly, look through your book and see how many colts were collected for the past season—the season of 1911. If they have not all been collected for, take the results of 1910. For all those collections should have been made. Or take any entire season and find how many services it took to produce the number of colts shown in your service record book.

In doing this one usually will find where certain mares have been bred for several seasons without results. Now, see how many of these mares you can find on your books that have caused other mares to fail to produce foals because they were bred within five days after the diseased mare was served by a stallion or jack.

Nearly every breeder will find by such a careful study of his service record book—and if he is perfectly honest with himself—will find that several of these diseased mares have cost him from one to twenty colts each year.

That is the kind of study breeders should make of their service record books. It gets them down to the real foundation of the breeding business.

Charts of organs of mares have been published in former issues of the American Breeder. The careful breeder has preserved these charts. They are worth real money to him. Anatomy is the first thing to begin with to secure breeding. Without a fair understanding of anatomy a breeder is not in the race of progress. He may try experiments and believe that he has made a valuable discovery. but some of these discoveries might be as misleading as the photograph that appeared on the front page of a recent issue of the American Breeder, wherein it appears that a mare mule raises a colt. The very best time to prepare for war is in a time of peace; the best time to prepare for the breeding business is before it begins. Breeders should not quit, even if the breeding season is over. Continue to study it closely. Times are greatly changing. There was a time when any one could stand a stud horse, but now it requires a specialist to get the largest profit, not only out of a stallion or jack, but in any other line of business.

Another feature of the breeding business should be interesting, and that is to keep a set of books. Find out how many colts it would be necessary to produce to pay the running expenses, including the interest, for maintaining a high class stallion one year. Some would say ten colts; others would say 50 colts. This may depend upon the capacity of the owner or keeper as a financial producer, whether his time is worth $1 or $50 a day. But it is not all a financial proposition. If a breeder through ignorance or otherwise causes a large number of valuable mares not to produce foals he is not only injuring his future business but he is a present injury to the community in which he resides.

During the fall when the stallions and jacks are not very busy is an excellent time to experiment, and an occasional service is an excellent thing for the breeding stock.

We want all our readers to watch the American Breeder through the summer and fall, as well as the winter and spring months. We hope to have something in every issue that will be of some benefit, and remember the more proficient we are the more money we will earn and the more respect we will have from our friends and our competitors as well.

A SEMEN TEST.

We would like to ask all of the breeders who attend the Scientific Breeding School held in this city on August 7 to 15, to make a service on a clean, healthy mare with either a stallion or jack. Preserve this fluid by keeping it in a bottle and wrapping it with black material so as to keep it in the dark. A thermos bottle might be used or any other method that breeders have used. Bring the semen to the school. Keep a record of the hour and day the service was made. See how long it will live under artificial conditions.

Several small vials might be used so that when a test is made of one vial it will not destroy the vitality of the other experiments. When a vessel is opened it may be injurious to some extent and we want these experiments to be as authentic as possible.

At the Graham Scientific Breeding School the semen from a stallion has been kept forty-eight hours in a bottle without any effort to maintain a regular temperature. If a large number of breeders will participate in these experiments we are sure it would be interesting to the students, and our readers as well.

The bottle or inclosure that the semen is carried in should be clean. The vessel should not be so large that it would shake to a great extent. In other words, a vessel should be as nearly full as possible. Several small bottles could be packed in a grip so that the light would be excluded.

ZEBRA-MARE-HYBRID.

A hybrid was born at the Government Experiment Station near Washington, D. C., a few days ago. Its sire is a zebra and its dam a common mare. This is probably the first hybrid of this kind foaled on American soil. A number of hybrids have been produced at the government station out of burro-jennets and by a zebra sire.

During the last century these experiments have been carried on and during the last quarter of a century Prof. Ewart of England has studied this kind of production extensively. Many have come to believe, through the tests, that the cross by a large zebra and out of a domestic mare would be as easily taught to perform our bidding as the mule.

One of the objects in producing a hybrid from mares and zebras is to produce an animal that will stand severe climates such as that of India, Africa and other parts of the world where horses and mules die rapidly in fly infested districts. The Burchell's zebra, when born and reared in fly districts, do not suffer from its bite, as it is immune to those diseases. The question is whether the hybrid produced in other countries would also be immune in the fly districts.

Numerous writers have advocated the selection of the best types of zebras to be kept and the quality increased for the purpose of crossing with domestice mares. There are several strains of zebras, among them are the Mountain Zebra, Burchell's Zebra, Chapman's Zebra, Grant's Zebra, Crawshay's Zebra and the Grevy or Somaliland Zebra. The Grevy is the largest and most suitable for crossing with domestic mares for heavy work. This zebra stands 15 hands, standard measure, and weighs 950 pounds at maturity. They are not as smooth as some other strains, but have more size and bone. The head and ears are also large.

In crossing a zebra with mares there is about as much variation in the produce as is found between a jack and a mare. The zebroid is a little quicker and usually a little smoother than the mule. But the greatest peculiarity is in the color. Nearly every colt sired by a zebra has stripes similar to a barber pole. This probably would not suit those who wish to produce black hybrids, but a very good demand exists for matched striped mules.

There is one feature of the zebra cross that might be studied. Over the West and South there are great bands of burros that have little value that could be utilized to good advantage by breeding the females to a zebra jack. We understand that this cross is easily made. A jennet fertilizes easily with a service of this kind. These burros are easily maintained as they live where other stock would not fare so well. But there is one difficulty with a zebra jack when they are maintained in the stud; they are very liable to get vicious and dangerous to handle after they have made a few services. This is not so common with them when they are allowed to run with their own species in a wild state.

BUY YOUR FEED EARLY.

The reports are that crops in nearly every section at the present time are in good condition. The owner of every good stallion or jack should buy a good supply of oats as soon as convenient. Not that oats will be high in price, but it should be purchased fresh and placed where it will not receive any moisture. Musty or dusty feed of any kind is not good for breeding stock.

There is no feed that compares with good oats for stallions or jacks. Good, bright prairie hay is an excellent feed, also, when fed in connection with oats. Many breeders ignore our advice about feeding stallions oats, but these breeders could well afford to pay from $1 to $5 a bushed for oats rather than feed too much corn. Some sections of the country do not produce oats, but if several breeders would go together they could make a shipment that would not be extremely expensive.

Every breeder should pay attention to getting feed early in order to get a good quality and keep it dry.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

At last a steamship company has been launched between New Orleans and Brazil. The first ship, Inkum, sailed July 2. This is a large company and should open a direct market to South America for our registered live stock. Direct transportation between these two countries has been limited; most of the voyages have been made by way of England. Now we have a direct route with a schedule time that marks the beginning of a new important market with one of the best purchasing districts of pure bred live stock—Argentine.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

For a year there has been more or less foot and mouth disease in England and our ports have been closed. Several foreign countries, also, including Argentine, have prohibited the entrance of English cattle. Argentine is one of the principal markets for that country. During the last few months it was thought that the disease had been eradicated, but reports from England state that the disease has started again and spread to Ireland.

All of the big cattle shows that were to have taken place within the next few weeks have been ordered closed, as well as the big markets, including Liverpool, Newcastle and Norwich. Our government has taken much precaution concerning this infection and it is not feared in this country.

THE LONDON HORSE SHOW.

The International Horse Show, which has just closed, is one of the greatest society events in the world for horse lovers. Many American millionaires participate in this exhibition and they usually get their share of the premiums. Several foreign countries are usually represented with their different breeds and types of horses.

Several new attractions were on exhibition this year. Denmark exhibited Jutland horses which are sorrel in color and have flaxen manes. They are very similar to the Suffolk horse. Some of them resemble the Ardennais breed of horses. Trumans, of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., were represented with a good collection of Percheron horses at this show. These horses were purchased in France and brought to England where they will be joined with a lot of Shires and brought to this country. Even with the close proximity of England and France, the English people are not familiar with Percheron horses, and thus this breed created a considerable interest among the English.

The Majesty's Royal Cream strain of horses were quite an attraction. These horses have been bred pure for several generations. They are direct descendants of those presented to her late majesty Queen Victoria by her uncle, the late King of Hanover, many years ago.

Spain was represented with the Andalusians strain of horses. These are similar to the Hanover German Coach horse, except that they do not have as much quality, neither are they as large.

The Germans were represented with the Oldenburg German Coach breed of horses.

To the English people the Pack horse was an attraction, with his broad back, wide hips and strong legs, intended for carrying heavy loads a great distance without exhaustion. He was plain but an honest looking horse. There are only a few of these left, but they were very common in England a hundred years ago.

These horses were all in the daily parade and a handsome Clydesdale led the procession with the large, massive Shires following. All of the different breeds of England were represented and well patronized. All the

royal heads encourage this show by their presence. During the performances the King's carriage is used to convey the different paraphernalia to and from the ring.

One of the principal exhibitions at all English horse shows is the high jumpers. More time is given to this class of exhibitors than most other features receive.

RIDGLINGS AS PRODUCERS.

To the American Breeder:—I saw an inquiry in the June 20 issue asking can a ridgling get a mare in foal? When one or both testicles are outside of the belly, can get a mare in foal, but when both testicles are inside of the belly or abdomen, or one is inside and the other has been removed, can not get a mare in foal.—W. V. Miles, Cole county, Illinois.

WHAT DECREASED THE MILK?

One of my customers had a mare to foal a mule colt but had no milk. He let the mule suck and did everything he could to try to bring her milk, but failed. After a week or two his other mare foaled a mule colt which was somewhere near the middle of May. She gave some milk but it was so little that the colt could not get near enough nourishment to keep alive, so he fed them by hand. These mares have had colts before; they are of breeding age. They have been worked light on the farm and allowed to run in the pasture. The owner says they had eaten a large amount of hedge fence leaves, buds and sprouts, and has formed an opinion that the hedge caused the trouble. These mares have run in the same pasture for years; their colts always looked bad. He claims that on account of trimming the hedge at a certain time in the summer of 1910 caused the hedge to come out fine and tender in the spring of 1911, and the mares seemed to relish the soft, tender sprouts and ate more hedge that spring than ever before. He says his cows are not giving milk like they ought to. Would like to hear from breeders through the American Breeder what the trouble may be, and if it is the hedge they eat.—Fred Ehrat, Fayette county, Illinois.

JACK IN HIGH ALTITUDE.

I have a great desire to know whether a jack from the Ozark mountains in Southern Missouri would stand the climate and altitude of about 4,000 feet here in Wyoming. Will you ask your readers to give their experience?—L. B. Cogdill, Bighorn county, Wyoming.

AT SEVEN DAM OF FIVE.

G. B. Robinson is owner of a high grade Percheron mare, the dam of five colts at seven years old, from a pure bred Percheron sire, "Don Juan," at five services. Don Juan was bought by W. H. Bayless of Blue Valley Stock Farm in 1905. Mr. Robinson is a breeder of high class Percherons and has these colts on his farm at the present writing.—Hugh Bayless of the Blue Valley Stock Farm, Linn county, Kansas.

TO PREVENT SELF ABUSE.

To the American Breeder:—I notice some of your subscribers ask what to do for a stallion that masturbates. I just thought I would tell you how we used to do in the early days out here. We would fasten a hair rope around their belly about ten inches in front of the sheath and held in place with small ropes from the martingale in front and the crooper behind, this to be taken off when breeding a mare. It never seemed to hurt them, and made good breeders of some stallions that masturbated so badly that they would not mount a mare before we used the rope on them. When the penis comes in contact with the rope it pricks him just enough to make him withdraw and after while he will stop trying.—Fred G. Logsdon, Lincoln county, Washington.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

On the 7th of August a large number of breeders will be in attendance at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Many of these have attended at some former term. They have learned that it is profitable for them to find out what other breeders are doing and how they get the business. Every subject interesting to a stallion or jack owner is talked over among these students; many of them have something to sell or trade, while others wish to buy. These students have an excellent opportunity to get acquainted as the class stays together all the time except while they are asleep or at meals.

The lectures and demonstrations begin at 8 o'clock in the morning and are continuous until 10 o'clock at night. There probably never was an institution where the students pay so much attention to the instructors. Experienced breeders can usually associate the instructions with peculiar cases they have had but did not understand what to do with them.

The average breeder seems to think that he does not have time to attend the Breeding School. There is only one way to arrange a case of this kind where it is so important. Just get ready and come. The sooner breeders do attend the school the more they will enjoy their business, and they will know better how to manage it. The owner of every good stallion or jack can well afford to attend this school, and there will be no better time than at the August term, as this will give them an opportunity to get some practical work during the fall breeding season. Almost every community has barren mares that can be used for practice and they can get a lot of them out of the way for the next spring season.

This school is beyond the experimental stage. It has hundreds of successful students who are doubling their per cent of foals. Every student is a booster for the Breeding School. He wants other breeders to attend to help educate the people in his section. Many students have solicited other breeders to attend the school, many of whom are their closest competitors, for they have realized the great danger in breeding diseased mares. They have seen mares dissected and know what they look like inside. They have seen clean, healthy mares infected that were in a very bad condition within five days afterward; they realize how many mares are being made barren by the stallion transmitting disease germs from diseased mares to the clean, healthy ones.

THROWING COLD WATER.

To the American Breeder:—I notice in some of the papers that it is a good plan to throw cold water on mares when served with horse or jack. Here is my experience: Forty years ago I commenced the jack business and old men told me to do that; I did on every mare and got three colts out of 30 mares. The next year kept the same jack and did not use the water and foaled every good mare in the bunch. How is that for water?—M. Y. Roberts, Union county, Mississippi.

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

COME TO THE NEXT TERM **AUGUST 7 TO 15, 1912**

¶ Eight days and nights of practical lectures and demonstrations, by the best authorities, on horse breeding subjects. ¶ Successful graduates all over the country, who have doubled their per cent of foals, and are doubling their income without increasing their investment. Every student is a booster because it made them money.

500 Mares can be bred to one stallion with the latest method, and get a greater per cent of foals than can be had from breeding 50 mares with the natural service to the same horse

¶ Learn to detect disease that can be transmitted from one mare to the other by a service. Stallion or jack owners lose hundreds of dollars every year by breeding diseased mares, that require an educated man to detect. ¶ Come to the next term of School and see these mares dissected so you can tell one when you see it. ¶ There are dozens of subjects thoroughly discussed in plain language, of great value to all breeders. Every instructor is an expert on the subject represented.

Did you ever hear of a dissatisfied student from this School? No! They all get more than they expect. Nearly all say they didn't know there was so much to learn or of such great value to them.

Board and room from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a day. School in first building north of Convention Hall. Take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

MARKETS

A ramble among horse traders at this season of the year uncovers the expression "summer dullness." By this they mean that the general trade is taking a rest. Regular buyers are on their summer vacations, traders find the inquiry too small to accumulate large holdings, and the country buyer finds nearly all the horses busy with rush work. Summer dullness does not mean that the market has depreciated any or that values are uncertain. It is the expression of a seasonable lull in activity. At the same time big sales firms, and handlers of horses take this occasion for checking up their business, profiting by failures, and reciting the successes. Such a season to the horse trade is needed as much as resting the soil, changing feed ration for horses, or relieving strain on machinery. The dull season usually lasts from the middle of June to the middle of August, sometimes the first of September, much according to crops, financial conditions, and general demand. The dull season this year started about two weeks ago. Its reception was the rapidly decreasing supplies at all markets, followed by the falling off in the attendance of buyers. Most of the horses being offered on the markets now are the plainer classes. They are thin and just out of harness. Demand for the most part is of a fill in variety, that is, where some animals have died, been crippled, proved inadequate to the work required; new ones are required, and that source always keeps some trade stirring. For the most part offerings have been chunks, or expresses that go to the city trade. They are soon beaten out and this supply is being constantly replenished. Mules seem to be an almost staple market article, and very few of them are available. Traders are always ready to pick up a bunch of the hybrids, as they feed well, and require comparatively little care. Horse dealers who are still on the market are picking up some of the good quality kinds, and turning them on pastures. No market in this country has quoted any material change in prices in the past two weeks.

When the Dull Season Ends.

When the dull season is over there will be no rush to sell horses as there was a year ago. Prices have justified increased production and better quality, and at the same time crop conditions are so much better than a year ago that farmers will not be compelled to sacrifice their brood mares owing to lack of feed. The bugaboo that the auto truck was displacing the drafter has been proven a myth, and there is a place for both, on an increased scale in the commercial world. The farmer who produces mules or good horses, has two sources for a returned profit. One is the return in work and the other is a very constant market value. A young horse is an added asset from the time the collar ceases to gall, until he swells the bank account in cash.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice 1,600 lbs. up	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@225
Chunks, good to choice	140@175
Chunks, fair to good	100@140
Expressers and light draft	65@125
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair	60@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands	110@150
15½ to 16 hands	140@185
16 to 16½ hands	180@265

Extra choice, well formed, big-boned mules in any measurement will exceed the above quotations.

Cattle Make New Records.

The cattle market in the past two weeks continued on its record breaking journey. At midweek, though the increasing supplies of grass fat grades caused a split in the market, and all but those that showed some degree of finish or were thick fleshed, turned down sharply from the high levels. This, however, made a seasonable spread in prices. The new high record made for prices in Kansas City and St. Louis was $9.50 for steers and $9.25 for yearlings. The top price for steers in Chicago was $9.60. The bulk of the native steers brought $8 to $9.25. Last week plain native grades increased materially and a large number sold at $7.25 to $7.75, and some as low as $6.25. The top price for Colorado sugar beet pulp steers was $9. Several bunches of Greenwood county, wintered steers sold at $8.15 to $8.65. Such prices are unprecedented for this season of the year and due entirely to the scarcity of fed cattle. A year ago prices were $3 to $3.50 lower than at the present time, and the movement of half-fat grassers was well under way, forced in, to a large extent, by burnt up pastures and lack of stock water. This year, however, pasture men are in a strong position for holding their cattle. Grass is said to be excellent, cattle are making good gains, and there is promise of high prices all season through. No additional cattle will be fattened on grain this summer and the best fed steers from now on will be those that have had grain on grass. Range grassers should show more fat this year than last, but as long as they are gaining they will be held for weight. They will be marketed late if pastures continue good.

Quarantine Cattle Moving.

That section of the cattle producing district of the country that lies below the quarantine line is the most important source of supply for the Kansas City and St. Louis market. They are sending in straight grassers, some have been fed grain and cotton seed products on grass. The steers are selling at $4.65 to $8.65. Some Texas steers sold in Kansas City at $8.65, the highest price ever paid for Texas steers. They were as good as cattle from the corn belt. Old Mexico steers sold at $5.25.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.20@9.50
Good to choice steers	8.75@9.15
Fair to good steers	7.25@8.70
Common to fair steers	6.25@7.20
Meal fed, choice	7.80@8.75
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.75
Grass fat	4.65@6.45

Spreading Prices for Butcher Cattle.

The range in prices for butcher cattle broadened in the past two weeks. The best grades were advanced and the plain and medium kinds declined. Choice heifers sold up to $8.90, steers and heifers mixed up to $9.25, and nothing strictly choice was ofered in the cow line. The new offerings were range cows that sold at $4.25 to $4.75. Native canners and plain butcher cows are fairly plentiful, but prices are still unmeasurably high. Veal calves were quoted down 25 to 50 cents.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.75@7.50
Fair to good	5.40@6.70
Common to good	3.60@5.35
Canners	2.40@3.45
Heifers—	
Choice	8.25@8.90
Good to choice	7.25@8.20
Plain to fair	5.50@7.20
Common	4.00@5.40
Veal calves	4.00@8.00
Bulls	3.50@6.00

Feeder Prices Sagging.

With lower prices for plain killing steers there has been less competition for the steers that show some degree of killing quality yet sell as feeders. The straight stockers and feeders have not been plentiful, but demand has slackened and prices are quoted down to 25 to 50 cents. The market is still unusually high for this season of the year, but there is little chance for a further reduction in prices.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.40@6.85
Good to choice feeders	6.00@6.35
Plain to fair feeders	5.25@5.85
Selected stockers	5.85@6.40
Good to choice stockers	5.40@5.80
Plain to fair stockers	4.85@5.35
Stock calves	4.50@6.25
Stock cows	3.25@4.40
Stock heifers	3.50@4.85
Milch cows	40.00@90.00

Hog Prices Maintain Narrow Range.

Prices for hogs still keep within a narrow range for this season of the year. In the past three weeks the market has shown as much swing as prices did from March up to the present time, though packers have come nearer controlling the market than at any previous time this year. Receipts have been larger than expected at all markets, except Kansas City and St. Louis, and prices at these two markets have been leading Chicago by a 5 to 10 cent margin. Omaha is showing a large increase for the year. Last year the cholera did not extend into that territory, and they had a good corn crop, especially in the eastern part of Nebraska. Packers are buying 12,000 to 14,000 hogs a week at the up river markets and shipping them to Kansas City. Heavy hogs are still selling at a premium over other weights, but demand is slowly turning to the lighter weight hogs. The fresh pork trade requires light cuts, and the mid-summer season is not a product making time. The present prospect is for light receipts to continue through October. There is little old corn for fattening hogs, and young hogs can get on a pretty good frame from grass with little expense. Farmers are holding their hogs for another corn crop.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.60@7.70
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.45@7.67½
Medium weight	7.40@7.65
Light weight	6.30@7.50
Common to fair	5.35@6.30
Stags	5.00@7.25
Boars	4.35@6.65
Bulk of sales	7.45@7.65

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., June 24	$7.45@7.80	$7.20@7.50
Tuesday	7.30@7.72½	7.25@7.60
Wednesday	7.25@7.65	7.30@7.70
Thursday	7.25@7.60	7.35@7.77½
Friday	7.25@7.65	7.40@7.80
Sat.	7.40@7.70	7.40@7.80

Declining Sheep Prices.

Sheep prices have been falling back to a summer level and the extent of the decline has been reached for sheep, though spring lambs are slated for further reductions. Compared with three weeks ago lambs are off about $1.50, and sheep down 40 to 65 cents. About all the Texas sheep are in. Some Arizona sheep are coming but most of the offerings are native grades. They will constitute the bulk of the supply for another month. Prospects are that stock and feeding sheep will not be as plentiful this fall as a year ago. Two years of liberal marketing from the Northwest, together with heavy winter losses, has cut down the supply materially. Good to choice killing lambs are quoted at $7.50 to $8.25, yearlings $4.25 to $4.75, welters $4 to $4.65 and ewes $3.50 to $4.25.

CROUCH HORSES WIN IN EUROPE.

J. Crouch & Son., proprietors of the LaFayette Stock Farm of LaFayette, Ind., have received a long cable message from Mr. G. R. Crouch, junior member of the firm, who is now in Europe on a purchasing trip, in which he states that at the great French shows this year our horses are outstanding winners, as shown by the following prizes won:

At the Paris show in the aged Percheron stallion class we won first, second, third and fourth prizes; in the three-year-old stallion class we won first; in the two-year-old stallion class we won second and third; in the aged Percheron mare class we won first and second, and in the three-year-old mare class we won first.

Again at the Alencon Show in the aged Percheron stallion class we won first and second; in the three-year-old stallion class, first and second; in the two-year-old stallion class, first and second; in the aged mare class, first and second; in the three-year-old mare class, first and third, and in the two-year-old mare class first and third.

While we have been very successful in the show rings of Europe in former years, this excels any former record made by us, and no other firm has ever duplicated it. It shows the superiority of our horses and maintains the standard that we have always endeavored to attain and preserve, and we invite a careful inspection of our large importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions which are due to arrive at our farm the first week in August. We can suit any one in a good stallion or mare at reasonable prices. The quality of our horses speaks for itself.

Yours very truly,
J. CROUCH & SON.

Lester Peltier, Wakenda, Mo., is advertising some good jacks, jennets and one stallion for sale. Here is a bargain, as he is going to quit the business. Read his ad in this issue.

Read the advertisement in this issue of W. V. Miles, Charleston, Ill. He advertises to successfully castrate ridglings. Write him for particulars.

O. J. Schaap, Cookville, Mo., is advertising a stallion and jack for sale in this issue at a very reasonable price. Read the advertisement and then write him.

If you are in need of a good jack don't fail to read the advertisement in this issue of M. Y. Roberts, Blue Springs, Miss.

P. H. Summers of Callao, Mo., is offering his entire stud for sale in this issue. He is offering them cheap on account of being overstocked. Here is a chance for some one. Read the ad and then write him for full particulars.

Visio.

Fairmouth, Ky., March 18, 1912.
Visio Remedy Ass'n:—Inclosed find postal money order for two dollars to pay for another bottle of Visio, as I think it a great remedy, as it has restored a two-year-old filly that was totally blind to her eyesight, and I don't want to be without it.—J. W. Bristow.

Here is a bargain for some one. C. L. Light of Deep River, Iowa, is offering a splendid draft stallion for sale at a very reasonable price if taken soon. Read his ad in this issue.

If you want a good, young Percheron, get in correspondence with Jack Schaufele, Colchester, Ill. He is advertising a good one in this issue.

If you are in the market for a car load of Hereford bulls, don't fail to read the advertisement in this issue of H. C. Taylor & Sons, Roanoke, Mo., and then write them.

C. E. Hodglen, Galesburg, Kas., would like to sell or exchange a good stallion for a ton horse. His ad appears in this issue. Read it.

If you have some Percheron mares or Shorthorn cattle that you would like to exchange for a quarter section of good land, write to Wm. Hales, Oakland, N. D. His ad appears in this issue.

R. M. Johnson of Bolivar, Mo., is advertising some good jacks and jennets for sale in this issue. Be sure to read his advertisement.

Guy W. Armstrong of Galesburg, Ill., is offering for sale in this issue a pure bred Belgian stallion at a reasonable price. Write him for particulars.

If a neighbor has a better beast than yours, give him the credit due—but to buy or breed a better one in turn, is up to you.

Educate the farmer's boy toward a more valuable life on the farm.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Don't let your pigs lie in damp, cold beds. They cannot and will not thrive for you if you do.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERON.
Bayless, W. H., Blue Mound, Kas.
Burress Bros., Carroll, Neb.
Crownover, Wm., Hudson, Iowa.
Hirschman, George, Pierson, Iowa.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Lamar, C. W., Salina, Kas.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph, Mo.
Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
Robison, J. C., Towanda, Kas.
Rouselle, Jos. & Son, Seward, Neb.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Ia.
Singmaster & Walker, South Omaha, Neb.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Mo.
West, Frank S. & Son, Wood River, Neb.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

HORSES—SADDLE AND HARNESS.
Houchin, Jas., Jefferson City, Mo.

HORSES—MORGANS.
Sellman, Richard, Rochelle, Texas.

SUFFOLK HORSES.
Okie, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kas.
Boen, Ed., Lawson, Mo.
Smith, Al E., Lawrence, Kas.
Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Collins, T. E. & Son, Belleville, Kas.
Walker, Philip, Moline, Kas.
Watson, J. T., New London, Mo.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.
Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.
Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.
Kline, C. M., Weldon, Ia.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colo.
Whiteford, Hugh, Guilford, Mo.

CATTLE—POLLED DURHAM.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kas.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Cobb, H. L. & Son, Independence, Ia.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kas.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Ia.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kas.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Mo.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Neb.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kas.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.
Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb.
Lineweaver, H. W., South English, Ia.
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Neb.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.
Charters, W. H., Butler, Mo.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE)
Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Hamilton, E. P. & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas.
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo.

BUENA VISTA HEREFORDS

Paragon 12th 29116 and
Rex Donald 323493

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
In Service.

W. A. Dallmeyer

Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

38 SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. **Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address
George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.

Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

BONITO PARK HEREFORDS

For Sale

CARLOAD HEREFORD BULLS

15 months old; weight 900 pounds. Uniform and well marked. Address,

H. C. Taylor & Sons (Howard County), Roanoke, Missouri.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF GRASS PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

The United States Department of Agriculture is making efforts to encourage the production of grass as a feature of stock raising in South Carolina. Last spring an agent of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work started in to make a specific demonstration in portions of the Piedmont region of South Carolina in the matter of the possibility of grass and hay production. The work was taken up with 100 different farmers, inducing each of these farmers to make an acre demonstration with grass. The predominant industry in this section is of course cotton raising, and not a great deal of interest is taken in live stock. Each farmer put out an acre of grass under the direction of the agent. The land was thoroughly plowed, a ton of lime to the acre was applied and in addition 400 pounds of fertilizer was used. The fertilizer consisted of 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of ground bone. The acid phosphate cost $12 a ton and the ground bone $29 a ton. This would make the 400 pounds of fertilizer cost $4.10. The lime cost about $5 a ton. The farmers furnished all work, the lime and the fertilizer. The department furnished the grass seed. The most successful mixture for hay grass in this section of the South is found to be one made up of orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and Italian rye grass with red clover. There was a half bushel each of orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and Italian rye, and ten pounds of red clover sown to the acre. The very heavy seeding was believed to be necessary in order to insure a good stand. This mixture has been used for some time on the Arlington farm with good success, cutting as high as two and one-half to three tons of hay to the acre.

The work in South Carolina has been eminently satisfactory, practically all of the 100 farmers having a fine crop of hay this season. From all indications some of these plots will cut two and one-half to four tons per acre. So much interest has been aroused in the matter that farmers are now preparing to put out two additional acres, making three acres in all. They have found by this demonstration that they can grow enough hay to take care of two or three head of horses used in their general farm work. The success with the hay crop has encouraged farmers, furthermore, to look into the livestock proposition to the end of introducing greater diversification and devoting less acreage to cotton.

PREVENTABLE BEEF CATTLE ILLS.

The beef cattle industry in the United States is thriving and the prospects for the future success (financially) in the production and sale of this kind of cattle, never were brighter. However, those engaged in the raising of beef cattle have found some obstacles that must be surmounted before the business reaches its highest degree of profit to the producer.

One problem that seriously concerns the beef producing industry today, is the loss of a large number of young animals each year by various diseases. On a closer analysis of the health of these animals and the sanitary surroundings, it is found that a considerable loss occurs each year from blackleg. Practically all cattle men know that black leg is much more common in beef than in dairy breeds, this being probably due to the different surroundings and care of the two types. It is further known that blackleg is a preventable disease and if proper forethought is given by the cattle men, loss from this disease can be reduced to a minimum. It is rather odd that most men engaged in the cattle business know that blackleg can be prevented by vaccination and yet the majority of breeders and feeders never have their young animals vaccinated until they have lost from one to several valuable animals from this disease.

Blackleg, like many of the other cattle diseases, is caused by a germ, and it probably remains indefinitely in the soil and the animals become infected from the soil. This explains why a pasture or feed yards in which a calf has had blackleg and died of it, remains infected and is frequently the source of infection in other animals. Young cattle are more subject to blackleg than older ones, although it is not uncommon for two or three-year-olds to become infected and die of blackleg. The animals in good condition are more subject to blackleg than those that are thin and poor, because animals that are thrifty have a soft pliable skin which is easily punctured by barbs, awns of bearded grain, stubbles, etc., and those in poor condition having a harsh, hard skin are not as likely to become infected in this manner because of the denseness and toughness of their skin which resists punctures from objects that migh carry infection.

It must be further borne in mind that cattle are not only infected from soils but may also be infected from hay or fodders grown on infected soils. Thus it is not at all uncommon to see an outbreak of blackleg in midwinter, due to foodstuffs that have been grown on pastures that were broken up because of the extensive loss of cattle with this disease on those grounds.

It is a good policy (and a very good paying investment) for all breeders and feeders, especially of beef cattle to have all their animals under two years of age vaccinated at least once each year and this should be done regularly and before some of the animals in the herd have died, for it is invariably the rule that the best animals are most subject to this disease and by the old, slip-shod method, in which vaccination was not resorted to until the best animals and possibly those that were reserved for the breeding herd had died of blackleg. If this method was practiced, the saving in dollars and cents to the beef breed industry would be enormous.

Those breders in the South are practically all familiar with the disease known as charbon or anthrax. This disease is much more serious than blackleg because of the fact that it is much more readily transmitted from animal to animal and it is not uncommon to see an entire herd wiped out by this disease within the brief space of two or three days time. Anthrax, like blackleg, is also a germ disease and after the infection is once introduced on premises, it is rather difficult to eradicate and usually on such premises, outbreaks of anthrax appear frequently. This disease differs from blackleg in the fact that it is likely to occur in animals of any age, being more fatal in the older animals. Like blackleg, the infection may be introduced through the skin by puncture wounds or by flies, etc., or it may be introduced into the digestive tube with the food and water. Like blackleg, it is a preventable disease and thus breeders living in the infected territory run considerable risk if they do not have all of their animals vaccinated once or twice a year with the anthrax vaccine.

It should not be forgotten that anthrax also affects man, and frequently produces fatal results and the common practice of skinning animals dead of infective diseases is dangerous, and is illegal in some states and should be forbidden on the premises of all breeders.

If proper precaution is taken against the above diseases by vaccinating, the saving in the life of valuable animals and in the finances of the breeders cannot be overestimated.

A PROLIFIC SHORTHORN COW.

A cow belonging to Mr. H. J. Miller of Mason Farm, March Gibbon, near Bicester, Oxon, has a wonderful record. She has had five pair of twins. During the period of nine years and one month she has had altogether fifteen live calves. They were dropped as follows:

July, 1901, cow calf; July, 1902, cow calf; July, 1903, cow calf; July 1904, cow calf; July, 1905, twin cow calves; July, 1906, twins, one each; June, 1907, twin bull calves; August, 1908, twins, one each; September, 1909, bull calf; August, 1900, twin bull calves.—London Farmer and Stockbreeder.

A WORD FOR SHEEP.

There are no animals that will so satisfactorily fill in certain needs on the farm as sheep. They are the most satisfactory scavengers known for the reason they will consume nearly all varieties of weeds without injuring small trees as will goats. They can be utilized to aid in cleaning up brush land and getting it into grass as they will keep down the weeds and will nip off the leaves of nearly all shrubs. They can be turned into stubble fields where they will pick up shattered heads of grain and clean the fence rows.

Later they may be turned into the corn fields where they will take care of the late growth of weeds and prevent their seeding. They are not inclined to molest the corn other than the lower leaves and down ears. The digestive function of sheep is very perfect and the germinating power of weed seed is destroyed by passing through their stomachs.

While sheep appreciate first class food especially an endless variety of green stuff, yet they may be utilized to clean up much that would be wasted on the average farm

One thing that should be credited to them and that is that during their rambles they are distributing valuable fertilizer over the ground to be utilized by future crops.

There is no farm but what could with profit support a flock of sheep, the number depending upon the acreage and needs.

FREE GOVERNMENT STALLION SERVICE.

Plan Outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture, for Securing Co-operation in Morgan Cavalry Horse Breeding Experiment.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the United States Department of Agriculture announces the following plan for the public service of stallions at the Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt., for the season of 1912.

Owners of approved mares may breed to the stallion during the season of 1912 free of charge on the following conditions:

1. Only mares with a square trotting gait and good conformation will be accepted. Pacers and mares with curby hocks or other decidedly faulty conformation will not be accepted. In view of the probable difficulty of obtaining a suitable number of mares free from draft blood, the presence of such blood will not disqualify a mare, but in no case will such a mare be bred having more than one-half draft blood.

2. Mares must be free from the following unsoundnesses:

Bone spavin, ring bone, side bone, heaves, stringhalt, lameness of any kind, roaring (broken wind), periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness), blindness, partial or complete.

3. The owner of the mare shall sign an agreement at the time of the first service giving the United States an option on the resulting foal at $150 during the year said foal is three years old, estimating a foal to be one year old on the first day of January after it is foaled. For the foals of mares bred in 1912, the government will therefore exercise its option in 1916. Most, if not all, of the horses selected will be purchased for the United States army.

4. In case of death of the owner of such mare or foal, or in case of assignment or sale, the option may be assumed by the new owner by giving notice in writing to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., otherwise the stipulated service fee must be paid.

5. If a mare owner does not wish to give the option, he may pay the stipulated service fee in cash at the time of the first service, which will entitle him to service during the season of 1912, without return privilege in 1913.

6. If for any reason, and at any time before the government has exercised its option, the owner of a foal bred under this arrangement wishes to be relieved of his option, he may indicate first, second and third choice of stallions, so that in case the book of one horse fills more rapidly than another, a mare owner may not lose his opportunity to breed. Books opened March 15, 1912, and no orders were honored before that date.

7. After the government has exercised its option, whether the foal is taken or not, no service fee will be charged.

8. Mares will be booked in the order applications are received at the office of the superintendent of the Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt. In the case of the stallion, General Gates, preference will be given to mares registered in the American Morgan Register.

8. Approved mares will be given a number in the Remount Brood Mare Register and a certificate issued to that effect.

The stallions at the farm will be available for public service during 1912 free under option and conditions given above or at the following fees, the number of mares being approximated as nearly as it is possible to do so at this time:

Stallions	Age	No. of Mares	Fee Without Option
General Gates	18	48	$25
Bennington	4	26	20
Castor	3	20	15
Snoqualmie	3	12	15
Dewey	2	3	10
Drum Major	2	5	10
Troubador	2	3	10

In booking mares, owners should be so relieved by paying the stipulated service fee in cash.

For further information, booking of mares and payment of service fees and charges for keep, communications should be addressed to Mr. W. F. Hammond, superintendent, Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt.

THINKS GOOD INSURANCE O. K.

To The American Breeder: In The Breeder of April 5, I read a piece from a Kentucky breeder on insurance, and I would disagree with him on the insurance deal. I think he has simply got into some company that is not reliable. I keep draft stallions for public service and I have lost two in my short experience. The first one I had no insurance, and it was quite a loss, as I had to go out and pay $1,000 cash for a horse. This spring I had a horse that I paid $1,100 for three years ago. He ruptured one of his intestines; I was away from home, and when I came home my neighbors had his peeled. I carried $850 insurance on him in the Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Company of Des Moines, and I am glad to say that there was no such a howl as this Kentucky breeder talks about. Just as quick as it was possible for me to get in proof of death, I got my money. There was no red tape, just straight business, and I think it better to carry insurance in a reliable company unless you are perfectly able to stand the loss.—An Iowa Breeder.

LIKES CAPSULE SYSTEM.

To the American Breeder:—As I have never written anything for the American Breeder, I will relate my experience with capsule breeding. Have been breeding with the impregnator seven or eight years, but think the capsule system much better. I believe I have settled a larger per cent of mares this season than ever before; am satisfied I will get at least 80 per cent of all breeding mares with foal bred to my stallion, and have settled some mares that never have brought colts. It will pay any man in the stock business to read the American Breeder as there is much information on every page. I have a registered Percheron stallion that I want to exchange for a standard bred or saddle bred stallion, and if I don't find what I want soon, expect to place an ad. in the American Breeder, as I am sure it pays to advertise if you expect to sell or make satisfactory exchange. Success to the American Breeder.—J. W. Ethridge, Jefferson county, Illinois.

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Modern equipment, competent faculty. Course covers three sessions of seven months each. Organized, equipped and conducted to meet with the most modern methods of teaching Veterinary Science. Season 1911-12 begins September 11, 1912. Write today for catalog and information.
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Many Opportunities as Practitioners, Sanitary Officers, Teachers, U. S. Inspectors, Investigators and Veterinarians. Catalogue and other information sent on request.

Dr. S. Stewart, Secretary,

1336A East Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

USING YOUNG JACK ON JENNETS.

To the American Breeder:—I can't sit still any longer reading the many experiences of stallion and jack owners, and have been greatly benefitted by their experiences and offering nothing in return. Now, to the Missouri subscriber who has five jennets to breed to his five-year-old jack, I will tell how I use my jacks and have for eight years with the best success after once broke to serve mares and want to serve jennets. I put the jennet on the far side of a mare in heat, that is, on left side of her; I lead my jack out near the mare; let him get ready for her, then come in behind her and pull him over on the jennet; as soon as he is off, take him right back on other side of mare and let him do his scenting and looking at the mare instead of jennet. If you have no mare in heat handy, a mare not in heat will do, or I have used a gentle gelding just the same; have to be more careful about getting kicked. I have a jack three years old last October; I served five jennets last season in this way and never affected him in the least; doing the same thing this season and have been for eight years.

Say, brothers, another thing about breeding maybe you don't know. You know we often wonder if a mare is in foal after being bred, say three or four weeks. You see where she has made water on the green grass; if she is in foal, in a few days the grass will be dead and if not in foal it will not die. You may not believe this, but try it. I speak from experience. Now, it may die and then later come in but if she does it is because she has aborted; she will never take any more as long as she is killing the grass. A mare not in foal or a gelding will not kill it, and as long as she don't kill the grass she will take the horse or jack. —D. M. Averitt, Trimble county, Kentucky.

HIS FIRST JACK COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I have a jack colt just past eleven months old, foaled July 21, 1911. He is the first jack colt I ever owned, so I would like to know what the readers of the American Breeder think of him. Will send his measures as taken with the tape June 24, 1912. He is black with white points; 58 inches high, standard measure; head 28½ inches; ear, from tip to tip, 32 inches; hock, 19 inches; heart girth 60 inches. Now, I would like to know how he is for size. Is he large or small?—J. R. Downs. Reno county, Kansas.

SNOW WHITE HORSES.

There seems to be quite a few breeders of pink skinned, white horses, and as there is no well established breed of these horses it might be worth while for the breeders of this kind of stock to form a registry association. All those interested in this proposition can write to Wyatt Carr of Collins, Ia., whose letter follows:

To the American Breeder:—I see in your paper about white horses in Ohio. I have been a breeder of spotted horses for 40 years. Started with a white stallion. Now have 12 mares in foal. Often get a white one. Our herd stallion gets 5 per cent while out of solid colored mares. I have a one-year-old stallion, white as milk, with pink skin, that will weigh when matured 1,300 pounds.—Wyatt Carr, Collins, Ia.

WANTED—Jack colt about 12 months old, from strong, vigorous stock. Prefer one nursed by mare. State measurements, weight and lowest price. **F. O. Butler, Hinsdale, Du Page county, Illinois.**

Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm



A fine assortment of the best Mammoth jacks and jennets that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high; jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Pike Co., Mo.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts. for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

POLK COUNTY JACK FARM

Has nice lot of young jacks for sale. twos, threes and fours, and a few extra good jennets, all black. **R. M. Johnson, Bolivar, Polk County, Mo.**

FOR SALE

Three fine black jacks, two, four and nine years of age; one grade draft stallion; two 16-hand jennets with colts—all for sale. Have plenty of colts to show. Am going to change business. **Lester Peltier, Wakenda, Carroll County, Missouri.**

JACK FOR SALE

No fault at all; five years old; fifteen and a half hands; 1,050 pounds; grandson of Spanish Chief of Kentucky. Write me for further information. **M. Y. Roberts, Blue Springs, Union County, Mississippi. Rte. 2.**

JACKS AND MULES



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

FOR SALE.

Debonnaire No. 3166; imported bay Belgian stallion; weight 1,900 lbs. in breeding condition; good disposition; sure breeder; priced right; sold for no fault. Registered as pure bred stallion No. A2292 by Illinois Stallion Registration Board. **Guy W. Armstrong, Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois. Rte. 6.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For ton horse, one black stallion three-quarters Percheron, one-quarter Morgan; weight 1,550 pounds in medium flesh; sound and good and a sure breeder; eight years old; broke to work. Would exchange for good ton horse and give difference or sell at a bargain in the next thirty days. **C. E. Hodgden, Galesburg, Neosho County, Kansas.**

FOR SALE.

Stallion and jack; one black Hambletonian grade stallion; 16 hands high; weight 1,050 pounds in common flesh. One black registered jack, 15 hands high, with plenty of bone and action. They are good breeders and have got colts to show. Price $900 **O. J. Schaap, Cookville, Pulaski County, Missouri.**

FOR SALE.

French Norman Draft Horse, the largest boned and best muscled horse you ever saw; weight 2,100 pounds; sure breeder; absolutely sound; coal black and good disposition; registered. Sold at a bargain if taken soon. **C. L. Light, Deep River, Poweshiek County, Iowa.**

FOR SALE.

My entire stud consisting of three registered Percheron Stallions from one to six years old; five black mammoth jacks, from sucklings to five years old, eight jennets all of breeding age and are sure breeders; all are good color and the right kind. I am a breeder and not a dealer, and will sell this stock cheap on account of being overstocked. **P. H. Summers, Owner, Callao, Macon County, Mo.**



RIDGLINGS SUCCESSFULLY CASTRATED.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

W. V. MILES

1430 S. 9th Street, Charleston, Cole County, Ill.

FOR SALE.

One three-year-old native Percheron, steel gray; weight 2,110 pounds; sound, sure and right. Parties desiring a show or herd horse should see this one. The best colt his age I ever saw; have seen thousands. **Jack Schaufele, Colchester. McDonough County, Illinois.**

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A Good Mule.

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We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.

Inspection of our stocks in our three big barns at the Kansas City Stock Yards invited. Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have visited our barns for lectures on mule and horse types, and readers of the AMERICAN BREEDER particularly welcome.

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A. D. COTTINGHAM, Prop.

Largest Individual Mule Dealer in the World.

STOCK YARDS KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

an examination myself and found her in fine shape; she took horse and then I capsuled her; I returned her in three weeks and she was in heat; I examined her again but after taking plenty of time I could find no opening at all; felt like a fleshy growth over mouth of womb, and I had not had experience enough to go through this growth, so let the horse on her and made another examination; found womb with no opening. Would this mare be in foal and then be in heat and take the horse?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY — Mares frequently show signs of heat while pregnant. In all probability your mare is in foal, but you may have caused an abortion by trying to go through the mucous plug. There are lots of colts destroyed every year by men not being familiar with the generative organs.

SWAY BACKED MARE—I have a big overgrown three year old mare, that last summer at two years old, running in pasture, her back dropped down so she is sway back. What effect will it have on her to breed her? Will it hurt her or make it worse or better?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise you not to breed this growthy mare until she becomes farther matured if you care anything about her appearance.

DISEASED TOOTH—Our Percheron stallion five years old has developed some form of nasal trouble; his left nostril has been running for about six months; phlegm very thick with offensive odor; below his eyes on same side is a raised place very hard; does not bother the horse in the least or hurt his eye. Horse in his three year old form had a hard case of distemper but got over it sound, we think. Have applied Reducine to the swollen place on two occasions, but no results. If you can prescribe a treatment for our case we will be very thankful.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It would require a personal examination to determine positively the exact nature of the difficulty with your stallion and you should permit the best veterinarian at your command to make such an examination. We suspect that a diseased upper molar will be found which should be removed by the best methods practicable.

SWOLLEN HOCKS—A customer of mine had a mule colt that seemed all right the first 12 hours; got up, sucked and was strong in every way; looked very much like wind puffs. These kept swelling until now its hind legs are swollen from its feet to its body. Is it navel trouble and what is best to do for it?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe the swellings developed rather early for navel ill and would rather think the condition resulted from some injury, perhaps a bruise of the parts. Apply tincture of arnica with witchhazel and alcohol, equal parts, twice a day.

RHEUMATISM—I have a yearling colt that is weak in her hind parts. One hind leg swelled in hock as big again as common. Can't get it over six-inch timber; then got lame in the other leg. I have had to keep her up for two months. She has good appetite. Would like to know what would be good for her. She is on grass; I give her oats twice a day.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Follow the instructions given under another inquiry for treatment of rheumatism, but in addition apply a blistering agent to the affected parts. Take powdered cantharides one part, vaseline four parts; mix well together and apply with the hand, rubbing in well. It is advisable to clip the hair first from the parts to be blistered. Tie the animal in a manner so it can not get its nose to the parts. Allow to remain on for 24 hours, then wash off with warm water and soap and when dry apply a little olive oil once a day to keep the parts soft. Repeat the blister in from two to three weeks if found necessary.

JACK WON'T SERVE MARES—I have a jack that won't serve mares. He is three years old. What can I do for him?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—We can not give you any advice unless you tell us how this jack has been handled; give a complete history of everything he has done as nearly as possible.

IRRIGATION REQUIRES HORSES.

During late years many horses and mules have been shipped from the Corn Belt states to the Pacific coast. One of the reasons of this is that the large irrigation projects are opening up new territory. For instance, the great Strawberry Tunnel in Utah, which has required two years of work by the government, has just been completed. This will irrigate about 60,000 acres of fertile land now only partly productive on account of lack of water, and transform this valley into a land of thriving towns and fruit trees. This means that many teams will be required in the operation. Thousands of horses will be required during this change and in future work. It is safe to say that it will make an opening for 50 times as many horses as were formerly used on this 60,000 acres, because this land is valuable and will be intensely farmed.

GOOD COLT CROP.

To the American Breeder:—I have just closed a large season of 420 of the best mares in Central Kansas, with very little re-breeding. Had a good colt crop 1911 season and the "goose hangs high." Will be with you at the August meeting.—T. H. Terry, Saline county, Kansas.

If a neighbor has a better beast than yours, give him the credit due—but to buy or breed a better one in turn, is up to you.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

WANT TO EXCHANGE

Good farm of 160 acres with buildings, four miles to station, for registered young stallions, equal value.

C. R. Oliver, Barnesville, Clay County, Minnesota.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE TO COME AND SEE THIS

400-acre fine corn and stock farm. Adjoins Burlington railway town, South Iowa; black soil, yellow clay subsoil. On early sale $40,000, $9,000 or $10,000 handles it.

H. Graham, Grandview, Iowa.

NAVAJO PONIES.

For Sale—One or two car loads of Navajo Ponies; $12 to $20, on cars, Albuquerque or Chama.

Haynes Bros., Haynes, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

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An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

That's What They All Say About VISIO.

Falmouth, Ky., March 18, 1912.
Visio Remedy Ass'n.

Inclosed find postal money order for two dollars to pay for another bottle of Visio, as I think it a great remedy, as it has restored a two-year ol dfilly that was totally blind in her eyesight, and I don't want to be without it.

J. W. BRISTOW.

Duanesburg, N. Y., March 15, 1912.
Visio Remedy Co.:

Inclosed $2. for which please send me as soon as possible a bottle of your Visio Veterinary Eye Remedy. I find it a most wonderful eye remedy.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT.

You will find enclosed $2. for which please send me one bottle of VISIO. I have used it and know it is good and don't want to be without it.

J. L. WALKER, Laomi, Ill.

Dixon, Ill., April 15, 1912.
Visio Remedy Ass'n.

Please send me one bottle of your eye remedy. My brother used your remedy and cured a horse that was almost blind, with one bottle.

J. T. LAWRENCE, Jr.

TO EXCHANGE

For young Percheron mares or Shorthorn cattle, quarter section of fine land in McHenry County, North Dakota; one and three-quarter miles from good town, with creamery, rural mail past the door, one-quarter mile to good school, fine water, small buildings, all under wire fence and in good shape. Address Wm. Hales, Oakland, McHenry County, North Dakota.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE

Three hundred and fifty acres of nice, smooth land that will produce corn, clover, alfalfa or small grains. It can all be cultivated excepting ten acres of creek; 40 acres of fine timber; everlasting water; black soil; one mile from a railroad town; fair improvements; good orchard; the land drains nicely; well fenced and ready to make money. It can be divided into several farms to a good advantage; 100 miles west of Kansas City; price $60 per acre.—

W. K. SHAW, Garnett, Kansas

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

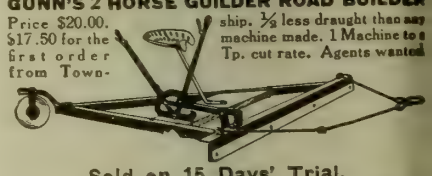
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At private contract, I offer for sale the most fashionable strains and superb individuals in stallions and mares and fillies, by such sires as Rex McDonald 833; Rex Monroe 2063; Star McDonald 2526, and Fos McDonald 3096. All bred and developed by me. H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Missouri.

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Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-



ship. ⅓ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.

Sold on 15 Days' Trial.

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I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.

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BREEDERS' NOTICE!

Have you had trouble the past season with diseased mares, or with artificial breeding? If so consult me. I have charge of one of the best up-to-date breeding barns in the state. Our season closes June 30, after which I would be glad to visit you and help you detect your troubles and prehaps save you many dollars. I carry with me everything necessary for artificial breeding, and for the treatment of diseased mares. Will lecture to mare owners, if necessary. Can give best of references. If you are interested write me for terms.—J. R. Smith, V.S. Mgr. Hawkins Scientific Breeding Barn, Seymour, Baylor county, Texas.

To The American Breeder:—"Breeding Terms" is the heading of a question in your issue of February 5th, by Charlie Jordon. I am of the opinion that different localities demand different terms, meaning that where one finds the better class of mares, one also finds the men who are careful breeders, and who are willing to comply with almost any terms in order that they may get the service from the sire of their choice. My idea of terms for all breeders is $10 to $25 (figuring the cost of the stallion), for a living colt, parties disposing of mares forfeit insurance and the fee becomes due.

Now, for a few thoughts as to why the owner of the mare when bred should be compelled to pay service fee when he parts with the mare: He has received more money, for he has sold two horses, and ten to one he said as much to drive the deal. Now, does the seller of this mare insure the buyer a live colt, or return a part of the purchase price? No. The stallioner still put up the insurance and the owner has the money.

Again, Jones breeds a mare to my stallion and I know him to be kind and very careful with his horses, especially with a mare that is pregnant, so I insure a live colt. Jones sells the mare to Smith, who is just the reverse from Jones in caring for his stock, and whom I would not trust. This is where you are. Jones has collected for an unborn foal, and thereby endangered my insurance. Yours for better horses—O. C. Hatch, Butler County, Nebraska.

To the American Breeder:—Very good breeding terms, and the ones adopted by me, are as follows: A reasonable amount to insure with foal, which means payment for services rendered without going into the insurance business. But in case of loss of the fetus or foal, and the customer is honest enough to acknowledge the same, it is better to compromise with your customer by taking one-half and retain his good will, in preference to encouraging the custom of denying the colt's existence. When a mare is sold to leave the neighborhood, the fee should be due, as there is generally an extra compensation given because of the same, and one should not be expected to trace sold or traded mares in order to collect the fee which is due him. I do not believe in the insurance contract at all. I think that the man who has and stands a first class stallion (imported or home bred) stands his full share of risk without insuring that which is past his control and in the care of others. Doing that is the last hook on which the man that stands the scrub, hangs his hat.—A. Meehan, Walsh county, North Dakota.

To the American Breeder:—Down in this part of the country it is the custom to insure a colt to stand and suck, which, in our opinion, is mighty nice for the mare owners, and is just about as liberal as the average stallioner can make terms and live. Our patrons never object to the clause, "All mares parted with before foaling time will be considered with foal in every case," for the simple reason that any mare bred and safe in foal to a good horse will sell for much more money than one which isn't, other things being equal, for aside from the fact that the colt will, in a majority of cases, live and be worth something, it proves that the mare is a breeder and clearly demonstrates that she will be a more profitable investment than a gelding or a mule. When a man pays $1,500 to $3,000 for a high class stallion, few fair minded men will expect him to lose the 10 to 20 per cent of mares that usually change hands in the course of a year. However, this is a subject which can be argued from any of several different angles and we will read with interest the letters on it.—William Beck, Montgomery county, Kansas.

AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB

(Show this Notice to the Boys.)

HERE ARE THE PRIZES AND CLASSES IN THE AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB COLT AND CALF EXHIBITION.

The American Breeder has started an organization of boys between the ages of six and 17 years and will have a department in the paper for some of the things that interest boys on the stockfarm.

To begin with we will have a colt and calf exhibition—not the actual animals this time, of course (though we may get to that later) but each member of the club is entitled to enter for a premium with a photograph of his colt or calf, and a story about it.

There will be three classes, so that the younger boys will not have to compete against the older ones. In the youngest class boys can show either a colt or a calf. In the two older classes this exhibition will be of colts only, as explained below. Each boy who competes for a prize is to send the American Breeder office, not later than October 1, a photograph of the colt or calf he is showing (and it might be a good idea to have the photograph include himself also) and a short story about the colt or calf. The story should be not less than 100 words or more than 150. It should tell the age, size and breeding of the animal and how it has been cared for.

In deciding where the prizes go, the colt (as shown by the photograph) will count 60 points; the story 30 points, and the photograph itself ten points. The photograph need not be large, but should be clear and distinct and show the colt (or calf) in good proportion. We expect to print the best photographs and stories.

Here are the three classes, and prizes for each:

For Boys over 6 and under 9 (exhibiting either colts or calves: First prize, $3; second, $2; third, $1.

For Boys over 9 and under 13 (exhibiting colts only of any kind): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

For Boys over 13 and under 17 (exhibiting only colts sired by registered draft stallions): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

On the back of each photo and at the bottom of each story the sender should write his name and address and give the date of last birthday, with age at that time.

Every boy who would like to be in line to take part in this exhibition or in later events, had better fill out the blank below and mail it to this office. This is all that is necessary to become a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club. Here is the blank:

TO THE AMERICAN BREEDER,

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Enroll me as a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club (membership free).

Signed .....

Postoffice ..... State.....

My age at this time is between 6 and 17 years. Date..... 1912

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¶ Until August 1st, 1912, we will sell the **Carlson Semen Extractor** and 100 pointed breeding capsules and one hot water thermometer, all

for $5.00.

Bulb Impregnator	$2.00
Breeder Bags, each	1.00
Speculum	3.00
Emasculator	7.00
Veterinary Thermometer	1.25
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Pointed Breeding Capsules Per Box	1.50

Express paid on all orders.

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Perhaps you have read the offer back in the paper to sell you the balance of that part of the stock in the Graham Publishing Company which was set aside by the editor for sale to subscribers only. Maybe you passed it up without seriously considering the proposition. Or you might not know about it at all.

An Investment for 1912:

Well, here it is again. For every subscriber to this paper the Graham Publishing Company offers (so long as the stock lasts) a share of **Non-Assessable,** Dividend-Paying Stock at Ten Dollars a Share. You can get one share or two shares; any number up to fifty shares at Ten Dollars for each share. **Nobody can buy more at any price.**

It Pays Dividends—Guarantees Returns

What More Do You Want Your Money to Do?

On **Every** share of Stock, whether you hold ten dollars worth or five hundred dollars worth, six per cent interest is **guaranteed.** In addition to that you get whatever dividends the distribution of additional earnings entitles you to.

Why This Liberal Offer is Made.

The American Breeder wants substantial, interested friends in every locality in the United States. The way to get them is to have them personally interested in its success. If they have money invested, they will be personally interested. You can see that all right.

Not Your Money, But Your Help.

That is what we are after. For that reason we would rather have ten thousand One-Share holders than two hundred Fifty-Share holders. Therefore we would rather sell you **One** or **Two** shares than many shares.

This Stock Could Be Sold

Right here in Kansas City without any Guarantee. Men who know how this paper is growing and what it is doing, would be glad to take the stock. But what good would that do us out among the breeders, where we want friends?

Fill out the attached blank—order the number of shares you want—and become a partner in the great work we are doing.

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I hereby subscribe for..... shares of the Capital Stock of THE GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, at par (non-assessable and non-taxable, according to Missouri State laws), and enclose check—draft—money order—for which please send me Certificate of Stock at once.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, July 20, 1912* *Number 13*

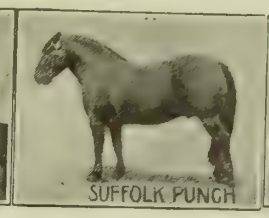


















"Old Dick"

The "Try" Horse at the Kansas City Stock Yards Horse Market.

































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Until August 1st, 1912, we will sell the **Carlson Semen Extractor** and 100 pointed breeding capsules and one hot water thermometer, all

for $5.00.

Bulb Impregnator - - -	$2.00
Breeder Bags, each - - -	1.00
Speculum - - - - - - - -	3.00
Emasculator - - - - - - -	7.00
Veterinary Thermometer	1.25
Hot Water Thermometer	.75
Curved Metal Impregnator	4.00
Pointed Breeding Capsules Per Box	1.50

Express paid on all orders.

Kansas City Impregnator Co.
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Please send me one bottle of your eye remedy. My brother used your remedy and cured a horse that was almost blind, with one bottle.
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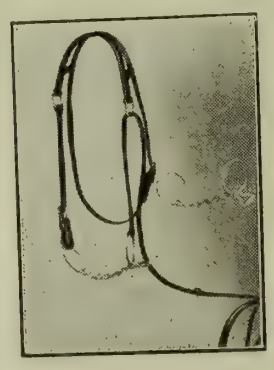
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"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail.—Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG,
Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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Interstate Shipping of Live Stock

Laws of the Various States Regulating Traffic in Live Stock With Other States and a Discussion of the Problems Not Yet Satisfactorily Solved.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Dr. C. D. Folse of the Kansas City Veterinary College.

FOR several years the United States Association of Live Sanitary Commissions, has attempted to devise a plan for uniformity in the state regulations of shipment of stock interstate. The membership of the United States Association, made up of State Sanitary Boards and State Veterinarians, has been taxed to relieve the inconvenience to the shippers from confusion resulting from the widely differing requirements of the several states. Until the federal government issued a synopsis of all the state laws in pamphlet form, neither the shipper nor the veterinarian was always sure just what form of inspection is necessary for stock to gain entrance to a given state. Unless one carried a library at his elbow, he could not hope to advise definitely upon the matter and even now with the government pamphlet in circulation, the general shipping public is at sea as to what is expected.

The necessity of control of interstate shipment of stock became evident in investigations of epizootics of contagious diseases for it was found that such diseases as glanders and tuberculosis were spread by the movement of stock. Each state in its endeavor to protect its livestock interests framed laws to suit its own needs which resulted in a great variety of statutes in the several states. The Western states placed rigid restrictions upon the ingress of sheep because they wished to rid themselves of the sheep scab; the Northern states discriminated against Southern cattle because of a fear of Texas fever; and the dairy states looked carefully to dairy cattle with the view of suppressing tuberculosis. Later it became evident that certain inspectors were not above the practice of issuing health certificates to diseased animals and the several states began to designate what inspectors should be considered competent to issue certificates. It is natural there should be a widely differing idea of proper inspection reflected in the laws of the different states. As example Tennessee will accept the certificate of any qualified veterinarian while Texas requires inspecting veterinarian be endorsed by the state veterinarian of the state of origin, and Mississippi will recognize only official state or federal veterinarians.

In an effort to correct some of these undesirable conditions the United States Association requested the federal government to assume control of all interstate shipments, but the officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry thought it impracticable to do so at this time, and suggested some help might be obtained by using government forms in making certificates. The bureau offered to furnish blanks for the certificates which certainly made a valuable aid to the state authorities. The chief defects, however, are not yet rectified, and it will be necessary for the stock shippers to give the matter some careful thought if anything definite is accomplished in the future toward simplifying inspection requirements.

Several methods of inspection have been suggested which may relieve the situation of the present dissatisfaction. It has been suggested that all the states require veterinarians making inspection to be vouched for by the federal government, and it is certain that such an arrangement would insure competent men being authorized to make inspections, and would make impossible such a situation which is claimed to have existed in Illinois through a political control of the live sanitary commission. The use of government forms by men endorsed by the federal government, and known to be competent to fill in the forms, would remove any grounds for question on the part of any state. Such an arrangement can be made if the shipper himself will lend his efforts to the state authorities in presenting the matter to the legislative bodies.

Below is given a synopsis of the regulations of the various states concerning the interstate shipment of stock. These briefly stated regulations were taken from the pamphlet of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and several corrections made to cover changes in state laws since the pamphlet was issued. The synopsis will be of service to the shipper as a reference for it makes possible ready information concerning the requirements of any state for admission of stock from another state.

ALABAMA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate in duplicate, issued by officially qualified veterinarian. Cattle—Health certificate, including tuberculin test for animals not intended for immediate slaughter; calves from tubercular mothers or herds not admitted under any circumstances. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Health certificate, showing no exposure to disease.

Who May Inspect—Any federal veterinarian or any legally qualified veterinarian indorsed by state veterinarian of state of origin.

ARIZONA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate, preferably including mallein test. Cattle—Health certificate; tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle. Sheep—Health certificate; animals from infected districts dipped for scab. Hogs—Health certificate; two weeks' detention at destination.

Who May Inspect—Any veterinarian indorsed by state officials of state of origin.

ARKANSAS.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate. Cattle—Health certificate from official veterinarian of state of origin, for dairy or breeding cattle. Sheep—Statement showing freedom from infection or exposure to same. Hogs—Statement showing freedom from infection or exposure to same.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarian or official veterinarian of state of origin.

CALIFORNIA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate including mallein test. One copy of certificate and test record with way bill, other mailed to state veterinarian on day of shipment. Cattle—Health certificate; tuberculin test for breeding and dairy cattle; certificate and test record must accompany way bill and duplicate go to state veterinarian on day of shipment; special rules for Southern cattle. Sheep—Health certificate and dip for those from infected localities. Hogs—Health certificate.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarians or veterinarians indorsed by live stock sanitary officials of state of origin.

COLORADO.

Horses and Mules—No inspection required. Cattle—Health certificate; tuberculin test record. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarian; any veterinarian indorsed by state veterinarian of state of origin.

CONNECTICUT.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Health certificate accompanied by tuberculin test chart in which each animal is clearly identified. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Any veterinarian indorsed by live stock sanitary officials of state of origin.

DELAWARE.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Those for dairy or breeding must have health certificate accompanied by tuberculin test chart. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarian or any veterinarian indorsed by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the state of origin.

FLORIDA.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—No inspection. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—No inspection.

GEORGIA.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Health certificate and tuberculin test record for dairy and breed animals; show animals may enter for that purpose on special permit from state veterinarian of Georgia. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarians or any graduate veterinarian indorsed by state live stock sanitary officials of state of origin.

IDAHO.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Health certificate with tuberculin test record showing three preliminary temperatures and four after injection. Sheep—Bucks dipped after entering state. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Federal or official state veterinarian.

ILLINOIS.

No inspection except for Texas

It's Your Turn To Talk

The Subscribers' Issue of The American Breeder Will Be Dated August 5.

Have you written us something from your own ideas, or experience or observation for publication in the subscribers' issue of the American Breeder? A lot of your friends have, and there is still space for you and many others like you, who can easily contribute something that will be useful and interesting to your co-editors in this enterprise.

When you come to think about it the readers of the American Breeder always have had a good deal to do with making this paper, and it will not be such a difficult matter for a few more of you to jump into this thing and make the issue of August 5 a good useful paper of more than usual interest.

Have you ever noticed what an important part of the American Breeder is made up of subscribers' correspondence? In the last ten issues it has taken nearly 100 columns to hold the "Question and Answer" department alone—and there is considerable correspondence beside. That shows whether or not you American Breeder readers have the ideas to frame up an interesting paper.

But that is not all. Our regular editorial contributors found their first interest in our columns as readers; not as writers. In fact, as all of them are very busy men, it would be impossible to get them to write at all if they were not interested in the work this paper is doing. They are exactly in the same situation as you, in that respect—but this time they, being regular contributors, are barred, while the regular editors are your hired men, whose job it is to get your articles to the printers and see that they all get into the paper just as you want them to appear.

We do not need to make any suggestions as to subjects. Every reader of the American Breeder does his own thinking—or our observation has been at fault, and the subjects will be live ones and timely, and important enough to justify printing the views of a dozen men on the same one. There are no limits excepting the ones we mentioned last issue, and the field is as broad as the American Breeder circulation, which reaches every state in the Union but one, and a half dozen foreign countries beside.

August 1 is the date on which we must "close" so start everything in time to be here on or before that date. If you send a photo give us all the time you can on that. Good cuts cannot be made on too short notice.

Now don't take chances on not having your section represented because of your hesitating to write; you are the one to see that it shows up properly with the rest.

fever in cattle from below the quarantine line which inspection is made by Illinois officials within that state.

INDIANA.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Health certificate accompanied by tuberculin test chart, one copy of which must be sent to state veterinarian of Indiana at time of shipment; feeding cattle admitted under special permit. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—Breeders must have certificate showing freedom from infection and that they have not been in infected territory.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarian or state veterinarian of state of origin.

IOWA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate accompanied by mallein test chart. Cattle—Health certificate accompanied by tuberculin test chart. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Health certificate.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarian or any veterinarian indorsed by live stock sanitary officials of state of origin.

KANSAS.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate by official veterinarian; when from tick area certificate must show them to be free of ticks. Cattle—Health certificate; tuberculin test for breed and dairy cattle; for those from South certificate must show freedom from fever ticks. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarians and those commissioned by state of origin.

KENTUCKY.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Health certificate accompanied by tuberculin test record. Sheep—Certificate from federal officials showing they were dipped within ten days of date of shipment. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarians or official state veterinarians.

LOUISIANA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate. Cattle—Health certificate for breeding and dairy cattle including tuberculin test record; copy of each must be mailed by owner to Louisiana Live Stock Sanitary Commission upon arrival of animals at destination; calves from infected herd or mothers not admitted at all. Sheep—Health certificate showing inspection was made just before shipment. Hogs—Health certificate showing inspection was made just before shipment.

Who May Inspect—Any veterinarian deputized by officials of state of origin.

MAINE.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate including mallein test. Cattle—Enter on permit of cattle commission of Maine; quarantines 30 days and subjected to tuberculin test by Maine officials. Sheep—No inspection Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Any veterinarian deputized by state of origin.

MARYLAND.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Health certificate and for dairy and breed cattle the tuberculin test in addition. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Health certificate.

Who May Inspect—Federal or official state veterinarians of state of origin.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Health certificate and record of tuberculin test. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Any veterinarian indorsed by sanitary officers in state of origin.

MICHIGAN.

Horses and Mules—No inspection. Cattle—Health certificate for dairy cattle including tuberculin test. Sheep—No inspection. Hogs—No inspection.

Who May Inspect—Any competent veterinarian.

MINNESOTA.

Horses and Mules—If branded must have health certificate with record of mallein test given within thirty days of date of shipment. Cattle—Health certificate and tuberculin test record for dairy and breeding cattle; no certificates accepted from Illinois unless made by federal veterinarian. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Health certificate.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarian, official state veterinarians or their assistants excepting those of Illinois.

MISSISSIPPI.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate. Cattle—Health certificate and tuberculin test for dairy and breed cattle. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Health certificate.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarians and official state veterinarians.

MISSOURI.

Horses and Mules—No certificate required. Cattle—Health certificate and for dairy and breeding cattle record of the tuberculin test; pasture cattle and those for slaughter admitted on special permit; regulations do not apply to show animals. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—No certificate required.

(Continued on page 11.)

Our Harness Horse Talk

A Discussion of the Early Grand Circuit Winners. Baden's Five Heat Fight at Grand Rapids. A Line on Two M. & M. Prospects.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

No matter whatever other elements enter into the matter of horse racing, the harness turf has one feature no other turf institution ever had—and that is the intense and universal interest the patrons of the sport take in the blood lines of the horses engaged in each event.

The first $10,000 trot of each year is the one race above all others about which every horse lover wants to know, and his appetite is for something more than a mere summary of the contest. "How is he bred?" they ask when the name of the winner is given. It formerly was the case that the 2:24 trot at Detroit, the Merchants and Manufacturers, was the initial big event of the year, but since most of the entrants in that event now are horses that have been carefully prepared at least one whole season ahead the same nags are named in a lot of big purses for fast class trotters, some of which are contested long before the M. and M. is decided. Hence it has come about that the Detroit classic is pretty well "doped out" before the word is given, every one of the starters that look to have a chance having performed somewhere else under conditions which determine their quality and speed pretty accurately.

And the horse that wins the first $10,000 race of each year is as a rule the one that has "the age" on the other notables for the balance of the campaign. This year that horse is Baden, and the manner in which he took down the big end of the Furniture Manufacturers' purse at the Grand Rapids meeting stamps him as extra high class in every way. He had none the best of conditions at any stage. In a field of nine he drew the outside position before the start, and in every one of the five heats trotted he was the contender right to the finish. In the opening mile, necessarily going "the overland route" because of his starting place at the outside fence, he gradually worked through the field and at the end was beaten less than a length by Esther W. and Marigold in 2:08½. Then he was made, after beating all the others the second mile, to do battle with a fresh antagonist, Miss Archdale, and she beat him a nose only in 2:09½. Here were a couple of miles that would have taken the tuck out of an ordinary horse, because Baden had been used all the way in each heat. But he came right back for the third attempt and stalled off the homestretch rush of Esther W. (which had finished ninth in the second heat), winning in 2:08¾. In the fourth Marigold, driven by Murphy, the pair making a great combination, went after Baden, but he headed them in 2:10½, and in the final round, the fifth of the day, he showed the way all the mile in 2:10¾.

Now it takes a race horse of great speed, perfect manners and high class to win that sort of a race, and to me there was a personal satisfaction in seeing Baden do the trick, as the files of the American Breeder will show I have more than once referred to him as a horse that should be one of the great trotters of 1912. And in the matter of his pedigree there is every encouragement to those breeders who take common sense as their guide rather than fanciful theories. Baden represents the Bingen blood in the male line and that of Harold, one of the best early sons of Hambletonian, on the female side. Furthermore, his family chart is plentifully marked with the names of champion trotters—both colts and aged horses.

Bingara, sire of Baden, is a son of Bingen, and his dam is a daughter of Arion, a champion colt trotter. This makes Bingara an inbred Electioneer, Bingen being a grandson of that horse while Arion is his son. So Bingara, the inbred Electioneer, got the right sort of an outcross when he was mated with Kaldah, a daughter of Kremlin, champion trotting stallion of his day, he being by Lord Russell, son of Harold. And Lord Russell was full brother to the champion trotter Maud S. So we find in the Baden pedigree a really wonderful collection of champion race horse trotters, viz: Arion, 2:07¾, champion 2-year-old; Bingen, 2:12½ as a 2-year-old and 2:06¼ at maturity; Kremlin, 2:07¾, champion trotting stallion, and Maud S., 2:08¾, champion trotter, and that showed 2:17½ as a 4-year-old when the record for that age was ten seconds slower.

Back of the Electioneer blood, and that of Harold, which two stallions were among the topnotch sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, second only to George Wilkes, there comes a strain which, in the production of broodmares, has proved the most potent in the world—that of Pilot Jr., a stallion whose pedigree is unknown, but whose achievements as a broodmare sire are such that his reputation grows with the years. So Baden is the product of the best trotting blood—which is as it should be. My personal opinion is that before the season ends he will trot a mile in 2:06 or better, if that rate of speed is necessary for him to win, because any horse that can take the outside position in a field of nine trotters good enough to be named in a $10,000 purse and go five heats around 2:10, winning three of them and being a contender right to the wire in all the others, must be nothing less than a 2:06 trotter if fitted for one trip against the watch.

And it so befell that on the same day and track that witnessed the triumph of Baden there was contested the first really important pacing race of the year, an early closing affair for the 2:05 class. On the train coming from the race meeting at Lansing to that at Grand Rapids Mr. Geers said to me: "That 2:05 pace entry list contains the best field of pacers we ever saw, and for combined speed and quality there never was one like it."

That was the judgment of the grand old man of the sulky, and if anybody in the world knows pacers and their merits Ed. Geers does. We looked over the names, discussed each horse, and concluded it was not possible to rate them so that any one stood out from all the others enough to be acclaimed a winner before the race was paced. Well, that field of horses scored for the word with every horseman trying to figure out the winner, and they found him at the end of four heats in the stallion, C. the Limit, a son of Searchlight and the famous Alcantara broodmare, Bertha. Zombrewer, a daughter of the trotter, Zombro, 2:11, took the first heat in 2:04¼, the Searchlight horse a close third, and he then went on and won as he pleased in 2:04¼, 2:06¼, 2:05¼, once or twice showing a two-minute rate when he wanted to get clear of the others in a hurry, and always sweeping along in majestic style. C. the Limit is a big horse and a massive one, weighing about 1,150 when in racing condtion, and he is not over 15.3 hands high, yet he is what dancers call "light on his feet," and for the last three years has been constantly in the front row of the country's best pacers—which is a great tribute to the quality of his bone and the way he has been trained.

Still, knowing Searchlight, sire of C. the Limit, as I did when he was king of the pacers, his success in the stud has not surprised me. He comes from the Alcyone family, which has produced one of our greatest trotting sires in McKinney, and he had when in training a lot of things that are helping him as a sire, among them wonderful speed, a will power that at times was unpleasantly displayed, and a conformation and general makeup as stout as that of a steel bridge. He is siring extreme pacing speed and only the other day a 3-year-old son of his was sold for $4,000 to a man who owns The Broncho and other good pacers. I know of a 2-year-old Searchlight colt, dam Nancy H., (p) 2:06¼, by Gambretta Wilkes, that with very little training paced a half mile track this June in 2:21½, and others that look like the real thing in pacers.

So C. The Limit, winner of the first big pace of the year, and a racehorse of proved ability, combines in his pedigree the blood of two great sons of Hambletonian, going to George Wilkes in the male line through Alcyone, by many regarded as his best son; and in the female line to the same fountain head again, as Alcantara, sire of the dam of Searchlight, was a full brother of Alcyone, grandsire of Searchlight in the male line. And, curiously enough, the pedigree exemplifies a marked characteristic of the brothers Alcyone and Alcantara. The former was strong in the production of trotters, while Alcantara never got a 2:10 performer at that gait, although some of his pacers were good ones. C. The Limit goes to Alcyone, the trotting sire in the male line, and to Alcantara, brood mare sire, in the female line. The respective merits of Alcyone and Alcantara began to be disclosed as soon as the brothers were old enough to be trained on the trot, and the arguments continued until both were dead, with the result that Alcyone generally is esteemed (his short life considered) the best son of George Wilkes, while Alcantara, never the sire of a first class trotter, or even one of first class speed, taking 2:10 as the standard, ranks very high in the matter of producing daughters.

The various events for slow class trotters contested in several sections of the land, and at two grand circuit meetings, have eliminated from consideration as possible topnotch performers in the events of that sort to come, a number of nags that a little while ago looked good.

Of those that have fallen by the wayside it is not necessary to write at length, but inasmuch as the real trotting classic, the $10,000 M. and M. purse for 2:24 trotters, will be raced at Detroit as this issue of the American Breeder reaches its patrons I want to call attention to a pair of the entrants that have not received much attention at the hands of the so-called wise people. Writing two weeks ahead of the race my idea is that Queen Worthy will be one of the contenders for first place, and I look to see Bierne Holt call on the secretary after the battle is ended. Tom Murphy drives Queen Worthy, which is saying she will be trained to the minute and handled with superlative skill. And she has perfect manners, a good pedigree, and if they beat her they will have to outtrot her.

Axworthy, sire of Queen Worthy, needs no laudation. Hamburg Belle, 2:10¼; Gen. Watts (3), 2:06¾, and others speak for him. The Queen, dam of Queen Worthy, herself won a fourth heat in the M. and M. in 2:10¾, and is by Chimes. So the present day descendant of those two is of the Wilkes-Electioneer brand that wins so many good races.

Bierne Holt is a great grandson of Bingen, being by Cochato (3) 2:11¾, son of Todd, 2:14¾; he by Bingen, 2:06¼, so there is a string of records in his pedigree that mean something. Holt won a good race at Grand Rapids, showing the possession of 2:08 or better speed, and is an exceedingly game finisher.

A lot of the early M. and M. possible stars have glimmered and gone out, but right now Queen Worthy and Bierne Holt are shining with particular brilliancy.

A Start with Burro Hinnies.

Reversing the Usual Process In Producing Hybrids. First Year's Experience of a New Mexico Firm, In Which Capsule Breeding Scores.

Inquiries to the American Breeder concerning the possibilities of breeding hinnies from burros and a stallion will find a partial answer in the experience of Springer Bros. of Quay, New Mexico, who, however, claim only to be beginners, and are themselves looking for all the information on the subject they can find. Less than a year ago these gentlemen (who are regular readers of the American Breeder) bought a band of 22 burros, 15 of which were of an age and condition favorable for breeding, although all had been bred to a stallion, natural service, and seven of them had foaled, all raising their colts.

At the time the accompaning photos were taken these hinnie colts were 12 months old and had very much the appearance of young mules, excepting that their heads seemed larger in protion to their bodies. There was one sorrel among them (from a roan burro) and the others were bays and browns. Their dams ranged from mouse color to dark brown, mostly with light points. As the photographs show, the 12 months' hinnies were about as large as their dams. One or two were taller, but weighed a trifle less, perhaps.

This year Springer Bros. expect to get 12 hinnies from their band of burros, but the colts will be late owing to a variety of difficulties, most of which they think they have overcome. They began using capsules, but for a time a faulty thermometer caused them to overheat the water in which their semen extractor was kept. After the first disappointment with capsules they bred the burros direct to the horse, but finally, after getting an accurate thermometer, returned to the capsule and think they settled most of the burros with these.

Another difficulty they encountered was the disposition of the burros to appear in heat when they were really in foal, the actual arrival of the heat period with one, seeming sometimes,



1—A 2-year-old mule on the right, from a $200 mare; a $10 burro in the center and her 12-months hinnie following. 2—Two burros and their 12-months hinnies.

to be a signal for several others to go through the same motions. On such occasions they have found a speculum useful in getting at the facts in the case. Before they began doing this they think that a good many needless and harmful services were made.

The horse they are using is a good looking brown weighing about 1,200 pounds, and of roadster conformation. So far they have known of no case where a draft stallion was used, the sires of their 12 months' hinnies being probably no larger than the one they have, although they do not know certainly as to that. Burro jennets can be bought quite cheaply, although experience may show it pays best to pick out the largest breeders only, though at added expense. Even on this basis they think $10 per head will cover the cost.

So far they had sold only one hinnie but a buyer from the coal mines farther north had given them some encouragement as to a market when the



The Hinnie From this Burro (Center) Sold for $50 at 8 Months.

hinnies were ready to sell. The one disposed of went for $50 when only eight months old. It was the largest and best fleshed of the bunch, but even at that the price looks good. Its dam is the broken eared burro shown in one of the cuts.

The burros can be bred when 18 months old. -A 2-year-old burro that has had good care is practically mature. They carry their colts about 12 months, and in the case of Springer Bros'. band, had no difficulty foaling, though how it would be if a heavy horse was used they do not know.

Aside from their work with burros Springer Bros. tell of an experience with capsule breeding that is worth recounting. They had eight Kentucky and Tennessee jennets to breed, and drove two of them 28 miles to a jack. These were bred in the natural way, and semen for capsuling the six at home was taken in a thermos bottle. It had to be carried back the 28 miles, the jennets traveling on "slow speed," but two of the jennets capsuled brought colts, while the ones bred direct did not.

Springer Bros. have promised to write the American Breeder occasionally of their experiences, and doubtless others working along the same lines can help them to throw more light on this interesting subject.

HORSE STOCK IN NEW MEXICO.

Horses and mules rank next to cattle and sheep in aggregate value in New Mexico, according to estimates based on the number in the territory last year. The aggregate value of the territory's horses last year was $7,736,000, compared with $2,220,000 in 1900, an increase of 248.4 per cent for the decade, a big gain indeed. The value of mules in the same period increased to $1,458,000, or 696.2 per cent.

The total number of horses and colts reported in 1910 was 172,685. Of these 139,340 were classified by the census as mature horses—that is, horses born before 1909—and their value was $7,003,000, and average value, $50.26. Yearling colts, which are colts born in 1909, numbered 16,814, and their average value was reported as $21.68. Spring colts, born in 1910, were 4,125 in number, and their average value was reported as $15.08. It may be noted that only 5.8 per cent of the farms of the territory reported colts born in 1910. There were also reported 12,406 horses not classified by age, with an average value of $24.72. The total number of mules of all ages was 14,798, which is 8.6 per cent of the number of hoses and colts. Of these, adult mules, born before 1900, numbered 13,045, and their average value was $105.17. Only 1,450 yearling colts, born in 1909, were reported, having an average value of $53.23, and 303 spring colts were reported, with an average value of $29.66. There were 11,260 asses and burros, with a total value of $159,000, and an average value of $14.13.

"OTHER TIN CANS IN THE ALLEY"

To the American Breeder:—In answer to Mr. C. A. Strong's challenge in a recent issue, I will say that there are other tin cans in the alley. As I have a 2-year-old jack colt, black with white points, without a scratch or blemish, and is as quick as a horse. Following are his dimensions: 16¾ tapeline; 16 hands standard; 70-inch heart girth; 34-inch ear; 21-inch arm; 18-inch hock; 15-inch knee; 8½-inch bone; weighs 900 lbs. I am a Missourian; if you have a better one, "show me."—H. S. Price, Sainte Genevieve county, Missouri.

COMING FAIRS AND LIVE STOCK SHOWS.

July 22 to 27—North Dakota State Fair, Fargo.
Aug. 12 to 17—Blue Grass Fair, Lexington.
Aug. 22 to 30—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.
Aug. 26 to 31—Ohio State Fair, Columbus.
Sep. 2 to 6—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis.
Sep. 2 to 6—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling.
Sep. 2 to 6—Connecticut State Fair, Hartford.
Sep. 2 to 9—Minnesota State Fair, Hamline.
Sep. 2 to 9—Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln.
Sep. 2 to 9—Oregon State Fair, Salem.
Sep. 3 to 7—Maryland State Fair, Timonium.
Sep. 9 to 13—Kansas State Fair, Topeka.
Sep. 9 to 13—South Dakota State Fair, Huron.
Sep. 9 to 14—Kentucky State Fair, Louisville.
Sep. 9 to 14—New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Sep. 9 to 16—West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids.
Sep. 10 to 14—Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.
Sep. 14 to 20—Central Kansas Fair Association, Hutchinson.
Sep. 14 to 21—California State Fair, Sacramento.
Sep. 16 to 21—Colorado State Fair, Pueblo.
Sep. 16 to 21—Interstate Live Stock Fair Association, Sioux City, Ia.
Sep. 16 to 21—Michigan State Fair, Detroit.
Sep. 16 to 21—Tennessee State Fair, Nashville.
Sep. 17 to 20—Vermont State Fair, White River Junction.
Sep. 23 to 28—Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.
Sep. 23 to 28—Washington State Fair, North Yakima.
Sep. 23 to 28—Montana State Fair, Helena.
Sep. 24 to 27—Wyoming State Fair, Douglas.
Sep. 24 to Oct. 5—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.
Sep. 28 to Oct. 4—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.
Sep. 30 to Oct. 4—Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J.
Sep. 30 to Oct. 5—Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City.
Sep. 30 to Oct. 6—Interstate Fair, Spokane, Wash.
Oct. 3 to 12—Alabama State Fair, Birmingham.
Oct. 4 to 12—Illinois State Fair, Springfield.
Oct. 7 to 12—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 7 to 12—Virginia State Fair, Richmond.
Oct. 14 to 19—North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh.
Oct. 12 to 27—Texas State Fair, Dallas.
Oct. 14 to 19—Iowa Dairy Show, Waterloo.
Oct. 15 to 25—Georgia State Fair, Macon.
Oct. 21 to 26—Mississippi State Fair, Jackson.
Oct. 26 to Nov. 2—National Dairy Show, Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport.
Nov. 30 to Dec. 7—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

SERVING RETURN MARES—Bred a mare to my horse and in 18 days she was returned and bred and was in heat and on examination found the womb was closed very tight. I got two fingers in neck of womb and withdrew to wash my hand. The mare strained a little and threw all the semen right out under her feet. Did not breed her that heat; turned her off for next heat. Would like to know if I did right. Would like to have the opinion of others and what the chances are of her being in foal. This mare raised a colt for five years.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—If the cervix was open at the time of the first service you have probably caused an abortion. If the mare was not in foal and you opened the cervix before the service was made, some of the semen may have found its way into the uterus. If you had inserted a capsule into the uterus it would have been a complete service.

TWO YEAR OLD SERVICES—A two year old Percheron stallion in good condition, plenty of fat, weight 1,700 pounds or over, has been used on six mares, but they are not settling well. I caught some semen as the mare discharged soon after the service and took it twelve miles (in three hours or over) to an expert M. D. At that time they were inactive; he said they were undersize, but looked healthy and apparently were all right when leaving the horse. I never saw him masturbate, but on one occasion when he was smelling urine from a mare while he was out in the yard, he discharged a small amount of liquid from penis, then strained as though to urinate and discharged more while the penis was not erected. What is best to do with him? By nature he is not as keen as some, but a good server. Have worked him just a few times at harness. His temperature today (rather cool) was 101. The semen as I caught it from the mare was full of foreign matter, apparently collected from the mare's externals, as the horse was entering. Might that have killed the spermatozoa? —Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—The temperature in your stallion is too high. He probably has a slight attack of infleunza. The spermatozoa when discharged from the stallion were probably inactive, the same as was shown by the doctor. We do not think that your stallion is masturbating. Withdraw your stallion from further service and give him good care until fall, at which time make a service, and we believe you will find him in excellent condition.

EDUCATING A CRIBBER—A two year old colt has the habit of extending the tongue several inches and biting it. Is that liable to lead to cribbing? It also takes hold on manger. —Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—This colt should have a large enclosure fenced stallion tight where he can have something else to amuse himself except biting his tongue, or better still, give him a steady occupation in the harness.

JACK REFUSES FEMALES—I have a valuable jack which has refused to serve for the last two years. Don't you know of a remedy that would get him to work again? He is in perfect health, a big eater when he is in the barn or yard. He gets ready, but when taken to a jennet or mare he refuses, draws his penis back, can let him run with a mare in heat or a jennet either. He never abuses himself. If you know of any remedy, please advise me.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—When a jack is allowed to run with a jennet in heat and will not serve, we can not give you any advice that will help you.

ABNORMAL MARES—How long will

a mare stay in heat? Bred a mare to my horse June 7 of this season, and seventeen days after she was bred she was back to my barn and showed good signs of being in heat, but I did not breed her. I told the man to come back in three days more which would make twenty days since she was bred. He did so but the mare had gone out; she fought the horse badly. Now is it possible for this mare to go out after being bred, come in heat and go out the second time inside the twenty days? Also do you think it advisable to breed a mare in fifteen or seventeen days after being bred if she shows to be in good heat? Also is it possible that a mare will be in heat in fifteen or seventeen days after being bred and not be on the twentieth day and prove to be in foal?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Occasionally an abnormal mare is found in this respect. The fact that this mare was out of heat on the twentieth day would lead us to believe that she might be in foal, but she should be tried once a week, beginning with the twentieth day, for three weeks. The breeder should remember the condition of the cervix at the time of service. If it was open when served it should not be opened for another service, even though she showed signs of heat. It is possible for a mare to be in heat on the seventeenth day after being bred and go out on the twentieth, and be in foal.

REGISTERING CAPSULE COLTS—Is a capsule colt eligible to register in the Percheron Society of America from sire and dam that are registered in that body? A party here says you cannot register a capsule colt if the society knows it is a capsule colt. I believe you can, but he thinks he knows. Please let me know.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—This is only another effort to destroy the capsule system by an individual who is not in favor of progress. Hundreds of capsule colts have been registered in the Percheron society, as well as all other horse registry associations. It is to be hoped that the feeble minded brigade will soon be recognized by all intelligent horse breeders.

FEEDING ALFALFA—I am in the breeding business on a small scale; I have one horse and one jack; I have been feeding my horse alfalfa hay for two weeks without knowing anything about feeding it—the first I ever fed in my life. I notice since I have been feeding it that my horse is getting very fat. What I want to know is this: Is it all right to feed to such stock; will it interfere with their breeding?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—When alfalfa is introduced it should be fed sparingly at the beginning, gradually increasing until alfalfa constitutes one-half of the roughness. Alfalfa and prairie hay equal parts, with oats as a grain ration, should be satisfactory.

SLOW JACK—I have a jack that is very slow in serving a mare. Is there anything I can do to make him quicker? I am feeding him oats and cracked corn and oats hay that has not been threshed. Some have told me to feed him Spanish fly, but I was afraid to. We just moved him here from a lower altitude and I thought that might have something to do with him.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—If your jack was slow before he went to Colorado he will probably be slow for a long time, but if he was a prompt server we would advise you to find out just how he was handled. Do not feed him any Spanish fly or vigor tablets unless you wish to interfere with his breeding power. Take good care of your jack; screen the stall so the flies will not interfere with him; turn him into a large inclosure, fenced jack tight, at night; make your feed oats and bran equal parts by measurement, and prairie hay or oats hay if it contains enough grain to make up the grain ration, and part alfalfa with the oats hay would not be objectionable. Be gentle with the jack; treat him kindly and do not speak harshly to him at any time. Always have the mare substantially pitted and do not try to breed one that makes a vicious noise.

NO SUCH BREED—I have a chance to buy some registered "Jersey Essie" pigs cheap, but they are badly stunted. While small their teeth were pulled on account of black tooth; then they were weaned at eight weeks and shut in some close pens and fed a slop of shorts and water. They are not doing well at all and the owner says they have worms in the liver. Do hogs have worms in the liver? Is there anything that I could feed them (if purchased) that would put them in a healthy condition, and would they outgrow the stunt? They also have a cough.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no such breed of hogs as you name recorded in this country. These pigs are probably only grades, and handicapped, as you describe them, by ailments and lack of care, their purchase would be undesirable.

USING A RIDGLING—Have a registered two year old Percheron stallion that is well developed for his age except that one testicle is not down; it can be easily felt and is not as large as the other. Will that injure him from being a sure breeder? He has served nine mares and discharges, though not as much as the older horses, but has not settled any of them that have had time to be returned, except possibly one that was returned this morning on the twenty-third day and was refused.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Keep this stallion until next spring. If the other testicle does not come down in that time we would advise you to have him castrated. No breeder can afford to use a ridgling in service as it is a weakness which can be transmitted. No breeder can afford to produce a lot of ridgling colts. They are very expensive to castrate.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER—What is the breeding capsule? How is it used? Where can you get them; what do they cost? Father has a registered mare that he cannot get in foal; he has bred her five or six times this spring just with the horse and we thought we might try the capsule on her. She is a good mare and he would like to get a colt from her. She has raised colts.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Your stallion owner who sent in your subscription can tell you about the capsule system. He should have all of the back numbers on file where this information can easily be supplied.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES—Can you tell me whether I can collect horse services as follows: A had four mares and there was no bargain made if he wanted living colts or to insure foals or by the leap, which is $12 living, $8 to insure foal, $5 a leap. There was no bargain made or the price, and now he claims I agreed to breed for $5 each. Which way can I collect?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe you can collect $12 for a living colt, as there was no contract and the custom of the country is that if a price is made by the leap that the money must be paid cash at the time of service. Another custom is, where a mare is insured to be in foal only, the money must be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal. If the colts lived and you have had your bills printed with the terms on them, we would advise you to bring suit if he refuses to pay, but a good compromise might be more profitable. This is the trouble with having too many propositions. Nearly all of your customers have taken the $12 proposition, so that the other two have only made you trouble.

FRENCH DRAFT HORSES—I have a Percheron colt that I would like to get registered if I can. Its sire is from an imported Percheron; its dam is from an imported Percheron horse; its second dam is from an imported horse. Can I have that recorded as a top cross? If so, in what company?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—You can not have this colt registered as a top cross Percheron, but the French Draft Association recognizes mares having four top crosses and stallions having five top crosses. Write to C. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Ia., for blanks.

MARES FAIL TO SETTLE—We are having a good deal of trouble in settling mares. The capsule mares mostly come back, also two-thirds of natural services. My horse is six years old and has always been considered a very sure breeder; had never served over two mares per day. At four years served 54 mares; at five years 71; this year we have about 125; have 88 bred up to this date. Last year we had nearly a crop failure and most mares are not in a very good condition in this locality. My stallion is in fine condition, but not fat, I plowed him last fall and did all of the trucking with him all winter. He is a very heavy discharger. I think he discharges at least two pints at each service. What is the cause of that? Mares that settled the first service last

(Continued to page 12.)

Satisfactory Summer Market

Horse Business Fair For Season. Spread in Cattle Gives Best Classes Their Deserts. Light Hogs Sell With Heavies, $7.35 to $7.55.

Notwithstanding the dull season the horse and mule market has shown some life in the past two weeks. Eastern cities have been out for choice heavy drafters, good expressers, and city cobs. They have been rather discriminating in quality, but the right classes draw ready bids. Philadelphia, Boston and New York picked up some heavy drafters at Western markets at $200 to $300 per head, the price being as high as any time this year. Such figures show the slight variableness of values, the best kinds at all times being nearly steady. While the choice ones are hard to find the plainer classes are fairly plentiful, but have been cared for through the less discriminating avenues. Medium workers have been sent to cities east of the Mississippi and as far south as New Orleans. The commonest kinds have gone to city hucksters, and for grocery delivery. The average life of the city work horse is not often more than eighteen months to two years, and this demand must be constantly replenished. It takes a large supply of horses to meet the requirements of the average city of 200,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, and the demand is very unevenly distributed throughout the year. An extereme cold spell or an extreme hot spell causes a big fatality in the cities' equine population and increased demand is always felt at markets following freaks in the weather.

Dull Season for Some Time.

While the dull trade season will continue well into August there is always some demand for the right kinds. The market should not be over crowded, and as all rough feed is plentiful and much lower in price than a few weeks ago. The latter part of August will be a better time for marketing than at present.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up..	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good.....	150@235
Chunks, good to choice.....	135@170
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft...	55@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair ...	60@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands.....	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands.....	110@150
15½ to 16 hands.....	140@185
16 to 16½ hands.....	180@265

Cattle Market Shows Seasonable Spread.

Choice to prime corn fat steers in the past two weeks made new high record prices, and the short fed and grass fat kinds fell back moderately, causing a much wider spread in prices than at any previous time this year. The scarcity of seasonably fat fed steers is pronounced and while killers have tried to reduce prices some the market continues strong. In Chicago the top reached $9.75, within striking distance of the $10 mark. The top price in Kansas City was $9.65, and other points showed tops of $9.25 to $9.60. There are no strictly finished dry lot steers coming. The best offerings have been fed on grass and show considerable finish, but in former years when the supply was large many steers that now bring better than $9 would not be considered in prime flesh. Each year furnishes its own standards and price ranges, and this year will go into history as supplying the highest price list on record, outside of war times. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois feed lots hold fewer cattle now than for a number of years past, and the Chicago market is facing the smallest summer's supply in more than two decades. Kansas, Oklahoma, the Panhandle and Nebraska are the most important supply sources for the next few months. They are beginning to contribute grass fat steers. So far the movement has been below seasonable volume, but the bulk of the beef to be purchased in cattle, live weight, between now and Christmas will have to come from west of the Missouri river. There is little chance for grassers meeting any very bad breaks in prices. In the past two weeks the net loss on Western steers has been 15 to 25 cents. Wintered Western steers are selling at $7.50 to $8.50 and Western grassers $6.75 to $8. Some of the first steers from the Bazaar, Kas., section sold at $7.50 to $8.

Quarantine Prices Off 50 Cents.

Prices for quarantine cattle were quoted down about 50 cents. The slump was caused by the increased movement of grassers from above the line. The Southern cattle are selling at $4.50 to $7.50, practically none below $5. The Southern cattle have been good gainers, and notwithstanding the high cost when turned to pastures, they are making some money. The big movement is about over. There will be considerable early feeding of meal products in the South.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	$9.25@9.65
Good to choice steers.....	8.60@9.20
Fair to good steers	7.00@8.55
Common to fair steers.....	6.00@7.00
Meal fed, choice	7.50@8.65
Meal fed, common to fair..	6.25@7.50
Grass fat	4.50@8.00

Butcher Cattle On New Basis.

Prices for butcher cattle have swung to the mid-summer basis and while quotations indicate a much lower range than two weeks ago, the offerings are grass fat and make a far different killing per cent than fed grades. Some short fed cows sell as high as $6.50, and some choice native grassers as high as $6, but the ranges which will predominate from now on are bringing $3.50 to $5.25. Grass fat heifers sold up to $6.50, and fed heifers up to $8.50. Veal calves were quoted up 25 cents to $8.25. Bulls and stags were lower.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.00@6.50
Fair to good	4.50@6.00
Common to good	3.50@5.00
Canners	2.30@3.45
Heifers—	
Choice	8.00@8.50
Good to choice	6.25@7.90
Plain to fair	5.00@6.25
Common	3.75@5.00
Veal calves	4.00@8.25
Bulls.	3.25@5.75

Heavy Feeders Needed.

To meet a deficit in the supply of feed steers which will fall late in August to early November feeders are buying 1,100 to 1,200 pound good quality, half fat steers. They can be fairly well finished in a forty to sixty day feed. Such steers are bringing $7 to $7.80. For the straight feeders the market continues firm with the supply about 50 per cent short of normal. It is the opinion of traders that at no time this year will the supply be liberal.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.80@7.80
Good to choice feeders	6.00@6.75
Plain to fair feeders.....	5.50@5.95
Selected stockers	6.00@6.60
Good to choice stockers.....	5.50@6.00
Plain to fair stockers.....	5.00@5.45
Stock calves	4.50@6.50
Stock cows	3.25@4.40
Stock heifers	3.50@4.85
Milch cows	35.00@85.00

Fresh Pork Trade Hog Market.

The hog market is on a new basis, or rather a mid-summer basis, that is, demand for the lighter weight hogs is more urgent than for heavier grades, as packers want pork for immediate use and not for storage. Consequently medium and light weight

hogs are selling at higher prices than the heavier grades. This change did not take place until last week as the fresh pork demand has been backward. In former years late May is the time the price change occurred. As compared with two weeks ago only slight net changes have occurred in prices. Medium and light weight hogs are up about 5 cents and the heavy grades down 10 cents. The market shows a narrower spread in prices than at any previous time this year. Packers seem pleased with the present price level, and have been able to keep quotations safely below the eight cent mark. The Kansas City market thus far this year has received 360,000 fewer hogs than in the same period last year. Other markets show increases for the year but in the past few weeks all points except Omaha have shown decreases.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.35@7.50
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.45@7.55
Medium weight	7.45@7.60
Light weight	6.50@7.55
Common to fair	5.50@6.50
Stags	5.00@7.15
Boars	4.25@6.50
Bulk of sales	7.35@7.55

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., July 15	$7.30@7.55	$7.35@7.50
Tuesday	7.35@7.60	7.25@7.60
Wednesday	7.30@7.55	7.30@7.65
Thurs, July 11	7.30@7.60	holiday
Friday	7.25@7.55	7.25@7.50
Saturday	7.30@7.50	7.30@7.50

Slump in Lamb Values.

Prices for lambs are more than $1 a hundred pounds lower than two weeks ago, and the lowest this season. Sheep have declined only 15 to 25 cents. Most of the sheep coming are native grades and while Texas has marketed its supply of early grassers other Western states have not become a market factor. Prices now are about as low as they are expected to go, as fall receipts will be short of last year and feeders will come in competition with killers for the supply.

Good to choice lambs are quoted at $6.50 to $7.25, yearlings $4.50 to $5.25, wethers $4 to $4.65, and ewes $3.50 to $4.40. Some feeding sheep brought $2.75 to $3.25. No feeding lambs have been offered to speak of. That movement will begin in late August.

PERCHERONS TO CANADA.

"What is probably the largest single shipment of horses made into Canada during the past year," the Live Stock World quotes Secretary Dinsmore as saying, "was made during June by L. M. Herkimer, Mattoon, Ill., who shipped sixty-two head, thirty of which were pure bred Percherons and the remainder high grade Percherons, to C. D. Roberts, Osborn, Manitoba. The shipment of Percherons included twelve mature mares, six stallions, six yearlings and six suckling colts. Mr. Roberts is establishing a Percheron stud in Manitoba and has secured a most excellent group for foundation purposes. The total shipments of Percherons to Canada bid fair to more than double the total shipments in 1911."

PROVIDING FOR MORE HORSES.

This year the horse department of the Iowa State Fair will enjoy additional accommodations in another brick and tile horse barn. This gives the state fair grounds at Des Moines one of the finest equipments for stabling horse exhibits in the world. In addition to the accomodations for speed horses there are now 272 stalls for draft horses and ponies.

The total live stock prize list at Des Moines calls for the payment of over $40,000 in premiums, and the indications are that Iowa will open the big state fair with an exhibit it never before has equaled.

Shetland Ponies.

An Argument For These Popular Companions, Pets and Helpers of Children.

Written for The American Breeder, By W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kas.

The fact becomes more generally known yearly that the most valuable adjunct to children is found in out of door pleasures, and parents are all anxious to encourage recreation. The most careful attention should be given that their recreation should be to develop the finest qualities of the mind of either the little boy or the little girl, so that when man or woman grown they will have independence of character and a proper understanding of the claims which the lower orders of creation have to kindly and merciful treatment and care, and there is nothing to equal a Shetland pony in helping them to all this.

Many people think that all small ponies are Shetland, but such is not the case. The Shetland pony is the only safe and perfect pony for a child, as a mixture of any other blood destroys the type, thereby making a child's life not safe. The Shetland pony is a friend of every human being expecting a kind word or to be petted by everyone. A Shetland pony is better than a physician for the physical benefits derived from contact with the pony can not be equaled. It can not be equaled as it's a perfect exercise in



SHETLANDS "ROUGHING IT," BUT FAT, IN MR. FULCOMER'S PASTURE.

driving or riding; the child acquires courage, quickness of action, a sense of judgment. It brings every muscle into play and the child learns to love and care for the Shetland pony, being proud of being the individual owner of it.

A child at four or five years given a pony will learn its ways while the pony will get to understand the child and soon the child will learn to handle and control it and develop into a healthy and robust man or woman.

In a Shetland pony there is a magnetism and a strong physical presence that influences one coming in close contact with him, especially in riding. We are naturally influenced by the bodies with which we came in contact. Delicate children have repeatedly been known to obtain rugged health and develop rapidly into a strong, healthy childhood when given a pony.

Parents should be careful when buying a pony that they buy one that they know positively is a pure blooded Shetland, for to do so they run no risks of having other kinds of ponies that would have vicious or ugly traits. I never use a whip or allow any one to use one on my Shetland ponies, but show them that I am their friend and I can do anything I wish with them, for the know I am really their friend and will treat them kindly at all times.

I have driven the youngest team ever driven in double harness in competition for prize, in any driving contest in the United States. The actual age for this team being two and a half and three and a half months old, respectively. This team won second prize at the Republic county fair at Belleville, Kas., in September, 1910. When I began to drive this team of colts I put a little halter on each one and tied them together with a light rope about 16 inches long, and used a strap line about 12 feet long tied to the outside of the halters as they stand and proceeded to drive them in any direction that they would go most easily; this being done in the pasture near where their mothers were grazing, and as they learned what I wanted them to do, I would drive them farther and farther from their mothers until I could drive anywhere in the pasture; then one day I drove them on the road to town and I found that I could drive them on any street I chose. They were not afraid of autos or anything else, as they had full confidence in me and they seemed to think that I would protect them from harm.

OLD DICK, THE "TRY" HORSE.

At the Kansas City horse market a familiar animal can be seen working every day of the auction. This horse is known as "Old Dick," and many will recognize him in our front cover page illustration this issue. He was shipped to the Kansas City market many years ago while horses were cheap, and by an accident he was given a trial as a "try" horse. He proved to have so much intelligence, and did his work so well, that he has managed to hold that position ever since.

When a horse is sold at auction as a double worker he is taken to the "trial alley," where he is worked with Old Dick, unless two animals are tried together. This work must be done rapidly, as at this auction horses are frequently sold one every minute for several hours at a time. After a new horse is sold he is taken rapidly to the "trial alley," where several helpers each have their particular work to perform. The harness is made as sparingly as possible so that with a few movements the team is hitched. One driver tries all the horses, both single and double. A new horse is required to start the wagon with the brakes on; he is given a jog of about 200 yards at which he is turned around and driven back on the run. The object of this last is to try the wind. Old Dick is often hitched with horses that perform all kinds of tricks, but he has been on the job so long that he knows just what to do and never gets excited. On many occasions the lines have broken or the harness separated, but never yet has an animal gotten away from Old Dick. He always brings them in.

This horse has the distinction of trying more horses than any other horse living. He is now about twenty years of age and serviceably sound and weighs about 1,450 pounds in working condition. It is remarkable, to say the least, that this horse should remain serviceably sound for so many years of this most difficult work. We say difficult because for the average horse to travel the distance at the rapid gait in all kinds of weather would be too much for many of the best individuals, not counting the strain under which this horse works.

FITTING DRAFT HORSES TO SHOW

To the American Breeder:—Show flesh and show fitting and training are simply the dress we give animals that they may make the most creditable showyard appearance. This preparation brings out strong points, softens our criticism of weaker points and makes the whole animal more attractive to the public.

If animals are shown, and showing is a most commendable public work, one owes it to his herd, to himself and to his community to present them in sleek, clean, attractive condition.

In fitting horses of any age attention must be paid to amount of flesh, to condition of hide and hair, to mane and tail, and feet and legs. Special feeding should be started several weeks before the fair. Oats, corn, barley, oil meal and soy bean meal are standard feeds—oats forming the bulk of the ration, corn or barley forming one-fourth to one-third, bran one-fifth to one-fourth and, in addition to or instead of bran, a pound or two of oil meal or soybean meal to soften the hair and give a finish.

A combination of bright, clean alfalfa and timothy or wild hay is advisable. One to one and one-fourth pounds of hay should be fed to each 100 pounds of horse flesh. Heavy hay feeding means too much paunch and a needless work for the digestive tract. Exercise should accompany liberal feeding. This helps to good appetite, firm fleshing, legs free from thickening or stocking and plenty of spirit and stamina. Groomings should be frequent and in-earnest. Retain both foretop and mane and keep them brushed and free from snarls. The hoofs should be trimmed to level them and to remove long toes and broken pieces. Use shoes that make the feet look large and wide. Dry, extremely hard hoofs can be improved by keeping the horse off of hard floors, by turning to pasture and in bad cases by the use of moist clay for packing. Long, coarse hair should be trimmed from the inside of the ears and under jaw and occasionally from the fetlocks of breeds that should be clean legged.

Massiveness, deep, firm flesh, sleekness, and neat appearance are essentials for draft horse showing. The horse should be taught manners before the fair. Action counts heavily and colts should be well trained to lead well and to walk and trot freely when desired. Both old and young horses must learn to stand squarely for inspection and stay in position with head and neck well up.

Braiding and plaiting of manes and tails is considered necessary for big shows, but for our smaller fairs flowing manes and tails of soft, silky texture please as well.

Colt shows are especially worthy of encouragement. If our small breeders would look to the fitting of some of their best young horses as herein suggested they could add much interest and value to our county and district fairs and gain pleasure and satisfaction from the work.—E. J. Iddings, Idaho Experiment Station.

No animal that gets only feed enough to support life can make a gain or profit.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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Watch the wrappers on your paper. The month before your subscription expires they are stampd "your subscription expires with next issue," and on the following edition is stamped "your subscription expires with this issue." When the time for which the AMERICAN BREEDER is ordered has expired. It is always discontinued.

If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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COMMON SENSE IN HORSE MARKETING.

"If I could make people use common sense when they market their horses," remarked an old horse trader the other day, "I would be a market benefactor." Continuing along the same line, he said: "Lack of weight, or more commonly termed, flesh, is the greatest drawback at market.

"The average person, when he is ready to sell a horse, wants to sell quickly. He throws off the harness at night and the next morning the horse is sold. If he had held the animal out of work a short time, rested him from the jaded appearance, let him take on a little feed, even high priced feed, the animal would have looked $15 to $20 better. At present there are hundreds of horses at the big markets being picked up by shrewd traders, whose only practice is to rest the animal, and heal up a few scratches; then turn them to market in a 50 per cent better condition, at a nominal cost. As the harvest season closes thin horses are coming to market that should have at least a month's rest Traders tell me that the thin horses, rested and well fed are their best money makers. If something ails a horse do not become frightened and sell at a low figure. Give him the proper treatment and in nine cases out of ten he will pay for his increased expense. If there are glaring blemishes on an animal keep that one for your own use, unless he has failings along other lines, and a horse deficient in too many lines is well sold at any price. A little gentleness and consideration in dealing with horses and mules always brings big rewards. The horse's mouth tells much in the character line, both concerning the driver and the horse, but an animal with a raw and bleeding mouth, or with his mouth so calloused that the bit pressure has to be put on strong, are equally reprehensible. That can be avoided, and a good mouth helps sell the horse."

SOME THOUGHTS ON CATTLE PRICES.

For two months the market papers have been full of items telling of good prices realized for beef stock on the market. Such instances have, of course, become the rule rather than the exception, but they seem to lose none of their interest on that account.

A letter from Mr. McCulloh of Cass county, Missouri, published recently, shows how closely these beef prices are crowding current prices for pure beef bred breeding stock, exceeding them, in fact, in some cases. This is exactly what was happening ten or twelve years ago, preceding a few extremely profitable years in pure bred cattle, and it was a wise stockman who read the signs aright and bought good pure bred animals before the prices began to go up.

Among scores of instances of noteworthy prices which have been commented upon by the market papers, is this one from the Stock Yards Journal, South St. Joseph, Mo., recounting the sale by a Nebraska feeder of a 3-year-old steer for $167. Every one who has watched the trade in breeding animals over a considerable period of years has seen really good registered bulls weighing more than did this steer (which tipped the beam at 1,860 pounds) selling for considerable less money. For years pure bred bulls, good enough to exert an improving influence on even the better farm herds of the country, have been sold, not merely in odd cases but in hundreds of cases, for less money than they could easily be marketed for after three or four years' service. The breeders knew this to be true and the buyers scarcely had any way of denying it, yet they are the ones who made the market and this was what the market decreed. It is little wonder, therefore, that the past two or three years has seen a steady decrease in the production of pure bred stock until now there are not enough really good animals to be had in this territory to meet the actual needs of the local stockmen and farmers, to say nothing of supplying bulls for the range. Of course bulls of some sort are being found, but in many instances are inferior, and those who have to use the inferior animals can blame the unreasonable pounding down of prices during past years for their misfortune.

The claim that producers and feeders were getting too much for their beef cattle has been all wrong, and just as truly it has been wrong to force down the prices paid to the men engaged in breeding the only class of stock which would enable feeders to get more pounds of good beef from the cattle they grew or paid for. There is no place in the agriculture of this country for a beating down of prices, but there is abundant room for an improvement of products, for an increase in diversity of production, and for facilitating a better and more economical distribution of all that is produced.

PROVISION FOR EMERGENCIES.

Some sections of the country will probably have more or less soft corn. The spring has been backward generally. If an early frost should put in its appearnance a considerable amount of corn would not be salable for future use; it would have to be fed soon.

Soft corn should never be fed to horses, and it has a questionable value only for use in connection with roughness as a concentrated feed for cattle. To utilize it and thus avoid losing the season's work spent in producing it is a problem in the farming of many communities. There are two admittedly good farming practices which help out in this regard and which can not (for a time at least) be too often ponited out.

One is the possession of a silo for making sure of first class hog and cattle feed in cases where frost seems likely to prevent the ripening of grain, and the other is the possession of a bunch of shoats, for making the best use of the soft grain in case it is harvested as such.

Without wishing to go as far as many "know-it-all" farm writers have been doing of late, saying that "no farm should be without a silo" and "no farm should be without hogs," we prefer to state the fact that is the foundation of both assertions, viz., that in some way all farmers who have any considerable acreage of crops subject to damage by frost and hail should protect themselves as far as possible against such losses, with silos, hogs or sheep or combinations of these. Besides often saving a direct loss they often also save one from the temptation of giving an unfit food to horse stock (which all farmers must have) and thereby invite another form of loss.

It is one of the beauties (and a strength) of mixed stock farming, that it so often permits of a saving shift where a one-crop man or a stockless farmer has just one way of realizing on the product of a field.

CROPS INFORMALLY DISCUSSED.

Winter wheat threshing, the past week or so, has justified the judgment of many observers, that even the Santa Fe railway's estimate of 93 million bushels for Kansas (which followed Secretary Coburn's estimate of 90 million) will be lower than the actual crop. Following the observations on which these estimates were based, conditions continued generally good, and some counties with considerable acreage (which have not figured so heavily in totals before) had rains just where they helped the most. From many parts of the wheat areas are coming stories of yields considerably above (some twice as high) the ante-harvest estimates on which the state reports were based.

Even at this Kansas will not have a record breaking crop, or anything of the sort, but the range of guesses is that it will exceed last year's crop from 75 to 100 per cent. Harvest weather has been generally favorable, and it is well within reason to say that Kansas' growers' income from the wheat crop will be double what it was last year. Oklahoma and Nebraska conditions have shown much the same improvement, but east of these states the story of winter wheat runs the other way, although the summer has been generally favorable. The trouble was in the winter, which in the sections of greater humidity, proved a hard one for winter wheat—hard enough so that for the whole territory theer is a still shortage of winter wheat over last year, in prospect.

Against this shortage of the winter cereal, statistician tell us the spring wheat crop will run 100 million strong, and more than counter-balance the deficiency in the earlier harvest.

This spring wheat prospect and the good outturn of winter wheat from the thresher have combined to push prices down, so that July wheat has gone below 90 cents in Kansas City. It is not generally expected that low levels will be maintained, however, for the stock of old wheat on farms July 1 was 23,876,000 bushels, as against 34,071,000 a year ago and 35,929,00 two years ago.

The condition of corn, excepting for lateness of planting in many sections, is generally satisfactory in the Southwest, but in the big corn producing areas of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio it is not so good as a year ago. As so much depends on the next forty days estimates on yield or crop are hardly worth while.

Hay conditions as a whole are better than most reports would lead one to believe. Too much attention was paid to the stories of winter killing of clover in areas of small fields and heavy home consumption. The big areas which furnish most of the "hay of commerce" are for the most part turning out well, and a good average standard of quality has been maintained. Prairie hay cutting is hardly heard from, but the crop promises unusually well, while it is on record that the two crops of alfalfa now in stack and bale constitute a record for this greatest of all hays. Every year our manner of farming gets us in better shape to offset any possible shortage of hay, with late crops of roughness. The trouble last winter, it must be remembered, was not so much a shortage of hay as a "longage" of hard winter weather.

COUNTY BREEDERS ORGANIZATIONS.

In the correspondence of the American Breeder there appears repeatedly the idea that men interested in improving the live stock of the country should give more attention to organization. Thoughtful breeders are calling attention to the fact and pointing out specific needs for organized efforts on the part of stockmen. Farmers and stock owners of this country—preeminently the producing class—have always been at a disadvantage in any conflict of interests with the non-producing classes for the reason that the latter are so much better organized, or being in touch with the city dailies have a ready means of making themselves heard.

Probably the very best foundation that can be had for a nation-wide organization on broad, unselfish lines, must come from the formation of county organizations of pure-bred live stock breeders. These organizations would then be made up of the most progressive people of every community—people whose business from the very nature of it is a public service and people who are naturally public spirited, as shown by the helpful progressive business in which they are engaged. The American Breeder has realized this condition fully, and after investigating a few successful county organizations already formed and consulting with some of the best posted breeders we have decided to pledge our help to the formation of county organizations wherever our help is asked. Men engaged in the work of breeding improved live stock (from which their community benefits fully as much as themselves) deserve every help and encouragement which an organization can give. Every breeder has had the experience of starting in a neighborhood where some of the farmers did not approve of his efforts, and he could not help feeling the discouraging influence of their fault finding—and sometimes ridicule or more direct opposition. When a man is trying to do some good for his community and for the next generation as well as for himself, the occasional meetings with others whose ideas are similar to his own, which get him away from the discouraging influence of those neighbors who do not believe in looking ahead or thinking of anybody but themselves, are of more benefit than can possibly be realized by those who have not had the experience. With this encouragement the breeder gets a great amount of actual information out of these meetings. The fortunate discovery or contrivance of one becomes the property of all, and the mistakes of one are described so that others may avoid them, while the opportunity to take united action upon any matter makes a breeders' organization a power for good in any locality.

Men in other lines of business—merchants, bankers and the so-called professional men—with very few exceptions, realize nowadays that it is

to their interest to promote the cause of better live stock. They take an interest in these breeders' organizations almost as keen as that of the breeders themselves, and instances are without number in which these meetings and the acquaintance following have resulted in men who were not farmers or breeders investing in land and improved live stock, and thus becoming directly and actively interested in the work. Two of the best county organizations we know count among their members bankers, lawyers, contractors and merchants, and both of them work in close co-operation with the commercial clubs of the towns at which their meetings are held.

It is very easy to start a breeders' organization with a few good men who are interested, and in this number should be included men in town, as well as in the country. They can call a meeting through their local newspaper, and at this meeting elect temporary officers and arrange for a set of by-laws to govern the association. At a meeting held only a few days, or even a few hours, later permanent officers should be chosen to serve in accordance with rules adopted by the association, and steps should be taken immediately for the holding of occasional meetings and engaging in some active work that will brand the association at once as a live one and not a dead one.

We hope, and expect to see, thousands of these organizations formed and in operation in the near future. The good which they can do locally is undoubtedly of the greatest importance, but there are many things of national interest which united action on the part of these associations will influence strongly, and it is proper that they should look to the interests of their members in both ways. The American Breeder has already printed some excellent accounts on the work of such bodies, one of the most important ones having been in our issue of April 5, and we hope, with the help of our readers, to give many more examples of the way in which breeders are helping each other and the cause through these organizations.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

The next term of the Scientific Breeding School begins Wednesday, August 7. Breeders who are very busy may attend four days and return home on Saturday night. Then they can finish the course at a later term.

During the first four days the Capsule System, Dissecting Diseased Mares and Detecting Diseased Mares will be given. The object of this is to give the students an opportunity to go home and practice during the fall breeding season. This is not practical for those who come a long distance and the entire course will be given them so that it will not be necessary for them to return. But every breeder should try to attend a term of school every year or two so as to keep up with the times. After a student has attended one term his tuition fee is paid for life.

At the next term a lot of new work will be given on barren mares. Some remarkable discoveries have been made concerning barren mares which will be introduced at the next term. These discoveries are absolutely new to the world. There are only three men who know the definite cause of so many mares being barren. These three individuals are instructors in the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Those who want the benefit of this new information can obtain it ahead of the rest of the world by attending the next term of school. This will give them an opportunity to put it into practice this fall and be ready for the next spring breeding season.

The next term of school will be the most complete course of this kind that has ever been given to the live stock breeders in the world. The owner of every good stallion and jack can well afford to attend this school, regardless of distance. See advertisement in this issue.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

This is probably the largest live stock show in the world. Its method of changing location every year meets with much popularity. The buildings are made of canvas so that they can be taken down in sections and easily moved. With the cheapness of labor



Shire stallion, Tandridge Coming King 2992 and Clydesdale mare, Boquhan Lady Peggy, each a champion at the English Royal Show.

the ground is easily guarded without an enormous expense of fencing against trespassers.

Last year the show was held at Norwich, which followed soon after the coronation of King George. The king visited the show, as it has been the custom for the royalty to encourage this organization. The writer was at Norwich during the king's coming last year and to the average American it was a great sight. Ropes are stretched along the passage way where the king will be escorted. It requires miles of ropes and police to keep the thoroughfare open during this parade.

This show is conducted by a large body of members who are assessed annually for its maintenance. It is an honor to be a member of this, the Royal Agricultural Society.

The seventy-third annual show was opened July 2, but a gloom was cast over those little islands when it was learned that foot and mouth disease had broken out again. A large number of cattle, hogs and sheep were already on exhibition, but they were not long in being taken home. Last year the big cattle sales were stopped on account of foot and mouth disease, but the show was allowed to go on. This is the first time in about forty years that cattle have not been allowed to show at this exhibition on account of the dread malady.

This limited the show practically to a horse show, which was made up of the largest number of horses ever exhibited at a Royal Agricultural Show; Shires, Clydesdales, Suffolks, Hunters, Polo Ponies, Cleveland Bays, Coach horses, and Hackneys. The hunter horses receive the most attention from the general audience, as they are affiliated with the society folks.

THE STATE SHOULD ENCOURAGE COUNTY FAIRS.

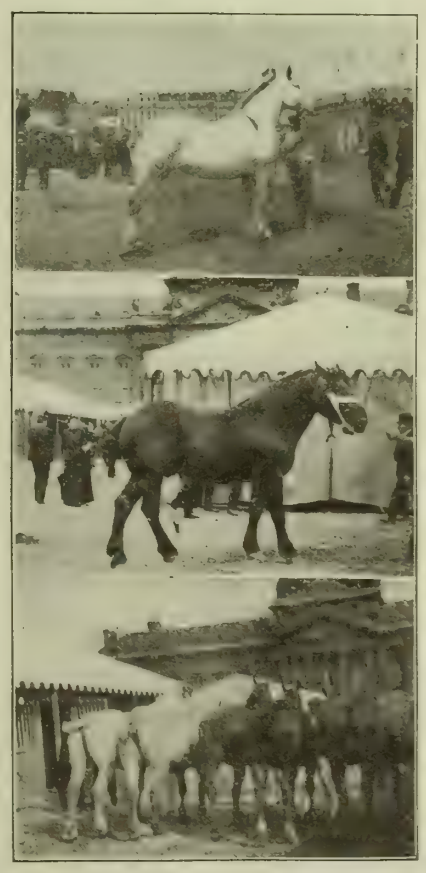
In view of the fact that Missouri is one of the leading states in number and importance of county fairs, its belief that it might very properly state board of agriculture states its give more attention to the work in this field. In many states the board of agriculture is the advisory, if not actual head, of a state wide county fair organization. The organization of the Missouri Association of County Fairs a year ago has already been productive of good, and as the association grows in strength it will prove of greater value. If county fairs are to survive and render the greatest possible good to agriculture they must become educational institutions, rather than mere amusement places. When conducted along proper lines they should be encouraged to the extent of state aid. There should also be a more uniform premium list for county fairs, and in this a strong state association with the state board of agriculture will help.

PARIS LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

This great live stock show was held June 19 to 23, ending with a big display of prize winners on Sunday. This is usually the largest day, as it affords an opportunity for breeders and farmers to attend without losing much time. It also affords an opportunity for the residents of Paris to study the live stock production.

This show is represented by more breeds of live stock than most any show in the world, but to the Americans the Percheron horses are the principal feature. There are usually a large number of importers at this show and they usually follow the horses over to Nogent, where the largest Percheron show has been held for years. This year it was held at Alincon.

American importers have purchased a goodly number of the prize winners at these shows, but it is a lamentable tact that the Argentine buyers are making them pay more money each year for the best ones. The Argentine buyers have even purchased, in former



Scenes in the Percheron Section of the Paris Live Stock Exposition.

years, many of the best that France produced. There is only one method by which the importers can bring all of the good ones to this country, and that is for the Percheron breeders of this country to loosen up and pay better prices for the best.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

Horsethieves, the other day, stole two teams from the Copan, Okla., grove where the Anti-Horse Thief Association was holding its annual picnic.

Some people are taking with a grain of salt, the story that Philadelphia scientists produced a guinea pig by fertilizing the female with a saline solution.

It is said that in the future tickets for the American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City are to be accompanied by printed directions for finding the place.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered reductions in express rates. The parcels post will bring about more reductions when it gets in the game.

Ex-Speaker Cannon says the hymn, "Beulah Land," has done more good than all the "muckraking magazines." Probably the references of the hymn do not seem quite so personal to him as those the magazine writers make.

This year's Nobel prize ought to go to the fellow in California who caught the grasshoppers out of his alfalfa field with a vacuum cleaner, and then dried and sacked them for chicken feed.

An express driver found $8,000 belonging to an Omaha brewery, and returned it to them. As a reward the brewery promised him a case of beer per week for the rest of his life. That may be some people's idea of a reward.

Hayes Walker has found that the hero of a popular novel is a breeder of Hereford cattle. As he has already nailed down all classes of social and commercial prestige for the Herefords there is nothing left for him but to elect a Hereford man President.

The keeper of the signal tower near Chicago past which three trains ran when the 'block" was supposed to be turned "against" them, said: "After thinking the whole affair over I have decided I was not in any way to blame." Thus were the coroner and the railway commissioners saved a great deal of trouble.

LIVE STOCK CHIEF OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

D. O. Lively of Portland, Ore., who has been selected chief of the department of live stock for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, is a native of Texas, and during his career has been cowboy, day laborer, reporter, foreign correspondent and editor.

In 1895 Mr. Lively was instrumental in founding the first of the modern live stock shows at Fort Worth, Tex. He was also one of the founders and chief of the department of publicity and promotion at the first national exposition in Chicago.

A BIG COLT.

L. E. Ditto of Mercer county, Ill., has sent us a clipping from his home paper giving the measurements of a colt sired by his Percheron stallion, Beecher. At foaling time, according to the clipping from the paper, this colt measured 46 inches high, 16-inch forearm, seven inches below the knee, 36 inches around the heart and weighed 180 pounds. At two weeks the colt weighed 245 pounds, at one month 320 pounds. The dam of the colt had been worked every day after the colt was two weeks old.

LAND BUYERS' DEPARTMENT

A DIRECTORY OF LIVE REAL ESTATE FIRMS, ONLY

Note:—Oftentimes a reader seeking land, or a trade, in a certain locality, or considering it as a business location, wants the name of a live real estate man at that point. This demand led to the establishment of our "Land Buyers' Department" Directory. This directory (with many additions) will be published again in September. Any live real estate firm (of a town not already represented) can have its name and address in the September directory and secure the American Breeder until January 1, 1913, on payment of 50 cents, stamps or currency. Address, American Breeder, Land Buyers' Department, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Two issues ago the American Breeder started a department for land buyers and real estate advertising. We have long been aware of the fact that readers of this paper are not only farm owners, and occasionally have land for sale, but that they are interested in land values generally, and being a money making class have the means to buy. Many subscribers have sold land for themselves simply through the medium of an advertisement in the American Breeder, and real estate dealers (wherever this paper has been brought to their attention) have found our advertising profitable.

Fred Emmett, a subscriber in Roger Mills county, Oklahoma, recently received 104 replies from two insertions of an inch advertisement on his farm. W. K. Shaw of Anderson county, Kansas, received 71 replies from one insertion of an eight-inch stock farm advertisement, and many others have reported profitable results.

One step in getting up this department has been to complete the directory of live real estate dealers which follows, and which is welcomed by buyers and sellers alike as just what they need. If you want to know anything about farm lands in any section of the state one of these men can tell you. If you know a buyer for real estate in any section get in touch with the right man through this directory and earn a nice commission when the deal is made. If you have some property of your own you want to sell, put an advertisement in the American Breeder and you will have the double advantage of reaching both land buyers and land dealers.

Excepting in the Directory below, our Special Summer Advertising Rates for anything in the real estate line are as follows: For advertisements set solid in small type, 2 cents per word, per issue; for advertisements displayed (and to amount to at least an inch in space) the rate is $1.75 per inch, per issue. These rates are good only for the summer months.

ARKANSAS.

Alma—Caraway, B.
Altus—Horton, C. E.
Chidester—Rushing, W. G.
Gillett—France Bros.
Hatfield—Hatfield Realty Co.
Imboden—McKamey, J. L.
Junction City—Proctor, J. D.
Leola—Jett, R. E.
Little Rock—Hunter, A. J. No. 8 People's Bldg.
Lonoke—Lonoke, R. E. & Abst. Co.
Marmaduke—Beasley, W. R.
Midland—Johnson, A. S.
Mountain Home—Eatman, W. F.
Murfreesboro—Coblentz & Logsdon Realty Co.
Paris—Hall, Anthony.
Prescott—Greeson, M. W.
Star City—Johnson, A. J.
Tamo—Franklin & Hall.
Tillar—Wolfe, R. H.

CALIFORNIA.

Bakersfield—Cooper, Chas. E. & Co.
Boulder Creek—Cleland, T. S. & Co.
Cedarville—Lyon, Fred I.
Cotati—Jeffrey, C. L.
El Cajon—Brashear, C. C.
El Centro—Imperial Title Guaranty & Bonded Abst. Co.
Escondido—Conrad, F. J., West Grand Ave.
Exeter—Balsam, C. F. Realty Co.
Garden Grove—Garden Grove Land Co.
Gustine—Hollingsworth, J. E.
Healdsburg—Fox, Henry.
Hemet—Sheppard-Deegan Realty Co.
Hollister—Gibson, E. O.
Hopland—Harris, J. W.
Hyde Park—Wilhelm, Louis, P. O. Box 13.
Laton—Cornwell, Z. L.
Lemoore—Erlanger, Edward.
Lincoln—Fleming, Ed & A. C.
Lockeford—Bruml & Priestley.
Middletown—Middletown Land Agency.
Modesto—Maze & Wren.
Ontaria—Steele, O. N., 211 N. Euclid Ave.
Orange—Craddick, S. M.
Pacific Grove—Monterey County R. E. Exch.
Ramona—Sutherland, John P.
Redding—Hare & Hill Co.
Roseville—King & Blair.
Sacramento—Capital City Realty Co., 1207 6th St.
San Diego—Daley, Lloyd T.
Santa Barbara—Mason, Stanley C., 900 State St.
Tulare—Ballard, Everett S., 205 East Kern St.
Turlock—Bagley & Smith.
Visalia—Kellenberg, F. R.
Watsonville—Farm & Forest Realty Co.
Walnut Creek—Borden Realty Co.
Whittier—Locke & Taylor, 120 E. Phil. St.

COLORADO.

Bristol—Decker, H. F., Realty Co.
Canon City—Prentiss, G. A., 606 Main St.
Castle Rock—Christensen, Th.
Colorado Springs—Gilbert & Van Eaton.
Genoa—Genoa Realty Co.
Hartman—Puntenney, F. H.
Hugo—Allison, C. J.
Meeker—Scott, T. B.
Moffat—Smith Land Co.
Monte Vista—Monte Vista Realty Co.
Norwood—Nelson & Mororgan.
Nunn—Zickrick, H. F.
Pitkin—Henderson. W. L.
Seibert—Roberts, G. D.
Sugar City—Sugar City Realty Co.
Wiley—Blosser, W. H.
Windsor—Laybourn, M. H.

FLORIDA.

Apopka—Witherington, H. H.
Avon Park—King & Langston.
Chipley—Cailey, J. E.
Fort Myers—Battey, W. C.
Laurel Hill—Von Axelson, Eric.
Melbourne—Goode, Richard W.
New Smyrna—Roper, R. B. F.
St. Augustine—Barnes, Eugene, L. Jefferson Theatre Bldg.
Tampa—Mabry Realty Co.
Vernon—Hemphill, S. A.
Winter Haven—Haskins, Earl L.

IDAHO.

Challis—Barnes, B. B.
Montpelier—Bear River Valley Land Co.
Nampa—Stephens Orchard Co.
Richfield—Mapes & Munger.
Rigby—Bonham, J. S.
Rockland—Anderson, P. A.
Stites—Rooney, J. C.
White Bird—Donaldson, A. L.

IOWA.

Barnes City—Evans, James.
Blue Grass—Brus, T. J.
Cantrill—Harrison. J. E.
Chelsea—Willey, E. P. & Co.
Clear Lake—Campbell, D. H.
Dubuque—Hayes, Jas. A.
Floris—Lepper, J. M., Agt.
Grandview—Graham, H. L.
Greenville—Dennis, A. L.
Keosauqua—Walker & McBeth.
Kirkman—De Klotz, Frank.
Lamont—Wm. Dapp.
Livermore—Korslund, C.
Marshalltown—Louthan, W. B.
Mason City—Beck Bros. Co., 1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg.
Menlo—Gibson, A. L.
Milton—Carder, P. G.
McGregor—Gepke, M. X.
Oxford—Sies, J. L.
Pleasanton—Davis, G. E.
Primghar—Herick, Henry & Son.
Rinard—Starr, G. Wilson.
Ringsted—Jansen, H. W.
Sheldahl—Graeber, R. F.
Sidney—Inter State Land Co.
Stratford—Atkinson, O. E.
Superior—Keltz, J. R.
Swan—Wier, W. H.
Tama—Nocks, R. C.
West Point—Entler, J. W.

KANSAS.

Atlanta—Brannum, J. G.
Augusta—Riffe, J. W.
Bern—The H. B. P. Real Estate Co.
Beverly—Pagan, H. H.
Bunker Hill—Humes, E. O.
Chapman—Morris, G. A. Inv. Co.
Chase—Lansing, J. H. & Son.
Coffeyville—Long, C. L. Realty Co.
Colby—The Grain Belt Realty Co.
Cunningham—Schump, J. F.
Edgerton—Kelly, M. J.
Eminence—Killion, J. V.
Gardner—Grover, N. L. & Co.
Girard—Strickler, Geo. W.
Greensburg—Corse, Edgar B.
Grinnell—Borah, D. A.
Havensville—Stockwell, S. H.
Hugoton—Joslin, E. W.
Hutchinson—Smith, Robert B.
Iola—Allen County Inv. Co.
Jewell City—McDaniel & Gallagher.
La Crosse—Little, Jas. H.
Lebanon—Felton & Garber.
Manhattan—Helder & Hostrup.
Mound City—Brown, B. W.
Mulberry—Miller Bros. & Co.
Newton—Johnston, John C. & Son, L.B. 222.
Olmitz—Brack, Peter.
Parsons—Jaggar & Co.
Plains—Prather, A. S.
Quenemo—Hall, W. D., Cash. Farmers State Bk.
Russell—Hall & Funk.
South Haven—Gile & Bonsall.
St. Francis—Benjamin, Travis W.
Stockton—Dewey, C. H.
Strawn—Baxter, Arthur J.
Syracuse—Williams, Sherman.
Tescott—Simpson, J. W.
Tipton—Arnoldy, M. J.
Tribune—Reid, Geo. L.
Waldron—Johnson, L. E.
Wamego—Parsons, H. W.
Wellsville—Simmons, J. C.
Winfield—Johnson, M. E. & Co.

MISSOURI.

Amoret—Bowman & Williams.
Atlanta—Gordon, V. D.
Bethany—Barlow & Barlow.
Bronaugh—Salmon Inv. Co.
Brunswick—Benecke & Benecke.
Carterville—Burch & Harrington.
Carthage—Asendorf, G. W.
Eldon—Brokmeyer, John.
El Dorado Springs—Shaw Bros.
Festus—Donnell, W. R.
Golden City—Jewell, Elbert H.
Hale—Ballew, Wm. D., Box 123.
Harrisonville—Wilson, Job M. & Son.
Higginsville—Chiles, Walter C.
Humansville—Coffin Real Estate Co.
Ionia—Howe, C. O.
Jamesport—Bray, W. E. & Co.
Kahoka—Robinson, W. H.
Knobnoster—Craig, A. M.
Laclede—Dye, R. T.
Linn—Carnes, Theron.
Mansfield—Beach, C. L. & Co.
Merwin—Stipp, C. H.
Mexico—North Missouri Trust Co.
New Madrid—Stacy-Hunter & Johnson.
Oak Grove—Hulse, Green.
Parkville—Brown, James.
Polo—Beckett, Wm. H.
Pomona—Iowa, Missouri & Kansas Realty Co.
Salisbury—Hutchinson, D. J. & Co.
Savannah—Booher & Williams.
Schell City—Hunt Real Estate Co.
Slater—Bridges & Tucker.
Stover—Johnson, R. M.

MONTANA.

Baker—Barber, W. R.
Broadview—Beeman, T. A.
Fairview—Boles, G. H. & Co.
Hardin—Big Horn Valley Land Co.
Livingston—Roberts Bros.
Melstone—Michalson & Warner.
Miles City—Calvin Inv. Co.
Rollins—Lockwood & Reynolds.
Ronan—Sutherland, A.
Shelby—Murdock & Wilkinson.

NEBRASKA.

Bayard—De Vault, W. R.
Beatrice—Hill & Greenwood, Paddock Blk.
Beaver City—Whitney, W. B.
Chappell—Hill, J. R. Realty Co.
Decatur—Barlow, Chas. E.
Guide Rock—Colvin, Isaac B.
Haigler—Fay, Chas. F.
Hayes Center—Ready, C. A.
Johnson—Stone, C. C.
Lebanon—Devoe, E. E.
Madison—Smith Realty Co.
Morrill—Kearney & Remember Land Co.
McCook—Bump, A. G. 305 E. 2d St.
Orchard—Alexander Land Co.
Potter—Goding, Wm. M.
Rosalie—Gallagher, F. L.
Stockville—Advance Abstract Co.
Syracuse—Bell, W. W.

NEW MEXICO.

Alamogordo—Menger, A. F.
Albuquerque—Kent, F. H.
Belen—Walrath, F. L.
Cerrillos—Kendall, A. L.
Clayton—Clayton Townsite Co.
Des Moines—Lanier, John W. Land Co.
Gallup—Dimon, Samuel.
West Tularosa—Lumbley, L. E.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Almont—Templeton, E. E.
Ardoch—The Albany Land Co.
Crary—Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
Driscoll—Finsith, M. B.
Fargo—Amerland, H.
Fordville (formerly Medford)—Henry, W. J. & Co.
Garden—Bergman, E. H.
Gwinner—Lee, Sander E.
Hebron—Schweigert-Ewald Lumber Co.
Hettinger—Seamands, Chas. A.
Jamestown—Felton, B. F.
McHenry—Beardsley, W. P.
Newburg—Nordberg, P. J.
Oriska—Kuhry, L. M.
St. John—Clifford, Thos. J.
Stowers—Stowers, Chas. E.
Sykeston—Atkinson & Co.
Wilton—Anderson, J. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Armour—Atwater, C. C.
Belle Fourche—Northwestern Land Co.
Bushnell—Enright, F. M.
Carthage—Carlson & Wallin.
Doland—Else Land Co.
Flandreau—Mason, Herb.
Hermosa—Crawford, John.
La Bolt—Swenson, Wesley. Cash. State Bank.
Marvin—Bachelder, H. C.
Miller—German-American Land & Trust Co.
Mitchell—Hooper, J. C. & Son.
Morristown—Eldridge, W. F.
McIntosh—Patterson, C. A.
Nowlin—Bathy, H. C.
Oelrichs—Halvorson, Theo. B.
Quinn—Johnston Inv. Co.
Spearfish—Lambert, G. W.
Virgil—Denison, Wm. C.
Wagner—Fruax, W. P. Land Co.
Wolsey—Chenoweth Bros.

TEXAS.

Alvin—Kimmins, C. B.
Aransas—Aransas Pass Realty Co.
Brenhan—Amsler, Fred L.
Cleveland—Gulf Coast Land Co.
Crowell—Baker, T. F.
Cumby—Mercer, L. I. & Co.
Dilley—Southwest Texas Land Co.
Electra—Electra Land Co.
El Paso—Columbus & Western N. M. Townsite Co.
Estelline—Grundy, J. E.
Georgetown—Coleman, W. L.
Hansford—McNabb, W. S.
Harrold—Robinson, P. H.
Henrietta—Conn, John F. & Co.
Montgomery—Whitehead, W. C.
Miami—Newman, H. J.
New Boston—Wood, F. M. & Co.
Ovalo—Morgan, E. L.
Plains—Boyd & Holmes.
Plainview—Northcutt, Z. T.
Pleasanton—O'Brion & Ricks.
Plemons—Hutchinson County Abst. Co.
Sabinal—Allen, Amos I.
Seminole—Gaines County Abst. Co.
Stockdale—Wilson, Allen & Co.
Tomball—Clark, A. E.
Victoria—Mid Coast Land Co.
Vilasco—Combs, P. F.
Weimar—Brooks, John H.
Winchester—Drake, Sam F.

UTAH.

Delta—Bishop, N. S. R. E. Co.
Hinckley—Nielson, Joseph.
Kamas—Barnes, R. W.
Price—McDonald Real Estate Co.
Provo—Ray, W. H. & Co.
Salt Lake City—Cannon, Geo. M. Templeton Bldg.
Spanish Fork—Christianson, John.

WASHINGTON.

Almira—Garber, Samuel.
Camas—Camas Realty Co.
Chelan—Long, W. J.
Hoqiuam—Grays Harbor Land Co.
Hillyard—Americus, S. L. Jones Blk.
Leavenworth — Reynolds Bros. & Haines.
Odessa—Kriegler, Jos.
Rosalie—Dorsey, D. B.
Spokane—Ashley-Burnham Land Co., 703 Paulson Bldg.
Sunnyside—Brownfield, G. W.
Yacolt—Olson, O. Jorgen.

WANTED.

Well bred cattle or horses in exchange for a good quarter of land near here. Price $20 per acre.
W. I. Gale, Watauga, S. D.

FOR SALE.

Good eighty; cheap; near church, school, town, college. Would sell forty. —C. V. Simpson, Miltonvale, Cloud County, Kansas.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will exchange for improved clear land, clean $7,000 stock gent's furnishing, shoes and clothing. Address, John Brokmeyer, Eldon, Mo.

STOCK AND ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE—7 quarters deeded and 9 quarters leased land, all in one body. Good improvements; plenty of spring water. Land one mile to county seat. 350 acres of this land will grow alfalfa by sub-irrigation. Cut 5 crops last season. Only alfalfa proposition in this section. Can sell all the baled alfalfa you can raise at your door for from $16 to $25 a ton. Price $10 an acre for the deeded land. Terms. Address owner, **W. P. Bailey, Springfield, Baca County, Colorado.**

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE

Three hundred and fifty acres of nice, smooth land that will produce corn, clover, alfalfa or small grains. It can all be cultivated excepting ten acres of creek; 40 acres of fine timber; everlasting water; black soil; one mile from a railroad town; fair improvements; good orchard; the land drains nicely; well fenced and ready to make money. It can be divided into several farms to a good advantage; 100 miles west of Kansas City; price $60 per acre.—

W. K. SHAW, Garnett, Kansas

INTERSTATE SHIPPING OF LIVE STOCK.

(Continued from page 4.)

Who May Inspect—Federal or official state veterinarians or any veterinarian indorsed in writing by state veterinarian of state of origin.

MONTANA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate including mallein test record. Cattle—Except for immediate slaughter, health certificate including the record of tuberculin test. Sheep—Health certificate and animals must be dipped twice within ten days after arrival in Montana. Hogs—Health certificate showing non-exposure to cholera except where certificate shows immunization by Dorset-Niles method. Show animals must have certificate showing such immunization.

Who May Inspect—Only official state and federal veterinarians.

NEBRASKA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate. Cattle—Health certificate including tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle. Sheep—No certificate if from clean territory; federal certificate if from infected territory. Hogs—Health certificate and animals must be crated unless for immediate slaughter.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarian, any graduate veterinarian indorsed by official state veterinarian of state of origin.

NEVADA.

Horses and Mules—No certificate required. Cattle—No certificate required. Sheep—Must secure permit from sheep commisison or its deputies. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Practically no inspection required.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Horses and Mules—No certificate required. Cattle—Health certificate including tuberculin test record. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Any qualified veterinarian.

NEW JERSEY.

Horses and Mules—No certificate required. Cattle—Health certificate for dairy and breeding cattle including the tuberculin test record. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Competent veterinarians whose certificate is approved in writing by the state veterinarian of the state of origin.

NEW MEXICO.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate. Cattle—Health certificate and for dairy and breeding cattle a record of tuberculin test. Sheep—Health certificate, bucks dipped at unloading point. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Official veterinarians of state of origin for animals other than sheep. Latter must be inspected by federal inspector.

NEW YORK.

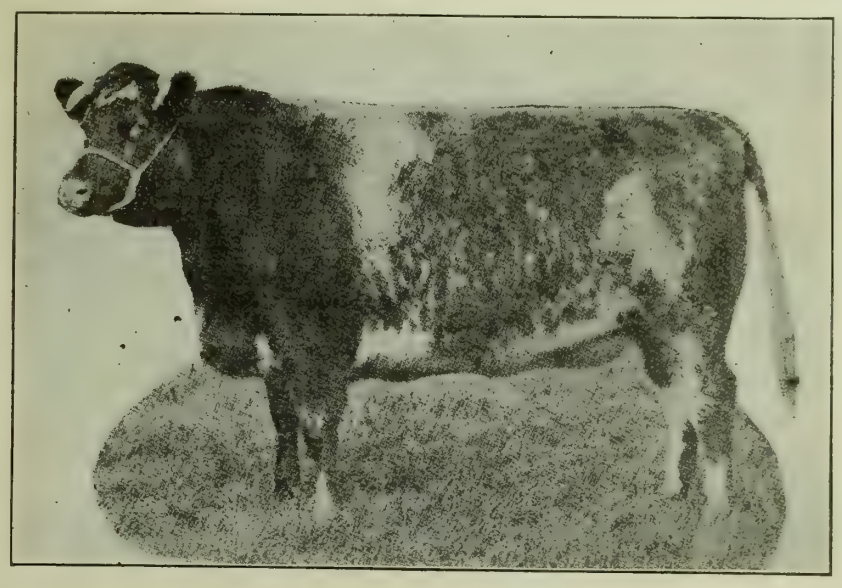
Horses and Mules—Health certificate. Cattle—Health certificate for beef cattle and record of tuberculin test in addition for dairy and breeding cattle. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Federal inspector or veterinarians indorsed by proper official of state of origin.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate for brood animals. Cattle—Health certificate with record of tuberculin test additional for dairy and brood animals. Sheep—Health certificate for brood animals. Hogs—Health certificate for brood animals.

Who May Inspect—Federal inspectors, state inspectors or any veterinarian indorsed by state veterinarian of state of origin.



THE KING'S SHORTHORN HEIFER, CONSTANCE, FIRST AT THE ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW, ENGLAND.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate and record of mallein test given within thirty days just preceding date of shipment. Cattle—Health certificate showing animals came from clean territory or that they have been immunized against cholera by the Dorset-Niles method. All show animals must be immunized against cholera.

Who May Inspect—Federal, state or deputy state veterinarian or any veterinarian indorsed by state veterinarian of state of origin; federal veterinarian only in Illinois.

OHIO.

No inspection required for entry of stock.

OKLAHOMA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate showing animals free of ticks. Cattle—Health certificate showing record of tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—Health certificate except for immediate slaughter.

Who May Inspect—Official veterinarian, federal or state or any registered graduate veterinarian of the state of origin.

OREGON.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate including mallein test for animals to be used on construction work. Cattle—Health certificate including tuberculin test except for strictly range cattle. Sheep—Health certificate if from quarantined state. In all cases state sheep inspector must be notified of point of entry, time, origin of shipment, owner's name and address, name of person in charge and full identification of each animal. If from quarantined state animals must be dipped after entry. Hogs—Health certificate. Must not contact public yard or undisinfected cars or other environment; show animals must be crated.

Who May Inspect—Official veterinarian, state or federal or any veterinarian indorsed in writing by state veterinarian of state of origin; sheep can be inspected only by federal inspector.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Horses and Mules—No certificate required. Cattle—Dairy and breeding cattle must be accompanied by certificate showing temperature chart of tuberculin test; special permit required for Southern cattle. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Federal inspectors, official state veterinarians or any veterinarian certified to in writing to the state veterinarian of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, by the state veterinarian of state of origin.

RHODE ISLAND.

No inspection required except physical inspection by Rhode Island officials after animals have entered.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate; mallein test if exposed to glanders. Cattle—Health certificate; tuberculin test for dairy and brood animals. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Health certificate.

Who May Inspect—Official veterinarian, federal or state.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate, including mallein test. Cattle—Health certificate; tuberculin test for dairy and brood animals. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Health certificate.

Who May Inspect—Only federal and official state veterinarians or deputies.

TENNESSEE.

Horses and Mules—Must have proof of freedom from contagious disease. Cattle—Health certificate including tuberculin test. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Hogs from public stock yards not accepted. No certificate for others.

Who May Inspect—Any qualified veterinarian.

TEXAS.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate. Cattle—Health certificate and record of tuberculin test given within sixty days of date of shipment. Sheep Health certificate. Hogs—Breeding, stocking or those for shows must have certificate that they have been immunized against cholera by Dorset-Niles method.

Who May Inspect—Federal or official veterinarians of state of origin.

UTAH.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate; mallein test for stallions and jacks. Cattle—Health certificate including tuberculin test record for breeding or dairy cattle. Sheep—Health certificate. Hogs—Health certificate; all animals quarantined 15 days after entry.

Who May Inspect—Federal or official state veterinarians, or those indorsed by the state veterinarian of the state of origin.

VERMONT.

Horses and Mules—No certificate required. Cattle—Permit from Vermont cattle commission which makes tuberculin test after entry. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Any veterinarian having indorsement of proper official in state of origin.

VIRGINIA.

Horses and Mules—No certificate required. Cattle—Health certificate for dairy and breeding cattle including record of tuberculin test made within four months of shipment date. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Federal veterinarians or any veterinarian indorsed by proper official of state of origin.

WASHINGTON.

Horses and Mules—Certificate of physical inspection. Cattle—Tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle; physical inspection for others. Sheep—Physical inspection. Hogs—Physical inspection.

Who May Inspect—Only federal veterinarians or official state veterinarians or their deputies.

WEST VIRGINIA.

No inspection required for shipment of stock.

WISCONSIN.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate including mallein test. Cattle—Health certificate and for dairy and brood cattle a record of tuberculin test in addition. Sheep—No certificate required. Hogs—No certificate required.

Who May Inspect—Graduate veterinarians approved by state veterinarian of state of origin.

WYOMING.

Horses and Mules—Health certificate, mallein test for stallions and jacks. Cattle—Health certificate and for dairy and brood cattle tuberculin test. Sheep—Ten days' notice to secretary State Board of Sheep Commissioners at Cheyenne, enclosing 3 cents for each sheep and 25 cents for each buck; all sheep are dipped after arrival in the state. Hogs—Health certificate; if for shows must be immunized against cholera by Dorset-Niles method.

Where mallein test and tuberculin test records are required, the charts

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

38 SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.

Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BUENA VISTA HEREFORDS

Paragon 12th 29116 and

Rex Donald 323493

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. In Service.

W. A. Ballmeyer

Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

BIG BREEDING JENNETS.

I have over 100 choice jennets for sale; 20 of them are yearlings, balance older. Their breeding is of the very best and they produce big stock.

Will also sell one of my best jacks. I have sold hundreds of jacks and not one has failed to develop to 14 hands, standard measure.

I raised "Blue Wonder," the largest jack living, and his dam has several half sisters (all large breeders) in this offering. Texas Brigadier was 16 hands at 2 years old and won first in class at the International Fair in San Antonio. Young Brigadier, now in stud, is 16 hands at 3 years, and weighs over 1,100 pounds.

M. G. Michaelis, Kyle, Hays Co., Tex.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS

Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

FOR SALE.

One dark iron gray jack; weight 1,000 pounds; age nine years; heavy bone and a good breeder. I live in town and must dispose of him on account of my neighbors. I know it is out of season to sell, but he is a jack worth looking after. Would trade him for a good five-passenger car.—C. L. DeLancey, Greenwich, Huron Co., O.

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE

Black jack; white points; 15 hands one inch standard; eleven years old; sure; quick; colts to show; no sores; good flesh; good life. Will trade for anything worth the money.—Geo. Cochran, Jarbalo, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

FOR SALE

Three fine black jacks, two, four and nine years of age; one grade draft stallion; two 16-hand jennets with colts—all for sale. Have plenty of colts to show. Am going to change business. Lester Peltier, Wakenda, Carroll County, Missouri.

WANTED—Jack colt about 12 months old, from strong, vigorous stock. Prefer one nursed by mare. State measurements, weight and lowest price. F. O. Butler, Hinsdale, Du Page county, Illinois.

should be made in duplicate, one copy going to the owner, one accompanying the way bill and if required, the third sent to the proper official of the state into which the animals are to be shipped.

By a qualified veterinarian is meant one who is licensed to practice under the laws of his state. Where graduate veterinarian is meant it is so indicated.

The Dorset-Niles method of immunization against hog cholera is what is commonly known as the simultaneous method. By this is understood that anti-hog cholera serum is administered in conjunction with a small dose of cholera virus.

In nearly all the states cattle, sheep and hogs may be shipped in for immediate slaughter without inspection, though as indicated, some issue special permits in such cases. In certain public stock yards, as those at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, where federal government officials are in charge and not likely to permit a spread of infection, the general regulations are not made to apply.

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STALLION AND JACK POSTERS, CARDS OF ALL SORTS, SALE BILLS, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, LIVE STOCK CATALOGS, SHIPPING TAGS, ETC.

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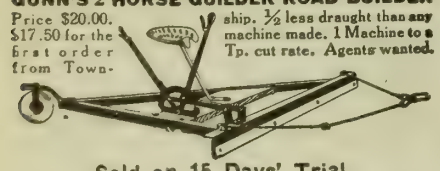
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Term opens Oct. 7, at Fourteenth and Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. We own largest mule in the world. Will you see it?

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Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town- ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
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LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.

TEXAS MUST RAISE MORE HOGS.

Many men with the knowledge of the stock business and what constitute favorable conditions for the growing of the different kinds of live stock make their first reports after a visit to Texas to the effect that it offers a great field for the hog business. Texans who have recognized this fact and intelligently gone about realizing on the opportunity offered, have almost invariably made a success. A herd of hogs rightly handled gives the best, quickest, and most inexpensive start toward relief from the uncertainty of one crop farming, which has held back the people in many parts of the state. Those who have put in any number of years at the hog business in Texas report success with a great variety of the best forage as well as the best fattening crops for hogs. The climate of much of the state is favorable to all-the-year-round gains and a high rate of production. Just to illustrate the importance of the field that has been unoccupied so far, attention is called to the fact that hog raisers of the newer state of Oklahoma ship a great portion of their hogs to Fort Worth markets, the inadequacy of the supply nearer that point keeping prices at nearly all times on an attractive level. One of the hog growers and shippers has been quoted as saying:

"It is not possible for the Fort Worth market to continue to draw the bulk of Oklahoma raised hogs, for they must in time go to the Oklahoma City market. That is because the haul is shorter, and people of a state naturally will be loyal to their own market. The Fort Worth market never will have an overplus of hogs until the farmers of this state realize that it is up to them. The farmers of Texas must raise more hogs. Too many of them have had small failures with hogs and have become discouraged. They don't seem to realize that, with proper care, a little bunch of hogs will make them more money than that many acres of cotton."

TO BASE RATES ON VALUES?

It is stated that the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commision on stocker and feeder rates will save $1,750,000 annually to the producers and users of stocker and feeder cattle. For nearly a quarter of a century the railroads had been hauling this class of cattle at 75 per cent of the rates charged on fat cattle. The ruling of the commission against making all cattle rates the same may foreshadow a readjustment of rates with some reference to the value of the commodity. An example of the need of this is still "in our midst" in the form of the enormous expense for freight charges, which has attended the moving of hay to the localities where it has been most needed to relieve starvation loss in live stock.

HOGS HIGHEST AT FT. WORTH.

On one market day recently the partisans of Ft. Worth, Tex., gloried in the fact that the top price for hogs on all the big markets of the West was paid at that point, when 80 head of hogs from the Panhandle, averaging 224 pounds, brought $8. At the same time the Chicago top was $7.80, Kansas City top $7.77½, St. Louis $7.87½, St. Joseph $7.75 and Oklahoma City $7.80.

Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

year have been bred as much as three times this year and foals by side.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Test the semen of your stallion as soon as possible and take the temperature of the mare. You probably have influenza in your community. Your stallion does not discharge abnormally; occasionally draft stallions exceed this amount, especially where only one service a day is made. Your community is not the only one where mares are not settling satisfactorily this spring. Most of the mares that lost their colts from the extreme weather conditions during the last year will be hard to fertilize this year.

FEEDING MULES—Would like to know what to feed mules that are hard worked. Would you feed them two or three times a day, and how much at each feed? All feed to be bought.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—You should first feed plenty of good hay, as mules require plenty of roughness. Grain should be fed three times a day and the price should regulate the kind of grain given, but no sudden change should be made. Feed grain beginning with a reasonable amount and gradually increase so that each mule does not leave any in the feed box. There is not much danger of a mule eating too much unless he is severely punished in his labor. If you have a number of mules working on the same job where they can run together at night, they will rest much better if turned loose in a lot.

CLOSED CERVIX—A mare was brought to my barn to be bred; she was in heat and had missed two years in getting in foal, so I started to open her up and found her vagina full of urine, which she discharged at once; I also found her cervix closed. This is the first I ever found this way. Do you think she will get in foal, and what is the cause?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—It will be necessary to open the cervix before fertilization can take place. A capsule inserted into the uterus of this mare will be of much more benefit than opening the cervix for a natural service.

REGISTERING JACKS—Will color bar a jack or jennet from being registered or getting a pedigree?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Color does not interfere with registering jacks and jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. This registry contains more living animals than any jack register in the world, and in all probability it will be the principle recognized record in the country.

STALLION REFUSES MARES— I have a registered Percheron stallion, eight years old last May; is a sure colt getter, but refuses to serve certain mares; has refused four this season. He will not get ready, but bring out another mare he will get ready but when I turn him around to the first mare he will wilt and if you try to crowd him too much he will fight her. The mares that he has refused are one young mare, never been bred, the others were mares that had colts last year but not this. I have never seen him refuse a wet mare. He refused several last year. He does not want to associate with them at all. The mares he refused seem to be healthy and all right. I want to tell you how I tried to get him to breed one mare. I took him back in the barn unbridled and left him alone about half an hour, then took the mare out and placed her in position; went and got the horse, had to lead him about six rods; he was ready when I got to where the mare was and mounted, but when he got a smell of the mare he wilted and got down on his own accord, turned around and wanted to go to the barn. Now, what is the trouble?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We are of the opinion that you have a very intelligent stallion and we would advise you to examine these mares very closely that he refuses to serve. It is no uncommon thing for stallions to refuse to serve diseased mares. There may be, however, a scent on these mares which you had not detected. Frequently stallions and jacks refuse to serve mares that have been sprayed to keep the flies off, or there may be some odor in the harness oil. If you deem it necessary to breed these mares to this stallion you can easily accomplish this feat by using a capsule.

PERCHERONS AND NORMANS—Is there any difference between a Percheron and Norman? What is the difference, if any?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Some of the early importations were Boulonnais horses. These were commonly called "Normans." During the advent of the Percherons and Boulonnais a strife existed between certain elements of importers. The French draft importers contended that all draft stallions from France originated from the same foundation and should be registered in one book. The Percheron breeders made a ruling that only stallions and mares bred in the Percheron district of France could be registered as Percherons. This rule has been in effect since 1883, when the Societe Hippique Percheronne was established.

EXERCISING A STALLION—When is the best time of day to exercise a stallion, and should they be trotted much?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no particular time in the day when horses should be exercised. If you have a draft stallion give him draft horse exercise; if you have a road stallion exercise him as you would a road horse. And to be the most effective a similar amount of erercise should be given each day; that is, a large amount one day and skip for several days is not as good as regular work.

NAVEL INFECTION—Please send me one package of your navel powder. Does it hurt anything to put it on if colt seems all right? I have known cases where they seemed all right when born, but in a few days became ill.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—This or any other powder prepared to put on the navel is only intended to be a preventive. The object is to dry the cord so that germs can not go through the navel cord into the colt. After germs have found entrance into the colt through the navel cord, navel powders have little or no value as a cure. The dusting powder should be used on the navel cord as soon as the colt is born, if possible; the sooner it is used the less danger there is for germs to go through the navel cord. Dusting powder should be used on every colt as soon as it is born, then there would be a very small per cent of colts lost with navel ills. This is the only advantage in using dusting powders, but it has given excellent results for this purpose. After a colt is infected a graduate veterinarian should be called as soon as possible. The chances are that the colt will either die or never fully develop as nature intended.

LIGHT HORSES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For automobile, mares or trotting bred or saddle stallion, my gray registered Percheron stallion; weight 1,780 pounds; has action like a road horse and has fine style and carriage. Am selling him for no fault as he is a fine breeder and has colts to show. Is broken to ride and drive; is eleven years old. A bargain for some one if taken at once. Describe what you have in first letter. **J. W. Ethridge, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Ill., Rte. 4.**

SPARTA DARE

Saddle bred stallion; seven years old; dark brown; 15¾ hands high; two white feet; is extra nice. Price $400. Would trade for Percheron mare in foal and registered, or Clydesdale mare in foal and registered; not over eight years old, for quick acceptance.—**W. H. Vories, Sparta, Gallatin Co., Ky.**

WANTED

A Morgan, Cleveland Bay or Hackney stallion. State price and description in first letter.—**H. A. Harmon, Prairie Hill, Cass Co., Mo. R. F. D. 1.**

NAVAJO PONIES.

For Sale—One or two car loads of Navajo Ponies; $12 to $20, on cars, Albuquerque or Chama.
Haynes Bros., Haynes, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

COME TO THE NEXT TERM **AUGUST 7 TO 15, 1912**

¶ Eight days and nights of practical lectures and demonstrations, by the best authorities, on horse breeding subjects. ¶ Successful graduates all over the country, who have doubled their per cent of foals, and are doubling their income without increasing their investment. Every student is a booster because it made them money.

500 Mares can be bred to one stallion with the latest method, and get a greater per cent of foals than can be had from breeding 50 mares with the natural service to the same horse

¶ Learn to detect disease that can be transmitted from one mare to the other by a service. Stallion or jack owners lose hundreds of dollars every year by breeding diseased mares, that require an educated man to detect. ¶ Come to the next term of School and see these mares dissected so you can tell one when you see it. ¶ There are dozens of subjects thoroughly discussed in plain language, of great value to all breeders. Every instructor is an expert on the subject represented.

Did you ever hear of a dissatisfied student from this School? No! They all get more than they expect. Nearly all say they didn't know there was so much to learn or of such great value to them.

Board and room from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter a day. School in first building north of Convention Hall. Take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

IMPORTED STALLIONS, JACK, HOUSE AND BREEDING BARN.

As I am 70 years old, I wish to sell my imported Percheron and Belgian stallions, Kentucky jack and house and breeding barn.

The Percheron is a ton horse, black, and won first prize at the International in a class of five.

The Belgian weighs 1,850 and is a sorrel with light mane and tail. Both horses are five-year-olds; both imported.

The jack was brought from Kentucky, is black with light points, nine years old, 15 hands high, heavy bodied, heavy boned and has a large head. He works without a jennet.

Stock all in good condition, good breeders and good disposition.

The real estate includes my 5-room house and a barn 46 by 74 feet, with plenty of room inside to the breed. This property is 20 rods from the depot, a good location.

S. Snowden, Leroy, Decatur Co., Iowa.

STALLIONS for SALE

Two excellent fine imported stallions for sale at Henry Dreher's, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action and lots of quality; sure breeder and has lots of colts to show.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare.

Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

WE DO



Sell Draft and Coach Stallions and mares in summer as well as winter, and cheaper. Good ones on hand all the time.

Walker Brothers,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Co., Okla.

BREEDING FOUR YEAR OLD MARES—Is a four year old as sure as a five year old?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Four-year-old mares are not as sure as they are one year later, owing to the teeth condition at the age of four. If a four-year-old has a colt by her side she should fertilize easily as a rule on the ninth day, provided she is not excited at the time of service and the stallion discharges live spermatozoa. Four-year-old mares can not endure the hardships of mares having a full mouth and should be protected from extreme hardships in order to carry the fetus to full maturity.

WASHING A STALLION—Should a horse be washed after every service? —Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—The best method for washing a stallion clean is to use bran and warm water mixed. Insert handful after handful of the bran into the sheath of the stallion once a week. It is not necessary to wash it out, as it will come out and remove the accumulations. It leaves the surface smooth and in a healthy condition.

It is impossible to wash the penis of a stallion so that infection cannot be conveyed from one female to another through the action of copulation except if a stallion was forced to dismount before the discharge quit coming and washed immediately with soap and water. There is no disinfectant that can be used on the penis to destroy these germs without injuring the penis. Soap and water is the most effective, but it is not advisable to use this plan unless the penis can be rinsed in clean water before it is withdrawn into the sheath, as soap or grease is very irritating to these membranes unless removed very soon after being used. There is only one method by which breeders can safeguard the breeding mares in the community, and that is by refusing to serve all diseased mares.

ROUP IN POULTRY—I would like to inquire through your valued paper, some cure or treatment for chickens that have the roup, at least I think it is the roup. There is a clear mucus discharge from their eyes and nose and it is contagious for one takes it from the other.—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—Symptoms of roup that first become noticeable is a watery discharge, as described. It gradually becomes thicker and the fowl has to breath through the mouth, frequently sneezing and shaking its head. Often it stands with its head drawn down or under its wing, and the odor of the discharge on its feathers becomes very offensive. Treatment begun early may be a prompt cure. Unless weather is warm or dry, take such precautions in care as you would for colds. Swab out throats daily with a feather dipped in coal oil. Give internally (in medicine capsule if convenient) four-grain doses of the following compound: Carbonate of iron, 2 drams; gentian root, 4 drams; cayenne pepper, 1 dram; pulverize and mix thoroughly. Give medicine evenings. If the disease is advanced, one may have to thoroughly wash mouth parts with dioxygen or some antiseptic.

SHETLAND PONIES IN HEAT—What is the matter with my Shetland mares? I have eight of them; I got two of them in Illinois and six in Iowa. This winter seven of them were

Terre Haute Veterinary College
Terre Haute, Indiana

Modern equipment, competent faculty. Course covers three sessions of seven months each. Organized, equipped and conducted to meet with the most modern methods of teaching Veterinary Science. Season 1911-12 begins September 11, 1912. Write today for catalog and information.

TERRE HAUTE VETERINARY COLLEGE, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

FOR SALE.

Debonnaire No. 3166; imported bay Belgian stallion; weight 1,900 lbs. in breeding condition; good disposition; sure breeder; priced right; sold for no fault. Registered as pure bred stallion No. A2292 by Illinois Stallion Registration Board. **Guy W. Armstrong, Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois. Rte. 6.**

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions

AND MARES

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.

For sale at very reasonable prices.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.

Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

STALLIONS TO TRADE.

For cattle or registered draft fillies. One black imported Shire, coming 4 years old, weight 1,800 pounds.

One black registered Percheron, coming 6 years old; weight 1,700 pounds.

Both stallions sound and certified to by Stallion Registration Board. Can show a fine line of colts from the older horse. **O. B. Dunbier, Gresham, York County, Nebraska.**

FOR SALE.

My entire stud consisting of three registered Percheron Stallions from one to six years old; five black mammoth jacks, from sucklings to five years old; eight jennets all of breeding age and are sure breeders; all are good color and the right kind. I am a breeder and not a dealer, and will sell this stock cheap on account of being overstocked. **P. H. Summers, Owner, Callao, Macon County, Mo.**

FOR SALE.

French Norman Draft Horse, the largest boned and best muscled horse you ever saw; weight 2,100 pounds; sure breeder; absolutely sound; coal black and good disposition; registered. Sold at a bargain if taken soon. **C. L. Light, Deep River, Poweshiek County, Iowa.**

supposed to be in foal, some look as if they might be, but all of them horsed all the time the last month or six weeks. Both herds had a stallion with them all fall and winter. Would they be that way and still be in foal? One not supposed to be with foal has been red hot for three or four weeks. I have bred her twice, also bred four of the others, but am afraid to any more until I know for sure they are not in foal. I have a two year old stallion. Please tell me what to do and what is the matter, why they horse all the time? I am new in the Shetland business. Two are about 11 years old, the rest are three and four this spring.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Can some of our Shetland pony readers give us any light on this subject

LOST THREE COLTS—Please advise me about a mare that has lost her last three colts, all of which have died at three or four days old. She had lost her first one when I bought her and two since. Last spring she had a very small colt that was too poor and weak to get up, but could walk after being helped up. This spring her colt was larger and stronger but very poor. On the second day it took the scours very bad and died the fourth day. The mare seems to be perfectly healthy, but it seems to me that she comes to her milk too soon. She carried her colts full time, but I was looking for them a month before they came each time, judging from the milk supply. She was bred twice each time and 21 days apart and I thought she might have settled on first service, but she carried colts until second service period was out. Would it be of any help to breed later or would it be advisable to breed her at all? I forgot to state that this mare has had a good pasture and has had very little feed for the past two and a half months.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed this mare this fall so she will have a colt next year in September. Do not work her for several months before foaling time, but allow her to run in good pasture.

STRIFFIN OVER CERVIX—I had a mare come to be bred that had a solid striffen over the mouth of the womb; positively no inlet at all. What do you advise in this case?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—This covering is probably very thin and the operator may push his finger through it if it is thin, but we would not advise using much force as the diagnosis might be wrong. It should be opened very gently by some one familiar with that kind of operations; after it is opened the uterus will probably be found full of pus so that the mare will need treatment, and it might be a good plan to send her to the veterinary and let him open this and treat her at the same time.

INJURED HOOF—I have a three year old colt that cut his front foot on wire last spring and it left a bad hoof. Can I do anything to make the hoof grow out smooth? Is neatsfoot oil good to use on horses feet?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—The injury from the wire extended into the coronet, that part that produces the wall of the hoof, and very little can be done in the way of improving the condition on account of the loss of a part of the coronet. An occasional application of neat'sfoot oil to horses feet will prevent them drying out and is frequently used for that purpose during dry weather.

CHRONIC LYMPHANGITIS—I have a pure bred Percheron mare that had an attack of lymphangitis while pasturing on alfalfa. She swelled badly in one hind leg extending from fetlock to under the belly. After external doctoring the swelling subsided excepting between fetlock and hock; lameness all disappeared and mare gave birth to a colt in May. In August a slight increase of swelling appeared, but disappeared without doctoring. In October the leg swelled again badly from fetlock to stifle; swelling remained six days and broke just below point of hock, discharging a small amount of matter. The leg remains much enlarged between fetlock and hock, and mare is lame when she trots. Can the swelling be removed and the mare cured from this attack? Is the bone affected? There is no competent veterinarian here.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY--Chronic lymphangitis is very difficult to treat. It is very likely that the abscess is not draining properly and would suggest that you wash your hands with soap and water and exploit it with the finger if the opening is sufficiently large. If it pockets it will be necessary to make an opening lower down for drainage. The wound may be injected with tincture of iodine every other day which will hasten its healing. Give internally 40 grains of iodide of pottasium dissolved in a little water twice a day, twenty minutes before feeding grain. This medicine may be continued for ten days, then skip ten days and repeat.

MAKING A SURE HORSE—I have bought a black Percheron stallion of a neighbor, seven years old, which has had no exercise in the winter but has been on the stand in the summer and has been fed corn all his life. He only gets about 40 per cent of foals. Can this horse be made a sure breeder? How long will it take, and what treatment should he get? He is healthy and a good actor.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—This horse should be made better than an average foal getter. There are not many stallions that get 40 per cent of foals with this kind of treatment. You should have him in good condition by next spring by giving him an opportunity to exercise and change the feed to oats and bran and good hay.

FAVORS COMMUNITY BREEDING.

To the American Breeder: I received your sample copy and have been much interested in its contents. I breed Aberdeen Angus cattle; have registered Poland China hogs, pedigreed Collie dogs, and have an American bred registered Percheron stallion. One of our greatest needs, according to my views, is what we call "community breeding." It is discouraging rather than encouraging for my neighbors to talk discouragingly of my black cattle. If I want a new bull I can't use any of my neighbor's bulls, for none have the breed of cattle that I have, nor can I sell them my bull calves for breeding purposes, for they don't want that kind. You may wonder, then, why I don't sell out my herd of Angus and buy what the neighbors have. The reason is that the neighbors have not pure bred herds and they are shifting and changing around until it would be hard to get them located. The very men that were instrumental in getting me interested in the Angus are trying out the other breeds now.

Yet conditions are not as discouraging as they seem. I have sold bulls and loaned bulls to several men in the township this year, and a few young farmers are buying herds of grade and of pure bred cows, and there is such a demand for Angus calves for the feed lot, and as the Angus cow will do as well at the milk pail as any other beef bred cow, I look for the day to come when we will have them black, "all black—and no surrender."

But if this community, this part of the Grand River Valley (the richest part in the state) that produces blue grass spontaneously with its rich soil and its abundance of pure sparkling water, if this community is ever to be famous for its stock, we farmers must decide on what breed we intend to keep, then every citizen help boost that breed. By so doing we could buy better foundation stock, and we could, as a community, attract a class of buyers that a single individual could not interest.—Joseph Stewart, Mercer County, Mo.

RENEWED INTEREST IN LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION.

"There is a renewed interest in live stock production, not only in the United States, but all over the world," writes D. O. Lively of the P.-P. I. Exposition. "Even China and Japan are going in heavily for pure bred live stock. With the liberal treatment of the live stock department by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company and the co-operation of the leaders in live stock production everywhere, the live stock display at San Francisco in 1915 should be truly international in its character and an outstanding feature, one that will attract the attention of the world.

Blood meal is rich in protein, peas are much richer in protein than corn.

Highland View Stock Farm.

100 Percheron Stallions and Mares

Came in our last importation. Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.

O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.

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AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLION at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices an terms. Address,

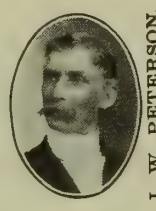
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J. W. & F. T. PETERSON, Litchfield, Minn.

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Importers and Breeders of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Exceptional Mares.



J. W. PETERSON.

Last importation arrived May 2d. All animals sold at home; no agents to treble prices; no auctions or branch barns where culls are sold.

Come for one of the imported two-year-olds that will grow into money at one dollar per day till next year if you never take them out of the barn.



F. T. PETERSON.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

One imported stallion, two American bred mares from yearlings to matured mares with foals by side. Inspection and comparison especially desired. Address, **Alfred Totel, Ottawa, Lasalle County, Illinois.**

FOR SALE.

One three-year-old native Percheron, steel gray; weight 2,110 pounds; sound, sure and right. Parties desiring a show or herd horse should see this one. The best colt his age I ever saw; have seen thousands. **Jack Schaufele, Colchester, McDonough County, Illinois.**

AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB

(Show this Notice to the Boys.)

HERE ARE THE PRIZES AND CLASSES IN THE AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB COLT AND CALF EXHIBITION.

The American Breeder has started an organization of boys between the ages of six and 17 years and will have a department in the paper for some of the things that interest boys on the stock farm.

To begin with we will have a colt and calf exhibition—not the actual animals this time, of course (though we may get to that later) but each member of the club is entitled to enter for a premium with a photograph of his colt or calf, and a story about it.

There will be three classes, so that the younger boys will not have to compete against the older ones. In the youngest class boys can show either a colt or a calf. In the two older classes this exhibition will be of colts only, as explained below. Each boy who competes for a prize is to send the American Breeder office, not later than October 1, a photograph of the colt or calf he is showing (and it might be a good idea to have the photograph include himself also) and a short story about the colt or calf. The story should be not less than 100 words or more than 250. It should tell the age, size and breeding of the animal and how it has been cared for.

Here are the three classes, and prizes for each:

For Boys over 6 and under 9 (exhibiting either colts or calves: First prize, $3; second, $2; third, $1.

For Boys over 9 and under 13 (exhibiting colts only of any kind): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

For Boys over 13 and under 17 (exhibiting only colts sired by registered draft stallions): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

On the back of each photo and at the bottom of each story the sender should write his name and address and give the date of last birthday, with age at that time.

Every boy who would like to be in line to take part in this exhibition or in later events, had better fill out the blank below and mail it to this office. This is all that is necessary to become a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club. Here is the blank:

TO THE AMERICAN BREEDER,

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Enroll me as a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club (membership free).

Signed . . ..

Postoffice ..... State.....

My age at this time is between 6 and 17 years. Date..... #19

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERON.
Bayless, W. H., Blue Mound, Kas.
Burress Bros., Carroll, Neb.
Crownover, Wm., Hudson, Iowa.
Hirschman, George, Pierson, Iowa.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Lamar, C. W., Salina, Kas.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph, Mo.
Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
Robison, J. C., Towanda, Kas.
Rouselle, Jos. & Son, Seward, Neb.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Ia.
Singmaster & Walker, South Omaha, Neb.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Mo.
West, Frank S. & Son, Wood River, Neb.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

HORSES—SADDLE AND HARNESS
Houchin, Jas., Jefferson City, Mo.

HORSES—MORGANS.
Sellman, Richard, Rochelle, Texas.

SUFFOLK HORSES.
Okie, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kas.
Boen, Ed., Lawson, Mo.
Smith, Al E., Lawrence, Kas.
Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Penman, Robt. & Son, Philo, Ill.
Collins, T. E. & Son, Belleville, Kas.
Walker, Philip, Moline, Kas.
Watson, J. T., New London, Mo.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.
Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.
Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.
Kline, C. M., Weldon, Ia.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colo.
Whiteford, Hugh, Guilford, Mo.

CATTLE—POLLED DURHAM.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kas.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Cobb, H. L. & Son, Independence, Ia.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kas.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Ia.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kas.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Mo.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Neb.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kas.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.
Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb.
Lineweaver, H. W., South English, Ia.
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Neb.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.
Charters, W. H., Butler, Mo.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE)
Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Hamilton, E. P. & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas.
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

Geo. Cochran, Jarbalo, Kas., is advertising a good jack for sale.

A good "eighty" of Cloud county land is for sale by C. V. Simpson of Miltonvale, Kas.

A stock of merchandise is offered in trade for land by John Brokmeyer of Eldon, Mo.

H. A. Harmon, Prairie Hill, Cass County, Missouri, wants to buy a Morgan, Cleveland Bay or Hackney stallion. See advertisement.

A quarter section of South Dakota land is offered for live stock by W. I. Gale, Watauga, S. D.

S. Snowden of Leroy, Ia., 70 years of age, has decided to close out his breeding barn and offers a well located breeding barn and a dwelling house, in addition to two imported stallions and a jack. The stallions are a Percheron and a Belgian.

Some one with cattle or registered draft fillies to trade for a Shire or a Percheron stallion, should look up the ad. of O. B. Dunbier, Gresham, York County, Nebraska.

A registered Percheron stallion, a gray, is offered for saddle or trotting bred mares or an automobile by J. W. Ethridge, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

See the advertisement of Wolcott, Beers & Grant, Kansas City, Mo., horse and mule auction and commission dealers.

The Terre Haute Veterinary College advertises in this issue; address Terre Haute, Ind.

One hundred jennets of stock that breeds big are advertised for sale by M. G. Michaels of Kyle County, Texas. He offers some jacks also.

R. L. Harriman of Bunceton, Mo., leads in this territory as an auction salesman of pure bred horses and jack stock.

Auctioneers make big money, and in this connection remember that the Missouri Auction School is the largest of its kind. For particulars address W. B. Carpenter, Trenton, Mo.

For live stock pictures of any sort get H. L. Ritchie of Mt. Washington, Mo. He makes paintings, photographs or drawings.

The old reliable Gombault's Caustic Balsam is advertised regularly in our columns by the proprietors, the Lawrence-Williams Co., of Cleveland, O.

For live stock printing write Punton-Clark Printing Co., 1024 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, Mo.

The common sense road machine is advertised regularly in these columns by D. B. Gunn of Red Oak, Ia. It is priced right and sold on a fair trial basis.

Note the Kansas City Impregnator Company's advertisement of a capsule breeding outfit at cost. The offer is well worth the consideration of every stallion or jack owner not already supplied.

If there are any sores on your jacks or stallions consult the advertisement of the O. P. Wilson Serum and Instrument Company, 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

A stallion bridle that is highly recommended by practical men is the Johnson Automatic bridle advertised by Peter Young of Assumption, Ill. Don't fail to read the advertisement.

The Graham Scientific Breeding School is the only one of its kind and has a national reputation for successful and practical instruction. Next term begins August 7. The school is located just north of Kansas City's great convention hall.

The Kansas City Veterinary College ranks among the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. An acre and a half of floor space in the college's new building is now devoted to the thorough instruction and training of its great body of students. Address Dr. S. Stewart, Secretary, 1336A East Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

For something good in Shorthorn cattle or Poland China hogs, interview C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo., has a great herd of Hereford cattle. See his advertisement.

There's something worth while about the improved farm which W. K. Shaw of Garnett, Kas., advertises in this issue.

A. D. Cottingham, proprietor of the business of Cottingham Bros., of Kansas City, Mo., is counted the largest individual dealer in mules in the world. See his advertisement in this issue.

Thirty-eight Shorthorn bulls are advertised for sale by Gus Benson of Bucklin, Mo.

A big importation of Percherons is advertised by O. N. Wilson, Kittanning, Pa.

"Truman's Are Never Sold Out." See the advertisement of the Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill.

Leitch & Sons Clydesdales are standards of the breed. See or address the firm at Lafayette, Ill.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons of Huntington, Ind., invite comparison with the best that can be found elsewhere of the stallions they import.

Read the advertisement of Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill. They do a big business in imported draft stallions and give reasons why.

Walker Bros., of Oklahoma City, Okla., do a great southwest business in draft and Coach stallions and mares.

The imported Belgians of the Blue Valley Stock Farm of Blue Mound, Kas., led in prize winnings at the American Royal and other Western shows last fall.

Read the advertisement of C. L. DeLancey, Greenwich, Ohio, which appears in this issue. He is advertising a splendid jack for sale.

If you are looking for a good saddle bred stallion, don't fail to read the advertisement of P. H. Vories, Sparta, Ky.

J. H. Garrison of Delphos, Kas., is a veteran harness horse man and a subscriber to the American Breeder. Visitors to Delphos who want to see a harness horse show need only call on Mr. Garrison. He has the horses, knows how and is always glad to show them.

ABSORBINE, "The Antiseptic Liniment," promptly reduces Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin. Wind Puff, Bowed Tendons, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Curb, Splint, Big Knee, Fistula, etc. It is a mild and pleasant remedy to use—does not stain or leave a greasy residue. It is soothing, cooling, healing and powerfully penetrating—a true discutient and resolvent liniment; strengthening and invigorating to tired, lame muscles or tendons. ABSORBINE at regular dealers, price $2.00 a bottle, or sent express prepaid, with full instructions. Write for free book, giving detailed instructions. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Cash or Credit

Will Buy Them

The real value of our Stallions is not expressed by price. We have exalted the "SQUARE DEAL" and proved the profit that lies therein.

Everybody loves a bargain and we have them.

Buy Now,

Comparison sells more of our Stallions than anything else. Do you realize that our guaranty on a Stallion stands for honesty, the only safe policy. (Our service book, 10c.)

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

601 to 949 West Matilda Street
HUNTINGTON INDIANA

Truman's Champion Stud

We received ANOTHER IMPORTATION of high class stallions on April 10th, which makes us MORE STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IMPORTED SHIRE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale than can be found in any other establishment.

Truman's Are Never Sold Out

Special Prices For Thirty Days

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois

TAYLOR & JONES STALLIONS

Stallion buyers, why do Taylor & Jones sell more horses than almost any of their competitors? If you will stop to think, you will certainly know their horses must be better, their prices lower and their guarantee as good as can be written, as every man wants the best value for his money. We can please any customer in either Percherons, Shires or Belgians.

Our first importation in 1912 has just arrived at our barns and in the lot are many high class stallions, and as there has been no great expense on them as yet in the way of feed, care, risk, etc., we can sell them worth the money. If you are looking for a good horse, come and see us.

Taylor & Jones,

Williamsville, Sangamon County, Illinois

A Good Mule.
A Good Mare or Gelding.

If you need one or a trainload we can supply you. We are the largest dealers at the Kansas City horse and mule market and can sell at prices that will suit.

We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.

Inspection of our stocks in our three big barns at the Kansas City Stock Yards invited. Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have visited our barns for lectures on mule and horse types, and readers of the AMERICAN BREEDER particularly welcome.

COTTINGHAM BROTHERS

A. D. COTTINGHAM, Prop.

Largest Individual Mule Dealer in the World.

STOCK YARDS. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

AUCTIONS ON FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS

J. C. WOLCOTT
H. M. BEERS
J. M. GRANT

Wolcott, Beers & Grant

Strictly Auction and Commission Dealers

Horses and Mules

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market

Kansas City, Mo.

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF HORSES AND MULES

The Kansas City Veterinary College

Gives a Thorough and Complete Course. Conforms to the requirements of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

New Buildings, Commodious Hospital, Complete Equipment, Experienced Instructors, Large Attendance, One Acre and a Half of Floor Space.

Many Opportunities as Practitioners, Sanitary Officers, Teachers, U. S. Inspectors, Investigators and Veterinarians. Catalogue and other information sent on request.

Dr. S. Stewart, Secretary,

1336A East Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

SUBSCRIBERS' NUMBER. SUBSCRIBERS' NUMBER.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, August 5, 1912* *Number 14*























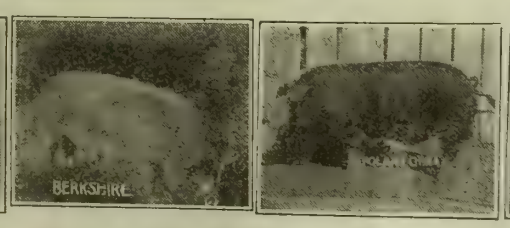


Scenes From Homes of Subscribers

Upper Left, From A. J. Way, Oregon; Upper Right, F. Hall, Iowa; Lower Left, Glenn Coen, Wyoming; Lower Right, S. A. Leath, Arkansas; Center, Wm. Harvey, Minnesota.











Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

Percherons For Sale

TROTTERS AND SADDLERS WANTED

One coming four year old, rich black, and one coming three years old, dark gray Percheron stallions; home bred. Registered P. S. A., and absolutely sound, for sale. Would take trotting and saddle stallions or mares. **Fred Chandler, Chariton, Lucas County, Ia. Route 7.**

TO EXCHANGE.

Dolman 43510; Percheron stallion; eight years old; weight 1,900 pounds; black with two white feet and star. Marked sound by the Nebraska Registration Board; plenty of good colts to show. A sure breeder and easy to control. Want stallion of equal value or will consider a trade for some good Holstein cows. Address **O. C. Hatch, Ulysses, Butler County, Nebraska.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One Belgian stallion; weight, 2,050 pounds; registered. One Percheron stallion; weight, 1,800 pounds; seven years old; fine one; registered. One thoroughbred trotting stallion; weight, 1,150.—**J. P. Stine, Ramsey, Fayette County, Ill. P. O. Box 167.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One imported gray Belgian stallion for bay or black. One Hambletonian and one Arabian for a Morgan and a team of Shetland ponies.—**David Roe, Dannebrog County, Nebraska.**

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

One imported stallion, two American bred mares from yearlings to matured mares with foals by side. Inspection and comparison especially desired. Address, **Alfred Totel, Ottawa, Lasalle County, Illinois.**

STALLIONS TO TRADE.

For cattle or registered draft fillies. One black imported Shire, coming 4 years old, weight 1,800 pounds.

One black registered Percheron, coming 6 years old; weight 1,700 pounds.

Both stallions sound and certified to by Stallion Registration Board. Can show a fine line of colts from the older horse. **O. B. Dunbier, Gresham, York County, Nebraska.**

FOR SALE.

My entire stud consisting of three registered Percheron Stallions from one to six years old; five black mammoth jacks, from sucklings to five years old; eight jennets all of breeding age and are sure breeders; all are good color and the right kind. I am a breeder and not a dealer, and will sell this stock cheap on account of being overstocked. **P. H. Summers, Owner, Callao, Macon County, Mo.**

WE DO



Sell Draft and Coach Stallions and mares in summer as well as winter, and cheaper. Good ones on hand all the time.

Walker Brothers, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Co., Okla.

STALLIONS for SALE

Two excellent fine imported stallions for sale at Henry Dreher's, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action and lots of quality; sure breeder and has lots of colts to show.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare.

Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

MR. MAYO ASKS SOME QUESTIONS

To the American Breeder:—I have every issue of the American Breeder. I think every breeder should read it. I used to get subscribers for it and promished each, if after reading the paper six months and was not satisfied that I would refund his money, but they are all satisfied with their investment.

I will ask you readers of the American Breeder some questions while you are writing for the paper. Do you know of any sure way of telling when a mare or jennet is pregnant, without examination with the hand? And by being careful is that likely to cause trouble?

The surest sign I know of is the grass dying where they urinate.

Also please state the correct number of days to breed and retry mares and jennets.

I do not use my mares for several days, after the colt is born and if she does well, I breed her the seventh day, without teasing and as quietly as possible. I know of one man that bred this way and fourteen out of fifteen were mare colts. My observation is that the later a mare is bred while in heat, the more likely she is to bring a male colt.

If a mare loses her first colt before this time, she should not be bred again until the time has past that she should have carried the colt she lost. This will help to prevent the same occurrence with second one, at least at same period of time. I have bred a few mares just after they had gone out of season, by putting a twitch on their noses, and settled three-fourths of them.

Will color alone debar a pedigree to a jack?—M. E. Mayo, Benton County, Arkansas.

DEMANDS IMPROVEMENTS.

To the American Breeder: I hope to see the day that the breeding business can be elevated. The habit of putting before the public all kinds and grades of mongrel stock is too absurd for any use. Men can be elevated as well as the stock. The men who do not care, and cause the stock to degenerate are called to halt. Time and interest in future wellfare are too important to fool away on trifling things.

There can be stations in every township arranged that the mares owners can breed their mares or have them bred to prize winning stock, by competent breeders and a reasonable charge can be made. It is just as easy to have a $200 colt as to have a 30 cent colt (horse or jack) and the sooner a new system is adopted the sooner our stock can be elevated. There are too many incompetent breeders, as well as worthless stock. There is no time for delay and your attention should be brought to this matter in time for next season's use. Attend to it now; do so at once.—Geo. W. Riley, Macon County, Mo.

HAS NO TROUBLE WITH BREEDING STOCK.

To the American Breeder: You wanted some help on your next paper which will be my first. Now I am no writer but what little I will say will be about my two stallions and one jack. I have done a big season's work with this little band of mine, and they are in fine condition and I can't see for the life of me how it is that there are as many broken down stallions at the end of the season. My stallions are always better at the end than when they commenced. I have used one stallion for six years and I will advertise him the first of August for no other reason than that his fillies are in his way. Success to you, Mr. Editor, and all the money an ox team can haul.—O. W. Haynes, Otoe County, Nebraska.

Cash or Credit

Will Buy Them

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Everybody loves a bargain and we have them.

Buy Now,

Comparison sells more of our **Stallions** than anything else. Do you realize that our guaranty on a Stallion stands for **honesty, the only safe policy.** (Our service book, 10c.)

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HUNTINGTON INDIANA

TAYLOR & JONES

STALLIONS

Stallion buyers, why do Taylor & Jones sell more horses than almost any of their competitors? If you will stop to think, you will certainly know their horses must be better, their prices lower and their guarantee as good as can be written, as every man wants the best value for his money. We can please any customer in either Percherons, Shires or Belgians.

Our first importation in 1912 has just arrived at our barns and in the lot are many high class stallions, and as there has been no great expense on them as yet in the way of feed, care, risk, etc., we can sell them worth the money. If you are looking for a good horse, come and see us.

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Special Prices For Thirty Days

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Bushnell, Illinois

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., AUGUST 5, 1912. NUMBER 14

Making a Stallion Feel at Home

The Paddock Essential in All Cases. How One Missouri Breeder Figured Out the Problem to the Satisfaction of Himself and His Percheron

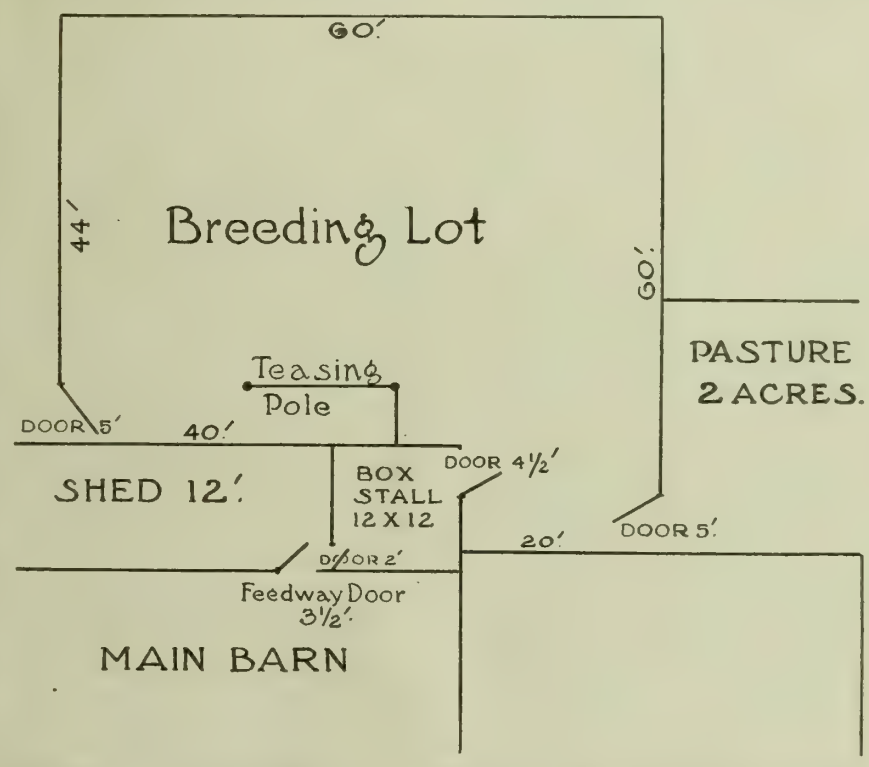
To the American Breeder:—It is now conceded by horse men everywhere that the most healthy and invigorating exercise for stallions is moderate work, yet for many reasons it may be impracticable or inconvenient to use the stallion as one of the team. No matter whether he works in the harness or not the paddock is essential to the health and comfort of every stallion. Even if he earns his daily bread in the harness there will be Sundays, rainy days and other times when the team is idle, and the stallion should then have a lot where he can enjoy the light and fresh air and catch a glimpse of the outside world. I pity any horse which is compelled to stand idle in the stable, and the stallion most of all.

When the writing had been sealed and the decree gone forth throughout our household that a Percheron stallion was to be added to our worldly possessions, I began to cast about me for suitable quarters for his accommodation. I was a novice in horsemanship in those days; I am a novice yet, but I have learned a lot of things. I paid visits to a number of breeding stables nearby, in the hope of finding a plan I might follow for apartments that would be practical and convenient. But alas, all was vanity and vexation of spirit. Some were too small, some were unhandy, others unsanitary, all had one or more fatal defects and had about them a kind of humilating atmosphere, which I determined my stallion, being of noble blood, should not be subjected to.

So I set about devising a paddock from ideas of my own and I have never seen anything which I thought as nearly meets all the requirements. In planning this I took counsel with only two, myself and Prosper, the stallion. I took into consideration my convenience and economy in handling and caring for him, and his health and comfort.

The convenience of my arrangement can be seen at a glance. The partition between the stall and shed is boarded up six feet high against 4x4 upright posts, leaving three feet of open above the partition. Thus it is easy to feed the stallion without entering his stall and he has an opportunity to look across through the doorway into the main barn and command a view of nearly all the stabling so he can see any horse in the barn for company's sake without being near enough to cause trouble. The small door from the shed into his stall will easily admit a man, but is so narrow if it were to be left open or become unfastened the horse cannot get through. The breeding lot is boarded up solid seven feet high and is large enough to contain several mares with attendants at one time without crowding. The mares are brought in at the door next the shed and I find it very convenient to lead them right up to the pole which is closed up beneath with a two inch plank and a 2x4 nailed across in front to keep the mare from going too far forward.

My paddock is an improvement over most of those I have seen, in having both the pasture and the light enclosure. A stallioner will find it very convenient sometimes to shut his horse either in or out of the breeding lot for a few minutes. When examining mares, disinfecting or using an impregnator, the stallion may be led out into the pasture away from the sight or smell of the mares while the operator is at work, thus saving opening and closing stable doors, unbridling, etc. Sometimes it is necessary for all the men to be away from the farm for a few hours, and then I always shut Prosper in the lot, not because there is any danger that he will break out of the pasture and create a panic, but because my mother thinks there is, so his liberty is curtailed to relieve her of anxiety, don't you see?



SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF STALLION BARN AND ADJOINING ENCLOSURES ON A MISSOURI FARM.

The pasture fence is made of 28-inch woven wire hog fencing on posts set 10 feet apart, the top of the woven wire being five feet eight inches from the ground, and having a barbed wire four inches above and another the same distance below the woven wire. The horse cannot paw into the fence so easily when open below and he has never manifested a disposition to try to go underneath. I am now preparing to build a fence of five foot woven wire with a barb wire four inches above, four feet outside of the fence described above, as a safeguard, should the inner fence sometime give away, and also to keep small stock from going through into the pasture.

The pasture is in plain view of the public road, from which its occupant attracts no little notice and admiration from passersby. It also adjoins the garden and would you believe it, Prosper is greatly interested in gardening? He watches the work which goes on there with much curiosity. Evidently he would like to help, and no doubt he would enjoy pulling the carrots more than I do, but I dare say they would be of no long keeping variety if he had charge of the patch. But as it is he has to be content with the many choice tidbits which are fished out from among the vegetables and passed to him over the fence while the weeding is in progress.

The paddock is also so situated that from it can be seen much that goes on at the back of the house and around the outbuildings, as well as glimpses of some of the fields, so the stallion can constantly see and hear human beings, and have a limited share in the life of the farm, which are important considerations. Along the north side of the paddock is a grove of young shade trees which he makes good use of in hot weather.

There is 36 feet of open prairie between Prosper's paddock and the barnyard where the other horses congregate, and it is surprising how well he knows the home folks. He hobnobs with them across the fences occasionally, but unless one of the mares is in heat, he never pays them more than casual notice. But he will detect a strange horse as soon as it comes in sight and raises his voice in loud whinnies which will summon the attendant, should he be away from the barn. I have rarely known him to make a mistake in identifying the horses belonging to the barn. Once upon a time, I took him along with some other horses, to the county fair several miles away. Upon arriving I found that the other stallioners had scurried around and taken all the box stalls in town, but this didn't bother me any. I prepared to tie my stallion in an open stall, thinking he might just as well learn to behave in company now as any other time. But he was unusued to being in a strange place, and the noises of the city worried him. He reared and pawed and left his feed untouched and fretted a great deal at the occupants of adjoining stalls. I requested that the horses on either side be taken out and representatives of my stud be tied in their places. Prosper recognized his companions at once, and immediately became quiet. From that time on he gave me just as little trouble as any horse could whose anxious thoughts were turning ever and anon to a cozy stable, lot and paddock, nestled back among the hills.—Lewis B. Tietze, Laclede County, Missouri.

GOOD STOCK WHAT ANY COUNTRY NEEDS.

To the American Breeder: Well boys, our editor says he is going to depend upon us for the writing of the issue of August 5th, so if we are expecting to get the above number, we had better get busy.

I believe in raising good stock of any kind; I believe it pays better to raise good stock in preference to scrubs, even away back in the centuries, and now the necessity of better stock is staring us in the face more than ever before. And it has got to where we cannot afford to raise a scrub, if we will only stop and figure a little. Feed stuff of all kinds costs more money now than it did in the past, including grasses upon the western ranges. But I am going to state here that I believe that the man who raises the good stock is going to realize more money out of his money invested than ever before, (regardless of the high priced feed).

I remember several years ago I decided to breed my cattle up a little. so I bought a Hereford bull calf eight months old; (gave $140 for him) registered bulls were very scarce in New Mexico at that time. I brought him home and lots of people thought I was going crazy. Well, I had a few good cows, (Hereford and Durham mixed), and when this bull was a yearling past, put a few of these cows in a little pasture with him; kept this up about five years, turning his bulls calves out with the range cattle each year, and I believe that was the best small investment I ever made. Had lots of chances to sell some of his calves, but there was none for sale.

Now I am considered crazy again. I went up to Kansas City last winter, thought I would buy a jack; decided after I got there that it might be

better to wait until spring to ship the jack. So I asked Frank B. Graham if he would not take it upon himself to buy a jack for me. He agreed to do so. I told Mr. Graham I wanted a good one and to check on me for same. Jack came in due time. Some people come around and look at him and say,

"I'll declare that is a fine young jack, where did you get him?" "I got him in Missouri."

"What did he cost you?"

"He cost me $1,500, laid down here at the ranch."

"Well, I don't see what you want with as good a jack as that in this country."

Boys, there are far too many of us that look at it that way. That is just the reason we have so many worthless horses and mules in our country today. Now boys, nearly all of us have been living long enough to look back and see for ourselves the mistakes we have once made to our expense, or the greater number of us, however, by not raising better stock in the past. That is past we can't recall those days but we can make amends and prepare, and have better stock to meet the future demand.

Now, one more thought and I will close. Brother breeders, those of you who have not attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, I want to say to you now, I believe that is the best investment you can make. I have handled horses all my life and thought I knew a little something about breeding horses, but I was not in the school more than one day until I found I did not know anything. It is worth a man's money just to talk with the stallion and jack men that one meets not counting the information we get out of the school. I have attended three sessions of the Scientific Breeding School and expect to attend again some time.

With regards to the American Breeder and all of its readers, I am. —H. S. Record, Eddy County, New Mexico.

GOOD SCHOOLING FOR MARE OWNERS.

To the American Breeder: Why should stallion men encourage their mare owners to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School? First, to learn to take better care of the young foal and the mare before foaling; second, to teach them more about the generative organs and what has a bad effect on the generative organs of a mare and horse; third, the proper handling before and after breeding. I had one customer last season that always drove fast coming and had his team hot when he got here, and I asked him what his idea was in driving so fast. He said, "they always told me to get a mare hot before breeding." His results were one out of five.

One great trouble of the mare owners is that they are mistaken in judging a draft stallion and can be persuaded to breed to a grade or a long legged horse with a long back to match. The owner of this stock is a great talker and can tell more lies in a minute than one man can remember in a week, of great colts his horse gets, but forgets what his geldings look like at marketing time.—E. E. Hall, Anderson County, Kansas.

HIS CUSTOMERS CALLING FOR CAPSULES.

To the American Breeder: I am having good success with the capsule system. I bred mares last summer with the capsule that would not settle with the natural service, and have got my money for the colts now. My customers are calling for capsules instead of the old way.—W. W. Barger, Warren County, Iowa.

THIS BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT INCORPORATED.

To the American Breeder:—As I have been in the breeding business for fifteen years for the public and believe that I have bred as many mares in this length of time as any one in the state of Texas, will say a few words to my brother breeders. Now, in regard to the "stand and suck" business, will say that would break the richest man in Texas if he would keep it up long enough, that is, if he had fine registered horses and jacks.

Texas people "beat the band" to trade off mares they have bred. I lost the first year's work I did. In 1897 I had fine stock and never took a note from anyone, just told them when mare proved to be with foal the service fee was due, but I was unable to make any one believe his mare was in foal until the colt showed up, which was in the spring when Texas people never have any money, so I had to wait until the next fall. That made it 18 months from time of breeding, and I wish to say if you will give us Texas people 18 months to trade off, move off and die out, that is as long as we want to beat anything except the Booger Man. So I got nothing out of the first year's work except experience, and that did not feed stallions and jacks.

So the next year I put the price to spot cash or note with interest, payable that fall, or when mare was sold, traded or moved out of country. I did a fine business, collected most all my notes, bought more stallions and better ones and for 14 years I have run my business on strictly business basis. I collect about one-fourth in cash first service and my customers take better care of mares, for the breeding is paid for, or will be in the fall when notes come due.

I had rather foal 100 mares where people pay cash or give note on October 1, than 50 of same mares for same men, and them pay if they get a colt. I can do it with less services. You can not foal a mare unless owner takes care of her, and when colt is paid for owner will be more careful with her. I always let them breed until they get living colt for so much cash and put price just as cheap as fine stock can be stood at. Of course this paying for colt don't suit people that have been getting colts for nothing, but the man that pays for his colts it don't make any difference with him.

I have two of the best breeding plants in Texas, both of them chartered under the Texas laws and run same as any other legitimate business. I am keeping at both places fine registered stallions and jacks and all my customers pay cash or give note with interest due in fall. I also am keeping and going to keep grade stallions and small good jacks, and if a man wants something for nothing I breed his mare to cheap stallion or jack and let him pay if he gets a colt and if he don't he don't owe a cent, but when he breeds to a $2,000 or $3,000 stallion he pays for it at time of service or gives note with interest, and this is the only way any one can keep fine stock. As I said, my business is chartered and we keep a correct account of all the running expenses and at the end of the year we run up our expense account and see what it has cost us during the year's work. Then we see how many services we have made for the same year. This way we can tell just what each service has cost.

You breeders can let your customers breed his old mare that don't get any care the year round and probably take the horse or jack ten times and never get a cent (because he don't get a colt, and probably it has cost you $25 cash to produce the services) if you want to, but I will never give any one $25 to take a chance on getting $10 or possibly $20. This is why each breeder should have a good grade stallion and when you strike a party that wants something for nothing, give him the cheap horse and save the fine ones for people who are willing to pay for what they get. I never breed a mare after traded or moved off. I did do that for several years, but found out how I was being worked to breed three or four mares for same man for the same service fee he had paid me. He would trade mares and tell party she was bred to Constant's fine horse, and would bring colt at certain time. Then he would come to me with another mare and say, "Well, that old mare I had just kept horsing until I decided she would not breed, so I traded her for one that I think will breed," and I would breed her for him in place of one he had traded off. I bred five mares for one party that worked me that way, but finally I tumbled.—H. T. Constant, V.S., Van Zandt County, Tex.

REASONS FOR EXAMINING MARES

To the American Breeder:—Examine every mare presented for service and make a note of her condition. Often a mare will show signs of being in heat when she is in foal.

Last season a certain mare with a nine-day old colt at side was bred to our horse June 27, was very hot; July 14, the same; August 1, very hot, neck of womb open for one finger, August 21, she again showed to be very hot but neck of womb was closed. Did not breed her. Re-tried August 29 and found her the same as on the 21st. On June 23, last, she produced a fine mare colt. She was again bred July 2, her owner having another mare to retry July 16, also brought her. I found her in heat, but womb closed. July 23, the same. This mare never would breed while suckling but would take the horse every time.

Another reason why a mare should be examined and this is a very serious reason, is because of the diseased condition she may be in. The past season I rejected many on account of this condition and am treating several with good results. One mare was brought looking to be in good condition and perfect health, found a slight congestion of the mucous lining of the cervix. I advised a treatment. After using a saline wash for ten days every other day, about two tablespoonsful of corruption was drawn from her. Two days later about a quart, two days later the mare was in heat, but there was no discharge. Three weeks later she showed the same way, only there was but half the corruption. Again three weeks later there was very little and just before the last heat period only a slight discoloring of the solution that had been injected. I have hopes of getting this mare in breeding condition. (What do the editors and also the readers of the American Breeder think?)

Another mare showed a bad discharge when the treatment was started and seemed to be the same for four weeks, being treated three times a week. The owner brought her to the barn one morning with the remark, "Say, D——, you made that stuff you put in her (meaning the saline solution) the other day too thick. She throwed off about two gallons of thick white stuff yesterday." How many stallion and jack owners are breeding just such mares every day? To those readers who are doing this I would say, go attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. There they will tell you how to run the breeding business the only—**the right way**, or else quit, for you have no right to follow such business unless you are prepared to handle it as it should be.

Often we wonder why some mares abort so easily while others seem to go through all kinds of conditions and treatment. A few years ago a neighbor bred a mare to our jack in April. In September while preparing land for wheat this mare would at times refuse to work, would throw herself, etc. This man treated her very roughly, at one time beating her with a fence rail while she was down. The following March she brought a mule colt that was as lively as any colt I ever saw, but its jaw was broken, its tongue split and its right hind leg was turned straight up and backwards at the hock and from hock to hoof was about six inches long and the size of a man's little finger. It was otherwise fully matured and well developed. I judge that through the brutal treatment of the man the fetus was injured, dislocating the hock, causing the lower limb to turn back and up, also checking its growth.

I, too, have used the "Dash cold water under the tail" method, and have never gotten any results. I have also used hobbles with very little success of producing colts. Have never found but one mare closed up before having been bred. She had lost a colt at four years old, was twelve when I examined her and never had gotten in foal since losing her colt and never did until she died. Have also bred jennets before sun-up for jack colts and have had as good luck as at any other time of the day.—"Arkansaw."

CAUSES OF SHY BREEDING.

To the American Breeder:—As I am in the breeding business I will write some along that line. I am 54 years old and never did attempt to write a piece for publication before, and if I did not like this paper, I guess I would not now. I used to take five papers, but I have dropped them all but the American Breeder; it fills the bill on nearly every question. I have been practicing veterinary work for over 30 years and have read veterinary literature from Canada and will say I like the short method of the veterinary department of this paper better than any paper I have ever read.

Well, as I am in the breeding business and have had quite a lot of experience, I will write a little on that line. I find through the paper a good deal said about shy breeding of horses and jacks. There are two causes, namely: First, too many services while young; second, too much fat. I never allow a horse or jack to make anything like a full season until they pass four years old. There have been more good horses ruined by men trying to get rich quick than any other way.

A company of my friends and neighbors bought a fine Percheron stallion a few years ago, and paid $2,000 for him. They were all young in the business and the party who sold him to them, in order to make a deal, said that they could serve three mares a day. I was in business at that time near them and told them they were ruining their colt. They bred 93 mares mares that season; produced 50 colts. The next year they bred something over one hundred mares and only showed about 20 colts; the third year he was out of business and was finally sold for $140.

Now, what I think is the cause of masturbating is teasing too much with young stock and not serving. I never allow a young horse or jack to tease unless I am pretty sure of using them. I have never had it to happen with any I have raised. At present I have two very fine young jacks, three and five years old, and one saddle stallion which I bred; my books show 50 mares last year; I bred mares every month in the year; there will be about 40 colts, 30 of these colts were produced at single services. It isn't the amount of mares you breed but it is the colts that pay. Here in Kentucky if they die under a week it is nearly impossible to collect a season. I don't breed any mare unless I am pretty sure she is sound; if a diseased mare is brought to my barn she is not allowed to come near my stock. I tell the owner I will treat her free of charge and breed her when she is well.

Now, as to breeding jennets, I would not advise using a young jack under five years old unless I used artificial means. Well, here's to the American

Breeder and as soon as I can sell a jack I will take stock in the paper.—J. E. Ruby, Meade County, Kentucky.

WHY WE HAVE NOT MORE GOOD HORSES.

To the American Breeder:—One reason is so many people are poor judges of horses and any horse that is loaded with fat looks good to them; another reason is too many look on color more than on quality, when they breed. Another reason is too many do not want to pay over $10 to $15 insurance. They think $20 or $25 is too much for a colt, but they do not see how much more a good colt is worth, when coming two or three years old. Then, the difference is often from $50 to $75.

Another reason is we have too many who will breed to a cheap horse, because they see a good colt from this horse. They will say that, that man has a good colt of him and maybe where he has one good one he has 15 or 20 poor ones, for there is no horse so poor that if one breeds some good mares to him that he will not have a good colt once in a while, and there is no horse so good that he has not a poor colt once in a while, but if you breed to the good horse you have eleven chances out of twelve for a good colt, but if you breed to the scrub you have one chance out of twelve for a good one.

Another reason is too many are poor feeders. They want to sell their grain and hay and still raise colts. If you want to raise good horses breed to good sires and feed good and take good care of them.—An Ohio Subscriber, Seneca County, Ohio.

"ONE COPY WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

To the American Breeder: I want to write a short letter for the August 5 issue and say right on the start that I think the American Breeder is the best yet, and the first copy was worth its weight in gold, as it had the barren mare treatment in it. I have used it on some mares that other men had tried and failed to get in foal, and some I have only used the iodine wash on and they have refused the horse ever since. My horse is young and out of 45 mares bred to date have only had eight returned for second service, and I have mares from two years to 23 years old.

I have found one trouble here this year that I am at a loss to understand, and have not found any one to tell me what the cause is, so I will ask and see if any of our Brothers have seen the same, and their idea of it. I have made a particular point to open all mares that have not been bred for two years and in several I have found that there is a membrane which seems to be grown all around the cervix, completely covering it, so the semen cannot enter during the service, and those same mares will all try and rid themselves of the semen as soon as the horse is through I bred two with the Impregnator and three I bred by using the barren mare Impregnator, and so far all seem to be in foal.

What is the membrane and what it is over the cervix for is more than I can find out. With best wishes to all and a long and prosperous life the American Breeder, I am,—E. A. Norton, Lewis County, Washington.

The engineering division of the Kansas Agricultural College is devising heating systems for three of the large flour mills at Wichita. These heating systems are to be used to raise the temperature in the summer sufficiently to kill insects with which nearly all flour mills are infested. This work will be done under the direction of Dean McCormick, in connection with the work of George A. Dean of the entomology department.

Recommends This Contract.

A Discussion of What the Stallioner Really Sells the Mare Owner and How He Should be Paid.

To the American Breeder: The scarcity and high price of good horses and mules is troubling about every one, including Uncle Sam. He is trying to help himself by standing stallions that suit him, free, where the colts are promised him at a certain price. Will this correct the evil? I think not because he will come up against the same proposition that every stallion owner in the country has to face and is familiar with—that of barren mares.

In nearly every issue of the American Breeder is an article about breeding terms—some favoring this and some favoring that, but all showing a weakness as to the underlying cause of all the trouble. It is my opinion that the breeding contract is at the root of all this trouble and is the cause of the scarcity of horses and mules.

Few mare owners realize just what they buy when they breed their mares. All a stallion owner can sell is the services of his horse. When he sells the mare owner the privilege of breeding to his horse he has about done his duty. All that yet remains for him to deliver with these services is what intelligent help he can, himself, furnish, so as to insure, as far as is possible, that the services of his stallion shall be fruitful and that the purchase of the stallion's services shall be profitable to the mare owner.

It is up to the mare owner to handle his mares so as to get the best good out of her he can and if he neglects his own best interests he alone should suffer. This is the way all business propositions are carried on and there should be no exceptions in the breeding business. That the vast majority of mare owners do not take this view of the case does not change the justice of it but rather emphasises it. Stallion owners have themselves to thank for this attitude of mare owners and it is now up to them to make what changes they can in this attitude and get a larger percentage and a better class of colts.

Personally, I like the insurance plan and have tried it many years and was finally forced to give it up as impracticable. I have now a breeding contract that I think fills every requirement and does not impose any hardship on the mare owner. Here it is:

"All service fees are due at first service, and shall be payable on Sept. 15th for the spring season and on March 15th for the fall season. The spring season begins Jan. 1st and the fall season on Sept. 1st of each year.

"Breeders may return their mares for free service for three consecutive years until mare served shall produce a foal that shall live nine days, upon the following conditions:

"1. The service fee must be paid when payable.

"2. The mare served must remain the property of the breeder. After the breeder has first convinced me that the mare served is not in foal, he may substitute a fertile mare or assign his privilege to some one having a fertile mare, but each transfer must be made with my consent.

"3. Mares not in foal, or those which have aborted or lost foals younger than nine days old, shall be reported in writing; in all cases this must be within the normal period of gestation.

"4. The right to sell or to dispose of any stallion, not proving profitable, is reserved, but the breeder may substitute or change stallions from among those owned on this farm, standing at same fee, or to those of a higher fee by paying the difference.

"5. All accidents, injuries or escapes are at owner's risk"

With this contract in force and with a fair volume of partonage any stallion owner is in position to cater to the demands of his neighborhood. He can change stallions when necessary and get for his patrons the best that his money will buy. They are in position to demand just what they can best use and the percentage of colts will be high because no one cares to pay out good money on a barren mare. Some one may argue that he is satisfied to insure a mare in foal or that he has found it profitable to insure a colt to stand and suck but neither plan has ever paid the average stallion owner. While some have come out all right, most have lost by it. In issue of March 5th of the American Breeder is a sermon on the "Cost of Barren Mares" that every stallion owner should take to heart as such instances are too common not to be heeded.

A commodity is usually valued at its cost. Insurance without cost has no value. Any contract should be equally binding to each party to it to be good and just. The great harm the insurance contract works is on the man with the good mare and the one that pays his obligations and fullfills his contracts. The stallion owner knows he must have so much money for his season's work with his horse and he knows just about how many colts will be paid for, so he makes the good man pay it all and the scallawag goes free and thinks he has had no more than his rights. Every mare should pay her own way—then there will be very little talk about the mare owners right to dispose of his mare and who shall pay the stud fee. He knows he has the right to sell and he knows he must pay so he is not hurt as he figures which he can best afford to do then does it.

A contract as outlined above will insure a higher per cent of foals and a better class of breeders and it will insure better care of mares and a willingness to work with the stallion owner in making the most out of the business. With every mare paying her own way and no mare bred that has not a good chance to pay her way the horse breeding business should be profitable to all.—Charles J. Beck, St. Louis Co., Mo.

OTHER SIDE OF THE STAND AND SUCK PROPOSITION.

To the American Breeder: I notice several articles on the above subject from breeding stable owners in the American Breeder. Most articles seem to abuse the parties following the above rule. Some stable men have made the above rule. I would like to ask for what purpose? I will say for the simple reason that it is a paying proposition in the long run. They keep their customers and will get part of his competitors if he does not look sharp.

Let me give a little experience of my own in that line: I live in less than five miles of two stables that have as good jacks as our state affords. I bred one jennet at stable No. 1; got extra jack colt; colt died at ten days old. Bred one jennet at stable No. 2; got jennet colt; got leg broke at one week old and died. I presented each owner of stable with a twenty dollar bill (that being amount of season). The owner of stable No. 1 remarks were about as follows: "You lost three or four hundred dollars when colt died; I lost one service from jack. I believe you have lost enough; you owe me nothing." Owner of stable No. 2 when I presented him with the bill, remarked: "much obliged." I do not have to tell which stable I patronize since. We might ask, did owner of stable No. 2 do wrong in receiving season on jennet colt. No. but other man did more than right and we do not propose to be out classed.

I would say to stable owners if you could all agree and charge for aborted and weak colts, all right, we do not charge our mishaps to you or your stock, but if your competitor breeds on the above insurance, we propose to stick to latter, other things being equal. I would say to mare and jennet owners, breed only to the best stock, regardless of distance and cost, but stock being equal, patronize the one that gives the most for your money.—G. B. Reager, Bedford County, Tenn.

ARIZONA DISCUSSES "STAND AND SUCK."

To the American Breeder: The Stand and Suck problem seems to create quite a bit of comment and excitement, and I am glad to see the stallion and jack men looking into the subject. I think such a requirement on the part of the mare owners is unjust and should not be recognized in any community or state. Most of us Arizonians insure mare to be in foal; service fee payable in four months from date of service. If mare fails to get in foal we return money and breed back again. In this way we can meet our patrons half way, which is all that any one should ask.—Arizona Subscriber.

MUST BREED ON SOUND BUSINESS BASIS.

To the American Breeder:—I am going to take advantage of your offer and butt into the newspaper business for the first time. Will give you my views regarding the stand and suck problem. Mr. V. Lyness, writing in the issue of July 5, takes the only logical view of this important subject. After the mare is served and has conceived to this service, she is out of the jurisdiction of the stallion and his owner also and it is up to the mare owner to do his part in assisting nature to produce a colt that is capable of sucking. If the stallion has been over-worked, or produces weak foals, for this reason or any other, the mare owner should not patronize him. If the stallioner sees his patrons leaving him, he will, provided he is progressive, ascertain the cause and remedy it. There may be cases where a mare fails to produce a colt and oftentimes they are injured, by the ignorance or carelessness of the stallioner and I do not think all the blame should be unloaded onto the mare owner in these cases, but the persons directly concerned must arrange this to their mutual satisfaction; but a stallioner cannot maintain the best horses and make a living for himself and those depending on him, and guarantee every colt to "stand and suck." If the mare owners insist on this it will sooner or later react on them as men cannot or will not keep the best stallions on these terms. Conduct a breeding business on sound business lines, always keeping in mind the principles of fellow helpfullness and the "square deal" and the result will be satisfactory to all parties concerned. Wishing the American Breeder the greatest success, I am, Fraternally yours.—Geo. E. Sellick, Benton County, Washington.

TWO GOOD IDAHO ITEMS.

To the American Breeder: I hand you herewith my recipe for scratches and grease heel: One quarter ounce accetate of lead: half ounce zinc sulphate; one quart pure cider vinegar. Apply three times a day, saturating the skin well. Shake well before applying.

I have known the above for nearly fifty years and have never known it to fail if used according to directions.

I herewith give a rough descrip-

tion of a stallion bit that has proven a very satisfactory one for me. The bit is a straight bar about eight inches long, made of ¼ or $\frac{5}{16}$-inch steel rod, either round or eight-square, with a ring in each end and a loose one on the bar. The cheek pieces to the bridle buckle in the loose and one end ring, and the strap into the other end ring, and when he surges on it the loose ring side of the bridle slip together and pull his mouth in over his teeth and he soon finds that it don't pay to reep on it, and as long as he don't it is very easy. But if he don't give in a few jerks of the strap will make him think he has no head.

Hoping that the bit will help some one that has a hard mouthed horse, I am respectfully yours.—H. A. Thomas, Ada county, Idaho.

DANGER OF WRONG CROSS.

To the American Breeder:—One of the important questions, it seems to me, and the first one to be considered, is how to cross or breed the females. The subject of pure bred sires has been preached upon until it seems hardly worth mentioning, but there are too many scrub stallions, bulls, boars, etc., in use over the country.

One rule that holds good always is, never breed to anything but a pure bred sire of good conformation. Our state law on stallions is all right for the present, but I hope in a few years to see the grade and unsound stallion barred from service; but even with the best of sires not all crosses are successful.

The people of France have spent both time and money in breeding the Percheron. For generations they have been breeding for a type and with good results. The American people have bred the standard bred horses. For generations men have put forth their best efforts with one object in view, speed. And we have the fastest trotters in the world. For an illustration, A has a Percheron stallion of the highest type, representing the best blood lines in France; B has a highly bred trotting mare, an offspring of some of the oldest blood lines in the breed. B breeds his standard bred mare to A's Percheron stallion, what is the result? A colt? Yes, a colt and that is all. When matured a horse with no breeding, just a scrub horse, not a draft horse, and what would he look like on the road? No market for this horse and years of scientific breeding thrown away in one cross.

Is this horse a paying proposition? We cannot all have pure bred females; but we can pick out the best for breeding purposes and breed for a type. Mares of faulty conformation, vicious disposition, or affected with moon blindness, curby hocks, spavins, ringbones, or any hereditary diseases should not be bred at all. But if they are, should be bred to a jack as this will stop the breed and a mule is not so liable to inherit these defects from its dam as a horse colt. Here in the United States we have so many breeds of horses it is not always easy to breed a mare to a horse of her kind, but breed as near a type as possible and always with the object in view to improve the breed.—Phil Simmons, V.S., Chase County, Kansas.

WANTS JUDGES TO EXPLAIN.

To the American Breeder: A word about our fairs and the judges. These fairs are to benefit the mare owners especially, and the more they tell the people the more the people will learn. It looks to me as if they knew anything about points they wouldn't be afraid to tell it. I saw two different ones judge last fall that were from Manhattan they said, and they never said one word to the crowd before which they were acting as judges. —E. E. Hall, Anderson County, Kansas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

ABSCESS IN THROAT—I have a 10-year-old colt that a few days ago a swelling appeared on her throat about three inches below her ear. I put my knife into it and it ran pus for a few days; now it is a great deal larger and feels hard, and I again knifed it but this time it did not have any pus in it. If you can help me in this, would appreciate it.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It would seem that the first opening made was not sufficient to permit the abscess to drain so that the parts within could heal and become sound. It is quite likely that the pus is more deeply located at this time and unless you are familiar with the anatomy of the parts you had better call in a competent surgeon to do this operation for you, for the reason that one can easily encounter numerous large blood vessels in this locality, which if done might lead to the death of your horse.

MANGE—I bought a mare last spring that has, I think, some kind of skin disease; when I brush her scales come off that look like dandruff and her skin seems to be kind of thick; can see under her belly and the skin looks "scruffy." She rubs on everything and has the hair rubbed off her tail. All the other horses seem to have it now, for they rub as badly as she does. I use the same brush and currycomb for all of them. Do you think it is catching? and what do you think would be good for her?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It would appear from your description that your animals are affected with mange, which is a parasitic disease. One of the most effective preparations for the destruction of these parasites is known as kerosene emulsion. It is prepared by boiling a one-pound bar of ordinary laundry soap in one gallon of soft water until thoroughly dissolved. While still boiling carefully add one quart of kerosene, stirring briskly while adding. This should form a creamy emulsion and before using may be diluted with nine gallons of warm soft water, and it may be applied to the entire body; it should be well rubbed in and if one application is not sufficient it may be repeated in the course of a week or ten days.

SUSPECTED GLANDERS—I have a year-old past stud colt; I thought it had distemper; it lay out in several heavy rains; its legs are swollen badly; has running sores all over his legs; runs bloody water and the flies blow him badly. What is the matter with him and what had I better do with him to cure him?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The description given of the affected colt very closely resembles glanders and you should lose no time in having a competent veterinarian examine this animal, for the reason that the disease is not only transmissible to horses and mules but to humans as well. Let us urge you to give this prompt attention.

OPHTHALMIA—I have a 3-year-old colt; she is in foal. Her eyes are bad; there is a white scum over the eyes, Her dam would get that way when she was about four months in foal. Could that be the matter with this colt? She is about four months gone. I wish you would tell me what is the cause of this. Her dam would get that way every time she got in foal. Some people say it is because she is in foal. Her dam's eye would get all right after she delivered foal. The eyes swelled a little.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—The condition complained of is inherited from the dam and it is quite likely that the colt will lose its vision entirely in the course of time. We do not recommend that such an animal be kept for breeding purposes.

TUMOR—Have a 2-year-old mule that has lumps on him and I don't know what to do for him. He has nine of them from the size of a small bird's egg to the size of a goose egg. They are hard and just under the skin; you can move them with your fingers; the first one came about the first of the year and they are still coming and growing larger. I would like for you to answer through the American Breeder. I have had a veterinarian look at him and he said he could not do anything for him. Do you think it would hurt him to have them cut out? There is one as big as your fist on the point of his shoulder. The mule is in good shape otherwise.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—From your description we would judge that it should not prove difficult for a competent surgeon to remove these growths, and would suggest that this be done for the reason that it is quite likely that the condition will grow worse and eventually the tumors will attain a size that will preclude surgical interference. You should have no difficulty in your state in finding a man competent to render you satisfactory service in this particular.

WART—Will you please tell me what I can do to remove a small wart. I have an imported stallion that has a wart on his side about one inch wide; it does not seem to be sore but when he lies down he rubs it and makes it raw. Please give a remedy.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The most satisfactory way to remove growths of this nature is by means of the knife, and if you have access to a competent veterinarian we would suggest that you place the case in his hands. We have frequently observed these growths removed by repeated applications of formalin. Should you attempt the use of this agent you should be very careful not to permit it to come in contact with the surrounding skin. A daily or twice daily application for from ten days to two weeks is usually necessary to cause the growths to disappear.

GONITIS—I have a horse that seems to have been strained in or about the stifle; for some time there has been a soft lump on the stifle joint like the joint water might have run out; then there is a lump also about the size of half of an egg about eight inches back of the joint. Have been doctoring with a good liniment part of the time; it never stands on that leg and on hard roads it will get so lame that it can hardly go at all. Please tell me what is best to do for it.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your animal is undoubtedly affected with an inflammation of the structure about the stifle joint, and this is a very obstinate ailment. We suspect from your description that you have an incurable case and do not believe you are justified in spending any more money for its relief.

SORE ON FOOT—I have an imported black Percheron mare that I bought last spring that has something wrong with her back feet. I first thought it was scratches, but it does not seem to work up her leg a bit; it is like a little sore just on the upper part of hoof and runs a little at times; have been putting creolin diluted on it and also carbolic acid diluted, but nothing seems to help much.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Ailments of the character mentioned are usually obstinate and you must be patient in carrying out the treatment given. In the first place be very careful that the mare occupies a clean stall and house; perhaps it would be better could she be accessible to pasture, in which event it will be necessary to apply something once or twice a day to prevent annoyance of flies. For this purpose such agents as pine tar, oil of tar or even fish oil serve very well. Would advise you to apply tincture of iodine once or twice daily to the parts for four or five days and follow this with a once a day application of mercurial ointment; rub the ointment carefully

(Continued on page 14.)

THE GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE.

To the American Breeder:—It is not my privilege to say whether or not there is such an animal as a general purpose horse as regards to conformation, action, etc., but for argument's sake we may say there is. Be it resolved that this horse has no place in a strictly farming district such as the corn belt of Ohio. I am not a farmer, but was reared on a farm, and from my observations and experience I am inclined to discuss the affirmative.

When it comes to work on the farm why not have a team of typical drafters or farm chunks? This would eliminate a set of work harness, a triple tree and many other little things requisite for a three-horse hitch. Two horses are much easier managed and better work can be done, especially in fly time and hot sultry weather. When it comes to driving, why not have a special driver? A horse that is driven alone and used expressly for road purposes naturally becomes better acquainted with the road and its variety of numerous sights, such as buggies, wagons, automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, etc., than the general purpose horse. On the other hand, the horse which is hitched single only occasionly is awkward, lacks very much in manners (no attention to word) and usually scares at many trivial things, thus making him unsafe for women, old people and even men sometimes, to drive. Their awkwardness is especially evident in a crowded place or in a procession as at funerals, county fairs and in crowded streets. Most accidents with horses on the road, if investigated, are due not to regularily driven horses but to the so-called general purpose class. The general purpose horse is also at a disadvantage when it comes to making time on the road. He is usually sluggish and needs considerable persuasion from the driver. Contrary to this the road horse travels out more free and faster with less effort, so that the farmer need not start as soon as he would if driving a work horse. Oftentimes a hurried trip to town means dollars for the farmer, taking a broken machine in the busy harvest field for example. This way the roadster will help to cut the grain and still not be in the harvest field. He knows his place when meeting a vehicle and is much more satisfactorily driven, especially on dark nights than the general purpose animal.

A special or regular driver means much more going and pleasure, because often when some member or members of the family want to go, they can do so regardless of the farm work. To those who keep a general purpose horse. I would suggest that you give the roadster and draft horse a trial.—Chas. A. Fast, D. V. M., Paulding County, Ohio.

LIKES ALL-PURPOSE STOCK.

To the American Breeder:—As it is up to the readers of the American Breeder to make a paper of August issue, I feel like I should contribute in my feeble way to help make it a success, as I am very much interested in this publication. I think it is one of the best papers I ever read and I praise it very highly. As I take it, its readers gave it the name which I suggested and think very appropriate.

As to my own personal views, general farming and stock raising are the occupations I am most interested in. I think we should try and get the very best of everything we try to raise and keep on the farm. If we can not have the best, get as near the top as we can and keep on climbing until we reach the top. Get pure bred stock of all kinds and especially since it does not cost any more to raise a good colt, calf, sheep, pig, goose or chicken, than it does to raise a scrub and they generally look so much better and are worth so much more. While I have seen in all our stock very fine specimens of all kinds, though **mongrel**

bred and cold blood tracing their many veins. this is the exception, not the rule.

As to the horse, the American saddle and harness combine is my kind. He can come nearer doing everything than any living breed. He is useful under the saddle, in the harness, on the road or in the field at any and all times. This makes him finer than any and more useful than all, for I deem him the only all purpose horse living, though there are many breeds that can beat him at a few things but none can beat him at all.

Among cattle, the Red Polled cow is my kind. She is the best all-purpose cow. She is good for milk and butter, good for beef and of course a beauty in looks, docile and quiet and of course when that is said all is said about the cow. The Duroc-Jersey hog and the Red. Polled cow resemble each other in some things, that is, in color and docility. So you may leave him for me, too, as he will get larger and weigh more for me than anything I have tried, so he is the best for me.

Now the hen—last but not least. Cive me the White Rock and I am pleased. She is a good layer, good size, meat nice and delicious. So we might term this stock all all purpose stock. What is nicer on a farm than a lot of white chickens, a lot of red hogs and red muley cows and some fine registered saddle horses, ready for any kind of place you might wish for them?

I was about to forget the jack and the Shetland pony. Of course we all know they will help to increase our bank accounts if we will only get the right kind and handle them with proper care.—T. W. Stallins, Fulton County, Kentucky.

FAVORS MORE DRAFT BLOOD FOR SOUTH.

To the American Breeder:—I notice that you want to know of any who have bought sires the past year. I bought the imported Percheron "Jongleur," three years old, paying $1,500, also bought an imported Percheron mare and she has an extra fine horse colt which is for sale at weaning time.

I am very much interested in your articles in the last issue, called the Southern horse problem. I have been living in Tennessee four years and have always realized the need of draft horse. I bought the first drafter that has been brought into this part of the country. I have invested most of my money in the horses and am anxious to see the business go for the sake of the community as well as in a financial way. The Southerners are somewhat prejudiced against the draft horse. They fear he will not stand the heat, but the more prosperous class of men see that the native Tennessee mares are too small to raise the high priced mules and are anxious to get the draft blood.

I wish in your paper you would write some articles advising men in the South to breed to good draft sires and raise brood mares worth while. The native mares here are fine blooded animals and many are exceptionally good breeders for the size they are. I have served seventy-three mares with my horse and they averaged between eleven and twelve hundred pounds in weight, some were 1,350 and some a little less than 1,000.

I want to secure a dozen or so copies of that article in June 20 issue, "The Southern Horse Problem." I would like to send them to my patrons and I believe I could get that way subscriptions to the paper.

I am going to attend the Breeding School this fall and use the capsule system entirely.—Chas. S. Ashton, Davidson County, Tennessee.

It has been suspected by those who read the Kansas City daily papers, that the Post is trying to attract the attention of the Star.

Corn Belt Beef Problems

An Illinoisan's View of the Situation. Advises More Beef Stock On Farms and the Production of Baby Beef in the Corn Belt.

To the American Breeder:—While the population of the United States increased about 23 per cent in the last 10 years, cattle decreased about 20 per cent. Our population is rapidly increasing and the supply of beef must either be produced in the United States or shipped in from foreign countries. We naturally look to the Argentine for this supply, but the Argentine is in much the same condition as the United States. A few years ago her prairie country was devoted to the raising of immense herds of cheap beef cattle, but she found that her market was changing and her cheap beef was no longer in demand. She came to realize that if she was to get the export trade she must produce better beef, and for years Argentine has purchased the best bulls that Europe and the United States could produce, paying the top price for them. The result is, her entire export



WITH THE BEST SHORTHORNS
Color is a Minor Consideration.

trade has been rebuilt and she is even threatening to send her frozen meats to New York to compete with the supply of our own packing houses.

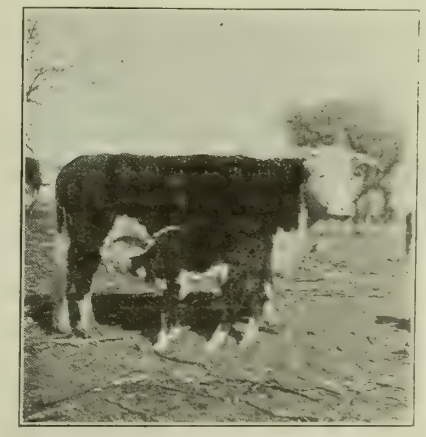
However, I do not think that we need fear our southern rival, as conditions are rapidly changing in the Argentine, the population is rapidly increasing, the price of land is getting higher, and more of it is being put in crops, for they must raise some crops to produce high priced beef. With these changed conditions it is costing her more to produce good cattle and with all Europe short of beef cattle and the price higher for her frozen meats in London than America, there is not much danger of competition at present prices. Beef prices can not go very much higher than they now range, or they will become prohibitive to a large share of the consumers.

The American people must have beef and there is no better place to produce it than the corn belt of the United States. It can be produced at a profit with proper management, and we would advise the corn belt farmer to grow more cattle, follow the example of our Southern rival, replace the scrub bull with a pure bred. The shortage in the beef supply is caused in a great part by our rapidly increasing population, the settling up of the range country, the slaughter of thousands of calves, the marketing of lighter weight cattle than formerly, the high price of land in the corn belt, causing many farmers to quit raising cattle. But the farmer has begun to realize that the continuous cropping of the land and the hauling of the grain to market is depleting the fertility of the soil. I do not think it wise to divert one-half of the area of any state to a single crop, yet that is what we are doing in Illinois today, and the fact remains that the farmer of the corn belt must grow his own cattle, and feed them on his own farm and the only kind that insures a profit on land at its present value, is the improved beef and dairy breeds or a combination of both, as in the milking Shorthorn.

The growing of baby beef affords one of the most attractive fields for the farmer's endeavor and I believe can be made profitable on the high priced land of the corn belt, but how to do this is the greatest problem confronting the corn belt farmer today. The land now in cultivation is yielding only about one-half the produce it is possible to secure from it. America is content with a yield of 14.8 bushels per acre, while European land, which has been in cultivation for hundreds of years, doubles and almost trebles this yield. Land has increased at least 1,000 per cent, labor has increased at least 300 per cent and the porduce of the soil must yield the farmer a profit on the investment. But I believe that with the use of the silo, cowpeas and alfalfa, that the corn belt farmer has a new field in the production of baby beef. There is much less work than is necessary in dairy farming, does not require the large equipment of teams and hired men necessary in grain farming, and the small farmer can feed a few head each year at less expense with less labor and much more satisfaction, and more profit than grain farming.

The demand of the market is for a much smaller carcass than formerly with a higher dressing percentage. To meet this demand we must use the best bulls obtainable of true beef type. A common or rough steer will dress out about 50 per cent, while a good beef bred animal will dress 60 per cent or better, besides the meat from the average scrub has a much larger percentage of bone, which is a total loss, and again the scrub has a much larger proportion of meat in the cheaper cuts than the beef bred animal. The modern beef breeds have by selection and care been improved as to render not only the most weight for the feed consumed, but the choicest quality of beef as well.

These are progressive times in the breeding industry as well as in other lines and remember there is no per-



HEREFORD FOUNDATION MATERIAL
For an Increase in Corn Belt Baby Beef Production.

manent agriculture without live stock. Buy pure bred bulls, build silos, grow soybeans and alfalfa and you can raise beef cattle at a profit on the corn belt farms.—Chas. N. Leemon, Vermilion County, Illinois.

CHANGES IN THE SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION.

The American Shorthorn Record association has created the position of "general manager" and elected Abram Renick of Kentucky, to fill it. Mr. Renick's work will be something similar to that of the late Col. Harris. F. W. Harding has been chosen president of the association.

B. O. Cowan, whose great work as a Shorthorn breeder. has been followed by a period of unusual usefulness in the position of assistant secretary for the Shorthorn association, is back from his trip abroad without having recovered strength sufficient to continue his duties. Roy G. Groves, second assistant secretary of the association, and who has been acting secretary since the death of his father, the late John G. Groves, was made secretary at recent special meeting of the board of directors.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY ON THE RANGE LAND.

To the American Breeder:—Twenty-five years ago, when our fathers paused to breathe at the summit of the Big Horn Mountains and cast a homeseeker's eye down over the expanse of country, known as the Big Horn Basin, the sight was inspiring, for below them lay a specimen of Mother Nature's handicraft that was all that could be asked for in the way of a stock raising country. And so the wanderers hastened to descend and began to gather about them herds of domestic animals, which spontaneously began to yield a bountiful harvest of wealth to their owner, to whom there was scarcely any cost, other than his time in gathering and taking to market. The hills were covered with grass of a fattening nature, and it has been said that a steer could be raised and fattened equal to corn feed stuff at a cost of from twenty-five to seventy-five cents. These conditions made every herder a king in his own domain, with absolute control, who garnered to his fold wealth as easily gained as the fortune of the vandals. And those that decided they had enough to quit were lucky for as the years rolled on and conditions changed, the range began to fail from being overstocked and last of all there arose a mighty strife between the two great issues, cattle and sheep, which caused much bloodshed and loss of property.

Then each winter the stockmen found it necessary to feed hay and grain which must be bought at a dear figure from those depending upon the products of the farm, and gradually the banks, which were owned by those of the herders, who had gained all they desired before the change, began to own the flocks and herds of others. It is easy enough to get rich when there is no risk and scarcely any expense, but when the business takes financial maneuvers and strategies, there is many a firm and individual who has gone or is going to the proverbial "wall."

But the change is inevitable, the range of yesterday is the farm of today and tomorrow. It was not in peace that the Indian and the stockman watched the fences encircle their former pastures and hunting grounds. Each farm has its cows who yield their milk and increase, the few sheep who furnish their fleece, and the horses and hogs which go to the Eastern markets, all helping to increase the bank roll and eat up the solute gain. This is the picture of the pasture lands of Wyoming which is fast coming into cultivation, for the settlers are awakening to the fact that a few head of stock of good blood, fattened by the products of the homestead, is far more profitable and enjoyable than the old method of years ago.

The passing has come and can only hasten past into the yesterday by the answer of the crowded East to the call of the sparcely settled West for more young men to follow the memorable advice of Horace Greely: "Go west young man and grow up with the country."—Noel Morgan, Big Horn County, Wyoming."

After years of experimentation we find we can grow Egyptian cotton in Southern California and bulbs in the state of Washington.—From the 1911 report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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MORE THAN ENOUGH.

It must be apparent to any one who has read this far, that contributions by the regular editors to the columns of this issue would be entirely superflous, and only the necessity of an explanation permits of our butting in. We planned this issue for the usual summer size, only to find when too late to change, that the present editorial staff has prepared more than two pages of "good dope" in excess of available space. We will simply have to ask permission to hold this material for the improvement of later issues. In this way 15 contributions are being held—four from Missouri, three from Illinois and one each from Oklahoma, Idaho, South Dakota, Iowa, Arkansas, Ohio, Wisconsin and Kansas. Most of these contributions were received in good time, and some, on matters pertaining to hogs and poultry, we regret missing, as these are about the only live stock subjects not touched on in this issue.

THE ABSENTEE EDITORS.

WHAT HELPS HIS BUSINESS.

To the American Breeder: I am young in the breeding business but I am having good success. I lay my success to the American Breeder and the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have taken one term only; am going back in August.

I examine the mares that come to my barn before breeding and find quite a few that are not in breeding condition. I have them treated before breeding. I have settled mares that have been failing for years. Some mares that I have examined have a cervix temperature from 102 to 104 degress. Mares that have a temperature above 100 will not conceive and will have to be treated until they become normal.

I have a 3-year-old Percheron stallion; I limited him to one service a day this season and next season expect to make only three services a week, and will use the capsule system exclusively. I think if other breeders will do the same they will find they will get a better per cent of foals. I also think every breeder and stallion owner should take a term or two at the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and also take the American Breeder and get as many of his patrons to take the paper as he can.

I have bred something over fifty mares to date and have only rebred nine mares. I think that fairly good for a 3-year-old horse.—E. A. Wallace, Hancock county, Ill.

BEST TIME TO BREED A MARE.

To the American Breeder:—As a rule mares should be bred in their third year. This gives time for better development than if they were bred earlier. Especially is this true in this western country where colts are usually broken in their third year. This gives time to have the mare nicely broken before the colt is born.

As to the season of the year, it goes without saying that spring is the proper time—nature's time. Have had young mares put off till late summer when they failed to come in heat at all, while in the spring they came in heat regularly. Experience has taught me that mares should be bred the latter end of the heat period, the nearer the end the better the chance of getting them in foal. Have also found out that many of the so-called every-other-year mares will get in foal by breeding on the seventh day. If you do not have good results by breeding on the ninth day, try breeding her on the seventh, or if your horse or jack is not crowded you might breed on the seventh and again on the ninth.

After all has been said, the best time to breed a mare is when she is in a breeding condition; in fact this is the only time. Never breed a mare out of condition, whether you are a mare owner or a stallion owner. It is not only waste of time to mare owners and stallioners but a loss of money to both. I have in mind a certain mare that I bred and knew was out of condition. This mare came in heat regularly and was bred each time. Two other mares that were bred after this mare came in heat every three weeks until finally the mare got in condition by running on grass and I finally settled all. This has been my last experience in breeding mares out of condition. If you must breed such mares breed them with a capsule, if you know how; if you do not know, take the American Breeder and learn how, or what is still better, take a course in Graham's Scientific Breeding School. —Will Case, Dundy County, Nebraska.

DIFFICULTIES IN ONE SECTION.

To the American Breeder:—I want to be in on the August 5th issue with the rest of the boys, so I will endeavor to give my views along certain lines. In our county here we men that have invested large sums of money in high class breeding stock are having a serious time.

There are some eighty stallions standing in Kingman county, sixty of these stallions are grades, ranging in value from one hundred dollars up to four hundred dollars, standing for from five dollars up to ten, to insure foal to stand and suck. The best class of registered horses stand at from $12.50 to $15 and $20 to insure foal to stand and suck. Every stallion owner that has been in the business any length of time is discouraged. The worst feature of the business is the small colt crops. We have it intensely hot here, temperature ranging from 98 degrees to 114 degrees after the first of July and the farm journals argue that farmers cannot afford to work mules or geldings but should work mares and get a colt each year and very few say how a mare should be worked.

I do not believe horse breeding will be a success here until the farmers quit trying to do big work with the mares. I believe in fall colts for mares that work much in the summer time. This is a short grass country and the farmers are compelled to be close on their money, but a colt from a first class stallion, standing at $20 will always make the owner from $25 to $50 more than a colt out of a grade, especially the grades we have here, it does not matter if he stands for nothing. It has been demonstrated here every year since I can remember. The same is true of all kinds of live stock.

Before we received our famous license law the country was flooded with stallion salesmen and if they sold a real good horse the parties that bought paid four prices for him. It was very seldom they sold a good horse. When our license law went into effect, they found 200 horses in the state with false pedigrees. That is what our license law did.

Another thing, every breeder in the state should insist on his county representative getting a lien law through without the present necessity of having to file it with the register of deeds. I have been standing stallions five years and I am a believer in the American Breeder.—Calvin Boroughs Kingman County, Kansas.

SCHOOLING THE SADDLER.

To the American Breeder:—Teach the saddler to walk smoothly and rapidly, displaying grace and activity; then try the fox-walk, running-walk, fox-trot, English-trot, single-foot and canter, until each of these seven gaits can be displayed void of awkwardness and friction. In training the genuine blooded saddle horses, the instructions should most emphatically prevent the horse from pacing or racking. Some horse men term the single-foot a rack; and there may be considerable room for argument about this one gait; however, the writer does not believe in trying to supply artificial means for anything; consequently, let the gait that is apparent to be a single-footed gait (due to one foot at a time being on the ground) be called a single-foot.

Seven gaits may be taught a horse, that will aid him to make a creditable showing in the ring, and not use either a rack or a pace. Namely, walk, fox-walk, running-walk, fox-trot, single-foot, English-walk and canter. Many little stunts such as lying down, kneeling (for mount) extending front foot for a shake, bowing, kissing the trainer's cheek, or standing on hind legs alone, may be taught the horse, that will add to his value and appearance in the ring, and furnish increased pleasure to his owner, as well as swell the demand for A-1 thoroughly trained saddle horses.

Naturally any youngster of twelve or fifteen months, will be nervous and timid; therefore, very delicate steps should be taken in exchanging acquaintance; allowing the colt sufficient time to understand and appreciate both instruction and instructor. The colt should not be taken out of the corral until he has familiarized himself with all the primary lessons that should affect attention, obedience and appreciation. After this, little or no fear may be entertained, but what the youngster will remember the lessons (known as whip lessons) and gradually mature and develop until he is of an age and size suitable for riding and gaiting.

As the seasons change, do for this youngster whatever is essential to produce flesh, form, bone, muscle, and sound feet, until he has reached the age of three; then place him under the rigid instructions and systematic training, but using discretion in preventing fatigue and disgust. The secret of advancement, with the training of any horse, is in keeping the horse enthused and pleased.—Sam A. Leath, Washington County, Arkansas.

PRIZE WINNING TWIN COLTS.

To the American Breeder: I think it a great privilege to have the opportunity to write a few words in your most valuable paper, the American Breeder. I have taken it three years or more and find it a great help as a guide on horses and would not be without it, if it cost five dollars a year.

I have a stallion, his name is Portland Boy. He is sire of a pair of twin colts that are two years old this spring and that took first and second prizes at the fair here. They are both black as coal and allright. Portland Boy is also black. I would like to attend the school but do not know as I will. I am getting quite along in years, am 67 years old and do not intend to take care of a stallion many years more, but I take great interest in the paper and profit by it. I would be pleased to write more but I do not want to take up too much room as this is the first I have sent to your valuable paper.

I will close, wishing success to the American Breeder and its publisher, Yours truly.—A. J. Way, Snohomish County, Washington.

GIVING THE COLT A "GOOD BRINGING UP."

To the American Breeder:—In your issue of July 5, an invitation was given to every reader to contribute something for the August 5th issue. Since I was a reader of The Stallion and Jack News as well as of The American Breeder, I feel at liberty to write.

Before writing my article, permit me to say that I think your paper is a wonderful assistance to all kinds of stock breeding and stock raising, and fills a long felt want among farmers.

In raising good colts, the first thing to be considered is the dam. She should be the breeder's ideal of what he expects to raise. As I am interested in nothing but draft horses of a medium weight, I should like a brood mare to weigh about 1,600 pounds, of perfect build, and good disposition and good clean flat bone. By the selection of the best stallion regardless of service fee, you have a right to expect a good colt. With proper care and feed, it will develop into a profitable animal. At the present time I am raising pure bred and grade Percheron colts.

My method of raising colts begins one year before the colt is born. Before the time of service I want the mare in a good thrifty, healthy condition. I prefer to work the mare moderately all the time until the colt is born; being very careful never to overheat the mare or to let her stand around in a draught when the least bit warm. When not at work she has the run of a paddock.

When the time to foal comes I am always right on hand to render any needed assistance. Then the mare has a couple of weeks rest from work. If it is very early in the season the utmost care is necessary to keep the colt away from all filth and the navel is well cleansed with a seven per cent carbolic solution. I believe to avoid all navel trouble a band should be used in early cases.

Now in raising the colt the mare must have the very best care. I put her on pasture as soon as possible. When not at work and no matter how good the pasture, the mare has three quarts of grain night and morning. When the colt is four or five weeks old I try to get him to eat some grain. I usually let the colt suck the mare until he is four months old, then take him away from her and let him suck three times a day for about two weeks. Then I take him away entirely and feed him all the good hay he wants, after grass preferred, also one quart of crushed oats and wheat three times a day and two quarts of skimmed milk

THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

Announces Its Next Term, Sept. 23 to 28

Many Breeders, who were kept at home this month by rush of Farm work, have asked for a chance early in the fall, so we are making the Second term earlier than had been planned.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion ad jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. The instructors, of whom there are ten, include horse experts from the leading agricultural and veterinary colleges who know the needs of stallioners.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

twice a day for the next two months. Then I increase the grain to about two quarts three times a day until the spring pasture is good.

I always halter-break a colt and tie him to the mare when driving on the road, and never have any trouble when I want to tie him up. I never stable colts at all. They have the run of a yard with a good warm shed with plenty of water handy. By this method they have lots of exercise and grow and develop lots of bone and muscle instead of fat.

At one year old I want a colt to weigh 950 or 1,050 pounds. I find it more profitable to grow him quite well the first year and then there is not much trouble in having him weigh 1,400 or 1,500 pounds at three years old, and having him broke to work and ready for sale at any where from $200 to $300.

Nearly all breeders are using full



THIS KIND INTERESTS THE BOY.

A Yearling and a Two Year Old by Registered Percheron Sire and From Same Mare.

blooded sires. The day of the scrub is nearly past in this community, although some men think a horse is the same regardless of blood lines, and are raising colts that sell for $100 to $150 at three to five years old. This price is all that they are worth.—George Richards, McKean County, Pennsylvania.

IT GETS BETTER ALL THE TIME.

To the American Breeder:—I have been a subscriber to the Stallion and Jack News since about the time it was first published and it gets better all the time. I will try my best to help keep up the improvement. I have got lots of good information on horse breeding and it started me in the capsule breeding.

We have just closed our breeding season (this is my first year with the capsules) and as far as I can tell now have had good results. In fact, I have bred many mares with the capsule that it would have been impossible to get in foal with the natural service. I was the first one to introduce the capsule breeding in this part of the country, as it was a new thing to most everybody. I had some trouble in getting some to think it was all right, but I think I will have enough capsule colts next spring to make believers out of them.

I notice sometimes in the American Breeder where stallioners are wanting to educate their mare owners to better methods of breeding and care for breeding stock. I remember when I first started in the business I thought all there was to it was to keep a fat, slick horse, feed him and curry him up and serve a mare, and the worst of it, breed everything that came. But after reading the American Breeder and attending one term of school, I found out I didn't know anything about the breeding business. And I think there have been others in the same fix.

Last spring there was a stallion owner in our neighborhood that went to breed a mare and the mare owner wanted his mare opened up before she was served. He said, "Oh, I never open up a mare, the horse always opens them up good enough," and I said, "Yes, I think so, he looks like a good one for that." Well, this spring he was talking to me about the breeding business and remarked that he didn't like it. I said: "Why?" "Well," he says, "the mare owners have got so they want their mares opened up and examined, and I never did do that and don't aim to." He said there was a fellow that wanted him to open his mare before he bred her and he said he wouldn't do it, but if he wanted to he would tell him how and he could do it himself. If this stallioner would open up a mare and get his finger in the womb he would think it was a gut and something was wrong with her. So I think the mare owners knew more about the breeding business than the stallioner. So I think one had better get more familiar with the breeding business themselves. Yours for better horses and better methods of producing them.—T. J. Cunningham, York County, Nebraska.

CRITICISES KANSAS STALLION LAW.

To the American Breeder: I have seen a few articles published in regard to our collection laws in Kansas. I really think we have a very poor one and I think breeders should have a meeting and abolish this "stand and suck" plan, and try and have a collection law enforced.

Why not have a meeting at Kansas City at a fall term, of the Breeding School and see if there are any methods we can enforce?

I also wish to point to our stallion law in Kansas. How are they going to tell if a stallion owner should trade a gray stallion for a gray he could use the same certificate, and there are no marks or size of horse on them? This law appears to me just to help importers and sellers of stallions and force the price up on the consumer.

I wish to ask breeders how many of them make money on a $1,000 or $2,000 stallion? We all know the importers or sellers do or they would not be in the business. Study the law on stallions in Kansas and all meet in Kansas City and talk it over. —A Breeder of Grade Horses.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

In this "subscribers issue" the Editor asks space to print a personal letter received from a subscriber and friend in Asia as follows:

'How am I to thank you adequately for the unfailing regularity with which you have been favoring me with the American Breeder. I appreciate it greatly as a token of the good feeling which I met with from the many men and women of your country with whom I had the pleasure of an acquaintance. Regarding the journal itself, which I read as an authority, I can not help thinking that it must be of great practical value to people engaged in that line. The questions and answers especially appeal to me as strongly indicative of the extent to which the journal is helping practical men. I wish your paper an ever increasing measure of success. Meanwhile, allow me to ask you to keep somewhere in the corner of your memory, the few days we spent together aboard ship and the few short hours I spent with you in your own city. You may rest assured it will occupy a large place in my own memory, the things and events of my American tour.—Y. Narayan, Department of Agriculture, Mysore,, India.

SHIPS $11,723.60 WORTH OF HOGS.

A shipment of 700 hogs (ten car loads), was made to the Kansas City market recently, by W. H. Tower of Nebraska. The hogs, which showed Duroc breeding, averaged 212 pounds, and brought $7.90 per hundred, making the gross receipts on the shipment $11,723.60. That looks like pretty big hog business, but then Mr. Tower has over a section of land in corn and does other things in proportion.

Plenty Doing on the Market

Record Prices For Corn Fat Cattle. Summer Dullness in Horses Passing. Good Advance in Hogs and a Rally in Sheep.

The worst of the summer dullness in the horse and mule market is over, that is, more than half the regular dull period is passed and both buyers and traders are beginning to return from their summer vacations. Instead of looking forward to a curtailed demand the outlook now is to a broadening trade. Anticipation is always a considerable factor, and as the season of real activity approaches all will feel better, both for having had a rest and for a chance to begin work again. The actual trading in the past two weeks has been light, and practically along the same lines as in the preceding weeks. City trade has cared for most of the offerings, and country inquiry was rather scattering. Some horses and mules were delivered on government contracts. Some blocky mules went to the Eastern anthracite district, and a few harvest mules to the Northwest wheat sections. The total volume of business was a fair average for the last two weeks in July.

Range Horse Sales Next.

In the next few weeks some large sales of range horses will be held in the Northwest and West. A few years ago a range horse and bronco were synonyms, but the use of draft stallions, and a gradual reserving of the heaviest mares have produced a type that shows weight, durability and desirability for much of the light work in both cities and on farms. The old range blood has supplied unusual temper and bottom, and the weight, together with the gentler disposition of the big drafter has been welded into a product worthy both the time and care it has required. This product is not as far advanced as the high grade range steer, but some day in the near future will attain the near perfection point. In many of the sales horses will be offered that weigh 1,200 pounds and some as much as 1,450 pounds, but the bulk of them run 950 to 1,150 pounds. Some of them sell "at halter" but a good many are well broken, and fit for immediate use.

South Beginning to Awaken.

A few Southern buyers have been on the market in the past few days. They bought none, but their presence was more in the shape of inquiry concerning the market. In their opinion the entire cotton belt will take a good many horses and mules this fall. In the first seven months this year the Southeast section bought comparatively few horses owing to floods and a backward season. Late crops have been assured and with better cotton yields than expected the horse deficit will have to be made up. Light weight mules for the small planter will be one of the big requirements.

In Loading Horses Be Careful.

A car load of horses loaded carelessly arrived at the market the other day. One horse had a broken leg, another several skinned places, from kicks and nails, and another a big gash from kicking into a broken board. The shipper claimed $500 damages from the railroad company. He may get it and he may not. But the point is he could have saved the claim by seeing that the car was first class, that the horses had been bedded and loaded properly. Use your head when you ship.

The following quotations are for serviceablly sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up..	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@235
Chunks, good to choice	135@170
Chunks, fair to good.....	90@130
Expressers and light draft...	55@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair....	60@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands	110@150
15½ to 16 hands	140@185
16 to 16½	180@265

Record Prices for Corn Cattle.

The accent for grass fat cattle has been punctuated with somewhat irregular prices, but the corn fat steers, especially those that showed hard flesh, have continued at the dizzy heights of the season, new high records being established at all of the markets. The top price in Chicago was $9.85, in Kansas City and St. Louis $9.75, in Omaha and St. Joseph $9.60. These are the highest prices ever paid at the different markets, and are $3 to $3.25 above the top prices in July 1911. Scarcity has been the main factors in the price making. Killers always have a certain number of orders that call for the best beef available and the hard winter, together with the unprecedented price for corn caused an early clearance of feed lots, and no refilling for feeding for September and October markets. The bulk of the steers that showed grain fat sold at $8.50 to $9.50. The next important class of fat steers are those that were fed some through the winter and turned on the early grass. They weigh from 1,150 to 1,450 pounds and have been bringing $7.75 to $8.75. The best types in this class are coming from Greenwood and Butler county, Kansas. Some Missouri steers have been fed a light corn ration on grass and fall in the $8.25 to $8.75 range. Oklahoma and Kansas are sending in a good many straight grass fat steers that sell for $6.25 to $7.75, and Texas and Oklahoma, below the guarantee line, those that bring $5.25 to $6.50. Some of the coast sections of Texas have contributed light weight steers, "canner" class as low as $3.75.

To give a general characterization to the cattle market would be impossible, but it is fit to remark that prices now show an extreme range of $6, a hundred pounds; that they are the highest on record; that farmers are getting rid of some very undesirable cattle at remunerative prices, and that there is no large supply of cattle available.

These factors if taken together should cause a continuation of high prices. Pasturemen in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, have the beef requirements of 90 million of people, depending on them for the next three months. Their product will bring them larger returns than ever before.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.50@9.75
Good to choice steers.....	8.60@9.45
Fair to good steers.....	7.25@8.55
Common to fair steers.....	6.00@7.20
Meal fed, choice	7.60@8.75
Meal fed, common to fair....	6.35@7.55
Grass fat	4.65@8.40

July Cattle Supply Short.

Receipts of cattle at the five Western markets in July were the smallest since 1904 and 26 per cent short of 1911. The combined supply at the five Western markets was about 540,000, including calves, or 190,000 less than in July 1911. Kansas City showed a decrease of 6,600, Chicago 60,000, and the other decrease was scattered among St. Louis, Omaha and St. Joseph. This shortage showed in the face of unprecedented prices, and larger decreases were prevented by drawing on future supplies.

Butcher Cattle Needed.

With the old range country gone beef makers are feeling the serious effects of its passing. At this season in former years a big run of grass cows and heifers, could be counted on to fill out requirements for cheap beef, and for canning purposes, but this year that supply is practically nothing. Some hatracks "canners" are selling as low as $2.50 to $3, but the decent canner is marked $3 to $3.50, cutters $3.75 to $4.25, good to choice grass cows $4.50 to $5.75, and some with dry feed show $6, or better. Fed heifers up to $8.60, and the grasser type at $4.75 to $6.75. Veal calves in Chicago sold up to $10, in St. Louis as high as $9.75, and tops at other markets were $8.50 to $8.75. This puts young veals in the $15 to $20 division. Bulls were quoted up 15 to 25 cents.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.00@6.75
Fair to good	4.65@6.00
Common to good	3.75@5.00
Canners	2.50@3.70
Heifers—	
Choice	8.00@8.50
Good to choice	6.25@7.90
Plain to fair	4.85@6.25
Common	3.75@5.00
Veal calves	4.25@9.00
Bulls	3.25@5.75

Deficient Thin Cattle Supply.

Comparatively few thin cattle are going to feed lots for the feeding process. The good feeding steers are unusually scarce, and the only tendency towards liberality in the supply has been on the light weight, rather undesireable stockers. Any weight offerings with quality have met a ready demand, and the plainer kinds were quoted slightly lower. Continued high prices seem to be in store for the remainder of the year.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.80@7.80
Good to choice feeders.....	6.25@6.75
Plain to fair feeders.....	5.50@6.20
Selected stockers	6.00@6.60
Good to choice stockers.....	5.50@6.00
Plain to fair stockers	5.00@5.45
Stock calves	4.50@6.50
Stock cows	3.25@4.40
Stock heifers	3.50@4.85
Milch cows	35.00@85.00

Big Advance for Hogs.

The hog market in the past two weeks developed rather sudden strength and prices were carried up 60 to 65 cents compared with two weeks ago. Most of the advance came week before last, and early last week the market sagged for a time, but on Wednesday started up again and Friday prices were the highest of the season. The top price thus far in Chicago was $8.50, in St. Louis $8.50, in Kansas City $8,25, St. Joseph $8.20, and Omaha $8.15. The market is apparently well established on the 8-cent basis. May, June and the first half of July were months of fairly liberal receipts and prices held within a narrow range considering the period of the year. The recent advance was the result of lighter receipts and broadening demand and most traders believe that the rise will continue in the next few weeks. Medium and light weight hogs are selling at a big premium over heavy weight grades. The general health of the hogs is unusually good for this season of the year, and with a large corn crop assured farmers are in a position to hold their hogs, especially young stock for winter feeding. August receipts will be lighter than in the same month last year.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	$7.85@8.10
Choice, 200@245 lbs.....	7.90@8.15
Medium weight	7.95@8.20
Light weight	6.75@8.25
Common to fair	6.00@7.00
Stags	5.25@7.55
Boars	4.50@7.00
Bulk of sales	8.00@8.20

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

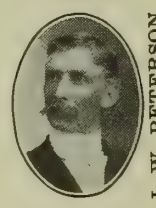
		Preceding Week.
Mon., July 29..	$7.75@8.05	$7.40@7.65
Tuesday	7.80@8.10	7.40@7.67½
Wednesday ...	7.80@8.10	7.45@7.80
Thursday	7.85@8.15	7.50@7.95
Friday	7.90@8.25	7.85@8.12½
Saturday	.....	7.90@8.20

Rally in Sheep Prices.

Two weeks ago prices for sheep and lambs were at the lowest season of the year. The low prices inspired renewed demand and prices in the past ten days have been advanced 25 to 50 cents. The market now

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions
AND MARES
IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.
For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

J. W. & F. T. PETERSON, Litchfield, Minn.
(66 miles west of Minneapolis on the Great Northern Railway.)
Importers and Breeders of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Exceptional Mares.
Last importation arrived May 2d. All animals sold at home; no agents to treble prices; no auctions or branch barns where culls are sold.
Come for one of the imported two-year-olds that will grow into money at one dollar per day till next year if you never take them out of the barn.


J. W. PETERSON.
F. T. PETERSON.


CLYDESDALES
AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLION at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices an terms. Address,
Leitch & Sons
Lafayette, Stark County, Illiinos

Highland View Stock Farm.
100 Percheron Stallions and Mares
Came in our last importation. Prices are right, terms to suit. Write or come to see us and learn our method of doing business.
O. N. WILSON, Proprietor, - Kittanning, Penn.

is in a fairly healthy condition. Some traders attribute the increased demand for sheep to the high prices for cattle and hogs, and they believe that a good fall trade will prevail for sheep. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $7 to $7.50, and common kinds as low as $4.50. Yearlings are bringing $4.50 to $5.25, wethers $3.75 to $4.50, and some lines $3.50 to $4.25. The big stocker and feeder season will open in about two weeks.

$50 FOR A COUNTRY HAM.

To the American Breeder:—In order to encourage the curing of meat on Missouri farms the State Board of Agriculture, T. C. Wilson, Secretary, Columbia, will hold a ham and bacon show during next Farmers' Week, January 13 to 17, 1913. Fifty dollars—$25, $15, and $10—will be given in premiums for best country cured ham, and the same premiums will be awarded on country bacon. Entrance will be free. Farmers should "set aside" choice pieces of meat now, or may enter meat butchered early enough next fall to allow curing.—W. L. Nelson, Boone County, Mo.

STEERS AT $141 PER HEAD.

The high mark for the year, in beef cattle at Kansas City, was made last week by Gilbert Barr of Clinton County, Mo., on a carload of 14525 pound steers that brought $9.75, making the steers average $141.50 per head. This, at the time, was the highest price paid on the Kansas City market, excepting in the case of show cattle, or cattle of show yard quality, sold at the time of stock shows.

MORE STRENGTH FOR AMERICAN ROYAL.

To the American Breeder:—The American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City is being strengthened this fall in two important departments—the horse and hog departments—while the entries in the car lot feeder cattle classes are coming in a full month earlier than usual.

The change in the draft horse division of that department is largely a matter of increased interest on the part of the many comparatively new breeders in Kansas City territory who heretofore have not been regular exhibitors. In the light harness and saddle horse classes, however, such important additions have been made to the prize list as to bring it up to $7,500—a total which probably will not be approached by any of the big Western fairs and stock shows this season. Horse interests are being benefited and horse men generally are expressing gratification at the recognition the Americal Royal management has accorded their business.

In the hog department the American Royal has accomplished what it never has been able to do before; it has secured official co-operation on the part of record associations, for each of the most important four breeds. The Berkshire show will be under the supervision of the American Berkshire Association; the Poland China show under the Standard Poland China Record Association; the Duroc show under the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association and the Chester show under the National O. I. C. association.—A. M. Thompson, Gen. Mgr., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTS ADVICE ABOUT FEEDING STOCK.

To the American Breeder: Fellow Subscribers, as the editor has put it up to us to edit August 5th issue of the American Breeder, now let us show to the world that we are equal to the occasion. The Apostle Paul said, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the Power of God unto Salvation to every one that believes it." Paul told the truth, we need not be ashamed of the American Breeder for it is a source of information to every one that reads it.

I keep three jacks and one stallion; have been in the business three years, have had fairly good success. I don't know whether I am feeding properly or not. I want some good horse and jack man to write an article on the proper amount to feed to a 1,500 lb. young Percheron horse. I feed one gallon of oats three times a day to the horse; give him all the timothy hay he will eat. I have one 950 pound jack; I give him a half gallon of oats three times a day with all of the timothy hay he will eat. He keeps in good flesh and in good working order. The 900 pound jack is a four year old; I feed him the same as I feed the other one, but he does not keep in as good flesh as the 950 lb. jack, but he seems to get as many colts as the other one. I have a two year old 15 hands high; weight 875 pounds. I give him all the oats he will eat up clean, and plenty of hay. He is doing fine; have him on grass and give him a little oats twice a days; have let him serve five mares this season.

My stock get plenty of pure water and salt twice a week. I want some one to write an article to the American Breeder and tell me whether or not I am feeding this stock properly.

This is my first letter for publication, but don't be afraid to criticise it for I feel that I can bear it.—C. L. Hart, Benton County, Ark.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

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for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $35 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.

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My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.

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Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. In Service.

W. A. Dallmeyer

Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

Law Makers vs. Mule Raisers

An Oregonian Points Out Damage Being Done By Thoughtless Following of Old Time and Fallacious Idea in Jack Raising.

To the American Breeder: It is indeed gratifying to note in the July issue of the American Breeder, the invitation of its editor to his subscribers to co-operate in editing the August number of this famous stock journal, and thus make this number of the journal a beneficial and practical demonstration of co-operation. Co-operation is necessary not only in stock raising but also in every line of human endeavor, whether industrial, commercial or otherwise.

One man's views and practical experience in stock raising added and supplemented by some other stock man's experience, favorable legislation as to this important industry, practical and up-to-date stock journals, like the American Breeder, all must go hand in hand so that we should be enabled to make our stock what it should be.

It is not my desire to interpose politics into this article of a purely industrial nature, but as co-operation is essential to the social and industrial welfare of a community, or nation, so laws in harmony with stock industry should be insisted on by a



SOMETHING MORE THAN HEIGHT

Here. B. F. Swaggart and the "Biggest Yearling Mule in Oregon."

co-operative appeal of all stock raisers. The legislative body of Oregon consists principally of lawyers, bankers, presidents, who know little of the stock industry, and care less as to its essential prospering conditions. The legislature of Oregon has accepted the old register of jacks of fifty years' standing, which is detrimental to the majority of jacks, mule and jennet breeders, and beneficial only to the "chosen few."

Under such deplorable conditions the jack and mule raisers are compelled to designate their stock as "mongrel bred" while, in fact, nearly all these animals are worthy, by virtue of stature, build, constitution, ancestry, etc., of registration within the records of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. It is very encouraging that the American Breeder, in its April issue, gave to the jack and mule raisers of the Union the best article on "How Graded Jacks Are Recorded." To the jack and mule raiser this article sheds much light and gives much information on the important subject, perplexing to many a jack raiser.

My advent into this world was in Oregon, 58 years ago; brought up in the "Wild and Wooly West;" endured the hardships of the sturdy pioneer, my life's experience has been at times sad, at other periods gay, tragic and humerous, pathetic and ludicrous. But, after all, I fully agree with Herbert Spencer, the great philosopher of yore, that "experience is the best teacher," applicable to all walks of life and that by the practical study of the nature of jacks and mules, supplemented by experience, we should learn more beneficial and practical knowledge as to the stock industry than we could acquire by mere theorizing and reading of books pertaining to the vocation. My mind is somewhat of pragamatical trend, that is, "prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

My father, who is no longer with us in the integument of an earthly body, and whose kind and noble advice is still lingering in my ear, was a sturdy and well-informed pioneer, equipped with all the essential qualities of the staunch stockraiser, in which occupation he has been employed during the greater part of his life. He had a small herd of jennets and a productive farm.

Now I have a herd of jacks, jennets, mules and horses and hogs, 300 in number; a large productive farm of 3,000 acres which furnished hay, grain, forage and pastures for all the stock, and this year, during which we had 17.25 inches of rainfall, I have thousands of bushels of grain to sell; 500 acres of well filled grain, testing from 60 to 62; a large garden of all kinds of vegetables, such as potatoes, artichokes, beans, parsnips, carrots, onions by the wagonload, squashes, peas, beets, etc.

The spindle-shanked, long-legged, short-winded, scrawny and long-necked, razor-backed, weak-constitutioned and short-lived jack that has been bred for height, is not to my liking. But strong constitution, endurance, vim, vigor, longevity, abundant life, strong legs, well-shaped, strong body, well formed head, long ears, symetry of body and limbs, and certain colors that suggest life, snap, vim and vigor all are essential to make up the ideal jack of my choice; the jack if subjected to hard work and wearisome endurance is not wanting, and fills the bill of the practical, ideal jack raisers.

Oregon has better natural advantages for stock raising than any other state in the Union. The Boer war in the far south and the cold, bleak and barren region of Alaska in the far and dreary north, have furnished practical demonstrations of the endurance, vigor and almost indomitable staying power of our Oregon stock. The moderate Oregon summers, tempered with gentle breezes, and cool and life-invigorating nights; the mild Oregon winter ameliorated by warm winds and ocean currents, all unite to make the Oregon climate life-giving, ideal and healthful. The verdue of succulent grasses and herbs on the and pastures, make Oregon the ideal state for stock raising—the stock raiser's paradise.—B. F. Swaggart, Morrow County, Oregon.

BELIEVES HINNIE BREEDING IMPRACTICAL.

To the American Breeder: Seeing Mr. F. N. Frakes' letter in regard to raising hinnies, will say I would breed a 700 pound jennet, to a 2,000 pound horse, or larger, if I had one. As far as being safe in bringing their colts, the larger the sire the larger the hinnie you could expect.

Will say in regard to selling them, they do not do well the first five or six months, as the jennet does not seem to give milk enough to support them. So they generally make a poor growth the first season: after a yearling they do fine and look like a mule, only a little smaller ear, and as for disposition are more like the horse than the mule.

But will say that I think the raising of them is a failure inasmuch as the jennet is very hard to settle with the horse. If you get one colt from five or six jennets bred you will be

doing fine. I do not believe the semen of the horse is fertile to the jennet, or else there is some acid about the uterus of the jennet that kills the semen. I have tried to breed them with natural service with the horse, with the impregnator and also the capsule. I have bred them and separated them from the other stock; I have an imported Percheron horse, the surest big horse I ever saw with mares, but when it comes to jennets he is a failure. This is the second horse I have tried to get hinnies from and made a failure with the first one entirely. While it is true you will get a hinnie once in a while if you breed for them, but will say they are an expensive luxury to breed for. That is my experience with them.

I would be glad to hear from others that have bred jennets to horses.—J. J. Campbell, Hardeman County, Texas.

ANOTHER HOLE IN THE "COLOR CRAZE."

To the American Breeder:—I have no doubt but what you will have a fine issue of the paper for August 5, as I am sure there are lots of good writers among your subscribers. I am sorry to say, however, that I am not one of them, for I never could write a good letter.

I saw in a recent copy of the American Breeder a letter by a boyhood friend of mine I have not seen for over thirty years, Owen L. Fitch. His letter was about the color craze. I have had some experience in that line but have never lost any sleep about it. I have a large mouse color jack and lots of men come and look at him and say "He is a big fellow but I don't like his color; would like him better if he was a black," when the fact is there is not a black jack in the country that gets better colored mules than he does. So I don't see what difference the color makes.

I lost a fine imported Percheron horse this season caused by his teeth being worn down so that he did not chew his feed good. He was eleven years old and was doing fine up to the time he took sick.—W. L. Hudson, Reno County, Kansas.

ON LARGE AND SMALL JACKS.

To the American Breeder:—I wish to state a few of my ideas on the kind of a good or best mule jack. I have tried all sizes in the last nine years. I stand from two to four jacks every year. I stood two big ones and a small one this season; the least jack is 15 hands high and weighs 900 lbs. The others weigh 1,000 to 1,100 with extra heavy bone. The big jacks are busy all the time; people come from ten to fifteen miles to breed to them. The large jacks are extra good breeders; their mules sell well. The small jack is a good breeder and as a rule little jacks show small mules. My small jack shows some large mules. The larger jacks are preferable among the people; the little mule causes as much trouble as the big mule and doesn't sell nearly as well. A big mule brings big money.

Bryan, my four year old jack, was sired by old Bryan; his number is 280. My four year old jack is 15¾ hands high, 34-inch ear, 72-inch heart, 84-inch flank, 20-inch arm, 16-inch knee, 10-inch "drum sticks" and weighs 1,100 pounds.—F. A. Strong, Webster County, Missouri.

RAISED SOME GOOD HINNIES.

To the American Breeder: I thought I would reply to the request of F. N. Frakes of Klamath county, Oregon, in regard to raising hinnies. About fifteen years ago I raised four black horse hinnies. They were all sired by a large black Hambletonian stallion of about 1,300 pounds. He was stylish with long, well arched neck. One hinny had for a mother an imported jennet. He made a little over 16 hands. One had the jennet's daughter for a mother. He was about a week old when I saw him. He matured to a little less than 16 hands and his mother hunted her own living all winter and raised her colt in Kit Carson county, Colorado. The two hinnies weighed about 2,400 pounds, according to flesh, took 20-inch collars, were good style, good natured, hardy, quick and fast. The other two were from large burros and weighed about 1,600 pounds. They were the best drivers I ever drove. All four were light on the bit and very high life. I also raised one four years ago. She was handsome, high life and lots of temper. Jennets are hard to fertilize by a horse by natural service. I do not know how they would be with capsules. I consider they very hard to get in foal. Jennets are apt to have a foal small enough so they can give birth to them. I think they would do that from a draft horse, but I do not know, as I did not see any of mine in the act, Apparently they did not have any serious trouble.—Ira J. Whipple, Cheyenne county, Kas.

COLOR OF JACKS.

To the American Breeder:—Can any intelligent breeder tell me why all jack stock should be black with white points when the best color of mules in the market, as a rule, is grey? (and several other colors sell as well or better than black). What is the use of sacrificing a lot of good quality in our jack stock in order to breed a particular uniform color? The craze for black color has been carried to the extreme; it has been the argument of the owners of the little, spindling, scrawny black jacks against the good, big jacks of other colors that would produce marketable mules.

I hope to see the time when breeders of live stock will endeavor to produce good serviceable animals regardless of color.

A few years ago the craze was for black Percheron horses, and grey horses could not be sold at a reasonable price anywhere, but today many breeders are demanding the old fashioned grey Percheron horses, the best this country ever saw. A color craze also injured that great Shorthorn breed of cattle once, but do you hear any one asking for a special color in Shorthorns now? They are looking for individuals regardless of color.

It is the height of folly for a few jack breeders to try to control the color of these animals. The only real mission of jacks is to produce mules for the market. A study of the mule market by any intelligent breeder will reveal the fact that color makes very little difference, the grey and the red sorrel mules, however, being absolutely the best sellers. What is the use to try to breed a color in our mules that ranks no better than third in popularity?

There are a few breeders who have gulled the public by registering jacks 14 1-2 hands, black with white points and selling them for long prices. These are the only men that seem to be at all interested in black jacks. But where three or four breeders have been able to make big money in the black jack business by keeping up this deception regarding color, and controlling the record which aids in the deception, there are hundreds of breeders and thousands of mule men and mare owners, who will best serve their own interests by standing for honest, common sense standards—constitution, bone, good form and good weight, before color or mere tallness.

The few men in this "black ring" have bought hundreds of unregistered jacks, from breeders who had not been told the peculiar registration requirements of the "black registry," and by recording the jacks themselves, have been able to make more as speculators than they could by breeding. But breeders and buyers are learning how they have been worked and are standing up for common sense standards. As a result, breeders are now getting more money on the average for their stock, and mule raisers are breeding to a better class of jacks, while the speculators' profits are coming down.

It is to be expected that the few men who have been getting most of the money out of the shows and public sales in which the "black standard" was their flag, will stand up for the fashion and the fashion maker that has helped to line their pockets. But jack breeders over the country have been watching these manoeuvres for some time. This may be one of the reasons why the Jack Stock Stud Book has not prospered. If a few of these individuals who claim to be working in the interest of live stock improvement will be honest with themselves and the public instead of trying to make a fortune at the expense of the little breeders, much progress would be made. If some of these individuals will please tell us where those black spindling jacks come from we would be enlightened. I stand for a jack that has plenty of bone and body—the kind that produces the big mules that bring the most money. If the same efforts had been expended in producing big, rugged jacks instead of breeding the long legged, black jacks we would have better jacks in this country.

The Jack Stock Stud Book registers anything 14 1-2 hands high, black with white points, and sometimes they have not even filled these requirements. What benefit can be derived from registering this little spindling stuff that have such small legs

(Continued on page 16.)

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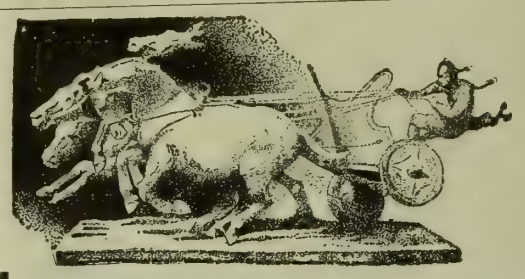


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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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GOOD NEWS OF MISSOURI'S CROPS.

To the American Breeder:—Missouri corn fields, except in a few counties where moisture has been deficient or where the plant has been worked on by insect pests, present a dark, rich green appearance. The condition of corn for the state is 84.6; one year ago, 61.2; ten years average, 81.7. Acreage is large, being about 7,735,000. Practically none has been lost by overflow. The crop has been well cultivated.

The wheat yield for the state, so far as it is possible to ascertain at this time, is 12.7 bushels per acre, or slightly more than the preliminary estimate of 12.4. A few yields of 45 to 50 bushels are reported. Acreage harvested is estimated at 1,640,700, practically 25 per cent of the 1911 fall seeding having been plowed up. This would indicate a yield of approximately 20,837,000 bushels, worth at the average reported price of 89 cents per bushel, $18,545,000. All these figures, though are subject to final reports.

The preliminary estimate on yield of oats is 30 bushels per acre, being highest "where the threshing machine has made its revelations," as one correspondent expresses it. Some reports are of from 60 to 75 bushels per acre. The crop has been harvested from about 900,000 acres, and even at 30 bushels per acre this indicates a yield of 27,000,000, or 2,000,000 more than the record crop of 1910. Last year Missouri threshed but 9,195,000 bushels of oats. The average reported price of oats is 35 cents per bushel, indicating a value of about $8,450,000. Final returns may change these figures somewhat.

Meadows are surpassing all early expectations. Preliminary estimates show: Yield of timothy hay 1.25 tons per acre, year ago .5; clover 1.2, year ago .7; first cutting of alfalfa, 1.4; mixed hay, 1.4; prairie hay, 1.1. Acreage: Timothy, 122; clover, 94; alfalfa, 103; mixed hay, 107; prairie hay, 105. Quality of all is good, timothy excellent. Indications are for a record harvest of timothy seed. An unusual amount of bluegrass and other grass seed has been saved. Condition of pastures is 77, the state average being reduced by the low condition of 56 for the northwest section. Fruit condition is 73; broom corn, 81; flax, 77; melons, 73; tobacco, 82; cotton, 69; cowpeas, 85. Acreage: tobacco, 95; cotton, 68; cowpeas, 116.—T. C. Wilson, Secretary Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

A TEN-YEAR BREEDING EXPERIENCE.

To the American Breeder: I began this business over ten years ago by buying a standard and registered stallion—a grandson of Geo. Wilkes —which I stood for three years and then disposed of him. I next handled a company horse one season, a three year old Percheron, to which I bred 39 mares and resulted in 19 foals, besides two mares that died and we never knew if they had conceived or not. I then purchased of L. I. Lee of Topeka, Kans., at his dispersal sale, March 2, 1908, a colt foaled April 19, 1907, (which I still have). At two years of age I bred him to ten mares, having purchased a Cleveland Bay horse to stand in connection with my colt. As I did not get sufficient patronage to justify keeping him, I disposed of the Cleveland Bay. I bred my colt, (Halifax Gentleman 46996, being his registered name and number) to 20 mares as a three year old; 12 conceived. After disposing of the Cleveland Bay horse I bought a saddle horse bred in Tennessee, which I still have, and stood last year, and this with my colt which was five years old last year, I bred him to 28 mares, 14 or 15 of which conceived.

I now have besides Halifax Gentleman and the saddle horse, two young mammoth jacks, one was three years old in May and the other will be three in October. These jacks I bred to 17 mares each, the young horse to 32 and the saddle horse to several. Now this is my first experience with jacks, although I studied the proposition between two and three years before investing anything in them. They are good bone, good head and ear and now measure 59 inches from the highest central point of wethers to the ground. Men who ought to know say they will weigh at maturity from 1,000 to 1,050 each. I broke them myself and usually have to wait 10 or 15 minutes on them.

I acquired these jacks last fall and as feed was an object I wintered my stock mostly on prairie and alfalfa hay and kafir fodder until about the middle of March when I began feeding kafir heads which I fed throughout the season. They gained right along. March 1st I sowed two acres of oats for pasture and let them on the oats from two to four hours each day, and they get at all times plenty of good fresh well water to drink, and plenty of exercise, as they were turned out for an hour or two almost every day last winter, and on nice, bright days for longer. My policy has always been plenty of exercise, water and roughness or pasture in season.

I have found it surer to breed a shy breeder on two different days in the same heat period than the double cover; have sometimes used the bulb impregnator on shy breeders after covering with horse. I never feed drugs or use dope of any kind and never aim to have my stock excessively fat. I want to try the capsules next year. I have read your paper from nearly if not quite, the first issue, but this is my first article for publication. Would like to know what the other editors thinks of my stock and my policy. I am partial to the Standard bred horse provided he weighs 1,200 or more, for general use and farm work.—J. A. Gamble, Bryan County Oklahoma.

THIS MUCH FOR WYOMING.

To the American Breeder: I am sending a picture from the sage brush country of central Wyoming—a state where there is still room for the man and his family who are willing to deny themselves the luxuries of over-civilization a few years in order to build a home.

We have pure water, the most beautiful climate and plenty of room. Nearly all grains yield heavily here; potatoes, and most all garden plants thrive; there is abundance of wild fruits and berries and many young orchards being planted; fruits will live and bear even at 7,000 feet altitude.

If you are industrious and have grit and work in you, Wyoming and her people will give you a royal welcome and a helping hand. I am not a real estate agent nor have I any land to sell.—Glen O. Coen, Carbon County, Wyoming.

ARKANSAS FARMING CONDITIONS.

To the American Breeder:—As you have requested contributions, I will take advantage of same in order to see my part of the country represented. There is a fine cotton prospect now, good stand, and crop well worked out, plant fruiting finely, and no boll weevil. Late corn is beginning to suffer for want of rain. Third cutting of alfalfa now going into press; a fine yield so far, and at least two more cuttings assured. Heavy fruit crop, especially peaches.

Farmers are taking more interest in live stock. The writer brought the first registered stallion into this county in 1907. I now have six registered saddle mares, four of which are also registered, Morgans. There now are six registered saddle stallions in this county and the adjoining Parish of Bossier in Louisiana. There is also a registered Hackney here this season. Arkansas farmers as a rule prefer to raise saddle horses and mules. I brought a Percheron stallion here last season, but did no good and was forced to send him away. I am having good luck in settling mares in foal, and season is about over now. The writer has been selected to judge the live stock at the Bossier Parish Fair, of Bossier Parish, La., which by the way is the best county fair in Arkansas and La., and has been a success since its organization.—Frank Brame, Lewisville, Lafayette County, Arkansas.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE

Three hundred and fifty acres of nice, smooth land that will produce corn, clover, alfalfa or small grains. It can all be cultivated excepting ten acres of creek; 40 acres of fine timber; everlasting water; black soil; one mile from a railroad town; fair improvements; good orchard; the land drains nicely; well fenced and ready to make money. It can be divided into several farms to a good advantage; 100 miles west of Kansas City; price $60 per acre.—

W. K. SHAW, Garnett, Kansas

HORSE RANCH FOR SALE.

A herd of good grade young Percheron horses, together with complete plant to raise horses successfully. Everything in good condition and right every way. Deal with owner.—**Chas. J. Harbec, Alma, Chouteau Co., Mont.**

360 acres stock, grain and fruit land in Northwest Arkansas, $12.50 per acre.—**Owner, T. E. Johnson, Hindsville, Arkansas.**

FEED QUESTION IN OREGON.

To the American Breeder: I like the paper very much, my wife likes it and my 7-year-old boy has been very much interested in the pictures on the front page.

In my estimation the "Questions and Answers" page is one of the most valuable features of the paper. Many times a subscriber may have the very question asked and answered that he needs in his own case. I think I have learned more about horses by reading the American Breeder than from any other one source. I own an imported Percheron stallion and have done a good business with him this year, notwithstanding the fact that many owners of mares in this county refuse to breed their mares this year on account of being overstocked. The prices of horses in the West are not nearly so good as they were last year and two years ago. An ordinary work horse of 1,300 pounds is worth from $25 to $50 less than he was two years ago, but if it is true that history repeats itself then the prices of horses are going to come up again. For about ten years ago there was a great scare among some people about automobiles and auto trucks taking the place of horses, and so it is now again, but after that fright passed off a few years ago the price of horses in this country reached its highest mark and maintained its height for a number of years. But during the last two or three years prices have been somewhat on the decline. Three years ago I paid $175 for a 2-year-old colt and everybody said it was a good buy. This summer I sold a good 6-year-old horse for $125, and people said he ought to have brought more. But it was all I could get.

We have just finished making our hay and have it in the barn and are now enjoying a little shower that will lay the dust before we commence cutting the grain. The late rains in June spoiled considerable hay for some farmers who were in a hurry to cut before the grass got too ripe, but those who waited till the rains were over to cut their hay were well repaid for their patience. Our grass hay, especially mesquite, ripens early

STOCK AND ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE—7 quarters deeded and 9 quarters leased land, all in one body. Good improvements; plenty of spring water. Land one mile to county seat. 350 acres of this land will grow alfalfa by sub-irrigation. Cut 5 crops last season. Only alfalfa proposition in this section. Can sell all the baled alfalfa you can raise at your door for from $16 to $25 a ton. Price $10 an acre for the deeded land. Terms. Address owner, **W. P. Bailey, Springfield, Baca County, Colorado.**

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS AND LOUISANA FARMS FOR SALE.

Farms for sale in 40-acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Oklahoma; 10,000 acres in Arkansas, and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in Louisiana. Tenants wanted who can farm 320 acres or more of our lands in Louisiana. Agents wanted. Address **Allen & Hart, 308 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

LAND FOR HORSE STOCK.

Fine quarter section of Gove County, Kansas, land to trade for horse stock—mares preferred. Describe and give value of stock in first letter.—**Howard Marty, Sharon Springs, Kansas.**

COME TO ARKANSAS.

Lovely climate; Elberta orchard; truck farm; river bottom; alfalfa hay —five cuttings per year; timber and cut-over lands, five to fifty dollars per acre. Write us now. **South Arkansas Realty Co., Okolona, Ark.**

A FARM FOR SALE.

640 acres; good buildings and lots of water in the yard; a good, clean farm eleven miles from Oxbow and two and one-half miles from Z. T. P. This is no wind; the farm is here for inspection. Buy from owner and save the other man's commission, at $30 per acre. **Isaac Hammell, Oxbow, Sask. Canada.**

LAND FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

I own strictly choice irrigated land, well watered, near Las Vegas, New Mexico, and some timber and agricultural land in Southeast Missouri, to exchange for a limited amount of horses and cattle. I am stocking a New Mexico ranch and want both registered and grade stock. Dairy stock included. **S. B. Rohrer, Topeka, Kas.**

OAKDALE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of 1,530 acres finest Red river bottom land. Corn, cotton, alfalfa and Bermuda land. Will make ideal stock farm. Price, $35 an acre with all crops, about 750 acres in cultivation. **Owner, J. J. Tschudy, Blackeney, Red River County, Texas.**

LAND BARGAIN WITH DEW STILL ON IT.

Twenty-four hundred and eighty acres; nearly all creek bottom, cut over in 1900, but think timber enough to pay for tract. Fine grass; well watered; on public road; close to R. R. Will make finest ranch in South. Oil leases all around it; pipe line less than mile. To first taker, to quickly close a partnership at $15,000. Want to deal with actual buyer. Address, **"F. B.," Stamps, Ark.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Ten thousand dollar equity in 30 acres of land in Centralia, Ill. Suitable for planting, manufacturing or trucking. Farm land east or west: live stock or improved city property will be taken in exchange.—**E. Edson, Tonti, Marion County, Illinois.**

FOR SALE.

Good eighty; cheap; near church, school, town, college. Would sell forty —**C. V. Simpson, Miltonvale, Cloud County, Kansas.**

for this season, and many farmers condemn it as too light and lacking in nutriment, but I want to say that more horses have starved to death for want of good mesquite hay than because of its lack of nutriment. One thing must be said in favor of mesquite, and it is what no one can deny, and that is it is a very healthful hay. I have never yet seen a sick horse that was fed on properly cured mesquite hay. I always manage to have some good mesquite hay for my horses in winter so that during the stagger season they may be properly nourished. Livery stable men refused to buy mesquite hay of me but offered a good price for my vetch hay. It is generally thought that the vetch hay is hard on the kidneys of stock to which it is fed. It grows rank and tall, making several tons of hay to the acre and is very heavy when cured, like clover it is bulky. A bunch of it may lay out in the sun and bleach all summer but it seems to contain so much sweet that horses devour it greedily. Some kind of cheap horse feed is becoming urgent in this locality, as oats are so high that it does not pay to feed them to work horses. They retail here at 75 cents per bushel while wheat is $1.25.

I notice with pleasure that the American Breeder is quoted as one of the best authorities on many matters pertaining to the breeding business, by other journals and farm papers. I earnestly hope it will long continue its good work.—W. D. Risley, Benton county, Ore.

HORSE SENSE.

To the American Breeder: I have been taking the American Breeder for three years now. I looked for years for a paper that was devoted entirely to the horse breeding business before I found one that was. The people and the papers have taken less interest in the horse business than any business in the United States. That is why we have so few good horses here; we haven't studied or read anything about the horse. It goes to show how little so many know about the business, for when they start out to buy a sire they think they must get a black Percheron, and when they get him they think that is all there is to raising good horses. They do not know that there is just as good horses in one breed as another and as good in one color as another. I spoke of draft horses and that is about the only breed a farmer can afford to raise, as the most of the farmers are not horsemen enough to break and train any of the other breeds of horses. So I think it is time we were reading up on the horse a little and not so much on cattle, hogs and chickens.—L. D. Carter, Ada county, Idaho.

WHERE STALLION OWNERS CAN LEARN.

To the American Breeder: Why should stallion owners attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School? First, to detect diseased mares; second, to tell when a mare is in condition to breed as far as heat period is concerned; third, to be able to tell the mare owner what is causing his mare to be rebred; fourth, to be able to answer any question concerning the male or female organs; fifth, to handle the capsule breeding in a scientific manner. What has ruined the capsule breeding in some localities is the breeders not knowing how to use it; sixth, to take the proper care of the stallion or jack.

Some stallion owners think it not necessary to attend the school. First, they think they know it all and don't need any learning. Some stallion men think they are good judges of stock and those very men don't know what conformation means, or if they do their eyes deceive them when they look at some of their own stock and their own colts.—E. E. Hall, Anderson County, Kansas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from page 6)

into the parts and wipe off excess with a clean cloth.

BLIND TEETH—Does the teeth commonly known as "blind teeth" injure the young horse? Should they be pulled out or not? Or is there any such thing as "blind teeth?"—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Blind, or wolf, teeth, are simply rudimentary teeth located anterior to the first molars and are usually found above only. There is a period in the history of the horse in which he had seven molar teeth, and occasionally animals are yet found that have this number. There is no relation between the eyes and these teeth and it is simply folly and brutality to extract them with a view to relieving an abnormal condition of the eyes. Occasionally they are annoying to the animal when a small bit is placed in the mouth for the purpose of using an overcheck. When such results, one is justified in having them removed.

UNTHRIFTY STALLION—What can I do for a trotting bred stallion to get flesh on him? I want to dispose of him but he is too thin. I bought him five years ago and he was in fine shape, but he has been getting thinner and thinner every year. Last year he had some skin disease; his skin was covered with an eruption almost like scab, but it was not scab as there was no itch with it. This spring he appeared to get over it and his hair all came off his back and upper parts of his body, but not off his legs or under parts; his hair is very slow in growing as it is only about half grown now. He looks healthy; his eyes are clear and bright and he has good life; he is a sure foal getter but the last two years I have only bred a few with him as he is so thin; a mare every two days is all he gets. I have been feeding him ground oats with a little bran, mixed (all he will clean up nicely) with bran mashes at night and all the bright timothy he wants. He has two teeth out on one side of his mouth and one on the other, which interferes with his mastication. I also fed him for the skin trouble two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in his feed twice a day. The skin trouble is all gone but the hair won't grow and I want to get him in shape to dispose of. Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe you should have a competent veterinary dentist examine your animal for the purpose of correcting the abnormal condition of the teeth, as we are satisfied that his unthrifty state is due to inability to properly masticate his food. The treatment you are carrying out is quite in order but we do not believe you could hope for any good results until the teeth are put into the best order they will permit.

INJURED STALLION—I have a very valuable stallion that got kicked on the front part of the inside of the hind leg half way between the hock and stifle joints on June 18. For the first few days he was not very lame, then it commenced to get worse, swelled considerably from the hock to the stifle joint, then became feverish. I would like to have your advice as to what to put on to take the swelling and fever out.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the injury has affected the covering of the bone, resulting in a decided inflammation which may cause a permament enlargement at this point at this time. We believe the best results to be secured by applying some blistering agent to the parts. For this purpose you may use a half ounce of powdered cantharides, one dram of biniodine of mercury, mixed with four ounces of lard This mixture should be applied to the parts with the fingers, rubbing in well for three or four minutes. Following the application the horse should be tied in a manner so that he cannot get his nose to the parts for the reason that if he succeeds he will blister the nose. At the end of twenty-four hours the preparation may be washed off with very warm water and soap and when dry a little cottonseed oil may be applied daily for the purpose of keeping the parts moist and soft. This application should cause numerous vessels to appear which will enable you to judge the extent of effect. In the course of three weeks the blister may be removed.

COLT GIVES MILK—I have a neighbor who has a young colt just foaled that has a good sized bag and is giving milk. Please answer through your paper and give cause and what to do in such cases. I never have seen anything like it before and would like very much to have your answer.—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—Cases of this sort arise occasionally and the same general principles should be observed in checking the flow that one would observe in a mare or cow. It will be necessary to remove the milk by hand in order to prevent inflammation of the udder. This should be done as often as the case requires but gradually the time may be lengthened between milkings and a portion of the milk be permitted to remain in the udder. An application twice daily of the following will aid in checking the flow: Fluid extract of belladonna, three drams, alcohol, four ounces, water sufficient to make a pint.

COLT DISTEMPER—I am having trouble with colt distemper this spring; the nearest veterinarian is seventy miles away. Please advise me about the vaccine method of treating them. I can use the hypodermic syringe. Give me the name of this vaccine and how it is handled as regards the proper dose, also where same can be obtained. The Cutter Laboratories are nearest to me. Do they make this serum? If I could use this treatment it would be a great help to me as well as my neighbors.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very likely that the laboratories you mention prepare a vaccine or bacterin such as you need and we would suggest that you write them and they probably will give you full directions as to kind needed, how to administer, etc. If you do not receive the information desired write us again.

STRANGE DISEASE AMONG HORSES—There seems to be a strange disease among horses; they first take with wheezing cough and become stiff in all joints; have very high fever; seem to have a sore throat; will eat grass or hay but no grain; suffer great loss of flesh in a few days and have the appearance of having been sick for a month.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description does not enable us to make a certain diagnosis of the malady but you have described several of the symptoms of influenza, which is a disease that has been quite prevalent over your state this season. Call in a good qualified veterinarian and give him an opportunity to investigate these cases.

BRITTLE FEET—I have a stallion eight years old that has always had good feet; never was sick a day in his life, and in the last few months his feet began to break and crumble off around the hoof above the shoes; his hind feet are the worst; there will be a scale about one-eighth of an inch thick peel off half way to the hair. Can you tell me the cause and what to do for it?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Brittle feet are usually occasioned by keeping the animal in an unsanitary stall. The ammonia that developes from the urine is very harmful to the hoofs. Look carefully to this condition and soften the feet by applying warm oil meal poultices with a daily application of neat's foot oil and oil of tar—three parts of the former to one of the latter. Clip the hair around the hoof line extending upwards about two inches and apply to the skin the following: Powdered cantharides one half ounce, vaseline four ounces. Mix these two agents together and rub in well with the finger. Tie the horse's head in a manner so that he cannot reach the parts with his nose for the preparation will blister. In 24-hours wash off the parts with warm water and soap and when dry apply a little vaseline. This light blister should be repeated at intervals of ten days or two weeks, and if you will persist in the above instructions you should in a few months greatly improve your animal's feet.

SWEENY—I had a valuable horse sweenied a year ago this spring and I used an application of hot vinegar and salt five or six times the first afternoon, then three times a day for a few days and he got all right. This spring the sweeny came back in the same shoulder and I repeated the same treatment as last year and it got all right and in about two weeks it came back again and it does not respond as readily as before. What can I do for it? Have used same collar and worked the horse nearly all the time; he is not lame. The veterinarian says not to blister. I have heard to blister with Gombault's Caustic Balsam is good.—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—The parts appear to be weak and should be benefitted by being blistered as you suggest. Use powdered cantharides, one part, and lard four parts for this purpose. Give the animal several week's rest at pasture, if possible. You should be very cautious in seeing that the collar maintains a good fit during the season, inasmuch as horses' shoulders shrink decidedly after a few weeks of service.

DISCHARGE FROM FOOT—I have an imported Shire stallion that has an enlargement on his front feet. This enlargement is just above the hoof and projects over the hoof. One of the swellings broke and is running a white yellowish pus for about two months now and he is a little lame on that foot. There is also a rather hard tough formation on the hoofs under the ridges which goes down to the bottom of hoofs. It is not ringbone or sidebone—too low down and different shape and does not hurt him by pressing on it. There is no veterinarian in the country that I can hear of here.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Apply tincture of iodine to the swellings once a day and inject a small amount into the wound two or three times a week. If the feet are hard and brittle soften them with warm oil meal poultices.

SIDE BONES—What is the cause of side bones in horses? Do they make a horse lame? Will they follow a horse in his colts?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Side bones are chiefly found in heavy draft horses and are due largely to the conditions attending their work. Such horses are generally worked at an immature age on paved streets and are heavily shod in order that the feet may be protected from wear. This condition has prevailed for so many years that a weakness has become fixed in animals of this class until we are now in position to say that side bones in a sense are hereditary—that is, the weakness may be transmitted from parent to offspring. A careful examination of heavy stock in street service will disclose side bones on a majority. Ordinarily they do not cause lameness and from a point of interfering with service they are over estimated by writers on the subject of soundness in horses. They are not to be encouraged, however, in a stallion for such weakness will crop out in his offspring and thus aid in perpetuating a decided objection in horses.

SUSPECTED NAVEL ILL—Why do mule colts die before ten days old? Every spring I, as well as others, lose at least 10 per cent of mule colts before ten days old; sometimes horse colts die the same way. This year I lost three out of eleven mules; one mare mule colt I noticed seemed to have hemorrhage of kidneys. I should like to know the cause of this loss and a preventive—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry is rather indefinite as to the symptoms of colts that die at the young age mentioned, but as a rule, most animals die from navel infection. You will find that this ailment has been discussed from time to time in the American Breeder and that various remedies have been given for its relief. The organisms causing the difficulty find entrance direct into the vessels that are severed at the time of foaling, and thus are given an opportunity to exert a harmful effect promptly. The best way to treat this cause is by way of prevention and various antiseptics are employed for this purpose. If losses are great in your locality you should by all means have some competent veterinarian investigate for you and determine positively the nature of the difficulty.

FORAGE POISON—What should be done for cattle when sick from eating green cane?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—From your inquiry we are unable to determine the nature of the ailment referred to, inasmuch as cattle may die from various disorders due to eating green cane. Cattle bloat easily from a sudden change of green food and death may be due to this cause. Ordinarily the natural cane or second growth of sorghum kills quickly from the action of some poisonous agent, the exact nature of which has never been fully demonstrated.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kas.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 24—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kas.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Oct. 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Oct. 23—O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.

David Roe of Dannebrog, Neb., is advertising some good bargains in this issue. See the ad and write him.

If you have some surplus stock on hand and would like to exchange it for some good land, read the advertisement of Howard Marty, Sharon Springs, Kansas, and write him for particulars.

If you are in the market for a Morgan mare, look up the advertisement in this issue of C. F. Harness, Perry, Kas.

Here is a chance to buy direct from the owner, a horse ranch and a good herd of young Percherons advertised in this issue by Chas. J. Harper, Alma, Montana.

If you have some horses and cattle to trade for land, don't fail to look up the advertisement of S. B. Rohrer, Topeka, Kas., which appears in this issue.

R. L. Graham of Glover, Okla., is offering a range jack for sale or trade. See advertisement in this issue.

See the advertisement of Isaac Hammell of Oxbow, Sask, Canada. He is advertising a 540-acre farm for sale cheap.

The South Arkansas Realty Co., Okolono, Ark., are advertising some choice Arkansas land at reasonable prices. Read the ad.

Here is a chance for someone. O. C. Hatch of Ulysses, Neb., wants to exchange his Percheron stallion, Dolman, for a good stallion or some Holstein cows. Write him and get full information.

If you have a good jack for sale write to G. L. Epperson, Valley Springs, Tex. Read his ad. He is in the market.

A. C. Ball, Pontiac, Ill., is offering his Morgan stallion, John Stanley, for sale. Read the ad in this issue and then write him for particulars.

If you want a good farm of 360 acres at a very reasonable price, look up the advertisement of T. E. Johnson, Hindsville, Ark. He is offering a bargain.

Read the advertisement of Allen & Hart, Kansas City, Mo., in this issue, and then get in communication with them about the lands they have for sale. They have some great bargains.

If you are looking for a bargain in land, don't miss reading the advertisement which appears in this issue, of "F. B." Stamps, Ark. Here is surely a bargain.

Col. Oscar H. Boatman of Irving, Kansas, starts an advertisement in this issue. If you are going to hold a sale this fall, winter or spring, get in touch with Colonel Boatman and get a date. He is a first class auctioneer and his prices are right.



GEO. W. SOUERS, HUNTINGTON, IND.,
One of the Leading Draft Horse Importers of America.

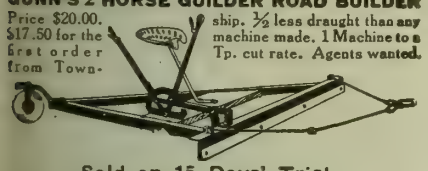
If you are looking for a large farm. read the advertisement of J. J. Tschudy, Blakeney, Texas, which appears in this issue, and then write him for further particulars.

Some high class saddle stallions, jacks and jennets are offered at bargain prices if taken soon, by J. E. Bradley, Carthage, Mo. See ad in this issue.

If you are in the market for Shetland ponies, read the advertisement in this issue of Geo. Templeton, Rich Hill, Mo., and write him for full particulars.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER

Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

Cheap fares

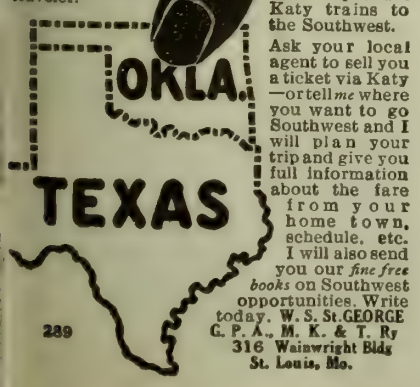
Save money on your trip Southwest by taking advantage of the low fares on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, via Katy. These cheap fares are good on the Katy's splendid fast through trains

The Katy *Limited*
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equipped with the finest of free reclining chair cars and electric lighted Pullmans. The delicious Katy meals are a *treat* to any traveler.

Trains from your town make direct connection in St. Louis or Kansas City with these splendid Katy trains to the Southwest.

Ask your local agent to sell you a ticket via Katy—or tell *me* where you want to go Southwest and I will plan your trip and give you full information about the fare from your home town, schedule, etc. I will also send you our *fine free books* on Southwest opportunities. Write today. W. S. St. GEORGE G. P. A., M. K. & T. Ry 316 Wainwright Bldg St. Louis, Mo.



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FROM 35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

To the American Breeder: I will give you my experience as a stock man. I was born in Franklin county, Ark.; I am 73 years old; I have been standing jacks and horses for 35 years; I have handled all sorts, some good and some bad. My way of caring for a stallion is to have a good lot of about three acres and have a good stable in the lot; the stable shed to be 16 feet long and 12 inches wide, and have the door on the south side so he can go in and out as he pleases.

Commence the season about the first of April and run until the first of July; I serve two mares a day, one at 10 and one at four or five. I have the mare to stand still in the shed one hour with her hind parts about a foot higher than her fore parts, and I have her returned every 18 days through the season. I examine every mare to see if her womb is all right.

My way to stand a jack is the same as the horse. I have a long lot of about one acre long and four acres wide. with the stable as the horse's I would rather have it tolerably rocky so the jack will keep his feet cleaned out. I keep all stock away from his lot. In training a young jack, I take him away from his mother at five months and put a filley colt with him and if he never sees a jennet or a mule he will make a keen server.

In feeding jacks I don't give them but little corn; good hay and oats and a little bran is the best and a little blade fodder. I keep the filly with him until he gets too rough on her, when I want him to serve a mare. When he is two years old I get a gentle pony mare that is in good heat, and I never have any trouble to get a young jack to serve. I have a bit on him that I can control him with; I never whip a young jack.

I find that a great many colts die on account of the owner not knowing what to do. When I have a colt to come I watch it until it urinates and its bowels move, and if they don't act I take a little lard and go around the hard places and if the kidneys do not act I give some Spirits of Nitre, or put a large poultice of onions mashed up on the loins.

I bred a fine jack to mare that was 22 years old and she foaled a fine black mule colt and it had six feet They started out at the ankle of the forelegs; it lived 24 hours.

Now I have given you a little of my experience and if you can, publish it in your valuable paper. I think every farmer ought to take the American Breeder.—James F. Wood, Johnson County, Ark.

WHO WILL ANSWER MR. STEWART?

To the American Breeder:—I have turned my stallion, Keota Warsaw 20693, out with the mares on pasture and he is as quiet as a work horse. The mares fought him some when I first turned him out, but he comes up with them and drinks at the trough and I never hear a sound. I wonder how many stallioners run their horses on pasture after the season is over.

We are having very dry weather, not having any rain since June 5, our pastures are dried up. Hay is light, hogs are scarce and in no demand, corn prospects are not very flattering. I have 30 registered Angus cows and a bull which I let run with the cows. I do not let my bull with the cows till July 1 and let him run with them about two months. This spring I had a 90 per cent calf crop. But I do not like to let the bull run with the cows, as he soon runs himself down. A few evenings ago, while I was milking the bull served one cow four times and another cow two times. If I had a halter on the bull and tied him up after he served a cow once, it would be more conserving of his energy.

Will the American Breeder give a cut of a good rope bull or cow halter? Where should I send to get a good lariat rope and what would a 50-foot rope cost me?

I have been using crude oil for flies on cattle and I believe it a good thing. It quickly cures up the sore places caused by the fly bites.—Joseph Stewart, Mercer County, Missouri.

MY IDEAL; AMERICAN TROTTER.

To the American Breeder:—It is not always a familiar business to me, this taking up of the pen and writing down thought. Years ago when but a lad it was to my liking to scribble articles from my youthful mind upon my composition tablet and with anxious suspense await the approval or disapproval of my daily instructor, whose discriminating powers seemed almost beyond limitations. What promising intelligence was confined in my physiography was apparently doomed for a severe shock that would render my conscience similar to a blurred and cracked mirror.

As a boy the enthusiasm for the trotter first manifested itself by the purchase of a little "honery" trotter of obscure breeding that received the major portion of my daily attention and with the persuing of the weekly journal pertaining to "Horse" rendered me practically unfit for any other vocation other than "following the trotters." Enthusiasm then was like unto a confined bird whose soul thrilled with animation and for the expansion of freedom. Were it not for enthusiasm man would die young. The base ball "fan" may jeer at the "horse talk" and the draft admirer proclaim speed in the horse as nonsense. It would not be proper that all men should seek the same ideals nor accept the same form of recreation. No sport is based upon a more scientific basis nor is there one that outranks in enthusiasm the racing of the light harness horse, criticise as they may. The evil committed does not belong to the trotting game, any more than does it to the other various forms of sport. Opportunity makes criminals out of lots of men and the capial required to maintain the management of a large stable of trotters gives these unscrupulous fellows the opportunity to commit the evils that have caused more than one "black eye" to a legitimate business.

In the production of the light harness horse the United States reigns supreme, supplying the world with the best utility horse in existence. The foreigners have taken to racing extensively and many of our best horses go the water route at prices that would be considered fabulous for any other kind of stock.—Henry L. Flauss, Cook County, Illinois.

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

Col. Oscar H. Boatman
IRVING, KANSAS
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY
Next Four Weeks Term Opens Aug. 5 ARE YOU COMING?

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COLOR OF JACKS.

(Continued from page 12.)

that they cannot stand any service or bring any money on the market?

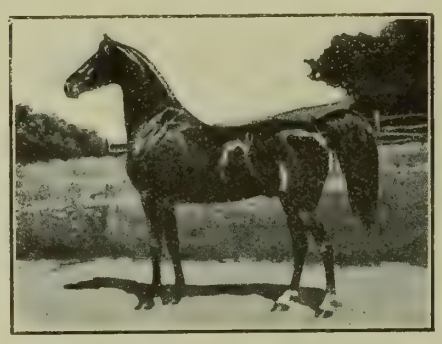
We are now living in a progressive age and do not intend to be handicapped by a few leaches who are absorbing the profits at the expense of the little breeders. Thanks to the American Breeder for its honest, fearless stand on live stock improvement. —A. Missourian, Who is Ready to Learn.

A TIP ON RAISING HINNIES.

To the American Breeder: As your readers have been asked to contribute an article and picture of any of their stock I will send my cut of Kentucky Jim, my Denmark saddle horse, by Dandy Jim 2nd 1531, first dam by Pat Washington 589.

The issue of this paper, giving the history of the Denmark horses has paid me many times the price of the paper as I had a number of people read this and at once decide to breed to my horse.

I have been in the horse and jack business for twenty-one years, taken different papers, but find none so helpful as the American Breeder. Every issue answers some important question that we have just had up.



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About breeding burros to the horse. I have had no experience of my own, as I handle only my Kentucky jennets and breed for jacks, but have some neighbors who have burros and cross on the horse for raising hinnies, which I have been watching with much interest and find that they raise just as good mules, smooth and with better dispositions than mares crossed on the jack. They breed very large and have no trouble in giving birth when bred even to a 1600 pound horse, but invariably the second year the horse will give down in the back, as the jennets are too low. They have tried putting the burros in a pit and raising them up from one to two feet, even with this it injures a big horse, but the capsule system will overcome this and will make raising hinnies from burros one of the most profitable businesses a man can go into as you can get good burros from $10 to $15 that will stay in good shape and suckle a colt where a mare would starve to death and raise as good a mule as a mare worth $150. My neighbors raise hinnies that at two years old are 15 hands high out of burros only 12 to 13 hands high.

I consider the American Breeder the greatest help of anything I have ever found in all my 21 years experience in breeding horses and jacks, and heartily recommend it to not only the beginner but the man with years of experience as each issue brings information worth many times the price paid for the paper, and may it continue to prosper and be a help to the breeders and thereby be a blessing to all.—O. E. Phillips, Brown County, Texas.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, August 20, 1912* *Number 15*

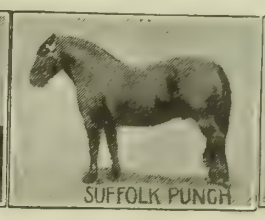








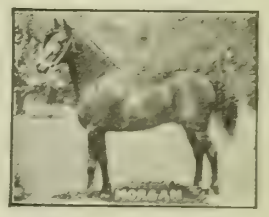



















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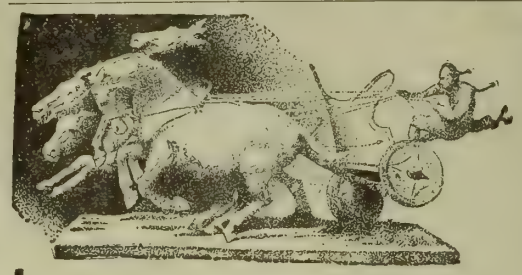
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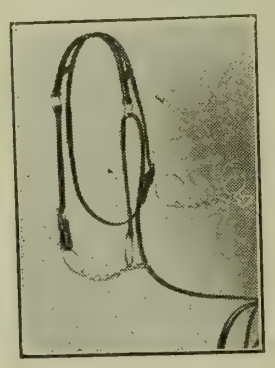
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"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning Jr., at once. Send by mail.—Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., AUGUST 20, 1912. NUMBER 15.

Improvement of the Cayuse

Use of Pure Bred Stallions the First Necessity. Compactly Built Drafters Inclined to Action Rather Than Size Are Proving Best. The Remedy For Scrub Stallions.

Written for The American Breeder,
By Prof. Ermine L. Potter, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oregon Agricultural College.

IMPROVEMENT in any line of live stock must be made in one of two ways, or by a combination of both: either by better feed and care or by better breeding. With all meat animals, as hogs, beef cattle and mutton sheep, the improvement is largely through feeding, and is consequently very expensive. With dairy animals and horses, on the other hand, the improvement is largely to be brought about by better breeding. With these animals, therefore, improvement is much cheaper and consequently much more profitable. It is, of course, very true that it takes fairly good feed to make a good horse, but on the other hand, it is well known that no amount or kind of feed will make a race horse or drafter out of a scrub, and on the other hand, that with any reasonable care a well bred horse will develop into a fairly good animal.

In the case under discussion, the improvement of the cayuse, and especially with reference to the cayuse on the range and in the rough country, a good deal may be done in the way of giving better feed and care. The ranges need not be stocked so heavily and a little more feed may be provided in the winter, but the chief sources of improvement must come through the use of better stallions. As secretary of the Oregon Stallion Registration Board the writer has been impressed with the poor breeding of most of the stallions used on the ranges. Many are not even grades, but only mongrels or scrubs. The absence of larger numbers of good pure bred stallions on the range is apparently due to misunderstanding of the situation. It is partly due to range men having an exaggerated idea of the lack of stamina of the pure breds and especially of the larger types. It is partly due to an exaggerated idea of the real hardships which horses in the rougher districts must undergo; and partly due to the fact that many of the pure breds taken to the ranges have not been of the best type and especially not of a type suitable to range conditions.

The pure breds are really just as able to withstand the hardships which a horse should withstand in a civilized country as the scrubs, providing, of course, that they have not been pampered too long. A colt that has been kept in the dealer's stables for two or three years practically without exercise could not be expected to withstand hard range conditions, no matter what the blood. Then many of the so-called hard conditions are really only the conditions which serve to produce the strongest and healthiest horse.

Exception, must, of course, be made of the periods of semi-starvation which range horses are sometimes expected to undergo. Such treatment is not only inhumane, but is the poorest business policy and perhaps the sooner the animals die the better. Raising horses to undergo such conditions is a waste of time and energy. The horse that can stand out on the bare hilltops and contentedly nibble the juniper branches with the temperature at 30 below and the wind at 50 miles per hour may be an interesting curiosity, but as a valuable adjunct to human civilization he is not to be compared with the horse that can eat three square meals and do ten hours' hard work six days in the week for twenty years.

Where pure breds have been taken to the range districts they are too commonly of an unsuitable type. The big, coarse, loose jointed draft stallion has no business on the range and is pretty sure to be a failure. If, then, in addition to this coarseness he have a slab side and a shallow flank, his days of usefulness will indeed be short. Then, too, mistakes are often made in the selection of the breed. Realization of the deficiencies of the big coarse-legged drafter and of the necessity that range horses should somewhat approach the all purpose type, has in many cases led to the use of so-called all-purpose breeds, such as the German and French Coach. So far these breeds have not usually been a success, as they are too lacking in stamina, and above all, because they lack prepotency. It is of no value that a stallion should have all the virtues if he can not get colts of the same type. The type of the western cayuse is fairly well fixed itself and it is useless to expect uniform improvement from breeds which are themselves of mixed ancestry.

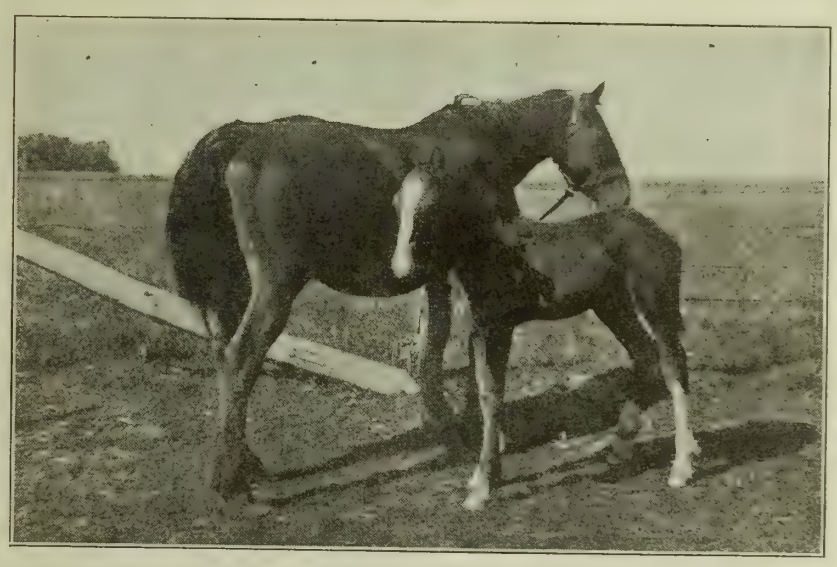
There are really two types of stallions which nick well with the cayuse. One is the large, smooth, well developed trotter and the other is the very compact, solid boned, thick flanked, medium or small sized drafter. A trotting stallion of the type described will produce a very good horse for general light purposes, either saddle or driving. The chief drawback to such a cross is that the market for such horses is already over supplied by horses of nondescript breeding and by the misfits from the racing stables. Market necessities, therefore, make it necessary to breed for more weight, and where it is impossible to get into strictly draft stock to at least produce the heavier type of all purpose horses.

A compact, clean boned, rather small Percheron crossed on the cayuse will come nearer producing a real all purpose horse than any other breeding known, and there is no other stallion we could recommend so highly for range use as one of this description. Such stallions are usually not very high priced, owing to their lack of weight. A Belgian of the same type would answer as well, but that type is not so easy to find in that breed. The Shire and Clydesdale are not, generally speaking, as well adapted to range use. The smaller Percherons are made more nearly on the express horse order, in their quality and lightfootedness. Small Shires and Clydesdales, however, retain their draft horse style and coarse legs, but without the quicker, lighter action which must characterize horses of the lighter weights.

In selecting the lighter, more compact Percheron stallion care must be taken not to get the fine boned type. Good sized bone is a necessity; an absolute necessity. Not only is it a necessity to the proper durability of the animal but it takes big bone to sell. Not only is big bone required of the offspring, but it is especially required of the stallion, since the natural tendency of the cayuse is to have a bone that is entirely too small, even though of the best quality.

But there are other difficulties in getting a good stallion than merely in the buying. The scrub stallion is everywhere on the ranges and the range man says he can not afford a pure bred when his mares run with the scrubs. The real truth is not that he can not afford the pure bred but that he can not afford to allow his mares to run with the scrubs. It is easy to resign oneself to these conditions and say that they are unchangeable. Most states, however, have laws relating to stallions running at large of the ranges, yet our laws provide that upon petition of the stockmen the county court will appoint some competent man to castrate such stallions and will allow him to hold the horse to secure his fee. It furthermore provides that in case the stallion dies the owner shall have no recourse. These provisions along with others of lesser importance make it easy to get rid of the scrub, yet many still resign themselves to presence of the scrub stallion with the same helplessness that they would resign themselves to a flood or a stroke of lightning.

Improvement of the cayuse is not an impossibility. Instead it is both easy and profitable. Many range men have already found this out, but unfortunately in many districts horse breeding has not kept pace with the general march of progress.



CAPSULE COLT AND SIX YEAR OLD DAM.

Owned by Wm. Meade, Decatur County, Ia. This Mare had Never Raised a Colt Until She Dropped this One, 11 Months and 7 Days from the Capsule Service.

SUMMER OUTBREAK OF MOLD POISONING.

Dr. A. T. Kinsley of the Kansas City Veterinary College and Dr. Burt of the Kansas Agricultural College have just returned from investigating a serious disorder which was causing the loss of many horses in Ness and adjoining Kansas counties.

Dr. Kinsley reports that they found the trouble to be due to a mold or fungus that occurs in the wild grass (mostly buffalo grass) of that section at this time. The horses get it in their grazing and it brings on a typical attack of sleepy staggers. When Dr. Kinsley returned (on the 18th) there had been about 200 horses lost in Ness county alone, and in Ness and adjoining counties there were probably 250 horses sick. Many of the horses which died might have recovered, he says, but for the bad effect of a form of treatment which happens to be just the wrong thing for this particular ailment. In a case of sleepy staggers there is a partial paralysis of the muscles with which a horse swallows. Many people gave their horses drenches of linseed oil and the horses, being unable to control their swallowing muscles, let the oil into their lungs and death soon followed.

The peculiar conditions which have brought about the trouble with this dangerous mold, Dr. Kinsley finds, are not likely often to occur. Hot, dry weather prevailed the early part of the summer so that the pastures were grazed close. When the recent period of continued rains started the mold to growing the grass was so short that the horses, in grazing, ate considerable quantities of it along with the grass. The remedy is to get all horses off the infected pastures at once, and give them other feed, which is now abundant. Careful nursing and the avoidance of feeds and drenches such as are likely to cause trouble while the period of partial throat paralysis lasts, will enable the farmers to save

a large majority of the horses that are sick. Drs. Kinsley and Burt called the people together at several places, and in these mass meetings explained the cause of the sickness and the serious loss and gave directions for overcoming it.

STOCK SITUATION IN WESTERN KANSAS.

To the American Breeder:—In direct contrast to conditions last year Western Kansas will have plenty of feed this fall and winter, but nothing to feed. This shortage of live stock—a 60 to 65 per cent decrease in many places, caused by the lack of feed last winter—is the subject of grave concern among Dean Webster of the Kansas Agricultural College and four department heads who have just returned from a 1,500-mile trip by motor car through twenty-five western counties of the state. Two weeks were spent investigating conditions. With Dean Webster were W. M. Jardine, agronomy; O. E. Reed, dairy; W. A. Cochel, animal husbandry, and L. A. Fitz, milling.

"Western Kansas farmers have just passed through a critical stage," said Dean Webster. "But recent rains have assured good feed crops in all the counties we visited. Now if these farmers had the live stock they were forced to sell last winter they would be all right. But they haven't and furthermore, because of a bad season last year, many of them have exhausted their credit at the banks. They can't buy stock. And because of a light wheat yield this year in some counties, there isn't much prospect of ready money for them later in the fall. Notwithstanding these unfortunate conditions these farmers would pull through all right if they could borrow some cheap money somewhere.

"What is needed badly at this time are some agricultural credit associations from which these farmers could get money at a low rate of interest. It will be a great boon to Western farmers when the national government or the state or the county is able to lend money to these farmers in critical periods. It will be the making of them. Right now it would relieve a serious condition.

"But there is no giving up among these farmers in the western counties. I don't believe there is a more optimistic people in the world than the Western Kansas farmers. They know that the soil is good and that it will rain sooner or later and that they will come out all right, finally. They have learned, too, that it pays to raise less wheat and more live stock. And they are convinced that if they can get money to build silos in which to save their feed there will be no more serious feed shortages such as the one last winter."—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College."

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The Iowa State College has this year added to its already enormous facilities a set of buildings and equipment for the use of the school of veterinary science. The cost of this addition (just completed) is $200,000. Its use will give added strength to the already strong course in animal husbandry which the Iowa State College offers.

To the American Breeder:—I want to congratulate the editor for editing such a valuable paper. I notice all the breeders of fine stock here take it, and I wish all the farmers could read it. I save all my numbers and let my neighbors read them. They think they are valuable. Wouldn't do without it for many times what it costs.—E. F. Mills, Cedar County, Missouri.

If you find it necessary to change the horse's feed, cut the amount down for a time.

BREEDING ARMY HORSES.

Bill Just Passed by Congress Makes $50,000 Available for the Purchase of Stallions. Results From Experiments Conducted Thus Far.

Written for The American Breeder, by James E. Downing, United States Department of Agriculture.

The passing by Congress of the agricultural appropriation bill makes available a sum of $50,000 with which to start the work of breeding horses for the United States army under the supervision of the animal husbandry division of the bureau of animal industry. This sum, while not sufficient to carry out the entire plan, will enable the work to be started in a limited way.

The project under consideration as outlined in a circular by the bureau of animal industry, contemplates eventually the purchase of 100 stallions, consisting of 50 thoroughbreds, 25 standard breds, 15 saddlers and 10 Morgans. These will be stationed in four districts composed of states in New England, the Central, the Southwestern and the Northwestern sections of the United States.

As outlined in the circular, no mare shall be bred to a government stallion until she has been approved by the proper officer as of the type suited to produce remounts. The common unsoundness, the tendency to which may be transmitted from one generation to another, should naturally disqualify a mare, but even more important would be the necessity to refuse a mare on account of manifest faults of conformation, action or quality.

The terms of service shall be free providing the owner of the mare enters into a contract to give the War Department an option on the resulting foal during the year it is three years old (estimating a horse to be one year old on the 1st of January after it is foaled) at a price to be fixed before the mare is bred. In case the foal is sold before the War Department exercises its option no service fee shall be exacted, provided the purchaser assumes the option. The contract will also permit the owner of the mare to be relieved of the option at any time before the expiration of three years, upon payment of the service fee.

The amount of the service fee has not been decided upon, but in all probability it will be $25 for the service of mature stallions. In Vermont, where the bureau has several stallions, a service fee of $10 for 2-year-old stallions; $15 for 3-year-old stallions; $20 for 4-year-old stallions, and $25 for matured stallions has been charged. This scale is in harmony with the one contemplated in the army horse breeding plan. So far as the service fee of matured stallions is concerned, it will probably be $25 for all sections of the country where the different stallions are stationed.

The Experiment at Port Royal, Va.

Shortly after the presentation of the army horse breeding plan to Congress, Mr. August Belmont of New York offered the government the use of two of his best known thoroughbred stallions, Henry of Navarre and Octagon, to be used to encourage the breeding of army remounts. These two stallions stood during the season of 1911 at Port Royal, Va., and were available for public service on the terms outlined in the government's plan. About 50 mares were bred and options were taken on the colts at $150 each at three years of age. The agreements were so drawn that the government would waive its option on horses promising to mature over 16 hands. Half-breds over 16 hands in Virginia furnish most of the high class hunters from that section and concession on that point was deemed desirable.

Mares bred were required to be straight-gaited trotters without faulty conformation, such as curby hocks, and free from bone spavin, ringbone, sidebone, heaves, stringhalt, roaring, periodic opthalmia, lameness of any kind, and blindness, partial or complete.

In a circular issued by the bureau, from which this is taken, it is explained that this list was compiled several years ago by the bureau, for another purpose, after consultation with members of the American Veterinary Medical Association and successful horsemen in various parts of the country. A Morgan stallion loaned by the bureau to the Massachusetts Agricultural College stood during the season of 1911 on similar terms, with satisfactory results.

The experience of the bureau in the Fort Royal case has demonstrated that the army horse breeding plan is practical. Mare owners willingly enter into the agreement when they realize that it is one of mutual advantage. No difficulty whatever was experienced, and a much larger number of mares would have been bred had the stallions reached Virginia somewhat earlier and had Octagon not had a serious attack of distemper shortly after his arrival.

GENERAL WOOD ON CAVALRY HORSE SHORTAGE.

The scarcity of horses fit for cavalry service was the subject of a recently published interview with Major General Wood of the United States army. "During my 26 years of service," General Wood said, "I have seen a gradual falling off in the quality of remounts. We need about 2,000 new horses each year, but they are exceedingly hard to obtain, although we have officers and agents scouring the country every day. They manage to pick up a fair horse now and then, but the good horses here are not nearly as good in quality as the European cavalry horses.

"In time of war there is an annual wastage of at least 70 per cent in the men, a much greater one among the horses. That war is a trying ordeal on horses was shown when the French invaded Russia with 80,000 horses and brought back only 1,000. During the Boer war agents of Great Britain came to this country and bought 100,000 horses. In Australia and Argentina they got 200,000 more, and this for a country well equipped with breeding farms.

"Although there are 28,000,000 horses in this country, not more than 100,000 are suitable for the remount service and I believe that during our next war we shall be without suitable horses and shall have to send to other countries for them or utilize whatever may be available."

NEW JERSEY FARMERS BUY HORSES.

To the American Breeder:—Well, I live in the "Garden Spot" of the United States. Here, in this little state, we, as farmers, are very "horse proud" and the dealers carry a lot of our money out there for teams, as we live right between two of the best markets in the world. We, as a class, devote our time and land to trucking which financially pays us the best, but at the same time I believe it will pay to raise a few mules, as almost everybody has gone to them for the main team work. I am interested in raising some of the stock here and not letting so much go out there for teams.—Chas. D. Jones, Burlington County, New Jersey.

FAMOUS TON MULE BURNED.

The 2,010 pound mule, Illinois, owned by W. D. Carpenter, president of the Missouri Auction School, and said to be the largest in the world, was burned recently in a livery stable at Trenton, Mo. Part of the time Col. Carpenter kept the big mule in Kansas City to help advertise the Kansas City branch of his auction school. The mule was valued by Col. Carpenter at $1,000.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

PRURITUS—Please give me a remedy for itching in the mane and tail of a horse. Have tried everything I could hear of and nothing seems to do any good. The horse affected is a registered Morgan stallion with fine mane and tail and I would give anything to stop the rubbing.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—In the first place, try and discover the cause of the itching. It may be due to high feeding, lack of exercise, worms or local trouble due to parasites. Study the case carefully and try to correct the cause. We can only prescribe for your animal in a general way. Would either give or have your veterinarian give this animal a brisk purge. For this purpose give him seven drams of aloes, preferably in the form of a bolus. Follow this with a laxative diet and give one half ounce of Fowler's solution in the feed three times a day. Locally use alcohol and a saturated solution of boracic acid equal parts. To this solution five grains of menthol may be added for say a pint. Apply this solution once, twice or even three times a day to the parts as needed to allay the itching.

IRRITABLE BLADDER—One of my customers has a mare in foal which seems to be bothered with her kidneys; will stop and make water only a little, but often. Owner wishes to give saltpetre. Would this treatment answer? Would saltpetre injure foal? She has fine colt by her side now and was bothered same way last season. If saltpetre, how much, how often?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be a good plan for your friend to employ a competent veterinarian to make an examination of the condition of the bladder for the purpose of determining whether the irritation is due to the presence of some foreign body such as a gravel. If nothing of that nature is found, ordinarily these cases yield to one ounce of sanmetts given with a syringe three times a day. In addition to this it is well to give an ounce of acetate of potash in the drinking water twice daily.

BRITTLE, OR SOFT FEET—I have a four year old standard bred stallion which I bought this spring, that cannot go barefoot as his feet are so soft they break off very badly, but do not crack. I do not know whether he was shod very much before I got him or not. I do not put him on the road very much. If there is anything that would help him would be very much pleased to get it through your next issue.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The quality of this horse's feet can be improved by blistering around the coronet occasionally. For this purpose use powdered cantharides one part with vaseline six parts. Rub the mixture well into the hair for a space of about an inch above the hoof line. Permit to remain on twenty-four hours, at the end of which time wash off and when dry apply a little sweet oil once a day for a few days to keep the parts soft. It would be well to shoe this animal with light tips for a time, but you should be able to coax the feet into a condition wherein they will stand ordinary conditions. Look carefully to the condition of his stall and keep it as sanitary as possible.

IMPOTENT STALLION—About a year and a half ago we bought a nice looking black, five year old Percheron stallion for use with our ranch mares. He would mount, enter and then come

off without expanding. After several weeks of trying various plans, and guessing that he had been used as a teaser, we took his bridle off and then when he would mount would go behind him and push him, and in this way succeeded in getting quite a number of successful covers. Then he began to fail again. He has a small knot on his stifle joint which we thought might hurt him when he mounted, so we built a pit and tried him at various heights, without success. Then thinking we detected a weakness in his back when dismounting we blistered him severely and after he had recovered we secured several satisfactory covers. We secured perhaps 15 or 20 apparently successful covers last year, but he failed to get a single colt. This year we have only used him as a teaser, but now he has failed in that respect and won't notice a mare. He is apparently strong, active and healthy. We work him a little. Can you suggest any remedy for his condition?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear the stallion is worthless as such and the only suggestion we have to offer is to give him a full year's rest from the stud and during this period give him daily work in the collar.

SWOLLEN TESTICLES—My stallion has a swelling of the testicles, or bag; it does not seem to hinder him from serving. I have owned the horse two years; he was affected this way about a week last year and got well without treatment, and has been that way twice this year about one month apart. I don't think I have overworked him as he is idle much over half the time.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—These cases sometimes prove as annoying as the dairy cow with chronic garget. Paint the testicles with a 5 per cent solution of tincture of iodine twice a week for a few weeks. Should this application cause much irritation do not apply it so often.

UNUSUAL QUESTION—I have three yearling mules and one young foal. The yearlings suck the mother of the young foal I would like to know what will stop them, and at what age would you advise to wean them?—New Jersey Subscriber

REPLY—You are not fair to the young foal in allowing the yearling mules to rob it. Why not separate them so they can not annoy the mother? Young colts should be accustomed to grain before weaning time so that the change will not stunt or check their growth. From six to eight months is a good period to wean colts depending greatly upon condition of both mother and offspring.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE—Can I safely move a stallion from this altitude of 2,200 feet to much the same conditions of climate, excepting an altitude of 900 to 1,000 feet in Kentucky? —Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—Horses are more or less affected by a change in climate, but you should meet with no serious trouble in making the contemplated change during settled fall weather.

ABORTION—I have a very valuable mare that brought dead twin colts last year, carrying them only about seven months. They were her first colts. This year she lacked 40 days carrying her colt eleven months. The colt was alive and lived 24 hours, but could not stand. How should I handle her the next season to prevent abortion? —Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—Permit this mare to go over a year without breeding and then during the period of gestation give her a course of the fluid extract of black haw.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA—I have a two year old Percheron stallion whose eyes get milky and run some water. This happens about every four weeks —has for three or four months. I fear moon blindness. Will you kindly give cause and remedy.—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe your fears of moon blindness are well founded and eventually your horse will lose his sight. It may be worth your while to keep this animal in a dark stall during the period of these attacks and keep the eyes bathed with cold water to which bicholride of mercury has been added. Procure this agent at your druggist's in tablet form and he will tell you how to use it. Make up one to three thausand solution in pure water, preferably, and after applying a pack of clean cloths or medi-

(Continued on page 11).

To the American Breeder Family

During the past few weeks, I have talked with a number of the breeders, who lately bought interests in the American Breeder, taking several shares of stock, each, under terms offered through our advertising earlier in the summer. I find that some bought as an investment, pure and simple, saying that the chance for good profits (over and above the six per cent income, which we guarantee), is as good as they ever expect to find in a safe business. Others bought stock through friendship for the paper, and others, I would say, as a matter of loyalty to their own business. As one man put it, "Money that goes to improve the American Breeder will help me about as much as money spent to improve my own barns." The six per cent income guaranteed him on ten shares of stock was, to him, a secondary consideration.

All Believe in Our Great Future

But there was one point upon which every man I talked to, had the same idea. That is their certainty as to the great future of the American Breeder. "It is the first farm or stock paper I ever did read thoroughly," said an Illinois breeder, "and I know a hundred horse men who talk the same way. If it's that way in my state it's that way in a dozen states, and all sections."

Several men talked just as a Missouri breeder, whose letter, I suppose, will be published in this issue. He says that a few years ago he was the only subscriber to the American Breeder in his vicinity, but that now nearly every stockman and breeder he knows is taking it. With better live stock conditions everywhere, this means that the American Breeder will now grow as it never grew before. That will be going some—but we have already made the best summer's growth we have ever made—and the summer is not all gone yet.

We Guarantee 10 Per Cent Income

But I started to say something about these men who told me they bought purely as an investment. Their idea is, that they will easy get ten per cent on their money, and when they asked me if I thought they were too high, I offered to guarantee them ten per cent for two years, and take their stock back at the end of that time if they wanted us to. One said he'd take his stock just as he bought it; the others said they'd let me know. But I've made the offer now, and of course it is open to every subscriber—ten per cent income for two years, and buy your stock back at the end of that time if you want us to.

I want to limit this proposition, however, to buyers of ten shares at $10 per share. A few buyers of 50 shares (the outside limit for a single buyer), offered to take more stock if I decided to extend the limit, but it to the best interest of not only myself, but all the breeder-stockholders, both new and old, to increase the number of stockholders—the number of men who can say to every other breeder, every other possible subscriber and advertiser:

"No Paper Like the American Breeder"

"There is no paper like the American Breeder. I think enough of it to not only subscribe for it, and patronize its advertising columns, but to put my money in it. My subscription paid me, my advertising paid me and now my investment is paying me." With hundreds of men the country over, talking like that about the American Breeder, you wont take 150 per cent for what you have put in it.

Now I hope we can finish closing out at once the balance of this non-assessable, dividend paying stock. Any of those who bought earlier this year can change to the new offer, except that not over ten shares will be sold to one person on the new proposition.

Your Money Back After Two Years

Here is the new proposition again, as outlined above: A guarantee of ten per cent income on stock (purchase amount limited to ten shares) for two years, at the end of which time we will buy back stock at par if purchaser so desires. The following coupon you can use if you want to, in making your order for stock.

Frank B. Graham, Pres.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO. (Inc.).

I hereby subscribe for..... shares of the Capital Stock of THE GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, at par (non-assessable and non-taxable, according to Missouri State laws), and enclose check—draft—money order—for which please send me Certificate of Stock at once.

Name .....

Address .....

$..... .....

Date.....

Note:—It is a condition of this purchase that the Graham Publishing Company (Inc.) guarantees me ten per cent income on this stock for two years and at the end of this time, to buy back the stock at par, if I so desire.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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All persons are warned not to reprint any part of this paper during 1912, without giving full credit for the same to The American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

As many of us doubtless expected, the "Subscribers' Number" of the American Breeder attracted a lot of extra attention. Every one of the dozens of subscribers from whom we have heard about it are more than pleased, and think that the paper showed a creditable knowledge on their part of the business in which they are engaged—and it certainly did. Newspaper men comment especially upon the originality of the idea and the success with which it was carried out. It shows, they argue, that the Ameircan Breeder stands high in the estimation of its readers, and that its readers are men of ability, and up to date, otherwise so many breeders would not have taken the time to prepare the material and the material could not have been up to the standard which it showed. Perhaps the most interesting of all the comment, however, comes from those who know the American Breeder only as an advertising medium, and on that basis are really just becoming acquainted with it. They spend their good money for advertising in many papers and watch very closely what the different papers do. "You have shown," wrote one of them from a manufacturing town on the upper Mississippi, "your ability to do things, and the way your readers responded to your suggestion as to a subscribers' issue has made an impression on us. We want to know more about your paper." Nearly every one who wrote said, "You have deevloped something new in the agricultural paper game," and one added that he never had picked up a paper which got him so thoroughly interested in stock breeding, and "marveled" that over 50 men could be found on any paper's subscription list who seemed so familiar with the various live stock subjects as those whose articles he read.

But fifty does not number those who wrote; sixty-five or seventy is more nearly right. In this issue are several articles intended for the last, but for which space could not be found, and some that can not be given proper position in this will be held until the next. Articles by subscribers will never come amiss in the columns of the American Breeder, and the American Breeder has set a mark in this respect that probably never will be equaled excepting by itself.

OUR MARKET REVIEW.

Have you thought about it? The American Breeders' twice monthly market review, in addition to being all that any market review can be in the matter of reliability, is more than any other live stock market review attempts to be in the matter of common sense, interesting discussion of market causes and logical arrangement of market divisions.

For instance, look through all the live stock publications you can find, and see if you can find the horse and mule markets given the space and position their importance justifies. Generally they are at the tail end of the story and often they are "crowded out for lack of space."

One would not suspect from this treatment that horse stock is the most universal of live stock on American farms, and is equal in value to all other live stock combined. Many people do not realize this fact. Many editors do not know it. Yet the government figures for 1911 give the total value of horses and mules on the farms of the United States as $2,804,340,000. Compared with this the total value of cattle was $1,647,393,000; the value of hogs was $615,170,000 and the value of sheep, $209,535,000. Foot that up and see where the horse stands in relation to the welfare of the American farmer. Is the American breeder right in ts policy of recognizing the horse and jack (and their progeny) for what they are really worth, along with the other live stock of the farm? And nothing else is slighted, as you will see. We should like to hear from many readers on this matter of a market review—especially any criticism which will help to make it better.

HAS REGULATION HELPED?

It is human nature in most of us to resent being told we can not do this and that, in our busniess, and to chafe under restrictions to which we have not been accustomed. This very American trait, even in men who would not stand for being called lawless, has been at the bottom of a constant, but lessening, opposition to the work of the pure food inspectors and similar officials in all the states that have taken progressive steps along such lines.

But the great number of constantly apparent benefits from the enforcement of these restrictive laws have well nigh put an end to all the honest opposition. The food adulterers, short measure and filth dispensers make up the bulk of the complaints now. Those who are good enough citizens to consider the welfare of the community on somewhere nearly the same basis as they do their own pocketbooks, but who occasionally may have suffered from the over-regulation bound to occur in the enforcement of any reform, have come to prefer putting up with a small injustice to being classed with those who have no interest in justice at all.

Meanwhile the great majority of us, if we will keep our eyes open, will see everywhere the good that has been wrought. A few years ago the careful housewife, or truck gardener or produce dealer got scant reward for bringing to the grocers a product that was fresh, clean and pure. Standards in their lines were generally low, and special ones could not be created for the few who deserved them. Now in many a town where inspection is strict the watered milk, the watery or rancid butter, the wilted vegetables, the mussy and fly specked meats which used to help fix the price and standard for all, can not be offered to the retail trade at all. Many retailers did not get this into their heads until the inspectors had "coal-oiled" a few batches for them, but they have learned. The standard of the food served in the hotels and restaurants of the regulated states is far above what it was a half dozen years ago—so far above that it much more than counterbalances the average advance in prices, and the standard in the homes is necessarily better, public sentiment and improved supply both helping.

And the beauty of these benefits from regulation is that the great mass of people at the two ends of the line—the honest producer at the beginning, and the consumer at the end—have gotten the greatest benefit. The "manipulator" in between also got his—but it was different.

Perhaps no line of business has been more affected by this changed condition of affairs than the production and sale of field seeds, and if the change had come 15 or 20 years erlier the pastures of many sections of this country would have been saved from a plague of foreign weeds the seriousness of which is scarcely second to the worst animal plagues we know.

Producers have not been blameless, of course, in this or anything else, but until the laws and the resultant elevation of standards forced dealers to put out a clean, honestly branded product, there was not much encouragement for the producer who chose to do the square thing.

DO NOT MISINTERPRET QUOTATIONS.

To many men a horse is a horse, so long as dimensions are reduced to certain requirements. That is not market standard. That the horse be sound, well broken, and a good actor, in his respective class are the governors, so to speak, of the trade. A horse can weight 1,700 pounds or better, and be nothing more than a crowbait. He can stumble, be short of wind, blemished, or a dozen other things that detract. What buyers want, and will pay for, are the kinds that have good wind, good eyes, good color, know how to handle themselves, are in the right flesh, and are broke. The producer can meet these requirements and place his offerings on the market in the proper condition to attract the good prices.

SELLING BREEDING STOCK.

The coming fall bids fair to be the best season for selling all kinds of breeding stock known for years. Crop conditions are excellent and the live stock markets are recording good to excellent prices.

Last winter was a very unfavorable time for selling breeding stock owing to the heavy snows, and feed and railroad conditions. Many who bought were not satisfied with what they were able to find under the circumstances and are still looking for stock and inquiries that have come to us within the last few weeks call for every class of live stock.

If those having stock for sale at fair prices will advertise, giving a fair description of the stock, so that purchasers can correspond with them, we believe that a great deal more live stock will change hands.

We wish to say to the many who have made inquiry as to where breeding stock can be found, that a large number of the leading breeders and importers of this country will soon start their advertising in this paper. To those who have not notified us as to their advertising, we suggest that they start in early in order to reach the early buyers—and they will be numerous this fall. Buyers of breeding stock are learning to make their purchases early, and this is especially true of stallions and jacks. The hundreds of live stock advertisements that have appeared in the American Breeder which have been successful in making satisfactory sales at fair values between the purchaser and the seller, furnish evidence that no better medium can be found. This applies to the purchaser as well as the seller, for it is generally understood that the American Breeder has refused to advertise for breeders known to be unscrupulous.

An inch advertisement, one time, in the American Breeder costs $2.80; for a month it costs $5.20; for six months $26. Other rates on application. Every reader of the American Breeder is a probable buyer of some class of pure bred live stock.

A THING TO FORGET.

There is a steady job for every man and every avenue of publicity in this country, in knocking out the notion that the nation's welfare demands reduction in the price of meats. The nation's welfare demands a maintenance of meat prices at the stock yards on somewhere near the average level they have reached, and it is doubtful if there are many matters before the nation more important than the continuation of this condition.

For papers and people everywhere to keep harping on the idea that beef is too high, and then in alternate breaths and editions to rave over the necessity of increasing the productivity of our soils, is the height of inconsistency. In ninety-five cases out of a hundred the farms of any age which have maintained their fertility and kept up to a good standard of production have done so because their management included the keeping of cattle, sheep or hogs. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the old farms which have become seriously depleted as to fertility, are those on which little or no live stock was maintained.

In the millions of bulletins, lectures, demonstrations and pages of agricultural literature promulgated in this country, all with the same general purpose—the increasing of our farm production—the advice to use barnyard manure is everywhere. But the farms on which this advice can not be followed (more than to the extent of a few loads annually from the horse barn) are legion. Barnyard manure can not be purchased at the department store, or successfully produced in any but the old fashioned way—much as this may surprise many of the publications and "unofficial agriculturalists" who regularly give space or time to this particular phase of the "high-cost-of-living" question.

Neither have farmers found it profitable to keep domestic animals on their farms exclusively for manure production. For years the market runs have been materially augmented by the stockmen and farmers who were selling off such animals as had only the manurial qualification, and now the country is pretty fairly cleared of them. From this on—at least for a time—farmers are going to expect (unreasonable as it may seem) a fair profit on the live stock they maintain. If the hue and cry against meat prices should result in any very material reduction of the same, there is going to follow a further reduction in the number of farm animals. Not only will this make the city man's imagined relief short lived (so far as the meat question goes) but indirectly it will also be insuring a further depletion of soil fertility, which ultimately must add to the cost of all that the soil produces.

The cattle producer and feeder may be getting a little more than he absolutely has to have right now, to make a profit, but meat prices are not averaging too high. Mutton has been cheap a good deal of the time, and hogs well within reason. The consumer must make up his mind to this,

if he wants to be in harmony with the interests of the whole country, and a lot of papers incapable of figuring out anything for themselves should quit parroting a few that are selfishly interested otherwise or are suffering from bad cases of misinformation.

WHAT I THINK OF THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

To the American Breeder:—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is one of the best schools in the country for a farmer, whether he has stallions or not. He should have some mares, cows and hogs, and the school will teach him something that will make him glad he went.

What has it done for me? Before I went I had ten jacks and three stallions. The jacks net me about $300 each, the horses about $400 each. I served 65 to 75 mares with each stallion and would get 40 to 50 foals each. Now I have the same amount of stock, but do a larger business. I have four men at $50 per month and we use the Carlson breeding outfit and capsules, and we breed about 200 to each horse and get about 125 foals each, or about $1,250, as I stand my stallions at $10 each now.

I hire my men for four months and I was one week teaching them how to use the breeding outfit. I would much rather have had students of the school but could not get them. I am going to send all of my men to the August term at my expense. If you have a large jack or a good horse you will not have any trouble in getting all he can do and use the capsules. Why get 10 colts when you can get 100 with the same jack; why make $400 when you could make $1,000? Why don't you plow with a crooked stick; why don't you cut your grain with a cradle? Why don't you go to the Graham Scientific Breeding School? It will pay you. I have a jack seventeen hands high, but not for sale. If any one doubts this story, come and see me or write me. I live on the farm and have the jacks all here after July 15.—James B. Coates, Osage County, Okla.

CATLE CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

The proprietor of the famous Terrazes ranch of Chihuahua, Mexico, who is said to be enjoying the safety of a California home during the Mexican insurrection, has recently sold 25,000 or more head of cattle to ranchmen on the Northwestern range in this country. Similar big sales have been made from other ranches in Northern Mexico and as fast as the cattle could be collected they have been shipped out, by way of El Paso. The disastrous condition in Old Mexico makes it desiarble for these ranch owners to cash in their live stock as best they can, and as a result the ranges of Northern Mexico are in a fair way to be stripped. Complete recovery of the cattle business of Old Mexico, to the conditions that prevailed before Madero took up arms against Diaz can hardly come in less than a half dozen years.

A GOOD WAY TO EXERCISE HORSES OR JACKS.

To the American Breeder:—The best way for exercising horses or jacks, if they can not be turned out, is to stretch about ten feet high a smooth wire from one end of lot to other. Put on this wire a little pulley and attach a rope to halter or bridle and to pulley. This way he can walk from one end to the other.—W. S. Browning, Logan County, Kentucky.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

Judging from the news of Judges Hanford, Archbald, et al, that recall of federal judges (not yet become a law) is a very precocious statute.

One of the highest horse prices reported this year was paid recently by John Madden for Baldy McGregor, a three-year-old trotting stallion. The price was $7,500.

Dr. T. J. Headlee, state entomologist and head of that department at the Kanass Agricultural College, has been offered the position of state entomologist of New Jersey.

"What is the greatest thing in the world?" the teacher asked the Sunday school class. "I know," shouted a youngster who had lately taken to reading his father's farm papers; "it's the silo."

Over in Callaway county, Missouri, Curtis Hill, state highway engineer, found a woman dragging the roads along her farm. She pays taxes on 1,200 acres, but has no vote. The suffragists are not expected to overlook this incident.

The Kansas state school superintendent, E. T. Fairchild, says that 300,000 of the 516,000 school children in his state are being taught in rural school buildings, and that less than 25 per cent of that number are completing the grades.

Prof. E. A. Trowbridge of the Missouri Agricultural College received many compliments from far and near for the work he did as judge of the Mexico, Mo., $1,000 saddle horse stake. And saddlers are not the only show stock which Trowbridge knows how to judge.

Frank Hawk of Atchison county, Kansas, thrashed 816 bushels of oats from eight acres of ground, so the papers say, but that doesn't stop our marveling at the South Carolina boy who raised over 200 bushels of corn on an acre. Do they double-deck their fields?

Among the many breeders of registered live stock known prominently in affairs of state, one of the latest is Governor McDonald of New Mexico. Governor McDonald breeds Herefords, and this year made a record, in a shipment of sheep to Kansas City.

Among the multitude of claims made for alfalfa we have seen nothing said for it as a labor saving device for keeping boys on the farm. As a money making device it doubtless answers the same purpose on those farms where the boys get the right sort of benefits from the money.

Mr. J. W. Creech, formerly mayor of Herington, Kas., and a politician of some prominence, died recently at his home. Mr. Creech was most widely known as a horse man, his breeding farm in Dickinson county, Kansas, being one of the largest establishments of the kind in the state.

Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck has resigned from his position as superintendent of the Ft. Hays (Kansas) experiment station. Assistant Geo. K. Helder, upon whom much of the superintendent's work has fallen while Prof. Ten Eyck was doing institute work, will be formally in charge after the superintendent leaves, and until a successor is chosen.

The school year at the Iowa and Kansas agricultural colleges opened soon with new heads in the animal husbandry departments of both schools. In Iowa, Prof. W. H. Pew is the new man; in Kansas it is W. A. Cochel. Both men are young and yet trained by experience, and each has an exceptional record of ability and achievement.

The two draft horse importers of Emporia, Kas., are preparing for a good business the coming winter and spring. Dr. Richards is already in Europe selecting material for his first importation, and Roy Wiley, who has just returned from an all summer honeymoon in the mountains, will sail for Europe soon.

An advertising publication mentions a certain "farm magazine" as being the first to issue a sworn statement showing its circulation "in each town and village." Such information should be appreciated. Advertisers for some time have suspected that some farm publications had too much circulation "in towns and villages."

Chas. T. Singmaster, one of the remarkable figures in the fine stock business of this country, announces that as he is now 80 years old, he will leave the developing of mature breeding stock to younger men and confine himself to the growing of young Percherons and Shorthorns, most of which will be turned as two-year-olds. He is investing heavily in Shorthorns now.

Sam Jordan of Missouri, Pettis county's famous public "counselor at farming," is working on a plan which will give the county superintendent of schools crop yields for every farm in the county. Gathering the data is to be one of the agricultural exercises in every country school. Politicians who make a specialty of census jobs will think this is worse than the "recall" of judges.

The Pennsylvania is another railroad which realizes that its chief business is to serve the public. In order to wholly abolish the nuisance of drunken people on trains it has stopped the sale of liquor on diners and buffet cars and allows no one—trainman or passenger—to board a train if he appears to have been drinking. It is also regulating the "hack" service at its stations.

COMING FAIRS AND LIVE STOCK SHOWS.

Aug. 22 to 30—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines. A. R. Corey, Secy.
Aug 26 to 31—Ohio State Fair, Columbus. O. P. Sandles, Secy.
Sept. 2 to 6—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis. Chas Downing, Secy.
Sept. 2 to 6—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling.
Sept. 2 to 9—Minnesota State Fair, Hamline. J. C. Simpson, Secy.
Sept. 2 to 9—Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln. W. R. Mellor, Secy.
Sept. 2 to 9—Oregon State Fair, Salem. Frank Meredith, Secy.
Sept. 9 to 13—Kansas State Fair, Topeka. H. L. Cook, Secy.
Sept. 9 to 13—South Dakota State Fair, Huron. C. N. McIlvaine, Secy.
Sept. 9 to 14—Kentucky State Fair, Louisville. J. L. Dent, Secy.
Sept. 9 to 14—New York State Fair, Syracuse. S. C. Shaver, Secy.
Sept. 9 to 16—West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids. E. D. Conger, Secy.
Sept. 10 to 14—Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee. J. C. Mackenzie.
Sept. 14 to 20—Central Kansas Fair Association, Hutchinson. A. L. Sponsler, Secy.
Sept. 14 to 21—California State Fair, Sacramento. C. Allison Telfer, Mgr.
Sept. 16 to 21—Colorado State Fair, Pueblo. A. L. Price, Secy.
Sept. 16 to 21—Interstate Live Stock Fair Association, Sioux City, Ia. Joe Morton, Secy.
Sept. 16 to 21—Michigan State Fair, Detroit. J. E. Hannon, Secy.
Sept. 16 to 21—Tennessee State Fair, Nashville. J. W. Russworm, Secy.
Sept 17 to 20—Vermont State Fair, White River Junction. F. L. Davis, Secy.
Sept 23 to 28—Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn. Frank D. Fuller, Secy.
Sept. 23 to 28—Washington State Fair, North Yakima.
Sept. 23 to 28—Montana State Fair, Helena. Jas. E. Shoemaker, Secy.
Sept 24 to 27—Wyoming State Fair, Douglas.
Sept. 24 to Oct. 5—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City. L. S. Mahan, Secy.
Sept. 28 to Oct. 4—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia. John T. Stinson, Secy.
Sept. 30 to Oct. 4—Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J. M. R. Margerim, Secy.
Sept. 30 to Oct. 5—Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City. Horace S. Ensign, Secy.
Sept. 30 to Oct. 6—Interstate Fair, Spokane, Wash. R. H. Cosgrove, Secy.
Oct. 3 to 12—Alabama State Fair, Birmingham.
Oct. 4 to 12—Illinois State Fair, Springfield. J. K. Dickinson, Secy.
Oct. 7 to 12—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo. A. M. Thompson, Mgr.
Oct. 7 to 12—Virginia State Fair, Richmond. W. Douglas Gordon, Secy.
Oct. 7 to 12—New State Fair, Muskogee, Okla. Wm. C. Boon, Secy.
Oct. 14 to 19—North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh.
Oct. 12 to 27—Texas State Fair, Dallas. Capt. Sidney Smith, Secy.
Oct. 15 to 25—Georgia State Fair, Macon.
Oct. 21 to 26—Mississippi State Fair, Jackson.
Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport. L. N. Brueggerhoff, Secy.
Nov. 30 to Dec. 7—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill. B. H. Heide, Secy.

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Market Still Gains Strength

South Promises More Than Usual Autumn Demand For Horse Power. Mule Feeders More Active Also. Top Cattle Have Reached $10.50. Hogs Advancing.

The trading in horses and mules is slowly taking on new life and broadening out towards a normal fall volume of business. There has been no sudden spurts in the market and the outlet is a rather slowly opening affair that indicates it will have staying qualities. Practically all the regular buyers have returned to their regular markets, and the supply is slowly increasing. Some demand has come in from all directions and for all classes, but the most insistent demand is for the class that carries weight and quality. It is the claim of Eastern buyers that prices in the next few weeks will recede moderately, but so far there has been no start toward proving that claim. In former years similar claims have been made but they turned out to be poor guesses. Both the South and East are showing signs of needing a good many horses and mules. The South has been short of horse power since spring this year, and a bad spring this year held down their usual purchases. Now practically a 13,000,000 bale cotton crop is assured and prices will be fairly strong, increasing Southern purchasing power above expectations. All reports from the East show that good work horses and heavy drafters have been moving freely, at firm prices, and the regular fall demand is just beginning. Farm sources will require large forces for fall work and construction work along various lines will receive new impetus under the assured prosperity that has resulted from the new wealth available from copious crops. A good many feeders are taking thin cotton mules and traders are busy moving their horses around in anticipation of a broader demand. On the whole it looks as though the equine population is in for a season of prosperity as well as other lines.

Country Buyers See the Signs.

Buyers who have made recent trips into the producing districts say that farmers are in a mighty independent postion. They have plenty of feed, a large amount of work to be done, and both cattle and hogs are scarce. If prices for horses continue high they will sell, but brood mares will be held, almost universally. It now begins to look, these men say, as though the country in general was going to do something in the breeding line. Increased production of the right kind is needed, and farmers have not been slow to learn the lesson of high prices as told in quality and weight.

The following quotations are for serviceable sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1,600 lbs. up.	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@235
Chunks, good to choice	135@170
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft	55@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair	60@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands	110@150
15½ to 16 hands	140@185
16 to 16½ hands	180@265

Record Making Cattle Prices.

In the past two weeks all previous record prices for cattle were surpassed by big margins, and quotations moved in new high ground for the year. In Chicago $10.50 was paid for extreme top, in Kansas City $10.40, in Omaha $10.35, and in St. Joseph and St. Louis $10.20. Range steers made $9 and half fed Western steers $9.25, yearlings sold up to $9.50 and Texas, Kansas pastured steers sold up to $8.75. There was a short period following the Civil war when fat cattle sold higher, but nothing similar ever occurred in times of peace. The scarcity of thick fleshed steers has been given as the cause of the prevailing high prices, and there is nothing in sight to indicate that they will be plentiful for some time. Compared with two weeks ago the best steers are 25 to 50 cents higher. The good grass fat steers, the wintered steers and all kinds that show firmness from grain are fully 25 cents higher, but the plain kinds, especially those that show doubtful killing quality, are 25 to 35 cents lower. The extreme range of $3.75 to $10.50 in prices is affording killers an opportunity to keep retail prices for beef at unprecedented levels, on the strength of the few prime beeves available, yet the bulk of the beef is handled at a far lower figure. Grass fat cattle are moving freely. In fact most of the 320,000 cattle received at the five Western markets in the past two weeks were off the grass. The Northwest is moving a good many cattle to Chicago, but the principal supply at other markets is coming from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. A few have come from Colorado and Utah. The recent heavy rains have been a drain on the future supply, and though prices may sag a little now they will not get very far from the present level. Late September and October may see even higher levels.

Cattle from below the quarantine line continued to come in fairly large supplies. Large numbers of the commonest kinds are being cleared at satisfactory prices. Some of the "canner" kinds sold at $3.50 to $3.75, but the seasonably fat kinds brought $5 to $6.50, top $6.85. Some cows sold as high as $5.50 and heifers $6.50. Better cattle will be offered later as pastures are good and they will be held for weight.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.75@10.50
Good to choice steers	9.00@ 9.70
Fair to good steers	7.25@ 8.90
Common to fair steers	5.50@ 7.20
Meal fed, choice	8.00@ 9.25
Meal fed, common to fair	6.00@ 7.95
Grass fat	3.75@ 9.00

Butcher Cattle Prices Lower.

Excepting "canners" and the best fat cows and heifers, the butcher classes are lower. The two former classes are scarce and "canners" especially so at this season of the year. Killers have always depended on the range country disgorging a large supply of the hatrack type at this season of the year, but owing to good grass they will come as fat cows. Some prime spayed Western heifers sold up to $9.25. The bulk of the cows are selling at $4 to $5.25, and heifers $4.75 to $6, and are the kinds that show 25 to 40-cent declines. Fat bulls and stags have sold rather unevenly, but in the main not much below two weeks ago. Veal calves were up to 25 to 50 cents two weeks ago, selling up to $10.25 in Chicago and $9 in Kansas City in the past few days prices fell back 75 cents to $1.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.00@7.00
Fair to good	4.25@5.85
Common to good	3.50@4.20
Canners	2.50@3.45
Heifers—	
Choice	8.25@9.25
Good to choice	6.25@8.20
Plain to fair	4.50@6.25
Common	3.75@4.40
Veal calves	3.75@8.25
Bulls	3.25@5.50

Thin Cattle Move Freely.

More than 35,000 stockers and feeders have been sent to country points from Kansas City in the past two weeks, or nearly double the supply in any previous smiliar period this summer. Countrymen are buying all the supply affords. Prices remain almost steady for all but the plainest kinds and they are off 25 cents. At no time in the next two months will receipts of thin cattle be up to normal supplies, as nearly all sections have plenty of grass and with a good corn crop in sight a large number will be put on feed after the first of the year.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.85@7.85
Good to choice feeders	6.25@6.80
Plain to fair feeders	5.40@6.20
Selected stockers	6.25@7.00
Good to choice stockers	5.60@6.20
Plain to fair stockers	4.85@5.55
Stock calves	4.50@6.50
Stock cows	3.25@4.50
Stock heifers	3.50@5.00
Milch cows	35.00@85.00

Advancing Hog Prices.

The past two weeks have seen a steady rise in hog prices. The advance came slowly and with repeated setbacks, but last Saturday prices were 25 to 30 cents higher than two weeks ago and the highest for the year, up to that time, going to 2½ cents higher Monday. Receipts have been moderate, showing that the big end of the heavy hogs have been marketed and that September and October receipts will be light. September is expected to develop the 9-cent hog. A few sick pigs are reaching markets from Missouri and Iowa points but there seems to be no general complaints of sickness among hogs. Farmers are caring for the young pigs and holding them for early winter feeding. January and February should develop good strong runs. Much further curtailment in receipts will add another 50 cents to prices. The high prices for beef will tend to keep demand for pork strong. Medium and light weight hogs are selling at a premium over heavy hogs. The top price for hogs in Chicago Saturday was $8.75, in St. Louis $8.70, in Kansas City $8.55, in St. Joseph $8.50 and Omaha $8.45.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon. Aug. 10.	$8.05@8.40	$8.10@8.37½
Tuesday	8.10@8.50	8.15@8.50
Wednesday	8.15@8.52½	8.10@8.40
Thursday	8.20@8.55	8.00@8.27½
Friday	8.10@8.50	8.00@8.32½
Saturday	8.20@8.55	8.10@8.35

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$8.00@8.40
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	8.20@8.57½
Medium weight	8.25@8.55
Light weight	7.00@8.50
Common to fair	6.25@7.25
Stags	5.50@7.75
Boars	4.75@7.25
Bulk of sales	8.25@8.50

Sheep Prices Unsettled.

Two weeks ago the sheep market was at the low point of the season, but the market rallied again, recovering nearly all of the loss and then fell back again to nearly the low level. Packers have not been buying any too freely and receipts have been large. Omaha supplies are increasing indicating that the movement from the Northwest is well under way. Other markets have received sheep from Utah, Colorado and New Mexico. Most of the offerings have been suitable for slaughter and feeders have not begun buying. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $6.50 to $7; yearlings, $4 to $5; wethers, $3.75 to $4.25 and ewes $3 to $3.75.

TO SEE THAT FEEDS MATCH THE BRANDS.

To the American Breeder:—A field inspector of feeding stuffs began work for the Kansas Agricultural College last week. He is A. E. Langworthy, a chemist of Kansas City. It will be the duty of this inspector to visit feed stores over the state and see that manufacturers of concentrated feeding stuffs, such as bran, shorts and corn chop, are following out the provisions of the law. Since the passage of the law this inspection has been done by various officials at the agricultural college. Mr. Langworthy will give his entire time to the work. He will be under the direct supervision of L. A. Fitz, head of the department of milling.

According to the feeding stuffs law a manufacturer of a feed must register every one of his products with the director of the experiment station at

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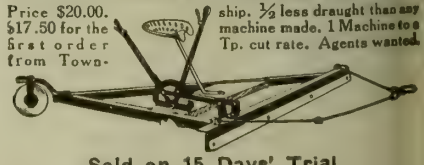
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Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
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the agricultural college, paying a fee of $10 a year for this registration. He must then label his products and keep them up to the standard of the sample which was registered. Much of the work of inspection is chemical, as analyses often are necessary to determine the contents of feeds.—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

WHEN TO BREED THE "EVERY OTHER YEAR" MARE.

To the American Breeder:—I will take first "the every other year mare." This heavy milking mare, while giving milk, has but one chance and that when the colt is seven to nine days old, at which time the mare discharges a fully matured ovum capable of being fertilized by male germs. The stallioner should be educated and educate his customers to the fact that this is the only chance to get their mare with foal until about two weeks after the colt is weaned. This being true, all breeding after the first time is a loss to both customer and stallioner. Some seem to think the stallion and jack business is like the farmer was at one time regarded—that it takes no knowledge or wisdom.

The sad part is that so many rely on superstitions and sayings of older people that are also ignorant. Men standing horses or jacks for public service will make more improving themselves and their customers than by buying more stock to meet the requirements of their customers in using natural service only.—W. S. Browning, Logan County, Kentucky.

A NEW MISSOURI BREEDING FARM.

Wallace Estill of Estill, Mo., well known among progressive farmers and breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle, has recently established a stud of fine saddle horses, a class of stock Mr. Estill has long been interested in in an incidental way.

Among the horses bought in Kentucky to add to his stud, Mr. Estill secured the 5-gaited mare, Magna 1948, sold at one time for $2,500. In addition to several other mares, Mr. Estill secured a son of Magna, a weanling, recorded as Newton Denmark 5152.



The Modern Horse Breeding

Review of the Last Term's Work and Notice of Important Work For the Term of September 23 to 28. A List of Those Who Know.

The last term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School that was held from August 7 to 15, was by far the most profitable term since the beginning of the school's history.

As time goes on an increased number of stallion owners become convinced that their business is not so profitable and pleasant, due to the barren conditions that have caused more than two-thirds of the mares in the United States to become shy or non-producers. And as a natural consequence, many of them are attending the school, so they may be instructed along the subjects of modern methods, and understand the capsule system, which enables them to increase their earning capacity and protect the good, healthy stallions and mares.

One man who attended this last term, stated that he was influenced to attend this school by the fact that his breeding business was proving a financial loss; and though he could not read or write intelligently, he received many times the value of his tuition, because he was taught how to discover barreness in mares, how to manage a breeding barn profitably and to use the capsule system in a manner that would be beneficial to him and his mare owners. Another man who came a long ways, stated that he got twice the value of his tuition fee out of every lecture; and that he could see many ways of improving his business and being helpful to his community.

Another student expressed it like this: "Those instructors are so plain and use such common language that any man could hardly fail to learn. The instructors make special effort to translate all the technical words into the plainest and most easily understood terms. Several of the students who said that they had always feared that the course was difficult, found out that the instructors were far more easily understood than had been their local breeding conditions: and that this school course had made it possible for them to go home and understand the difficulties of the past and make marked inprovement in the future. As a whole, we feel quite certain that this term was a grand success and much is due to the students (who represented several states) feeling interested in the work and being attentive.

The advanced work given the students of the last term proved to be the long sought knowledge of all stallion and jack men. The nature of this additional instruction was so easily understood and so quickly mastered by each member of the class that no difficulty was encountered at all; and the students stated that they considered it the key to the entire subject, and have a clearer understanding concerning barrenness in mares and the importance of proper examinations that will warn them against breeding at a time when serious troubles might be transmitted from one animal to another. Each student of this class made a creditable showing in the new work.

Since observing how important this advanced work is to the members of the scientific breeders, and realizing that the busy season during the last term prevented many from attending, who had hoped to do so and for the benefit of all those who have been here prior to this last term that did not get this advanced work, the management of the school has decided to hold a term of school beginning September 23 and lasting through the 28th.

They feel that a good many of the former students, as well as scores of stockmen who have not had a chance to attend this school, will take advantage of this chance, just on the eve of the fall breeding season, and be here to get a course that will prove profitable to all who feel interested in stock raising.

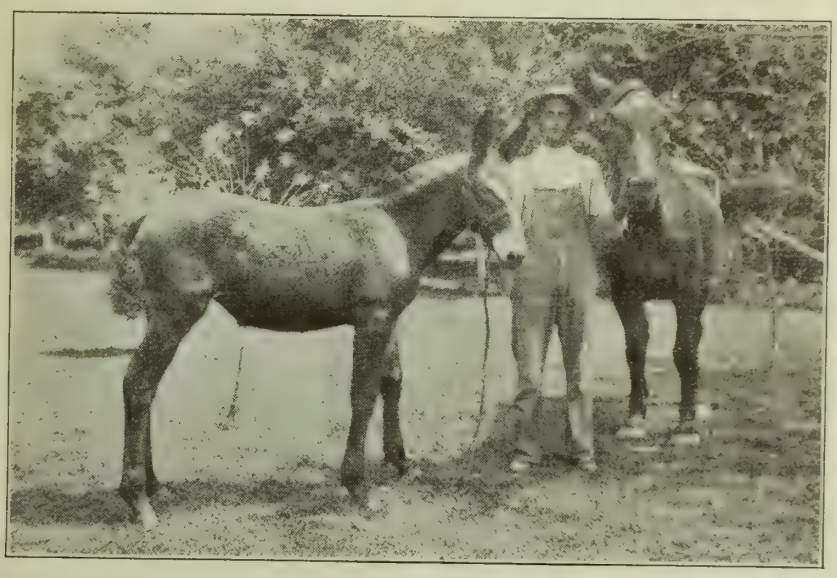
The school work has been sufficiently condensed until now the entire course may be given in six days, beginning Monday morning, September 23, and finishing Saturday, September 28—making it possible for the students to return home by Sunday morning and lose but one week from home. The management of the school desires that if possible, all students arrive the day before school opens and get a full night's rest in order to be prepared for school work early Monday morning, September 23. Let's encourage all breeders to attend this next term and make it the very largest class and most profitable term of the school's history.

If there is anything more you want to know about the Scientific Breeding School, write, call on, or telephone to some student of the school, whose name and address appears in the list of school students below. Some of these students may be near your home, or vicinity, and an interview with any wide-awake and intelligent man who has attended will be convincing to you of the importance of such an institution for helping overcome the unfavorable conditions you are experiencing in your breeding business. Any intelligent breeder can understand that his best source of improvement is the course of instruction of the school just mentioned.

The writer would just like to know what the mass of stallion owners think they will be able to do without such knowledge anyway. Do they actually consider that the school is a grafting scheme, or that such a course is not worth the tuition? Too bad that any man will oppose his own interests and not be wide awake to the welfare and interest of his own community. No stallioner can even hope to save his breeding stock or that of his patrons from catching and transmitting many, many serious diseases unless he be intelligently enlightened in the scientific principles of breeding.

Possibly the stallion owners have drawn the conclusion that the Scientific Breeding School is of no other value than to aid in the use of the capsule system, and that as mare owners may be opposed to the capsule system in some localities that are yet undeveloped along modern practices, hence they have no cause to spend the time and tuition fee.

The writer wants to state right here that a number of important reasons exist why every stallion owner in the United States should hasten to that school. The unfavorable conditions connected with breeding are growing worse every day among breeders who do not know how to feed, care for and breed. Scores of fine stallions are being diseased, while many more are injured by improper care. Any stallion or mare owner would be handsomely repaid for attending the September school by learning how to save on feeding alone, and when you consider the incalculable value of learning how to detect the causes of barrenness in mares, and stallions also, you will claim that the tuition fee is of no consequence in comparison with the chances you take on losing one or more valuable stallions, jacks or other stock that you may have allowed to be neglected or become diseased until no profit can be realized on the animal from either a standpoint of productiveness or sale. Let's hope that every stallioner at least will see the value of becoming enlightened and attend the September term.



CAPSULE COLT AND DAM, OWNED BY W. J. ROBNETT, MARION COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Those Who Know From Experience.

Hundreds of inquiries are received at this office, annually, from those who want to know about the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The most reliable references concerning any institution are the men who have tried it, and in order that every one who wants to know can get unbiased information at first hands we print herewith the list of breeders who can speak from experience of this, the only school of its kind in the world.

INDIANA—Columbia City, Welsheimer, F. H.; Greensburg, Redelman, Edward; Kirklin, Hart, J. A.; Leiters Ford, Durr, Albert V.; Lyons, Baker, W. H.; Martinsville, Simpson, A. F.; Merom, Duffer, E. L.; Mitchell, Murray, G. W.; Newport, Sherrill, B. O.; Oaklandon, Springer, Edw.; Salamonia, Bickel, Oral C.; Tippecanoe, Mollenhour, C. O.; Urbana, Barnhart, C. K.; Vevay, Dupraz, H. B.; Warren, King, Henry; Whiteland, Graham, Roy E.

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(Continued to page 16.)

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One coming four year old stallion; rich black; built square and smooth. One coming three year old stallion; gray; extra bone; both absolutely sound; registered P. S. A. Priced so you would be glad you came to see them. **Fred Chandler, Rte. 7, Charlton, Lucas County, Iowa.**

FOR SALE

Young stallion by Echo Bell; Echo Bell by Allerton; four years old; price right; must be seen to be appreciated. Also one saddle and driving mare. Both beauties.—**D. Edgar Fletcher, Arcadia, Iron County, Missouri.**

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One registered Percheron stallion; four years old; is well broke to work; also one black jack; breeds good heavy bone mules, both are guaranteed to be sure foal getters. For Further particulars address, **Hansen Bros., Amelia, Holt County, Nebraska.**

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE.

Imported black Percheron stallion; star in face; weight in breeding condition 1,700 pounds; sure foal getter; plenty of colts to show. We have had him six years and cannot use him any longer—he is in the way of his colts. We do not sell him for any other reason. We can show colts four years old that weigh 1,400 pounds, 1,600 pounds and 1,700 pounds. This horse is not a large horse, but a good one. **Haynes & Botsford, Unadilla, Otoe County, Nebraska.**

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

cated cotton over the eyes keep it wet several times a day with this solution. We have seen what at first appeared to be hopeless cases greatly improve under this method of treatment.

TREATING FLATULENCE—Which is the right side to operate on a horse in case of bloat? And what would be the effect if stuck on wrong side? —Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—The trochar may be used on either in case of the horse; the side the most distended being the one usually chosen upon which to operate.

INJURED MARE—I have a three year old mare who about three months ago got her right hind leg wrapped in a barbed wire fence. She fell with her legs spraddled out and broke her hind legs apart. She lay in that position for about two hours, and was that way when I found her. I helped her up and bound her legs together so she could stand up. She is now on good pasture and has been ever since she was hurt. She can travel first rate now only does it spraddled out. Will she ever get better by not riding her, or will she always be the same? She did not get cut by the wire any more than just the skin peeled off.—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very difficult to give you a positive prognosis in this case, but the fact she has recovered as much as she has should give you encouragement. We would suggest that you simply forget this animal so far as service is concerned until next spring and thus give her every opportunity to become sound.

SORE ON PENIS—My stallion has a sore on his penis just where it makes the last fold. It is about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and red like proud flesh, and very hard. I am not using him. What can I do for this? It doesn't get any larger, but it might. I am washing it with a disinfectant.—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—Carefully rub the wound with a stick of lunar caustic once or twice a week. This will cauterize the place and have the effect of causing it to take on a more healthy condition. After the application has been made wait for about a minute and then apply a little salt water to prevent the caustic burning the interior of the sheath. During the intervals you may apply a 1 per cent solution of tincture of iodine to heal the wound which can be made once a day.

QUITTOR—I bought a three year old imported Shire stallion last fall and about 60 days after I bought this horse, small ridges began to develop on his front feet just above the hoof, so I gave them a severe blistering twice about three weeks apart; that stopped one from getting any larger, but the other one kept on enlarging, until about March or April last when it broke and it has been running a little pus ever since, and in the last three weeks it has enlarged very much at the opening, and smells very offensive. I moved this horse from Colorado here last February. I have made inquiry for a veterinary, but cannot locate one. Would be very much pleased to hear from you if you can tell me of something to do for this horse's feet as soon as possible. Have been watching your answers but have seen none.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—It is rather doubtful if your stallion will make a satisfactory recovery without a surgical operation Several months have now elapsed since the abscess broke out and nature seems unable to repair the injury. In the absence of veterinary aid we would suggest that you inject tincture of idodine into the tract two or three times a week and apply the blistering agent again at intervals of three or four weeks.

BREEDING QUESTION—Will a filly that was gotten by the capsule method breed? I have a friend that has a five year old filly that was gotten by the capsule method; he has not yet been able to foal her; has tried two seasons with two different jacks and two different horses.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no reason why a filly gotten by the capsule method should not breed just as promptly as one gotten in the natural way. You have perhaps noted that not all mares gotten by natural service are breeders. Why not follow up the method and try this filly with a capsule?

SICK GOATS—My goats seem to have a bowel trouble; their bowels are too loose and they do not seem to have any life about them. I have one that will soon be dead if I do not find a remedy for them. Those that are not affected look well. What can I do for them?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the trouble among your goats is due to parasites and you should lose no time in having them looked after by either your local veterinarian or the state official.

GROWTHY JACK—I have a young jack that does not take on flesh, but grows in height and is making a good bone. The hide seems to be tight on him. What can I give him to tone up his appetite and make him take on flesh?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It may be that you are the owner of one of those growthy animals that does not take on flesh but makes up for it in vigorous growth instead. Give him good care and plenty of nutritious food; watch carefully for evidence of internal parasites. A half ounce of Fowler's solution for an 800 pound jack may be given in the feed twice a day, which acts as a general tonic and serves to improve the condition of the skin.

MAMMITIS—I have a Jersey cow whose bag is going hard. The front left teat is about the size of a quart cup and very hard. What can I do for her?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your cow has an inflammation of a part of the udder and if it is not controlled there is danger of it extending to the other quarters. Bathe the affected part with very warm water and apply the following: Alcohol eight ounces, fluid extract belladonna two ounces, spirits of camphor one ounce, water five ounces. Apply after using the hot water, which should be two or three times a day. Massage or knead the parts gently so as to soften them up and favor absorption.

SKIN IRRITATION — About two weeks ago I put some "fly skidoo" on two cows; now their hide is blistered and the hair is coming off. What can I do for them?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Wash the surface off with warm water and tar soap and rinse off all suds. When dry a little cotton seed oil may be rubbed into the skin with a soft cloth. Do not apply too much of the oil.

COLT GIVES MILK—I have a colt that was foaled June 25, 1912, that has milk in its udder. It was about the size of a half of a tea cup when it was foaled and stays about the same size; one side is getting caked a little. What caused it? What can be done to dry it up? The colt is growing and doing fine.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Follow the same plan you would in drying up a cow. If your colt is well fed and nourished the drying up process will be somewhat prolonged. Keep her milked out suf-

(Continued on page 16).

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions

AND MARES

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.

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BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.

Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

FOR SALE.

French Draft Stallion; seven years old; color dark brown; weight 2,100 pounds in breeding condition. A large handsome stallion of heavy bone and compact build. Also a few registered Percheron mares. Must be sold at once to settle a co-partnership.—C. G. Anderson, R. F. D. No. 5, Hector, Renville County, Minn.

STALLIONS for SALE

Two excellent fine imported stallions for sale at Henry Dreher's, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action and lots of quality; sure breeder and has lots of colts to show.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare.

Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE

One imported gray Belgian stallion for bay or black. One Hambletonian and one Arabian for a Morgan and a team of Shetland ponies.—David Roe, Dannebrog, Howard County, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Registered dappled gray Percheron stallion; eleven years old; sound; weighs a ton when fat. Will sell right or exchange for registered draft stallion of equal value, or other stock.—Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

Our Harness Horse Talk

A Discussion of the Early Grand Circuit Winners. Baden's Five Heat Fight at Grand Rapids. A Line on Two M. & M. Prospects.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

To the American Breeder: The M. and M. of 1912 will go down in history not only as one of the most remarkable races in the books from the standpoint of unusual happenings, but also as furnishing more occasion for acrimonious argument than any other big event of recent years.

In the first place a heavy track upset all calculations as to the respective merits of several of the most noted starters. In the case of the one most fancied, and that was favorite in the betting before the first heat—Queen Worthy—nothing apparently could have been more fatal to her chances of success and yet after this conclusion apparently had been justified by four heats of racing, the mare won. In the summary she has two heats to her credit, and yet hundreds of men familiar with horse racing in all its angles, many of whom had bet on Queen Worthy, and who watched the race closely, are positive that at the best Queen Worthy won only one of the heats the judges awarded her, while many of them are just as positive she did not win any.

That is one phase of the matter that never will be settled beyond dispute. Personally I believe The Wanderer won the first heat by a long neck; as to the fifth heat he seemed to me to be the winner by a shade. The loss of either of those heats would have returned some other starter than Queen Worthy the winner, and as matters stood before the start for the fifth heat Bierne Holt must have won had the mare been beaten. This state of affairs was due to the fact that under the conditions of the race a stoppage at the end of five heats was made absolute—a rule which more than once has resulted in making a farce of what otherwise would have resulted in a fine contest. Some years ago this same fixture, the M. and M., was turned into a joke after an afternoon of sensationally close and classy racing between Spanish Queen, Fleming Boy and Alceste as heat winners with others of speed and stamina to help make the battle. Fleming Boy won the first heat, Spanish Queen the second and third and Alceste the fourth and fifth, but first money went to Spanish Queen (which for two heats had not been able to show in front) because forsooth in the heat won by Fleming Boy she had finished ahead of Alceste for one of the tail-end positions in that mile.

It was a ridiculous decision, forced on the judges by a ridiculous rule, and one would have thought the Detroit track never would have repeated the blunder, but it has gone on in a fatuous way with the same set of conditions for the race, with the inevitable result that another mess has been made of one of the classics of the harness turf.

Had the "race to a finish" rule been in force there would have been at least one more mile at Detroit and a definite and free from scandal result would have been obtained. As it is Bierne Holt, that unquestionably was the better nag that day, no matter what the others may previously have done or may do in the future, was beaten out of a hard earned victory by a silly rule and questionable judging. There were four heat winners in the field, each mile previous to the final one having gone to a different horse, as after Queen Worthy had been given the first one over The Wanderer, Dave Halle, which had gone easy, finishing ninth, came out and won the second place in 2:10¼, the fastest of the race, Queen Worthy having gone in 2:12¼.

Then along came Arona McKinney, winning in 2:11¼. In each of the first three miles Bierne Holt had made a break, but in the fourth he was on the trot all the way and won handily in 2:11¼. In the third and fourth heats Murphy had laid up with Queen Worthy, and in the final one, starting from outside position, he took the track and led all the way to the home stretch, where Bierne Holt came along and the pair finished with the colt apparently slightly in the lead. But the judges gave the heat and race to Queen Worthy, and they may have been right.

To the breeders the race is particularly interesting since the heat winners represent the fashionable blood lines of the day. Queen Worthy is by Axworthy, dam The Queen, and is an example of the developed parents-idea, her sire having a 3-year-old mark of 2:15½, while her dam's record of 1:10¼ was made in the fourth heat of an M. and M. race in which she started several years ago. Moreover, Queen Worthy is the dam of two foals, one a filly now 2 years old, by Toddington, and the other a yearling by Prince McKinney. A good many years ago C. W. Williams bred a filly called Elloree when she was a 2-year-old, and that season gave her a record under 2:30. He kept on racing and breeding the mare and she eventually trotted to a mark of 2:08¼. Her early foals, however, while fairly successful in the breeding way, were not phenomenal.

Bierne Holt represents the third generation of Bingen blood, his sire being Cochato, 2:11½, at 3; he by Todd, 2:14; by Bingen, 2:06¼. The dam of Holt was got by the pacer, Billy Andrews, 2:06¾, son of Bow Bells, and the last named was a member of the famous family founded by Electioneer and Beautiful Bells. Now Bingen was a jumpy horse, entirely too willing to make a break, and Beautiful Bells was a jumper and especially erratic when asked to race in a field of horses. She produced colt speed with a uniformity that put all other matrons of her day in the shade. Her colt champions were numerous, and her blood is breeding on pretty well, but to those who study such matters the strain should not be mixed with that of another jumpy tribe. That tendency to break cost Bierne Holt the M. and M., as he could have won either of the first three heats had he gone along steadily and been of such a disposition that his driver could have gone right and made a battle from the start. Any horse that must be nursed from flag fall to finish for fear he will break is not one to be raced with confidence.

Dave Halle, winner of the second heat, was a diappointment to his followers, who numbered in their ranks some of the wisest horsemen in the land. Last fall as a 3-year-old Dave Halle worked a mile at Lexington with Uhlan in 2:08, and stepped the final quarter better than :30, finishing resolutely and with all his legs under him.

As he was sired by Peter the Great and his dam was an Ashland Wilkes mare, Dave Halle looked, after that workout, like a trotter of the highest class, and while his training this year was interrupted for a time by lameness he came to the Kalamazoo grand circuit meeting and raced five hard heats. It was then said by horsemen that if he came out of that race all right he would be unbeatable at Detroit. He answered every expectation in regard to the after effects of the Kalmazoo race, and was well backed at Detroit by People who had no doubt of the outcome. But as a matter of cold fact the stallion had just that one good winning heat in him, and after that was in no wise dangerous. The result was a bitter pill for the men who bank on the blood of Peter the Great to swallow, but they had to do it.

As for Arona McKinney, winner of the third heat, she came out of the melee with a decidedly improved reputation. Only two days previous she had started in a race and been well backed to win. In that race she tried all she could, but was beaten in straight heats by Pee Wee, a gelding from the Geers string of which little was known. Only one of the heats was as good as 2:10, and in that one, 2:09¼, Arona McKinney was on the trot all the way and finished in 2:09¾. That Cox should start her in the M. and M. with but one day of rest seemed madness to most people, but she turned up a heat winner over a slow track, raced game and took down third money, beating eight trotters for which great things had been claimed. Arona McKinney, by McKinney, is well bred in the female line as well as the male, her dam being Baron Wilkes.

Of the horses in the big race that were "behind the money" it can be said that every one had a good excuse in the condition of the track, but from what most of them have shown in other races this season they had no business to start in the big race. The Wanderer, according to Guss Macey, his trainer and driver, who talked with me about the gelding ten days before the Detroit meeting, had entirely lost his speed.

"I can't drive him a mile better than 2:17," wailed Guss, "and I saw him trot in 2:06¾ before I bought."

Between the day of the wail and the day of the race The Wanderer recovered his lost lick just as suddenly and unaccountably as it went from him, and with a little luck he might have won the $10,000 purse.

Dictator Todd, which at Kalmazoo won in 2:10¼, 2:09¾ and 2:08¼, looked like a real good thing for the Detroit event, but he missed the guiding hand of Murphy and was not for a moment in sight of the money.

Dorsh Medium is a very fast mare, and but for a jump when she had the second heat won near the wire her position in the summary would have been a very different one. Lady Green Goods is getting to be a pretty familiar name in the grand circuit stake list, this being the third year she has been talked of as a likely winner, and her yearling record of 2:30 is still her best official performance, although she repeatedly has beaten 2:10 in her work. She is one member of the Peter the Great family that does not race well.

Meteor, a black horse, was looked at curiously by some of the spectotors when the parade of the M. and M. candidates was on. He is by Metellas, dam Grace Hastings, and the names brought back many scenes to the old timers. Metallas was a fast horse, much faster than his 2:11 record, and "Nick" Hubinger, the Connecticut starch manufacturer who used to be a grand circuit plunger in the betting ring, paid $17,500 for the stallion, only to see him fail as a race horse. After the hopes of getting a stake winner had faded Hubinger bred Grace Hastings, 2:08, a mare he had driven some fast miles to wagon, to Metellas, and the foal now is known as Meteor. Like his parents Meteor is speedy, and like his sire he is jumpy. The distance flag got him in the M. and M. just as it got his sire years ago, and another dream was ended.

Lord Guyton is a speedy horse. I have watched him race for the last month, and have seen him show enough lick to win part of the purses every trip, and yet his campaign has been a very unsuccessful one. He is by Arion, once a champion.

Ella Todd was distanced. She is a 2:10 trotter when all is well with her, but 2:10 trotters on a good day and track cut no figure in the big races, although enthusiastic owners can not figure out that very plain proposition.

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VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ASTRAL KING WINS.

Another important laurel was annexed this week by James Houchin's famous saddle stallion, Astral King. In the big saddle horse event for the state for this year (the Mexico, Mo., fair $1,000 saddle horse stake), the Jefferson City breeder put his chestnut champion up against the best products of the state that lead in saddlers, and beat them all. Second prize in the stake went to Kymokan, Miss Loula Long's chestnut gelding. A chestnut mare, Queen of the Denmarks, owned by the Eaton Farm of Mexico, Mo., won third.

These three (all bred in Kentucky) are now all owned in Missouri. Fourth prize went to the chestnut gelding, Gingerbread Man, owned by Drs. Sonnenberg and Gadsby of St. Louis. Below him were some half dozen other good ones, most of them already known to fame.

SHETLAND PONIES
For sale, 30 head of Shetland ponies, the selection of a 20 years' breeding business. Will exchange herd for productive real estate. Reason for selling, home help has left me. **George Templeton, Rich Hill, Bates County, Missouri.**

MORGAN STALLION FOR SALE.
John Stanley 5688) A. M. R. Rules I and III; sired by H. M. Stanley (4837); out of Flora M. (Reg. Vol. III); a typical Morgan; golden sorrel; sound; sure; six years old; broken; detailed pedigree and description sent to inquirers; $1,200 buys him.—**A. C. Ball, Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill.**

REAL ESTATE.

NOMINATED.

You will be the nominee if you get this bargain; one of the finest young orchards in the famous East Texas fruit belt; 6,000 early Wheeler peach trees, three to six years old; the greatest money-making peach in the world; large and showy; goes on the market May and June; always double the price of any other peach; sold this year $2,400 worth up to June 16; also 2,000 trees of other peaches; 400 apples and pears; all 3 to 6 years old; will have ripe peaches every day from May 1 to November 1; all healthy and thrifty and well cared for; good and nice five room residence; tenement house, barns and other outbuildings; good packing shed; plenty of good water; plenty of wood for fuel; Bermuda meadow; will cut 1,000 bales fine hay; all situated on 80 acres of the finest level fruit land; good society; one school and three churches in quarter mile; six miles to county seat; one and one-half mile to railroad; on public road and R. F. D. route; rural telephone exchange in residence; one crop of fruit will pay the price; must sell at once for other business. Write quick for prices and terms.

L. D. Spears, Carthage, Texas.

NESS COUNTY KANSAS.

160 acres located eight miles from Ness City, and one-half mile from grain elevator and store and shipping point; all in grass, good and smooth. Price $2,400; 160 acres eight miles from Ness City; 80 acres in cultivation; all good smooth land; price $2,800. Time on part if wanted. Write for list and county map. I have some good ranch propositions. **Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.** Thirty-four years in Ness County.

FOR SALE.

1,800-acre ranch; fine grass; fine water; good buildings; good fencing; 150 Hereford cows. A snap. No trade. **Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

144-acre farm; eight miles north of Calico Rock, Izard County, Arkansas; 2-room house; small orchard; 10 acres fenced and in cultivation; balance oak timber; can make 100 white oak ties; adjoins Dolph postoffice; on public road; one mile to school house and church; good settlement—all white; price $10 per acre. Will consider trade for anything worth the money. Write me and I will tell you the truth. **A. L. Grinstead, Calico Rock, Ark.**

LISTEN.

One of the finest 160-acre upland farms in Eastern Kansas, two and three-quarter miles from city limits of Topeka—a city of 50,000 people. Splendid snaps worth $150 per acre; owner non-resident and says sell at $100; two-thirds cash; seven years' time on balance. Fine south Missouri 8,000-acre ranch, well improved; worth $35 per acre; owner going to Europe and says cut her loose at $15. I also have 20,000 acres of choice irrigable alfalfa land; no finer lands in the U. S. Positively the greatest bargain on the map. Price $15 per acre; one-third cash; four years on balance at 6 per cent. Address, **J. E. Thompson (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Four good stallions for farm land. One imported black Percheron, ten years old; one black French draft, four years old; one Clydesdale, six years old and a 1,200-pound Morgan. They are good ones and I am going to sell them to some one at half their value. All sure breeders. If you want a snap, don't wait. **M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—**Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.**

FOR SALE.

Good eighty; cheap; near church, school, town, college. Would sell forty. —**C. V. Simpson, Miltonvale, Cloud County, Kansas.**

DRY FARMERS SHOULD GROW ALFALFA.

To the American Breeder:—If dry farming is to become a permanent system of agriculture it is absolutely essential that humus and nitrogen be put into the soil. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in the inter-mountain West where no other system of agriculture will ever prevail. The constant growing of wheat on summer fallowed land must cease, for such a system is sure to deplete the soil of its plant food. At the present, our wheat farming methods largely consist of robbing the soil of its temporarily accumulated fertility and then letting it lie idle until for a season or until such time as enough plant food has been made available and enough water has been stored to insure another good crop. Humus and nitrogen are very essential to successful wheat farming and in order to secure these the dry farmer must make use of green manure crops that will supply these necessary plant foods. By doing this he is improving the soil texture as well as the water holding capacity, and in dry farming that is the greatest essential.

Beneficial effects from plowing under alfalfa previously grown in rows for seed production have been noticed on succeeding wheat crops for as long as ten years.

At the present time alfalfa is conceded to be our best legume for the dry lands, its deep rooting system fitting it admirably to seek stored water at great depths. Deep rooted plants are decidedly preferable to shallow rooted ones because they penetrate into the subsoil. In this way air and water find entrance, especially after the roots decay. It is supposed that alfalfa when plowed under enriches the surface soil with potash and phosphorous from the subsoil, thus bringing these substances within reach of the succeeding shallow rooted crops.

The summer fallow simply prolongs the time when smaller crops and consequently smaller returns must inevitably come from constant soil depletion. It is easier to keep a soil up to its fertility if soil building is started when the first crop is taken off, than if it is prolonged until the farmer is forced to it due to small returns.

Thus far alfalfa planted in rows both seed and forage production has proven more successful, than the broadcast stand or closely drilled rows, in regions where the moisture is not plentiful. While it will most probably resolve itself into a problem of seed production due to this lack of sufficient moisture for forage production, nevertheless it can be made a paying crop both financially and as a soil improver.—L. C. Aicher, Superintendent South Dakota Experiment Station.

COLLEGE TO SHOW AT COUNTY FAIRS.

To the American Breeder:—The first of the county fair exhibits from the State Agricultural College here left the college last week for Anthony, Kas., to begin the fall schedule. In a few weeks another exhibit, in duplicate, will leave on a tour of the northwestern part of the state. They will be kept busy until the fair season ends in October. Each exhibit consists of samples of work, ccarts and photographs from every department of the agricultural college. The entire exhibit requires 600 feet of wall space to display. A lecturer from the college accompanies each exhibit and explains it An exhibit usually makes stops of one week.—Chas. Dillon, Riley County, Kansas.

A TEXAS STOCKMAN'S HEART.

Tom Talmage, Tom Green county sheepman, is not very rich when it comes to the world's goods, but a little incident that happened on Exchange avenue one day last week is proof positive that he has a big heart.

It happened this way:

An old man came down the avenue, on his way to the packing house. He led an old Jersey cow, evidently long in family service, and whose eyes were big with wondering but was trustful enough of her master and would go where he directed.

Just behind the cow walked an old woman. She, like the old man, was roughly attired and every few minutes she would apply a corner of her tattered apron to her eyes. She was crying. The old man's head was bowed. He, too, was evidently suffering.

Tom Talmage has the initiative of the West and he didn't hesitate to accost the old man.

"What's the trouble?" he said.

It was the woman who responded. "We are just taking old Daisy up to the stock yards to sell her," she said. "We've got to pay the rent and there don't seem any other way for us to get the money. I just came along to get a last look at Daisy. We've had her for years and she seems just like a member of the family. But what are we poor people to do?"

Tom Talmage coughed. Then he pulled out his handkerchief and blew his nose with a resounding blast.

"How much is the derned rent," he asked.—Ft. Worth Live Stock Reporter.

IMPORTANT TO SEED BUYERS.

A most hopeful sign, indicative of results largely attributable to the persistent efforts heretofore made by the United States Department of Agriculture in the line of seed testing, is manifest from an inspection of the catalogues of more than fifty of the principal seed dealers of the country.

All of the firms referred to make definite statements that they test their seeds for germination. Nine firms advise purchasers to send samples either to the seed testing laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture or to a state experiment station to be tested. Seven firms state that they themselves follow this course in regard to the seeds they offer and that the seeds are thereby officially guaranteed to be of the high grade represented. Six firms allow a stated time for making a test, advise purchasers to make such test on receipt of seeds, and request the return of seeds which do not satisfactorily meet the test.

Five firms state that the seeds they are selling comply with state laws, and a number of firms give the percentage of purity and germination in compliance with state laws.

These statements indicate that competition between seed dealers is becoming more and more a competition based on quality—a healthful tendency from the standpoint of both customers and honest dealers.

MEXICO REMOVED CORN DUTY?

The Mexican consul at Chicago has announced the receipt of advices from his government to the effect that the duty on American corn shipped into Mexico has been suspended. That action, he says, is due to the failure to grow a crop in Mexico.

HORSE RANCH FOR SALE.

A herd of good grade young Percheron horses, together with complete plant to raise horses successfully. Everything in good condition and right every way. Deal with owner.—**Chas. J. Harbec, Alma, Chouteau Co., Mont.**

REAL ESTATE.

Choice 220-acre Dixie farm; 160 acres in cultivation, balance open timber pasture, fenced and cross-fenced; seven room dwelling; five tenant houses, wells and cisterns; family orchard, one mile of railroad; three miles of town. Improvements are in good shape. NO OVERFLOW; rent $5.00 per acre. Price for quick sale $30 per acre; part cash, balance long time, and low interest. Have all sizes of farms, improved and unimproved; large acreage of cut-over lands; fine bodies of timber lands at prices that will sell them. Correspondence solicited. **F. T. Sellers, Marianna, Arkansas.**

CHOICE FARM BARGAINS.

I want buyers for a choice 80 of bottom land within a mile of a good town on the main line of the Santa Fe. Good improvements; good alfalfa, wheat and corn land. Price $90 per acre. 240-acre farm; good improvements; 160 choice creek bottom and slope; balance pasture, eight miles from Emporia; price $60 per acre; other bargains. **J. M. McCown, 506 Commercial St., Emporia, Kansas.**

LAND BARGAIN WITH DEW STILL ON IT.

Twenty-four hundred and eighty acres; nearly all creek bottom, cut over in 1900, but think timber enough to pay for tract. Fine grass; well watered; on public road; close to R. R. Will make finest ranch in South. Oil leases all around it; pipe line less than mile. To first taker, to quickly close a partnership at $15,000. Want to deal with actual buyer. Address, **Box 142,** Lewisville, Ark.

OKLAHOMA FARM FOR SALE.

160 acres in Beckham county; seven miles from city of 5,000 population; three miles from railroad station; all good, smooth land; never failing well of good water; 90 acres in cultivation; balance pasture; fair improvements; telephone and rural route; price $6,000; some terms. Address owner, **Hugh W. Ferree, R. F. D. No. 4, Elk City, Okla.**

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS AND LOUISANA FARMS FOR SALE.

Farms for sale in 40-acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Oklahoma; 10,000 acres in Arkansas, and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in Louisiana. Tenants wanted who can farm 320 acres or more of our lands in Louisiana. Agents wanted. Address **Allen & Hart, 308 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

OAKDALE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of 1,530 acres finest Red river bottom land. Corn, cotton, alfalfa and Bermuda land. Will make ideal stock farm. Price, $35 an acre with all crops, about 750 acres in cultivation. **Owner, J. J. Tschudy, Blakeney, Red River County, Texas.**

FOR SALE.

Stock ranch unlimited range; high rolling country; all of the Gramma grasses; 39,000 gallons pure water per day through pipe line; good rains; grass fine; price $6,500. Address, **Lock Box 95, Alamogordo, N. M.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Ten thousand dollar equity in 30 acres of land in Centralia, Ill. Suitable for planting, manufacturing or trucking. Farm land east or west: live stock or improved city property will be taken in exchange.—**E. Edson, Tonti, Marion County, Illinois.**

COME TO ARKANSAS.

Lovely climate; Elberta orchard; truck farm; river bottom; alfalfa hay —five cuttings per year; timber and cut-over lands, five to fifty dollars per acre. Write us now. **South Arkansas Realty Co., Okolona, Ark.**

STOCK AND ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE—7 quarters deeded and 9 quarters leased land, all in one body. Good improvements; plenty of spring water. Land one mile to county seat. 350 acres of this land will grow alfalfa by sub-irrigation. Cut 5 crops last season. Only alfalfa proposition in this section. Can sell all the baled alfalfa you can raise at your door for from $16 to $25 a ton. Price $10 an acre for the deeded land. Terms. Address owner, **W. P. Bailey, Springfield, Baca County, Colorado.**

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE

Three hundred and fifty acres of nice, smooth land that will produce corn, clover, alfalfa or small grains. It can all be cultivated excepting ten acres of creek; 40 acres of fine timber; everlasting water; black soil; one mile from a railroad town; fair improvements; good orchard; the land drains nicely; well fenced and ready to make money. It can be divided into several farms to a good advantage; 100 miles west of Kansas City; price $60 per acre.—

W. K. SHAW, Garnett, Kansas

RELEASE OF QUARANTINE FOR SCABIES IN CATTLE.

Secretary Wilson has issued an order taking effect August 15, releasing from quarantine on account of the disease known as scabies in cattle 51,664 square miles of territory in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas. This action is taken as a result of the good progress that has been made by the Bureau of Animal Industry and state authorities in the work of eradicating this disease.

About ten years ago when the work was first undertaken scabies or mange of cattle was prevalent in the territory west of the Mississippi river, and that entire area was quarantined. Portions of the territory have been released from time to time as they were freed from the disease, until now there remains in quarantine only a comparatively small area, consisting of about one-third of Montana (in the northeastern portion), the eastern fourth of Wyoming, small areas in South Dakota and Nebraska, the eastern third of Colorado, the eastern third of New Mexico, the Panhandle of Oklahoma, a portion of the Panhandle of Texas, and a small area in the extreme southern part of Texas. The infection in this remaining territory is very light, and the department believes that it will be only a matter of a short time when this disease will be totally eliminated from the country.

The area released in each state by the recent order is as follows: South Dakota, the counties of Harding, Perkins, Butte, Meade, Stanley, Liman, Mellette and Todd, also the county of Corson, which includes that portion of Standing Rock Indian reservation in the state of South Dakota and the counties of Ziebach, Dewey and Armstrong, which include the territory known as the Cheyene River Indian reservation—27,601 square miles; Nebraska, the counties of Holt, Rock, Brown, Blaine, Logan, Deuel, Cheyenne, Kimball, Banner and that part of Lincoln county lying north of the Platte River, and those parts of Keith and Morrill counties lying south of the North Platte river—11,390 square miles; Kansas 9,000 square miles; Texas, the counties of Motley, Dickens, Kent and Scurry—3,673 square miles. The entire state of Kansas is now out of quarantine. Copies of the order may be obtained on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GRAIN SORGHUMS GROW IN IMPORTANCE.

Great progress has been made during the past few years in the improvement of grain sorghums, which include different varieties of sweet sorghum, broom corn, milo, durra, kafir, and kowliang. Until recently grain sorghums had no commercial status, but the investigational work conducted by the bureau of plant industry of the Department of Agriculture during the past six years has shown their great value as grain and forage crops. A widespread public interest in their possibilities has consequently been awakened.

The grain sorghum belt to which these crops are especially adapted comprises the central and southern portions of the Great Plains, and it is in this region that these crops are looked upon as standard by reason of the ease and the reasonable certainty of their production, their general utility for forage, and the value of the grain for feeding stock and for human food, surpassing both corn and wheat in these respects.

The census of 1910 reports 1,600,000 acres in grain sorghums with a value of $10,750,000. Allowing an average value of only $2 an acre for the stover, the total value of the acreage shown is $15,000,000, placing the grain sorghums thirteenth in the list of farm crops, below rice ($19,000,000), and above buckwheat ($12,000,000). To this value, however, must be added the value of the large acreage reported by the census under "coarse forage" but not separated thereunder from fodder corn. Much of the acreage thus reported is classed as forage partly because certain of the crops so listed are grown as combination roughage and grain crops and partly because in much of the area grain separators are scarce and but a small proportion of these crops is thrashed.

HOG CHOLERA AND SYMPTOMS.

To The American Breeder:—Since the discovery of the serum treatment for hog cholera there has been renewed interest in this very fatal hog disease. Formerly the loss from cholera was accepted without question, but now the farmer is especially anxious to know how he may distinguish cholera from other swine diseases, in order to make sure of the serum in those outbreaks that prove to be cholera.

Unfortunately, hog cholera does not always pass through the same series of changes. The disease may be either acute or chronic, and the symptoms vary a great deal in these two types of disease. In cholera we generally find that the young pigs and shoats are the first to take the disease. Young hogs are more susceptible than older hogs. Generally the first indication of trouble is when the pigs refuse feed. They do not leave their bed readily, and will eat but little. An occasional cough is noticed in cholera, while in swine plague the cough is much more pronounced. Their eyes are soon noticed to be gummed up with matter, and altogether the pigs have a very droopy appearance. As the disease progresses weakness becomes very noticeable. The hind legs become weak and the pig reels as it walks. As the disease progresses a severe diorrhoea is seen in many cases.

There is one form of cholera that kills quickly. In these cases hogs are often found dead that were not known to be sick the day before. Such cases are more often seen during hot weather, and where the hogs are very fat. In the most common or acute form the hog will generally be sick from two to seven days, or even longer. In this form the watering of the eyes is a marked condition. Red or purple spots are noticed on the skin in the region of the ears, chest, belly, or inside the thighs. The bowels may be costive at first, but usually a diorrhoea appears two or three days before death. A cough may be seen in this type of cholera, but is by no means characteristic of the disease.

The chronic form of cholera is not so often seen, except occasional cases, or where the disease exists in a very mild form. Many cases may be so mild that they are not suspected as being sick. Such cases easily carry the cholera into new localities where it may cause great loss. In the chronic type there is a rapid loss of flesh, dullness and lack of appetite, and a moderate rise of temperature. Often there will be ulcers or sores formed in the mouth or on the cheeks. These sores may become very serious in themselves, as they destroy the tissue, often leaving the mouth in such condition that eating becomes difficult. While these ulcers are much more apt to show up in the mouth, they may appear on other parts of the body, especially on the parts receiving most pressure while the hog is lying down. If diarrhoea appears the hog usually dies, but recovery may take place. In many cases where recovery does take place the hog is unthrifty and of little value.

Swine plague is a name applied to a form of cholera where the lungs are affected. In this disease there may be a further complication of the disease on account of the action of infecting organisms other than those causing cholera. In swine plague a cough is a noticeable feature of the disease, and often the skin of the chest and throat has the red color so often seen in cholera. As the disease progresses the cough becomes more pronounced, and a discharge may be seen coming from the nose a day or so before death. Usually diarrhoea is not so marked as in cholera. It may be said that cholera exists in the hog as two types of disease. In one the alimentary canal is most seriously involved, while in swine plague the lungs are the chief seat of trouble. In the former case the disease is generally known as hog cholera; in the latter as swine plague.—L. L. Lewis, Department of Veterinary Science, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

SHEEP SCABIES QUARANTINE MODIFIED.

To the American Breeder:—It is ordered that the quarantine for scabies in sheep placed upon the state of Kentucky by amendment 4 to rule 3, revision 1, dated Aug. 5, 1909, and effective on and after Aug. 16, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, modified to permit the interstate shipment of sheep of states not quarantined for scabies in sheep which are exhibited at the fair of the Blue Grass Fair Association, to be held at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 12-17, 1912, inclusive, or at the Kentucky State Fair, to be held at Louisville, Ky., September 9-14, 1912, inclusive, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) Such sheep shall be shipped by rail to Lexington or Louisville and shall not be unloaded in the area quarantined for sheep scabies else where than at Lexington and Louisville.

(b) Separate cleaned and disinfected chutes and other facilities shall be provided for the exclusive unloading of such sheep at Lexington or Louisville.

(c) Such sheep shall be hauled in cleaned and disinfected wagons direct from the cars in which they arrive at Lexington or Louisville to the fair grounds, and from the fair grounds direct to the cars in which they are to be reshipped.

(d) That portion of the fair grounds or other premises to be occupied exclusively by such sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an employe of the bureau of animal industry before said sheep are placed therein.

(e) Such sheep shall not be moved interstate from Lexington or Louisville except in cleaned and disinfected cars, nor unless accompanied by a certificate issued by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry showing that the sheep have had no opportunity to become infected with scabies.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture, U. S. A.

ONE OFFSET TO CATTLE LOSSES.

This year the southwestern range has experienced good fortune in the saving of a very large calf crop. Among many instances referring to this good fortune on the part of range cattle men, we have noted three from New Mexico, one from Carlsbad, one from Roswell and one from Los Cruces, all telling of the prospects for a big lot of calves to brand at the round-up. When cattle were experiencing unusual freezing and starving further north, the New Mexico ranches seem to have enjoyed unusually good conditions. It is extremely fortunate for the cattle business generally that this much of the range favored production, for the shrinkage further north and over nearly all of the corn belt has continued without abatement up to the present time. Northern ranges are already drawing on the more favored Southern sections for all the cattle they will spare and strong prices are being paid. The buyers are ever risking loss, if not more serious trouble, in purchasing cattle from ranches in Old Mexico, conditions in that country being such that cattle raisers are willing to make very favorable prices. Of course cattle production in the war zone of Old Mexico is suffering possibly even more than it suffered from the blizzard of our northern range territory during the winter. The total production remains far short of what this country needs, but the shortage is serving a useful purpose in waking people up to the fact that producers of breeding cattle will have to have the encouragement of better prices before any great increase can be expected.

NEW BERKSHIRE RECORD VOLUME.

This office has just received Volume 40, of the American Berkshire Record. It contains the pedigrees of 5,000

(Continued on page 15).

DO YOU NEED A RAM?

Choice, large, heavy shearing Shropshire lambs; yearlings and two-year-olds, from prize winning English and Canadian stock. Priced to suit the buyer. This ad. appears but once.—

WM. H. DILLWORTH & SONS,
TABLE GROVE,
FULTON COUNTY, ILL.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

38 SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

ABERDEENAN GUS BULLS

and a few choice females from 15 to 30 months old. No better individuals. No better bred. Close to city. Can be easily inspected. Address George Stevenson, Jr., Leslie-Orear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.

Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

BUENA VISTA HEREFORDS

Paragon 12th 29116 and
Rex Donald 323493

Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. In Service.

W. A. Dallmeyer
Jas. Shanks, Mgr. Jefferson City, Mo.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY

For Rates and Order Blank, Address Directory Department, American Breeder, 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

HORSES—PERCHERON.
Bayless, W. H., Blue Mound, Kas.
Burress Bros., Carroll, Neb.
Crownover, Wm., Hudson, Iowa.
Hirschman, George, Pierson, Iowa.
Jones, C. F., Rippey, Ia.
Lamar, C. W., Salina, Kas.
Percheron Imptg. Co., S. St. Joseph, Mo.
Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.
Robison, J. C., Towanda, Kas.
Rouselle, Jos. & Son, Seward, Neb.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kas.
Singmaster, J. O. & Son, Keota, Ia.
Singmaster & Walker, South Omaha, Neb.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Mo.
West, Frank S. & Son, Wood River, Neb.
Wiley, L. R., Emporia, Kas.
Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

HORSES—SADDLE AND HARNESS
Houchin, Jas., Jefferson City, Mo.

HORSES—MORGANS.
Sellman, Richard, Rochelle, Texas.

SUFFOLK HORSES.
Okle, F. W., Marshall, Va.

JACKS.
Ross, Geo. B., Alden, Kas.
Boen, Ed., Lawson, Mo.
Smith, Al E., Lawrence, Kas.
Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo.
Penman, Robt. & Son, Philo, Ill.
Collins, T. E. & Son, Belleville, Kas.
Walker, Philip, Moline, Kas.
Watson, J. T., New London, Mo.

CATTLE—GALLOWAYS.
Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.
Brown, W. M., Carrollton, Mo.
Clelland, James & W. R., New Hampton, Mo.
Kline, C. M., Weldon, Ia.

CATTLE—HEREFORDS.
Hazlett, Rob't H., El Dorado, Kas.
Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Painter, John E., Roggen, Colo.
Whiteford, Hugh, Guilford, Mo.

CATTLE—POLLED DURHAM.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kas.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Cobb, H. L. & Son, Independence, Ia.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Lookabaugh, H. C., Watonga, Okla.
Regier, John, Whitewater, Kas.
Saunders, C. A., Manila, Ia.
Stodder, J. F., Burden, Kas.
Spangler, S. S., Milan, Mo.

HOGS—BERKSHIRES.
Bayer, J. T., Yates Center, Kas.
Creighton, Ralph, Creighton, Mo.
Lawson, L. C., Clarks, Neb.
Albright, C. M., Overbrook, Kas.

HOGS—DUROC JERSEYS.
Harney, H. O., Aurora, Neb.
Lineweaver, H. W., South English, Ia.
Van Patten, G., Sutton, Neb.

HOGS—POLAND CHINAS.
Charters, W. H., Butler, Mo.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.
Nevius, C. S., Chiles, Kas.

HOGS—YORKSHIRE (LARGE)
Kimber, T. C., Pilot Knob, Mo.

SHEEP—SHROPSHIRES.
Drake, Dr. Thomas A., Prairieton, Ind.
Hamilton, E. P. & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia.
Fulkerson, F. D., Brimson, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Boatman, Oscar H., Irving, Kas.
Burger, Lafe, Wellington, Kas.
Correll, H. O., Taylorville, Ill.
Harriman, R. L., Bunceton, Mo.
Reppert, Fred, Decatur, Ind.
Sparks, Jas. W., Marshall, Mo.
Zaun, Frank J., Independence, Mo.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.
Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kas.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 24—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kas.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Oct. 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Oct. 23—O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.

(Continued from page 14).

Berkshire, beginning with number 160001 and ending with number 165,000. The rate of registration and the regularity in which the Berkshire volumes are issued, are one of many things which indicate the healthy and stable condition of this association, and the industry which it serves.

For information concerning the business of this association, address Frank S. Springer, Secretary. American Berkshire Record, Springfield, Ill.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

If you have too many stallions, read what M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Iowa, has to say in his ad about exchanging land, and then write him for full information.

The J. J. Garvey Co., New Orleans, La., is advertising a "Black Molasses" as stock feed. Get in touch with them and learn all about it. Their ad appears in this issue.

If you wish to exchange your draft stallion, read the ad in this issue of Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Kansas, and then write him.

D. Edgar Fletcher of Arcadia, Mo., is offering his young stallion, Echo Bell, and his saddle mare at very reasonable prices. See his ad and then write him.

A strong concern that sells good goods and has the best facilities for its business, can put out a genuine value at an almost unbelievable price, for the sake of the business bound to follow. It is just such a proposition as this that the Jones,, Post & Co. clothing advertisement in this issue covers.

The old fashioned definition of a fair —"A place where everybody goes"—had a whole lot of significant truth in it. Among the state fairs of the United States, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, is the one that has chosen to call itself a "big old fashioned agricultural fair and live stock show." Judged by our old definition, it is certainly right, for to the state fair at Hutchinson "everybody goes"—and takes his sister, or some other fellow's sister, and both their families go along. It is some fair, too—September 14 to 21. If you have stock to show find out about that $42,000 in premiums from Secretary A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, Kas.

It is Missouri's proud boast that she has the best all round state fair equipment west of the Mississippi river. Her fair ground at Sedalia is high and sightly. Her mile race track is one of the best in the world, both for speed and exhibition purposes. If you want to know whether the sentiment and resources of Missouri are favorable for fine displays in every line just refer to Washington reports and see where Missouri stands among our greatest of states. The Missouri fair, coming as it does, September 28 to October 4, is ideal for the pleasure of visitors and the profit and satisfaction of exhibitors. Ask John T. Stinson, secretary, of Sedalia, Mo., anything you want to know.

O. W. Layson, Holton, Mo., advertises for cotton mules. Lack of flesh is no bar, if you've got the mule every other way.

See the advertisement of the Real Estate Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

If you want the name of a live real estate firm anywhere, refer to our big directory in this issue.

Few farms should be without sheep, and Shropshires are a popular breed. Wm. H. Dilworth & Sons, Table Grove, Ill., advertise sheep. Rame for sale —lambs to two-year-olds.

C. G. Anderson, Hector, Minn., has a 2,100-pound French Draft stallion for sale.

Read the description of a fine 220-acre farm "in Dixie" you can buy cheap, in the advertisement of F. T. Sellers, Marianna, Ark. He has others for sale, too.

Our cover page illustration this issue is the gray, first prize two-year-old Percheron stallion, Korps (92021) now owned by Bell Bros., Wooster, O. This prize stallion came to America in Bell Bros'. last importation, announced in their advertisement.

Buy from American Breeder advertisers and let them know the American Breeder is your paper when you buy.

If you are looking for land bargains, write A. L. Grinstead, Calico Rock, Ark. He has some good ones to offer. Read his advertisement.

If you want a good ranch of 1,800 acres, communicate with Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kansas. He can offer you something worth the money. His ad is in this issue.

Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas, is advertising in this issue some splendid land bargains. See his ad if you are in the market, and write for full particulars.

If you want to make money, read the advertisement in this issue of L. D. Spears, Carthage, Texas. He has some splendid young Peach orchards for sale that will surely make money for the buyer. Write him.

If you are in need of a first class hay press, send to the Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1545 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., for their catalogue. Their ad appears in this issue.

J. E. Thompson of Tecumseh, Kas., has some fine bargains in real estate. Read his ad in this issue and write him for further particulars.

If you are in the market for a highly bred stallion, get in communication with Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Their fourth 1912 importation has just arrived.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.: I bought an Auto-Fedan Hay Press last year. I have run several different kinds of presses but the Auto-Fedan is far ahead of any horse power press I have ever seen. One big advantage is two men can run it in windrow hay to an advantage and three men can bale more hay than with any other horse power press, and above all, there is no danger in feeding it, of ever having to walk on a wooden leg.—R. S. Weaver. Hannan, Mo.

Some choice real estate bargains are offered by J. M. McCown, Emporia, Kas. His ad appears in this issue. Look it up and then write him.

Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio, start an ad in this issue announcing their latest importation of Belgians and Percherons. Write for further information.

Well posted horsemen everywhere know what is meant by the term "Spohn them." The success of Spohn's Liquid Compound has made the name "Spohn" familiar wherever horses are well cared for. The plain, straightforward statements of the Spohn's advertisement in this issue will appeal to the practical man. When you answer this ad. mention the American Breeder and ask the Spohn Medical Company to send you one of their little books on horse ailments.

The reasons why Absorbine is so popular among the trainers and owners of good horses are that it does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. It is economical—as only a few drops are required at an application. Special instructions on any particular case free of charge. Write for booklet and laboratory reports, free on request. Get the genuine, manufactured only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Here is something worth looking into. Read the advertisement in this issue "Lock Box 95, Alamogordo, N. M.," and then write for full particulars.

A good farm of 160 acres is offered for sale in this issue by Hugh W. Farree, Elk City, Okla. Read his ad and then write him for particulars.

Fred Chandler of Chariton, Iowa, is offering two home bred Percheron stallions for sale in this issue. If you are in the market, get in touch with him.

A good range jack is offered for sale in this issue by R. L. Graham, Glover, Okla. See his ad and if you are interested, write him for further information.

If you are in the market for a good Percheron stallion, write to Haynes & Botsford, Unadilla, Neb. They may have just what you want. See their ad in this issue.

Hansen Bros., of Amelia, Neb., are advertising a good Percheron stallion for sale in this issue. See the ad and then write them.

G. Fred Skank of Henderson, Iowa, wants to dispose of his 1,000-pound jack. If you are in the market read his ad in this issue and then write him for full particulars.

An exhibit of special interest at the fairs this fall will be made in the Shorthorn cattle departments by C. H. White of Burlington, Kas. It is representative of his herd, all the animals having been raised by him excepting the smooth, deep ribbed Scotch bred herd bull Richelieu. Three features that will be striking are the roan junior yearling show steer, now weighing about 1,400, and "coming good;" the two meaty backed red yearling heifers and a lengthy even lined and very large senior heifer calf, typical of Richelieu's best things. More valuable than any of these, however, is the roan son of Searchlight, a junior yearling of rare promise, and very desirable Scotch breeding. Here is a bull that some have had their eyes on and more are bound to want. For a man of Mr. White's years in the business it is a credit to have gathered, on a business basis, a herd capable of producing such a bunch of stuff. If it was not an old story we would emphasize the credit also due to "Uncle Tom" Minton, his herdsman. Mr. Minton has proven the possibilities of more young herds in this country than any other one man, and the young things with which he does it are never hurt by crowding. Mr. White shows first at Iola, Kas., and next at Topeka, Kas.

IDAHO COLLEGE GETS REGISTERED BREEDING CATTLE.

From John R. Tomson of Dover, Kas., we learn of the sale of four registered Shorthorns to the Idaho Agricultural College. They made a part of a carload shipment of 15 head collected in Kansas City territory by Prof. J. C. Kinzer, of the Idaho Colleges, whose brother, R. J. Kinzer, formerly Professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas college, is now secretary of the Hereford record association. The cattle collected by Mr. Kinzer are from herds and families that his experience and observation with show and breeding cattle, has shown to be good. They include (in addition to the bull and three heifers from Mr. Tomson) of the following: two Hereford heifers, bought of Robt. H. Hazlett, of El Dorado, Kas.; two Hereford steers: two heifers and one bull

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

Col. Oscar H. Boatman
IRVING, KANSAS
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from J. P. Cudahy of Belton, Mo.; one Hereford heifer from J. M. Curtice of Kansas City and two Angus heifers from Kansas Agricultural College.

This purchase is an important step in upbuilding the collection of representative pure bred beef cattle, which Dean Carlyle has been working for ever since he became head of the Idaho college.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 11.)

ficiently to prevent inflammation or caking and no more.

INJURED BY BEING KICKED—I have a six year old mare that got kicked on the curb bone by another horse that had on a sharp shoe, March 15, 1912. It caused a large lump to come on the inside of the hock about the size of an egg. She is a little lame yet. How long had she ought to rest before she is put to work again? I haven't worked her any since she got kicked. Do you think it will make the joint stiff? Is there anything that will help it? I would like to have this explained in your valuable paper.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—You should not think of putting this animal into service until it has fully recovered from the lameness. It would be well to apply a blistering agent to the part at intervals of three or four weeks which should have the effect of strengthening the injured structures. For this purpose a one to four powdered cantharides in vassaline mixture may be used. It is not likely that any interference with the movement in the joint will result from the injury.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE—Is a Polled Durham and a Hornless Shorthorn the same thing? I have been breeding registered Shorthorn cattle for six years; last year I had a fine Polled bull calf and have him yet; this year I have a Polled heifer calf sired by the same sire but different dam. I raised both sire and dam of both of them so I know they were bred right.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If the sire and dam of these polled animals are registered Shorthorns, you can record these animals as Double Standard Polled Durhams. J. H. Martz, Greenville, O., is secretary of the Double Standard Polled Durham Record. All animals recorded in this record must be eligible to registration in the regular American Shorthorn Herd Book. They are simply polled Shorthorns.

THE MODERN HORSE BREEDING.

(Continued from page 10.)

Gonzales, Cooper, F. H.; King City, Greer, F. J.; Salinas, Garside, Jno.; Salinas, McFadden, Frank P.

COLORADO — Greeley, Ling, A. T.; Gunnison, Vantuyl, R. P.; Huerfano, Sperry, Jos.; Laird, Prentice, B. D.; Cimarron, Maurer, Jacob; Rye, Thomas, E. R.; Springfield, Howell, F. D.

KENTUCKY—Carlisle, Berry, Milford J.; Ewing, Shockley, J. W.; Lexington, Nash, C., Route 1; Utica, McCormack, Raymond; Woodburn, Pugh, J. W.

MARYLAND—Hampstead, Schultz, A. R.

MISSISSIPPI — Plantersville, McWhorter, J. M.; Kilmichael, Cartledge, C. E.

MONTANA — Bridger, Sadring, Jno. E.; Broadus, Garst, O. W.; Graham, Waite, C. W.; Scobey, Howe, Bert.

NEW MEXICO — Atencio, Cassan, Bert; Deming, Weaver, Frank; Dunken, Cox, A. P.; Monument, Record, H. S.; Nadine, Christmas, B. A.

NEW YORK—Cuba, Wright, H. L., Box 201.

PENNSYLVANIA—Lebanon, Hynicka, R. G.; Sawyer City, R. F. D.; Kendall Creek, Colt, G. L., Jr.

TENNESSEE—Goodlettsville, Ashton, C. S., Route 3; Rock Island, Moffitt, W. T.; Trenton, Holmes, W. E.

UTAH—Cedar City, Tweedie, Jas. A.; Moroni, Olson, Daniel L.

WASHINGTON—Aeneas, Starr, Chas. P.; Hanford, Smith, Lemuel D.; Lamont, Eltz, Peter Jr.

OUR COVER ILLUSTRATION.

Korps (92021), the gray Percheron colt pictured on the front cover, having won first in the class for two-year-olds at this summer's Paris show, is now in America. Korps was bought by Bell Bros., the importers of Wooster, O., and was brought over in one of their early importations.

OUR TRAVELING INSTRUCTORS.

To the American Breeder:—Since February 15 the writer has traveled over eight states, covering a distance of 11,500 miles, and in addition examining 2,185 non-producing mares. Many of that number proved of less value than geldings, while others **could have been (and may yet be)** made regular producers, if bred according to scientific methods. Statistics indicate that each state visited suffers a great annual loss on account of barren mare conditions that materially reduces the income on money invested in stallions and mares. Often times a minor trouble exists that creates sterility, when if the mare was placed in the hands of a good caretaker and bred by a competent stallioner, she could be made productive and doubly valuable.

There was splendid attendance at all lectures where the people were aware of the unfavorable local conditions, and especially in all localities visited where one or more progressive and scientific stallioners reside. For this reason the writer deems it advisable, as far as possible, to lecture only to the mare owners that are interested in their own welfare, as well as that of their stallioners. By and pull together, school representatives, stallioners and mare owners.

The writer discovered while out on this tour of lectures that a number of stallioners who had never attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School were making some very serious mistakes. For instance, one breeder who had heard of the capsule system, and wished to establish the same, had bred 19 mares by placing the capsules into the meatis urinae rather than introducing the capsules properly through the os-uteri.

Another stallioner had been introducing his finger through the meatis urinae in determining whether or not the mares were "open" sufficiently to permit the spermatazoa to gain entrance to the uterus. So you see the necessity of such stallioners attending the Breeding School and being properly instructed and in position to do good, rather than such damage as may naturally occur where a stallioner has no knowledge of the inner horse.

The course of lectures in the Scientific Breeding School on the subjects of anatomy, pathology and physiology are worth hundreds of dollars to any stallioner, even if the subject of bacteria was not mentioned. However, the latter is of more vital importance nowadays than can readily be imagined, owing to the fact that the oversight of a single type of infection present in a mare or stallion, and



NEW BUILDINGS OF THE VETERINARY SCHOOL OF THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

far the best results were secured in the lecture work, where stallioners had previously attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and had been educating their mare owners to the realization of the many causes of barreness.

Attendance, interest and results were all so markedly better under these conditions that the writer sincerely believes the lectures should, almost exclusively, be delivered at such places as have been properly equipped for breeding demonstrations and making such actual examinations and demonstrations as are necessary for the best understanding of the problems and conditions to be met and overcome.

The lectures will be far more fully appreciated and profitably remembered where such preliminary arrangements have been made by a scientific breeder.

Realizing only a comparatively small part of the country can be reached this year that these lectures should be attended by each and every stallioner in reach and also every mare owner, and further realizing that only those who have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School are aware of the arrangements necessary, and equipment requisite, for obtaining the best attendance and results, I recommend that graduates and members of the school be notified of the time and places for all such lectures. Then let all such members of the school notify their mare owning customers and all other stallion owners in that vicinity—thereby making it possible for one and all to co-operate in the good that may be effected by the field work. Let's join hands being transmitted to other stallions or mares, often costs thousands of dollars to one individual or one community. The proper knowledge of how and when to breed, would enable any stallioner to be of great value to his section and add greatly to his own profits, instead, as is sometimes the case, of proving a failure, and often becoming bankrupt without realizing the cause.

A few lectures delivered in due time, a few examinations made by a competent and scientific breeder and a number of stallion and mare owners enlightened upon the value and importance of modern practices and the necessity of taking precautions against the danger of transmitting serious troubles from males to females, will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the country as a whole, and unquestionably prevent many direct losses to breeders and farmers.

In addition they will aid in enabling thousands of stockmen to elevate animal culture to a higher standard of profit and pleasure.

The point that the writer wishes to convey is this: By lecturing in the vicinity of some stallioner who has attended the school and knows what is necessary, and has used his influence in favor of better methods, much more good will be effected, because he can then be an active aid to the lecturer. With his help the attendance will be larger and more interest manifested than would naturally be expected in a locality where no one has been enlightened on the subject and no arrangements made for giving a breeding demonstration or making examinations.

However, I hope it will always be borne in mind that all stallion and mare owners are welcome and invited to attend these lectures, and if the telephones are properly used, practically all stockmen can be reached for miles around the lecture point. It is from these very breeders who have not yet studied their business as its importance justifies, that we must get more trained workers in the great cause of better breeding methods. Lectures will help; reading the best papers will help; but it will take the thorough instruction and training of the Graham Scientific Breeding School to fit a man for making the most money for himself and doing the most good for his community and his business.

V. O. CUDD.

ALWAYS UNDER SUSPICION.

"You must try to be like God, sonnie," said the kindly minister to the worried looking child who entertained him in the parlor while his mother, upstairs, was preparing for company. "I guess I must be," the boy answered, wrinkling his brows, "for God and me gets blamed for about everything that happens in this house. If it's a big thing, they say the Lord did it, and if any little things goes wrong it's sure to be me!"

CORSA'S SALE DECEMBER 10.

W. S. Corsa of White Hall, Ill., writes the American Breeder that his next public sale of Percherons will be December 10, 1912.

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Nice smooth mules from 15 to 15½ hands high; four to seven years old; broke and sound. No flesh required; good foot and bone; good quality.—**O. W. Layson, Hatton, Mo. Route 1.**

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, September 5, 1912* *Number 16*

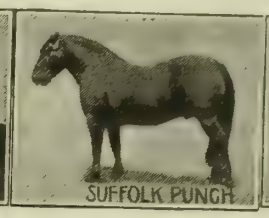






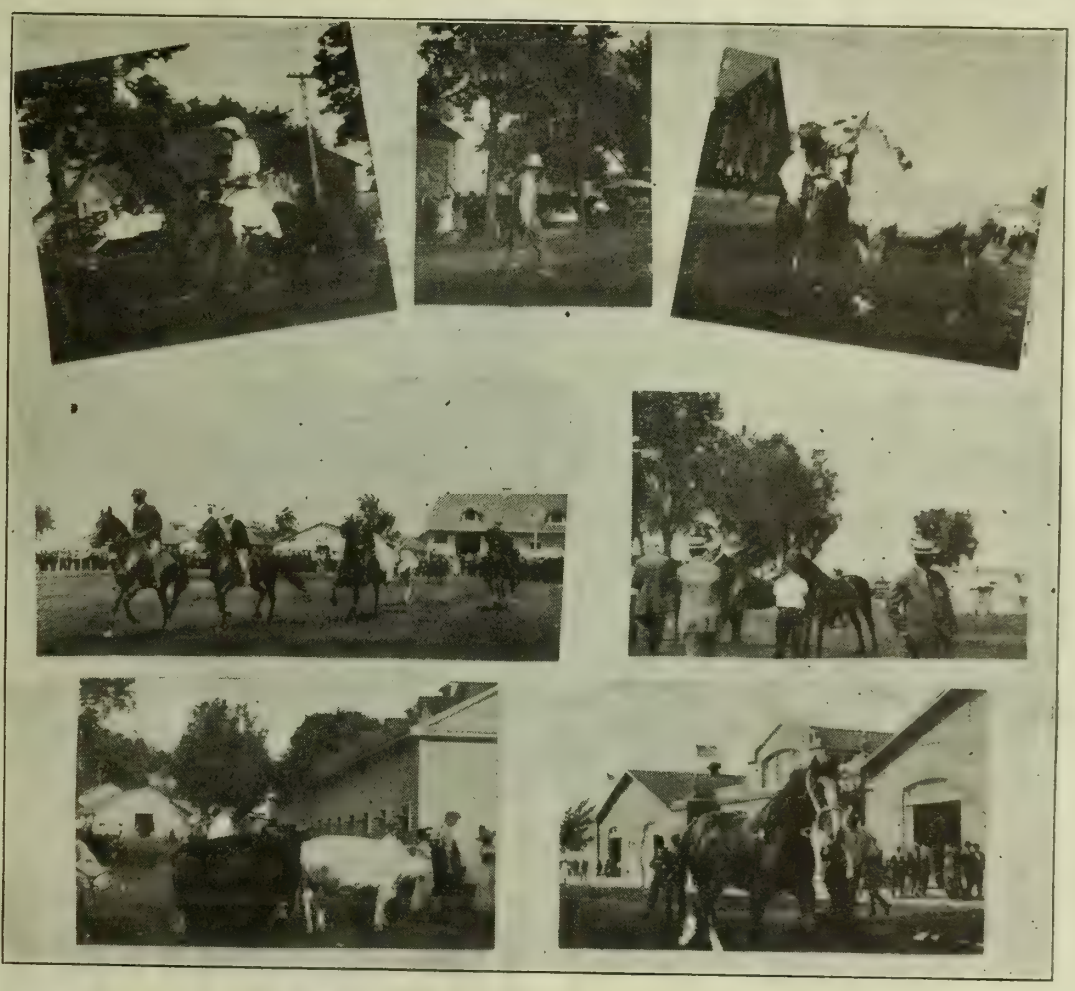


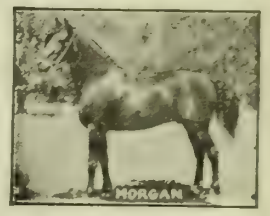

































At the Iowa State Fair

Reading From Left to Right—Top: Rivals; John Truman Hastens to the Firing Line; Posing a Percheron. Center: Saddlers' Open Air Show Ring; Assistant Chief Rommel Considering the Morgans. Bottom: First and Second Prize Shorthorn Bulls; the Free Moving Clydesdale.

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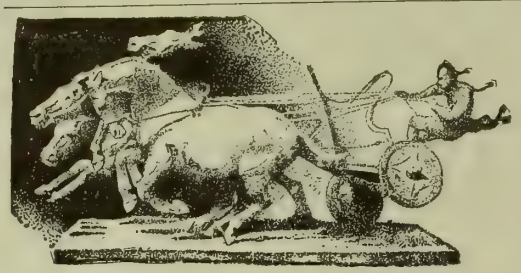
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER 5, 1912. NUMBER 16.

Germ That Makes Mares Barren

Hitherto Unknown Bacillus Found in 80 Per Cent of Barren Mares Examined. Successful Ending of Long and Expensive Investigation Initiated by the American Breeder and Conducted by the Author.

Written for the American Breeder,
By S. L. Stewart, D.V.S., Kansas City Veterinary College.

Early in the spring of 1910 the editor of The American Breeder talked to me about undertaking to examine, and carry on an experiment with, barren mares to learn if possible the definite cause of barrenness.

The plan which the editor considered was a very extensive one, and a difficult undertaking. It would also be very expensive and with a probability of no results, or at least but very little results. It was known from practical and scientific knowledge that the need for such experimental work was great, and if there was only a little learned along the line of barren mares, it might prove to be the basis of a more complete work. But as the field was so large and others had tried, the undertaking was delayed. But after a due amount of consideration, it was decided to begin the undertaking, which has taken a great amount of time, labor and money, with the end not yet in sight.

Some minor work was carried on during the summer and fall, but with little or no results, at least none worth mentioning here. But with the opening of the spring of 1911 the work was started in earnest. Day after day we labored with no results; days and then weeks with no results. It has been said, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." So we labored on, with at last some very good results, which give me pleasure to report to those who are waiting to hear.

It has been my privilege to study during the last two years the interesting problem of barrenness in mares, which took me over a large territory, visiting a number of breeding establishments, the owners helping me in every way possible. And many thanks to the readers of the American Breeder who so willingly lent their assistance in the investigation, which is still in progress.

This condition, or disease, which it has proven to be, has existed for an indefinite time, but during the last few years it has become so extensive that the writer's attention was called to the fact frequently. As far as I know, nothing has ever been published on this particular disease—publications on the subjects of purulent metritis, leucorrhea, etc., having been made, but nothing describing the pathology of the disease found in what has so far been called barrenness in mares. It was very pleasing to note the interest which owners of mares have taken in this work. In some places where examinations of barren mares were to be made, it would be found upon arrival that so many mares were brought in that not enough culture tubes were prepared to start a test from all the mares present. An examination would be made and as many cultures would be started as there were culture tubes; the other mares were examined without any record of them being made.

Before starting on a trip to examine mares, a date with some well known breeder would be made, and, as a rule, one who had studied scientific breeding, because on these farms we were certain to find a more sanitary place in which to make the examination and to start the culture from the bacteria present in the vagina and uterus of the mare. We would ask him to have as many barren mares there as possible, so we could save the time looking them up or waiting for them after our arrival.

One place was visited, a description of which would be of interest. The breeding barn was nicely and conveniently located in a small but prosperous town, with a good country surrounding it, which was owned by prosperous farmers. The owner of this barn expected our visit on a certain date. When we met the gentlemen at the depot he seemed rather unconcerned whether or not mares were examined at his barn. We wondered what kind of a looking place he had, but were not long held in suspense. When we arrived at the barn we were almost dumbfounded to see one of the most dirty, filthy and stinking breeding barns we had ever seen. It was unsanitary in every respect.



THE BARNS AND STUD ANIMALS OF A WELL EQUIPPED, WELL KEPT BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Inquiry was made about what literature he had read along the line of breeding, and found by his reply that he had read no breeding papers; he further stated he had been in the business long enough to understand how to breed mares with good results. I inquired how many mares he bred to each horse during the year, and how many conceived, and this was his reply: "To my horse and jack I bred to each about 70 to 90 mares and they each get about 35 to 40 mares with foal, which pays pretty well. Some mares are pretty hard to settle, you know, but my horse and jack are about as sure as any I have seen." Which may have been true, but from surrounding conditions they were not settling a very large per cent of mares.

Space will not permit of a lengthy description other than to say the manure in the horse and jack stalls had not been removed for months; the part of the barn used for breeding had several inches of manure, which was frosted over with white mold around the wall of the barn. The examination of mares was very carefully done there, but nevertheless, all the cultures that were made while there were so contaminated with mold that only one tube contained a growth fit for microscopical examination; the other tubes were almost filled with mold by the fourth day, and then were destroyed. This alone will explain the small per cent of foals, but no account can be obtained of the mares that became innoculated with the germs that cause barrenness in mares.

The picture shown here, by way of contrast, is one of an up-to-date breeding barn which is equipped with modern breeding instruments and managed by a scientific breeder. The owner of this place is now getting about 90 per cent of mares he breeds in foal.

Another breeding farm was visited where the owner had thirty jennets which were not breeders, but which had all been producers of good offsprings. These jennets were all examined and found to be diseased. Microscopical examination showed there were about 90 per cent of them affected with the same type of organisms. It is our opinion that a hundred per cent of these jennets were affected with the same type of germs, but failed to grow it in the culture. These jennets all ran together and bred to the same jack. Symptoms by examination were, as far as could be noted, the same in all of them. The neighbors had been breeding to the same jack and at that farm were more barren mares than were seen in one day before or since.

Experimental work has led us, beyond a doubt, to believe that this infection is transmitted by copulation. The penis of the stallion or jack, without a doubt, is the carrier of the germs to other mares. The germs seem to have no effect upon the penis of the stallion or jack, but may be transmitted by the stallion or jack as long as two or three days after serving a diseased mare. Investigation has shown that several mares in succession have been caused to become barren by being bred to a horse which had recently served a diseased mare. A large number of mares were experimented upon before any results were obtained. In fact, our courage was rapidly failing, when one day to our surprise we found under the microscope an organism we had never seen before. Experiments were carried on with it for some time; with the assistance of Dr. A. T. Kinsley, a few days later we discovered the same germ and started experiments on it at once. Since learning how to find the germs we have been able to find them in about 80 per cent of all barren mares examined.

On the following page is a chart showing our record on a number of barren mares and jennets examined and experimented upon, and taken from the record in succession.

The disease cannot be diagnosed without the aid of a microscope, and the germs must be grown in special culture media from three to seven days. This disease is characterized clinically by a very small amount of purulent material, the candalis pilorum will be more or less disfigured and the mare failing to conceive. If the genital organs are now examined the vagina will be sure to be of a normal color, or rather pale, or a slight yellowish color and has a rather flabby or relaxed appearance. Usually the os uteri will be found open wide enough to pass two fingers through it; sometimes, with a little care, all the fingers may be passed. The os is relaxed and flabby; pale in color; a somewhat slimy, sticky purulent material will stick to the hand when removed from the vagina; the mare coming in heat every few days or staying in heat. In the latter case the ovaries have become infected, the infection passing up the horns and uterine tubes to the ovaries. Evidently the disease has a debilitant tendency, as mares were thin in flesh that were believed had been affected a long time. But many mares which the owner said had not conceived for three or four years, and bred a number of times each year, were in good condition, yet upon microscopical examination I found the organism which is believed to produce the disease.

The changes presented on autopsy are somewhat picturesque. A small amount of pus somewhat streaked with blood is usually found, as there are almost always pus germs associated with the ones that cause barrenness. The mucous membrane of the uterus will be found thickened, with raised spots. Here and there some erasions may be present. There are more or less odema of the mucous membrane and submucosa; the muscular wall is thickened to some ex-

tent and microscopically shows inflammation.

The germs found, and thought to be the cause of barrenness, are short, thick bacilli, which are almost round when only two or three days old, slowly becoming longer and thicker. At two to four days old they look very much like a cocci, but when they become older they take on a polar stain and seem to be degenerating at that time; the germ has caused some laboratory confusion, as it does not always appear in the same form, but will produce when introduced into the uterus of a mare, the same disease. The bacilli was classifed by Dr. A. T. Kingsley (pathologist of the Kansas City Veterinary College) as belonging to the septicema group, but has not been described or named. He also substantiated our findings by carrying on laboratory experiments for several months.

Here is a detailed report of Mare No. 170; draft mare weighing about 1300 pounds; thin in flesh. She should have weighed close to 1700 pounds if she were fat. Upon examination a discharge was noticed, and disfiguration of the candalis pilorum. The vagina was greatly dilitated, not ballooned, as one may find the vagina when air rushes in, but large and flabby; relaxation of the portio vaginalis uteri with the os uteri externum and the os uteri internum greatly dilitated. All the fingers of the hand could easily be passed through the womb into the uterus, which was dilitated. There also was found proctectasis filled with faex. This, however, had nothing to do with her not getting in foal; the proctectasis was probably caused by a general run-down condition and relaxation of the circular muscular fibers of the viscera. The run-down condition may have been caused to some extent by the infection of the genital organs, which, from the history of the mare, would lead one to believe she had been affected for the four years she had not conceived. A culture grown from the bacteria taken from the womb of this mare showed almost a pure culture of ***. A second culture was grown and on August 6th, 1911, a grey mare, weighing about 1100 pounds, common bred, was inoculated with culture 2 from Mare No. 170. She was thoroughly examined before inoculation and found to be free from female disease. August 12th she was autosied, and the lesions found were dilitation of the vagina, relaxation of the portio vaginalis uteri with the os uteri externum and the os uteri internum greatly dilitated; some pus streaked with hemorrhage was found in the uterus; the mucous membrane and submucosa was inflamed with hemorrhagic spots here and there over most of the entire surface of the mucous membrane of the uterus. Microscopical examination of the pus found showed pus germs, and the same *** as she was inoculated with.

Anotner grey mare, No. 2, weighing 900 pounds, was inoculated October 14, 1911, from the bacteria taken from grey mare No. 1. She was autopsied October 18, 1911. The lesions found were the same as in grey mare No. 1 with two exceptions: no pus was found, but a slimy secretion; the mucous membrane and submucosa thickened and showed inflammation. Microscopical examination showed a few pus germs and a very large amount of ***.

Bay mare No. 3, inoculated January 10, 1912, from a culture made from test mare No. 2, and autopsied January 17, 1912; she showed the same lesions as were found in test mares Nos. 1 and 2. The bacteria found was the same as were found in mare No. 2. The same type of bacteria that was taken from mare No. 170 was found in mare No. 3, being transmitted from culture of mare No. 170 to experimental mare No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 were inoculated the same way in successive order, and as above seen, the same type of germs were found in each.

NEW DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

As we go to press we learn additional important facts about a rather new disease that is rapidly spreading among horses and mules throughout the West, particularly in Western Kansas, and unless checked will destroy great numbers for the reason that it kills in nearly every case.

It is restricted almost if not entirely to horses that have access to pastures. The early part of the season throughout the west was quite dry and in the affected regions copious rains fell a few weeks ago. The weather conditions made it favorable for the growth of various molds, fungi and bacteria, some of which are

Table Showing Records on a Number of the Mares That Were Examined After the Discovery of the Germs Believed to Cause Barreness in Mares.

Mare	Age	Breed	Time Since Foaling	Times Bred	Germs Found Upon Examination.	Occupation of Mare	Remarks.
No. 10	12 yr.	Common	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Subtilis 2. *** See ft. note	Truck Raising	Mare in poor shape, some vaginal discharge, open womb.
No. 20	10 yr.	Road Type	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Farming	Mare in poor shape, vaginal discharge, open womb.
No. 30	7 yr.	Road Type	Never raised Colt	Several times each yr. for four yrs.	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Farming	Mare in poor condition, womb open, slimy discharge.
No. 40	10 yr.	Common	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Farming	Mare in poor condition, womb open, slimy discharge. Owner said he had 2 others in same condition, been effected longer.
No. 50	8 yr.	Road Type	3 yr.	Several times each yr.		Farming	Mare in poor condition, womb closed, but not to the hand, but not in foal; had to make train and got no culture.
No. 60	11 yr.	Common	3 yr.	Several times each yr	1. Megathirium 2. Pyocyamus 3. ***	Farming	Mucous membrane hot, rough and yellowish color; owner said he had one more that would not breed.
No. 70		Common	3 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Farming	The same condition as in No. 60; bred to same horse 3 yr. prior to examination; neither having conceived since.
No. 80	10 yr.	Standard	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. Megathirium 3. ***	Idle	Mare fat, open womb, vaginal temp. 101.
No. 90	4 yr.	Standard	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. Megathirium 3. ***	Idle	Mare fat, open womb, vaginal temp. 102.
No. 100	9 yr.	Standard	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. Subtilis 3. ***	Idle	Mare fat, open womb, slimy discharge.
No. 110	9 yr.	Standard	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs	Idle	Mare fat, open womb, slimy discharge.
No. 120	16 yr.	Jennet	4 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. Megathirium	Idle	Jennet fat, open womb, slimy discharge.
No. 130	6 yr.	Standard	1 yr.	Several times	1 Pus Germs 2. Sarcina 3. Megathirium 4. ***	Idle	Mare fat, open womb, slimy discharge.
No. 140	4 yr.	Standard	Never conceived	Bred two years several times each year	1. Pus Germs 2. Megathirium 3. ***	Idle	Mare fat, open womb, slimy discharge.
No. 150	6 yr.	Standard	Never conceived	Several times each yr. for three yrs.	1. Megathirium 2. ***	Idle	Mare fat, open womb, slimy discharge, vaginal temp. 102.
No. 160	3 yr.	Standard	Never bred	Several times	1. Megathirium	Idle	Mare was on same farm as the above, mare thin in flesh; womb open, slimy discharge.
No. 170	About 16 yr.	Draft	4 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. ***	Farming	Vaginal mucous membrane very pale and a yellowish color; mare had proctectosis.
No. 180	8 yr.	Draft	1 yr.	Several times	1. ***	Farming	Womb open, mucous membrane of the vagina pale.
No. 190	5 yr.	Draft	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. ***	Farming	Womb open, mucous membrane pale, slimy discharge.
No. 200	13 yr.	Draft	1 yr.	Aborted one year before examination	1. Staphlococci	Farming	Mare in good condition otherwise.
No. 210	7 yr.	Draft	1 yr.	Several times	1. Staphlococci	Farming	Mare in good condition otherwise.
No. 220	Young	Jennet	1 yr.	Several times	1. ***	Idle	Womb open; slight vaginal discharge.
No. 230	Young	Jennet	1 yr.	Several times	1. ***	Idle	Womb open; slight vaginal discharge.
No. 240	Young	Jennet	1 yr.	Several times	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Idle	Womb open; slight vaginal discharge.
No. 250	Young	Jennet	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. ***	Idle	Womb open; slight vaginal discharge.
No. 260	Old	Jennet	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. ***	Idle	Womb open; slight vaginal discharge.
No. 270	Old	Jennet	3 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Idle	Womb open; slight vaginal discharge.
No. 280	Old	Jennet	4 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Idle	This jennet had purulent metritis as well as being contaminated with germs of barreness.
No. 290	Young	Jennet	Never bred	Several times		Idle	
No. 300	5 yr.	Standard	1 yr.	Several times	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Road Work	Womb, open, slight vaginal discharge.
No. 310	10 yr	Common	4 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. ***	Farming	Womb open, slight vaginal discharge.
No. 320	6 yr	Common	Never foaled	Several times each yr. since old enough.	1. ***	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 330	12 yr.	Common	3 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. ***	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 340	12 yr	Common	2 yr.	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs 2. ***	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 350	5 yr.	Common	1 yr.	Several times		Farming	Genital organs seemed to be in good condition.
No. 360	6 yr	Common	Never foaled	Several times each yr.	1. Pus Germs	Farming	Genital organs seemed to be normal except open womb.
No. 370	15 yr	Draft	11 yr	Several times most every year	1. Pus Germs 2. ***	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 380	5 yr	Draft	1 yr.	Several times	1. Pus Germs	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 390	10 yr.	Common	6 yr	Several times	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 460	16 yr	Common	2 yr.	Several times	1. Subtilis 2. ***	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 470	7 yr	Standard	3 yr.	Several times	1. Pus Germs	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 480	5 yr.	Standard	2 yr.	Several times	1. Pus Germs	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 490	5 yr	Draft	1 yr.	Several times	1. Pus Germs 2. ***	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.
No. 500	8 yr.	Draft	2 yr.	Several times	1. Pus Germs 2. ***	Farming	Womb open, slimy vaginal discharge.

The *** represents the unnamed germ that causes barreness in mares.
Numbers 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, the cultures were so badly contaminated with mold they were thrown away.

undoubtedly responsible for this fatal disorder.

Numerous veterinarians have found themselves utterly powerless to render relief from a curative standpoint and several bacteriologists that have investigated have thus far failed to find the specific cause of the malady. It is sufficient to know that the cause exists in the pastures and it behooves every owner of horses in areas where the disease exists to promptly remove his stock from such pastures and place them for the present at least in dry lots and feed dry forage and grain. It would be well to encourage a lax state of the bowels for a few days by feeding cut corn fed green or alfalfa. Only water from deep wells should be supplied and all stagnant or pool water shunned.

It is quite likely this disease will subside with the first hard frost, but there is fatality in pastures at present.

The disease is easily recognized and might be termed sleep staggers. The animal when first affected appears drowsy and stupid and upon moving is uncertain in its gait. Shortly both mastication and deglutition are interfered with; the mucous membranes are of a yellow tint; the bowls are inactive; the horse on moving usually turns to one side and finally will fall. They may live from two to eight days, and die in a comatose state, as a rule.

The brain appears to be the chief seat of the affection, being engorged with blood which exudate into its cavities. There has been noted numerous small hemorrhhagic spots in various organs of the body and a congested liver.

Owners of horses and mules residing in the affected areas should lose no time in promptly removing their stock from the infected pastures.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

To the American Breeder: I wish to have inclosed ad inserted in next issue of the American Breeder. Not being able to go to town to get draft or postoffice order, will ask a favor; will remit in a short time. Myself and son have been subscribers since the paper was the Stallion and Jack News. We were then in Oklahoma. We moved to Colorado two years past.

We are going to try to get a breeders' organization here to school the owners of mares; to get them to study and inform themselves as to the kind of horses to raise, and to study conditions of brood mares. We propose to have all mare owners to subscribe for the American Breeder.

This is one of the very best horse country's I have ever seen, and am 65 years old and have been in the horse business the greater part of the time. One trouble here is too many scrub stallion and inferior grades. We own two registered stallions and have customers who breed as many as sixteen to twenty mares. We have had the best success of any who have handled stallions here. Next year every mare owner will subscribe for the American Breeder if we have to pay for same. Have you club rates? I would like to send in about twenty-five names. Education is the only road to success in the horse business. The man that raises horses for market wants what the market demands.

We have an excellent proposition for the party in the horse business; best of free range at a little cost; 25 cents per head a season. I got crippled up a year ago; hip broken; also the bone, which leaves me a cripple. Son wants a partner and by party putting in about $2,500 in brood mares. Can furnish a filing on a good 160 acres, adjoining government forest reserve range.—C. H. Hunick & Son, Routt county, Col.

When you buy breeding animals from our advertisers you are doubly helping in the improvement of farm stock.

Best Stock Has the Call

Spread Between Good and Common Stuff in Horse and Cattle Markets is Broadening. Best Beeves Higher than Ever. Hogs Touched $9 Mark.

The mule has been the lead "hoss" at the principal Western markets in the past two weeks. Demand has been urgent and decidedly diversified, varying according to locality. Some big boned, heavy draft mules have gone to Eastern cities, where in the past two years the hybred has overcome an unfounded prejudice that formerly existed. It used to be said of the mule that his feet were too small to stand hard work on pavements, but the contrary has been proven, and this animal's adaptability to hard work has made him a favorite with some who have the rougher hauling to handle. Southerners have been taking the light to medium weight mules that are in good condition, for the cotton belt, and a good many feeders in the central belt are picking up the thin kinds with quality for feeding purposes. The great amount of construction work all over the country, together with a big volume of farm work, is keeing the market clean of the other kinds. Prices are quoted firm; in some cases 5c higher.

Good Demand for Good Horses.

The market has received enough demand to keep the horse supply moving without disturbing prices. The same distinction as to class prevails as in preceding weeks this year. The East is buying good heavy horses freely, and no attempt has been made to bear prices. The lighter weight kinds have found an outlet to Western cities. Some have gone for feeding purposes and others for the lighter class of work. Some Southern horses are selling to the cotton belt and the farming sections of Texas and Arkansas. Receipts have been fairly liberal, having practically doubled in the past two weeks, and are as large as a year ago. Country buyers say that farmers are in an independent position owing to the large supplies of feed on hand, and that they are showing a disposition to hold more horses than a year ago. This is having a tendency to cut down the market supplies.

The common to pluggy horses are of the most doubtful market value. On some days there is a fair inquiry and probably the very next day a half dozen could not be sold. Prices are constantly fluctuating, under the uncertain demand. Such horses sell from $40 to $85 a head, and it takes a wise buyer, unless he has orders, to come out on them. Above $100 buyers seem to have easier going as to established value, and on the $200 to $250 kinds judgment is nearly uniform.

The following quotations are for serviceable sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1,600 lbs. up	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@235
Chunks, good to choice	135@170
Chunks, fair to good	85@130
Expressers and light draft	60@125
Plain workers	40@ 90
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair	60@120
Plugs.	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 80@125
14 to 15½ hands	115@160
15½ to 16 hands	150@190
16 to 16½ hands	185@275

Uneven Cattle Prices.

The cattle market was moving along nicely until the beginning of last week, when too many grass-fat cattle hit the market and then prices began to move in opposite directions. The thick fleshed, corn-fat steers continued advancing, making new high records for the year, and the short-fed grassy kinds slumped 25 to 70 cents. The direct cause of the decline was a slump in the Eastern beef market. Heavy supplies of beef have been moving East for some time past, and last week demand suddenly let up, causing a glut on the market. At the same time the weather was hot and the beef had to be sold. Prices were lowered 1 to 3 cents a pound, and this immediately reflected lower prices for cattle live weight. Receipts of cattle have been heavy in the past two weeks. Most of them are coming from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and in the next few weeks Colorado and Utah will be moving their cattle. There are fairly large supplies of grassers in sight for the next two months, but the scarcity of native fed steers will keep all kinds in active demand.

Some feeders are using the early corn in limited quantities, and the urgent demand for thick flesh steers will bring heavy feeding at the earliest possible date.

The highest prices paid for prime steers last week was $10.65 in Chicago, $10.60 in Kansas City and $10.50 at the other Western markets. The half fed Western steers sold at $8.50 to $9.40 and straight grass fat steers up to $9.10. While these are the top prices, the bulk of the steers sold at $6 to $8.50. The recent decline on the medium classes fell where supplies were the largest, and materially reduced the average cost of beef. There is still enough demand from the high class trade to care for the few strictly prime steers offered.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.75@10.60
Good to choice steers	8.75@ 9.70
Fair to good steers	6.75@ 8.70
Common to fair steers	4.85@ 6.70
Meal fed, choice	7.65@ 9.25
Meal fed, common to fair	5.75@ 7.60
Grass fat	3.65@ 8.70

Butcher Cattle Prices Not Disturbed.

Butcher cattle have been rather scarce in the past two weeks, and prices show no important change. This summer will show a low mark in the supply of cow loin, and later in the year this will tend to keep demand active. Small butchers throughout the country are buying and at the same time the big killers are in the competition. Cows are selling at $2.75 to $7, and heifers $3.75 to $8.50. Some steers and heifers mixed brought $9.45 but that kind are scarce. Veal calves declined sharply two weeks ago, and then recovered last week. The top price for veals in St. Louis was $9.50, in Chicago $11 and at the other markets $8.75.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.00@7.00
Fair to good	4.25@5.85
Common to good	3.50@4.20
Canners	2.65@3.45
Heifers—	
Choice	8.25@9.25
Good to choice	6.25@8.20
Plain to fair	4.50@6.25
Common	3.75@4.40
Veal calves	4.25@8.75
Bulls	3.25@5.50

Big Movement of Feeders.

In the past two weeks receipts of stockers and feeders have been heavy and all the offerings have sold readily. Prices have varied only slightly, more according to quality, than to any actual rise or fall in the market. There is a large supply of feed available for use in the next six months, and thin cattle will be none too plentiful. Some 12,00 to 1,300-pound half-fat steers have sold at $8 to $8.65, and most of the straight feeders have brought $6.50 to $7.50. Stock cows and heifers are in active demand.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.85 up
Good to choice feeders	6.30@6.80
Plain to fair feeders	5.40@6.20
Selected stockers	6.25@7.00
Good to choice stockers	5.60@6.20
Plain to fair stockers	4.85@5.55
Stock calves	4.50@6.50
Stock cows	3.25@4.50
Stock heifers	3.50@5.00
Milch cows	35.00@85.00

Big Advance for Hogs.

Prices for hogs are about 25 to 30 cents higher than two weeks ago, and the market is very firm. Receipts have been light and barely equal to requirements. In Chicago and St. Louis the top price was $9, in Kansas City $8.82½, in St. Joseph, $8.80, and in Omaha $8.70. Sales have ranged from $5 up as some pigs of uncertain health have been received, and some of the other hogs have been very common. Shippers are buying a few hogs, though packers are taking the big per cent of the offerings. Medium and light weight hogs are selling at a premium over the heavy hogs, and will continue to do so until the middle of October. Some sick hogs have been reaching markets from Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, but the disease is not wide-spread in any locality. Farmers are beginning to feed some new green corn and that always causes a limited amount of sickness.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

	Week.
Mon., Aug. 26	$8.30@8.75
Tuesday	8.45@8.80
Wednesday	8.35@8.80
Thursday	8.30@8.75
Friday	8.10@8.55
Saturday	8.65@8.70

The followings quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$8.30@8.70
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	8.60@8.82½
Medium weight	8.55@8.82½
Light weight	7.85@8.45
Common to fair	6.50@7.50
Stags	5.75@6.15
Boars	4.75@7.50
Bulk of sales	8.45@8.75

Sheep Prices Fluctuate Unevenly.

The sheep market has been up and down a couple of times in the past two weeks, and last week closed in about an average position. Lambs are quoted at $6 to $6.85, yearlings $4.50 to $5.25, wethers $3.75 to $4.50, wethers $3.50 to $4.10. Feeding lambs are quoted at $4.50 to $6.25, and sheep $3 to $4. Most of the offerings are coming from the west and are in good flesh, nearly all of them are going to killers. There is an urgent demand for feeding grades and they are not as plentiful as a year ago. In the next few weeks the supply will increase.

August and Eight Month Receipts.

Receipts of live stock at the five Western markets in August were the smallest of any similar month in several years past. The decrease in cattle was about 127,000 or 15 per cent, compared with August last year. Hogs decreased 160,000, and sheep about 95,000. In the eight months this year cattle are 700,000 short, hogs show an increase of 200,000 and sheep about 300,000. The combined receipts of hogs in St. Louis and Kansas City for the eight months this year were 700,000 less than in the first eight months of 1911, but in the same time Omaha, St. Joseph and Chicago show an increase of 900,000.

NEW FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

A new fair has been organized at the National Stock Yard, Ill. It is to be called the Mississippi Valley Live Stock Show and its first meeting is to be held at St. Louis, September 23 to 30. The fair will be held at the Universal Exposition Ground in St. Louis county, just outside the city limits of St. Louis. The Secretary is W. W. Stewart of National Stock Yards, Ill. The live stock premium list, as far as has been made public, is strongest in the classes of greatest interest to stock yard men.

Alfalfa must have a thoroughly prepared seed bed, the first consideration being to get rid of the weeds. After a crop of wheat or rye is taken off, plow early, then disk to conserve the moisture. and about the middle of August roll, harrow and otherwise work until a perfect seed bed is secured.—Illinois Farmers' Institute Bulletin.

Our Harness Horse Talk

What Will the Youngsters Show in September? Some Axworthys and McGregors Considered Among Others.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

When September gets around the talk in the horse world is of what the colts are doing, and the preliminary work and racing of the 2 and 3 year olds is watched with interest.

In other seasons there have been sensational performers among the youngsters by this time. One summer Colorado E. worked in 2:06¼ in July, and by September had placed several futurities and other events for his age to his credit. Another year saw Azoff and Necia started in a 2-year-old race at Detroit during the grand circuit meeting, the former winning the first heat in 2:14¼, and the filly taking the next two in 2:13¾, 2:14½. Again, when Miss Stokes and Justice Brooke (both of which had taken 2-year-old race records under 2:10) were in their 3-year-old form, they had a battle royal at Detroit in July, one of the heats being 2:08¾, and right at them all the time was Mainleaf. Before it was time to figure closely on the Kentucky futurity that fall Miss Stokes, Justice Brooke, and Mainleaf were known to be better than 2:10 colts, while Atlantic Express and Margaret Parrish had taken records under 2:09, the eventual winner of the big stake turning up in Peter Thompson, which took a mark of 2:07½ in the race.

This year no important races for 3-year-olds were set for contest before September 1, and the few for the age that have been decided have given little insight as to the merits of the stake colts, unless, indeed, all are of moderate calibre except Baldy McGregor, whose heat in 2:08 at Pittsburg certainly puts him in the first division of colt trotters, figuring from any angle. The others have not accomplished a great deal. In the first 3-year-old race, at Cleveland, nothing really was decided. Andrews had the fastest one in the field in Brighton B., that had worked a half-mile in 1:01½, but before the start was made Andrews told me the colt had been given no such legging up work as would enable him to carry the clip once around the track, let alone step two or three heats where a trotter with the lick indicated by a half at a 2:03 rate ought to go when all set and ready for the fray. It took all Brighton B. had that day to trot the opening mile in 2:11¾ with the California colt, Manrico, at his neck all the way, and before the end of the second heat was reached both were dead and out of it, being beaten in 2:11¼ by Graham Bellini, which, in the following mile, was easily defeated by Adlon in slower time.

That race, albeit Adlon won, did not show the son of Axworthy to be a first class colt, and the next week at Pittsburg he crumbled like a house of cards before the attack of Baldy McGregor, a big, bold going colt which trotted the second heat in 2:08. That feat, of course, put Baldy in the public's eye, and he was acclaimed by the unthinking as the champion of the year, because it so happens that no other 3-year-old ever won a heat in 2:08 so early in the season. True enough, but when Colorado E. was three he trotted a public mile at Kalamazoo in July in 2:06¼, so the argument really is not a convincing one. Some colts can be made ready for a topnotch mile in August and others cannot get ready till later. If the right start is made, 2:10 can be beaten by a 3-year-old in July.

After the Pittsburg race Baldy McGregor was out of the limelight, but Brighton B. won a grand circuit 3-year-old race—in slower time, however, than had marked the victory of Baldy. This month we shall have a big futurity for 3-year-olds at the Michigan state fair, and another at Columbus, so that by the time the curtain goes up at Lexington, the form of a good many of the starters in the blue grass stake will have been fully disclosed. Of course there will be some dark ones. Furthermore, some of the colts that win the September futurities have so much taken out of them in those contests that by the time Lexington is reached they are a shade second handed. And then again, reinsmanship has a lot to do with which colt wins the race, a notable example being the victory of Baroness Virginia in the Kentucky futurity the year Czarevna, Soprano, Ruth C., and other cracks were among the starters. Nothing but Tom Murphy's skill and judgment as a driver enabled Baroness Virginia to take down first money that day, and on other occasions the same angle has come up.

Murphy has this year a pretty good 3-year-old by Guy Axworthy that will, if calculations do not go amiss, be up to some 2:10 miles by October, and possibly may shade those figures a little. Another one of the entrants about which nothing in particular has been said is King Clansman, by The Clansman, 2:15. He won in 2:17¼ over a half-mile track in August, and the previous week, over the mile course at Galesburg it took two heats under 2:14 to beat him, the winner being Richford Jay by Jay McGregor. From the colts of that class, those of whose real capacity not much is known, the winner of some of the big fall stakes may come. Last year the talk was all of Miss Stokes, Justice Brooke, Mainleaf and Margaret Parrish until Peter Thompson bobbed up and showed he had all of them at his mercy, while Atlantic Express, distanced at Detroit by Miss Stokes and Justice Brooke, won two futurities and took a record of 2:08¼, a faster mark than either of the two that were stars at Detroit had to their credit when the campaign ended.

In the 2-year-old trotting division there is some chance of a real star appearing, and, curiously enough, one of the present cracks of that age, like the fastest 3-year-old so far in sight, carries a lot of McGregor blood. Baldy McGregor gets a double cross of it, his dam being by Bonnie McGregor, son of Robert McGregor, while the dam of his sire, Jay McGregor, is by Robert McGregor. The 2-year-old with the McGregor blood is Nowaday Girl, by McDougall, 2:10¼, son of Robert McGregor and Miss Rachel, 2:20, by Bourbon Wilkes. He was foaled in 1898, and Nowaday Girl is his first trotter of merit. She set the mark for 2-year-old trotters on a half-mile track at 2:16½ in August, and previous to that had been a close second to Lord Allen over the mile track at Pittsburgh in 2:13½, 2:15. Those two heats made the son of Tregantle look much the best of his age, but when, the following week, Nowaday Girl trotted a half mile track in 2:16½, lowering all previous records for the age on a two-lap course, she was regarded as about as good as her conqueror at Pittsburgh.

But in this 2:16½ mile Nathan Axworthy, by Axworthy, was a good second all the way, and at Goshen (half-mile) the next week he again got the place, although the time was not fast, owing to weather conditions. Then the horses moved to the mile track at Readville near Boston, and on August 28 the two youngsters met again. The verdict was unchanged, Nowaday Girl beating Nathan Axworthy, but a new star arose in Dillon Axworthy, son of Axworthy. After Nowaday Girl had taken the opening heat from Nathan Axworthy in 2:14¾, Dillon Axworthy came along and won in 2:14¼, 2:14½, Nathan Axworthy beating Nowaday Girl in those miles. When 2-year-old trotters race three heats all under 2:15, the average of the trio of mile being 2:14½, it is plain they have class of the highest sort as well as speed, and while the miles in 2:13½, 2:15, of Lord Allen at Pittsburgh embody the fastest work of the season for the age, they cannot fairly be said to outrank the three heats trotted by Dillon Axworthy and his field at Readville three weeks later.

With Dillon Axworthy and Nathan Axworthy as his standard bearers among the 2-year-old trotters of 1912, the fame of Axworthy is bound to increase, and as time goes by the wonderful potency of the strain is more and more in evidence. It is a long time since Axtell, sire of Axworthy, set the mark for 3-year-olds and for trotting stallions of all ages at 2:12 to high wheel sulky, and he has had many sons that have done more than fairly well as sires, yet Axworthy leads all the others by so great a margin there really is no comparison. Two of his get alone would make any stallion famous, they being Hamburg Belle, whose two race heats in 2:01¼, 2:01¾, are at the head for their kind, and Gen. Watts, 2:06¾, best record for a 3-year-old trotter when made.

It is a pity Axworthy was not given, early in life, the opportunities some other horses of less merit enjoyed. It is true he was not wholly neglected in youth, but the fact that when his breeder died the stallion was sold at auction for $500 shows plainly he was not at that time well though of. During the ownership of Axworthy by Mr. Shults, who paid the $500 for the undesired stallion, the son of Axtell was bred to a lot of mares with merit in their pedigrees, but even at that it cannot be said he was given the best chance. Of late years, since he again changed hands, there has been a different programme followed, and the Axworthys now coming on are without exception from dams worthy of such a horse. And nearly every one of them is a trotter, with now and then a star of the Hamburg Belle or Gen. Watts orders to make the showing a brilliant one.

Contrary to the opinion of a good many horsemen, the pacer, Joe Patchen II was beaten a race, but the circumstances of the defeat were such as to make the horse a greater hero than ever in the minds of his admirers. Without going into details of the race it may be said that a rather injudicious attempt to make up a lot of lost ground after the stallion had made an early break took so much out of him that he could not go on and win that heat, and to crown the bad luck of the day, a wretched start in the final mile took away whatever chance he otherwise might have had to redeem himself. But the following week the Canadian horse beat his field with ease, and then at Readville he simply "tin canned" away from his old opponents, Knight Onwardo and Grand Opera, in 2:05¼, 2:05¾, 2:06¼.

All of which brings to mind the tremendous amount of press work done early last spring anent Grand Opera. He had won a bunch of races on the ice in Canada during the winter, and as The Eel and Augus Pointer, after doing the same thing had come to "the states" and made themselves famous, it was argued Grand Opera would repeat the programme. Particular attention was called to the fact that in his ice races the stallion had no trouble in beating Knight Onwardo, a frequent winner in 1911. Well, Grand Opera has made the better part of his starts this year, and in most of them has been pitted against Knight Onwardo. The latter horse has clearly shown himself to be the best of the pair, so in the future people who figure "the dope" on pacers will have to throw out races on the ice in Canada when it comes to making a forecast of what participants in such races will do to each other and to other horses the following summer when all hands are lined up on the turf, which, after all, is the place where the real verdict is given.

Knight Onwardo is driven with a third line, and is a stallion of such bad temper that particular pains must be taken in handling him. His driver and trainer, Nat Ray, evidently is a thorough horseman, as until two years ago he was unknown in the harness world, being previous to that time locally famous as a rider in steeplechases. But the judgment of pace and the good hands that made him a crack jockey over the jumps serve Ray in good stead now that he has turned his attention to driving trotters and pacers, and they win for him.

It is the first instance on record of a good jockey becoming a good driver in a professional way, although "Snapper" Garrison and other pigskin knights could handle the reins well in an amatuer fashion.

Prefers American Breeder 10 to 1

I placed an ad in the American Breeder one insertion and received 15 inquiries from it; would rather pay $100 for an ad in it than $10 in any other paper. Wishing success to the American Breeder, I am, C. E. Hodgden, Neosho County, Kansas.

WHAT WAS THE TROUBLE HERE?

To the American Breeder:—We note your article on hinnies and the experience of Springer Bros. We made a trial of this last year on four jennets and did not raise a colt. We used the capsule system. We are at a loss to understand our failure, as we used every precaution.

Another experiment made was carrying the semen a distance of 16 miles and breeding six jennets and 10 mares. We made a failure on this also, and only got one colt from a mare. There is no good reason, in our opinion, why this can not be done if the proper temperature is maintained, and we attribute our failure to some fault of our own, although we used an auto and did not lose any time more than was necessary. We would be pleased to hear from others on hinnie breeding.—A. B. Beard, Kimball county, Nebraska.

Note.—The virility of the semen and the condition of the females, as well as the conduct of the operation itself, are both important factors in an undertaking of this kind.—Editor.

DOES THIS CAUSE CRIBBING?

To the American Breeder—the greatest horse paper on earth. I did not get around in time for the August 5th number, but thought I would come any way. I have read a good many articles on the "cribber." It seems to be generally thought that cribbing is due to lack of exercise or work. I wonder if any one ever took time to think that a young horses' teeth might crowd too much and cause irritation just the same as anybody's else. If your teeth were growing so as to make them wedge and crowd each other the dentist would remove one or run a fine saw between them. Why don't some one who has a valuable horse with this affliction give this a little thought. There must be a cause

for all these things. Try wedging something between your own teeth and see how long it will be before you begin to grate the teeth together or feel as though you wanted to bite something hard.—C. F. McGonagle, Dundy county, Nebraska.

ATTENTION BREEDERS

Breeders who care to assist their own publication and at the same time make more money out of the investment than can be found elsewhere, now have an opportunity. The Graham Publishing Company is incorporated for $50,000; all paid up and non-assessable. When this incorporation was formed Frank B. Graham donated to the Graham Publishing Company $10,000 worth of stock to be sold for improving purposes, retaining most of the other $40,000 worth of stock himself, which he still owns and which is not for sale at any price. The object in setting aside this $10,000 worth of stock to be sold as improvement stock was to encourage breeders to become interested in the work. Those who have purchased stock are the best supporters the American Breeder now has. They realize that they are doubly working for their own interest when they give their time and influence to making new friends and customers for the American Breeder.

This stock is sold at par value in shares of $10 each. The Graham Publishing Company guarantees a 10 per cent income on the investment for two years and agrees to take the stock back at full purchase price if the owner of the stock so desires. But the amount is limited to ten shares to each individual. This stock could be sold to most any bank under this guarantee but we would not sell it to a bank. This stock can be purchased only by breeders and in quantities of from one to ten shares each. There are a lot of breeders who have idle money who could invest in a few shares of this stock to a good advantage. We would sooner sell one share of stock to each breeder than to sell it in larger blocks. The object is to have as many interested workers as possible. If the hundreds of breeders who are considering this matter will act at once we can soon advertise to the world that the American Breeder is owned by one thousand actual breeders.

The money received from the sale of stock will be used for improvement purposes only — improvements made necessary by a doubling of the paper's business in the last ten months. The investment will be made worth more money. We could borrow this money for less interest than we are guaranteeing to pay for it, but we want readers to be interested with us.

This investment is absolutely safe, and no one questions it, but breeders whom we know are intending to buy have been very busy and have not taken the time to attend to this. If every breeder interested would take it upon himself to take even one share of this stock the remainder of this stock would not be on the market long. We urge those interested in the American Breeder to consider this proposition seriously and act at once so that instead of its being necessary to advertise this stock further, we can advertise instead, the strongest breeders' paper published.

Remember that this stock is all fully paid up and non-assessable and the purchaser is guaranteed a 10 per cent income for two years, and if he is not satisfied with the investment at that time he can return the stock to the Graham Publishing Company and get the full purchase value. This is an exceptional offer and is made only to the breeders of live stock. No one else can purchase any of this stock at any price.

The American Breeder has made a phenomenal growth. It has established a reputation among breeders for honesty and reliability. No other paper is read as closely by its readers. There are hundreds of farm papers but only one exclusive breeders' paper. It occupies a field by itself. Nearly every one who is posted in breeding subjects, will say that the American Breeder furnishes more reliable information in a plain, practical way for breeders on breeders' subjects than any other publication. Its plan of issuing an up-to-date paper once every two weeks makes it possible to maintain a low subscription price. A semi-monthly is as often as the breeders need an exclusive publication. Its method of excluding fraudulent advertisers is meeting with excellent results.

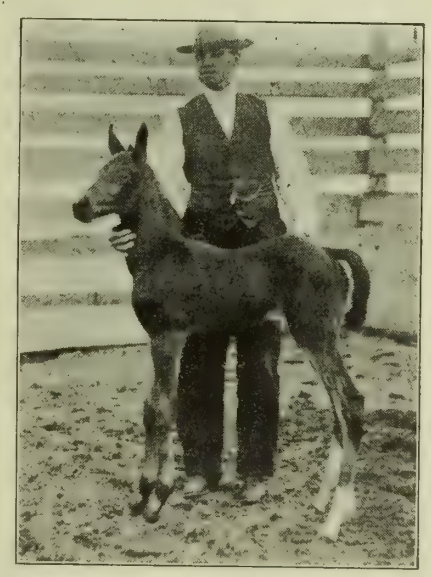
We are doing right in asking every breeder who is interested in the American Breeder to subscribe for at least one share of stock in the Graham Publishing Company at once. Not only is it perfectly safe, and one of the best investments that any breeder can make, but in doing so he identifies himself with a paper founded on honorable principles, with a good purpose.

Frank B. Graham, owner of nearly $40,000 worth of this stock, has agreed not to charge anything for his labor until the profits of the Graham Publishing Company shall pay a dividend of 10 per cent on all the stock. He is putting the best part of his time and efforts in the American Breeder to give it a greater circulation, and be of more value to the breeders than any other publication.

The American Breeder has long ago passed the experimental stage. It is the recognized breeders' publication and there is every reason why the breeders should have an actual owners' interest in this paper.

ONE OF THOUSANDS—A CAPSULE COLT.

The dam of this colt dropped a colt when she was five years old, and in so doing she was badly torn. She was bred continually for five years after



foaling this colt, but they could not get her with foal.

She was brought to our barn and I examined her and found that part of her womb was gone—one whole side. I capsuled her once and the next spring she came back with this colt. W. B. McCormick & Son, Ness County, Kansas.

Included in the shipment of a load of steers belonging to Gilespie & Ridgeway, of Boone county, Mo., was a prime yearling steer that sold at $10.50 per cwt., the highest price a single steer ever brought on this market. This steer was fed on a mixed ration at the University of Missouri Experiment Station and was in prime condition for the packer.—St. Louis Live Stock Report.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

BREEDING JENNETS—I have two jennets; one is expected to bring a colt soon. Will you please tell me, through the American Breeder, when is the proper time to breed a jennet after she brings a colt, and after breeding how long before she should be tried again?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Jennets are a little irregular as to heat periods; some of them come in heat at seven days and others do not show estrum until the sixteenth day. It should be very easy, as a rule, to know when a jennet is in heat if she can see a jack or mule. The twenty-first day after service is the best time, as a rule, but we would not advise teasing them extensively. One of the reasons that jennets are more difficult to make regular producers than mares, is they frequently show signs of heat while pregnant; they are frequently bred or opened while pregnant and abort easily. This may be one of the reasons that jennets are more easily infected than mares. When you breed this jennet be careful that the jack does not serve a diseased mare for at least five days before service is made on this jennet if you expect to get good results.

BLOODY URINE—I have a three year old mare that has an action of the kidneys about every half mile when at work in the field. She is apparently in good health; has plenty of life. The first trouble began when I rode her one day; the urine looked almost like blood, but later it looked creamy, but when she is trotted it gets bloody. Her dam was the same, but if I commence now possibly I can cure the colt. Have fed all my mares maize chops about three quarts daily, matured cane and bound maize. Would it do to breed her in this shape? What would do good besides buche leaves, hardim oil or broom corn seed? Have tried them all.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe it advisable for you to call in a good, competent veterinarian with a view of having him make a careful manual examination of the parts at fault. It may be that a rough, irregular shaped calculus is responsible for the trouble, and if so it will require the services of a skilled man to relieve the difficulty. This condition should be overcome before breeding the mare.

IRRITABLE BLADDER—I have a valuable driving horse which has something wrong with his kidneys, bladder or something. At times he tries every few minutes to urinate and stands with penis extended. He has no trouble in urinating and does not flinch from pressure on the kidneys. After he urinates he raises first one hind leg and then another. He is in fine condition; good coat and this trouble does not seem to interfere with his work. He is five years old and highly bred; was castrated about one year ago. This horse also has a slight cough. but always follows with a sneeze; no nasal discharge.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely the irritation is confined to either the bladder or urethral canal and frequently develops during hot weather when animals are driven or worked hard. The following will probably relieve the difficulty: Sanmetto, eight ounces, potassium acetate four ounces, water sufficient to make one quart. Give one ounce of the mixture every two hours with a metal or hard rubber syringe. Give the animal rest at pasture until the trouble subsides and favor him during hot weather.

A DISEASED MARE—I have a seven year old mare that aborted at the age of three; then had a mule colt at five and looks and acts like she is in foal again, but there is a discharge and she seems to be in season at irregular intervals. I bred her to a jack September 2, 1911. I have never teased her, but am sure she would stand for a horse or jack. If she isn't in foal I want to breed her, but if she is I don't. How shall I decide? How can I get her to breed every year? Can I get her to stop coming in season when she is in foal? She is a good, strong, healthy mare.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise taking this mare to a qualified veterinarian who should be able to properly diagnose this case. Your mare has probably been infected. She is not in foal or you would know it by this time from the service of September 2.

WATER SEED—I had a horse colt that tore itself open so both testicles were exposed. It was then ten days old. I had our veterinarian castrate him and he said then there would be a water seed there, but it would never interfere with him as a work horse. He is now a two year old and looks like a stallion. Now, we have a new veterinarian and he says the water seed must be operated on as it will grow larger every year. Who is right, and what should be done?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—So-called water seeds are objectionable from a market standpoint, although they do not ordinarily interfere with the service of the animal. During the growth of an animal they are inclined to become larger and it is best to have them removed in such cases by a skilled surgeon

RING BONE OR SIDE BONE—I have a valuable mare eight years old; she has ringbone or sidebone on her hind foot. I doctored it twice with Fleming's Ringbone Paint. It did no good; she is getting poorer and worse; she has had this for two years. Can you give me anything that will cure her?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The treatment necessary for the relief of either of these complaints should be applied by a skilled veterinarian, and under ordinary circumstances consists of a judicious use of the firing iron with appropriate after treatment such as you personally would be unable to give. Have her examined by a careful, painstaking veterinarian.

RETURNING MARES—Please let me know the best time to return a mare. Some say 9, 11, 21 days. Put me right. If you have any literature that treats on the subject send it to me.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—All mares should be returned on the 21st day after being bred, for retrial. If the cervix was open at the time of service and it should be closed at a return period, give the mare the benefit of the doubt and do not breed her, as many abortions are caused by being served or opened while pregnant. After the 21st day a mare should be returned once a week for three weeks, if possible. It is useless to breed mares oftener than once during any heat period.

ENLARGEMENT—I have a mare 15 months old; when she was four months old a lump appeared on the side of neck to point of shoulder, just over jugglar vein. It went away soon afterwards. In March she had a bad case of distemper, and in April it appeared bad again. It is very hard; I thought it an abscess, so about ten days ago I knifed it; there was no pus then, but is running a small amount of pus now. We have no veterinary here, or I would have had her examined. The place is as large as a man's fist. I will be glad of anything that will cure her as she is a fine colt.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the enlargment is in the nature of an abscess and that the pus is deeply located. If sufficiently removed from the jugular a deep incision may be made for its relief. Frequently the amount of pus found in these cases is very small, but it must be permitted to find exit before improvement can be expected.

TRIMMING A JACK'S FEET—Please give me some advice just how and how often a jack's feet should be trimmed low at the heel. As I have never handled one until this last spring, I would like to hear from some one of experience.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Pare the feet down even all around the same as one would

(Continued on page 13.)

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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SCARCITY OF PURE BRED BEEF CATTLE.

We are frequently asked why pure bred beef cattle are so low in price compared to the extreme prices being paid for dressed beef. This is a serious as well as a mysterious problem. The producers of beef cattle for quite a few years have not made as much money as other producers of live stock, which condition has had its effect in diminishing the production to the extent that at the present time there is a serious shortage of beef cattle in America.

The extremely high prices at the present time may prove disastrous in an unexpected way to the future of the American cattle breeders. An effort is being made to have Argentine beef admitted to the United States free of duty. Direct steamboat connections have recently been opened between North and South America. This is the first direct shipping arrangement ever had between these two countries. The American beef packers practically control all the packing houses in the world. They have recently acquired control of Australia, and within the last few years the Argentine packing houses have been purchased.

If the American beef producers must compete with free trade beef it may be an advantage to some people but a very serious disadvantage to the farming and live stock industries in this country. It has been reported by some whose interests are not with the American breeders that Argentine had passed a law to prevent the slaughtering of all cows and heifers. This is not true. The department of agriculture in Argentine has published a statement saying that the slaughtering of cows is not dangerous to the live stock industry in the republic.

In 1875 there were in the Argentine 13,447,862 head of cattle; in 1895 there were 21,701,526 head; in 1898 there were 29,116,625 head. There are now 15,000,000 of cows alone in Argentine. About 2,000,000 females are slaughtered each year. This, the department states, is not injurious to the best interests of the live stock industry in that country, as it possibly just about covers the aged and infertile animals.

The American people can take their choice between free trade with Argentine or the production of our beef in this country under our present system, and have the advantage in addition of maintaining our soil fertility. We had just as well face the question squarely now as at a later date. It is coming, and this will give the American breeders some time to think about it before the next Congress convenes.

"RECOGNIZED" LIVE STOCK RECORDS.

Contrary to the belief that has been held in some cases, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States has not, since January 1, 1911, recognized any live stock records with headquarters in the United States. Only imported animals duly registered in the several foreign recognized record books, and imported to this country for breeding purposes, are brought into this country free of duty and recognized by our government.

At present the American record associations have no governmental supervision or approval, and in the case of a very few too much strife exists for the best interests of the people who support them. It should not be inferred that this condition is general, or that fraudulent registration of animals is at all common. But if any fraudulent registrations are made, that is too many and the offenders should be excluded from such associations. Under present conditions there are not many individuals who care to offend an influential violator, even to maintain the integrity of the pure bred live stock business in which they are engaged, and from this condition arises the need of outside regulation.

It has been suggested that the government take charge of the registering of pure bred live stock, but we do not believe that to be necessary. There was a bill (which met with defeat) introduced in congress at the last term to give the Bureau of Animal Industry power to supervise the recognized live stock associations. There were some associations, or officers at least, who were opposed to it, but we believe that a bill could be enacted which would give supervision where desired and yet would not **force** a single record association to ask for supervision. Only the records which made application would, under such a law, be subject to governmental regulation and the recipients of governmental approval. We do not believe that any record association, or any officer, should be offended if an equitable law should be passed giving the legitimate record associations an opportunity to make application for such recognition.

This would not necessarily add anything to the cost of registering animals or maintaining the record associations. An appropriation from congress could easily be had to maintain the expense of this particular work, which would necessarily come under the Bureau of Animal Industry. One of the principal objections to the Carlin bill that was introduced last year was that it required an affidavit for each animal registered. This, it was plain, would increase the expense of recording at least 25 cents per head. It would not be necessary to have an affidavit, but instead a clause in the law could provide for a good sized penalty for fraudulent registration. This would answer the same purpose and would not add expense to any breeder unless he chose to lay himself liable.

Another objection to the bill referred to was that the Bureau of Animal Industry might take exception to some of the present rules and regulations of successful records. We believe that such supervision should not interfere with the established organizations except that it should require those who registered animals to live up to the existing rules and regulations. In case an offender was "caught in the act," he should receive his punishment and expulsion from his association, and if the association failed to do that, governmental approval should be withdrawn from that particular association at once. This would be very much different from the condition of "political control" which has obtained in records, and which made it very difficult, indeed, to remove an "influential crook."

There is an interesting situation in the field of American expert live stock production. A majority of those in charge of the departments of animal husbandry at the different agricultural colleges are in favor of some kind of government supervision of our numerous live stock records. On the other hand, nearly every officer in the live stock records, whose interests lie along exactly the same lines, are opposed to government supervision. This feature will be watched closely by every breeder of pure bred live stock when the question is made one of the live issues, and it must come sooner or later.

We hope that when the American people enact a law for government supervision that they will not place in it a "joker," as is the case with the Canadian law providing for "government recognition." By that law an officer paid by the record associations makes the recommendation upon which the government stamp is placed on certificates.

There are several officers of live stock associations who have expressed an opinion that they do not want government recognition. Under this method, this would not be compulsory, but left to their own discretion. But there are other associations that never will be in harmony until they are under government supervision.

Imported live stock is now recognized by the government to the disadvantage of the best home bred material. Government recognition would enhance the value of some home bred stock wonderfully at the present time. The American breeders hope to build a great export trade in time to come, and the sooner this is started the better. But it will never progress far without government recognition of our home bred products.

Such a bill will not be opposed by importers because they themselves have very rigid rules to comply with at the present time, and the honest breeder who wishes to dispose of an honest product will not be required to produce the sire and dam or answer a lot of questions. If the American live stock record associations had supervision by the federal government, similar to the national banking system, every pedigree with the government stamp on it would be worth one hundred cents on the dollar. This can all be had without any additional expense to the American breeders, excepting those who wish to register fraudulent pedigrees.

THE BEST AMERICAN PRODUCT.

The future of this country depends largely upon the best crop—the American boy. During the next few weeks nearly all of the schools in the land will open for business. This is a critical time. Some unimportant excuse may result in a bright young man not receiving an education; one or two years may slip by before he starts, at which time he may feel that he is too old, or some other things may come into his life to prevent the expansion of his brain in the right direction.

A few words of encouragement might make this young man a better man. After a boy has once "broken the ice" and starts to school it is not difficult, as a rule, to keep them at it, but the starting point is the critical one.

In selecting a seat of education one question to be thoroughly studied is the morality of such a school. One of the best educational centers in America has received a black eye because the students were taught to be crafty. Most young men have an opportunity to be crooked without being sent to college to receive a post-graduate course in that direction. We consider that one of the important steps in the beginning of a young man's career is to teach him it must be based on the highest kind of morality.

This big, broad, fertile land of America offers a greater opportunity than can be found in the rest of the world for the average young man. He is not handicapped with a pedigree, but if he will work and be honest there is a great opportunity for him. And to the older ones we would say that it is your and our duty to give them every advantage possible, and more especially to those who show a willingness to make the most of their opportunities.

GRADUATE VETERINARIANS.

There are about 5,000 veterinarians practicing in the United States and room for 25,000 more. They comprise a body of scientific men who have given a definite period of study to the scientific care of animals, their ailments and treatment. By instruction and observation under the direction of the recognized authorities of the country, these men have prepared themselves to advise the stock owner not only how to cure sick animals, but also how to prevent ailments and how to feed and care for animals to reap the greatest return for them.

Breeders and farmers, in many cases have not given the educational value of the veterinary question enough thought. They have not realized that it requires from three to five years of strenuous study and the expenditure of considerable money to become able to diagnose and treat the many ailments to which domestic live stock is heir.

Many years ago the Federal government sought to raise the standard of the veterinary profession by refusing to give government employment to any veterinarian who had not graduated from a veterinary college and later refused to employ even graduate veterinarians, if the college from which they graduated did not offer a course of definite prescribed standard.

The future of the veterinary profession to some extent rests with the stock owners and producers. The stock man of today who is educated, scientific and appreciative of the relation of learning to business, employs the best man available to treat his stock, because he finds it profitable. As he knows that scientific principles of breeding, feeding and hygiene apply to his business; he also knows such principles apply to the veterinary profession and it is reasonable to suppose he will select the college man as the one most versed in these scientific principles. The graduates, as a class, have made wonderful progress during the last quarter of a century. The diagnosis of many diseases can only be made with a high power microscope. Nearly every qualified veterinarian either has at his command such an instrument or is in connection with some laboratory that is in a position to accurately state the exact ailment of many cases that could not be diagnosed without such training.

The American Breeder believes the stockmen are not in all cases giving this important matter proper thought. This paper favors the upholding of graduate veterinarians and invites the great body of competent veterinarians of the country to become interested

THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

Announces Its Next Term, Sept. 23 to 28

Many Breeders, who were kept at home this month by rush of Farm work, have asked for a chance early in the fall, so we are making the Second term earlier than had been planned.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion ad jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. The instructors, of whom there are ten, include horse experts from the leading agricultural and veterinary colleges who know the needs of stallioners.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

in its campaign for better conditions, and to offer suggestions looking to the accomplishment of them. We realize the advantage to the veterinarian and the stock owner, in a medium of mutual education and this paper desires to be that medium for bringing the one into better understanding with the other.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

The Live Stock World is having a worse time with the city writers on beef prices than ever Coburn had with the "crop killers."

"I sea by one ov the liev stalk market dayleys," says Hy Geer, "that the Emperor of Austria is 82 yeers oald. Ide offen wundered about that."

Did you notice the trumpeter pictured on the Iowa Fair catalog wearing a starched shirt waist and lady's hat of the prevailing style?

"Neutrality" has been defined (or rather, illustrated) as "the position taken by the North Pole in connection with the Cook-Peary controversy." The joke is a little old, but its character and environments have kept it strictly good.

"L—— Now Breeding Big Spots' heads a hog advertiser's "field note" in a Western farm paper. That is about right. When a breeder of live stock goes in for a color fad he is able to breed "big spots" to the exclusion of real meat, muscle, form, bone and constitution.

"H. M. Cottrell," says an agricultural exchange, "wires from Colorado: 'Ten million acreage of good pasturage without cattle.'" Our g-g-guess however, is that he said "Ten million acres of good pasture," unless, possibly, he was just trying to g-g-get his money's worth out of the telegraph company.

"A herd of 21 Alderney cattle paraded around the public square in Independence," said an item in the Kansas City Star—and added: "They were Guernseys and had just come from that island." Some square that, to change the breed of an entire herd of cattle in one round. The herd was imported by Frank P. Ewins, the hotel man.

But the pennant for mixed agricultural "information" really falls to "another" Kansas City daily, which, in quoting a speech delivered before the alfalfa millers, credits it to N. H. Cottrell, Manhattan, Neb. Mr. Cottrell's initials are not "N. H," he does not live at Manhattan, anywhere, and there is no Manhattan in Nebraska. Otherwise, no doubt, the report was substantially correct.

The Southern cattle fever tick is certainly being "left without legs to stand on." Long ago it was shown that tick infestation damaged a steer's hide several dollars. Now comes the statement that the manure from a "ticky" animal has less fertilizing value than from a well one. What the tick does to those portions of the steer outside the manure and inside the hide "is a plenty."

If there is anything small about Texas it is yet to be discovered. As it goes from "extensive" farming to intensive farming it sticks to the Texas scale. Men whose cattle, a few years since, gathered their own feed over thousands of acres, now lead in putting up ensilage for them. A fair average is Colonel Bugbee, of Amarillo, who has six concrete silos on his ranch, each holding 150 tons of silage.

"Stealing nubbins from a blind sow" is not in the same class for meanness with the robbery of a ginseng bed recently reported from Pennsylvania. Think of the years that ginseng farmer spent growing the crop of funny little roots to sell to the Chinamen—or whoever buy them. And besides, he probably was feeble-minded to begin with.

THE KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE

Gives a Thorough and Complete Course. Conforms to the Requirements of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

New Buildings, Commodious Hospital, Complete Equipment, Experienced Instructors, Large Attendance, One Acre and a Half of Floor Space.

Many Opportunities as Practitioners, Sanitary Officers, Teachers, U. S. Inspectors, Investigators and Veterinarians. Catalogue and Otner Information Sent on Request.

DR. S. STEWART, Secretary,

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Terre Haute, Indiana

Modern equipment, competent faculty. Course covers three sessions of seven months each. Organized, equipped and conducted to meet with the most modern methods of teaching Veterinary Science. Season 1911-12 begins September 11, 1912. Write today for catalog and information.
TERRE HAUTE VETERINARY COLLEGE. TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY
Term Opens Oct. 7
Next Four Weeks **ARE YOU COMING?**
Tuition remains the same. $5[illegible] down and 25 per cent of the first $2[illegible] you make out of auctioneering.
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in the World)
W. B. CARPENTER, President.
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Pig Feeding and Management.

Cost Per Pig and How Size of Litter Affects It. The Feed and Care to Build Profits on This Foundation.

Written for The American Breeder,
By L. A. Weaver, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, Missouri College of Agriculture.

If, by more careful breeding methods, we have been able to produce a better class of pigs, the next question is how we can increase our profits by better handling of them until they are ready for the market.

If, by improved methods of feeding and management, we are able to decrease (1) the cost of a pig at weaning time, and (2) the cost of feeding from weaning time until ready for market, it is evident that the profits will be greater from our swine operations. How to do this, then, is a question which is of interest.

Since the pigs produced must be charged up with the cost of maintaining the sow, it is not hard to understand that the cost of a pig to weaning time is determined by two things. First, by the actual cost of keeping the sow, and second, by the number of pigs which are produced by the sow per year.

The cost of keeping the sow may be kept as low as possible by the substitution of forages and hays for some of the high priced grains. In other words, the cost may be materially decreased by always using pasture of some kind in the summer and some good leguminous hay such as alfalfa, clover, cowpeas or soybeans in the winter. The grain for feeding the sows should, of course, make a balanced ration or should be corn supplemented with some feeds such as skim milk, tankage, linseed oil meal, shorts, etc.

In some work done at the Missouri station during 1908-09, Willson showed that the average cost of maintaining a brood sow for one year was $11.66. If only one pig was farrowed, the cost of that pig at that time would be $11.66 plus its share of the cost of the boar service. If 16 pigs were raised by the sow, the birth charge per pig would be only 74 cents. He gives the following table which shows clearly that the number of pigs raised per year per sow, determines to a considerable extent the cost of a pig at weaning time.

Effect of Size of Litter Upon the Cost of the Pig at Weaning Time.

No. of Pigs Raised During Year.	Birth Charge Per Pig.	Total Cost of Pig at Weaning.
1	$11.82	$13.69
2	5.91	7.78
3	3.60	5.47
4	2.85	4.72
5	2.36	4.23
6	1.97	3.84
7	1.68	3.55
8	1.48	3.35
9	1.31	3.19
10	1.18	3.05
11	1.07	2.94
12	.98	2.85
13	.91	2.78
14	.84	2.71
15	.79	2.66
16	.74	2.61

The importance of cheap maintenance and a large number of pigs per sow per year is emphasized by the above table.

The number of pigs raised per year may be greatly increased by the practice of raising two litters per year and such a system is growing in popularity. Sows are bred in November so that the pigs will be farrowed during late February or early March. The pigs are weaned at 8 to 10 weeks of age and sows are bred again for a September litter. The practice of raising two litters per year is more or less successful, but if three litters are produced in two years, results are about as good as can be expected. The pigs produced in this way are crowded from birth and are marketed at from 6 to 8 months of age at around 200 to 250 pounds.

Another thing which will help to increase the number of pigs is better care of the sow at farrowing time. One should always remember that the day a sow farrows is by far the most important and that she must be properly cared for at this time, if one is to get the returns that he should for the feed and attention given her previously. Time spent looking after a sow at this period will pay better than at any other.

Some of the ways of decreasing the cost of a pig at weaning time have been brought out from the above. Cheaper methods of feeding from this time on will increase the profits. This may be brought about (1) by feeding more economical grain rations and (2) by the substitution of forage crops for high priced grains.

In the corn belt the carbohydrates of the ration may perhaps always be supplied more cheaply with corn than with any other feed. In other words, corn should be the base of all rations for fattening swine. This feed should always, however, be supplemented with some feed high in protein and ash or mineral matter, since the corn is deficient in these substances. Some feed, such as tankage, linseed oil meal, shorts, etc., will prove of value when fed with the corn. If tankage is fed, the ration may be 9 or 10 parts corn to 1 part tankage. Linseed oil meal gives good results when 1 part is fed with 5 to 6 parts corn. Another good ration is:

Corn, 8 parts; shorts, 2 parts; tankage, 1 part.

The above rations are for dry lot feeding. The corn may also be supplemented with some leguminous crop such as alfalfa, clover, cowpeas and soybeans. As a matter of fact it has been shown that the best way of decreasing the cost of fattening hogs is to feed the grain on some good forage.

At the Missouri station it was found that, with forage crops such as clover, alfalfa, rape, rye grain, cowpeas, soybeans, blue grass and sorghum, a saving of more than 30 per cent was effected in the amount of grain to produce a pound of grain. In other words, the average amount of grain to produce a pound of gain with five dry lot experiments was 5.11 pounds, and that when well balanced rations were used. The average amount of grain to produce a pound gain with hogs on forage

HOG CHOLERA
Syringes and Inoculating Apparatus

We also have a very complete and up-to-date stock of all veterinary instruments; breeder's and stockmen's supplies, including Dose Syringes, Milk Fever Outfits, Mouth Speculums, Emasculators and Impregnators.
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BERKSHIRE AND DUROC JERSEY
Early Spring Pigs.
35 Duroc Jerseys of TATARRAX, WONDER CHIEF and COLONEL breeding.
20 Berkshires of BERRYTON DUKE 2nd, BERRYTON DUKE, Jr., and BEAU BRUMMEL breeding. A few sows and yearling gilts. Also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet yearling rams. Address, Department of Animal Husbandry, Manhattan, Kas.

BOAR FOR SALE.
A good big smooth Poland China; nearly mature; a growthy type and breeding, but not coarse; a good breeder and in fine condition for service. I sell him only because I am keeping his gilts.
Inspection of my Shorthorn cattle also invited.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

Live Stock Champions at the Iowa State Fair.

CLASS AND BREED	NAME AND OWNER OF MALE: Grand Champion	NAME AND OWNER OF MALE: Reserve Champion	NAME AND OWNER OF FEMALE: Grand Champion	NAME AND OWNER OF FEMALE: Reserve Champion
Clydesdale Horses	Charnock Alex Galbraith	King Norman McLay Bros.	Graceful Lady McLay Bros.	Lady Caliph W. V. Hixson
English Shire Horses	Carlton Royal Grey Truman Pion'r Stud Farm		Pine Crest Princess Frank E. Huston	
Belgian Horses	Rubicon Finch Bros.		Luzette H. Lefebure	
Percheron Horses	Kourbet Dunhams		America H. G. McMillen & Sons	
Shetland Ponies	King Larigo Geo. A. Heyl	Anton Jno. Donohoe		
American Carriage Horses	Advance Guard O. J. Moores	Rosemont Wild Rose Farm	O. J. Moores	Primrose Wild Rose Farm
Standard Bred Horses	Tommy Doyl J. R. Peak & Son	Harvest Reaper J. R. Peak & Son	Hastings Girl Houchin & Anderson	Filly by Tommy Doyl J. R. Peak & Son
Saddle Horses	Rex Chief A. Tom Bass	Rosemont Wild Rose Farm	The Bell Tom Bass	Anna Sims Hamilton Bros.
Morgan Horses	Allen F. Jos. G. Brunk	Rosemont Wild Rose Farm	Rosary Wild Rose Farm	Sonata Jos. C. Brunk
Mule (either sex)			Snowball F. L. Hutson & Son	Ruth F. L. Hulson & Son
Shorthorn Cattle	Diamond Goods Bellows Bros.	Gloster Fashion (b) F. W. Harding	Fair Start 2d Geo. J. Sayer	78th Duchess of Gloster (b) Geo. J. Sayer
Hereford Cattle	Fairfax 16th J. P. Cudahy	Repeater 7th (b) O. Harris & Sons	Scottish Lassie J. P. Cudahy	Miss Repeater 11th (b) O. Harris & Sons
Galloway Cattle	Choicemaster Straub Bros.	Casino (b) Straub Bros.	Clara of Maples 4th C. S. Hechtner	Ladylike (a) Straub Bros.
Angus Cattle	Kloman A. C. Binnie	Proud Thickset (b) W. A. McHenry	Barbara Woodson W. J. Miller	Pride McHenry 97th (b) W. A. McHenry
Polled Durham Cattle	Sultan's Creed J. H. Miller	Meadow Sultan (b) Achenbach Bros.	Lady Marshall J. H. Miller	Capacious Sultana (b) G. H. Miller
Poland China Hogs	A Model A. Roberts	Chief I Know C. H. Crum	Louise Model J. E. Meharry	Perfect Model (b) J. E. Meharry
Berkshire Hogs	Rival's Champions Best Rookwood Farm	Farmer Farm (b)	Robin's Girl Iowana Farms	Baroness Value 3d (b) Farmer Farm
Chester and O. I. C. Hogs	Elmo King D. H. Lewis	Sweepstakes (a) D. M. Boyer	Lenora 3d Barr & Rea	Midget (b) E. L. Nagle & Son
Duroc Jersey Hogs	High Model Waltmeyer Bros.	Chief Model (b) Waltmeyer Bros.	Chief's Maud E. W. Davis	Crimson Lady H. S. Allen
Hampshire Hogs	Messenger Boy Clayton Messenger	Direct View (b) Willie Essig	Golden Mike Sharp & Sons	Vede Willie Essig
Merino Sheep	A. J. Blakely		S. Rail & Sons	
Shropshire Sheep	Geo. McKerrow & Son		Geo. McKerrow & Son	
Hampshire Sheep	Walnut Hall Farm.		Walnut Hall Farm	

(a) Awarded senior championship. (b) Awarded junior championship.
Fat steer championships were awarded as follows: Shorthorn—Dutch Joe 2d, D. Tietjen; Hereford—Blanco, Robt. H. Hazlett
Angus—King Burns, W. J. Miller



crops was 3.54 pounds. Since the grain is our high priced feed, pork may be more economically produced by substituting relatively cheap pasture crops for grain.

There are several questions which arise naturally to a man who wishes to produce pork on forage crops. The three most important of these might be given as follows:

1. Kind of forage adaptable.
2. Amount and kind of grain to feed.
3. The number of hogs per acre.

The hog does not take his forage in small mouthfuls, as do cattle, sheep or horses, but ordinarily feeds rapidly on plants rank and vigorous in growth. For this reason the forages best adapted are those which grow rapidly and are succulent in their nature. We would expect, then, to get good results from such pastures as rape, clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans, etc. Another thing which would determine the kind of forage to be grown would be the kind of grain available. If corn is the main feed we would expect ordinarily to get better results with some leguminous forage such as clover, alfalfa, cowpeas or soybeans.

The question of how much grain may be fed with profit to hogs on forage is one of the most, if not the most, important. It is easily seen that for fattening hogs some grain must be given since even the best of forages are but little more than maintenance rations. It is also apparent that if all the grain which the animal will eat, be fed, he will not utilize the forage to the fullest extent. Just where to draw the line is the question. It has been determined that the greatest economy of grain through the use of forage is obtained when the hogs are fed from one-half to two-thirds of a full ration of grain per day. Under ordinary conditions a full ration for a hog is about 3 to 5 pounds of grain per day per 100 pounds live weight. From the results of experiments at other stations, when less than one-half of a full ration was fed, the greatest profit per bushel of corn was obtained but not the greatest profit per head. In all experiments with forage crops at Missouri the greatest returns per acre were obtained where a grain ration to the extent of 2½ to 3 per cent of the live weight of the hogs was given.

As to the kind of grain to feed on forage, when the pasture is a legume, straight corn has given good results.



HOGS ARE GRAZERS AND PAY FOR GOOD PASTURE EQUIPMENT.

BOYS, HAVE YOU GOT YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS For the Colt and Calf Exhibition of the AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB?

By October 1, we want to have the photographs and stories from the members of the American Breeder's Boys Club, who are competing for the prizes shown below. The club already has members from 16 states and Canada—as far west as California and as far east as Ohio. These boys, and the others over six and under seventeen years, who join during September are all eligible to enter animals in this exhibition—not the actual animals this time, of course (though we may get to that later), but each member of the club is entitled to enter for a premium with a photograph of his colt or calf, and a story about it.

There will be three classes, so that the younger boys will not have to compete against the older ones. In the youngest class boys can show either a colt or a calf. In the two older classes this exhibition will be of colts only, as explained below. Each boy who competes for a prize is to send the American Breeder office, not later than October 1, a photograph of the colt or calf he is showing (and it might be a good idea to have the photograph include himself also) and a short story about the colt or calf. The story should be not less than 100 words or more than 250. It should tell the age, size and breeding of the animal and how it has been cared for.

Here are the three classes, and prizes for each:

For Boys over 6 and under 9 (exhibiting either colts or calves: First prize, $3; second, $2; third, $1.

For Boys over 9 and under 13 (exhibiting colts only of any kind): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

For Boys over 13 and under 17 (exhibiting only colts sired by registered draft stallions): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

On the back of each photo and at the bottom of each story the sender should write his name and address and give the date of last birthday, with age at that time.

Every boy who would like to be in line to take part in this exhibition or in later events, had better fill out the blank below and mail it to this office. This is all that is necessary to become a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club. Here is the blank:

TO THE AMERICAN BREEDER,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Enroll me as a member of the American Breeder Boys' Club (membership free).

Signed . . ..

Postoffice ..... State.....

My age at this time is between 6 and 17 years. Date..... 1912.

SPEAKS FOR THE CHESTERS.

As a hog breeder I have had different breeds of pure bred hogs. But for pork there is nothing better than pure bred Improved Chester White sows, bred to a pure bred Poland China boar. The pigs are strong and in large litters, although the cross would be the same of a Poland China sow bred to a Chester White boar, I prefer the Improved Chester Whites pure bred, as the sows are better mothers, have larger litters, and are better milkers and are very gentle to handle. I have had old sows that raised fifteen pigs in one litter, and young sows which raised eleven in one litter, which I sold at weaning time for eight dollars apiece, on the farm for breeding. These pigs are always ready for their meals and one never finds chubby ones that eat and not gain. You can make a three hundred pound hog in less than twelve months. I wish some one else would take time and let us hear their idea. —E. A. Berlin, Jefferson County, Wis.

Every farmer should raise swine; nothing pays better for the capital invested.

Correa's Public Sale
MONDAY SEPT. 30, 1912

Commencing at 12 a. m.

One extra good registered saddle stallion, a grandson of Rex MacDonald, 4 years old.

Two good two-year-old black jacks, but thin.

100 head of pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs, consisting of sows, gilts and boars.

25 head of high testing milk cows, grade Jerseys and half Jerseys.

Catalogs will be ready September 15. If interested send for one.

Terms, cash or bankable note; 7 per cent on six months' time. Sale under tent, rain or shine.

Auctioneers
IGLEHEART, SEELY and SPENCER.

F. V. CORREA ::: ::: Manchester, Ill.

SPANGLER'S SALE
of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas
September 24, 1912

Spend one cent for a postal; give me your name and address and I will tell you more about my sale than this paper will tell for $100.

S. S. SPANGLER - - MILAN, MO.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.
My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS
Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.
C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS
Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.
A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.
C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

38 SHORTHORN BULLS
for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.
Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

DRAFTERS IN TWO SHOWS

Encouragement For Breeders of Heavy Horses in Missouri and the Southwest.

To the American Breeder:—The draft horse, until recent years, has not been a really important factor on the farms of Missouri and the Southwest. It seems logical to say that greater interest in this class of horses and improvement of them has been witnessed in this section of country during the past five or six years than ever before. These facts force themselves upon one who travels about the country, from year to year and notes the improvement and increased interest.

More people are each year beginning to breed their native or grade mares to draft stallions of good size and quality. They find that the class of horses thereby produced are always salable property at remunerative prices and that if they are kept on the farm they prove efficient at farm work. The value of the mares resulting from breeding operations is also realized. They can not only do their share of farm work, but will, if bred to draft stallions, produce regularly and profitably. A point in grade draft mares becoming more generally recognized each year, is their value as mule producers. Close inspection of the parents of many of our best mules reveals the fact that the grade draft mare is not excelled as a producer of big mules.

New studs of registered draft horses of the different breeds are being established each year in the territory mentioned. These studs are the result of the need for this class of live stock and are proving profitable to their owners. They are now furnishing many and will ultimately furnish more draft stallions for public service in the localities in which they exist. As yet many of the draft horse studs are small and their owners will some time be frequent buyers as well as sellers. The extensive breeders and importers who live and operate in this territory find the business profitable and their firm establishment and advertising in this territory will mean much to the communities and themselves.

Because of this increased interest in, and realization of value of, draft horses, the Missouri State Fair and the American Royal Live Stock Show are making special efforts to encourage breeders of draft horses in this section, and those breeders outside this section who desire to find a good market here for their horses. The most liberal classification possible has been offered by these expositions, both for horses produced at home and those produced abroad.

The Missouri State Fair offers a total of $2,840 and 24 medals for registered and grade draft horses, and the following breeds are given separate classification for breeding animals in the premium list:

Percherons, Belgians, Clydesdale, English Shire, French Draft.

In order to foster the use of registered draft stallions, classification for grade drafters is offered:

The American Royal Live Stock Show gives premiums amounting to $1,695 besides 22 gold and silver medals and six championship cups. The heaviest list of breed specials will be given by the Percheron Society of America, for animals recorded in its stud book and owned by members of this society. The list is as follows

Below is given also the 20 regular classes (with prizes) open to Percherons. The classifications for other draft breeds are similar.

Class		1st	2d	3d	4th
1.	Aged stallion	$25	$15	$10	$5
2.	3 year old stallion	25	15	10	5
3.	2 year old stallion	25	15	10	5
4.	1 year old stallion	15	10	5	
5.	Stallion colt	15	10	5	
6.	Aged mare	25	15	10	5
7.	3 year old mare	25	15	10	5
8.	2 year old mare	25	15	10	5
9.	1 year old mare	15	10	5	
10.	Mare colt	15	10	5	
11.	Stallion over 3 years old, American bred	20	10	5	
12.	Stallion under 3 years old, American bred	20	10	5	
13.	Mare over 3 years old, American bred	20	10	5	
14.	Mare under 3 years old, American bred	20	10	5	
15.	Best American bred stallion, any age	15			
16.	Best American bred mare any age	15			
17.	Grand Champion stallion	15			
18.	Grand Champion mare	15			
19.	Best group of 3 mares, any age	15	10		
20.	Best group of 5 stallions, any age	15	10		

In connection with the above liberal prize list must be considered the fact that these two great live stock shows occur on consecutive weeks. The date of the Missouri State Fair is September 28 to October 4, followed by the American Royal, October 7-12. The distance between Sedalia and Kansas City is less than 100 miles and for either exhibitors or visitors the facilities for transportation are excellent. The entries close for the Missouri State Fair on Sept. 14, 1912, and for the American Royal on Sept. 10, 1912. —E. A. Trowbridge, Superintendent of Draft Horses at Missouri State Fair and American Royal.

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RULED AGAINST NEBRASKA STALLION REGISTRATION LAW.

As the result of a suit brought by a Nebraska importer against the Nebraska Stallion Registration Board, an injunction has been issued against the enforcement of the Nebraska stallion registration law by District Judge Paul, before whom the suit was brought. From the text of the decision we quote the following:

"The court further finds that the stallion registration board, defendants, its agents and servants, are attempting to perform and are performing duties of executive officers within the meaning of the said constitutional provisions and in violation of the constitution of the state of Nebraska. That the said act is null and void. It is therefore considered adjudged and decreed that the said act is unconstitutional and void; that said defendants, William R. Mellor, A. Bestrom, H. R. Smith, members of the stallion registration board of the state of Nebraska, and J. C. Bowman, inspector therof, their successors in office and their agents and employees and each of them be and are forever enjoined from taking any steps to enforce said law, or do any act, or anything required by said law to be done, and each of them are hereby enjoined from collecting or attempting to collect from the said plaintiff fees for inspection and from making further demands upon the said plaintiff that he submit his horses for their inspection."

KAUPP LEAVES COLORADO COLLEGE.

Dr. B. F. Kaupp, for the past four years pathologist in the Colorado Agricultural College at Ft. Collins, has resigned his position there to accept a position as director of pathology and research work at the Abbott laboratories, Chicago, following a very flattering offer on the part of the Chicago concern.

SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING.

Getting stallion and jack owners to understand the necessity of giving scientific horse breeding more thought and using better methods is a very difficult task. The average breeder has no conception of the technical terms; many of them can not see the importance of doing certain things. Many of the statements printed in the American Breeder have been misconstrued from lack of a clear understanding of the technical language necessarily used. This is one of the reasons why the Graham Scientific Breeding School was started.

At this school mares are dissected so that the average horse breeder can see the different parts and have them thoroughly explained to him. Where the students can have object lessons they learn rapidly, but until the Breeding School started they were forced to take a course in veterinary science of three to five years in order to get such lessons. This often was out of the question for those who wished to be proficient only in scientific horse breeding. The illustrated lectures and demonstrations of the Breeding School, which last one week, enables the breeders to see and know things that they never would know by any other method.

The American Breeder has tried to make everything as plain as possible, but the breeders do not always get the right meaning. They are not veterinary students, as a rule, and they do not grasp many of the necessary facts from reading. But where a large number of horse breeders assemble together for one week, and their minds are taken away from their other cares, they have an opportunity to let these important things soak in so that they can get full benefit of it. The great difficulty with most horse breeders is that they want to learn only one or two things. It must be borne in mind that those who are successful become thoroughly familiar with all main subjects pertaining to horse breeding.

In this issue of the American Breeder will be found one of the greatest articles ever prepared on the horse breeding subject, yet the average breeder who has not studied veterinary science will not be able to master it. It only gives him a working foundation and convinces him that in order to be successful he must acquire more knowledge on the subject.

In the last issue of the American Breeder we published the names and addresses of those who have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and asked every one interested to write to them so that they might get the opinion of those who had attended and see what results they were having and see if it was profitable for them. It is true that there have been a few failures. This must be expected in all lines of business. But the majority of these breeders have doubled their collections without increasing the investment.

The next term of the school will be held, beginning Monday morning at 8 o'clock. September 23, and ending September 28. As a part of this term Mr. I. W. Everson will give a public breeding demonstration at his own barn, which will be plain and easily understood. All of the details will be explained. Mr. Everson is one of the students of this school who has more than doubled his per cent of foals from the knowledge gained at the breeding school.

We hope the breeders will reach Kansas City the evening before the school starts so that they will have a good rest and be ready for a full week's work. The Scientific Breeding School is in the first building north of the Convention Hall. Everybody in Kansas City knows where that is located. The students can all stay at one hotel where special rates can be had, and all be together. The average breeder can always be busy at home and there is only one way to attend the next term and that is to make ar-

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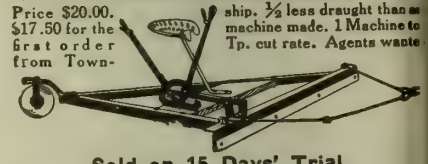
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rangements to come. Enough breeding can be done this fall for practice so that the students will be ready for next spring work.

The tuition fee is $25 for a life membership. It is not a school for "quack" veterinarians, but it is the only school in the world exclusively for horse breeders.

Alfalfa will be benefited by cultivation if the soil is compact. After cutting, harrow or disk or a spring-tooth may be used to advantage, when a disk is used run rather straight.—Illinois Farmers' Institute Bulletin.

AS IT GROWS WHEN "SIGNS ARE RIGHT."

Western Kansas certainly can produce the wheat when the signs are right. Dispatches printed in the daily papers say that O. B. Riley of Mineola, Clark county, threshed from 100 acres of ground, a total of 5,775 bushels, worth approximately $5,000. Only one other field of wheat, so far as known, exceeded that of Mr. Riley. A field of forty acres in Republic county yielded fifty-eight bushels to the acre.

Clark county is one of the Seventh District wheat counties, the greatest wheat-growing area in the world. Sixteen counties in that district produced more than a million bushels each this year, the total for the district being 38,000,000 bushels at the lowest estimate.

Reno county, one of them, again takes the lead as the greatest wheat county in the world, with a total production of 4,003,802 bushels, worth at present prices about $3,600,000.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

when preparing the foot for a shoe. If the feet are very dry and hard to cut the same may be poulticed by placing each foot in a sack partly filled with bran and water poured on the bran. The stall should be kept clean so as to avoid thrush in the feet. If the frogs seem diseased or fluid is oozing out of them, tamp salt around the frogs and in the crack in the center of the frogs once or twice a week.

CONFUSING CASE—A two year old filly began to fall away in flesh; got gaunted up; would stand with her head down and one front foot extended out as far as could reach, then change and put the other foot out, and vice versa; attack lasts about ten days. This is the second. Veterinary first pronounced it appendicitis and did not know at all the second time.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description does not enable us to make a diagnosis with any degree of certainty, but will state that none of the works on equine medicine mention appendicitis as an ailment of the horse.

HABITUAL ABORTION—An eleven year old Percheron mare has been bred four different times this season, once with capsule, and fails to get in foal; will go from 30 to 48 days before coming in heat; is in good condition; she lost her foal spring of 1911 and has not been in foal since. Is there any truth in the theory that when a mare loses her colt she is hard to get in foal again? If you can give me any information on the question I will be very thankful to you.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare is losing the fetus at an early period. We would suggest changing the breeding date to fall. Take her to a graduate veterinarian and have her cleaned up and breed her about the first of October. If you get her to carry a foal to maturity you will do well. It should be impressed on every horse breeder that mares are more difficult to make produce after they have lost a colt.

COLTS GNAW WOOD—Six, four and five months old draft colts are fed a mixture of two pints by measure of coarsly ground oats and one pint wheat bran. They get about all they will clean up. They do not seem to care much for hay. During the day these youngsters are turned in a grass paddock where the feed is good; at night they are turned in a smaller paddock without their mothers, but do not get grass. They have free access to a trough of grain. They get with their mothers long enough to nurse morning, noon and night. The mothers work every day. The six colts eat about 18 quarts oats and 9 quarts of bran daily. These colts persist in gnawing the fence (hemlock boards) and the gates, which are of white pine. They do this in the night paddock. What is the trouble? Is the feed wrong, or is it a habit? They are doing a lot of damage.—Michigan Subscriber.

REPLY—Eating wood and other foreign substances frequently goes with high feeding, such as you are practicing and is generally due to a craving for alkalies. Take one part of barrel salt and three parts of sifted hard wood or cob ashes and mix together and if the colts are accustomed to all the salt they desire, place the mixture in a box protected from the weather where they can have free access to it. You may find it necessary to reduce the grain ration somewhat.

TESTING A STALLION—I have just purchased a fine three year old Percheron stallion that looks to be normal in every way, and I want to know how I can test this stallion as to his breeding qualifications. I purchased a stallion a few years ago (with a guarantee) that I kept two years and he only produced three colts. The seller gave me a horse that was much better than the one I purchased, still I lost money in the transaction. I have a guarantee that states that this stallion must be a satisfactory foal getter or I have the privilege of exchanging him for another stallion of equal value.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—We would suggest that you test the semen once a week for three weeks. If you do not get a satisfactory test, take the rectal temperature. If the temperature is found above 100 degrees we would advise giving him another test at a later date. This, however, is not a fair test as there are stallions of effiminate character that can not exceed more than a service a day through the breeding season, and a few of them can not stand more than a service every other day. The proper way to know what stallions are doing is to use a microscope at every service. Every breeder should have a microscope; it is the best advertisement to be had for the same amount of money. If the farmers can see that the stallion is fertile they know that if a mare does not get a foal that it is not the fault of the stallion, and if a stallion is not discharging live spermatozoa he should be withdrawn form service or the number of services at least reduced until he was in better condition, so as not to ruin the reputation of the horse or cause the mares to be returned excessively. If the newly purchased stallion does not show a satisfactory test the seller will be very glad to make a satisfactory adjustment in most cases, without waiting a year or two.

NAVEL RUPTURE—Will you kindly give me a treatment for navel rupture in a four months old colt, nearly as large as an average size hen egg. This is a standard bred colt for six consecutive crosses, both paternal and maternal branches; a splendid individual other than the rupture; handsome and perfect and a sure trotter.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—In a valuable colt such as you have you should employ a competent veterinarian to treat the case, inasmuch as surgical measures nearly always have to be resorted to and it is important to reduce the enlargement at the first operation..

MISSOURI STALLION LAW—Please print the Missouri stallion law, as I want to know what advantage parties have in collecting season fees.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—You can take the colt for the service fee in your state the same as can be done for a feed bill. Go to a justice of the peace and he will show you what is necessary.

DIFFICULT DELIVERY—A mare of mine foaled a very large colt June 13. Everything started normal and the colt seemed alive. The colt was very large and died before it was foaled after which help was given the mare to deliver it. Some tell us we should have helped her as soon as she started to foal. Do you advise help when everything appears to be coming all right?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Whenever delivery is delayed and the presentation is normal it is always in order to promptly assist the mare. The placental membranes shortly become detached and unless the foal is promptly expelled it dies from intereference with circulation.

NAIL PUNCTURE—Please tell me what is the best thing to do for our stallion. Over a month ago he stuck a nail in his foot and I have tried everything that I thought might do him good, but it all seems in vain.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry dos not state just what part of the foot was punctured so as to give us an idea as to what particular structures are involved. It is quite likely that the puncture was a deep one and that the bone or synevial tissues have been injured. If possible you should secure the services of a skilled veterinarian in this case as a great deal of harm can be done when treatment is wrongly applied. As a rule the successful treatment of nail pricks consists of carefully opening the wound so as to permit of the free exit of pus or exudate and the judicious use of antiseptics. Generally speaking nail pricks are either of little consequence or cause a vast amount of trouble.

ENLARGEMENT IN SCROTAL REGION—What can I do for a colt that has a large lump in the scrotum, similar to swelling which comes from distemper. This colt was castrated in the spring and seems to be all right except a small lump in the scrotal sack which did not all go away. In the last week it has enlarged and extends nearly to point of sheath. This colt was just getting over distemper when castrated. Could that have anything to do with present trouble?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that a large abscess is forming at the point mentioned and it is advisable to have the matter promptly attended to by a veterinarian versed in the anatomy of the parts.

STERLIE STALLION—I have a stallion imported from Europe last fall; he is five years old; in good breeding condition; very keen, but is getting no colts. I had his semen examined and there is practically no spermatozoa at all. Last year I believe he got 12 colts and the year before two out of four mares bred to him. He got plenty of exercise all winter; three to four miles a day and this spring was used in seeding till the breeding season started when he was put out in a paddock all day; he is very lively and takes plenty of exercise. He is a draft horse; his testicles are small. His sire was a poor breeder till five years old. What chances do you think he has to improve? He is a fine horse and I don't want to return him if I can help it; I have a guarantee with him. Lately his testicles have been all drawn up; he is in good health; I have stopped breeding with him for this year. Does it make much difference to the breeding powers of a horse being imported six months before breeding, say imported in the fall previous to breeding?—Sask. Canada, Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear your stallion will never render you satisfactory service and you should carry out your contract with the seller by returning him unless you choose to enter into a new agreement for the future. If he is to be kept for future trial he should be kept at daily work in such proportions as will keep him in the most vigorous health. It sometimes occurs that young stallions have some time during their youth some febrile disease that permanently deranges the function of the testicles which results in incurable sterility.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE FACIAL BONES—I have a colt two years old last April; there is an enlargement just started on both sides of his face, half way between eye and nostril. Will you please explain through paper so I can treat him. There isn't a veterinarian under 40 miles.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—If the enlargements are only of moderate size they need give you no concern as such complaints are fairly frequent in colts of this age. In the event the parts continue to enlarge it may be necessary to remove the caps of the first two upper molars and apply a cantharides blister to the enlargement.

BURSAUTEE—I have a stallion nine years old that has a bad sore on his sheath on the inside and the end of the penis is very sore, with a bad smell; have taken good care of this horse, washing him with a bran mash. He also has a sore about the size of

(Continued on page 16.)

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as foreman on a stock ranch or irrigated farm. I have had years of experience in handling live stock, especially cattle and horses. I am well accustomed with the horse breeding, bot natural and artificial service; have also had good experience in irrigated farming; talk English, and pretty fair Spanish. State wages willing to give. Address J. C. 41, care American Breeder.

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Want a man with about $2,500 capital to invest in brood mares and take a half interest in two young Percheron stallions; also 160 acres filing on government land. C. H. Hunick, Yampa, Routt County, Colorado.

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Winter Haven—Haskins, Earl L.

IDAHO.

Challis—Barnes, B. B.
Montpelier—Bear River Valley Land Co.
Nampa—Stephens Orchard Co.
Richfield—Mapes & Munger.
Rigby—Bonham, J. S.
Rockland—Anderson, P. A.
Stites—Rooney, J. C.
White Bird—Donaldson, A. L.

IOWA.

Barnes City—Evans, James.
Blue Grass—Brus, T. J.
Cantrill—Harrison, J. E.
Chelsea—Willey, E. P. & Co.
Clear Lake—Campbell, D. H.
Dubuque—Hayes, Jas. A.
Floris—Lepper, J. M., Agt.
Grandview—Graham, H. L.
Greenville—Dennis, A. L.
Keosauqua—Walker & McBeth.
Kirkman—De Klotz, Frank.
Lamont—Wm. Dapp.
Livermore—Korslund, C.
Marshalltown—Louthan, W. B.
Mason City—Beck Bros. Co., 1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg.
Menlo—Gibson, A. L.
Milton—Carder, P. G.
McGregor—Gepke, M. X.
Oxford—Sies, J. L.
Pleasanton—Davis, G. E.
Primghar—Herick, Henry & Son.
Rinard—Starr, G. Wilson.
Ringsted—Jansen, H. W.
Sheldahl—Graeber, R. F.
Sidney—Inter State Land Co.
Stratford—Atkinson, O. E.
Superior—Keltz, J. R.
Swan—Wier, W. H.
Tama—Nocks. R. C.
West Point—Entler, J. W.

KANSAS.

Atlanta—Brannum, J. G.
Augusta—Riffe. J. W.
Bern—The H. B. P. Real Estate Co.
Bunker Hill—Humes, E. O.
Chapman—Morris, G. A. Inv. Co.
Chase—Lansing, J. H. & Son.
Coffeyville—Long, C. L. Realty Co.
Colby—The Grain Belt Realty Co.
Cunningham—Schump, J. F.
Edgerton—Kelly, M. J.
Eminence—Killion, J. V.
Gardner—Grover, N. L. & Co.
Girard—Strickler, Geo. W.
Greensburg—Corse, Edgar B.
Grinnell—Borah, D. A.
Havensville—Stockwell, S. H.
Hugoton—Joslin, E. W.
Hutchinson—Smith, Robert B.
Iola—Allen County Inv. Co.
Jewell City—McDaniel & Gallagher.
La Crosse—Little, Jas. H.
Lebanon—Felton & Garber.
Manhattan—Helder & Hostrup.
Mound City—Brown, B. W.
Mulberry—Miller Bros. & Co.
Newton—Johnston, John C. & Son, L.B. 222.
Olmitz—Brack, Peter.
Parsons—Jaggar & Co.
Plains—Prather, A. S.
Quenemo—Hall, W. D., Cash. Farmers State Bk.
Russell—Hall & Funk.
South Haven—Gile & Bonsall.
St. Francis—Benjamin. Travis W.
Stockton—Dewey, C. H.
Strawn—Baxter, Arthur J.
Syracuse—Williams, Sherman.
Tescott—Simpson, J. W.
Tipton—Arnoldy, M. J.
Tribune—Reid, Geo. L.
Waldron—Johnson, L. E.
Wamego—Parsons, H. W.
Wellsville—Simmons, J. C.
Winfield—Johnson, M. E. & Co.

MISSOURI.

Amoret—Bowman & Williams.
Atlanta—Gordon, V. D.
Bethany—Barlow & Barlow.
Bronaugh—Salmon Inv. Co.
Brunswick—Benecke & Benecke.
Carterville—Burch & Harrington.
Carthage—Asendorf, G. W.
Eldon—Brokmeyer, John.
El Dorado Springs—Shaw Bros.
Festus—Donnell, W. R.
Golden City—Jewell, Elbert H.
Hale—Ballew, Wm. D., Box 123.
Harrisonville—Wilson, Job M. & Son.
Higginsville—Chiles, Walter C.
Humansville—Coffin Real Estate Co.
Ionia—Howe, C. O.
Jamesport—Bray, W. E. & Co.
Kahoka—Robinson, W. H.
Knobnoster—Craig, A. M.
Laclede—Dye, R. T.
Linn—Carnes, Theron.
Mansfield—Beach, C. L. & Co.
Merwin—Stipp, C. H.
Mexico—North Missouri Trust Co.
New Madrid—Stacy-Hunter & Johnson.
Oak Grove—Hulse, Green.
Parkville—Brown, James.
Polo—Beckett, Wm. H.
Pomona—Iowa, Missouri & Kansas Realty Co.
Salisbury—Hutchinson, D. J. & Co.
Savannah—Booher & Williams.
Schell City—Hunt Real Estate Co.
Slater—Bridges & Tucker.
Stover—Johnson, R. M.

MONTANA.

Baker—Barber, W. R.
Broadview—Beeman, T. A.
Fairview—Boles, G. H. & Co.
Hardin—Big Horn Valley Land Co.
Livingston—Roberts Bros.
Melstone—Michalson & Warner.
Miles City—Calvin Inv. Co.
Rollins—Lockwood & Reynolds.
Ronan—Sutherland, A.
Shelby—Murdock & Wilkinson.

NEBRASKA.

Bayard—De Vault, W. R.
Beatrice—Hill & Greenwood, Paddock Blk.
Beaver City—Whitney, W. B.
Chappell—Hill, J. R. Realty Co.
Decatur—Barlow, Chas. E.
Guide Rock—Colvin, Isaac B.
Haigler—Fay, Chas. F.
Hayes Center—Ready, C. A.
Johnson—Stone, C. C.
Lebanon—Devoe, E. E.
Madison—Smith Realty Co.
Morrill—Kearney & Remember Land Co.
McCook—Bump, A. G. 305 E. 2d St.
Orchard—Alexander Land Co.
Potter—Goding, Wm. M.
Rosalie—Gallagher, F. L.
Stockville—Advance Abstract Co.
Syracuse—Bell, W. W.

NEW MEXICO.

Alamogordo—Menger, A. F.
Albuquerque—Kent, F. H.
Belen—Walrath, F. L.
Cerrillos—Kendall, A. L.
Clayton—Clayton Townsite Co.
Des Moines—Lanier, John W. Land Co.
Gallup—Dimon, Samuel.
West Tularosa—Lumbley, L. E.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Almont—Templeton, E. E.
Ardoch—The Albany Land Co.
Crary—Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
Driscoll—Finsith, M. B.
Fargo—Amerland, H.
Fordville (formerly Medford)—Henry, W. J. & Co.
Gardar—Bergman, E. H.
Gwinner—Lee, Sander E.
Hebron—Schweigert-Ewald Lumber Co.
Hettinger—Seamands, Chas. A.
Jamestown—Felton, B. F.
McHenry—Beardsley, W. P.
Newburg—Nordberg, P. J.
Oriska—Kuhry, L. M.
St. John—Clifford, Thos. J.
Stowers—Stowers, Chas. E.
Sykeston—Atkinson & Co.
Wilton—Anderson, J. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Armour—Atwater, C. C.
Belle Fourche—Northwestern Land Co.
Bushnell—Enright, F. M.
Carthage—Carlson & Wallin.
Doland—Else Land Co.
Flandreau—Mason, Herb.
Hermosa—Crawford, John.
La Bolt—Swenson, Wesley. Cash. State Bank.
Marvin—Bachelder, H. C.
Miller—German-American Land & Trust Co.
Mitchell—Hooper, J. C. & Son.
Morristown—Eldridge, W. F.
McIntosh—Patterson, C. A.
Nowlin—Bathy, H. C.
Oelrichs—Halvorson, Theo. B.
Quinn—Johnston Inv. Co.
Spearfish—Lambert, G. W.
Virgil—Denison, Wm. C.
Wagner—Fruax, W. P. Land Co.
Wolsey—Chenoweth Bros.

TEXAS.

Alvin—Kimmins, C. B.
Aransas—Aransas Pass Realty Co.
Brenhan—Amsler, Fred L.
Cleveland—Gulf Coast Land Co.
Crowell—Baker, T. F.
Cumby—Mercer, L. I. & Co.
Dilley—Southwest Texas Land Co.
Electra—Electra Land Co.
El Paso—Columbus & Western N. M. Townsite Co.
Estelline—Grundy, J. E.
Georgetown—Coleman, W. L.
Hansford—McNabb, W. S.
Harrold—Robinson, P. H.
Henrietta—Conn, John F. & Co.
Montgomery—Whitehead, W. C.
Miami—Newman, H. J.
New Boston—Wood, F. M. & Co.
Ovalo—Morgan, E. L.
Plains—Boyd & Holmes.
Plainview—Northcutt, Z. T.
Pleasanton—O'Brion & Ricks.

LAND BUYERS, SELLERS AND TRADERS DEPARTMENT

Two cents per word, per issue, or 4 cents per month, pays for advertisements under this heading, which are set solid in small type, as per style shown.

In case larger type or display is wanted, the rate is $2 per inch.

Cash with order for amounts under $2.

FOR SALE.

1,800-acre ranch; fine grass; fine water; good buildings; good fencing; 150 Hereford cows. A snap. No trade. **Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kas.**

HORSE RANCH FOR SALE.

A herd of good grade young Percheron horses, together with complete plant to raise horses successfully. Everything in good condition and right every way. Deal with owner.—**Chas. J. Harbec, Alma, Chouteau Co., Mont.**

TEXAS

Don't freeze in the cold North; go south. Good soil; two crops per year; 3,000 acres at $35; fine colonization tract; 302 acres at $25. Tracts everywhere, all sizes. Send for list. Address, **C. W. Melbern, 818 Houston Ave., Houston, Tex.**

IOWA AND MISSOURI

For Sale—160 acres, Taylor county, Iowa; 155 acres Vernon county, Mo.; both good improved farms; on reasonable terms. **S. G. Hunter (owner), 946 West 15th St., Des Moines, Ia.**

IRRIGATED FARM $60

352 acres irrigated farm; well improved; joins town; for sale on easy terms; price $60 per acre.

W. H. Hamilton, La Veta, Col.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM, RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS

properties for sale or trade, at Warrensburg, Mo., a county of low taxes and good crops.

Sixty acres best Johnson county black bottom land, only 2½ miles from Warrensburg, on good road—$6,000.

Choice eight room dwelling, bath, sewer, city water, fine lot, paved street, two blocks from new Federal building and court house—$5,000.

Six business lots in a body. 1½ blocks from court house on main business street; implement warehouse and shops on same—$9,000.

Will make a close cash price on either or all together.

Helder & Hostrup, Manhattan, Kansas.

LISTEN.

One of the finest 160-acre upland farms in Eastern Kansas, two and three-quarter miles from city limits of Topeka—a city of 50,000 people. Splendid snaps worth $150 per acre; owner non-resident and says sell at $100; two-thirds cash; seven years' time on balance. Fine south Missouri 8,000-acre ranch, well improved: worth $35 per acre; owner going to Europe and says cut her loose at $15. I also have 20,000 acres of choice irrigable alfalfa land; no finer lands in the U. S. Positively the greatest bargain on the map. Price $15 per acre; one-third cash; four years on balance at 6 per cent. Address, **J. E. Thompson (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kansas.**

670 ACRES OF FARM LAND IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Three miles of good railroad town; large orchard; plenty of water; will make an excellent stock and grain farm. Price $12.50 per acre. The land is owned by a widow who is too old to look after it; wants to sell at once. This is a fine investment.

Hub Real Estate Co., Centralia, Ill.

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS AND LOUISANA FARMS FOR SALE.

Farms for sale in 40-acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Oklahoma; 10,000 acres in Arkansas, and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in Louisiana. Tenants wanted who can farm 320 acres or more of our lands in Louisiana. Agents wanted. Address **Allen & Hart, 308 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

NESS COUNTY KANSAS.

160 acres located eight miles from Ness City, and one-half mile from grain elevator and store and shipping point; all in grass, good and smooth. Price $2,400; 160 acres eight miles from Ness City; 80 acres in cultivation; all good smooth land; price $2,800. Time on part if wanted. Write for list and county map. I have some good ranch propositions. **Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.** Thirty-four years in Ness County.

320 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED FARM

All smooth land and all tillable; adjoining town. Owner wants to exchange for Western land.

W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Ten thousand dollar equity in 30 acres of land in Centralia, Ill. Suitable for planting, manufacturing or trucking. Farm land east or west; live stock or improved city property will be taken in exchange.—**E. Edson, Tonti, Marion County, Illinois.**

OAKDALE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of 1,530 acres finest Red river bottom land. Corn, cotton, alfalfa and Bermuda land. Will make ideal stock farm. Price, $35 an acre with all crops, about 750 acres in cultivation. **Owner, J. J. Tschudy, Blakeney, Red River County, Texas.**

1,000 ACRES OF BOTTOM LAND

Suitable for corn, cotton, alfalfa; 200 acres cultivation; 800 pasture and wood; fenced hog proof; everlasting water; two houses, private lake; price $20 an acre; one quarter cash, balance to suit. Write for description of this and other tracts; all sizes $10 an acre and up. **J. S. Hooper, Navasota, Texas.**

MR. PROPERTY OWNER.

Do you want to sell, buy or exchange land, town property or merchandise? Our service covers entire United States. New methods; unsurpassed facilities. **Fisher Realty Co., 158 Market St., Hannibal, Mo.**

Plemons—Hutchinson County Abst. Co.
Sabinal—Allen, Amos I.
Seminole—Gaines County Abst. Co.
Stockdale—Wilson, Allen & Co.
Tomball—Clark, A. E.
Victoria—Mid Coast Land Co.
Vilasco—Combs, P. F.
Weimar—Brooks, John H.
Winchester—Drake, Sam F.

UTAH.

Delta—Bishop, N. S. R. E. Co.
Hinckley—Nielson, Joseph.
Kamas—Barnes, R. W.
Price—McDonald Real Estate Co.
Provo—Ray, W. H. & Co.
Salt Lake City—Cannon, Geo. M. Templeton Bldg.
Spanish Fork—Christianson, John.

WASHINGTON.

Almira—Garber, Samuel.
Camas—Camas Realty Co.
Chelan—Long, W. J.
Hoquiam—Grays Harbor Land Co.
Hillyard—Americus, S. L. Jones Blk.
Leavenworth — Reynolds Bros. & Haines.
Odessa—Kriegler, Jos.
Rosalie—Dorsey, D. B.
Spokane—Ashley-Burnham Land Co., 703 Paulson Bldg.
Sunnyside—Brownfield, G. W.
Yacolt—Olson, O. Jorgen.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Sept. 24—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kas.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 24—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kas.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Sept. 24—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.
Oct. 9—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Oct. 8—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 23—O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.

SHETLAND PONIES.

Sept. 7—Black & Stanton, Oxford, O.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Oct. 10—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

If you are in the market for a good farm, see the advertisement in this issue of W. H. Hamilton, La Veta, Colo., and then write him and get full particulars.

If you are in need of a good man on your farm, or to handle cattle and horses, write to "J. C. 41," care of this paper.

Read the advertisement in this issue of S. Snowden, Leroy, Ia. He is offering some bargains.

If you have some colts or mares that you want to exchange for a good Percheron stallion, get in touch with F. T. Wallace, Assumption, Ill. His ad appears in this issue.

A good proposition is offered to a man with some capital by C. H. Hunick, Yampa, Colo. Read his ad in this issue and write him about it.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Manhattan, Kansas, would be pleased to tell you about the Berkshire and Duroc Jersey pigs they have for sale; also about their Hampshire and Rambouillet sheep. See their ad in this issue.

If you are thinking of becoming an auctioneer, write to Col. W. B. Carpenter, president of the Missouri Auction School, Fourteenth and Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and let him tell you about his school, which is the largest in the world.

Durability and economy in building material are two of the most important questions which owners of dwellings and farm buildings of all sorts have to consider. Two of the best answers we have ever seen offered to these two questions are found in advertisements appearing in this issue of the American Breeder. Every reader will recognize these advertisements when he finds them and we will be glad to have the paper mentioned when he makes inquiry of the advertisers.

We doubt if a more timely or more attractive offering in roofing material for almost any kind of farm buildings was ever made than that which appears in the advertisement of the Chicago House Wrecking Co., to be found in this paper. It is time right now to think of roofing and we trust every reader who has anything in this line to attend to will write the Chicago House Wrecking Co., Dept K89, Chicago, Ill., and ask for catalog.

The Excelsior Pony Farm, owned by W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kas., begins advertising in this issue. Mr. Fulcomer's ponies are all registered Shetlands of the very best breeding, and the exhibits he has made at fairs and expositions show how thoroughly these ponies can be trained and how pleasant they are to handle. Included in the stock for sale at the Excelsior Pony Farm are colts, mares, geldings and stallions ranging in price from $60 up to $200.

A roofing material that is ornamental, as well as durable and economical, is advertised by the Edwards Mfg. Co., 926-976, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Any one wanting either Percheron, Belgian, Shire or German coach stallions or mares, imported or home bred, should write to John W. Waddill, Brashear, Mo. Mr. Waddill's stock is in condition for good growth and with quality enough to go in the show ring.

Another important firm of importers of high class draft horses, W. A. Lang & Co., Greeley, Iowa, starts its advertisement in this issue. Lang & Co. sell their stock under a gilt edge guarantee. It will pay any one interested to investigate their stock.

Write W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kas., for full particulars about the Shetland ponies he has for sale. He has one of the best Shetland pony farms in the country. His ad appears in this issue.

Parties wanting saddlers, jacks, Duroc hogs or Jersey cattle should keep in mind Monday, September 30 and attend the public sale of F. V. Correa, Manchester, Ill. This is a good place to buy sows, gilts and boars, high testing cows, a good saddle stallion or a two year old black jack. Write Mr. Correa for catalogue and attend the sale if possible.

Here is a bargain in a good farm; read the advertisement of the Hub Real Estate, Centralia, Ill., and then write them for further particulars about this farm.

Drop a postal card to S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., and get a catalogue telling all about his sale of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas which he will hold on September 24. This will be a good place to buy. Mr. Spangler's Shorthorn herd is strong in the best Scotch blood, and his Poland Chinas are of a practical class, very much in demand.

C. W. Melbern, Houston, Texas, is anxious to tell any one interested about the land he has for sale in Texas. Write him for particulars.

Oakland Stock Farm, Chillicothe, Mo., are in the market for two weanling Percheron mare colts. If you have anything for sale, write them.

Two good farms are advertised in this issue for sale by S. G. Hunter, Des Moines, Ia., one in Iowa and one in Missouri. Read the ad and then write him about them.

If you are looking for a good black mammoth Spanish jack, Longview Stock Farm, Tulsa, Okla., may have just what you want. See their ad in this issue.

Use ABSORBINE to remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, to cure any strain or lameness; to strengthen any part that needs it, because it is healing, pleasant and safe to use. In addition, it is an antiseptic and germicide containing no minerals or poisons. Applied to an open sore, wire cut or wound, it not only makes it aseptically clean, but kills the germs and causes a healthy healing. Write for laboratory reports on ABSORBINE and ABSORBINE, JR., and instructions on any particular case, sent free. ABSORBINE at dealers $2.00 a bottle or sent direct, express prepaid. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.:—I get better results and more profits from your Auto-Fedan than I do from any other press that I use. The power presses are more expensive and it takes six men to operate them, and two Fedan presses will do fully as much as one power press. I used last season four gasoline, three steam and seven horse presses. I will use more Fedans and do away with the big man killers, as help is so scarce and high priced. Yours truly, E. M. Whitehair, U. S. Contractor, Fort Riley Reservation.

Gus Westmarck, St. Joseph, No. Dak., is advertising in this issue 20 head of good grade Percheron geldings and mares. See his ad and then write him for further information.

Read the advertisement in this issue of the Physicians' Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo., and there is no doubt but what you will find just what you are in need of in a veterinary way.

Helder & Hostrup, Manhattan, Kansas, are advertising some splendid real estate bargains in this issue. Read the ad and then write them for further particulars.

Why write in longhand when you can get a typewriter at a bargain? See what Frank S. Payne Co., Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kansas, has to offer. Write him for particulars.

The Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Ind., have one of the best things on the market for treating distemper, pinkeye, influenza, colds, etc. Their ad appears in this issue.

Don't forget the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kansas, September 14-21. It is the fair for the farmer and a great place for the breeder and manufacturer to meet possible customers—for the people who buy improved live stock and farm machinery go there by the thousands. Address A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kas., for particulars.

Black and Stanton of Oxford, Ohio, will hold a public sale of Shetland ponies at their farm on September 7. See their ad in this issue, and if in need of anything in this line, attend the sale if possible, as you will probably find just what you want.

Write J. S. Hooper, Navasota, Texas, for full description of the land bargains he has to offer. His ad appears in this issue.

Fisher Realty Co., Hannibal, Mo., have some good land bargains to offer. Read their ad in this issue and then write them for further particulars.

The American Royal Live Stock Show, which will be held as usual at the Royal grounds, Kansas City stock yards, will begin October 7 with the animal husbandry students' judging contest. The live stock classes that have made the Royal famous—those which are of most practical value to the Western and Middle Western stockman and farmer—will be well filled, and the glowing outlook for feeding and breeding animals, particularly in beef cattle and swine, guarantee a more lively interest than ever. The draft stock classes include the Percheron, Belgian and Shire horses, and the mule show. The popularity of the night horse shows has caused the management of the Royal to extend themselves this year—big stakes are offered, and a great show has already been assured by the advance entries. A. M. Thompson, secretary and general manager of the Royal, has offices in the Live Stock Exchange building, at the Kansas City stock yards, and will answer all inquiries.

SANITARY FEED BOXES.

Champlin Bros. of Clinton, Ia., who are in the importing business, have adopted a novel method of preventing infection from one horse to the other through feeding and watering operations. Every horses has an individual feed box; it is lined with metal and is water tight. It is fixed on a hinge so that it can be turned into the stalls where the horse can use it. It can be pulled out into the alley and taken off the hinge where it can be rinsed in sterilized water after each meal. The feeder does not convey anything from one feed box to the other. The feed is mixed in a large wagon box and deposited in the different feed boxes at the proper time. The same method is employed for watering the horses from a barrel on wheels by filling the feed box with water and giving a sufficient time for the animals to drink, so that they are not compelled to drink rapidly.

This is much different from the old method of watering and feeding all the stock out of the same vessels, which offers an opportunity for the entire herd to become infected through contamination of the common vessel.

This firm also quarantines every animal that shows the least sign of having an infectious disease, and he is kept in quarantine until he is pronounced to be in perfect health. During this time the stall is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

This plan has saved them thousands of dollars in feed to say nothing about losing an occasional animal.

At most large barns there is a tendency to have what is known as "barn fever," and if it is not handled carefully the entire herd has an opportunity to be infected. Every large horse barn should be managed under something like the above methods, as it would be very profitable.

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale, or will exchange for colts or mares, an eight-year-old Percheron stallion; breeding unsurpassed; has quality and size, with best of bone. Also two two-year-olds and two yearlings, priced right. **F. T. Wallace, Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.**

JACKS.

JACK FOR SALE.

Black with mealy points; 57½ inches high; weighs almost 1,000 pounds; out of season price. Write **G. Fred Skank, Henderson, Mills County, Iowa.**

RANGE JACK.

For sale or trade; one blue jack, six years old; 15 hands high; will consider stock in trade. **R. L. Graham, Glover, McCurtain County, Oklahoma.**

MAMMOTH SPANISH JACK FOR SALE;

black with white points; five years old; weighing 1,000 pounds; extra large bone and plenty of body; good server and sure foal getter. **Longview Stock Farm, Talala, Rogers Co., Okla.**

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.
SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

PONIES.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

SHETLAND PONIES AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell at public auction at their farm three miles west of Oxford, Ohio, on Saturday, September 7th, 1912, at 12 o'clock (rain or shine). 50 head of high grade registered and imported Shetland ponies. This is an absolute disposal sale; nothing reserved; catalogue on application Transportation to and from trains. Address **Black and Stanton, R. R. No. 4, Oxford, O.** Auctioneers, Fred Reppert and B. Foley; Clerk, Wm. Conroe.

SHETLAND PONIES

For sale, 30 head of Shetland ponies, the selection of a 20 years' breeding business. Will exchange herd for productive real estate. Reason for selling, home help has left me. George Templeton, Rich Hill, Bates County, Missouri.

HEAVY HORSES.

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions

AND MARES
IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.
For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Four good stallions for farm land. One imported black Percheron, ten years old; one black French draft, four years old; one Clydesdale, six years old and a 1,200-pound Morgan. They are good ones and I am going to sell them to some one at half their value. All sure breeders. If you want a snap, don't wait. **M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa.**

TWENTY GRADE PERCHERONS.

FOR SALE—Twenty head of well bred grade Percherons, geldings and mares, about half of each kind; very gentle; from three to six years old; weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds or over. These horses have all been raised on my place, the cream of the bunch and sound; mares supposed to be in foal; price reasonable. If interested, please write for further information, or come and see them. **Gus Westmarck, Box 14, St. Joseph No. Dak.** R. R. station, Glen Ullin, No. Dak., on N. P. R. R.

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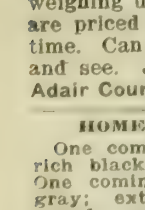
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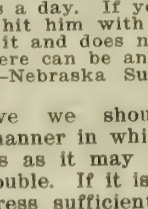
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Come for one of the imported two-year-olds that will grow into money at one dollar per day till next year if you never take them out of the barn.

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Two excellent fine imported stallions for sale at Henry Dreher's, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action and lots of quality; sure breeder and has lots of colts to show.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare.

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As I am 70 years old, I wish to sell my imported Percheron and Belgian stallions, Kentucky jack and house and breeding barn.

The Percheron is a ton horse, black, and won first prize at the International in a class of five.

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The jack was brought from Kentucky, is black with light points, nine years old, 15 hands high, heavy bodied, heavy boned and has a large head. He works without a jennet.

Stock all in good condition, good breeders and good disposition.

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PERCHERON WEANLINGS WANTED

I want to buy two weanling Percheron mare colts. Must be bred right and eligible. Let me know what you have. **Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Mo.**

PIONEER STOCK FARM.

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

HOME BRED PERCHERONS.

One coming four year old stallion; rich black; built square and smooth. One coming three year old stallion; gray; extra bone; both absolutely sound; registered P. S. A. Priced so you would be glad you came to see them. **Fred Chandler, Rte. 7, Charlton, Lucas County, Iowa.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 13.)

a walnut on his side which throws off a bloody corruption. What can be done for this horse? Please answer through the next issue of your paper.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your stallion has a variety of sores termed bursautee and you should call in a graduate veterinarian to treat it for the reason that sores of that character are very obstinate to heal. By all means you should keep your stallion in a roomy box stall, carefully screened from flies, as these pests keep up the infection and aggravation of the wounds. The stallion may be turned in a lot at night for exercise.

LAME MULE—I have a mule that is stifled. Please tell me how I can cure her. She limps when she trots. —Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We have grave doubts the correctness of your diagnosis and do not believe from your limited description that your mule is stifled. The best plan is to submit her to a careful examination at the hands of a qualified veterinarian and be sure and locate the difficulty before undertaking treatment.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION—I have a bay stallion seven or eight years old; fed on oats and corn and timothy hay; scours some when driven and sometimes when in stable; he is in good flesh—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Feed your stallion on nothing but clean, bright oats that have gone through the sweat, and prairie hay; water only before feeding. Give him one ounce of hyposulphite of soda and one-fourth ounce each of powdered ginger and gentian in his feed three times a day.

VERTIGO—I have a seven year old horse; weight 1,400 pounds. He worked up until the last of May; was plowing with him and he went down in the harness, got up, went a little ways and staggered down again; I have not worked him since. I think he is getting worse; he seems to get dizzy or blind and falls over; does not struggle at all; gets up soon and walks off; as near as I can tell he has six of seven of these spells a day. If you are close to him and hit him with a whip he comes out of it and does not fall. Do you think there can be anything done for him?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe we should search carefully the manner in which this horse's collar fits as it may be responsible for the trouble. If it is a little short it may press sufficiently on the jugular veins to cause temporary congestion of the brain, followed by dizziness.

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We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, September 20, 1912* *Number 17*



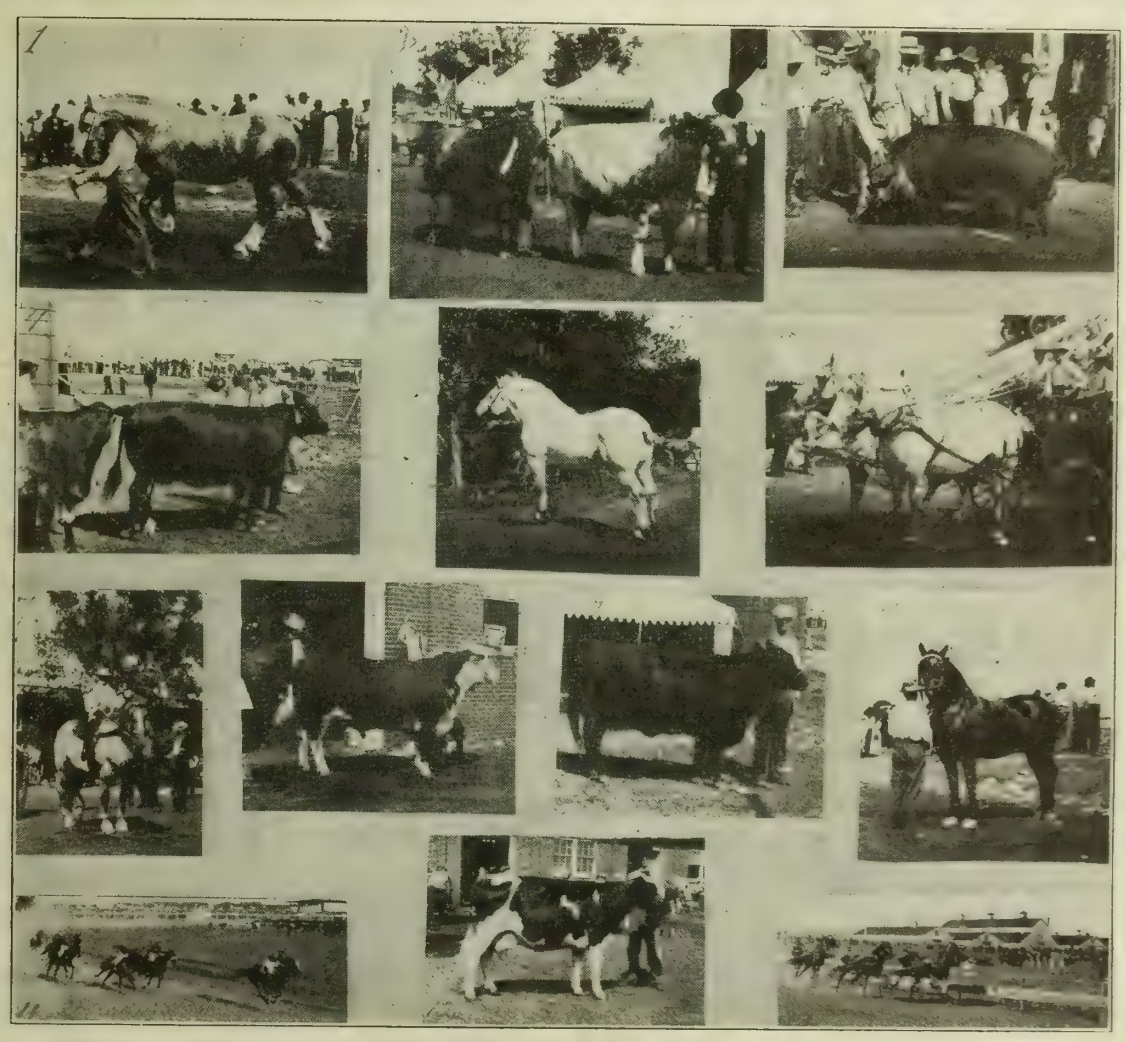




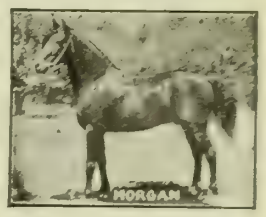


















At The Nebraska State Fair

Glimpses of the Live Stock Through the American Breeder Camera. (See page 13.)



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AMERICAN ROYAL
LIVE STOCK AND HORSE SHOW

The World's Clearing House Live Stock Exhibition

American Royal Grounds

Kansas City Stock Yards October 7 to 12, 1912

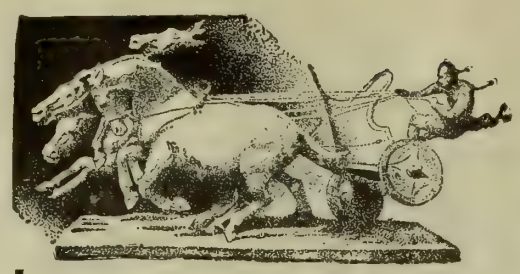
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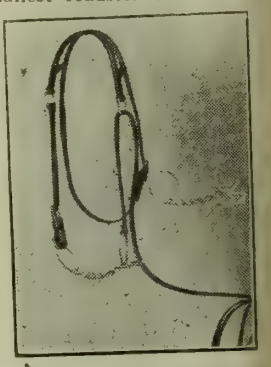
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"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail. —Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

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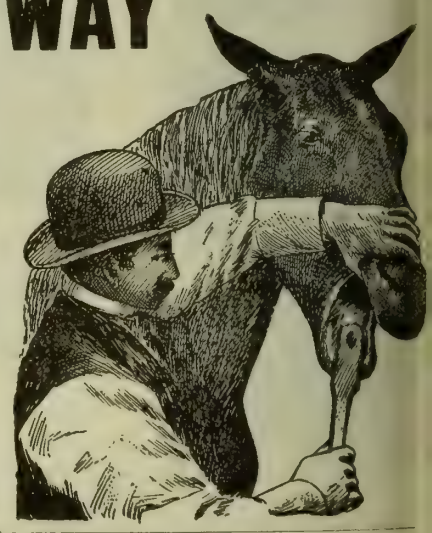
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER 20, 1912. NUMBER 17.

Sifting The Horse Plague News

Mass of Misinformation Published. Government's Bulletin Summarizes What is Actually Known. Confirms Our Report a Month Ago That It is Forage Poisoning. Losses Heavy, But Overestimated. Conditions Greatly Improved.

The "horse plague," which made its appearance in Western Kansas over a month ago, continues to be the subject of much concern, and is deserving the attention of practically all interested in the live stock industry in exposed parts of the United States. This disease was first investigated in Ness county by order of the live stock sanitary commissioner of Kansas about the 10th of August. At that time some 200 cases of the disease was observed and about 30 autopsies of dead animals conducted. After a careful summary of all facts it was found that practically all of the affected animals had been on pasture land or had received green hay recently cut from low lands.

In this vicinity the only common factor in all of the cases was that the animals had all obtained grass or been on pasture. In comparing this condition to similar outbreaks in previous years, the investigators reported to the live stock commissioner that in their opinion the disease was caused either by molds or injurious chemical agents that had formed in vegetation because of the peculiar season in this section of the country. This condition is ordinarily termed forage poisoning, and popularly known as epidemic cerebral meningitis. At the time the first investigation was made it was recommended that all animals be taken off of pasture, fed dry feed and given wholesome water.

Some ten days after this investigation, another group of officials of the state of Kansas were sent into other affected areas. They gave as their opinion, after several days' investigation, in which they observed the sick animals, and autopsied the dead, that the disease was caused by an intestinal worm. Their recommendations received publicity through the press and by pamphlets which were printed and distributed broadcast over the country. Their recommendations were at variance with the recommendations of the first investigators, and as a consequence the original recommendations were not followed up as thoroughly as otherwise they would have been.

Succeeding the second group of officials, a third group of state officials made an investigation and gave some as their opinion that this disease was infectious, and again this different opinion was given wide publicity through the press and from special pamphlets. Other investigators pronounced the condition influenza, and this opinion was published to the people at large.

These conflicting findings and reports are partly responsible for the alarm and confusion of the people in the affected areas, and have been the cause, in many instances, of entire communities losing their confidence in the ability of scientific men, and (what is more serious) of their employment of venders and grafters who assured them that they could do much in the prevention of the further spreading of the disease.

Recent developments indicate that the original diagnosis and recommendations were well founded and correct. The parasitic theory (referring to the "palisade" worms) can not be substantiated for various reasons. For instance, it is definitely known that a large per cent of animals in Kansas City territory harbor the parasites that were claimed to be the cause of this disease. They have been found in 85 per cent of all horses that have been carefully autopsied, regardless of what disease was the cause of thier death.

Again, in many of the autopsies where the animals have died of this disease, the investigators were unable to find any of these parasites or they were so limited in number that good judgment would warrant any one in proclaiming that they could not cause the disturbance. As further evidence, the primary lesions were found in the brain and the principal symptoms were those of a cerebral disturbance, a condition which was not ordinarily associated with parasitism, particularly of the variety mentioned. It is possible that parasites have been a factor in depressing animals and rendering them more subject to the disease in question, but it is not probable that they play any part of great significance.

That the infectious theory is not yet proven is shown by many conditions. For instance, it is not uncommon to find one horse only affected on a given farm or a ranch. And again, this disease frequently jumps over two or three counties—in one instance a distance of 200 miles—without any common carrier or any communication of any kind between the center of possible infection and the new cases that appeared. Several individuals have isolated a germ of the class known as diplococcus, which was proclaimed in one instance to be the specific cause of this disease, and it was further claimed that it was identical with the cerebral spinal meningitis of the human. This same organism is known to exist and be present in the brain tissues of cerebra spinal fluids of horses that have died from moldy corn and it is not the same organism as the one producing cerebral spinal meningitis in the human. In the opinion of most men the organism that is found in this disease is incidental, the condition of the sick animal simply making it susceptible to an invasion of the germ. Furthermore some horses have had two succeeding attacks of this disease, which indicates that it is not of a germ nature, for practically all germ diseases will produce immunity after one attack. A recent story claims that the responsible germ has been discovered and that the disease is Borno's disease—long known in Germany. But Borno's disease is generally classed as forage poisoning, and Germans treat it much as our government recommends in this case.

Opposed to these beliefs there will be recognized, in the accounts we have already published, conditions known to have existed in the affected territory, which (this season) peculiarly favored an unusual growth of molds on hay and pasture grasses, and possibly even on such forage crops as Kaffir corn, sorghum or milo maize. Last winter molds found in forage and damaged grain were considered responsible for horse losses quite as serious—possibly more so—as from the outbreak we are now experiencing, but which, for some reason were not so extensively advertised. The first thorough treatment, based on the belief that the trouble was forage poisoning, brought marked relief. Later the people of this section were told that the palisade worm was making the trouble, and relaxing their vigilance in the matter of feed and care, they experienced an increase in the severity of their losses.

The latest government bulletins (printed herewith) which practically is a confirmation of the brief report we made a month ago from facts furnished us by Dr. Kinsley of the Kansas City Veterinary College, summarized the demonstrable conclusions from five months of investigations. These investigations have been widespread, and in making them the best men from the department at Washing-

FORAGE POISONING, OR SO-CALLED CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS OF HORSES.

To the American Breeder:—During the last five months numerous reports have been received by the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the existence of forage poisoning in various sections of the United States, Particularly in Louisiana, West Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska. It has usually occurred when a hot, dry period has been followed by rains, or during wet seasons, especially those which are characterized by frequent rains alternating with hot sunshine, producing a damp, sultry atmosphere. Such conditions are most favorable to the production of molds, and all outbreaks that have been investigated by the bureau have been traced to the eating of unsound or moldy forage feed or to the drinking of water from wells or pools containing surface water drained through decomposed and moldy vegetation. The disease has been shown to be also due to eating damaged ensilage hay, corn, brewers' grains, oats, etc. Horses and mules at pasture may contract the disease when the growth of grass is so profuse that it mats together and the lower part dies and ferments or becomes moldy. No specific organism or virus has yet been found which can be considered as the cause of this disease.

How the Disease May be Recognized.

The so-called cerebro-spinal meningitis of horses being an entirely different disease from that which occurs in man, the symptoms as well as the cause are distinctly different. In the most rapidly fatal attacks death takes place in from 5 to 48 hours. Such cases begin with violent trembling or stupor and extreme weakness, or with staggering gait, partial or total inability to swallow, impairment of eyesight, followed by partial or complete paralysis, inability to stand, with marked delirium, during which the animal, lying flat on its side, becomes violent and knocks and bruises its head. In the second form of the disease the same line of symptoms may be noticed in a milder degree. Difficulty in swallowing, slowness in chewing the food and inability to switch the tail are observed. Breathing becomes heavy and noisy, and delirium may develop with stiffness of the spinal muscles or partial cramp of the neck and jaws. Death occurs in from 6 to 10 days. In the last or mildest form the lack of voluntary control of the limbs becomes but slightly marked, the power of swallowing never entirely lost, and the animal has no fever, pain, or unconscious moments. In those cases which get well the animal generally begins to improve about the fourth day and goes on to recovery. One attack does not protect against a second attack, as horses and mules have been known to have the disease two or three times.

How the Disease May be Prevented and Treated.

The first principle in the treatment of this disease consists in a total change of feed and forage. Horses kept in the stable should be fed with sound forage and grain from an uncontaminated source, even if such feed has to be brought from a distance. Horses that have become affected while at pasture should be removed from the field in which they have been running. The animals should be brought to the barn or corral and fed on wholesome and clean feed and forage. The water, unless from an unpolluted source, should likewise be changed.

At present this preventive treatment is the only satisfactory method known for checking the disease, as all medicinal remedies used have been unsatisfactory in the vast majority of cases. The first step is to empty the bowels and remove the poisonous products, but on account of the difficulty in swallowing, an aloes ball or Glauber's salt is hard to give. In fact no remedy should be given by the mouth if the throat is paralyzed, as pneumonia is liable to result. Fifteen grains of barium chloride injected into the jugular vein, or two grain of eserin under the skin, if the animal is not too greatly depressed, will usually act promptly. Intestinal disinfectants such as colomel, salicylic acid, and creolin are also used. If much weakness is shown and the temperature is below normal give aromatic spirits of ammonia, digitalis, alcohol, ether, or camphor. Rectal injections of warm water are good, and warm blankets wrung out of hot water may also be applied to the body. Subsequent treatment should consist of 2-grain doses of strichnin twice daily, or a mixture of two drams tincture nux vomica and one-half ounce of Fowler's solution given at one dose, and repeated three times daily, to combat the effect of the poison upon the nervous system.—United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

tion have been in consultation with local and state live stock and veterinary authorities. The statement as to what the trouble is and what may safely be done to relieve it is not a full and complete explanation of the trouble, for the reason that in compiling it the government authorities have observed the commendable caution of staying within the bounds of their actual knowledge. It does, however, go as far as may be gone at this time, without the likelihood of causing more confusion and turning people away from safe and helpful practices to pursue some idea that holds only the remotest possibility of help.

In further substantiation of the forage poisoning theory, it may be said that one of the primary symptoms consists of a high temperature which lasts only for about 24 hours, after which it drops to only two or three degrees above normal. This high temperature has been found to be associated with a very marked enlargement of the liver in very early stages, but in the later stages the liver assumes its normal size. It has been found that in the case of many a chemical product being taken into the system, there is a marked enlargement of the liver, primarily because the chemical passes through the liver, and after there is no further absorption of the chemical substance, the liver returns to normal.

One certain condition that is existing in the areas in which this disease is present, is the harm resulting from the practice of unscrupulous individuals, and of some supposedly responsible drug concerns, that have men in the field and are urging the use of products which they undoubtedly know will be of no value whatsoever. To illustrate, in one community (around Dodge City) hundreds of dollars worth of influenza anti-toxine was sold through the druggist and was even being used by veterinarians. In another community (in Smith county) an anthrax vaccine was being used extensively. It is very evident to any common observer that the disease in question is not influenza; neither is it anthrax, and these drug concerns can not be too severely censured for their imposition upon the people at this time, when they should have the help of all who are capable of giving them some relief. Almost a part of this difficulty has been the lack of discrimination on the part of many papers, in publishing wildly exaggerated stories, misinforming everybody and confusing and alarming those who are directly interested, apparently without thought of the effect upon property values, business conditions and judgment. This reckless publication of erroneous statements, "gum shoe" prescriptions and recipes confused the sufferers until they were ready to try anything that came along. A careful investigation indicates that many horses, perhaps as many as 10 percent of those that have died, have been killed by ill advised medication.

In our article published August 20 we made note of the fact that a number of horses had died of strangulation caused by efforts at "drenching" them while their throat muscles were partially paralyzed. Competent veterinarians, observing some of these cases right after death suspected infectious pneumonia, but a number of autopsies showed, in every case that the severe congestion of the lungs and cavity tissues, and the resultant death, came from drenches of linseed oil and turpentine, which had never found the stomach at all, but had been forced into the lungs. Doubtless in other cases supposed symptoms, resulting from treatment, and not the disease itself, have led men to make wrong diagnoses.

The American Breeder has received hundreds of letters from subscribers in the afflicted territory and they are still coming. Nearly all the later cases indicate a modification in the severity of the disease and show that there was an early tendency toward exaggeration, even on the part of the reliable stockmen and breeders who have favored us with information. For instance, of three letters from Smith county, Kas., the first one gave the loss as 500 head, the second one as 150 head and the third one as 100 head. Losses and cases in Decatur county, Kas., have been reported to us as from 1,000 head to 150 head. From Rush county we have had the figures 200, 500 and 800. Sheridan, 500 and 1,000. In nearly all cases it is safe to say the lowest figure is most nearly right. It is easy to see how these over estimates are made, for in talking with men from over a county the same losses might be reported by a halt dozen different ones. In one case where two of our readers had gathered, as best they could, estimates totaling 500 and 350 for the cases in one county, an actual count of the same date, made by local stockmen employed by the live stock sanitary commissioner, gave the cases at 80 odd.

From 35 counties we have received loss estimates running from eight head in Stanton county, to 1,600 head in Rooks county. The average of these estimates will total 5,000 less than the loss total published broadcast by daily papers a week ago, so that we believe American Breeder readers have made a good showing as information gatherers. Their figures agree closely, too, with a late estimate made by good authority, that the loss will not much exceed 5 per cent of the horse stock in the territory affected. The latest live stock figures for Kansas show 1,337,000 horses and mules. There must be 300,000 in the counties the disease has visited, and 5 per cent of this number is 15,000. The effect of this loss upon wheat planting is nowhere near as bad as first rumored. Of course there are numerous cases where unfortunate farmers lost nearly all their work stock, but they constitute only a small proportion of the whole. Young stock and breeding herds on grass have suffered more than work animals. A fair acreage of wheat can be counted on unless conditions change decidedly for the worse, and indications now are for the opposite.

We feel that these letters from subscribers are perhaps the most interesting matter we have to offer in this connection, and from the mass received we are printing in succeeding space enough to fairly bulletin the parts of Kansas and Nebraska towards which the eyes of the animal husbandry world have been turned.

About 100 horses have died in my county, and there are about 500 new cases. They get sick if kept in the barn and fed dry feed and watered from deep wells, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. R. F. Billings, Harlan County, Neb.

About 250 horses have died in this county and a good many sick now; only three or four seem to be getting well. I have lost two. I have heard of a few dying that were kept up and fed dry feed. I heard of two stallions that died; most everybody thinks that it is the worms; if it is we are apt to lose most all of our horses. Everybody is doctoring their well horses. I think some are doctoring them too much. W. O. Patterson, Phillips County, Kas.

About 100 horses are estimated for Meade County's share of loss by the disease so far. New cases are developing daily, but seem to be fewer than two weeks ago. A few have recovered, but it is not certain that they had the same ailment that killed the others. A few have died that were not running on grass, but the great majority affected were on pasture, or had recently been taken off pasture. The loss of horses will greatly reduce the acreage of wheat to be sown this fall. Mules are not immune but seem to withstand the disease better than the horses, very few mules having been affected. There has been plenty of rain this week and the weather is quite cool now, which fact it is thought by many will aid in checking the disease. A. S Prather, Meade County, Kas.

I can't say how many horses have died in the county, but here in Belpre township about 75 have died; there are new cases every day as yet. There is one case here in town taken sick last night that has not been on pasture this summer; kept in barn and watered from drove well. Chas. Beery, Edwards County, Kas.

I don't know of a single case of the horse plague in the south part of this county don't know about the north part. Most of the horses are in pretty good shape in this section of the county for the amount of hard work they have done. S. Bubaker, Pratt County, Kas.

There has been at least 200 horses died in this county; not many new cases the last few days. Horses kept in livery barns and watered by drove water have not taken the malady yet, although there have been horses in private barns, kept and fed about the same way, have been sick. I have a horse here that has stood alongside sick and dead ones for two weeks and hasn't contracted it yet. Geo. N. Russell, Edwards County, Kas.

The disease is most severe around Menlo; about 100 horses have died and there are lots of sick ones. Having rain and cool weather and the disease seems to be checking some; not near so many cases as there were. Some few are getting better; no horses have died that have been on dry feed all the time. Am standing two horses and one jack; last winter the mares lost their foals and lots of them died; didn't get enough to pay for the feed my breeding stock ate, and now this on top of it. Don't know what the breeding business will come to in this community. W. C. Wicke, Thomas County, Kas.

I would say there has been about 100 horses died in this county. There are 250 cases now and dozens of new ones every time you turn around. I have heard of but one case where there was any sickness where stock was kept up. Chas. H. Ward, Logan County, Kas.

A large number of horses have died in my county, unable to give exact number. Not so many new cases at the present time. They get sick just the same if kept in the barn and fed dry feed. N. Weber, Russell County, Kas.

About 200 or 250 horses have died in this county. There are quite a few new cases in this section. I have not heard of any horses getting sick if kept in the barn and fed dry feed. It seems to me like poison in the kidneys; one case that they doctored for poison is getting better; it is able to drink and eat again. C. E. Sligar, Stafford County, Kas.

About 1,200 or more horses have died in this county, and this is a low estimate. Struck my herd last week; have had eight cases and lost four so far out of 53 head. Had them in three separate pastures; one pasture a half mile from any other pasture; had cases in all three pastures. Had veterinary examine one yesterday and he found worms in blood, also bag of gas. There are lots of new cases around here. I don't know of a case where the horses have been kept in the barn and fed dry feed. We all in this county water from deep wells. W. P. Owen, Lane County, Kas.

I think it safe to say that we have lost 500 head up to date, very probably more. In that part of the county that I am best acquainted with, and call my neighborhood, I know personally of at least 100 head of horses that have died with this disease in the last three weeks. As to the number of new cases I am quite sure that they are not nearly as frequent as at first. The disease seems to be easing up to some extent. I think this fact is due to the people taking their stock off of the pastures, although my opinion in that matter may not be worth much. I do not know of a single case where the horse had no access to grass; the nearest case is that of a horse driven to a delivery wagon in town. This horse was reported to have had no grass but upon inquiry I found that this horse had been driven without any check rein and allowed to browse along the street whenever the wagon stopped at the houses. In every instance, to my knowledge, where the horses have been taken off the pastures and put on dry feed, the number of horses taken sick has decreased and in many cases stopped altogether after the horse had been off of the pasture a week or more. J. H. Wolcott, Pawnee County, Kas.

I think I am safe in saying that 100 horses have died in this county, and they get sick when they are in pasture or in the barn. I had my horses off pasture for six weeks, and on Tuesday, the 10th, one of my best horses got sick. He was in good flesh and weighed about 1,700 pounds, and he is sick now. He acts as if he might fall down any minute. I would take 50 cents for the horse now. I heard of six new cases today; one man has four down with the disease. My horse acts as though he could hardly swallow. We give him a drink of water out of a bottle, that is the only way we can get any water down him at all. Geo. Hafliger, Trego County, Kas.

Fifty horses have died in five miles square of me, and more new cases every day. As to the dry feed lot, there is some cases but fewer than on pasture. J. L. Bane, Smith County, Kas.

About thirty per cent of horses have died in this county. New cases breaking out every day, but not as frequent as horses whose blood is in right condition to take it are getting scarce. Horses that have been kept in barns and watered at wells die the same as others—not as many as others, as most horses are pastured. There is nothing to the grass theory; in fact, every theory put forth so far by the experts can be refuted. My own experience with 50 head is as follows: When the disease first started I put the bunch on alfalfa pasture from grass, in 13 days I lost a yearling colt whose blood was in poor condition, that is four days ago. I killed it as soon as I was satisfied it had the disease. My neighbors on all sides have lost at least half of their horses, but they made no effort to separate sick from well at first and their whole herds were exposed. My horses water at running creek, neighbors at wells. I have used no medicine or vaccine, neighbors nearly all have been using medicines and vaccination; my horses' bowels are loose and kidneys working very very free. I believe that alfalfa has some properties that counteract the disease and that the disease is infectious to a high degree. Ellis County, Kansas, Subscriber.

Between 200 and 250 horses have died in this county don't see much change in number of new cases. It don't seem to make much difference as to how they are fed; the first lost near me was a stallion that was kept in the barn. G. A. Liggett, Rush County, Kas.

I think about 350 horses have died with the horse plague in this county and the number of new cases increasing all the time. They get sick just the same if kept in the barn and fed dry feed, but not so many die. J. E. Turner, Thomas County, Kas.

About 130 horses have died in Cheyenne County up to date; new cases are developing every day. The disease hasn't hit this immediate neighborhood as yet. The horses that run on pasture seem to be affected mostly. I do not know of a stable fed horse dying as yet. J. W. Collins, Cheyenne County, Kas.

I don't know for sure just how many horses have died in this county, somewhere around 150. I had two sick, but have pulled them through. I have had mine up on dry feed for ten days; haven't heard of a livery horse being sick yet. I have a neighbor that lost four and has three sick now. I heard of two new cases this morning. D. H. Perrin, Decatur County, Kas.

Reports are that 500 horses have died in Sheridan County with the new horse disease. There are from two to ten new cases each day in this neighborhood including about two townships. There are several new cases all the time but it seems to be getting lighter, not in number, but they do not take it so severely, and more are getting well than at first. Our veterinarian says after the horses have been fed two weeks the new cases become more scarce and after three weeks they are out of danger. I know of one that died after it had been fed on dry feed for four weeks. Ira L. Shoemaker, Sheridan County, Kas.

Have just made a careful estimate of the horses that have died in this township and our estimate is about 20 per cent, and think it will about average the same over this county. If you can tell what is the matter, and the remedy to give, I would like to hear. M. E. Miller, Gove County, Kas.

The loss of horses in Scott County is about 500. There are quite a few new cases each day. The largest loss is one man losing 19 out of a herd of 49; there has been very few herds escaped a loss of one or more. There has been a few died that has been on dry feed all the time and watered from deep wells. I think it is well to keep horses on a laxative feed and give them clean water. I have lost two; have one sick out of 32 head, but there may be some come down any time; I am expecting it. J. W. Ludlow, Scott County, Kas.

There has been perhaps 150 head of horses died of this disease in this county; at this time there seems to be some check to it, as there are not so many new cases and they are not so violent when taken; very few horses are kept on dry feed at this season, but according to number they have died the same. More horses have died in this county that have drank well water than out of a pond. N. J. Lea, Smith County, Kas.

There are about 15 dead in this county; no new cases. I think that all the horses that have died have been pasture horses. We are in hopes that cold weather will stop it. Wm. Martin, Greeley County, Kas.

About 100 head of horses have died in this county. New cases every day—dozens of them. Horses do not die if fed on dry feed. E. J. Walters, Hitchcock County, Neb.

Over 500 horses have died in this county and nearly every farmer has from one to six down with it at present. They get sick just the same if they are kept up and fed on dry feed. I lost a fine driver that had been in the barn all the time and watered in a

pail right from a well. James E. Ruth, Osborn County, Kas.

About 75 head have died in this county; many are sick and new cases every day; very few horses but what are in pasture part or all the time; the disease is the most serious in the east, central and southeast part of this county where the land is low and draws run through the pasture. Wm. W. Wallace, Haskell County, Kas.

About 1,200 horses have died in the last three weeks and 200 sick in the county. All horses have been on grass but I know of two that was on grass but one day each within the last six weeks. I lost three Percheron mares today. H. T. Hineman, Lane County, Kas.

There has only been ten cases of the new horse disease in our county and no new cases that I know of; they have been horses on pasture. Carl M. Johnson, Hamilton, Kas.

I estimate 250 horses dead in this county; new cases every day or two; very few become sick if kept up in stable on dry feed and watered from wells. C. E. Bassler, Kiowa County, Kas.

It is estimated that over 500 horses have died in this county; there are a number of new cases and deaths in my section. All farm horses in this section run on pasture nights but are fed dry feed at noon (not old hay as there is none) and given well water to drink; most of the water is tank water. F. J. Loomis, Osborne County, Kas.

Between 500 and 600 horses have died in this county. There are a number of new cases but the disease is abating; new cases are not as fatal as two weeks ago. Have heard of cases dying that have not been on pasture, but think can be traced to new mown hay or drinking at some tank with horses that have the disease. I think horses in barn and having good well water have been free of the disease. R. D. Wintermute, Ford County, Kas.

Possibly 20 head of horses have died in this county so far and very few new cases; most stock is kept in grass; very few in stable; most horses are turned out to pasture at night. Some horses have been cured after having been taken sick. Albert Monson, Wallace County, Kas.

About 25 horses have died in this county; three horses have died in this vicinity; two were running on pasture, the third was lost by a traveler. I cannot say as to the horses kept in the barn doing better than others. One stallion died here the 28th of July, but I do not know that he had the same sickness as it is not prevailing. Three inches of rain fell this week and the epidemic seems to be somewhat checked. Frank Pile, Seward County, Kas.

I don't know how many horses have died in Ellis County; I can't give even an estimate; I have heard several men say that there has been at least 1,000 deaths in this county; there are several new cases every day. I know of a few horses that have been kept in barns and owners claimed that they had been fed only dry feed and they have taken this disease. There are four cases in the City of Ellis: one horse has died, the other three are still sick, but seem to be getting well. Otis Rice, Ellis County, Kas.

From information I have gained from different sources in this county, the horse disease has had the following effect. The losses to this date are about 20 head. The real cause seems to be unknown; the most deaths seem to be among horses in pasture; some are horses that have been worked and kept up and turned out on grass at night; the symptoms are similar to those that have already been published. A few cases have been cured by different remedies. Some parties have gathered their herds and treated them for ticks with a solution of Car Sul, turpentine and linseed oil and applied with syringe in the ears. Every one in the county got busy and got their herds out of pasture and fed them in corrals green cane, corn fodder and millet; some fed cotton seed cake; others left their horses in original pastures and have not had any trouble. I have 150 head of horses and have one case so far, a mare; have her out by herself; the balance are in pasture; have cleaned out water tanks and put in lime, also have disinfected around tanks with Car Sul; some feeding salt, sulphur and copera and all well mixed in troughs in fields. P. Robidoux, Wallace County, Kas.

It appears from reports that one quarter of the horses in this county have died from this new horse disease. There are many new cases daily that have been on pasture. This disease does not appear on horses that have been fed on dry feed. Taking horses from pasture and putting them on dry feed is proving a success. Some few in our locality showing all symptoms of the disease have recovered after being drenched with sulphur, cayenne pepper and turpentine. Walter Lacy, Graham County, Kas.

To the best of my knowledge there has been between 500 and 600 horses died in this county; there are no new cases in this neighborhood in the last 24 hours; only one has gotten well so far; none have been in stable; mostly work horses in pasture at night and worked in day time; nearly all have well water in this section. Bleeding seems to stop it to some extent; none have been lost that have been bled. L. E. Goodale, Smith County, Kas.

I am sending you by express a specimen showing cause of the horse plague. This is a section of the anterior mesentaric artery showing the aneurism and some worms taken from a two year old colt. Dr. A. C. Sterling, Meade County, Kas.

The new horse disease has not reached this locality so far; have not heard of any dying in this county. C. B. Chestnut, Rock County, Neb.

There is no disease among the horses in Kimball County, and we have heard of none in Western Nebraska. The disease has not reached this county and we do not think there is any west of the central part of the state. Clerk Kimball County, Neb.



Above and below are shown characteristic positions of a horse sick with "forage poisoning." Photo (furnished by Dr. W. E. Simonsen of Dighton, Kas.) taken 24 hours after the horse showed sickness.



There has been lots of horses died in this county, but I cannot give an estimate; no new cases have been reported for several days in my locality. I lost one mare that was raising a colt; worked her almost every day and she was on dry feed most all of the time, and one yearling on pasture. It seems like it makes no difference where they are, they have taken it in all kinds of pasture, as well as in the barns; no difference in the wells. N. E. Pike, Clark County, Kas.

About 250 horses have died in this county. There are a few new cases, but not so many. I do not believe horses have died in this locality that have been kept in the barn and fed dry feed. J. W. Strickler, Phelps County, Neb.

There has been no deaths in our county among the horses and mules that have been kept here; there has been two deaths of horses that have been taken east to harvest and just returned. It does not look as though it was contagious. W. W. Martin, Morton County, Kas.

I have no way of knowing exactly how many horses have died in this county, but the loss will run up in the thousands of dollars; have only heard of two new cases in the last two days. It seems as though those on pasture are most liable, although I lost a stallion that had not been on pasture for four years and had been watered from deep well. J. M. McClelland, Norton County, Kas.

About 800 (15 per cent) of horses have died in this county; there are not so many new cases now and they are of a milder form than at first. I do not believe horses that are kept in the barn and fed dry feed are so apt to take the disease as those on pasture. Ed S. Babcock, Hodgeman County, Kas.

This county has lost 100 horses to date; new cases are still coming on; have heard of very few cases where dry feed and pure water is used. F. A. Hutchinson, Smith County, Kas.

No horses have died in this county to date; county paper says there is no sick horses in the county, although some are dying north of us in Pratt County. H. J. Parker, Barber County, Kas.

Up to tonight (September 14th), eight horses are reported dead in this county of the supposed horse disease which is very serious in some counties east of here; all of these dead horses were east of here to work in the harvest fields, etc., and just recently returned to this county. There are only one or two new cases reported. There is no difference, to my knowledge, whether the horses are kept in the barn or on pasture, but most all have to drink water from wells pumped into tanks and reservoirs. I have a bunch of 50 horses and mules and they are all right up to this time. Robert R. Friend, Stanton County, Kas.

From 800 to 1,000 horses have died in this county. There is no seeming abatement of sickness up to this time: Horses get sick just the same whether kept in the barn or on pasture. This is the worst affliction this county has ever suffered. H. C. McGrath, Pawnee County, Kas.

The fatal disease is still raging in this part; all kinds of horses and mules dying; not so many mules as horses; some stable horses that have had no grass this summer have died; I had six head that had no grass and nothing but deep well water to drink, and another team that has had no grass for three years and nothing but deep well water, for that is all I have, and they are all dead; we have lost ten here on the ranch, eight work horses, two colts. Would sure like to see a stop to it pretty soon; some people haven't enough left to make a four horse team. John C. Seemann, Haskell County, Kas.

There has not been any horses died in my neighborhood with this disease. I have been reading about them dying in other places. I live in Alfalfa County, Okla. J. W. Polson.

No horses have died around here at all so far with the new horse disease; the farthest west it has reached is Hooper County. J. A. W. Johnson, Cherry County, Neb.

This new horse disease has been with us three weeks or more and lots of horses are dying. Their actions are not the same; some just seem to sleep away, while others are crazy and will lungs and go over or through anything; some bloat and some gaunt up: works on kidneys of some; on the bowels of others and others seem to have the brain affected. I don't see any difference whether horses are kept in the barn or on pasture, but I feed all the green fodder they will eat; I have lost only one out of 18 head so far; keep sulphur and condition powders at all times. W. C. Bomgardner, Rooks County, Kas.

The horse disease is very bad and as far as I know a quarter of the horses in this country are dead, and if something is not found for a cure or a preventive of this disease, it will soon have most of the horses in this county, the way the disease is progressing at this time. K. M. Winter, Finney County, Kas.

There is not many cases in our county; I don't think it nearly as bad as made out, although it is very bad in western counties; there seems to be no difference as to how they are fed. The following is a clipping from our home paper:

"I sometimes feel ashamed of the fact that I am engaged in the newspaper business at all, but were I a member of the metropolitan press I would feel like making a hike for Siberia every time a truthful man crossed my path. It may be necessary to add a little coloring to a news story sometimes to make it fill a certain space reserved for it, but so far I have no found it necessary to print a damaging lie to fill any sheet upon which I happened to be engaged. Some of the stories sent out by the dailies of Kansas concerning the horse disease which is now prevalent are exaggerations so gross that any one with an ounce of common sense, though not blessed with brains, would put no credence in them."

W. A. Hammar, Ford County, Kas.

We cannot get at a correct statement of the number of horses lost in this county, but from the best estimates obtainable I think the loss to date runs about 1,000 head, which are scattered pretty nearly over the county. There are a number of new cases daily, but not so many as a week ago; horses kept up and cared for, with the best of feed and the purest of well water have died of this disease, as evidenced in the loss of some imported stallions that have had number one care. The theory that the cause lay in the pastures seems pretty well exploded here, in the light of experience, also the worm theory, as many of the victims on opening fail to show any worms at all. The more careful students of this scourge seem to agree that it is a form of cerebral spinal mengitis, infectious, probably more by way of flies and mosquitoes, than most any other way. Yet, of course, common sense would prompt us to be careful of other agents of transmission. The greater per cent of the horses stricken die, although our veterinarians are giving us prescriptions that help some, and I think will soon find a way of prevention. B. O. Brooks, Graham County, Kas.

Ten head have died to my knowledge (although I have had none affected so far). The disease made its appearance here nearly two weeks ago, though the cases were so widely apart no attention was paid to it. Twenty are now affected, of which 15 are on the road to recovery, the rest are doubtful. So far none have been affected while on dry feed; all our water is first class. Nearly all stock drink from galvanized tanks. Below is the treatment used here very successfully, if taken before they get down: 1 dram of equal parts belladona and aconite every three hours until horse becomes drowsy; blister poll well with oil of mustard; keep bowels and kidneys active and inject one-half pint alcohol with as much water if heart is weak and horse needs any stimulant. This has proven very effective, though we may have a milder form at this altitude (3,200 feet). W. H. Byrd, Chase County, Neb.

There are no sick horses nor have any died in this county from the new horse disease. J. A. Stuart, Stevens County, Kas.

Up to date only three horses have died in this county and one case is re-

(Continued on page 16.)

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

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BLOWN BY AN ILL WIND.

Like every other ill wind the horse plague of the short grass country is blowing some good into the suffering territory. The good we have in mind is a beneficial lesson which many were already learning as the result of failures in wheat—the truth that more and better cattle should be raised in this territory. Through experiments being conducted at the big station near Hays, Kas., the Kansas Agricultural College is trying to emphasize this need and show the way in which it may be met.

There are few parts on the globe where a man who makes his living entirely from the soil that can safely depend altogether on one crop, and certainly Western Kansas is not one of these places. Stories are being printed now (more to illustrate the results of the horse disease than otherwise) showing conditions of actual destruction on many farms. The horse disease is not to blame, however, excepting incidentally. The sufferers have for several years counted wheat their main dependence and failing to raise wheat they have had nothing but the barest sort of living. Losing their work horses was but the final proof of the fact that the single crop policy was too dangerous to be followed. Already it was apparent to every thinking man that kafir corn, milo maize, hardy alfalfa or some other nitrogenous plant which could be made to grow, should occupy part of their land and help to protect them from an absolute failure of the one crop on which they have depended heretofore. Now it is just as apparent that a diversity of live stock is needed. Although cattle have their ills they have, in this case at least, been exempt; the forage poisoning which killed so many horses having affected cattle not at all.

Back of this there is still another story; all this plains country was covered with cattle at one time; it lost its cattle because the point was reached at which they no longer made money for their owners. For this the class of cattle was partly to blame; the method of handling them was no doubt at fault also, and the basis on which producers had to sell beef material of all classes was also to blame. People of the cities, and publicists generally, should pause long enough in their howl for cheaper beef to think of this condition. Out in that plains country are hundreds of farmers who will be able to stay on their farms and be ready for another crop season in the spring, only by enduring privation and exercising great fortitude. If beef cattle prices for the last five years had been kept on a level where a reasonable profit seemed certain, these men would have more cattle and fewer horses, and now instead of being in a position where they have no live stock which they can turn into cash, they would have cattle salable at good figures, enough to carry them comfortably until another year's crop was gathered.

The cry for a cheaper beef coming from the cities and encouraged by those who sympathize or cater to the people of the cities, may yet prove the most expensive and disastrous agitation this country has started.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES.

So far there has been very little done toward legislation that will help to collect service fees. We believe with a little agitation among our readers the Utah clause can be incorporated in the stallion inspection laws, even though some of these laws are changed. It is quite likely that a number of the inspection laws will be changed at the next legislature. But regardless of the stallion inspection laws, a better method must be had for collecting service fees. The Utah clause gives a lien on the mare and colt eighteen months after service. This makes it easy for the mare owner, as he has until the colt is about seven months of age to pay for the colt.

Stallion owners will not crowd mare owners unless it is necessary, but where a large part of the profits are lost by those who would get out of a debt of this kind, the entire cost of maintaining a sire must be met by the mare owners who pay their honest debts. This causes the honorable mare owners to pay more for their colts than would be the case if every one was required to pay his part.

The Utah clause adds no expense in the way of filing, or publication, or written contracts. We believe every one interested in better horses will be in favor of this law if the question is properly presented. It must be borne in mind that any business must be profitable to be increased. We must encourage the use of better sires, which can only be done by the full collection of all service fees.

FINDING EARLY BUYERS.

Those who have breeding stock for sale should advertise now. Do not put it off until the next breeding season. Every breeder knows that it is profitable to buy breeding stock early so they may be in condition for next spring service—get them advertised—have an opportunity for breeders to see them. We can say, not boastingly, that nearly every advertisement in the American Breeder during the last two years has been successful where the stock was such as described and was priced at a fair valuation.

Some one of our nearly 40,000 breeders should be in the market for your stock. Every one is a possible buyer; there is no waste circulation and nearly every reader reads thoroughly every issue of the American Breeder. He is just as anxious to buy as you are to sell. Moreover, nearly every reader of the American Breeder files his papers; so no advertising is lost.

Breeders looking ahead, have been making inquiry as to where needed stock can be purchased, and we would say to those who have the stock to sell that the sooner an advertisement is put in the American Breeder the greater the chances will be for selling early. By what other method can $2.80 or $5.00 be made to find a buyer for a stallion, jack or mare? How much feed will $2.80 buy? An inch advertisement costs $2.80 for one insertion. Turn to the advertising columns and see how good an ad you can get in an inch of space. If you do not know how to write an advertisement, give us the facts and we will prepare it when requested, but do it now while the buyers are plentiful; don't put it off.

A NEEDED BEEF CATTLE CLASS.

There is a place in the premium list of every fair, big or little, which includes an exhibition of breeding beef bred cattle, for a classification in which a cow and her nursing calf, raised without milk other than her dam's, constitutes an entry. Every beef breed should have such a class, and by the same token, every beef breed has suffered from failure to cultivate the friends which such a class would win for it.

The greatest ultimate good that can be derived by the men who have money invested in a breed of cattle, from a fine showing of that breed, must come through an increased demand for their product which such a showing will bring about. When the exhibitor shows a calf he is showing a product—the thing which his possible customer knows that he too must be able to produce if he is to realize on the contemplated purchase of breeding stock. When that calf comes out alone—no cow in milk (that resembles it) to be seen—there is a mystery about the affair that keeps the average onlooker from feeling that it is within the possibilities for him to produce this kind of live stock on his land. And if he happens to know the true relation which the string of hard looking nurse cows back of the barns, bear to this paragon of high bred veal he may dismiss from his mind any idea of trying to stock his farm with good pure bred cattle.

But the class we propose is one that will "get next" to many a farmer and farmer boy, and result in benefit, not merely to the pure bred business (which after all is incidental), but to the permanency and profitableness of a mixed agriculture which needs good beef stock, among other things for its best development. A man not initiated into the mysteries may watch a show of beef cattle from beginning to end, and never (excepting in the get class—and few but the regulars know that when they see it) have his attention fixed on the all important consideration that 'like begets like."

But let a class for brood cows shown with calves at foot be announced; let it be made perfectly plain that each calf shown with its dam has had no milk excepting from its dam and every onlooker will realize that there is an exhibition of practical significance. Certainly the average cow in a herd of beef cattle has got to raise her own calf, unaided excepting for such supplementary rations as any youngster should have, and if there is any of our boasted practicality about these live stock shows they ought to have one class which applies to the average cow, and to average conditions. On many a farm where the cattle are too common to inspire the treatment which would make them profitable—granting it is in their common hides to return a profit—there is an ambition to own something better, which would be charged to the sparking point, if the boy, or his father, or sometimes it is the mother and the daughters, could see at these fairs, big rings of good looking cows showing with the calves they actually brought forth and raised.

Demonstrations with every sort of goods are resorted to nowadays, as one of the best ways of creating demand, and we certainly think that some demonstrations with "cow-and-calf" classes would help the beef cattle business.

Now, you who read this, and see the sense in it; do not wait for some big state fair to make the move and "set the style." You can have this feature adopted by your own county fair, and the beginning is just as well made there as anywhere.

A GREAT AND BENEFICIAL CROP.

Prosperity talk based on crop conditions over nearly the entire United States, has been going the rounds since the middle of the summer. Of course much of the early talk was premature, but, thanks to a season which continued to be increasingly favorable for crop production, the actual conditions now fully justify everything that has been said. As is shown by government figures published elsewhere in this paper, the total agricultural production of the United States for the current season, constitutes a record, being the largest ever known. Some single crops have been larger than this year and some smaller crops have been worth more money on account of the higher prices then prevailing, but it is safe to say that this country never has experienced a crop which is generally more beneficial.

The crop having the greatest money value, largely due to its extreme high price, is not necessarily the most beneficial. For instance, in the case of Indian corn, it is much better for the country at large to produce a big crop which would put the price at 50 cents a bushel than a smaller crop which would be worth more as a result of forcing the price to 75 cents a bushel. The greater benefit comes from the greater encouragement to farmers to keep more live stock and feed out more of their farm products on their own land. Extreme high prices of grain mean depletion in soil fertility wherever they occur; moderate prices mean more live stock and more diversified farming, and no proof is necessary for the assertion that the general welfare of the nation needs just such farming as this. A variety of conditions right now makes it almost certain that the next decade will be one of our best in this respect, and within a year from now the evidence will be abundant that the crop of 1912 is among the most beneficial this country has ever experienced.

THEIR OWNERS MUST BE MODEST

This season there are three herds of Red Polled cattle and two or three herds of Galloway cattle, all from Nebraska, that are going the rounds of the Western fairs and taking back to the Cornhusker state about all the money which the various fair associations have hung up for these two breeds. Galloways and Red Polls are good, practical cattle. They are selling, and have sold, at price levels which make it possible for farmers of moderate means to build up good herds, and it is one of the mysteries to us why these five or six Nebraska show herds can go the rounds, year after year, and encounter little or no local or amateur opposition. To build a herd of Shorthorns or Herefords to a state fair prize winning basis would cost double, more than likely, what it would cost to reach the same standard with Red Polls, and yet every year some new man is jumping up in the ranks of these breeds, and taking at least one blue from under the noses of the "profesh." On most farms the polled breeds we have mentioned are just as practical (would be just as profitable, or more so) than the horned breeds named by way of illustrating a contrast. There are plenty of people raise them and like them—but they must not be the kind that like to try their mettle in the show ring.

One advantage of succulent feed is the fact that it not only provides the cow with more moisture, but at the same time is more appetizing.

SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING.

The next term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School will be held October 14 to 19, inclusive. It has always been the custom to hold a term of this school at a time which will allow breeders to see the American Royal Live Stock Show and attend the school on the same trip. The American Royal closes on the 12th, and breeders can come to Kansas City in time to get a good look at this great exhibition of live stock and then rest up over Sunday and be ready for the opening of the school Monday, the 14th.

Every condition promises to be favorable for a most profitable term. The new investigations which have been carried on under the auspices of the school, are naturally in better shape for presentation to the students than they have been up to this time. It is probable that another matter still newer and temporarily even more interesting, will occupy some of the time set apart for informal discussion. This is the horse disease which has been causing losses in some of the western counties of Kansas and Nebraska, but which has already diminished greatly in severity and promises soon to be over. Many prospective students have expressed the hope that the school could have present a number of experienced and observing breeders from the territory in which this disease has prevailed, as they are anxious to learn all they can about it and realize that one of the best ways is through meeting, in connection with the school, these men who have been on the ground. While we had not thought to suggest this, we have no doubt that the very best thing which breeders of this territory can do is to meet here with us and be in a position to co-operate with the instructors and other students with all the information they have at their command.

As is well known, every facility of the school is at the service of its patrons and a great good will more than likely result from the acquaintance and co-operation which can be started during this term.

The following letters and extracts from letters from former students will sufficiently show the absolute value of the work being done by the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Hundreds of such letters as this have never been given out for publication, the ones written herewith being simply some of the latest which are convenient for use at this time:

"The most striking thing about the school is the enthusiastic way in which every student takes hold of the different subjects. They all seem to realize that they are getting in on the ground floor and mean to get the full benefit of the valuable material handed out during the course. Harold Schofield, Nobles County, Minn."

"I thought I knew something about breeding, but I did not. I found I had to learn and am well satisfied. Charley Zollar, Marion County, Ill."

"I am attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School and find it better each time. The lecture giving acid conditions was especially fine. H. C. Wornom, Sumner County, Kas."

"I was more than pleased with the Graham Scientific Breeding School; one term is invaluable to either stallion or mare owners. The analysis of strangulated inguinal hernia in stallions alone is well worth any stallion owner's time. Geo. E. Hineman, Lane County, Kas.

"The Scientific Breeding School is certainly a profitable institution, and every one interested in the breeding business should attend this school. The fact alone of learning to detect diseased mares is well worth the tuition fee. R. D. McCormick, Daviess County, Ky."

"There is so much good information given at the Graham Scientific Breeding School that I don't think any average horse breeder can afford to stay away. I believe the things that impressed me most was the lack of care taken by the stallion owner in general, and the length of time it requires here for a man to find out what little he knows and how much there is to learn. L. R. Hunt, Marshall County, Ill."

"The Graham Scientific Breeding School is all that is claimed for it, and more. A. B. Petgen, Barton County, Mo."

"I believe I almost learned enough from Professor Obrecht's lecture on judging horses to pay me for the trip. But the encouraging thing about the school is the fact that our instructors insist that we practice honest business methods and keep our ideals high. Ernest Clawson, Butler County, Ohio."

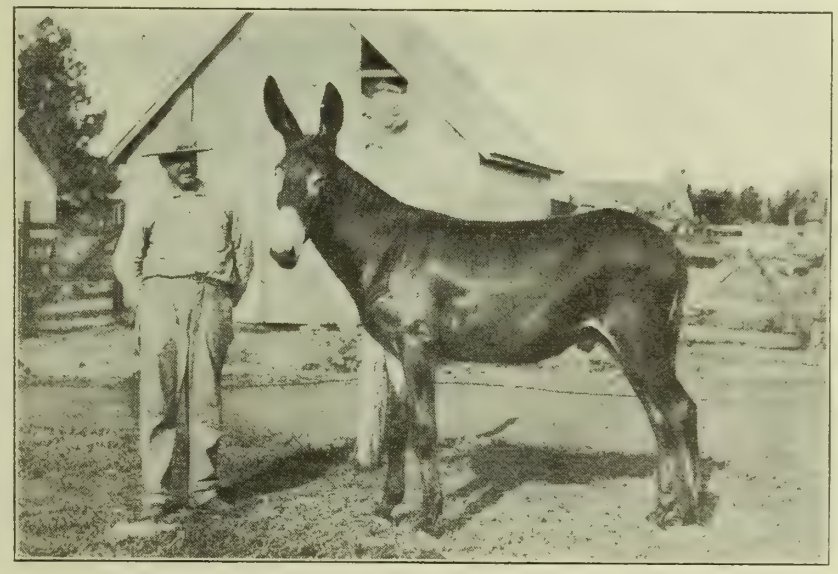
"Take my advice, boys, and go to the next term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School if you are interested in horse production. For instructors we have men as proficient in their profession as the world has yet produced. Not men who deliver a time-worn speech, but who in comprehensive language explain the problems that confront us as breeders. For students we have a class of men who see the need of advancement in the breeders' profession, and who recognize in each lecture the solution of problems they were unable of themselves to solve. Thus with a most proficient faculty and most attentive, eager class of students, we have a school that is an absolute success. I never spent money to better advantage than in attending the August, 1912, session. C. S. Ashton, Davidson County, Tenn."

"How any man can be a successful horse breeder and not attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, I cannot understand. It seems to me he is more of a public nuisance by spreading disease than he positively can do good. This one feature alone is worth many times more than the tuition fee. If he doesn't get his money's worth he can have it back for the asking. Geo. J. Stoll, Logan County, Ill."

"THE VERY PAPER I HAD BEEN LOOKING FOR."

To the American Breeder: By accident I am a subscriber. I live in Rio Vista, Tex. I have been in the breeding business for eight or nine years; have handled horses and jacks and like the business.

I will now tell the accident; in the spring of 1911 a man came to our town from Kansas selling Percheron stallions, and while he was here I had a jack colt foaled, that being my first to try to raise. I asked him to look at it and tell me what he thought



MR. PATE AND HIS FIRST JACK AT 14 MONTHS.

about it. He did so, saying he thought it was a good one. I asked him if he could tell me how to raise this colt. He said he did not know much about jack colts but having a copy of the American Breeder in his pocket, he told me to read it. I did so and found it to be the very paper I had been looking for for years.

This jack is 14 months old now, black with white points, and measures 14½ hands high; ears from tip to tip 32 inches; heart measure 65 inches; hock 17 inches; cannon 8 inches. Is this colt a good colt or not? [Let other jack raisers answer. —Editor.] I will send this colt's picture to show what kind we have in Texas. I think the American Breeder is the best paper for stockmen in the world.—S. A. Pate, Johnson County, Texas.

WOULD'T MISS AN ISSUE FOR A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

To the American Breeder:—On a separate sheet you will find an inquiry that I would like to have answered through your valuable paper. I have been a subscriber only a short while, but I would not miss one issue for the price of a year's subscription, and I have never seen anything in the question columns answering a question of this kind. Thanking you for the benefit I have already received, and wishing you success, I am.—H. B. Smith, Cold Spring, Douglas county, Missouri.

ASK QUESTIONS.

Through our "Questions and Answers" department we offer our readers a service that is not equaled in any other publication. An evidence of the confidence in our ability to properly answer questions is proven in the vast number of questions answered. This service is absolutely free to our subscribers. We want them to ask questions on any subject pertaining to live stock production.

In asking questions full details should be given as nearly as possible, so a correct diagnosis can be made.

Many of our readers seem to think that we can only answer questions concerning horse breeding, which is a mistake. We will appreciate it if our readers will extend these queries to all classes of live stock, especially cattle and hogs. This will make the paper more interesting to mare owners, who constitute a large class of progressive farmers on our subscription list.

We hope our readers will study these questions, as nearly every question asked will be of importance to most of our readers at some time, and the questions will be answered in such language as other breeders can easily understand. There is a vast amount of education in these questions for those interested in live stock. No breeder knows how soon he himself is liable to want just such information.

We hope to make our "Q. and A." department larger and more comprehensive. We want our readers to feel free to ask for advice or to even suggest that we prepare an article on some special subject. The readers, themselves, know what subjects will interest them, and through this co-operation all parties concerned will be greatly benefitted. Frequently questions are asked that are difficult to answer and which require a considerable research, but the necessary time and expense is of benefit to our readers.

Let us again extend the invitation to all to ask questions.

The greatest distinction awaits the state fair which will pull off a meeting in which each day's attendance is not proclaimed by the papers to be "the greatest ever." It will make one standing joke less, of course, but that can be borne.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

A Chicago paper calls it "Kansas' Equine Scourge." That is almost as bad as having it.

It is sometimes hard to tell whether a political spellbinder haranguing a crowd is a Democrat or a Republican, but in cases like that it does not take long to discover that he is "agin Teddy."

Fairs are "educational institutions," everybody knows that—at least nearly everybody who says much about it, says that. That being the case suppose we all begin right now trying to knock out the fair features which furnish injurious education and introduce more features which really teach some helpful lessons. There is plenty of room.

Col. Jas. W. Sparks, who for the past 15 years has worked so nearly all of the time selling Poland China hogs at auction that some people never suspected his leaning toward a good horse, is taking time now to gratify that liking. He is racing his Peter the Great stallion, Peter Ashland, and has given the young horse a record of 2.17¼ already.

The writer attended the fair at Topeka, Kas., the other day. Over 30 years ago he attended a Kansas State Fair on the same grounds. It was a similar fair in many respects, but the standard of the live stock was not as high. The Indians, mermaids, mastodons and spielers, as memory paints them, were of much the same class.

A new thing in the horse and mule commission business is a "conscience fund" recently started by Morris Pyle. Mr. Pyle received a 25 cent book of postage stamps the other day from a fellow who had taken a 25 cent knife from Mr. Pyle's hardware store 20 years ago. The penitent evidently is not afflicted with a compound interest conscience.

Governor Stubbs of Kansas has a way of asking questions for information. At a recent conference over the "horse plague" he turned to Dr. Sophian, whose name has appeared in much of the publicity stirred up by the disease. "Isn't it a fact, doctor," he said, "that you are not here to represent the Rockefeller institute, but that you are interested in a concern that manufactures serums in Kansas City?"

ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS.

A careful, honest publisher has a right to ask every reader to notice the advertisements he carries and buy advertised articles when he can do so with benefit to himself. No one, outside the business office of a paper that is conscientiously conducted, can realize the fake and misleading and harmful advertising that is rejected—advertising that means good money—simply because the publisher makes his paper as clean and honest as he believes other business should be. An honest article has to be good or it would not pay to advertise it. The expense of developing trade over a big territory is too great for any article that will not maintain its reputation on close acquaintance. If you need anything we are advertising it is worth your while to investigate. Keep your correspondence where you can refer to it and you will find it easy to but what you want, buy it safely, and save money, besides getting the best goods. If there is anything, no matter what, which you need, and which you do not find advertised in our columns, write to us about it. We will be glad to get prices for you—or any other information you want. It is worth our while and we hope it is worth the while of every reader, to maintain just such co-operation as this.

Our Harness Horse Talk

Some Lines on the Season's Pacing Sensation, Reference to Yearlings Bearing Blood of Peter the Great and a Word on Horse Degrees.

By Henry Ten Eyck White.

A month from now the harness racing season will end, and while many things may happen between now and then the chances are that nothing much in the way of breaking world's records at the trot will be accomplished, always excepting the mark for yearlings.

That index of early speed now stands at the 2:19 of Peter Volo, but since the mile was trotted Peter Volo, unlike other yearlings that have lowered all previous records for the age, has been making speed, and the other day he stepped the last half of a slow mile in 2:06¾ with such ease it is more than likely he will reach the 2:17 mark in October, if indeed he does not do the trick this month at the Colored Fair, an annual festival at Lexington, and one at which, for various reasons, Ed Willis, the negro who owns and trains Peter Volo, is anxious to acomplish something out of the common in the line of horsemanship. Willis was made a doctor of horsemanship by the Tuskogee Institute, of which Booker Washington is president, a year ago, thereby becoming the first "degree" man of his business or profession—whichever one chooses to call it—although several years ago when "on" McDonald won the $50,000 American Trotting Derby at Boston with Allen Winter it seriously was proposed by some of the people connected with an eastern university to adorn him with a similar title.

So much for the aesthetic side of the pastime. Returning to the best trotting yearlings, two sorts of championships at that age have been established this season, the one aside from the 2:19 mile of Peter Volo being the 2:29¼ of the filly Edna the Great the other day over the half mile track at Columbus, Ohio. Curiously enough, this champion is a granddaughter of Peter the Great, her sire being Caduceus, which horse, although recordless, several years ago showed miles around 2:10. He is one of the best bred sons of Peter the Great, his dam being the trotter Rubber, 2:10, by Wilton, 2:19¼, son of George Wilkes. The dam of Rubber was by Mambrino Patchen; second dam's breeding unknown.

That is the male line breeding of the first yearling to trot in 2:30 or better on a half mile track, and it shows plenty of developed speed, sire and grandsire being trotters of note, while the dam of her sire is in the 2:10 trotting list and is by a 2:19¼ trotter, which in turned was sired by a 2:22 horse, the champion trotting stallion of his day. On the female side, Edna the Great has an interesting family tree, branched indeed with names not now familiar to delvers in turf lore, but nevertheless of sterling quality once they are looked up and the deeds of the horses which bear them fairly considered. Firstly, the dam of Edna the Great was sired by Milton S., a 2:08¼ pacer of class enough in his time to win the $5,000 Chamber of Commerce purse at Detroit when that present classic of the turf was in its callow days.

Milton S. was in turn sired by another pacer capable of winning good races—Red Wing, 2:13¾. The dam of Milton S. was by Almont M., grandson of Almont, his dam being by Dutch Boy, son of Green Mountain Morgan, whose blood lines are unknown. Red Wing, the 2:13¾ pacer which got Milton S., the 2:08¼ pacer, descended in the male line from Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his sire being Music; he by Orion, son of the great progenitor of trotters. Then come the pacing strains of long ago, as the dam of Red Wing was by Mohawk, Jr., granddam by Iowa Copperbottom, and this Iowa Copperbottom mare produced the trotter Yellow Dock (named for a patent medicine) which was one of the mild sensations of the grand circuit in 1882, taking a record of 2:20¾ at Utica. Yellow Dock's original name was Mohawk, which jibed with her pedigree, but despite the change and the stunted family tree (she was by Clark's Mohawk and out of a mare by Iowa Spot) she was of better fibre than many others of her day, as after trotting the best she knew how she entered the breeding ranks and now is recorded as the dam of Lucy A., 2:30, by King Rene, while one of her daughters has produced a pacer (Halvey Kone) whose record is 2:19¼.

That is the family history, in brief, of the first yearling trotter to achieve 2:30 on a half mile track. Not only is it interesting as showing the combination of old time pacing blood with that of the best modern strain in the production of colt trotters—the Peter the Great family now containing three champion yearling trotters in Miss Stokes 2:19¼, Peter Volo 2:19 and Edna the Great 2:29¼—but it brings out the important fact that at least one son of Peter the Great can get early speed.

Dr. W. A. Barber of Springfield, Ohio, who bred Edna the Great and trained and drove her to her world's record, is purely an amateur in the horse game, his profession being dentistry. Some years ago, bitten deep by the horse bug, the doctor started out in search of a brood mare, finding one that suited him in Nelly Cobb, 2:21¼, by Chas. Caffrey, a son of Gen. Kox that was out of the one time famous trotter Rosalind, 2:21¾. From Nelly Cobb the Ohio dentist bred Nelly Tregantle, which took a 4-year-old record of 2:15½ in 1910, and from a yearling could show sensational form. So the doctor is not exactly what is known as "a raw hand" at the colt training game, and that an amateur should have taken down a world's championship (technically speaking) is gratifying. As a matter of fact there have been other yearlings plainly capable of 2:30 or better over a two-lap course—in fact either Belwin McKinney, 2:21¼ at the age; Wilbur Lou, 2:19¼, or Miss Stokes, 2:19¼, could have done the trick, to which list may be added the present champion, Peter Volo, 2:19, as all the Peter the Great foals are given their first lessons on the half mile track at the farm where they are born, and several of them that were not marked as yearlings could trot in 2:30 at the place of their nativity—Czarevna, 2:12½ at 2, and The Wolverine, 2:13¼ at that age, being cases in point.

But the real sensation of the season is the pacer Evelyn W., which last fall was sent to the auctions tagged in the eye of professional horsemen as being outclassed with her record of 2:01¾.

Evelyn W. was bred in Tennessee, and some years ago was acquired by Gen. Chisholm of Cleveland—who had bought a lot of high priced horses to race on the grand circuit—for a very modest sum indeed. When the mare reached Cleveland Gen. Chisholm, who likes to see 'em step, told Trainer Shank to let her go, and she pleased him so much he repeated the order once a week that spring. Bert Shank, who was doing the training, by no means approved of that idea, but to tell the whole truth, he did not think the filly was going to be much of a pacer, so he kept her skitting and was surprised to find she liked the game.

"She went a mile around 2:08 for me that spring," Shank said to me one day after Evelyn W. was something of a star, "at a time when, under the ordinary rules of training she would not have stepped one better than 2:15, but evidently it didn't hurt her." So last fall when Evelyn was headed for the auctions Shank told an eastern man that despite her fast record Evelyn was by no means a has-been, and induced him to buy her and leave her with him to train. This summer she has been a real star in the free-for-all pacing class down the grand circuit, and on the supposedly unlucky Friday the 13th of September she rambled two heats at Syracuse, N. Y., in 2:03½, 2:00½, stepping the first half of the fastest mile in 1:00¾ and the last half in 59¾, and as she had paced the last half of the 2:03½ heat in :59½ the entire exhibition was one which augurs that if Evelyn W. is sharpened up a little for a mile dash and hits a good day and track the same afternoon it will be pretty simple for her to join the select list of pacers that constitute the two-minute list.

Evelyn W. is bred for a fast pacer. Her sire, The Spy, is by Chimes and out of a mare by Prince Regent, 2:16½, he by Mambrino King and from Estabella (dam of Heir at Law, 2:05¾ pacing, 2:12 trotting) by Alcantara. Prince Regent's record was made to high wheels, and only his early death prevented his being the best son of Mambrino King in the matter of speed getting. Chimes, sire of The Spy, although a son of Electioneer — from whose family came practically no pacing speed in the first generation—was so infected with the pacing bug in a mild form that nearly all his get were double gaited, and when Geers came to train them he found that the ordinary methods of straightening them out would not do. So he finally hit on the expedient of driving them up as fast as they could go. That made them hit a trot and stick to it, so after they were well versed in the gait the toe weights and other contrivances for such cases were of avail.

Years ago Geers, who owned an interest in The Spy and sent him to Tennessee, told me the stallion would some day hand the turf a really great pacer, and that he has done this in the case of Evelyn W. there can be no doubt, as she took back to her barn three world's records after the Syracuse race. Her second heat was the fastest ever paced in a race by a mare, the fastest by a pacer of any sex, and the race constituted the fastest two heats ever paced by a mare.

Running to Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the male line, Evelyn W. has plenty of pace in the female side of her pedigree, her dam being by a son of Duplex, 2:17¼, granddam by Joe Bowers, Jr. Geers campaigned Duplex to high wheels, and the Joe Bowers strain has produced many good pacers.

To the American Breeder: In your issue of September 28, 1909, Mr. Jno. W. Gray of Williamson County, Illinois, gives the pedigree of the horse Tennessee Hal. While talking a few days ago with an old soldier from Nashville, Tennessee, he told me that he used to work for Mr. John W. Carver of Lebannon, Tennessee, so I asked him if he knew the horse Tennessee Hal, and he told me that he had worked both his dam and granddam for Mr. John W. Grays and Mr. J. W. Dunn's benefit. I will give his pedigree as he gave it to me. I forgot the year he was foaled in. Tennessee Hal, also called the Graves Horse, was a bay stallion 15½ hands high and weighed between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds, was bred by John W. Carver of Lebanon, Tennessee, got by Bullet dam, Maggie, bay, by Killrell's Tom. Hal's second dam, Old Fly Roan, got by Nolands one-eye Copperbottom.

The hay crop is good here, oats making from 20 to 80 bushels, rye about 20 bushels, corn looks fine at present and a bumper crop expected.

Wm. E. Lowry, Hancock county, Ill.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

KEEPING A COMPANY STALLION—What is it worth to keep a company stallion one year, just feed and labor without other expenses?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY — The value of such feed and labor depends largely on the results obtained. If a stallion is kept in a box stall without any exercise; fed on cheap feed and serves every mare that is presented, the results will not be worth much to the company. But if the stallion is properly exercised and fed, and handled in a scientific manner, the results may be twenty times greater than if he is handled in a haphazard way. A good stallion supported by a large company of responsible farmers should receive enough patronage to sire 200 or even 300 colts each season by only making one service a day. On the other hand, if he is handled as many company stallions are that only get from 20 to 30 colts a year, the company cannot afford to pay much expense. The average price for keeping a stallion for a company is from $200 to $300 a year, but a man who is able to produce 200 colts a year is certainly worth considering. There are a large number of men in the breeding business that can easily make themselves worth more money with a little effort.

PASTURE FOR JACK—My five year old Kentucky jack (bought and shipped here in May), has the run of a large lot. This lot has tall woven wire fence and the jack can see other stock in passing. This is a very quiet jack and easy to handle. When he came here he was thin, but is fat now. When he came here he was quicker to serve than now, though he is fairly quick now. What I wish to know is will it make this jack slow to be kept where he can see horses and mules occasionally, though he does not come in contact with them? Some say a jack should be kept where he could not see any kind of stock at all. This does not look reasonable to me as I keep my stallion right in the barn with my other horses, and he is the quickest and surest stallion I ever saw.—South Carolina Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not a good plan, as a rule, to have a jack where he can see mules or jennets, as it usually has a tendency to make them slower. It is not objectionable to have full view of mares and horses, as a rule, but since your jack has continued to serve fairly well we would not advise changing him from his present location, provided he has settled his mares nicely. He may be a little slower as a result of getting fat and lazy. The fact that he is in good condition and still continues to serve mares fairly well, we would not advise making any change in the pasture arrangements. There is a difference in jacks, and a great difference in the handling of jacks. Kindness is one of the best methods employed with this class of live stock. There is a difference between a stallion's and jack's service on mares. It is natural for a stallion to serve mares but it is not natural for a jack to make such service. This is the reason that jacks should not be enamored of his long-eared relatives.

SORREL PERCHERON—I have a

THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

Announces Its Next Term, Oct. 14 to 19

The dates above for the October term will give Breeders a chance if they wish, to see the American Royal Live Stock Show, rest up over Sunday and be in good shape for school Monday.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion ad jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated when-ever possible. The instructors, of whom there are ten, include horse experts from the leading agricultural and veterinary colleges who know the needs of stallioners.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

black imported Percheron stallion which shows some sorrel colts which some of my customers do not like. Can you inform me of any one that can tell me if any of his ancestors were sorrel. I wrote to Mr. Dinsmore of Springfield, Ill., but my letter was uncalled for and returned.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The address of Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, is Chicago, Ill. (Union Stock Yards). If you will send the name and number to Mr. Dinsmore he can probably answer your question. If this stallion sires good colts the color should make no difference. We hope the time will come when American breeders will try to produce quality instead of color. There are not many good horses that have a bad color but there are many poor horses that have good color. The draft horse market does not discriminate against sorrel horses.

MAKING A JACK SLOW—There is a customer here who bought two jennets and wants to breed them to my jack. I want to know whether it will make him slow to cover or not? He is six years old and a well broken jack, and a very quick server and above the average foal getter. I would like to know if too much corn will make any difference in the number of foals he gets. He is a very easy kept jack and looks well all the time; weight about 940 pounds; very smooth and measures 16.3, a jack measure. We have some very nice yearlings.—New Jersey Subscriber.

REPLY—Since your jack is a nice performer on mares at 6 years of age, we do not believe it will make your jack slow to breed jennets to him after the breeding season. We believe it will be safe to breed jennets to him this fall, but as soon as the jennet is served she should be taken away where he cannot see, hear or smell her.

It is not advisable to feed jacks too much corn, as a rule, but since your jack is doing well on this kind of feed, it probably does not affect him very much.

MARE ABORTED—I have a customer who has a mare that has just aborted and wants her bred. Would you advise breeding her now or wait awhile?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—This mare should not be bred soon, as the parts should be given an opportunity to thoroughly heal.

THREE YEAR OLD SERVICES—Will it injure a jack three and a half years old to breed two mares to him one day and one the next (three mares in two days) during the season, and then one mare a day every few days after the season, say through the last of June and July, but not every day? He is a very healthy strong jack with a constitution like a bull dog. Will be four years old in November, 1912. There has been about 75 mares bred to him, but they have been scattered out from the last of March until the present time, and he has had to serve but very few mares twice; has turned them off extra well. Last season there were 28 mares bred to him and 22 brought colts. Do you think there is any danger of him being over-done? And if he is, is there any way of telling? If there is, please tell me. Would it hurt him to breed a few mares to him during October and November?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—This jack seems not to be injured by the services he has been given, but he has probably had all the services he should have this year.

CAUSED AN ABORTION—I have a full blood Percheron mare; she is seven years old; had a colt two years ago; I had her bred nine days after foaling and brought her back three weeks to have her tried; as I drove into the yard the man that handled the horse came and helped me unhitch; he took the mare to the teasing pole and I took my other horse in the barn; when I came back he had opened her up (before he tried her with the horse). He told me then that he was afraid he had spoiled it; that she had caught the first time. The man was drunk or else he would not have done such a thing. We tried the mare to the horse, but she was not horseing. On the way home there came some yellow, sticky matter from her. After that I never got her with foal. I bred her this spring, April 9-10, and had her tried again the third, fourth, fifth and sixth weeks and she never showed horseing. Now, July 22d she was horseing; the doctor said her tube was

(Continued on page 16.)

STUDENTS HELP FIGHT HORSE PLAGUE.

To the American Breeder:—Eight or ten senior students in the veterinary school of the Agricultural College have gone to Hoxie, Kas., to work in the laboratory which has been fitted up there temporarily by college bacteriologists who are investigating the disease that is killing horses. These students will help in inoculating horses with a serum which is being tried out as a preventive for the disease. They will hold post mortems over dead animals, and otherwise assist in the experimental work of this emergency station. The experience, of course, will be very valuable to the students, and their help is needed.

One thousand horses, voluntarily offered by farmers in that vicinity, are being used in the test of the new serum. To give the proper attention to that many animals will require all the help the veterinary department can spare. The students will remain on duty until the epidemic is over or until some satisfactory results are obtained.—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

A $10,000 SILO EQUIPMENT.

It has been stated several times in the past year or so that the greatest future increase in silo building will be made, not by dairy interests, but by beef producing interests. Among the many facts which make such statements appear to be safely within the bounds of reason, are those relating to the big silo business being done in parts of Texas where cattle are altogether of the beef persuasion. Many cattle raisers have first put up a comparatively small ensilage equipment in order to try it out, and as fast as the plan proves successful will build more. The proprietor of a ranch near Cleburne, Tex., has recently placed a contract for 14 very large silos to cost a total of over $10,000. Among the crops with which it is proposed to fill these silos, are kafir corn, milo maize and alfalfa.

FARMS SUCCESSFULLY WITH MARES.

To the American Breeder:—I have gotten a great deal of good information out of the one year's subscription for which I wish to thank you.

I am not a stallion owner, I am just a common every-day farmer and mare owner. I do all my farm work with mares, and every mare raises a colt worth from $75 to $125 at weaning time. My mares and their colts make me more clear money than the farm. A great many farmers think they can't farm and raise colts, but this is a big mistake. Of course they can not be put through like mules and they need a little more care; others claim they can't get the mares with foal; while you will hear others talk about mares slipping their colts. I know of 16 or 20 cases of mares slipping their colts right here in this neighborhood, and I can go to the farms where they oc-

Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

curred, and nine times out of ten I can point out the cause. One farmer had five fine mares he paid from $240 to $275 apiece for. All five have lost their colts in the last six weeks. He don't know what in the world ever caused it. I can tell him; keeping the mares tied up by the head in a stall with wood floor every night. There is nothing worse for brood mares than to be tied up in the barn every night. I never stable my mares unless it is absolutely necessary. I don't allow them out in cold, drizzling rains, or in snow storms. I always stable them on bad nights, but no other. My mares have been in the barn six nights this year; I have them right out in the pasture, scatter their corn out on the ground (if frozen or dry) the same as I would for hogs, only it should be well scattered out. I put clover hay out in small piles on the ground, just what they will clean up good. I feed this way until work time in the spring, then I feed grain in the barn, which is mostly oats, but I always feed them hay outside at night. They are as slick as moles and foaling in fine shape.

One other point, Mr. Mare Owner, is the water. Don't turn your mares out of the barn in the morning and cut a hole in the ice in your tank for them to drink a lot of ice cold water unless you want to lose your colts; nothing will start abortion any quicker. Don't let your mares fill up with ice cold water when you have been working them; always pump fresh water, as the water is warmer coming right out of the well. It pays to do this. I have been in the horse business all my life and have been successful.

I have given you in this article the main causes of abortion in mares, and if you will avoid them you will have no trouble. Just good clover hay, plenty of nice bright corn and oats is all the feed your mares need. Don't fool with stock foods. If corn, oats and clover hay don't straighten them out, no stock food will help much.—Geo. F. Taylor, Macon County, Illinois.

THE 1911 AGRICULTURAL YEAR BOOK.

The eighteenth volume of the year book (1911) has just been issued by the United States Department of agriculture.

This report supplemented by the statistical matter found in an appendix of 200 pages gives a more complete and comprehensive summary of agricultural conditions in the United States than can be found in any other single publication.

The 354 pages comprising the body of the volume contain the thirty articles contributed by the members of the scientific force of the department, and present data upon many of the important questions now occupying the attention of agriculturists, topics equally vital to the agricultural and urban population, both as producers and consumers of the foodstuffs of the nation.

The larger part of the edition of this volume is reserved by Congress for distribution by senators, representatives, delegates in Congress and resident commissioners and the department's limited quota is reserved principally for its voluntary correspondents for whom its entire supply is insufficient to furnish one copy to each.

THE "KAFIRCORN WOOLIES."

The first annual conclave of the Concatenated Order of Kafircorn Woolies will be held on the grounds of the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition at Oklahoma City, September 24 to October 5, 1912. The headquarters tent will be found near to the south entrance to the Agricultural building. "Dad" and "Jakie" will be there to receive reports of comparative yields of kafir corn, milo maize, and corn, to furnish information about kafir corn markets, and to supply the official badge of the order to those eligible to receive it. Do not fail to report.—Oklahoma Farm Journal.

Market Feels Feed Abundance

Is Making Feeders and Growers Hold Horses High and Held Up Prices on Feeder Cattle in Face of Heavy Runs. New Top for Beeves.

Prices for horses and mules continue about the same as two weeks ago. There was a short period of depression late last week, but demand revived again and all offerings are moving freely, except possibly some of the plainest kinds are a little sticky. Demand comes from a broad area, and is about as diversified in its requirements as the quality of the offerings. There is a decided scarcity of the better classes. Farmers have their ideas mighty high on anything with quality and weight and buyers are being rebuffed if they do not bid smack up to market values. One buyer said: "It has been my experience this fall to bid on some mighty good horses, and in a very few cases have I landed any. The farmers are independent on account of the large amount of feed and at the same time they see no necessity for selling when their work requirements are close to the supply." Another buyer says it is nearly impossible to buy good mares at a market margin, because farmers are in need of the increase in young stock. Horses now are one of the most valuable farm assets, and the increase is threatened with no period of trade stagnation. There is a vast difference between producing something for a declining market and raising something whose values seems to be well established on a firm basis. Market prices for horses and mules in the past two years have fluctuated less than any other farm commodity, and the main price movement has been upward.

Requirements for mules are as large as at any time this fall, and all the offerings are moving freely at firm prices. As in the case of horses the demand for heavy mules leads, but the outlet for the light weight kinds is to both the feeder and for immediate use. Construction mules, and Southern grades make up the large part of the supply. The cotton harvest is beginning in the early sections, and as it spreads east and north the demand will increase.

Horse Plague May Affect Market.

The disease among horses in sections of Kansas and Nebraska has not had any effect on the market. The thousands reported dead from the disease, for the most part, were not in a marketable condition, and most of them would not have been considered as a commercial asset. However, loss of horse power in a large section of the country has occurred, and must be restored if work proceeds at anything like normal. At present the farmers are afraid to buy more horses for fear of further losses and some of them are so crippled or so stunned that they will not buy immediately. Later, however the increased demand that will come from these sections will have some effect on the general market The losses have been greatly overestimated. Many interviews from the sections where the disease exists show that the work of wheat sowing will not be retarded nearly so much as people have been made to believe.

The following quotations are for serviceable, sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1,600 lbs. up	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@235
Chunks, good to choice	135@170
Chunks, fair to good	85@130
Expressers and light draft	60@125
Plain workers	40@ 90
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair	60@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 80@125
14 to 15½ hands	115@160
15½ to 16 hands	150@190
16 to 16½ hands	185@275

Larger Receipts of Cattle.

The big fall movement of cattle is in progress. The second Monday this month the record in St. Louis was broken with 15,500 cattle, and in Kansas City 32,500 cattle were received, the largest supply this year, and the third largest on record. Chicago, though, reported smaller receipts than usual, and a sharp falling off in the supply of good thick fleshed native beef steers. The receipts have continued liberal at river markets, but not up to the criterion of the second Monday of the month. That supply in part was attributed to the dry weather in Oklahoma and Southwest Kansas, but since then rains have fallen over the entire dry belt and shipping stress has been relieved. However, it is the time of year when pasture men fear frosts, and the movement of grass fat cattle will continue liberal until the supply is marketed.

The price movement has been rather uneven. The best corn fat beeves are as high as two weeks ago, and new records were made in Chicago at $10.90, and at $10.70 in St. Louis. The Kansas City top price was $10.60, though in the past ten days nothing fancy has been offered. Cattle from $10 up are steady to 10 cents higher, and from $8.25 up 10 to 15 cents lower. The class of steers that are selling under $8.25 and down to $7.25 are 25 to 40 cents off, and those at $5 to $7 are rather uncertain, fluctuating 15 to 25 cents, with small net changes. The big breaks occurred ten days ago, and since then the tendency has been upward. Demand has been active, and notwithstanding the large supplies the offerings have been cared for easily. Both buyers and sellers see no present factor to cause sharp decline in prices. The country is well watered with few exceptions, and there is plenty of rough feed for taking young cattle through the winter, and grain for spring feeding. Lower prices are predicted for fat cattle next spring.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.70@10.60
Good to choice steers	8.60@ 9.65
Fair to good steers	6.50@ 8.50
Common to fair steers	4.50@ 6.45
Meal fed, choice	7.50@ 9.00
Meal fed, common to fair	5.50@ 7.50
Grass fat	3.50@ 8.40

Break and Recovery for Feeders.

The second week in September prices for stockers and feeders slumped 35 to 65 cents the decline reaching the limit Monday, the day of the big supply. The low prices and the big run attracted a large number of buyers and the market rallied quickly, and in the past ten days practically the entire loss was regained. Demand has been broad and from all localities. Many countrymen have more rough feed than they can use, but are still balking on account of the high prices. Last week 31,000 thin

HOGS AND POULTRY

BOARS AND GILTS.

Large type Duroc spring boars and gilts; March farrow; large boned and lengthy. Let me tell you about them, as that is my business. Priced right. **Gust Anderson, Pecatonica, Winnebago County, Ill.**

BOAR FOR SALE.

A good big smooth Poland China; nearly mature; a growthy type and breeding, but not coarse; a good breeder and in fine condition for service. I sell him only because I am keeping his gilts.

Inspection of my Shorthorn cattle also invited.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

BERKSHIRE AND DUROC JERSEY

Early Spring Pigs.

35 Duroc Jerseys of TATARRAX, WONDER CHIEF and COLONEL breeding.

20 Berkshires of BERRYTON DUKE 2nd, BERRYTON DUKE, Jr., and BEAU BRUMMEL breeding. A few sows and yearling gilts. Also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet yearling rams. Address, **Department of Animal Husbandry, Manhattan, Kas.**

Pure Bred Chester White Hogs

AND BOURBON RED TURKEYS

for sale as follows: October and November gilts, open or bred; aged sows; young or mature boars—65 head in all—and have 25 of the turkeys.

Also a few 5-months-old Irish puppies.

Reasonable prices for good stock.

C. E. THOMPSON,

Route 27, Elberfeld, Ind.

Boys! Last Call for Photos!

And the Stories that Go With Them.

For the Colt and Calf Exhibition of the AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB?

Photographs and stories are already coming and by October 1, we want to have all the photographs and stories from the members of the American Breeder's Boys' Club, who are competing for the prizes shown below. The club already has members from 16 states and Canada—as far west as California and as far east as Ohio. These boys, and the others over six and under seventeen years, who join during September are all eligible to enter animals in this exhibition—not the actual animals this time, of course (though we may get to that later), but each member of the club is entitled to enter for a premium with a photograph of his colt or calf, and a story about it.

There will be three classes, so that the younger boys will not have to compete against the older ones. In the youngest class boys can show either a colt or a calf. In the two older classes this exhibition will be of colts only, as explained below. Each boy who competes for a prize is to send the American Breeder office, not later than October 1, a photograph of the colt or calf he is showing (and it might be a good idea to have the photograph include himself also) and a short story about the colt or calf. The story should be not less than 100 words or more than 250. It should tell the age, size and breeding of the animal and how it has been cared for.

Here are the three classes, and prizes for each:

For Boys over 6 and under 9 (exhibiting either colts or calves: First prize. $3; second, $2; third, $1.

For Boys over 9 and under 13 (exhibiting colts only of any kind): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

For Boys over 13 and under 17 (exhibiting only colts sired by registered draft stallions): First prize, $4; second, $3; third, $2.

On the back of each photo and at the bottom of each story the sender should write his name and address and give the date of last birthday, with age at that time.

AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH ST., KANSAS CITY MO.

YOUR CHOICE OF 400 STOVES ON TRIAL FREE FOR 30 DAYS

Pick out *your* stove from the 400 in the Kalamazoo Stove Book—test it FREE for 30 days—return it if not all we claim. That's our offer. We pay freight both ways—give you 360 days' approval test—$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee and all on latest improved stoves—glass oven doors, etc.

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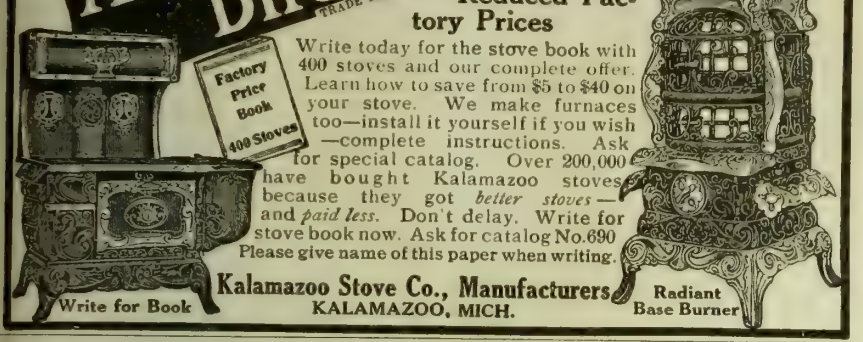
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Write today for the stove book with 400 stoves and our complete offer. Learn how to save from $5 to $40 on your stove. We make furnaces too—install it yourself if you wish—complete instructions. Ask for special catalog. Over 200,000 have bought Kalamazoo stoves because they got *better stoves*—and *paid less*. Don't delay. Write for stove book now. Ask for catalog No. 690 Please give name of this paper when writing.



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KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Radiant Base Burner

Correa's Public Sale

MONDAY SEPT. 30, 1912

Commencing at 12 a. m.

One extra good regiltered saddle stallion, a grandson of Rex MacDonald, 4 years old.

Two good two-year-old black jacks, but thin.

100 head of pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs, consisting of sows, gilts and boars.

25 head of high testing milk cows, grade Jerseys and half Jerseys.

Catalogs will be ready September 15. If interested send for one.

Terms, cash or bankable note; 7 per cent on six months' time. Sale under tent, rain or shine.

Auctioneers

IGLEHEART, SEELY and SPENCER.

F. V. CORREA :.: :.: Manchester, Ill.

cattle, or 45 per cent of the total receipts of cattle were shipped to country points. So far this week shipments have been large and the total September outgo will be larger than last year. Some heavy half fat steers hold at $7.90 to $8.05, and will be dry lotted a few weeks.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.85@8.05
Good to choice feeders	6.35@6.80
Plain to fair feeders	5.50@6.30
Selected stockers	6.25@7.00
Good to choice stockers	5.60@6.20
Plain to fair stockers	4.50@5.55
Stock calves	4.50@6.75
Stock cows	3.25@4.50
Stock heifers	3.50@5.00
Milch cows	35.00@85.00

Butcher Cattle Selling Freely.

Prices for butcher cattle slumped 15 to 25 cents ten days ago, and the loss has been regained, but aside from this movement in prices there was no other change in the market. Receipts have been liberal compared with preceding weeks, but they are not as plentiful as in former years at this time. Only a few fed heifers are coming and choice cows are scarce. Veal calves were quoted up 25 to 50 cents.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.00@7.00
Fair to good	4.35@5.90
Common to good	3.75@4.30
Canners	2.75@3.70
Heifers—	
Choice	8.25@9.25
Good to choice	6.25@8.20
Plain to fair	4.50@6.25
Common	3.75@4.40
Veal calves	4.50@9.50
Bulls	3.25@5.50

Lower Hog Prices.

A strong shipping demand forced prices for hogs up 10 to 25 cents late last week, to a new high level for the year. The top price reached in Chicago was $9.25, in St. Louis $9.20, and in Kansas City $8.90. This week, however, the market has declined, more at Eastern points than Western points, and hogs in Kansas City yesterday sold as high as in Chicago. The top price at both markets yesterday was $8.70. A large number of sick hogs are coming to all the markets, and cholera seems to be quite prevalent in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The spread in prices is broad, due to the large difference in quality. Packers are buying fairly well, but receipts have been light. Kansas, Missouri and Iowa are short in hogs, and packers are expecting high prices for the winter season.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Sept. 9	$8.10@8.85	$8.10@8.80
Tuesday	8.15@8.90	8.05@8.82½
Wednesday	8.25@8.90	8.00@8.80
Thursday	8.20@8.86	7.90@8.70
Friday	8.25@8.85	8.00@8.77½
Saturday	8.20@8.82½	8.00@8.70

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.10@8.65
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.25@8.70
Medium weight	8.30@8.70
Light weight	7.25@8.70
Common to fair	6.25@7.40
Stags	5.50@8.00
Boars	4.50@7.25
Bulk of sales	8.30@8.65

Better Demand for Sheep.

The sheep market in the past two weeks has been fairly prosperous, and prices are up 15 to 25 cents. Packers are buying freely, and there is a good demand for thin sheep. Owing to the good pastures most of the sheep coming are fat enough for killers. Western offerings predominate the supply. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $7 to $7.40, fair to good $6.25 to $6.90, and common kinds $4.50 up. Yearlings are bringing $4.50 to $5.50, wethers $3.75 to $4.50, ewes $3.50 to $4.25, feeding sheep $3 to $4, and feeding lambs $4.75 to $6.40.



MR. FULCOMER AND A PAIR OF PURE BRED YOUNGSTERS.

THE SHETLAND PONY.

I have found out by my own observation that there is no other business that affords a greater amount of pleasure than taking care of and training a herd of pure bred registered Shetland ponies. I have been in the business for three years and every one of my ponies are perfect pets, and anxious to see me come to the pasture; which I do every second day or oftener, and they will follow me over the pasture like so many sheep. In this picture I am holding my little daughter on the left arm and one of my fine colts, 10 days old, 25 inches high, weight 35 pounds, on my right arm, and it is perfectly contented. This little colts' mother is hitched behind the buggy. The cost of feeding a Shetland pony is about one-fourth to one-sixth that of a common work horse, they are very saving of the feed (hay, oats and corn) and will pick up a single grain of either, anywhere on the ground in their lot, nearly as quick as a chicken will do it, and if I have an apple or a stick of candy in my pocket when I am in their lot, they are sure to find it. They do this by the smell and there is nothing they like better than apples or candy. And in regard to the possibilities from a financial standpoint of the Shetland pony, I am sure there is no better investment to be made than to buy one or more of these beautiful little animals, especially where there are children in the home, and as for driving to a light rig they will travel much further in a day and return than most people would think for. I have driven my teams thirty-five to forty miles a day more times than one, and transact my business while I stop.—W. H. Fulcomer, Republic County, Kas.

THE PONY "SIX" AT ILLINOIS.

The Alliance Manufacturing Company of Streator, Ill., has shipped a handmade wagon to George A. Heyl, the Shetland pony breeder, at Washington, Ill. The wagon is an exact duplicate of the Armour six-horse wagon. At the Illinois state fair in Springfield this truck will be drawn by Mr. Heyl's three teams of coal black ponies in gold mounted harness, Friday and Saturday afternoons, October 4-5, and every forenoon, October 7-12, in front of the grandstand.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

Nevius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

38 SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Twenty of these are around two years old. Will sell them by the head, or at 11 cents per pound (weight at Bucklin, after traveling 9 miles). For the 18 yearlings will take $85 per head, 15 of them are by my ton bull, Scottish Secret 285842. Cows and heifers for sale also. **Gus Benson, Bucklin, Linn County, Missouri.**

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.

Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

PONIES.

SHETLAND PONIES

For sale, 30 head of Shetland ponies, the selection of a 20 years' breeding business. Will exchange herd for productive real estate. Reason for selling, home help has left me. **George Templeton, Rich Hill, Bates County, Missouri.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty: a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Ia., writes: I sail on the "Olympic" for Europe for the purpose of making selections for an extraordinary importation, with which I expect to return about October 15. My trade in Belgians is certainly enjoying a healthy growth. Of the forty head imported April 20, but few are left. I never before had as good a summer trade.

A GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

Of all the Western state fairs none surpass in sightliness and plan of grounds, permanency and arrangement of buildings and actual value of improvements, the only and official state fair of Missouri which is held at Sedalia. The Missouri state fair begins this year on Saturday, September 28, and ends Friday, October 4. As a live stock show it is the climax to the western Mississippi valley state exposition, and it is through the Missouri state fair that the more important herds of show stock from the East and North reach what is know as the "clearing house show"—the great American Royal of Kansas City. Missouri built and equipped its state fair grounds at Sedalia in a manner befitting the wealth and importance of the state, and a trip to the fair will be almost justified by the enjoyment of the grounds and buildings alone, even though they were empty. As it is every building will be crowded with exhibits and the grounds covered by a great host of students and pleasure seekers, enjoying the first week of the most delightful month of the year.

POINTS OF A PERFECT HEREFORD

To the American Breeder: Please give me the points of a perfect Hereford male, in your next issue.—Lisle Boggs, Quay county, N. M.

Reply: The following score card for Hereford cattle was recently adopted by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association:

Color (5 points) — medium deep, rich red, with white head, breast, belly, crest, switch and ankles. Objections—White back of crop, high on flank or too high on legs.

Head (8 points) — Forehead broad and prominent, face short, slightly tapering toward nose; muzzle full; nostrils wide and open; eyes large and expressive; ears of medium size, well set and well covered with hair; horns of medium size; even color, coming from head at right angles, set on level with crop back and tail head, curving forward and downward.

Throat (2 points)—Clean, without any excessive development of loose flesh or fat underneath.

Neck (2 points) — Short, neat, spreading out to meet shoulders, with full neck vein, free from loose skin. (Males, neck muscular, with full crest according to age.)

Shoulders (6 points — Straight, round, full, smooth and well covered; top of shoulder blades slightly below vertebra, good width on top.

Chest (6 points) — Wide, deep, round and full just back of shoulders.

Brisket (2 points)—Deep and wide, moderately projecting, free from flabbiness.

Ribs (8 points)—Well sprung from backbone, close together, long and arched, carrying the full width of shoulders and deeply and smoothly covered.

Back and Loin (10 points)—Broad, straight and heavily covered from crops to hocks, hocks moderately wide and well covered.

Rump (5 points) — Long, wide, smooth and well covered, carrying width in proportion to width of back and hook, joining smoothly into quarters.

Quarters (4 points)—Long, straight, muscular, full, deep and thick.

Thigh and Twist (3 points)—Full and thick, carried well down to hocks.

Tail (1 point) — Tail head level with line of back, tail dropping at right angels to back line.

Underline (3 points) — Straight, flanks deep and full.

Legs (6 points) — Short, straight and squarely placed, perpendicular both from side and end view, forearm muscular, bones strong and clean.

Flesh (8 points) — Deep, firm, smooth, uniform covering of all parts and free from patchiness.

Skin (6 points) — Of moderate thickness, mellow, pliable and loose, abundantly covered with long, thick, silky hair.

General Appearance (10 points)—Vigorous, compact and symmetrical. Bulls masculine and possessing an abundance of quality and predominant breeding characteristics. Females matronly, roomy, smooth, showing quality and feminine appearance throughout.

Weight (5 points)—Age and condition to be considered.

The following are average weights of all Herefords exhibited at the American Royal Show for five years:

Aged bulls	2238
Two-year-old bulls	1911
Senior yearling bulls	1439
Junior yearling bulls	1318
Senior bull calves	979
Junior bull calves	748
Aged cows	1689
Two-year-old heifers	1517
Senior yearling heifers	1269
Junior yearling heifers	1128
Senior heifer calves	828
Junior heifer calves	634

R. J. KINZER, Secretary.

I purchased a three-year-old stallion from C. W. Lamer for $1,400. I am interested in knowing what other breeders have paid for their stock. I have been buying stallions and jacks for fifteen years. My experience is that if I got a good one I separated from a good bunch of money.—Geo. Cochran, Leavenworth county, Kansas.

SHOWS UP THE FREE BEEF TALK.

To the American Breeder:—I see Joe Wing has written to his paper from West Virginia and dropped some hints on the beef cattle situation. The Democrats pretend to believe that the tariff should be removed and beef cattle and beef products admitted free so that (one man says) the poor in the cities can get cheap meat. He is "sorry" for the poor, but last winter he went to the Southwest to buy Mexican cattle to run on his range here and found the duty and cost more than he was willing to pay. Now he wants the duty taken off. However, the war in Mexico is driving the cattle across the line and they are finding range in the United States.

The worst thing in sight for the cattle industry in the United States is free competition with outside supply. To discourage home breeding is to decrease the future supply and bring less food and meat to those poor people in New York.

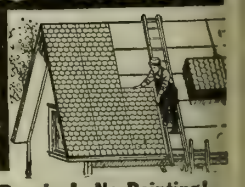
I think in the '80s I bought twenty-five head of the best beef she stuff I ever saw on clover at 2 cents per pound—$25 per head—and with six carloads went to the stock yards and sold the string for $2.10 per hundred.

LIVE STOCK CHAMPIONS IN RECENT STATE SHOWS

	CLASS AND BREED	NAME AND OWNER OF MALE		NAME AND OWNER OF FEMALE	
		Grand Champion	Reserve Champion	Grand Champion	Reserve Champion
Indiana State Fair.	Percherons	Ildefonse J. Crouch & Son		Galante J. Crouch & Son	
	Belgians	Xavier J. Crouch & Son		Betsyde Voorde J. Crouch & Son	
	Clydesdales	Regal Style J. Leitch & Sons		Lady Ashvale J. Leitch & Sons	
	Hackneys	Policklington Protector Crouch		Tinkle Bell R. E. Moreland & Co	
	Saddlers	Undulata Grand Undulata Farm		Mavelene McCray Bros.	
	Shorthorns	Sultan Mine Carpenter & Carpenter	Village Baronet* D. R. Hanna	Dalis Gift Carpenter	Village Primrose 2d* D. R. Hanna
	Herefords	Protector Fairfax Warren McCray	Tippecanoet J. H. & J. W. VanNatta	Gay Lass 5th Warren McCray	Fennella's Canoe* J. H. & J. W. Van Natta
	Angus	Duck Creek Wilson Wilson Bros.	Blackbird Ito 2d* Wilson Bros.	Queen Mother Johnson Wilson Bros.	Sunflower Lady T. T. T. W. Douglas
	Polled Durhams	Silver Secret J. H. Miller	Valient Victor* J. H. Miller	Lady Craven J. H. Miller	Lady Robin 2d* W. H. Miller
	Poland Chinas	Outlook's Choice Painter & Gilmour		Lily of the Valley Lucien Arbuckle	
Nebraska State Fair.	Percherons	Duke Daniel Cahill		Hernie W. H. Kerr	
	Belgians	Beau Type Wolf Bros.		Sarah de Marck Kennedy & Swanson	
	Herefords	Fairfax 16th J. P. Cudahy	Beau Fairfax* J. P. Cudahy	Perfection Lass J. P. Cudahy	Celandine 2d* J. P. Cudahy
	Shorthorns	Diamond Goods Bellows Bros.	Warrior Dale* Owen Kane	Lady Violet 4th Howell Rees	Duchess of Gloster* C. A. Saunders
	Aberdeen Angus	Erwin C. W. A. McHenry	Eraman* A. C. Binnie	Blackcap McH 84th W. A. McHenry	Pride Mc. 97th* W. A. McHenry
	Red Polls	Teddy's Best Haussler Bros.	Kansas City Todd* Frank Davis	Lda Loo Chas. Graff	Inast Chas. Graff.
	Poland Chinas	Columbus R. B. Baird		May's Gaintess F. R. Robinson	
	Duroc Jerseys	Critic B. B. Danford		Sunbeam Girl John Hansen	
	Hampshire Hogs	Neat Jim W. J. Bringar		Goldie Sharp	
Ohio State Fair.	Percherons	Harcourt Lonzo McLain		Irruption Bell Bros.	
	Belgians	Alidor Bell Bros.		Suel de Kleyem Bell Bros.	
	Shorthorns	Sultan Mine Carpenter & Carpenter	Sultan's Heir* Carpenter & Ross	Dale's Gift Carpenter & Carpenter	Village Primrose* D. R. Hanna
	Herefords	Prince Rupert 39th Luce & Moxley	Prince Rupert 52* Luce & Moxley	Princess R. 10th Luce & Moxley	Princess R. 42d* Luce & Moxley
	Polled Durham	The Confessor J. H. Miller	Valient Victor* J. H. Miller	Lady Craven J. H. Miller	Miss Marshall* W. W. Rose & Son
	Red Polls	Elgin Inechin & Sons	Apple Baldwin* Inechin & Sons	Inechin & Sons	Inechin & Sons
	Duroc Jerseys	Cols. Pilot Wonder C. J. McLaughlin	Choice Col.* Chas. Stucky & Son	Fancy Faith 5th Mahan Bros.	Cal's Gem* Mahan Bros.
	Poland Chinas	King Orient C. E. Keller	Spellbinder Victor* M. C. Brown	Queen Sunshine A. C. Grieve	M. C. Brown & Co.
Topeka, Kas., Fair.	Percherons	Rowdy Boy J. G. Arbuthnot	Gaufrier J. G. Arbuthnot	Galette Lee Bros.	Annabell Adam Becker
	Herefords	Fairfax 16 J. P. Cudahy	Beau Fairfax* J. P. Cudahy	Scottish Lassie J. P. Cudahy	Celandine 2d* J P. Cudahy
	Shorthorns	Whitehall Rosedale Howell Rees	Violet's Light* C. S. Nevius	Violet Goods Howell Rees	Her Excellence* D. Tietgen
	Red Polls	Forester Graff & Sons	Dandy† Graff & Sons	Dewdrop Frank Davis	Evangeline* T. L. Leonard
	Berkshires	Masterpiece G. W. Berry & Sons	* Sutton Farms	Ideal Bernice 2d G. W. Berry & Sons	Duke's Royal Star 3d* Sutton Farms
	Duroc Jerseys	Critic B. Widle & Sons	Cedar Grove Wonder* Widle & Sons	Miss Unita Wonder Widle & Sons	Pretty's Choice* Widle & Sons
	Poland Chinas	Columbus R. B. Baird	Casino* Stryker Bros.	Champion of 1912 R. B. Baird	M.'s Choice* J. C. Meese

Reserves marked * were awarded junior championships.
Reserves marked † were awarded senior championships.

Roof Your Building With Edwards "REO" STEEL Shingles



No Freight! No Repairs! No Painting! No Labor Cost! No Extras of Any Kind! Write for Low Prices!

A genuine "REO" Steel Shingle roof at the bare cost of factory making, plus one small profit!

Send roof dimensions and get low price on completed job. You will be amazed at how cheaply, easily and quickly you can have a No. 1 roof.

Outwear Four Ordinary Roofs

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles far outwear best cedar shingles, corrugated iron or composition paper roofing. The Edwards "Tightcote" process of galvanizing and the Edwards Interlocking Device do the trick. They multiply the life of a roof by four. And remember, no freight to pay, no extra materials to buy, no workmen to hire, no tools to borrow. Just nail "REO" Shingles on yourself with a hammer—right over sheathing or old roof.

Our $10,000 Guarantee Against Lightning

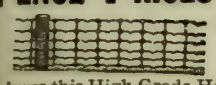
Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles are not only rust-proof, rot-proof and weather-proof, but are also fire-proof. You get a signed guarantee against loss by lightning backed by $10,000 bond. We also guarantee safe, prompt deliveries any place in the U. S.

Postal Brings Catalog and Factory Prices

Don't buy roofing material of ANY kind till you've had our Factory Prices and Catalog, which explains our famous "Tightcote" Process. A postal brings all. Give roof dimensions if you can. But if you can't, send postal anyway for Prices and Catalog. 976 (84)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
926-976 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

FENCE PRICES BUSTED



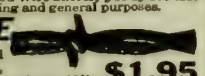
15c PER ROD

buys this High Grade Hog Fencing; heavier than usual kinds offered. 26 inches high, 7 bars, weighs about 6 lbs. to a rod, all heights at proportionate prices. 48 inch Poultry Fencing, strongest built, per rod..... **27c**

$1.25 Per 100 Lbs. for **GALVANIZED WIRE**

This price is for No. 6 gauge. Other sizes in proportion. This is our Galvanized Wire Shorts, put up 100 lbs. to a bundle, suitable for Fencing and general purposes.

BARB WIRE



Best and strongest; standard weight. Made of No. 12 gauge, galvanized, put up 100 lbs. to a reel, per 100 lbs. **$1.95**

FENCE CATALOGUE FREE Quotes low prices on Fencing, Wire Gates, Lawn Fence, Fence Posts, etc.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Dept. L 89, Chicago

Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue

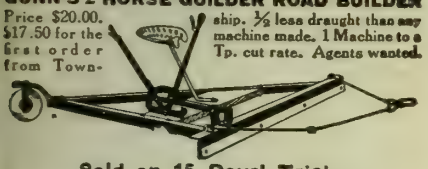
HAY PRESS



The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. **The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1545 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER

Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-



ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.

Sold on 15 Days' Trial.

D. B. GUNN. Red Oak, Iowa.

TYPEWRITERS.

Slightly used machines, $10 up. TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Express prepaid. Price List Free. **Frank S. Payne Co., Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kas.**

Across the alley was a train load of Southwestern steers that sold (1000 pounds average) at $1.90 per hundred. Ever since cattle have decreased in supply and wise men may give all the "reasons" they can, the low price puts more cattle men out of business than any other condition. In the '80s there were poor people and when the Democrats tried the last time to feed the "poor people," they fed them on soup, and thin soup at that. And potatoes! In southwestern Iowa they were worth 10 cents per bushel, and rotted in the ground. Horses were so cheap that poor ones on the range were shot on sight, yet good ones were worth $300 and hard to find. Here is for better horses; better cattle; better markets and better men to make a better country of this United States. Here is to our paper that is one of the best to help bring these results.—A. P. Mayhew, Cherry County, Neb.

THE PICTURES ON THE COVER.

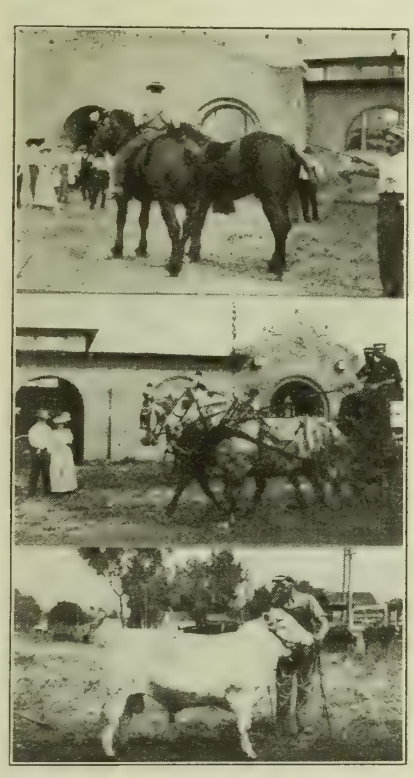
1—The Shire shows well at the walk. 2—Shotrhorn champion and reserve. 3—Posing a champion Duroc Jersey. 4—The kind that makes Polled Durhams popular. 5—Billeter's Massive, muscular Percheron. 6—The champion Percheron mare in this team. 7—Barnum, the big Belgian, and Charley North "up." 8—"Jack" Cudahy and one of his championship collectors. 9—One of the Nebraska Galloways making the Western fair circuit. 10—Another popular type of Percheron. 11—Not exatcly utilitarian, but highly interesting. 12—A winner in the state fair milking test. 13—The home stretch.

At last it looks as though Missouri is going to get in communication with the Ozarks. It has been announced at the office of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad that a short line between St. Louis and Parsons was to be built by way of Jefferson City, Springfield and Joplin. If this is so the first step will be taken toward the long talked of north and south cross-state railroad for Missouri.

HOG IMPROVEMENT AND THE SITUATION.

To the American Breeder: I wish to congratulate you on the great amount of splendid reading matter you print. I am always glad to receive the American Breeder and invariably find time to look it over, and consider it one of the very best papers that I receive. I think you are following a splendid course in securing articles from successful breeders, as I am of the opinion that these articles are read by the average reader with more interest than lots of editorials. I, for myself, am always glad to read the experience of some successful breeder.

We swine men are pleased to know that the field in which swine can be raised profitably is increasing every year. There was a time when we thought all the pork must be produced in the corn belt, but now the experiment stations, the agricultural press, the stock yard people, the national government, and the record associations, in connection with many of the railroads are showing the people outside of the corn belt of the United States that they can raise pork cheaper than they can ship it in, and also can make the production as profitable



AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, FAIR.
1—J. G. Arbuthnot showing champion and reserve champion stallions. 2—Lee Bros., Percheron "pair in harness," including champion mare. 3—First prize senior Shorthorn calf.

to them as any of their other crops.

With our increased population, we will never again see cheap pork. By this I mean 2½ to 3 cents per pound, like we used to do. The demand is too great for the pork products. As we are convinced that it is profitable to raise pork, so the important matter for us to consider is the kind to raise. I do not mean by that only Duroc-Jersey, but good hogs, hogs of the market topping type. It will cost no more to raise the kind of hogs that will top the market or sell within 15 or 20 cents of the top, if the proper arrangements have been made for the production. You can't sell market toppers with scrubs. You must have the very best of breeding stock.

I am pleased to state that I believe the hog breeders found this out quicker than the cattle men, and a large per cent of the hog raisers use good pure bred sires, and in this way are able to raise the market topping kind of hogs. Of course this method is slower than if you should buy good sows as well as boars, but in many instances the outlay of capital would be greater than the hog raiser felt justified in expending, and then perhaps his experience with this class of stock would not justify him to make the investment. But where a man is a good hog raiser, I am sure he is loosing time and money unless he has a splendid lot of sows, and is using a boar that would be a credit to a pure bred herd. The herd of sows can be gotten in a year with the purchase of two or three good sows, and the boar should be secured from some one who is a breeder of registered stock, and one who keeps up his registration.

You will perhaps say I do not care whether the boar is pedigreed or not, if he is a good one. I think it does make a difference. If you purchase a boar that is not eligible to registration, you are not sure what you are getting, even if he is a good individual. Good care, combined with a little good blood often makes the animal a splendid individual, but often times these animals are disappointments as breeders, as they will many times breed the inferior qualities of their ancestors, while if you had purchased a boar eligible to registry, and from the pedigree you could see the families to which he belongs, and more particular still the breeder's name that appears on the pedigree. You should pay more attention to the men's names that appear on the pedigree many times than to the ancestry of the animal, as many times animals of our best families fall into hands that make a failure in mating them, so the product is not as good as though you had secured an animal perhaps with not quite so much of the popular blood, but that had been mated to make a good cross.

I estimate that there are about 20,000 breeders of registered swine in the United States today who each year have breeding stock for sale. They are scattered in almost every corner of the country, so with a small expenditure of time and money the pure bred sires can be purchased. I am not going to advocate that you raise Duroc Jerseys. However, if you will give our breed a consideration, we will appreciate it; also would be glad to tell you of their good qualities, but I do advocate that you raise good hogs.

Make a careful investigation, and after you have decided on the breed you prefer, buy good animals of that breed. Don't take it for granted that simply because they are red (if you have selected Durocs) and have a pedigree that they are all right. There are lots of poor Durocs, and many are sold for breeding purposes that are a disappointment to the purchaser and a disgrace to the breed, but there are lots of good ones, thousands of them, of which we are proud, and we are sure if you select the better class and take good care of them that you will be successful.

To those who have some pigs, will say, that I do not think the pig crop has been as short in years as the past season, which is going to make prices good the coming winter, so the breeder who was successful in saving some pigs is to be congratulated, and if he attends to his business, will secure the best prices for his breeding stock of recent years, and the pork hogs will be high enough so that none of us will complain. From the reports which I have received, that extend over Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, besides the Northwest, am positive in the statement that not 40 per cent of the pig crop is saved.—J. R. Pfander, Secretary National Duroc Jersey Record Association.

"DEMONSTRATION FARM" RESULTS.

A recent circular sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture called attention in a striking way to the good which has been done in Southern states by the operation of the demonstration farms, in accordance with plans formulated by the late Dr. Knapp and put into extensive practice by him. In Texas, for instance, in the year 1910, the aver-

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BREEDERS' PRINTING

STALLION AND JACK POSTERS, CARDS OF ALL SORTS, SALE BILLS, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, LIVE STOCK CATALOGS, SHIPPING TAGS, ETC.

We are especially equipped with all kinds of cuts, paper, type and machinery for this class of work.

Send us your instructions in as good shape as you can and we will give you a good job and treat you right on the price. Address,

S. W. ANDERSON PRINTING CO.

225 West Twelfth St. Kansas City, Mo.

PUNTON - CLARK PRINTING COMPANY

1024-28 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. **H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.**

age demonstration farm yield of cotton was 710.4 pounds, while on all other farms the average was 435 pounds for the same year. Corn on the demonstration farms averaged 32.8 bushels while on all other farms it averaged 20.6 bushels. In Oklahoma the demonstration farms made 708.1 pounds of cotton and 24.1 bushels of corn; other farms made 600 pounds of cotton and 16 bushels of corn. In Louisiana demonstration farms made 785.5 pounds of cotton and 35.2 bushels of corn; other farms made 360 pounds of cotton and 23.6 bushels of corn. In Mississippi the demonstration farms made 933.5 pounds of cotton and 41.6 bushels of corn; other farms made 546 pounds of cotton and 20.5 bushels of corn.

FINE YIELD OF GRASS SEED.

To the American Breeder:—Missouri has this year harvested the best crop of "Kentucky blue grass" seed in her history. The shipment from one Knox county town in Northeast Missouri is estimated at 100,000 bushels, as compared with 55,000 last year. One Jackson county farmer harvested 1,000 bushels and would have had 800 more but for a storm at harvest time. A "stripper" a spiked cylinder arrangement, is used in harvesting the seed.

Red top is another grass crop of importance, especially in Southwest Missouri. This crop is harvested with a binder, shocked like wheat, and later threshed. The yield runs from 4 to 12 bushels per acre, 14 pounds constituting a bushel. The price is variable —from 5 to 14 cents per pound, although it has sold as high as $14 per hundred weight.

Another grass seed crop of Missouri is English blue grass, grown in Henry, St. Clair and other counties of that section. Wesley Griffith was a pioneer grower, and his daughter, whose home is in Henry county, has many acres of the grass. This year five car loads have been shipped from Lowry City alone. The price has been 12½ cents per pound, or $3 per bushel of 24 pounds. With a yield of from 13 to 19 bushels on best meadows this means returns of from $39 to $57 per acre.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture is calling attention to the fact that the grass seed crop of the state for an average year is worth $1,000,000. —W. L. Nelson, Assistant Secretary, Missouri Board of Agriculture.

SETTING ALFALFA PLANTS WITH A MACHINE.

Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. D., who has brought in so many hardy plants from Siberia for the United States Department of Agriculture, has written the department at Washington an interesting letter with regard to his new idea of transplanting alfalfa by machinery instead of sowing the seed. He plants them at the rate of 6,000 plants per hour. Prof. Hansen says: "I took a three weeks' tour this spring with two assistants, and transplanted a number of acres by this new method, using the machine at Redfield, Lemmon, McIntosh, Ipswich, Eureka and Big Stone. Plants were set with a plow at Faith, Sansarc and other points, favoring mainly the dry western and northwestern parts of the state. I believe this will be a way of doing away with dodder and injury from discing. I see no need of injuring plants that should last several centuries by mutilating them with a disc and harrow, and 20 pounds of seed per acre means 100 plants per square foot. Some of these Russian alfalfa plants had 500 shoots from one crown when given room in the garden.

"Over twelve hundred farmers are now co-operating with me in testing these new plants and I am getting many fine reports showing remarkable resistance to the extreme drought of last year, when no crops were raised, and the plants are coming in fine shape this spring. The common alfalfa is acknowledged generally to be a failure on high, dry uplands in the western part of the state, and this upland region in our prairie northwest is the country I hope to cover with new alfalfa plants.

"This machine transplanting I have had in mind for over a year, so I thought I would get at it this spring before anybody else would happen to think of it. I claim no originality for it except that I have combined Oriental methods with an American machine, one of the machines commonly used for tobacco, cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes. At present I am only speaking of it from the seed-raising standpoint, but believe it will work out also from the forage standpoint.

"On a large area of this western country farmers have had no crop for two years, so they are looking anxiously for something of a perennial nature that will be independent of surface conditions. Farmers feel that it is uncertain to place their main dependence on annual plants like wheat."

RECORD TOTALS IN FARM PRODUCTS

The general review of crop conditions and prices on September 1, sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture, states that the month of August, like July, was decidedly favorable for crop development in the United States, the composite condition of all crops September 1 being about 16.5 per cent better than on September 1 last year, and 4.1 per cent better than the average on September 1 of recent years.

The indications are for a total production of all cereals of 133,016,000 tons, or about 20.3 per cent more than last year, 6.1 per cent more than in 1910, and 16.2 per cent more than in 1909. Potato prospects are for about 36 per cent more than last year, 14 per cent more than in 1910, and 2 per cent more than in 1909. Hay estimated yield is about 31 per cent more than last year, and 4 per cent more than in 1910 and 1909.

The percentage crop production as compared with the average for recent years (usually ten years) for this territory, is given by states and divisions, as follows:

Ohio, 97.5; Indiana, 92; Illinois, 100.3; Michigan, 95.6; Wisconsin, 104.6; above division, 98.1.

Minnesota, 111.4; Iowa, 117.3; Missouri, 105; North Dakota, 125.6; South Dakota, 109.5; Nebraska, 100.7; Kansas, 115.1; above division, 112.3.

Kentucky, 104; Tennessee, 99.5; Alabama, 100.2; Mississippi, 95.4; Louisiana, 99.6; Texas, 110.9; Oklahoma, 104.8; Arkansas, 100.1; above division, 102.9.

Montana, 107.5; Wyoming, 112.5; Colorado, 113.3; New Mexico, 109.7; Arizona, 109.5; Utah, 105.7; Nevada, 101; Idaho, 107.3; Washington, 107.6; Oregon, 113.4; California, 102.1; above division, 107.6.

Prices paid to producers of the United States on September 1 of 1912 and 1911, respectfully, averaged as follows: Corn, 77.6c, 65.9c per bushel; wheat, 85.8c, 84.8c; oats, 35c, 40.4c; barley 53.5c, 77c; rye 70.8c, 76.9c; buckwheat 76.6c, 74c; flaxseed 162.6, 203.6; potatoes 65c, 113.7; hay $12.14, $14.61 per ton; cotton 11.3c, 11.8c per pound; butter 24.2c, 23.1c; chickens 11.3c, 11.1c; eggs 19.1c, 17.4c per dozen.

Prices on August 15 of 1912 and 1911, respectively, averaged: Hogs $7.11, $6.54 per 100 pounds; beef cattle $5.38, 4.39; veal calves $6.62, $5.93; sheep $4.26, $3.98; lambs $5.60, $5.25; milch cows $46.08, $42.26 each; horses $142, $141; milk 22.4c, 21.2c per gallon; apples 67.4c, 73c; peaches $1.08, $1.38; beans $2.39, $2.20; sweet potatoes $1.03, $1.07; onions $1, $1.16; clover seed $9.80, $9.65; timothy seed $3.25, $6.52; wool, unwashed, 18.8c, 16c per pound; peanuts 5c, 5.3c; cabbages $1.88, $2.47 per 100 pounds; broom corn $83, $72 per ton; cotton seed $18.02, $20.45; bran $27.43, $25.92.

LAND DEPARTMENT
FOR BUYERS, SELLERS, TRADERS

Four Cents Per Month pays for advertisements under this heading, which are set solid in small type, as per style shown.

In case larger type or display is wanted, the rate is $2 per inch per issue.

Cash with order for amounts under $2.

LISTEN.

One of the finest 160-acre upland farms in Eastern Kansas, two and three-quarter miles from city limits of Topeka—a city of 50,000 people. Splendid improvements, worth $150 per acre; owner non-resident and says sell at $100; two-thirds cash; seven years' time on balance. Fine South Missouri 8,000-acre ranch, well improved; worth $35 per acre; owner going to Europe and says cut her loose at $15. I also have 20,000 acres of choice irrigable alfalfa land; no finer lands in the U. S. Positively the greatest bargain on the map. Price $15 per acre; one-third cash; four years on balance at 6 per cent. Address, **J. E. Thompson (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kansas.**

FLORIDA

land for sale, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO STOCK RAISING, 2,500 acres in Santa Rosa County; 8 miles water front on Escanbia bay and navigable bayous; 10 miles by water from Pensacola, 6 miles from Milton, the county seat, 1 mile from Mulat, railroad station. Splendid drainage, no swamp or hills, some timber, mostly grass land, deep black sandy soil, clay sub-soil, good shade on water fronts. Location and soil considered; it is the most valuable land on or near the gulf coast; $15 per acre for the tract. **G. W. Soule, Owner, Camp Walton, Florida.**

460 acres; 95 bottom in cultivation; balance pasture; good house, big barn; wind mill, tanks; timber. Only $22 per acre. Other small farms and ranches; close to town; easy terms. **F. D. Greene, Longton, Kansas.**

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS.

We can prove to you Southeastern Kansas furnishes more natural advantages for a less number of dollars than any spot in the United States. We should be pleased to furnish you a copy of our Southeastern Homeseeker. It's free. Good lands, well located, at from $30 to $75 an acre. Terms easy. Some lands to exchange for lands in other locations or for merchandise. What have you? Are you in the market for a home or an investment? If so, address, **Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.**

OKLAHOMA BARGAIN—Smooth, well improved; Southwest Oklahoma farm for sale; 160 acres; rich soil; $4,800, half cash. Rare bargain, must sell quickly.

H. W. Bigham, Tulsa, Okla.

8080 -acre Stock Ranch for half its value for quick sale. Address owner for further information. **A. J. Johnston,, Merchants' National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS.

160 acres; 110 in cultivation; 30 acres alfalfa; balance pasture; plenty of water and timber; 70 acres creek bottom; good house, barn and orchard; phone and route; 2½ miles to town; 1 mile to graveled road; nice home; owner wants to retire and will take a cash payment of $3,000; terms on balance at 6 per cent; price $80 per acre. **T. J. Ryan & Co., St. Marys, Kas.**

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA FARMS FOR SALE.

Farms for sale in 40-acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Oklahoma; 10,000 acres in Arkansas, and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in Louisiana. Tenants wanted who can farm 320 acres or more of our lands in Louisiana. Agents wanted. Address **Allen & Hart, 308 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Ten thousand dollar equity in 30 acres of land in Centralia, Ill. Suitable for planting, manufacturing or trucking. Farm land east or west; live stock or improved city property will be taken in exchange.—**E. Edson, Tonti, Marion County, Illinois.**

TEXAS

Don't freeze in the cold North; go south. Good soil; two crops per year; 3,000 acres at $35; fine colonization tract; 302 acres at $25. Tracts everywhere, all sizes. Send for list. Address, **C. W. Melbern, 818 Houston Ave., Houston, Tex.**

192 ACRES IMPROVED rich Little River bottom farm; 90 cultivation, good crops; 100 under hog tight fence; bearing orchard; lasting soft well water; rich dark loam soil; all tillable; four miles railroad town; white neighborhood; $16.85 acre. **Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.**

320 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED FARM

All smooth land and all tillable; adjoining town. Owner wants to exchange for Western land.

W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kans.

HORSE RANCH FOR SALE.

A herd of good grade young Percheron horses, together with complete plant to raise horses successfully. Everything in good condition and right every way. Deal with owner.—**Chas. J. Harbec, Alma, Chouteau Co., Mont.**

CHOICE FARM BARGAINS.

I want buyers for a choice 80 of bottom land within a mile of a good town on the main line of the Santa Fe. Good improvements; good alfalfa, wheat and corn land. Price $90 per acre. 240-acre farm; good improvements; 160 choice creek bottom and slope; balance pasture, eight miles from Emporia; price $60 per acre; other bargains. **J. M. McCown, 506 Commercial St., Emporia, Kansas.**

FARM, RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS properties for sale or trade, at Warrensburg, Mo., a county of low taxes and good crops.

Sixty acres best Johnson county black bottom land, only 2½ miles from Warrensburg, on good road—$6,000.

Choice eight room dwelling, bath, sewer, city water, fine lot, paved street, two blocks from new Federal building and court house—$5,000.

Six business lots in a body. 1½ blocks from court house on main business street; implement warehouse and shops on same—$9,000.

Will make a close cash price on either or all together.

Helder & Hostrup, Manhattan, Kansas.

1,000 ACRES OF BOTTOM LAND Suitable for corn, cotton, alfalfa; 200 acres cultivation; 800 pasture and wood; fenced hog proof; everlasting water; two houses; private lake; price $20 an acre; one quarter cash, balance to suit. Write for description of this and other tracts; all sizes $10 an acre and up. **J. S. Hooper, Navasota, Texas.**

MR. PROPERTY OWNER.

Do you want to sell, buy or exchange land, town property or merchandise? Our service covers entire United States. New methods; unsurpassed facilities. **Fisher Realty Co., 158 Market St., Hannibal, Mo.**



ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.
Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
Sept. 24—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kas.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 24—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kas.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Sept. 24—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.
Oct. 9—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Oct. 8—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 23—O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.
Oct. 10—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

STALLION AND JACK BARGAINS.

To close partnership we will sell —
3 Registered Percheron Stallions, all grays and young.
3 Black Jacks, four to eight years old.
1 Chestnut Trotting Stallion, weight 1,300 pounds.
If you want size and quality at a saving in price come and see this stock. Write
ROBNETT & LACEY, Farina, Ill.

SADDLE STALLIONS.

of Fashionable Chief breeding for sale.
Also High Chief 221, greatest bred Cabell Lexington known.
Also Jacks and Jennets, from teat to maturity—the 16-hand kind.
This is stock that can be made to win in any company. **Oscar Edwards & Son, Box 402, DeSoto, Mo.**

14—JACKS AND JENNETS—14.

For sale; black jacks; jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian Co., Mo.**

SEVEN YEAR OLD REGISTERED

blue jack 15¾ hands high; nine inch bone; quick; sure; guaranteed in every way. Price $800. Will trade him for good young ewes of mutton breed, or young Jersey cows or heifers. My brother and I have farms close together; each have a jack, one will do us both. **J. T. Brazil, Quanah, Hardeman County, Texas. Rte. 2.**

MAMMOTH SPANISH JACK FOR SALE;

black with white points; five years old; weighing 1,000 pounds; extra large bone and plenty of body; good server and sure foal getter. **Longview Stock Farm, Talala, Rogers Co., Okla.**

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts. for sale in car load lots.
SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.
A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.
Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.
N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.
GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Chas. Kirk, the St. Joe, Mo., draft horse importer, is back from Europe with the largest importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions his company has ever brought over.

The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kas., would be pleased to send you a copy of their "Southeastern Homeseeker,' 'telling all the fine farms and other properties they have for sale. If you are interested in some good propositions, write them.

If you are looking for some boars or gilts, Gust Anderson of Pecatonica, Ill., has some splendid Duroc Jerseys that he is pricing right. Read his ad and write him.

C. E. Thompson, Elberfeld, Ind., is advertising Chester White Hogs and Bourbon Red turkeys in this issue. Read his ad, it tells you about them.

Write J. E. Thompson, "The Farmer Land Man," at Tecumseh, Kas., and let him tell you about the bargains he has to offer in the way of farms.

If you are thinking of moving to another climate, write G. W. Soule, Camp Walton Fla., and get him to tell you all about the land he has for sale in that delightful climate. His ad is in this issue.

Have you ever tried the Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle? If not, you had better let Peter Young, Assumption, Ill., send you one, he is the manufacturer. These bridles are priced at $5.00 each and will control the most unruly stallion. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Read his ad in this issue.

F. D. Greene, Longton, Kas., is advertising some good farms and ranches in this issue. Write him if you are interested.

If you have some good ewes or Jersey cows or heifers you would like to exchange for a splendid seven year old jack, read the advertisement in this issue of J. T. Brazil, Quanah, Texas, and write him for full particulars.

Address J. C. 41, care of this paper, if you are in need of such a man on your stock farm. See his ad in this issue.

The Kalamazoo Stove Company, the first company to build up a good business selling first class, reliable stoves direct from factory to user, begins advertising in this issue. There is no better way to buy heating stoves or ranges than from this company, and we urge every reader who has a stove to buy to write this company for its Catalogue No. 690.

Thousands of dollars have been saved by farmers and stockmen who buy their fencing and building material of the Chicago House Wrecking Company. The company has built a big business in many other lines as well, but we especially call attention to its advertisement in this issue of bargains in barbed wire and woven wire fence. Get the company's catalogue, by all means.

The American Royal's public and private cattle sales are to be held at Kansas City, October 8-9-10 and 11. Public sales will be as follows: Herefords, October 8; Shorthorns, October 9; Aberdeen Angus, October 10. No Galloway cattle will be offered at public sale, but Galloway cattle can be bought at private sale throughout the week, as can also Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus.

The American Royal is always one of the best places to buy good breeding cattle of the leading beef breeds, and this year's show will be no exception.

Please refer to the advertisement of American Royal in this issue and write Secretary A. M. Thompson at the Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., for a catalogue or for any desired information. Secretary Thompson will be glad to hear from any reader of the American Breeder who is interested in this great show.

A rare bargain in Oklahoma land is offered for sale in this issue by H. W. Bigham, Tulsa, Okla. The farm consits of 160 acres of rich soil and the price is $4,800, half cash. Read the ad.

Robert Sessions of Winthrop, Ark., has 192 acres of rich land, good crops, etc., that he is offering at a very reasonable price. See his ad in this issue.

Eighteen Percheron stallions and as many Percheron mares and fillies—some imported—are advertised for sale by George Hirschman of Pierson, Ia. A bargain price will be made to early buyers and especially to any one who can take several or all of these horses.

Auto Fedan Hay Press Company: I bought one of your kind of balers last fall, second-handed, one of the first put out. It was pretty well torn up when I got it. I fixed up and have baled 800 tons of hay with it and have 100 tons more to bale. I will finish up with this baler this year. I will send in an order about the 15th of June. I want the baler that is most suitable for straw and alfalfa. I have used most all kinds of other balers but like this kind the best. Last year I used another baler and made on an average of six ton a day with four men. This year I used the Auto Fedan Press and out of the windrow I made ten ton a day with two men and out of stack and barn nine ton with three men. E. Lakey, Caldwell, Kas.

Geo. T. Poage of Garrison, Mo., is offering 14 jacks and jennets for sale in this issue; this offering includes his herd jack, Klondike, which he is unable to use longer on account of his get. If you are looking for something good in this line read his ad and write him.

The best steel shingles can be bought right of Edwards Mfg. Co., 916 to 976 Lock St., Cincinnati, O. They are all right, too. See ad.

A time tried and absolutely successful road machine at $20 (think of it!) is sold by D. B. Gunn, Red Oak, Ia. Write him.

Write Graham Publishing Co. for cuts of any sort. See advertisement.

A guaranteed jack sore cure is advertised regularly in our columns by the O. P. Wilson S. & I. Co., 3754 Wayne Ave., Kansas City, Mo. It is a good one, too.

Many breeders need typewriters in their business. You can get a useful machine cheap of Frank S. Payne Co., Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kas. Write them for price list.

If you want some printing done—letterheads, posters, catalogs, anything—write either of the good printing firms advertising with us—S. W. Anderson, 225 West 12th St., or Punton-Clark, 1028 Wyandotte St., both of Kansas City, Mo.

A bargain in a stock ranch is offered by A. J. Johnston, Springfield, Mo. This ranch has 8,080 acres and is offered for half its value. See Mr. Johnston's ad in this issue and write for full information.

T. J. Ryan & Co., St. Mary's, Kas., have a splendid 160-acre farm in Eastern Kansas that they wish to dispose of at a rare bargain. See their ad in this issue.

Jas. W. Sears, Pendleton, Ind., is offering his handsome German Coach stallion, Kobold 1479, for sale or trade.

Parties in the field for Clydesdales should write Leitch & Sons, proprietors of the Avondale Stud Farm at Lafayette, Ill. They have a fine collection.

Fred Chandler of Chariton, Iowa, has some good home bred Percherons that he is pricing right. His ad appears in this issue.

Two good Percheron stallions are offered for sale by Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Neb. See his ad.

Imported and home bred Belgian stallions are offered in this issue by the Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Kas., at very reasonable prices.

If you have a surplus of mares or colts and wish to exchange them for a good Percheron stallion, get in touch with F. T. Wallace, Assumption, Ill. See his ad in this issue.

W. A. Lang & Co. of Greeley, Ia., importers of Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares, would be glad to hear from any of our readers who are in the market for stock of this kind.

Everybody loves a bargain; Geo. W. Souers & Sons have bargains "galore," in the way of stallions. Read their advertisement and then write for particulars.

Here is a snap for somebody: M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Ia., is offering four good stallions for sale or trade, and would like to get in touch with anyone in the market for a stallion.

Now is a good time to buy Shorthorn bulls; Gus Benson of Bucklin, Mo., has 38 head that he wishes to dispose of at a reasonable price. See his ad.

Write the Animal Husbandry Department, Manhattan, Kansas, for their prices on Berkshire and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet sheep. They are offering some good animals at reosonable prices.

Scott, Abney & Jenkins of Virden, Ill., have 20 black jacks for sale. Write them for a catalog, telling all about these animals. Their ad is in this issue.

Gombaults Caustic Balsam is warranted to give satisfaction. Read the advertisement of Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O., and see how many things it cures, and then send for a bottle.

If you have never tried a bottle of Absorbine, and your horses are troubled with bursal enlargements, bog spavin, etc., it is a good time to send for a bottle. Absorbine is sold by W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass. His ad is in this issue.

GERMAN COACH STALLION.

For sale or trade: black; O. K. in every respect; 60 per cent breeder; born in '06; is better than a five-year-old; a show horse. Want to go out of business. Price $400; cost $1,500
J. W. Sears, Pendleton, Madison Co., Ind. Route 40.

If you want a mammoth Spanish jack, write the Longview Stock Farm, Talala, Okla. He has a good one for sale.

The Spohn Medical Company of Goshen, Ind., have one of the best medicines on the market in all cases of distemper, pinkeye, influenza, etc. If you have trouble of this kind, write them in regard to it.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY

Term Opens Oct. 7 Next Four Weeks **ARE YOU COMING?**

Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in the World)
W. B. CARPENTER, President,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—POSITION

as foreman on a stock ranch or irrigated farm. I have had years of experience in handling live stock, especially cattle and horses. I am well accustomed with the horse breeding, both natural and artificial service, have also had good experience in irrigated farming; talk English and pretty fair Spanish. State wages you are to pay. Address **J. C. 41, care American Breeder.**

Col. Oscar H. Boatman

IRVING, KANSAS
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates

R. L. HARRIMAN

Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

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Two excellent fine imported stallions for sale at Henry Dreher's, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.
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One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare.
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For colic in horses and fodder bloat:—Give one pint coal oil, in 20 minutes give one quart of buttermilk. A dandy remedy.

For Lice on Horses and Colts, Chickens and Hogs:—Dissolve one-fourth pound of Borax in one quart of water; add four ounces of aqua ammonia; when cool, apply. Dead shot.

For jack and all sores, fresh barbed wire cuts, etc., use one pint boiled oil and half pint of yellow axle grease, two tablespoonsful coal oil and one tablespoonful carbolic acid. First wash the parts with lye soap; keep a little brush in liquid and bathe often.

A Sure Cure for Rheumatism:—Mix honey and sulphur at the rate of two of honey and one of sulphur. Take for three nights and skip three and so on until well.

SLOW JACK—I have a slow jack; he sees everything else but the mare and will not get ready.

REPLY—Put your jack into the hands of a competent person. The art of breeding jacks is no play boy business. About 50 per cent of mare owners must have two or three dogs tagging after them. More jacks are slow from dogs and cats crossing the lots, and wide and loud mouthed men. A jack has more modest qualities than some men, which are bound to be respected.

I had a colt fast to a 50-pound colt bed with three large cords. Where can I cut them so it can get up? One man says, tie it six inches from the navel and cut. I asked a number of men and all differed. I see a number of stock chew the navel string close up, so I tied it one inch long and cut. It is true we are all green about the matter of births. The veterinary is usually fifteen miles away and most men will refuse to pay $5 for every little information. The result is that thousands of dollars worth of stock is lost each year from navel causes and other troubles. This vast loss has been going on for 50 years. Through this ignorance among the stock raisers enough young stock is hauled off each year to supply another earth like ours, and nothing is said. It is the place for a veterinary to have his office among the stock raisers; a hospital should be in every township to take the cows, sows and mares to a competent person until their period of gestation is over and safe; then to be returned to the breeding barn. All progressive farmers will agree with me and will revolutionize the breeding system.—Geo. W. Riley, Macon County, Missouri

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 9.)

closed and he would not advise me to breed her; then three weeks later she was horsing again; this time I did not have time to take her to town so I examined her myself. I have not had any experience in this, but it seemed to me that her tube was very loose and open. I did not do more to her, but what should I do when she comes in heat again (that will be two weeks from now)? I did not dare go into her tube more than an inch with my finger. There is no one here using the capsule system. Do you think I should try the capsule on her, if she has not caught yet, that is with some instructions from you?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Let your mare go over until next season and then find some qualified stallion owner that can breed your mare intelligently. Many mares are made barren by gross ignorance.

BRANDING MULES—Will the branding of mules interfere with the selling of them?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It interferes with the sale of any animal to have a brand on it, as a rule. The principal difference with western horses and mules which are used as slaves and not on fancy vehicles, is that the prospective buyer expects to find a bronco disposition accompanied with the brands.

BELGIAN TYPE—Will you tell me, through your question columns if there are two types of Belgian horses; that is, one low and square and the other tall and rangy? And should either of them have white face and white feet?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—All Belgian horses are more or less on the blocky order, but there were two types—Ardennais and Flemish. The Flemish horses are the larger, but Flemish stallions have been used so extensively in the Ardennais district that the size of these horses have been greatly increased. They are all registered in one stud book and many of the best judges contend that they are all practically of one breed now. Of late years the chestnut color has been very popular in the show ring; many of them have white faces and white feet. There are several colors very prominent in Belgian horses. Indigene Du Fosteau (29718) is perhaps the most prominent sire in the Belgian breed. Hs is a chestnut with white face and feet. The principal thing in a good Belgian individual is to first have a good horse and let the color take care of itself.

NEWS OF THE HORSE PLAGUE.

(Continued from page 5.)

ported today from Hyannis; all cases reported have been horses on pasture and open water. J. W. Bartley, Grant County, Neb.

I should judge that about three or four hundred horses have died in this county; there are many new cases every day; they do not get sick if kept in barn and fed dry feed and given good water; I have not heard of a livery horse taken sick yet. I think the pig weed, or red root, is the cause of all this trouble in this section. Chas. Borklund, Phelps County, Neb.

No sick horses in this part of the state that I know of now closer than York and Grand Island; horses are all looking good; are fat and sleek; pastures fine; all run out. J. C. Dunn, Cheyenne County, Neb.

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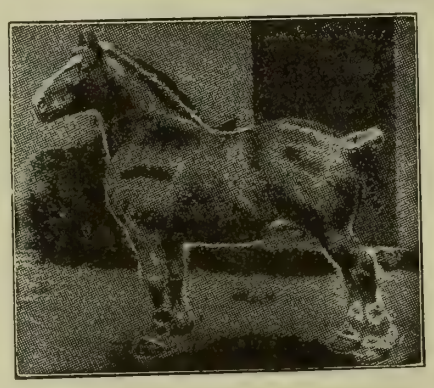
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, October 5, 1912* *Number 18*











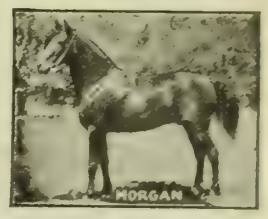




At the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson

Cameragraphs From the "Graflex" in the Hands of the Boss.



















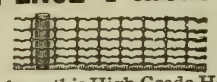






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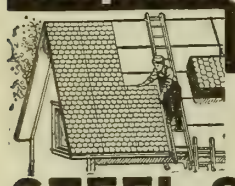
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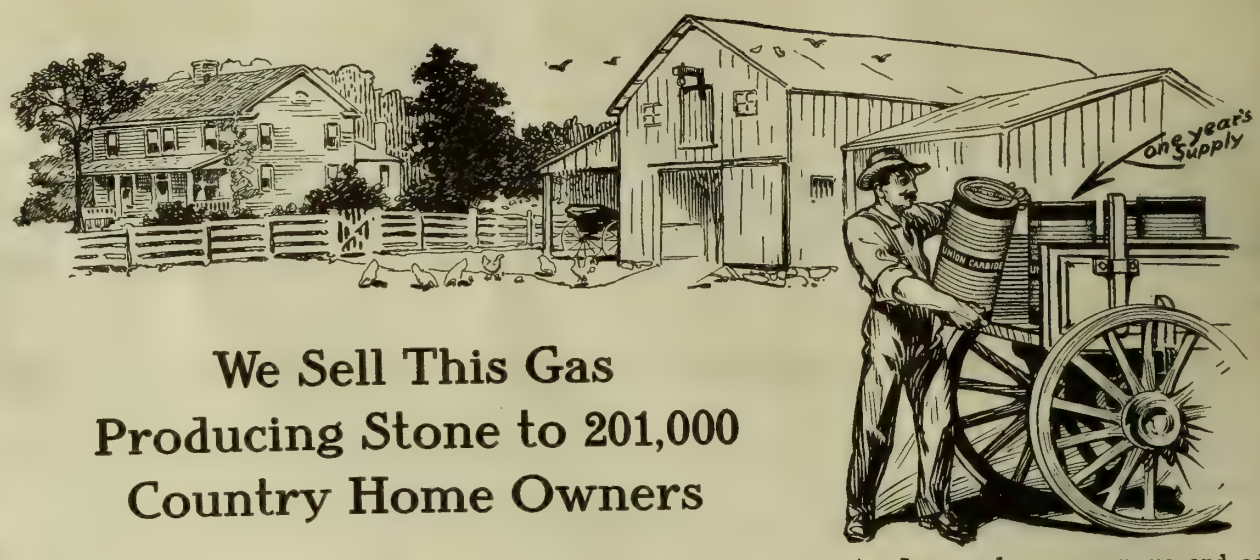
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These machines have been perfected with the aid of the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters. They are now mechanically perfect—so perfect that there are over 201,000 in use. No one who has ever seen one of these acetylene lighted country homes will ever forget the beauty and brilliancy of the light. No one who has ever cooked on an acetylene range will ever again go back to coal and wood.

We do not handle Carbide gas machines. We only sell the UNION CARBIDE, which the machines all use. It is obviously to our interest to exert every effort to aid country home owners to secure Carbide machines that will insure satisfaction. To this end, we keep posted on all machines which use our product. We know which ones are best suited to different requirements, and we gladly supply information and advice to all who care to write us.

Just send us your name and address and tell us how many rooms, barns and outbuildings you wish to light. We will tell you just what type of machine you should have—tell you where it is made and give you an estimate as to its cost.



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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., OCTOBER 5, 1912. NUMBER 18.

Better Business For Horse Men

How Much Can Be Done at This Time of Year to Make the Best Horses Popular—It Takes Enterprise As Well As Animals.

The average breeder who owns a really good stallion or jack does not stimulate interest in the breeding business among the farmers of his community as much as could easily be done. Too many breeders forget about the breeding business as soon as the breeding season is over. This is one reason that some valuable stallions are a losing proposition. Every good stallion or jack should be used to the limit because there are not nearly enough to go around.

One of the reasons that so many scrub horses are used so extensively is that the owners of the good ones neglect the most important feature—to stimulate the use of better sires. Colt shows are one of the best means of creating an interest in good producers, but only those who have sires that will produce excellent individuals should hold colt shows. It is not necessary to give large premiums, but there should be a number of premiums so that several of the exhibitors could get at least a place in the awards.

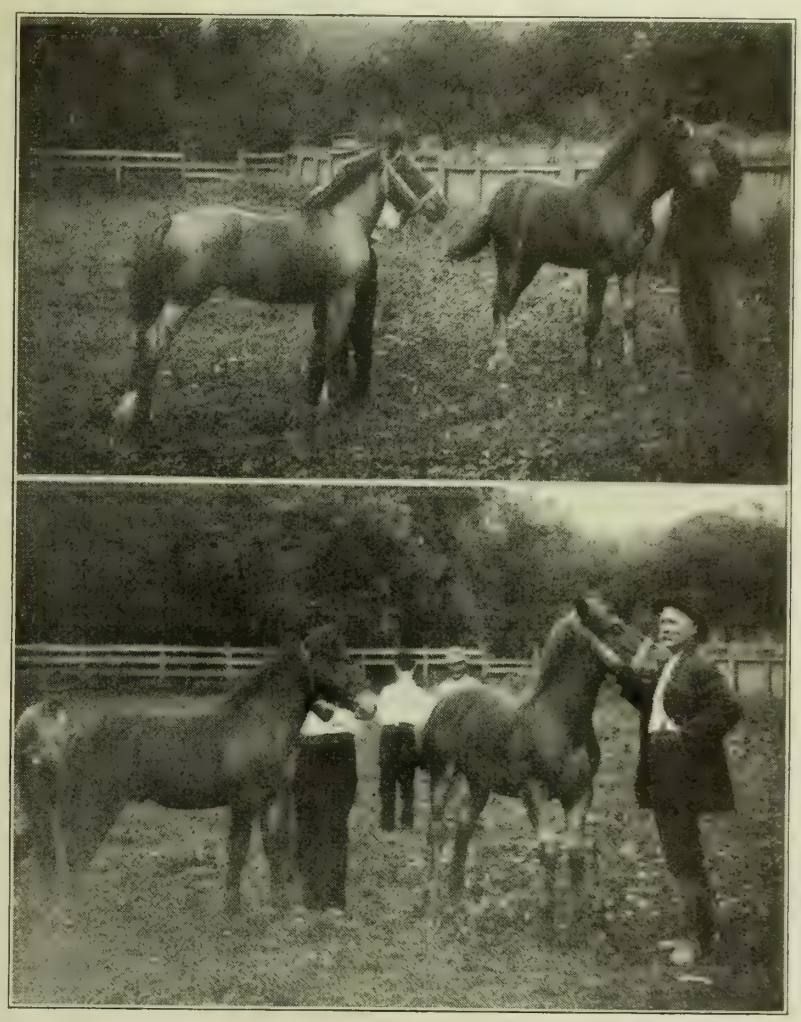
Actual cash sales of colts from the better sires should receive more attention. There are plenty of sucking colts being sold at this time of year out of grade dams for $100 to $150 each, but the owners of the sires in these cases seem to forget the great value of this education. No stronger talking card can be put up than to show where a mare owner would lose from $25 to $100 in using an inferior stallion (at a saving of from $2.50 to $5 in the service fee).

Good horses and mules were never higher in American history than they are at the present time, and from all indications they will remain high for many years. Under these conditions it is possible to arouse (where necessary) a great general interest in this particular kind of animal husbandry. We can not understand why the owner of a vauable sire will let it stand in a box stall from the first of July until the first of March without showing it or trying to increase the amount of business for such an animal. If the owner of every such sire would make an effort to increase this patronage there would be less use for the inferior sires. Many farmers need this education; they are not familiar, as a rule with the results and the evidence of better blood; many of them believe that one sire is about as good as another, and they select the cheapest in price.

Another condition which needs correcting, and which is partly responsible for the one just discussed, is that too many owners of good sires are not familiar with the indications of better stock.

With the present outook for the biggest crop the country has ever seen, we would suggest that the owners of all good sires begin right now on a campaign for better farm horses and a more liberal use of our best sires, by announcing a colt show at some future date.

Another important condition in horse breeding is that the per cent of foals continues entirely too low, and this can only be remedied by a better understanding of breeding principles. The owners of the better sires must first get more familiar with the subject and then aid in extending such information to the mare owners. Horse breeding, to reach a high standard, must depend chiefly on breeders and farmers realizing the need of this education. Too many of our stallions are handled by men who do not understand the game, and from all indications a great many of them do not intend to progress rapidly. Go into any community and the greatest objection, sometimes even to the very best sires, is that they are not producing enough colts. At the present time the per cent of foals is about one live foal delivered from each three mares bred, while there are a great many breeders that get two colts from three mares bred, which necessarily proves that some breeders are falling below the 33 1-3 per cent of colts. This subject is worthy of the best consideration of all horse breeders. It is very easy for many breeders to double their present income without increasing the investment very much.



WINNERS IN THE CLASS FOR CAPSULE COLTS SHOWN AT AN OHIO COLT SHOW. FILLIES ABOVE, STALLIONS BELOW.

At this time of year considerable attention should be given to the mares, for during the period while they are being changed from pasture to dry feed—and changing the temperature, with cold rains—is always a serious time with brood mares, and especially with those that have worked hard all summer and been turned out.

During the next month there will be many political gatherings where stallions could be well advertised by having them present. If a horse has a nice coat of hair, and his mane and tail nice and straight, with a new bridle, he will attract much attention in any kind of a crowd. The exercise will be good for him, and if the owner is not ashamed of this horse he should be shown at every opportunity. It is frequently heard among mare owners that they understand that one of their neighbors owns a very fine horse but they have never been able to see him. In all lines of business advertising is getting more popular and requires more thought. If the mare owners can see this horse, and get to thinking about him, many of them who have patronized inferior animals can easily be induced to use the better ones, but just so long as the good individuals are locked up in a box stall nine months in a year, the horse markets of this country are going to be flooded with mis-fits and inferior stock that do not pay for their production.

The writer recently saw a handsome pair of stallions with a new set of heavy harness that attracted the attention of everybody at every street corner. At every cross-road, in fact, everywhere they went, they were the center of attraction, and the owner stated that he was receiving all the business he could do.

Those who expect to make the stallion business profitable should get their stock before the people. It is not profitable to pen these good animals up and sulk if they are not properly patronized. It is up to the owners to get them out; to attract the attention of the people to them; get the mare owners to thinking about better stock. From now until spring there will be many public sales with their large gatherings of farmers who own good mares. This is an excellent place for advertising; it gives the owner an opportunity to keep his stock before the entire audience. At such sales there is usually no satisfactory place to tie them and he must hold them close by the audience. This practically forces every one to look the stock over thoroughly.

The stallion business is not a business for a lazy man; it requires a considerable effort, but there is no business in this country, as a rule, that is as profitable as the stallion business when properly conducted. But it is evident that there are a lot of men in the business who need to do a little thinking about their own affairs. In the first place, it takes from 20 to 30 colts a year to pay the running expenses of maintaining a decent stallion. If this same stallion can produce 100 to 200 living foals it is extremely profitable. This can easily be done by any good sire in a community where there are sufficient mares.

If all our breeders would study this article thoroughly and get busy, there would be less inferior stock patronized and a great deal more business for the good sires during the coming season.

THE PITTIS COLT SHOW.

The third annual show of the colts sired by Ned De Wolf 45643 was held at Tippecanoe, O., September 14, by R. R. Pittis of Harrison County.

In addition to the regular classes for stud and filly colts there was a class for capsule colts gotten by the Graham system. Mr. Pittis will be remembered by the large class of March, 1911, as the "warm member from Ohio," and was duly nicknamed "Rubber." Well! He has Eastern Ohio all going about the "artificial" colts. Both the farm and local press were at the show. We are glad to note that Pittis is making good and that his Percherons and Belgians are gaining more than local fame. The National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburgh printed a column and a half story about this colt show and the merits of capsule impregnation, from which we quote the following:

"In order to increase the usefulness of this horse as well as of others he may own Mr. Pittis has studied and mastered the art of capsule or artificial impregnation. By means of this from one service several mares may be impregnated. A natural prejudice against this form of impregnation exists and Mr. Pittis is overcoming this by bringing out for show colts got in this way. Among the colts at the Tippecanoe show were several that were got by this means and they were good enough to override any objection that might be made to this artificial means of getting a mare in foal."

Our Harness Horse Talk

End of the Campaign For Youngsters. It Has Shown the Two-Year-Olds to Be a Great Lot—Much Better Than the Three-Year-Olds.

Written for The American Breeder, by Henry Ten Eyck White.

As this issue of the American Breeder goes to press the last of the stakes for 2 and 3-year-old trotters are being contested at the Lexington meeting, and while, in a way, they are the most important of the campaign it likewise is a fact that practically all the important points as to the colt trotters of 1912 have been decided so far as the opinion of horsemen goes.

The verdict in brief is that the 2-year-olds are a wonderful lot, and the 3-year-olds greatly inferior to those of certain other seasons—which is not to say they are not good trotters of their age, by any means. Nor is it to be inferred that the 2-year-olds surpass those of every other season. For the fall of 1910, when Miss Stokes, Justice Brooke and Mainleaf were the chief factors in the settlement of the 2-year-old events was a topnotcher of altitude not soon to be equalled. Two of the three colts named beat 2:10 in races, and Mainleaf showed the ability to do a mile in 2:12. This year only one 2-year-old, Dillon Axworthy, has beaten 2:12 in his races, he reaching 2:11¼ at Columbus. One other, Lord Allen, has beaten 2:13 in winning heats, and a third, Nathan Axworthy, whose engagements were few and confined to the Eastern tracks, impressed close observers as a 2:12 trotter whose driver did not want to mark him. One other should be placed among the stars of the campaign—Nodaway Girl, 2:16¼, which trained off after establishing a new race record for her age over a half mile track.

Lord Allen is the only one of the lot that was trained regularly as a yearling, and his record of 2:26¼ at that age, made in September, was accomplished without any great amount of "honing." The other prominent yearlings of 1911 have not amounted to much, although Magowan, 2:27 in babyhood, has started several times, is sound, and in a tilt against the watch took a record of 2:15½, his speed not being of the superlatively high quality to enable him to win from the real stars of his age. Lord Allen has raced with rare consistency, and has shown both speed and manners every time he has turned for the word—which is saying a good deal for any 2-year-old whose campaign started in August and lasted into October. And mention should be made of Sweet Alice, a daughter of Walnut Hall and Alice Edgar, 2:12¼, by Moko. She won a heat at Detroit in 2:16½, but, like all the other 2-year-olds, was obliged to give way before the tremendous speed and the unflinching gameness of Dillon Axworthy.

That colt is the hero of the 2-year-olds, no matter what may happen to him at Lexington. He has won all but one of his starts, won them from high class fields, and at Columbus, starting in the second heat four good lengths back of the other youngsters, he gradually made up the handicap and won in 2:11¼, the season's record for the age. He is by Axworthy, a colt trotter, and the son of a champion colt trotter—Axtell, 2:12 to high wheel sulky at 3—and his dam is by Sidney Dillon, sire of Lou Dillon, 1:58½. Back of that is the blood of Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, sire of many good colt trotters, so that when one considers the blood lines of Dillon Axworthy and puts down what they have accomplished in the production of colt trotters of the highest type, the conclusion is inevitable that his speed and stamina are no mere mark of nature, but the logical result of intelligent mating and of the development of ancestors both male and female.

The 3-year-olds of 1912 have not given us one real star. It is true Baldy McGregor has won in 2:08, and Adlon in 2:08¼, but neither ranks with Grace, Czarevna, Colorado E, General Watts and other 3-year-olds of the past that might be mentioned. Adlon evidently has the makings of a topnotcher if all his speed could be utilized when desired. After being beaten at Pittsburg, John Dickerson took the colt back to Lexington and, as previously related in this column, made a lot of changes in his rigging, principally in the line of discarding contractions that to the driver did not look like accessories to the making of speed or the establishment of manners. Divested of the extra rigging Adlon went steadily and developed more speed than ever before. In his final work at Lexington he trotted a couple of good miles, one of them better than 2:10, and a half mile in 1:01 demonstrated that no 3-year-old had anything on him for speed. Thus equipped he won at Columbus hands down.

It would appear on the surface, that a 3-year-old capable of a half mile in 1:01 on the end of a heat in 2:11 ought to trot a full mile in 2:05, but they don't do it. Colorado E, the only trotter of the age in the 2:05 list, could step half a mile in a minute, and a quarter in :30 was very easy for him. It is the fast quarters and halves and the fast miles on workout days when conditions are of the apple pie order, there is little or no scoring, and the star of the day has the pole and is not interfered with that fool the owners and trainers, although the latter class should know better than to be led astray by such incidents.

As showing the fallibility of the workout system of judging colt trotters the case of Fair Virginia, a daughter of Zombro, may be adduced. She worked the Columbus track in 2:08¾ two weeks before her start there, and on two occasions stepped a half mile in 1:02, yet in the race, won by Adlon in 2:09¼, she finished sixth. It is a pretty sure thing that in these days a colt trotter making its first start in an important stake in which it is to meet a number of competitors which have been racing for several weeks is not going to accomplish much in the heat winning line, no matter how well it may have worked. As in base ball, pugilism or any other sport where skill and stamina are requisite to success the road to victory is a long, uphill affair, and must be covered by beginning at the bottom.

The Columbus stake was the first true test of the 3-year-olds. Adlon won handily, Brighton B and Manrico divided second and third moneys, and Princess Tod was fourth. Then came Mahomet Watts, Fair Virginia, Junior Watts, Tregantle's Nell and The Earnest, the last named being distanced in the opening mile. The race brought out all the good 3-year-olds with the exception of Baldy McGregor, and for the first time this condition and the further one of a good day and track were present. The verdict was that when Adlon stays on a trot he wins with something to spare, and that Manrico, Princess Todd and Brighton B. are about evenly matched. The Earnest, son of The Exponent, has been a great disappointment. Last June, over the fast mile track at Libertyville, Ill., he trotted a workout mile in 2:08¼, the last half in 1:03, and naturally was hailed as a coming victor in some of the big stakes for his age. But he developed a tendency to break—and when a present day trotter gets to breaking he might as well be sent to the green pastures at once; perfect manners, at least in sticking to the gait for which the money is offered, being just as essential as extreme speed.

And it is worth noting that in this first really classy 3-year-old stake of the season where the track and weather conditions were favorable for the best work of the youngsters the winners of the first three moneys were not prominent trotters as 2-year-olds. Adlon, which took a yearing record just under 2:30, started three times in 1911, but won no heats, although he could trot around 2:13. He then was called Dandy J., which name was changed to Adlon after his sale at auction last winter. "Doc" Tanner, trainer of Uhlan and the other stars of the Billings stable for the last half dozen years, was the man who picked out Dandy J. as the right sort of colt for a rich man who never had possessed a trotter, to buy.

So the purchase was made, although plenty of good horsemen who had seen the colt perform thought Tanner had picked the wrong nag, especially as price was not considered in the matter, the sole object being to select a trotter that would shine in the 3-year-old stakes of 1912. Tanner knew Dandy J. had not been able to beat any of the crack 2-year-olds of 1911, although he tried three times, yet the Cleveland trainer picked him. Furthermore, he got John Dickerson to train the colt, and the result certainly is a vindication of the Tanner judgment as to colts and their drivers.

On the other hand, some men who are eminent in one department of the horse training business are woefully deficient in some other particular, perhaps the one that counts the most. It is generally conceded that much of the success of Peter the Great as a sire of early speed has been due to the wonderful skill with which his get have been handled, beginning as weanlings, by Ed Willis, a negro, who is a positive genius in the matter of balancing colts and getting them up to their speed by the time they are old enough to go to the races. Not only has Willis shown remarkable yearling trials with nearly all the get of Peter the Great that have become famous, but there are many others, the credit of "making" which generally is given to other men, who owe their prominence to the skill of Willis. Czarevna, 2:12½ as a 2-year-old, trained and driven by a Philadelphia man, is a case in point. She was driven in 2:31 over a half mile track as a yearling by Willis, but the public did not know that.

And yet Willis has no success when it comes to racing his colts against others of their age, provided there is any merit in the field opposed to him. The same could truthfully be said of other eminent colt trainers—in fact since the days of Marvin it has been more or less true, the only notable exception I recall being the late John Goldsmith, who made the Guy Wilkes family famous through its colt trotters, but always could drive an aged trotter just as well as the next man. Goldsmith, like Marvin, began his career as driver with mature trotters and pacers, taking up the colt end of the business merely because Guy Wilkes, whom he raced to a record of 2:15¼, in time became the sire of a lot of foals from well bred mares, and the man who owned the stallion naturally wanted Goldsmith to see what could be done in the speed line with the second generation of the family.

Today the same rule holds good—the famous colt trainers are not the topnotch race drivers, although now and then (as in the case of Tom Murphy and Native Belle) a star reinsman will take a colt and make it a phenomenal trotter from the ground up.

BACK TO THE STEERS.

Following the severe horse losses in some western Kansas counties, a story comes from Rush county of one farmer who used steers in the place of some of the work horses that died. His name is Peter Jobes. When the disease struck his place he had 600 acres of wheat ground yet to plow. He had a gas tractor at work with a gang plow, but seeing it would not finish in time he got up four 3-year-old steers. He cut down a tree, made two yokes and the bows from a couple of hedge saplings. The four steers were yoked and the next morning hitched to a gang plow and put to work. The field has been plowed and the four steers have since pulled a drill in sowing.

THE CORN AND THE FROST.

The season's first frosts for the grain area occurred last week, extending as far south as parts of Oklahoma and Texas. They were not heavy enough to do any important damage to grain crops except in the Dakotas, Minnesota and parts of Iowa and Nebraska, and there was not much loss; even in those areas crops generally were beyond the stage where they could be seriously hurt. Probably 95 per cent of the corn crop of the United States is matured. Reports from Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota indicate that there will be a moderate quantity of soft corn in those states.

The condition of corn for the state of Missouri, according to the last state Board of Agriculture report, is 86.4; one month ago it was 86.8; a year ago 74, and the 5-year average for end of September is 77.1. The quality of the new crop is much above the average, being 87.4; compared with 78 a year ago. There is practically no complaint of soft or wormy corn. It is the opinion of the board of agriculture's correspondents that 80 per cent of the crop is safe from frost. A preliminary estimate as to yield, representing only a general judgment from looking over the fields and which may be radically changed when the crop is harvested, places it at 33 bushels to the acre, which would make the total crop 255 million bushels, or 64 million bushels more than the final estimate of last year's yield. The large number of stalks bearing two ears is noticeable, while there are but very few, if any, barren stalks. Frost damage has been only slight.

The probable selling price for corn, as given by these same Missouri correspondents, averages 51 cents a bushel, with a few reporting as low as 35 cents. The part of the crop cut is 34 per cent. Last year at this time 54 per cent was cut. About 5 per cent of the crop goes into silos.

We quote from this particular report, as Missouri conditions represent fairly those of the best corn producing area, and the work of compiling these figures is particularly well and intelligently done.

MOST INQUIRIES MENTION AMERICAN BREEDER.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find $7.50 to pay for first quarter's advertising, and extra papers sent. Am well pleased with the ad., as I am already receiving inquiries about my ponies, and most of them mention the American Breeder.—W. H. Fulcomer, Republic County, Kas.

UNITED STATES WANTS HORSE BREEDERS.

Civil service examinations will be held October 26 for the purpose of securing foremen for the government horse breeding stations. Men with practical experience are wanted, or men who have had schooling in agricultural colleges. Six places, only, are to be filled. The pay is $900 a year.

Information as to the place of holding examinations can be had by writing Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ONLY ONE STATE QUARANTINED.

On September 20 Montana declared a quarantine against horses from Kansas and Nebraska and dogs from Minnesota by proclamation of Governor Edwin L. Norris. Diseases prevalent among the animals in the states mentioned was given as the reason for the quarantine.

BARREN MARES

There is no subject among farmers that attracts as much attention as that of barrenness in mares. Nearly every farmer has had his experience with mares that were not satisfactory producers, but it is not generally known that many of the barren mares are made so by transmitting an infection from one mare to the other—a serious error that largely can be prevented by stallion and jack owners if they will try. The average breeder can be taught to diagnose this diseased condition by having an expert instructor demonstrate on a large band of mares There are a few cases, however, that require a microscopical examination.

At the last term of school a mare was purchased out of the harness to be dissected for the class. This mare did not show outwardly much signs of being diseased, but she was in an awful condition—one of the worst that could be found. The body of the uterus when opened nearly made some of the students sick. This mare evidently had been infected for several years. In addition to this condition she had a very large cystic ovary, in fact, the ovary was about five times larger than normal size.

This work is very interesting to horse breeders, as they start at the foundation and study the anatomy of the male and female organs, and each lecture is a forerunner for the next one, so that by giving day and night lectures and demonstrations for one week a large amount of valuable information is furnished. This is the only method by which the average horse breeder can learn to protect himself against breeding diseased mares and scattering the infection throughout the healthy mares in his locality.

Barren mares are causing a greater loss to agriculture than any other "farm leak" we know of, and very little is being done to correct it. The method of insuring colts to stand and suck in this country causes nearly every mare to be bred at every heat period, regardless of diseased condition. In Europe a part of the money is paid at the time of service, which causes most diseased mares to be withheld from service, and makes much less danger of scattering infection than is the case in this country. The stand and suck proposition is with us to stay; there is no way that we know of to break that custom, so that all that can be done in this direction is to learn how to keep the stallions and jacks from serving these diseased mares and transmitting this infection to clean, healthy mares, that in turn will become barren. There are mares which do not produce that are not diseased; some of them can be made producers by breeding them this fall; there are other mares that can be made producers by the capsule system but these classes of mares are not the ones that we have to watch so closely. But when a diseased mare is bred and the infection is transmitted to other mares, that is the serious thing in horse breeding today.

It is worth time and money for any breeder to go across the continent to learn to diagnose diseased mares if he expects to remain in the breeding business. A great many breeders have doubled the per cent of foals by rejecting diseased mares.

At the next term of the Breeding School, October 14 to 19, a large number of the best breeders in the country will be present to see diseased mares dissected. It is probable that the tuition fee to the school will be advanced after the next term unless the attendance is greatly increased. One tuition fee of $25 pays for a life membership, and it is the only place that we know of where horse breeders can learn to diagnose diseased mares.



DISEASED UTERUS, SHOWING CYSTIC OVARY, DISSECTED FROM A BARREN MARE BEFORE A CLASS IN THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the number of acres of cotton in cultivation this year (1912) in the United States is about 93 per cent of the area planted to cotton last year, equivalent to about 34,097,000 acres, as compared with 36,681,000 acres indicated by the bureau's revised estimate of last year's planted area, a decrease of about 2,584,000 acres, or 7 per cent.



ILLINOIS FARMERS AT A DEMONSTRATION OF SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING GIVEN

y One of Our Traveling Instructors. The Mares Shown Have Failed to Produce Colts This Year and Were Examined for Barrenness. On the Market They Would Bring $250 Per Head. What is the Loss From Their Failure to Produce?

As a Veterinarian Sees It

A Fair Discussion of the Value of Trained Service to Stockmen and How They Can Co-Operate—The American Breeder's Work.

To the American Breeder:—Your article on Graduate Veterinarians in issue of the 5th inst. prompts me to say a few words in appreciation and to testify to the good I have obtained from reading your paper, not merely as one interested in the better development of the live stock interests, but as a practitioner. Where, for instance, could any veterinary surgeon obtain such information on scientific breeding as is found in the American Breeder?

Were I an older or more experienced doctor, I might not hesitate to lay some matters of interest before your readers. No one claims that practical "horse sense" can be gained from lectures or text books and yet we value the advice of a physician who has finished a course in medicine at some reputable college and passed a state examination more than the suggestions of a patent medicine man. The same holds true with regard to dentists and, in many places, holds true with regard to trained veterinary surgeons. Still, our business is regarded in some localities as one which only requires the reading of a few books and the knack of treating sick animals gained after a few years of experience, either alone or under the direction of an older horse doctor. I do not deny that there are stockmen who can treat some diseases or perform some minor surgery equally well or better than many veterinarians; this affects the general question but little. Nor do I pretend to say that a recent graduate is as skilled a man as he should and will be ten or twenty years later.

However, we know that graduate veterinary surgeons may take a civil service examination and enter the government employ at $1,400 to $1,800 per year or secure a position as teacher or experiment station assistant or accept employment from some large drug house at somewhere near the same pay. Is it right to assume he should receive a similar pay as a practitioner? I think most people will agree to this and also agree that his services ought to be worth more than those of the untrained man, even with due allowance to the latter's experience.

May I offer a few suggestions, subject to the approval of more experienced graduates? Many cases are lost because the veterinarian was not called soon enough or because oil or other substance was poured into the lungs. No one drug has been found the best or even good for all cases. Most veterinary surgeons are interested in stock fairs, silos and improved breeding because better care is given registered or good grade stock than scrub stock and because, as better methods are used on the farms, the veterinarian's suggestions are received with more consideration, for he has studied many of the problems connected with live stock production, particularly feeding and the methods used by successful breeders. Was the advice given for several years to farmers by veterinary surgeons to use fresh, clean drinking water for their horses in Kansas followed? There was a reason for the advice.

When a veterinarian is called on a case, he has a right to ask any question that will help to throw light on the trouble he is about to treat and the owner stands in the way if he misrepresents conditions as to care before or since trouble originated or was noticed, particularly the drugs administered and the amounts of each. Then, if the owner will not follow the advice given by the doctor, he must not attach any blame to the one he called to treat the animal; additional treatment to that prescribed by the doctor is often useless and sometimes interferes with the treatment. Many stock owners do not appreciate the fact that good nursing in the veterinary business is fully as important as in human practice and one of the veterinarian's best friends on this earth is a man at the barn who will follow directions and take intelligent care of the patients. Too many stockmen, including dairymen, do not value the importance of having their barns and animals kept clean and the value of fresh air and sunshine.

I will close with one more suggestion. Possibly it might be wise for the American Breeder to occasionally publish by states the names of graduate veterinarians and their locations as far as possible; or, the doctors could pay a small amount for the insertion of their names in such list. I have not said anything about the enormous amount of money paid annually for "cures," tonics, liniments, etc., because they do some good, and any man has the right to experiment with his own stock and pay for it.—C. A. Hazard, D.V.M., Potter County, Tex.

Expert truckers and gardeners pile the manure close to where it is to be used; this saves handling in the spring.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

We have probably never had in live stock affairs a better illustration of the difficulties encountered in getting at the truth of a matter than in the case of the recent Western horse plague, which now, happily, is almost a thing of the past so far as this season is concerned.

A month and a half ago the American Breeder published almost the first authentic account of the disease, which was already making itself felt in certain western counties, and which had given rise to a world of erroneous and misleading rumors and newspaper stories. What we gave the public was based on the results of careful investigation by the very best of authorities and contained no theory nor imagination; it told simply what was known of the disease at the time, stating that it was (what it has since repeatedly proven to be) "forage poisoning," and giving such precautions and treatment as at the time were known to be advisable. In our issue which followed, namely, that of September 5, we published an article by another investigator confirming our story of August 20 and urging further the necessity of observing the directions which had first been laid down as the only known means of safely opposing the disease.

In our issue of September 20 we published on page 3 the bulletin finally issued by the United States Department of Agriculture after a most careful and thorough investigation covering nearly a month. The conclusions of this bulletin were almost identical with what the American Breeder had given a month before, and reiterated the caution which we had already twice urged upon horse owners. In this issue we gave a careful summary of the facts in the case covering the period of our investigations and followed it with letters from over sixty of our subscribers giving conditions then prevailing.

If every other publication in the country had observed the same care as was exercised by the American Breeder in printing only what was known, and in refusing to print the column after column of rumor, theory and imagination which spread over the country and caused so much confusion that even the truth could hardly be made effective, thousands upon thousands of dollars would have been saved to the horse owners of the afflicted territory. The most reliable figures indicate that $2,000,000 worth of horses have been lost, but how much money the horse owners have spent in worse than vain efforts and which might have been saved if nothing but the plain truth had been given them, nobody will ever know. Fiction seems always to make the best story and it was the unreliable talk about improbable causes and impossible cures that got by far the most publicity. It is little wonder that the men anxiously trying to save their sick horses should have been so confused by this condition of affairs, that even the helpful information given them by the best veterinarians, and by the most conservative authorities, failed to get attention. In their desperation they bought remedies and hired fakirs at an expense which might foot up more than the actual loss in horses would have been, had everybody made an effort to limit their publicity to what was actually known.

USE FOR THE SMALLER DRAFT STALLIONS.

During the last few years a great demand has been created for small draft stallions in the South and many parts of the West. This class of stallions does not meet the requirements of most of the breeders in the corn belt. In many cases they are castrated and sold as geldings. There are hundreds of stallions weighing from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds that have fair quality and abundance of action. In many localities where draft stallions have not yet been introduced these stallions will command a greater patronage than the big, massive draft stallions. In fact, this type of stallion makes an excellent cross for the first generation and pioneers the way for the heavier horse. Its produce will give good satisfaction but larger stallions should be used for following generations. This condition has been observed by many familiar with the greater portion of the Southern states, and many localities in the West, where small mares are the rule among brood mares.

One of our readers introduced a well proportioned, 1,500-pound Percheron stallion that had a 'flash" of action, in his locality. The past season, by using modern methods, he bred 230 mares to this horse at a service fee of $12. Horse breeders in general are learning the necessity of increasing the size of the mares, and where the start has not been made such stallions pave the way. This is especially true in the mule producing states. They have realized that their mule mares must have more size and bone to produce the big, rugged mules which are the most profitable to raise. As time advances this will be more noticeable.

We should like to see dealers and breeders, who are in position to furnish horses of this class (slightly undersized but well made, rugged drafters, and pure bred) go after the trade in these localities in the South and the West where plenty of men are ready to buy these horses at a moderate price. This kind should be sold from $500 to $1,200, and the price alone would be an inducement to start draft horse blood, in many new fields —which will in the end increase the use of heavier draft horses everywhere. Much of our best draft horse territory is not yet developed. Anything that will tend to encourage this should be stimulated, for there is bound to be a great demand for bigger and better draft horses.

One of the reasons that draft horses have not been popular in some localities in the extreme South and West, is that the mare owners do not want to breed to such a massive animal as the cross is too extreme. But a compromise can be effected with these breeders so that they will make a start in draft horses. A small, close made draft horse, with plenty of action and trained to show that he can move would prove a great inducement to many of these breeders to take the necessary first steps toward introducing the profit making factor of more weight into the farm horse stock of their communities.

FEEDING HORSES.

A number of bulletins from different agricultural experiment stations have been published which have given horse breeders and feeders a vast amount of valuable information, but there is a demand for more information on this subject. Many breeders who desire to engage in this business do not know what type of horses to purchase; neither are they well versed on the different market classes. A test could be made of several representative types of animals to see which type would be the most profitable. There are a lot of feeders who buy a mixed bunch, in fact they are wlling to buy any kind of a good prospect.

Such a test could be reported through a bulletin containing a number of photographs showing the feeding forms as well as the necessary qualifications for a marketable animal. Prof. Obrecht, formerly of the Illinois University, conducted an experiment along these lines which was greatly appreciated by every one interested in market types of animals. We believe that this should be followed up, as horses are not receiving as much attention at the different colleges and experiment stations as they should. Horses represent a greater value than any other class of live stock and receive less attention. One result of this lack of attention is that at times the markets are flooded with a lot of stuff that has little value; some of it, in fact, produced at a loss.

A feeding experiment of this kind is not expensive, as the horses can be turned into a finished product that should net a profit. The principal expense would be the interest on the investment. We hope to see a time when horse breeders will put more stress on the finished product and pay more attention to the market types of horses, and consider the market as a standard of value. This will be a stimulus for those who have invested their money in high priced stallions.

THE ROYAL'S FOURTEENTH YEAR

This is the fourteenth year of the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, now in session, and probably the last year of its location at the Kansas City stock yards. Arrangements have practically been completed for moving it next year to larger and more accessible quarters at Electric Park in Kansas City, which will become its permanent home.

For the last half dozen years it has been realized that the American Royal was too big a show for the quarters available at the stock yards location, but so closely was it associated with the live stock interests of the country, with which the Kansas City stock yards is always a Meca, that its stockholders and supporters were slow to consent to a change. There is little doubt, however, that the removal into bigger quarters will be followed by a more rapid growth than the show has ever known before.

As a fitting finish to a career that is unique among strictly live stock shows which are self supporting, this year's exhibit is proving one of the best and most representative ever held. The entries of breeding cattle number about 650 Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus and Galloways, the relative number of entries of the respective breeds being in the order given. It is a significant fact that pure bred breeding cattle are and always have been shipped farther for exhibit at Kansas City than at any other show in America, and nothing could illustrate better the benefit which breeders derive from the inspection of their products by an American Royal audience.

In the draft horse division, Superintendent Trowbridge, seconding the efforts of General Manager A. M. Thompson, has been successful in bringing out a good representation of the draft horse studs in the Kansas City territory. Of the breeds represented the Percherons continue in the lead, but a new interest has been given to the Belgian show which will be more apparent next year than this. This interest comes from the fact that the Belgian Draft Horse Society of Belgium has given to the American Royal as special prizes, five bronze medals to be awarded in designated classes. This recognition of the American Royal, and other live stock shows, follows steps taken over a year ago by the editor of the American Breeder and certain Western importers while in Europe, all of them believing that the draft horse interests in general would be benefited by further popularizing this valuable breed.

The hog show of the American Royal is this year more representative than it ever has been before. For the first time the exhibits of the leading breeds of hogs are all being held under the auspices of recognized record associations.

The American Royal mule show has for several years brought out each year's best specimens. The prizes hung up are good, and the audience before which the mules are shown is unusually critical. The competition has always been so close that practically no such thing as a second rate entry is offered. Mule raisers and dealers generally know that they have to have top notchers if they are to have a "look in," and as a result the standard here is perhaps higher than any other show held in America.

OUR LOYAL SUBSCRIBERS.

There is a very close relationship between the readers of the American Breeder and its editor. This has been shown on many occasions. This is the spirit that has made the American Breeder a success. One man or a few individuals can not successfully build up a newspaper with a national reputation in such a short time. It has required the best efforts of progressive breeders all over the country to help in this strenuous campaign for improving live stock conditions.

The readers of this paper realize that much depends on them in furnishing dependable information from the different sections of the country, and anything they send of interest to others is greatly appreciated. The close association between the editor and our subscribers is often noted at state fairs and other gatherings—at the inquiries which are heard at such shows. No one is happier than the editor at one of these gatherings where he can associate with the live stock breeders.

To further illustrate the remarkable interest that our subscribers take in the American Breeder, we need only mention our subscribers' reports from the different counties in Kansas and Nebraska concerning the horse plague. These breeders (from over 100 localities) reported conditions in their sections without any compensation, feeling that it was their privilege to help in this case and keep their fellow breeders posted; it was not a selfish motive and these breeders are to be commended for making these voluntary reports.

We do not believe there is another publication in America that can show a better understanding with its readers. This may not be thought remarkable among our readers, as they only did as they felt inclined, but it will be recognized among all newspaper men as very significant.

In our last issue there were 61 signed reports, mostly from Kansas, pertaining to the horse plague. The following readers sent in reports for which we did not have space:

Kansas—A. J. Richey, Sherman Coun-

THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

Announces Its Next Term, Oct. 14 to 19

The dates above for the October term will give Breeders a chance if they wish, to see the American Royal Live Stock Show, rest up over Sunday and be in good shape for school Monday.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion ad jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. The instructors, of whom there are ten, include horse experts from the leading agricultural and veterinary colleges who know the needs of stallioners.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

ty; T. J. Taylor, Sherman County; A. P. Miller, Finney County; O. M. Drake, Finney County; E. H. Parvin, Hodgeman County; Jos. Weyeneth, Decatur County; Charley Rice, Logan County; Roland B. Leigh, Grant County; A. R. Brandner, Wichita County; Schmidt Bros., Stanton County; J. C. Hollenbeck, Ness County; Perry V. States, Phillips County; Wm. Wolf, Sheridan County; S. S. Michael, Pawnee County; M. L. Cannon, Smith County; W. H. Schrumpp, Rush County; George Eavis, Sheridan County.

Nebraska—Joseph Bradburn, Custer County; Walter P. Kellenbarger, Custer County; Geo. Gerwick, Scotts Bluff County; J. L. Moore, Scotts Bluff County; Wm. M. Green, Dawes County; Chas. Hanna, Dawes County; J. A. Adamson, Cherry County; Lou McDill, Cherry County; Ernest Beguin, Sheridan County; R. S. Watson, Sheridan County; I. E. Huffman, McPherson County; James E. Corron, McPherson County; N. E. Treyo, McPherson County; C. R. Hurst, Loup County; Jacob Strohl, Loup County; Jas. W. Douglass, Dundy County; Will Case, Dundy County; W. M. Tidyman, Hayes County; J. W. Spidell, Hayes County; S. J. Koch, Lincoln County; William George, Lincoln County; J. A. O'Neal, Blaine County; C. M. Fisher, Logan County; L. H. Warner, Banner County; Robert Deering, Perkins County; Jas. B. Leith, Boxbutte County; Ed Bennett, Grant County; A. C. Smith, Hooker County; C. T. Snyder, Kimball County; Adam Zimmerman, Duel County; T. J. Feltz, Keith County; M. J. Gayhood, Sioux County; Thos. M. Alexander, Rock County; Anton Phillipson, Furnas County; Willis Richards, Hitchcock County; A. T. Milroy, Thomas County.

AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Our cover illustration (from the Bosse's Graflex) shows a few of the many excellent live stock entries at the Hutchinson, Kas., fair. Reading from left to right they are: Top—first and second prize aged Belgians shown by Cooper & Son of Kansas; one of the Hazford Herefords; Saddlers on parade. Middle—high interest bearing farm security accompanied by 40 per cent dividend; first prize yearling Percheron, Lee Bros., of Kansas; hogs, "hoss racing" and balloonning—take your choice. Bottom—some of the younger Belgians; back to the barns for the next class; the kind an American Breeder subscriber shows.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

The Republican national central committee is spending about $100,000 advertising in farm papers.

The fall fair season is closing with the "clearing house live stock show"—the "American Royal"—at Kansas City.

One of the new "parcels post" postage stamps shows the "dispatch of mail by aeroplane," says a recent Washington story. Yes, it shows it—on a stamp.

It is said the writers on the Live Stock World average more initials "per capiter" than any other English speaking editorial force.

Many well wishers of the Iowa State College at Ames are looking forward to improvements in this great school, following the coming of the new president, Dr. Raymond A. Pearson. President Pearson has just returned from Europe.

Having been everything else imaginable, for a few weeks, the deadly forage poisoning among Western horses, is again forage poisoning (officially). Meanwhile sharpers have overrun the afflicted country, and under cover of the confusion created, have sold their "dope" and gotten away with the money.

Many complimentary notices have been printed relative to the selection of Prof. R. K. Bliss for head of the animal husbandry department of Nebraska. His loss to Iowa is deplored, but Nebraska is congratulated. With Prof. Ellis Rail as assistant, Nebraska has a team that knows the stock business first hands.

Prof. Cochel, the new head of the animal husbandry department at Manhattan, Kas., is out at the western fairs with an exhibit of 17 steers, from calves up to a long two-year-old that weighs 1,800 pounds. The exhibit includes pure breds of the principal four beef breeds, and various grades and crosses thereof.

Armour's head hog buyer retired the other day on a pension of $5,000 per annum. It is more blessed, apparently, to receive a hog buyer's pension than a college president's salary.

HOW ADVERTISING HELPS.

Probably more of the improvements and comforts and conveniences of life—more of the things which add to our well-being and make money a blessing—have been introduced upon the farms and into homes of America through advertising than through any other means. Our efforts toward putting a good, reliable line of advertising of this class before the readers of the American Breeder will succeed only as we have the co-operation of our readers. Our advertising customers buy space in the American Breeder because they want to make your acquaintance. They ask you to write them for information because they want an opportunity to fairly put before you the articles they have to offer. There is no business in which square dealing is more nearly the absolute rule than the business of selling direct to the consumer, or of arousing the consumer's interest, by means of advertising in reputable publications.

THREE THOUSAND SERUM DOSES PER DAY.

To the American Breeder:—The serum plant at the Kansas Agricultural College—probably the largest in the United States—has made such a reputation in the production of anti-hog cholera serum its product now is in demand from California to New York. Sixty thousand cubic centimeters of this serum—enough to vaccinate 3,000 hogs—are sent out from the college every day. That's the average. West Virginia is the heaviest buyer. Orders also are received from Oregon, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma, California and New York. In the production of the serum, 500 hogs must die, annually, at the plant.—Chas. Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

MORE HELP THAN ANY ONE THING.

My home county (Colfax) has as many well bred cattle as any place in the Southwest. I have a bunch of very high grade Percheron mares. I am sending you a photograph of my big Percheron stallion. He weighs 2,100 pounds as he stands, and if he was up in showing flesh he would weigh 2,400 or 2,500 pounds. He is the pet of the place. The picture shows my eight-year-old boy on his back. I am a native of New Mexico and have handled horses all my life and the American Breeder has been more help to me than any other one thing.—C. C Cunningham, Colfax county, N. M.

Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

Market Still Favors Breeders

Horse Demand Continues to Broaden. The $11 Steer and the $8.95 Hog Have Made Their Appearance. Much Fewer Reports of Disease.

Two conditions stand out prominently in the horse market. One is that farmers have plenty of good feed for the winter and are holding on to their horses, and the other is that buyers who have contended that prices were due for a setback have a wrong conception of the situation. Last winter or rather beginning early last fall, farmers had to reduce their supplies of horses and mules owing to the scarcity of feed. As the season progressed further reductions were made, and during practically the entire year there was a wide outlet, notwithstanding the auto truck and expensive feeds were logical factors for a reduced demand. The needs of the new farming districts in the British Northwest, the West and Southwest were underestimated by many who sold at high prices expecting to buy again at lower prices. At the same time the established trade sections of the East need as many horses as ever, and the number needed in the cotton belt was larger, owing to the record crop produced. Adding these increased sources of demand to a supply that figures 30,000 less at the principal markets in the nine months this year and there seems to be little cause for a setback in prices. Those who have been expecting lower prices have not considered the law of supply and demand, but did their figuring on the fact that prices have risen steadily in the past three years, and were about due to fall back.

Comparing the above statements to the market of the past two weeks, and the same factors are prominent. Country buyers reported good horses scarce and nearly impossible to buy so that they could be sold on the market with a profit. Farmers appear to need their horses as well as the other fellow, and their refusal to take a stiff price is their way of saying so. The willingness of buyers to take good fancy drafters and chunks at high prices shows that the horse is still a big power factor. Common kinds, of course, have been discriminated against, as the trade has been educated in the economy of the good classes. In the past two weeks prices continued firm. Receipts have been small. A big St. Louis mule dealer said this week, while visiting in Kansas City: "I never knew mules to sell more readily and at such established prices as they have this fall. I see no reason why prices should go lower. The effect of the generous crop will be to stimulate business in all lines, and horses and mules will be benefited accordingly." However, all traders insert the word good in quoting the market, as the stability in prices seems to hold only on the better kinds, and the common kinds are liable to turn price hand-springs in a day.

Horse Plague Is Subsiding.

The recent horse scourge in parts of Kansas and Nebraska is subsiding, and doubtless the loss has been much less than many of the reports indicate. However, this fact stands out, that a horse needs care and attention whether he is working or resting. Where the greatest loss occurred was where the owner had a drove of horses on pasture and did not see them from one month's end to another. In many cases a number of horses were dead before the owner knew the disease was in his drove. It would not be unreasonable to believe that if such herds had been taken from the pasture when the first one took sick, that the disease would have been less fatal and less general. Good horses need care, and the common kinds are horse flesh, also.

The following quotations are for serviceable, sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1,600 lbs. up.	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150¾235
Chunks, good to choice	135@170
Chunks, fair to good	85@130
Expressers and light draft	60@125
Plain workers	40@ 90
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair	60@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 80@125
14 to 15½ hands	115@160
15½ to 16 hands	150@190
16 to 16½ hands	185@275

Irregular Prices for Steers.

The steer market in the past two weeks showed a further spread in prices, the grain fat grades making new high records for the season and the grass fat steers selling at a new low point. More than four-fifths of all the offerings have been grass fat. Chicago has received a liberal supply from the Northwest, and river markets have received more than a year ago. It was a clear case of too many of one kind of cattle, that caused the decline on grass fat grades. The scarcity of strictly prime grain fat steers sent the top price in Chicago up to $11, in Kansas City up to $10.90, and other points $10.70. Between $10 and $11 steers had to show prime finish. From $9 to $10 the requirements were thick flesh and good quality. The large part of the steers sold at $6.50 to $8.50, and were seasonably fat grassers from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Colorado grassers made $8.50, and New Mexico and Arizona steers sold at $.65 to $6.50. On the quarantine side steers brought $3.75 to $6.50. The heavy receipts were seasonable for this time of the year, but were increased to some extent by the recent frosts and cool weather. Some sections in Northern Oklahoma, and Southern Kansas are said to be short on stock water, and had to ship on that account. The next two weeks will find most of the grass fat cattle marketed. A good many cattle will be held on grass as long as practical, and then turned to feed. Early November will see light receipts as nearly all the grassers will have been marketed and fed cattle will not be available in large numbers.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$10.00@10.90
Good to choice steers	8.25@ 9.95
Fair to good steers	6.25@ 8.20
Common to fair steers	4.25@ 6.20
Meal fed, choice	7.25@ 8.75
Meal fed, common to fair	5.25@ 7.20
Grass fat	3.75@ 7.75

Butcher Cattle Still Hold Firmer.

Notwithstanding the ups and downs in the steer market buyers hot footed around the yards to get cows and heifers. With the exception of a few heifers at $8.50 nothing prime was offered. Several loads fell in the $6.75 to $7.50, but the bulk of the heifers brought $5 to $6.50, and good cows $4.50 to $6. "Canners" sold at $3 to $3.75. In no previous year have "canners" sold as high. The big killers are short on the canned product, and there is little prospect for them keeping up with the requirements of the trade, as no increase in the supply is in sight. Veal calves are 25 to 50 cents lower than a week ago. The top price in the past few days was $9.25.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.00@7.00
Fair to good	4.50@6.00
Common to good	3.85@4.45
Canners	2.85@3.75
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@9.25
Good to choice	6.25@8.20
Plain to fair	4.50@6.25
Common	3.75@4.40
Veal calves	4.00@9.25
Bulls	3.25@5.50

Big Movement of Feeders.

Country buyers have taken advantage of the liberal receipts of cattle in the past two weeks, and have bought freely. Prices are down 25 to 50 cents and the next two weeks offers the best buying opportunity of the season. Demand has been general and practically all states in the corn belt have been buying. Fewer thin cattle will be offered after the middle of the month. Stock calves were quoted down 50 to 75 cents.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice feeders	5.80@ 6.45
Plain to fair feeders	5.00@ 5.75
Selected stockers	6.00@ 6.50
Good to choice stockers	5.40@ 6.00
Plain to fair stockers	4.25@ 5.35
Stock calves	4.00@ 6.50
Stock cows	3.25@ 4.50
Stock heifers	3.50@ 5.25
Milch cows	25.00@80.00

Unimportant Net Changes for Hogs.

Hog prices in the past two weeks fluctuated unevenly and finally were 20 to 25 cents higher than a week ago. The most important change has been in a narrower spread in prices between light and heavy weight hogs. The latter class has advanced more than the former, and the general tendency is to place the heavy weight grades at a premium over other weights. This will be done before the packing season opens on November 1. Receipts have been light. Fewer sick hogs were received in the last two weeks in September than in the first two weeks, and cholera is expected to subside entirely this month. Owing to the scarcity of hogs, cattle feeders are having trouble to get enough to follow the cattle. A large per cent of the hogs in the country are already eating new corn, but no material increase is expected in receipts before the first of the year.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Sept. 9.	$8.20@8.70	$8.25@8.75
Tuesday	8.25@8.75	8.20@8.70
Wednesday	8.25@8.80	8.25@8.75
Thur., Sep. 27	8.25@8.75	8.10@8.60
Friday	8.30@8.77½	8.20@8.70
Saturday	8.35@8.60	8.30@8.72½

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$8.50@8.75
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	8.55@8.80
Medium weight	8.60@8.80
Light weight	7.50@8.77½
Common to fair	6.00@7.75
Stags	5.50@8.25
Boars	4.50@7.50
Bulk of sales	8.50@8.75

Large Receipts of Sheep.

In the past two weeks nearly 900,000 sheep were received at the five principal Western markets. This supply is about as large as the big two weeks' supply in October last year. Prices fell back 25 to 50 cents. The most decline was on lambs. The bulk of the supply is coming from the range country. Flocks have been started from the high ranges for winter quarters. Both killers and countrymen are buying freely. Fat lambs are quoted at $5.85 to $6.65, yearlings $4 to $5, wethers $3.50 to $4, ewes $3.25 to $3.85, feeding lambs $4.50 to $5.85, and feeding sheep $3 to $4.

September and Nine Months' Receipts.

While September receipts of cattle were large at the river markets there was a sharp decrease in Chicago, owing to the scarcity of grain fat cattle. River markets drew their supply from the ranges. Total receipts of cattle at the five Western markets in September were 895,800, compared with 937,850 in September, 1911. For the nine months this year the same markets received 5,503,450 cattle and calves, or 580,000 less than in the same months last year. September receipts of hogs were small, all markets showing a decrease, and the combined supply being 872,450, or 200,000 less than a year ago, and for the nine months this year being only 56,000 larger than the same period in 1911. Receipts of sheep at the five markets in September were 1,631,550, or about 30,000 less than in the same period last year.

ANOTHER WAY THEY WOULD HELP.

To the American Breeder:—The farmer has only in a slight measure felt the influence of the modern movement toward concentration and combination. He has in most cases preferred to go his own way, independent of the plans or ideas of his neighbors and fellow workers. One farmer prefers Berkshire hogs, his nearest neighbor decided on the "red hog," another farmer near at hand buys some Polands, etc. In the same way, Percheron, Shire, Clydesdale and Belgian horses are found in the same community, and a similar attitude is found toward breeds of sheep and bees and dairy cattle.

In no phase of live stock production is there so much room for improvement as in the development of co-operative effort. Suppose that the hog men of a particular district get together and discuss the merits of the different breeds, finally deciding upon a single breed seemingly best adapted to the region. In that way, improved animals of a single breed are purchased in larger numbers than if efforts are divided, the products of the community are similar in type and color markings, boars are traded and money saved by longer use of a proven sire, and co-operative study and effort insures special knowledge of breed character and skillful feeding and management.

In co-operative effort, or community horse breeding, a single breed or possibly two breeds is desired. Instead of four or five inferior stallions of as many breeds standing for service in a more care is used in standing one or two stallions of a particular breed. A uniform product for the market, better average individuality, a wideawake attitude toward the industry and a better community spirit have resulted from such a system wherever tried.

Community breeding is now in operation in several parts of Wisconsin with marked success. Community effort has made the Percheron, Shire and other breeds of horses, the many English breeds of sheep, the special dairy breeds, and in fact is responsible for the great advancement along the line of improved animals adapted to utility purposes.

It will succeed in the same measure in the West. The first step is public discussion or possibly agitation. Talk and write the idea in a community, where a few leaders realize the benefits of working together until a large number are aroused to the benefits. Public meetings for discussion and organization come next. In the constitution of the organization are outlined its purposes and ideals. Such a constitution can and should provide for frequent meetings for purposes of discussion, should secure literature on breeds and breeding for association members, should provide for the purchase and distribution of improved sires and pure bred female stock for owning and using the sire in common where conditions warrant, for trading and exchanging of sires, and possibly look toward organized marketing of the high class products from such a system of animal production.—E. J. Iddings, Animal Husbandman, Idaho Experiment Station.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER

Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-



ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.

Sold on 15 Days' Trial.

D. B. GUNN. Red Oak, Iowa.

Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue

HAY PRESS



The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. **The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1545 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**

QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

DIFFICULT BREATHING—A yearling Shire filly that had extra good care all winter and did well, but along toward spring it began to breathe very hoarse—it could be heard from a distance—it has been that way all summer. Would you think an operation should be performed? I do not think it is distemper.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—You should by all means have this filly examined by a competent veterinarian with a veiw of ascertaining the cause of the difficult breathing. It may be that there is some growth within the nasal chamber that is responsible for the difficulty and that it can be removed by surgical means.

TEETH WERE NORMAL—When three weeks old my jack colt died of diarrhoea, as far as I knew without cause. Lived five or six days, but would not check. While passing by the carcass later I noticed three teeth were through the jaws on each side, but the back teeth, two above and two below, were not up through the jaw bone, the bone covering them all but small openings down to the teeth. Should this have been by nature or was it unnatural so as to cause death of colt. The nipping teeth were all right.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The conditions you describe were perfectly normal and were as they should have been in a jack colt three weeks old, therefore had nothing to do with his death.

INJURED KNEE—Please tell me what to do for my yearling colt; it cut itself, or rather just scratched itself on a barb wire across the knees and got stiff about ten days afterwards, and is stiff yet, although it is three months since.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—You are either mistaken in the depth of the injury or the slight wound was infected. At this time resort to rubbing and kneading the knee as well as bending the joint carefully so as to limber up the parts. While doing this apply the following, rubbing in well: Alcohol 10 ounces, spirits of camphor two ounces, distilled of witch hazel four ounces.

LAME MARE—I have a mare that went lame in the stifle last year just before foaling a mule. The lameness was slight at first, but gradually grew worse until she could scarcely put any weight on foot; when trotting she does not put foot on ground. Stifle joint seems to be slightly enlarged as if it was sprained. Have used liniment which seemed to help for a while, but would soon get bad again. Is this called stifle? Would be glad if you could give me a remedy. There are no veterinarians nearer than 60 miles.—Texas Subscriber.

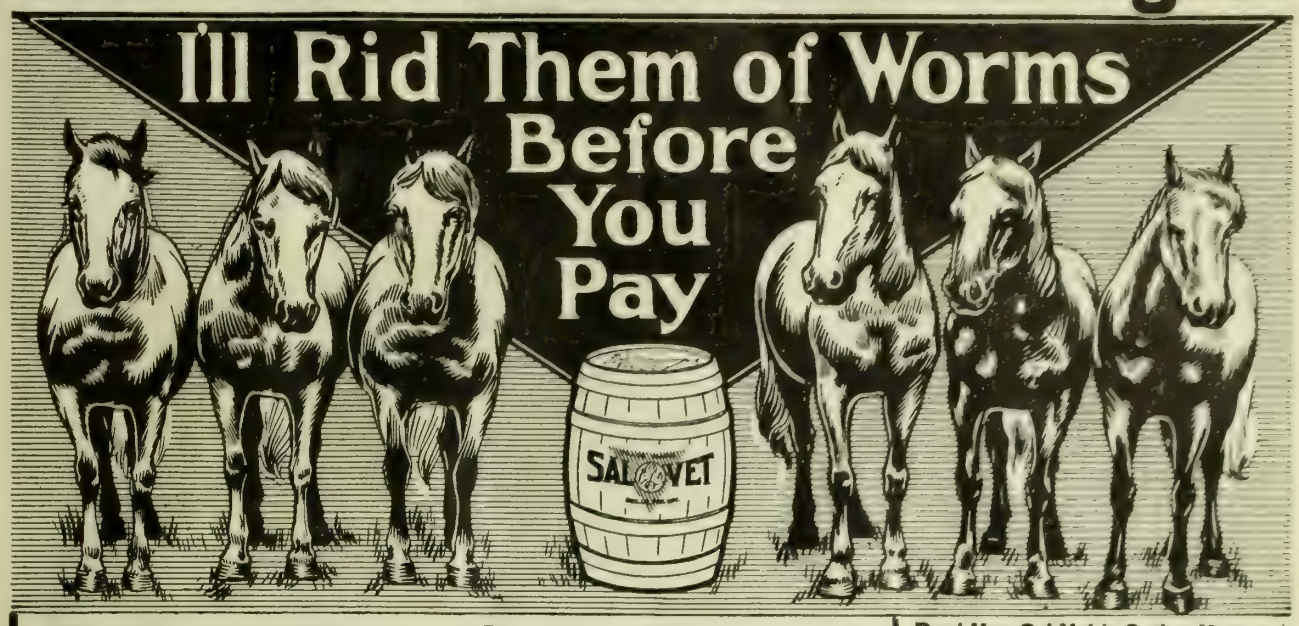
REPLY—Your description does not enable us to diagnose your case with certainty and there is some question as to whether your animal is lame in the stifle. If she is lame in this part she should by this time show considerable shrinking of the muscles of the region. Her movement does not indicate she is stifled as ordinarily understood by that expression. It may be that you will be able to have her examined by some veterinarian in the near future. In the mean time she should have rest at pasture if possible.

ABORTION—I have one three year old and two four year old mares which have dropped their foals within one week. These mares have been worked, but not hard. One carried her colt three months and the other two four months. About ten days ago I had a load of mixed alfalfa and timothy hay hauled which was not well cured and was wet; I left this load on wagon and fed from wagon; the hay heated some. The first mare dropped her foal one week ago today and the last one this morning. The two four year olds have foals by their side; the mares are all in good condition and have had no grain, but have had green grass and dry hay. I have other mares running with these three. Do you think there is any danger of disease? Can you give me any cause, and would you advise breeding again this fall?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Green or poorly cured hay is apt to unbalance the digestive tract and through sympathy arouse expulsive efforts in the uterus. It is probable that the poorly cured alfalfa is responsible, but under no consideration should mares that have aborted from any cause be permitted to run with and mingle with pregnant mares. It would be safer to delay breeding until another year, rather than the coming fall.

POSSIBLE ROARER—I have a Percheron colt two years old last May; he is big, well developed and in good order. For several months I noticed he had some fever—101 to 102. I don't hear him cough; has a slight discharge at nose; eats well and is hearty. For about one month I noticed while eating (mostly when eating grain) he makes a noise like a roarer, sometimes both inhaling and exhaling; sometimes for four to six breaths.

Save Your Horses from the Plague!



Protect Them from Disease!

DON'T stand idly by and let this terrible plague get a foothold among your horses and kill them off in a single week. Do something—do it quick—to put your horses in condition to throw off this deadly disease. The first step is to GET RID OF THE WORMS. Dr. Kingsley, the distinguished veterinarian of Kansas City, after holding twenty post-mortem examinations, stated that "In every case a large number of worms were found and in some cases millions of them". Dr. Bostrom, Nebraska State Veterinarian says: "Horses should be kept in GOOD CONDITION so they will be better able to resist this deadly plague". That's the safe, sensible thing to do, and the time to do it is NOW.

Worms are the cause of 90 per cent of live stock losses. They derange the digestion, sap the vitality, impoverish the blood, run all stock down and make them easy victims of plagues and diseases.

I'll Rid Your Horses of Worms, or No Pay!

In fact, I'll put them in the "pink of condition" before you pay me a cent. I am not offering a cure for this plague—none is known. I am offering you the BEST PROTECTION—that is, something to put your horses in healthy, vigorous condition, so they will better resist the disease—and I'll prove it before you pay.

I simply want to send you enough

The Great Worm Destroyer **SAL-VET** **The Great Live-Stock Conditioner**

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(Signed) THOMAS CANNEDY, Roodhouse, Ill.

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(Signed) ED. COLLINS, Delphos, Ohio.

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Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta..... State.....

Number of

Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

then is quiet for about the same interval; sometimes also when jerking his head makes a noise. I think he is from sound parentage. What is the trouble? Can it be cured, and how, or will he be a roarer? It is a valuable colt and I cannot afford to have him go wrong. I called a veterinarian to see him twice who prescribed, but I can see no improvement. He is also a little puffy in hocks. Should I treat that, and how?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—There are several conditions responsible for a horse emitting unnatural sounds during the act of breathing. You should have this colt examined by a qualified veterinarian who is able to distinguish between the various types of broken wind. In a true roarer the noise is best brought out by giving the animal a rapid run and it will be noticed that he only makes the noise during the act of inspiration. Thickening in the region of the larynx is a frequent cause of defective breathing and sometimes is a sequel of some previous disease. A careful search for new growths should be made along the course of the nasal chamber and pharynx as these are of occasional occurrence.

STALLION LOSING FLESH—I have an imported six year old stallion weighing 1,800 pounds; he is an easy keeper and his grain ration is always oats. Last spring he commenced to lose his appetite for prairie hay and I thought it was because he got alfalfa once a day. I took the alfalfa from him for a while and he got no better; since I have been giving him alfalfa but he only eats a small amount of it. He has always had a good belly, but is a little gaunt lately. He gets some green feed once a day and nothing but good dry mustless hay in small quantities, as I am a light feeder.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—If you entirely withhold the grain ration from your stallion, such as we infer from your letter that you have, we believe you will experience seeing him lose in flesh. An animal that has been well kept during the season on good grain rations will usually suffer a decline when the grain is withheld, inasmuch as they can not consume and digest sufficient of the coarse provender to maintain their usual flesh. It is in order to reduce the flesh of the average stallion after the season has closed, but it would be better for the horse if it could be done by permitting him to work. We would advise restoring a part at least of his grain (oats and oil meal) and we believe if his rations are better balanced by so doing that he will develop a better appetite for hay.

SWOLLEN LEG—I have a three year old horse that went lame in his hind leg and swelled from fetlock to above the hock. It does not seem to go away only when at work, but it is up the next morning. Can you prescribe something to take it away, and also a cure for scratches.—Canadian Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as the swelling of the limb reduces with exercise it is advisable to keep this animal in the barn as little as possible. He should be kept off the roads and worked on soft ground and permitted access to a paddock, or better, a pasture at night. The limb should be thoroughly hand rubbed and massaged twice a day, at which time apply a lotion made up of equal parts of grain alcohol and witch hazel.

ABORTING MARE—When would be the best time to breed a mare back that has aborted through breeding her after being in foal four months, this fall or in the spring? I thought may be if she was bred in the spring at the same time she was bred this year, that she would be liable to lose her foal again.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Such a mare should not be bred again until she is to all appearances sound, and as a rule it is best to delay breeding a year. Three months after breeding her give her a teaspoonful of fluid extract of black haw in her feed twice a day. As you reach the aborting period increase to two teaspoonfuls, and should she show any suspicious symptoms increase still more. Continue giving the agent until the aborting period is safely past and then gradually decrease the dose again.

STUMP SUCKER—Do you call a stump sucking horse a sound horse? What do you think causes this habit? —South Carolina Subscriber.

REPLY—So-called stump sucking, or cribbing, is more the nature of a vice and is regarded as an unsoundness for the reason that the animal rarely stops the practice of its own volition, but unless prevented will persist until the health is deranged. The cause of cribbing in a general way is unknown though idleness appears to encourage the habit.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA—What is the matter with my colts eyes, and

(Continued on page 14.)

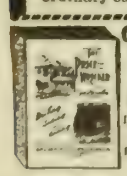


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Selecting The Breeding Hogs.

Breed May Be a Matter of Taste or Local Conditions, But Type and Prolificacy Have a Constant and Great Importance.

Written for the American Breeder,
By Prof. Ellis Rail, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

In taking up a discussion of some of the more vital points to be considered in beginning and building up a herd of breeding swine, the writer wishes to state at first that he is not attempting to offer advice and precepts, particularly to men who are old in the business, and who have learned by hard experience many facts of selection, care and management. But there are many young men and some older, too, who are starting or contemplate starting in the hog breeding business. There are a good many things which these folk should take into account, and we wish to suggest some of these things, hoping that some of the readers of the American Breeder may find them worth considering.

As to the breed of swine one should handle, we consider no one breed the best breed. But each breed has its communities wherein it is the most profitable, and we would select the breed, generally speaking, that is the most popular within the territory containing the probable patrons of the herd which we would expect to establish. For this is one of the fundamental principles in animal breeding, from the business point of view, that you must produce what other people want. Many beginners fall down here at the initial stage of the game simply by choosing what has appealed to them without considering the important truth that too few other people want the same sort. We know a young man in one of our leading Western states who is breeding coach horses, and very good ones, but he is not making the progress he anticipated because he is too far from a demand for the stuff he is producing. So we say, in the hog business—we must consider what breed will suit the greatest number of probable customers, and generally such a breed will be satisfactory.

But of more importance than the breed is the type which one secures. And by type, I refer to two phases of type really, one the type of the breed, considering all its characters, the other the body type without particular reference to breed requirements. In the first place it is important in establishing a breeding group of animals that the breed type be closely approximated. Why? Because the breeds have been developed for a good while with certain points and requirements in mind. By adhering steadily to these points, whether such points have been of large intrinsic value or not, a certain definite line of effort has been followed, and followed long enough to show consecutive effort and results. Persistency of effort makes, in everything, for greater accuracy and certainty of results. Conversely, the fact that certain results are found shows that efforts of a particular kind have been used. And so we find in the various expressions about an animal that shows it to be true to the demands of the breed for these things, mute but eloquent evidence of its having been bred along the ideals of the breed, and, since it has been so produced and developed, we more confidently expect it to produce desirable and satisfactory offspring. It will be seen then that it is very desirable to secure breed type in the animals which are to make up the producing herd. In order to select this the beginner as well as every other breeder must know what the type of his preferred breed is. If he does not know it definitely and well before making any selections he should acquaint himself with the prevailing type of the breed. This may take a little time and a little effort, but it all will be well spent. Many men at the beginning imagine that if they have purity of blood certified to by a recorded pedigree they must have typical animals. Such is a very fallacious conception and many a would-be breeder has so found to his sorrow. In order to become acquainted with the breed requirements, the herds of as many successful breeders as it is possible to visit should be inspected. And while looking over the successful breeders' herd it should be borne in mind that astute questioning will bring out many pointers and suggestions about the practical side of the business. The fairs also should be visited and especially one's own state fair, or some large show. Good breeders always assemble there and a fair is a mine of information if one but chooses to make use of it. The fairs give one the advantage of seeing the breed at its best as represented in the fitted show animals, but the successful breeder's herd gives the

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A good big smooth Poland China; nearly mature; a growthy type and breeding, but not coarse; a good breeder and in fine condition for service. I sell him only because I am keeping his gilts.

Inspection of my Shorthorn cattle also invited.

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ALL MY DUROC JERSEY HOGS
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My 20 acre place for sale also. Sold $4,400 worth of live stock, fruit and produce from it in 1911.

BOARS AND GILTS.

Large type Duroc spring boars and gilts; March farrow; large boned and lengthy. Let me tell you about them, as that is my business. Priced right. **Gust Anderson, Pecatonica, Winnebago County, Ill.**

only opportunity of seeing the good stuff in every day working clothes. And one thing to be learned as quickly as possible is to know the type in the rough as well as to learn that fat, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

Having the breed type well in hand, one must also give attention especially in the dam, to that type of sow that will be highly productive. Width in fat types of swine is desirable, but length of body and depth should come first in the brood sow, in our estimation. We like as much width as possible, but we would rather sacrifice width any time rather than to get shallowness of body, especially in the hind flanks. We regard depth of body as more essential than length, they both should be had in a most desirable kind of sow. Also good brood sows should be strong of chest and lung capacity and with strong, well carried backs. If one has depth, length, strength of top and rugged, sturdy constitutions, these, with decent feet and legs will give you a desirable kind of a sow for breeding purposes. And if now such an animal has in addition the particular breed requirements there should be little objection to her individuality.

But mere individual goodness is scarcely enough on which to build up a herd. After a type is chosen and determined upon, it should be adhered to, and all selections made should be of as uniform nature as possibly can be had. We would lay much emphasis on this particular point, namely, uniformity. No herd is a real success unless it be uniform in character, and the breeder should always work right from the beginning to get one and only one type. It is the best advertisement any herd has of merit when a personal inspection is made. Now, uniformity being so important, it is essential that animals shall be selected that are not only uniform in and among themselves, but that probably will produce a reasonable degree of uniformity. How shall the breeder get any guarantee of such performance? Here is where heredity begins to assert itself, and its forces must be reckoned with. For animal life tends to reproduce what has been bred into it. We say, like tends to beget like, though just now it is very fashionable by scientists to say that this old adage is more mythical than real. But the whole truth really seems to be that like does tend very strongly to produce like, and the mistake is in our supposing that the external appearance indicates the true likeness or make-up of animals. What is in them will come out, and so it is up to the purchaser of animals to learn not only about the type and uniformity of his individuals, but it is just as necessary that these animals should have been produced by dams and sires of the same type. Yes, even the grandparents should have been the same as well, and in fact the further back the ancestry has been uniform in type and individuality, the more sure will the individual in question be to produce nearly like its own type. Put in brief words, the above means that the parents and grandparents both should have been of the same type that are the individuals which are to make up the herd.

Finally there is at least one more important requisite to demand in a good brood sow, and that is prolificacy. The general type described in the first part of this article is the type that is supposed to indicate prolificacy. And, doubtless, it is the type that is most prolific, but we are prone to believe as much in heritance as we are on external indications as to what the possibilities of an animal really are. And so while we would object to any but long, deep bodied sows, we would not be satisfied with that alone. We would aim to select these sows from large litters, and also from dams that had come from large litters. A recent number of the American Breeder contained an article in which we called attention to the extreme importance of low fertility. Reference happened to be made in that article to two sows out of a group of eighteen that returned more than one-fourth the total income from the herd. And this was no exceptional performance for the two sows in question. Now we would place a good deal of confidence in gilts from such sows as being likely to produce good sized litters; and other things being at all nearly equal, we would much rather have gilts from their litters.



THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD BLOOD SHOWS IN THEIR FATTENED BODIES AND FINISHED HEADS.

The careful reader will note that emphasis in this article is laid on a few particular things. Type should be studied both from the point of view of breed requirements and of the type of body that will be most productive. With the choice of type, uniformity should be adhered to through thick and thin. The selections for the herd should be uniform themselves, but their parents and ancestry further back should have shown the same desirable characters that are wanted in the herd and which it is expected will be produced in the off-spring. In other words, individuality in the herd with uniformity, and the herd then of parents that have had uniformity, individuality and producing capacity, all together will come as near guaranteeing satisfactory results as will anything other than actual tests.

We have said nothing about the kind of a boar that should head such a group of sows. All we wish to emphasize concerning the boar is that he should be of the same general type as the females, only a little more compact and heavier fleshing, and if the sows have any faults as a group try to select a male that is stronger in these places. Get a masculine, strong, vigorous animal that has no outstanding defects, and remember that since you have half your herd's possibilities coming from the male, that especial care and attention should be taken to secure one that is worth while. A few extra dollars in price should not stand in the way of securing what is needed, but likewise, if a good price is expended, the purchaser should get an animal worth having. A long price isn't necessarily a sign of extreme worth. Pick a boar that meets the demands of the females and then pay what it will take to get him.

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ANOTHER EGG LAYING CONTEST FOR MISSOURI.

To the Editor: So much interest has been manifested in our first egg laying contest, and so many things are being discovered as a result, that a second one will begin November 15 for another year's test. Missourians are given the first opportunity to enter their birds and what pens are left will be filled by outsiders.

Practically everyone who now has a pen entered has expressed a desire to have a pen entered for the second year if their birds are desirable. The second year will differ from the first in the fact that each contestant must send ten females instead of five, as this year. All must be pullets or yearling hens. .All must be standard bred poultry of good quality and score not less than 90 points. We will not have two pens of Black Orpingtons and eighteen pens of S. C. White Leghorns, as this year. Each variety will have the same representation, that is, if there are five pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks this year there must be five pens of S. C. Reds also, and the same is true of all other varieties entered. This gives all varieties more equal chance and is fairer for all and a better test from every standpoint.

It seems to me that the best breeders of this country, fanciers, farmers, and other breeders of poultry should avail themselves of this contest. No one need feel any uneasiness about poor results or a bad showing, or feel any delicacy about having their flocks tested, for the breeder's name will not appear on the pen, be published or made known unless he requests it. The pens will all be known by number and states unless the breeder desires his name on the pen. It is worth hundreds of dollars to any breeder to know how his pen compares with others of the same variety and with different breeds when housed, fed and cared for under the same conditions, and it will be worth thousands of dollars to the winning pens in this contest if their good qualities are proven and properly advertised. The best breeders in Missouri should not hesitate to enter a pen in this contest. It is up to them to see that their variety is properly represented. The leading hen in this contest at the present time is bred from winners in two good shows. It is up to our best breeders and our best advertised strains to demonstrate their good laying qualities as well as their fancy and show points. We believe they can do it. The day has come or is close at hand when people are not going to buy a Leghorn, a Plymouth Rock, a Wyandotte, a Red, or an Orpington, simply because it is a Leghorn, a Plymouth Rock, a Wyandotte, a Red or an Orpington, but they desire to know their powers of productiveness as well, and rightly so. I believe that the best breeders of this country can demonstrate the fact that their flocks can do both, win and lay, and the best show bird in America is not too good to have a place in the next Missouri National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo.

Several hundred dollars in cash and special prizes will be offered. We are getting dozens of requests from other states and foreign countries to enter pens in this next contest, but if we can fill it up with farmers' and poultrymen's poultry from Missouri, we much prefer to do it, but we must know at once what we can depend upon, so if you are thinking of making

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Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

an entry, you had better write me today for further information. Only a limited number of pens of each variety will be accepted. The first who apply will be the first accepted. The entry fee is $5 for Missouri pens, and $10 for out of the state pens. Last year several entered pens, houses and yards were reserved for them, and at the last minute, when too late to get other birds, they notified us that they had changed their minds and would not send. We are at great expense for the contest, offer large prizes, and charge a small entry fee to know that you are acting in good faith.

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Supt. Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.

14,000 GRADE POLAND CHINAS.

In the "piggery" of James Campion, a recent visitor to the United States from Argentine, there are 14,000 hogs, and this was the count just after a train load of fat ones had been shipped to the market at Buenos Ayres. We get the story from the Live Stock World of Chicago, which says Mr. Campion came originally from California. We suspected some United States connection when we noted the size of his herd. In fact we suspected Irish breeding (suspicion confirmed by the name of his ranch, or "estancia," which is "La Nora").

Mr. Campion got his first pure bred hogs (Poland Chinas) from a shipment to the Argentine by J. H. Miller of Peru, Ind., whose main exporting business is done in cattle. Later Mr. Campion got a larger type of hogs by making an importation of "big type" Poland Chinas direct from this country. At that time, ten years ago, there was a government head tax on all swine killed, so that fact put a premium upon the larger hogs. Mr. Campion states that that unwise tax was removed some five years ago. However, he still favors the largest type Poland Chinas he can get, as it frequently happens that a bad crop season requires carrying to another year and he wants hogs that, under those conditions can be further developed. Alfalfa grows to perfection, making an ideal hog feed. He was the first man to employ a lister in that country and finds it admirably adapted to their soils. He is sending back from this country a large amount of the latest farm machinery. He is satisfied that the large Poland China hog is the one of all others for his country. Edible fat is a most important factor with Argentine consumers.

A MISSOURI HAM AND BACON SHOW.

To the American Breeder:—The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has set aside $100 to be awarded as premiums on the best country hams and bacon exhibited at the Missouri Farmers' Ham and Bacon Show to be held during farmers' week at the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, January 13 to 17, 1913. The premiums are as follows:

For the best home-cured country ham—First premium, $25; second premium. $15; third premium, $10.

For the best home-cured country bacon—First premium, $25; second premium, $15; third premium, $10.

This first home-cured meat show ever conducted by any state is expected to prove "a clarion call" for the revival of the country smoke house. Missourians know how to make good meat. The only trouble is they do not provide enough of it. We need a "more meat" campaign, need to depend upon our own meat houses instead of upon the big packing plants. On too many farms hams and bacon represent expense, rather than income.

Two years ago the Missouri State Board of Agriculture issued a bulletin on Butchering Hogs on the Farm. This was one of the popular farmers' series of bulletins and was prepared by A. W. Orr and W. L. Nelson, the latter assistant secretary of the board of agriculture. So soon was the issue exhausted that it became necessary to provide more of the bulletins in order to meet the demand. Accordingly, a revised and much enlarged bulletin entitled "Butchering Hogs on Missouri Farms" was prepared. Copies of this work, which contains recipes from more than fifty Missouri farmers, are still available.—T. C. Wilson, Secretary Missouri Board of Agriculture.

CATTLE AND CROPS IN ALASKA.

Prof C. C. Georgeson, who has charge of the Alaska agricultural experiment stations, shows in his latest report that agriculture is practicable there on an extended scale, but that the economic conditions prevailing in Alaska prevent speedy settlement of the territory by farmers. Transportation is too expensive for the poor man to go there and take up land, and the farmers who are well-to-do do not leave the state. A special homestead law for Alaska allows citizens of the United States with homestead rights to take up 320 acres of unsurveyed land for homestead purposes, but the locator must pay the cost of the survey, which amounts to several hundred dollars.

Prof. Georgeson, by crossing a cultivated variety of the strawberry which was too tender for the climate, with the wild Alaska strawberry, has produced a large number of hybrids, many of which are not only hardy and thrive well in the climate but are very productive and yield large berries of excellent quality. He also produced a number of hybrid barleys by crossing varieties excellent in themselves but requiring maturing varieties which are undesirable because they are small producers and have heavy beards. Many of the hybrids resulting from this cross are early enough to mature in the interior of Alaska in normal seasons and having no beards can be used for hay and fed to farm animals without being threshed. This result is of importance, for it is becoming more and more apparent that to succeed in grain growing Alaska must develop varieties which are better suited to the climate than the grains which are introduced from Southern latitudes.

Siberian alfalfas which the Department of Agriculture secured through Prof. N. E. Hansen of South Dakota, from the vast semi-arid regions of Western Siberia, have been introduced and have been grown at the experiment station at Rampart in latitude 65 degress 30 min., where all the experiments with grains and various plants are conducted. If another year should prove that they can maintain themselves an important problem in Alaskan agriculture has been solved as a leguminous plant was needed, not only to furnish feed for live stock but to aid in the maintenance of the fertility of the soil.

There are four experiment stations in Alaska located respectively at Sitka, Fairbank, Rampart and Kodiak. The headquarters is located at Sitka station, which is devoted chiefly to experiments in horticulture, such as the hybridization of strawberries above mentioned. Five varieties of apples were matured in the summer of 1911 at this station in a test orchard which was planted in 1903. It has been considered doubtful whether apples could be grown in Alaska, but this station has proved that some varieties will mature.

The Kodiak experiment station, located on the island of the same name, is devoted exclusively to cattle breeding. Eighty-five herd of pure bred Galloway cattle of all ages are now at this station. There is also a flock of long wool sheep, which appear to be remarkably well adapted to the climate. The Galloway breed of cattle was chosen for the reason that their original home, Southern Scotland, has a similar climate. One of the problems which this station is trying to solve is the evolution of an all-purpose Galloway cow that will give milk as well as provide the good beef characteristic of the breed.

ANGUS CATTLE SALE.

A recent sale of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle in Iowa made an average of $171. The cattle were from one of the state's best and best known herds. The highest price paid in the sale was $500 for a cow and the highest price paid for a bull was $360, although the bulls made considerably the highest sex average—$225. Nebraska and South Dakota took some of the cattle, but most of them staid in Iowa.

Corn fodder that is dry and dusty will be improved a little by sprinkling in the mangers.

LAND DEPARTMENT
FOR BUYERS, SELLERS, TRADERS

Four Cents Per Word Per Month pays for advertisements under this heading, which are set solid in small type, as per style shown.

In case larger type or display is wanted, the rate is $2 per inch per issue.

Cash with order for amounts under $2.

160 ACRES FARM LAND
for sale; 1½ miles of county seat (Dundy County, Nebr.), well improved; 22 acres of alfalfa. Price $7,000; $2,000 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser at six per cent interest. Also 320 acres, eight miles from county seat (Dundy County, Neb.), all bottom land, but dont' overflow; good alfalfa land. Price $35 per acre; $4,000 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser at six per cent. Buy direct from owner and save the commission. Living water in pasture. **R. H. Pigg, Dorchester, Neb.**

120-ACRE FARM
for sale in Miller County, Missouri; 3 miles south of Iberia and 8½ miles from Crocker; 24 acres of fine bottom land; 400 Keifer pear trees; small apple orchard; 4-room house; plenty of outbuildings; 50 acres in cultivation; plenty of good water; mostly under wire fence; phone in house. Price $3,600. Address, **H. W. Nighten, Route 3, Box 16, Iberia, Mo.**

IN NEBRASKA
4,800 acres solid; magnificent stock range, or 30 good farms; $6.00 per acre. Favorable terms. **J. R. Hanson, Yankton, So. Dak.**

200-ACRE STOCK FARM
for sale; improved; $6.50 per acre; some alfalfa land. **R. Workman, Everton, Ark.**

ARKANSAS LAND.
For high grade improved and unimproved farms, orchards or pasture lands at from $10 to $40 per acre on easy terms. Address, **J. N. Jaggers, Walnut Ridge, Ark.**

480 ACRES BLACK AND RED SANDY LAND.
Eight miles from Dierks, on public road; 150 acres in cultivation; 300 acres in timber; 4 springs; 2 wells; one six room dwelling; 2 good log barns. Price $6,000. For particulars, write **W. C. Gaines, Nashville, Ark.**

FINE FARM 160 ACRES.
Nicely improved; fenced and cross-fenced with wire; 100 acres bottom land; 60 upland; not hilly, gently rolling; nice seven room house; well painted; large barn; sheded; all necessary outbuildings; young orchard; variety of fruit; a nice farm. Price $57.50 per acre. Address owner, **O. J. Wilkins, Piggott, Ark. Rte. 1.**

LAND FOR CATTLE.
I will sell or trade for pure bred Hereford cattle, one-quarter section land; 1½ miles from Friona, Texas. Good farm land; fine crops; rented for one year for a third of crop. Price five thousand six hundred dollars ($5,600). **C. T. Kellner, Black, Texas (Parmer County).**

SPECIAL.
480-acre stock ranch in the Estancia Valley, New Mexico; 6 miles from railroad town; all grass and under fence; good house, barn, well and pump; 160 acres of this land is deeded and clear; 320-acre lease five years from October, 1912. Price $2,000. Will consider exchange for something that is priced right. The grass keeps cattle fat and there are no ticks, vats nor spraying. Cream brings good price; is shipped to Albuquerque as fast as collected. Look this up if you want a good layout. I am a trader and will tell you the truth. **A. L. Grinstead, Calico Rock, Ark.**

A BARGAIN.
80-acre dark loam land; 3½ miles of Cordell; all fenced; 70 acres cultivation; 1½ miles to school and church; 5 room house; granary; sheds; cistern; well; good water. Price $3,000. Mortgage $550, 3 years at 6 per cent. Have other bargains in Oklahoma farms. Write me. Exchanges a specialty. List with me. **Olin W. Wood, Cordell, Okla.**

FARM, RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS
properties for sale or trade, at Warrensburg, Mo., a county of low taxes and good crops.

Sixty acres best Johnson county black bottom land, only 2½ miles from Warrensburg, on good road—$6,000.

Choice eight room dwelling, bath, sewer, city water, fine lot, paved street, two blocks from new Federal building and court house—$5,000.

Six business lots in a body, 1½ blocks from court house on main business street; implement warehouse and shops on same—$9,000.

Will make a close cash price on either or all together.

Helder & Hostrup, Manhattan, Kansas.

460 acres; 95 bottom in cultivation; balance pasture; good house, big barn; wind mill, tanks; timber. Only $22 per acre. Other small farms and ranches; close to town; easy terms. **F. D. Greene, Longton, Kansas.**

8080 -acre Stock Ranch for half its value for quick sale. Address owner for further information. **A. J. Johnston,, Merchants' National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

OKLAHOMA BARGAIN—Smooth, well improved; Southwest Oklahoma farm for sale; 160 acres; rich soil; $4,800, half cash. Rare bargain, must sell quickly.
H. W. Bigham, Tulsa, Okla.

320 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED FARM
All smooth land and all tillable; adjoining town. Owner wants to exchange for Western land.
W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kans.

FLORIDA
land for sale, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO STOCK RAISING, 2,500 acres in Santa Rosa County; 8 miles water front on Escanbia bay and navigable bayous; 10 miles by water from Pensacola, 6 miles from Milton, the county seat, 1 mile from Mulat, railroad station. Splendid drainage, no swamp or hills, some timber, mostly grass land, deep black sandy soil, clay sub-soil, good shade on water fronts. Location and soil considered; it is the most valuable land on or near the gulf coast; $15 per acre for the tract. **G. W. Soule, Owner, Camp Walton, Florida.**

192 ACRES IMPROVED rich Little River bottom farm; 90 cultivation, good crops; 100 under hog tight fence; bearing orchard; lasting soft well water; rich dark loam soil; all tillable; four miles railroad town; white neighborhood; $16.85 acre. **Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.**

Arkansas Farm Cheap
130 acres, 4 miles northeast of Danville, a good county seat town on the main line of the Rock Island line; 90 acres in cultivation; 90 acres fenced with wire; nearly all bottom land; three good houses and outbuildings; small orchard; 4 wells and tank; nearly all level; nearly $1,500 worth of improvements on the place; close to school. Price, $4,000 on good terms. I have other farms; send for land list. **John D. Baker, Danville, Yell County, Arkansas.**

Are You Interested?
I am in touch with land owners and dealers who are looking for good men to represent them in the North on liberal commission arrangements. If you're interested, write me now.

S. G. Langston
314 Wainwright Building,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TWINS---And the Beef Shortage

Suggested Means by Which Corn Belt Farms May Produce More and Better Beef Stock Without Great Increase of Pasture Area.

As the population increases land must necessarily increase in value, diminishing the available pasture land and increasing the surplus of roughness. As this condition increases there should be a greater demand for beef cattle.

If a strain of good milking and flesh carrying cattle could be established that would deliver two calves instead of one, it would be a great saving in pasture as well as feed. There have been among cattle certain strains that produced twins with much regularity. If a herd of this kind could be established by using twin cattle as foundation stock, and gradually eliminating those which do not show multiple pregnancy, we believe that this characteristic could be as readily produced as the hornless characteristic which is now recognized as largely transmissible. It might be necessary to line breed or even in-breed to thoroughly establish the trait. We have often thought that an experiment of this kind should be put in operation and that it should be made with the Shorthorn breed, as there are more of these cattle than of any other breed, and they are generally recognized as the heaviest milkers among first class beef cattle, which would be an advantage to suckling twins.

There is one difficulty in an undertaking of this kind and that is that the American people are not, as a rule, willing to wait for developments in such an experiment. In building a strain that would produce twins no rapid development without using both females and bulls from twin producing families, so that their offspring being doubly strong in this quality, could be used on the best single producers with the highest individual excellence. It is not believed that the bull is directly concerned in the production of twins, which can result only when the female organ releases two or more ova at one time, instead of the customary single one, but heifers got by a twin bull are far more likely to have this necessary peculiarity in the number of ova released.



TWIN HEIFERS DROPPED IN THE HERD OF N. H. GENTRY, PETTIS COUNTY, Mo., Out of Imp. Clara 58th, One of the Most Valuable and Productive of Famous Shorthorn Cows.

It would of course take several generations to give measureable relief to the beef cattle scarcity, but if such an experiment is to be tried it could just as well be started soon. We believe there are enough Shorthorn breeders in the country who are sufficiently public spirited to donate twin heifers to such an undertaking, if the right parties will undertake the building of a twin cattle and carry out the principles involved for several generations. We would be glad to hear from cattle breeders on this subject. Within the past few years there have been exhibited at state fairs and stock shows in the corn belt, many excellent animals that were twins. A half dozen cases, at least, come to the writer's recollection in which the entries were Shorthorns, and in some of these cases both members of the pair were sufficiently good to get into the money, even against strong competition. There have been notable cases in which a heifer, twinned with a bull, was good enough to win against steer competition in the classes for fat stock. In another case a bull from twins developed very unusual size while still retaining show form and condition. In still another case twin heifers from a remarkably heavy milking dam, were both large and promised to be heavy milkers and great mothers in turn. Evidences, such as these, of the breed's great productive ability, have turned the thoughts of many investigators toward the Shorthorn, "the farmers' cow," as offering the best solution for the great American problem, of how best to increase the production of good beef on the farms of the corn belt.

Similar methods have been followed with sheep, and various breeds of hogs have been increased in size litters by this method. We do not see why it could not be carried on successfully in Shorthorn cattle.

It is not essential that this experiment be carried on first with the Shorthorn breed, but it seems desirable, for the reasons quoted above. If others interested in other classes of cattle wish to take up the idea we will be glad to give it publicity and watch the experiment with great interest.

Shorthorn Cattle and Poland China Hogs

PUBLIC SALE OCTOBER 16 AND 17

At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, Watonga, Okla.

45—SHORTHORNS—45

5 Young Bulls.

Herd header material, including the $1,000 Prince Abbot.

40 Choice Cows and Heifers.

Several with calf at foot and re-bred. A number of these cows are safe in calf to the Junior Champion Violet Search, others are bred to Lavender Lord by Avondale and some to Prince Abbot.

This Offering Contains Numerous Show Prospects

from prize-winning sires and carry the blood of the best Shorthorn families.

This is a choice Shorthorn offering selected from over 200 head.

60 POLAND CHNAS,

consisting of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts; also a few choice spring boars ready for service.

They carry the blood of **Big Hadley, Expansion, Designer, Major Look, Good Metal and Long King,** together with others of the best medium and Perfection bred types. A number of the sows will have litters at side sale day. Most of the sows of breeding age are showing safe in pig to Col. Hadley, by big Hadley's Model.

Everybody invited. Sale under cover.

Write me at once for catalog and mention the American Breeder.

Auctioneer R. L. HARRIMAN **H. C. LOOKABAUGH** **Watonga, Oklahoma**

PROPRIETOR

A FEW FACTS ABOUT MORGAN HORSES.

To the American Breeder: 1st. What is a Morgan horse? One that belongs to the breed that was founded by Justin Morgan. 2nd. Are they a distinct and established breed of horses? Yes, the Morgan horse is a breed established by a single animal, and yet a hundred years after the death of Justin Morgan, when the per cent of his blood is of necessity slight, the Morgan characters still stand out clear and strong constituting a type as distinct as that of any existing breed. This is the solitary known instance of the founding of a breed by a single ancester.

It illustrates in a peculiar way the occasional extreme persistence of a type once formed, and is in marked contrast to the readiness with which other types break up and disappear. (Prof. E. Davenport, Principle of Breeding, Ginn & Co., 1907. P. 296.

3rd. Has the Morgan horse a register of its own? Yes, it is published by Jos. Battell, Middlebury, Vt., where records may be obtained.

I have been in the Morgan horse business for 30 years and I find a wide range of belief in what constitutes a Morgan horse, and as they are my hobby, I ride and drive them and toot their value in church and out. I want everybody to know that they are the biggest and best little horse that ever looked through a collar or carried a saddle, and in these days when grain and hay costs so much farmers cannot afford to keep the horse that takes a bushel of grain a day to keep.

A Morgan will keep fat and work seven days a week on good bright hay or plenty of grass. My stallion is eating three quarts of oats a day and doing all the service I want him to do, and is fat as a seal. My neighbors have a Percheron (1800 pounds) and is feeding 18 quarts of chops a day. You will see it costs him 90 cents a day for grain, while I am feeding 12 cents worth and any man can see that the difference in the cost of feed is a big item, one which every man needs to look after.

My object in this sketch is to ride my hobby and let others know why I do it. I want to correct some of the erroneous beliefs about the Mor-

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

Novius' SHORT-HORNS and POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Bovor, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.

Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

gan horse. There are but few that know what the breeding of Justin Morgan was or where he was born, for such I will give a brief statement by the best authority at command.

In 1841 the breeding of Justin Morgan was first discussed in print; he was foaled in or near West Springfield, Mass., in 1789, and died in or near Randolph, Vt., in 1821, where he was taken when about two years old. In Volume 1 of the Morgan Register, Mr. Jos. Mattell gave his breeding as a descendant from the Byerly Turk and Godolphin Abrabran, which all breeders and students of pedigree accept as correct. But whatever his pedigree may have been for all practical purposes of the Morgan horse breeders of today, Justin Morgan may be regarded as Adam.—E. A. Rickard, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

WANTED—POSITION

as foreman on a stock ranch or irrigated farm. I have had years of experience in handling live stock, especially cattle and horses. I am well accustomed with the horse breeding, both natural and artificial service; have also had good experience in irrigated farming; talk English and pretty fair Spanish. State wages willing to give. Address **J. C. 41, care American Breeder.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

BREEDING STOCK AND FEED BARN BUSINESS

for sale. One black jack; six years old; 950 pounds; one Hambletonian and Cleveland stallion; six years old; dark bay; 1,300 pounds; two registered Jersey bulls that make from $50 to $75 per month. Good business on all stock. Best proposition in state; books to show. **Geo. Hurley, 927 Chickasha Ave., Chickasha, Okla.**

FOUR GOOD GRAY JACKS

for sale. Good size; sure and well bred. Priced low for quick sale. Address, **A. C. Briggs, Missouri Valley, Harrison County, Iowa.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION AND BIG JACK FOR SALE.

The stallion is Mortgage Lifter 58498 (state license number 2663); black with star; weighs 1,800 pounds; 6 years old. He is got by Bon Fire 35182; dam, Violette 27261; by Imp. Sans Souci (22694); second dam out of the imported mare Olivette 3436.

The jack, Inca, Jr., is 16 hands high.

For prices, and other information, write

Mrs. T. J. Carter, Tonganoxie, Kas.

14—JACKS AND JENNETS—14.

For sale; black jacks; jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian Co., Mo.**

SEVEN YEAR OLD REGISTERED

blue jack 15¾ hands high; nine inch bone; quick; sure; guaranteed in every way. Price $800. Will trade him for good young ewes of mutton breed, or young Jersey cows or heifers. My brother and I have farms close together; each have a jack, one will do us both. **J. T. Brazil, Quanah, Hardeman County, Texas. Rte. 2.**

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 10.)

what can I do for them? About every three or four weeks their eyes get sore and they get almost blind for a few days. It is always the same eye (just one of them), and while sore it runs water some and the ball, or eye sight, seems to be swollen and has a yellowish looking skum over the whole eye ball. Have had three to get that way and one has been that way three times and is sore now.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description of the behavior of this case causes us to think that your colt is affected with periodic opthalmia or "moon blindness," a disease of the eyes that is inclined to be incurable. This disease is a more frequent cause of blindness among horses than any other disease known. An animal thus affected should be put in a dark stall and the parts about the affected eye be subjected to continuous applications of a cold corrosive sublimate solution, using one part of the drug to two thousand parts of water that has been boiled and has then been made cold. Secure the corrosive sublimate from your druggist in tablet form and he will tell you how to use them so as to get the desired strength.

DIFFICULTY IN SERVING—I have a seven year old stallion that has a pacing record of 2:19, and when he serves a mare he works all right until about the spending time when he will stamp with his hind feet and squeal and come off and be ready to try again about four times, then he will serve her right. He seems keen but it seems like something hurts him and flies off proud every time for about four times, then will come off all right. I tried letting him serve three mares one day; the last one he served blood passed from him. He has never served but a few mares—seven last year. Would like to know what is wrong and what can be done for him.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It is difficult to make a certain diagnosis of cases of this kind without the privilege of making a personal examination and we believe it is in order for you to call to your aid some qualified veterinarian who has had extensive experience with breeding stock. In the mean time make a careful study of the case so as to give your veterinarian all the light possible. The horse should be carefully observed to see whether or not he practices masturbation and even the semen subjected to microscopic test. A rectal examination should be made to note the condition of the various structures located about the neck of the bladder, and the penis should be manipulated with a view of determining whether there is any undue sensitiveness along its course. It is difficult to examine the state of the urethral canal except for obstruction. If nothing abnormal is detected after a thorough examination we would suggest that this stallion is bred at as regular intervals as possible (every week or ten days) and that at the time of service the teasing be delegated to some other stallion. Encourage him to urinate previous to the service by sprinkling bedding underneath him, and when he is brought from the stall allow him to mount the mare as promptly as he is ready. Stallions of the age of yours that have done no more service than he has often behave in the manner described, and a little care as to the method pursued at the particular time of service will in many cases convert them into satisfactory servers in a reasonable length of time.

AN EXTRA FINE BLACK JACK.

King Leo; registered number 4715; seven years old, with white points; weight about 1,050 pounds; was bred and raised by J. F. Cook & Co., Lexington, Ky.; he is a quick server and a sure breeder; has colts to show. Price $1,500.

Also one jack coming two years; black; sired by King Leo; arm 17 inches; ears 32 inches; below knee 8 inches, and girth 58 inches; length from pole to root of tail 78 inches; height 58; knee 13. Price $700.

Also one large black jennet; five years old; $200; and one jennet four months old (was 40 inches high when foaled), price $75.

Also three large mares; all broke to work and all bred to Leo. Price $300 each. Come and see this stock if you are wanting good stock.

J. W. GILLUM, Wing, Yell County, Ark.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

ORGANIZED IN 1886. PIONEER IN ITS LINE.



The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company

Crawfordsville, Ind.

Insures Horses, Mules and Cattle against loss by death from any cause. If animal gets leg broken and has to be killed, we pay the loss.

Oldest Live Stock Insurance Company in the world. Cash Capital $200,000.00; Assets $450,000.00.

Fair adjustments—prompt payment of all honest losses—conservative management. It costs less than two cents a day to carry one hundred dollars insurance on Farm, Family Driving and Saddle animals.

Secure a policy while your animal is in good health. Call on local agent or write Home Office at CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

BREEDING APPLIANCES

EVERY GOOD, RELIABLE ARTICLE WHICH JACK AND STALLION MEN NEED.

From Carlson Semen Extractors to Emasculators—the best of all the practical horse goods in this line at reasonable prices and no cheap rubbish at any price.

Write for our catalog of good goods.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.
12th and Central Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

THE RIGHT WAY

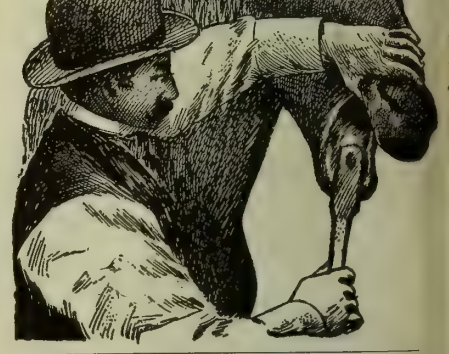
IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

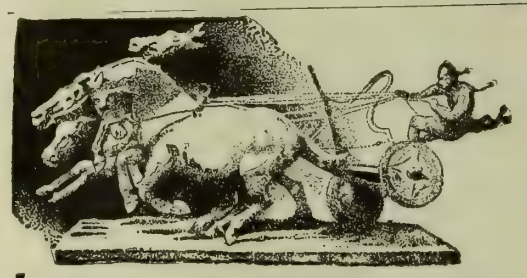
SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
Box 834, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.





FAIR WINNERS

have often been produced by the help of

ABSORBINE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

as it strengthens the muscles and ligaments, keeps out soreness, prevents fatigue, stops pain, reduces swelling and inflimmation. It is a positive ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE and therefore especially effective in healing cuts, sores, galls, bruises, etc.

Used by successful exhibitors and trainers because ABSORBINE does not blister, stain or remove the hair, and horse can be worked.

KILLS PAIN AND STOPS LAMENESS QUICKLY

It is economical, as only a few drops full strength are required at an application. A bottle of ABSORBINE, diluted as per formula on label, makes three gallons of efficient liniment at a cost of 80 cents a gallon. You will find it a money maker for you in getting all your horses in better shape for regular work or sale and you might also make a **prize winner** by removing some blemish from them with ABSORBINE.

Frank Briscoe, Osceola, Ont., writes May 1st, 1912.

"Absorbine has cured a big mare that was completely used up with contraction of the muscles. I bought her for $30.00 and wouldn't take less than $400.00 now, I owe many thanks to ABSORBINE."

USE ABSORBINE to remove **Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections;** to cure any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

You can buy **Absorbine** at regular dealers, price $2.00 per bottle or sent to you, express prepaid with full instructions. Write me about any special case on which you would like advice. Horse book free. Manufactured by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D..F, 388 Temple St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SIX CHESTNUT MORGAN STALLIONS.

for sale; from one to four years old. Best stock in Vermont. Prices right. **C. V. Kent, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

GERMAN COACH STALLION.

For sale or trade; black; O. K. in every respect; 60 per cent breeder; born in '96; is better than a five-year-old; a show horse. Want to go out of business. Price $400; cost $1,500. **J. W. Sears, Pendleton, Madison Co., Ind. Route 40.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON AND MORGAN HORSES

for sale. One beautiful black, 1,800 pounds; six year Percheron stallion, $500; one beautiful black, 1,400 pounds, 1½ years Percheron stallion, $400; weanling Percheron stud colts and fillies from $150 to $250 each; fine large Morgan weanling fillies out of 1,200 pound stock on both sides, $150 each. All stock guaranteed right. **J. L. Buchanan, Sherodsville, Carroll County, Ohio.**

IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLIONS.

At bargain prices, as I am in other business which takes all my time.

Syphon 4147, a seal brown, 9 years old; weighs 1,350; sure foal getter, true breeder and prize winner.

Gomeux 4285, dark bay, weighs 1,475.

These horses are well broke to work, single or double; the fastest walkers I ever saw. Can show plenty of their colts.

Emmet Pickett, Bellaire, O.

STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.

Ennins, French Coach stallion, dark brown, 12 years old, a grand individual. Price $750. Baron, Belgian stallion, blue roan, three years old; his sire and dam both took ribbons at the International. Price $750. June King, a saddle stallion, by Forest King; bay; ten years old; a very stylish fellow and a show horse if handled. Price $1,000. S. Mammoth, 12 years old, black jack with white points, 15½ hands; the smoothest made jack I ever saw. $1,000. H. Mammoth, 4 years old, black with white points, 15 hands; a very heavy boned jack. $1,000. Eclipse, four years old; black jack with white points, 14½ hands; very heavy bodied jack and fine looker. $500. Address, **E. Joy, Golden City, Barton County, Mo.**

IMPORTED PERCHERONS

Dapple gray; five years; weight, 1,975 pounds; $900; black; three years; weight 1,900 pounds; $900; both sound, registered and all right in every way. Very cheap; guaranteed foal getters. **E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Jefferson County, Ia.**

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions

AND MARES
IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.
For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

HOME BRED PERCHERONS.

One coming four year old stallion; rich black; built square and smooth. One coming three year old stallion; gray; extra bone; both absolutely sound; registered P. S. A. Priced so you would be glad you came to see them. **Fred Chandler, Rte. 7, Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa.**

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

SHIRE HORSES.

Dec. 12-13—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.
Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 24—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kas.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Oct. 9—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Oct. 8—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 23—O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Oct. 10—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

NEBRASKA WANTS LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Stockmen in Nebraska are taking steps to securing a regular department of live stock health, headed by a competent man. Heretofore it has been necessary in the case of live stock emergencies for the governor and his advisers to get together and consult before action was taken, and always with the necessity of calling on veterinary authorities for information. It is believed now that a bill will be drawn and presented at the next session of the legislature which will give this state the necessary department,



A NEW MEXICO TON PERCHERON THAT WORKS IN THE HARNESS.

and the expense of which will be more than justified by the extensive interests at stake.

According to figures of the Nebraska board of assessment, the actual valuation of stock in the state for the current year is as follows: Horses, $67,573,325; mules, $8,264,960; cattle, $45,479,570; hogs, $15,310,135, and sheep, $902,725, or a total of $137,548,915. A 3 per cent loss, therefore, would amount to approximately four million dollars, and it is believed the possibility of saving from this estimated sum warrants a considerable effort.

SADDLE STALLIONS.

of Fashionable Chief breeding for sale.

Also High Chief 221, greatest bred Cabell Lexington known.

Also Jacks and Jennets, from teat to maturity—the 16-hand kind.

This is stock that can be made to win in any company. **Oscar Edwards & Son, Box 402, DeSoto, Mo.**

STALLIONS for SALE

Two excellent fine imported stallions for sale at Henry Dreher's, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action and lots of quality; sure breeder and has lots of colts to show.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare.

Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

3 STALLIONS---3 JACKS

Included in a big offering of **Horse Stock, Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Hogs, Poultry and Farm Machinery** at

PUBLIC SALE, OCTOBER 14

on the farm of J. D. Kropf, northeast of Pryor, Okla.

One stallion is a black drafter, 9 years old; one a bay trotter, 6 years; one a bay saddler.

There are three jacks and 20 horses and mules.

KROPF & HOSTETLER, Pryor, Mayes County, Okla.

J. A. Logsdon, Auctioneer. E. M. Bowers, Clerk.

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions and Mares also Home-Bred Stallions

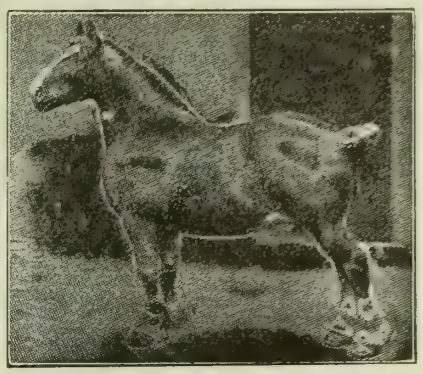
I know the best farmers want good horses. I personally select horses with the aim to sell to horsemen who know.

If interested write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

At Union Hotel, Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel

On C. B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.



W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars. Large CALANDER after December 15th.

THIRTY-SIX HIGH CLASS PERCHERONS

I will make bargain prices to early buyers who come here to my farm, on

18 STALLIONS, 18 MARES AND FILLIES.

Stallions range from 3 years down to suckers. Some of the colts are by the great stallion, NICHOLAS.

Some of the mares are imported. Some have colts at foot and all are bred to good big drafty horses.

I will make it worth while to a man who can buy the whole bunch.

George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLION at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices an terms. Address,

Leitch & Sons

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

Cash or Credit Will Buy Them

The real value of our Stallions is not expressed by price. We have exalted the "SQUARE DEAL" and proved the profit that lies therein.

Everybody loves a bargain and we have them.

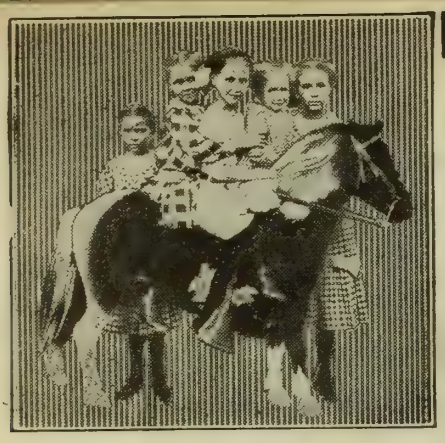
Buy Now,

Comparison sells more of our Stallions than anything else. Do you realize that our guaranty on a Stallion stands for honesty, the only safe policy. (Our service book, 10c.)

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

601 to 949 West Matilda Street

HUNTINGTON INDIANA

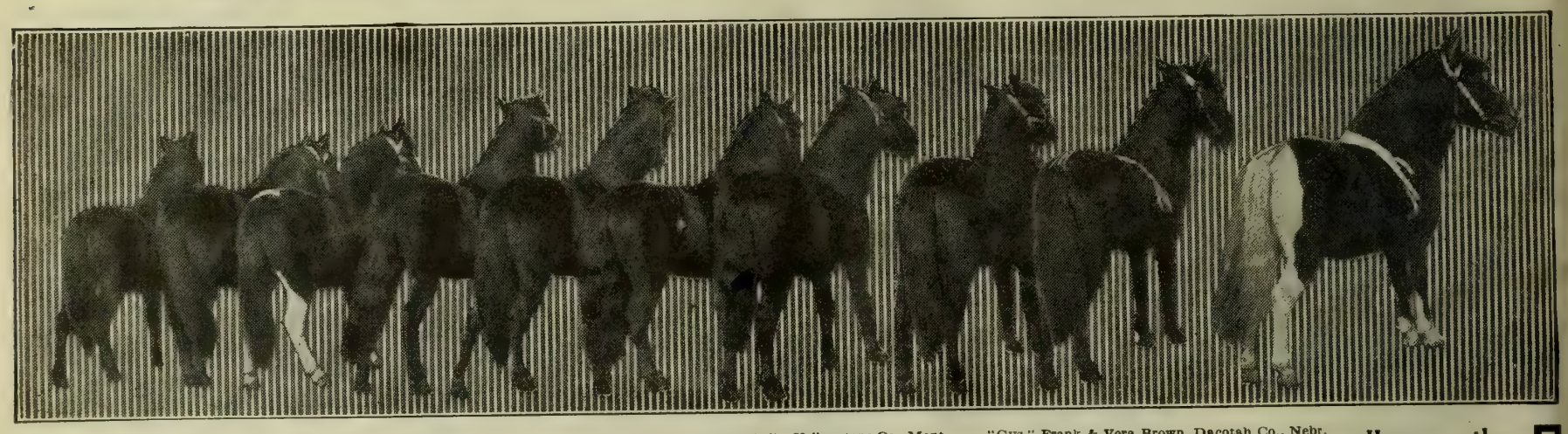


This Pony Free



"CUB" is his name, and we are going to send him and his outfit all complete as it looks in the picture below free to you or some other boy or girl. Pony, Buggy, Harness, Bridle, all sent to your very door, all charges paid. *SEND US YOUR NAME TODAY IF YOU WANT "CUB."*

We Have Given Away 71 Ponies and Outfits



Here are the Names of a few of our 71 Lucky Pony Winners

"Bob," John B. Corn, Pulaski Co., Ark.
"St. Nick," Marcella Conley, Chickasaw Co., Ia.
"Duke," Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., Mo.
"Dixie," Walter McLaren, Moody Co., S. D.
"Midget," John McCartney, Massac Co., Ill.
"Jerry," Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kans.
"Captain," Ida O'Keefe, Mountrail Co., N. D.
"Roine," Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., Ind.
"Patsy," Rena Smith, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
"Pepper," Merle Hershleb, Dodge Co., Minn.
"Ned," Jules & Ruby Kobelin, Yellowstone Co., Mont.
"Brownie," Twylah Hart, Shelby Co., Ohio.
"Polly," Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wis.
"Jean," John H. Elrod, Smith Co., Tenn.
"Scotty," Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., Wash.
"Mac," Ruth Mead, Saline Co., Mo.
"Joe," Harold R. Palmer, Oswego Co., N. Y.
"Tom," Helen Herrmann, Cuming Co., Nebr.
"Jim," Joey Edwards, Barton Co., Kans.
"Fritzie" Marie & Margie Parker, Knox Co., Ill.
"Gus," Frank & Vera Brown, Dacotah Co., Nebr.
"Beauty," Bertram Eldridge, Stark Co., Ill.
"Fuzzy," Mark McMahon, Cavalier Co., N. D.
"Cheyene," Marguerite Hallett, Winnebago Co., Ia.
"Sportsman," Harold A. Pierce, Waushara Co., Wis.
"Evangeline," Gladys Houx, Saline Co., Mo.
"Buster," Gifford Tures, Brookings Co., S. D.
"Happy," Harry Parker, Fergus Co., Mont.
"Rastus," Herbert Hill, Clay Co., Minn.
"Jewel," Arthur Marode, Douglas Co., Nebr.

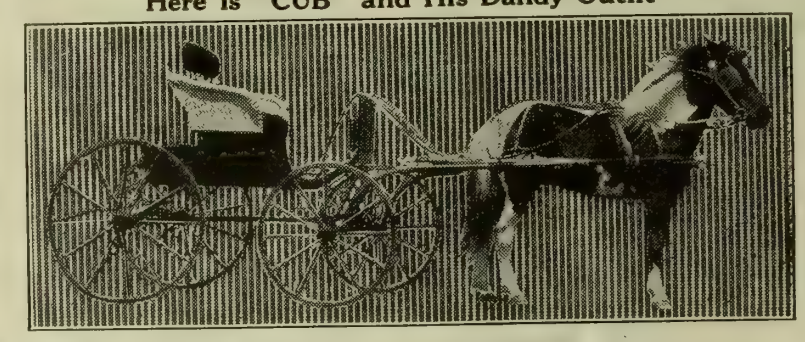
Here are the Names of a few of our 71 Lucky Pony Winners

You'd Love "Cub"

We are going to give "Cub" and his complete outfit to you or some other boy or girl as a present, just like we gave 71 ponies and outfits to 71 other boys and girls.

"Cub" is just the prettiest and cleverest little pony you or anybody else ever saw. While he is only about 43 inches high and doesn't weigh over 300 pounds he is as strong as a horse more than twice his size and can travel faster than lots of big horses. Besides he's a regular little pet, perfectly fearless and a chum you can have fun with all day long every day for years. When he is not carrying you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in the handsome buggy we send, or when you are not riding him horseback he will play with you and you can teach him to come when you call or whistle. We selected "Cub" at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, Washington, Ill., where we had over 100 ponies to choose from. This Heyl Pony Farm has taken all the best prizes at the State Fairs where their ponies have been shown.

Here is "CUB" and His Dandy Outfit



Complete Pony Outfit

With "Cub" we send this handsome buggy and harness which you see in the picture and also a saddle and bridle. We have purchased 71 Pony Outfits, so we know just the kind of a buggy to buy which is easy pulling for "Cub" and the most comfortable for you to ride in. The saddle we hade made to order and we include an imported riding bridle. If you had $150.00 to spend for a pony alone you couldn't possibly buy a better pony than "Cub" whom we are going to send free to you or some other boy or girl and with the complete outfit, (costing us over $200.00 in all), which we send. No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, has a pony and outfit which you would like to own better than "Cub" and his complete outfit, which we are willing to send free to you. Think how proud you would be driving "Cub" to school, and to the post office, and to church, and everywhere. You would be just the happiest child alive if "Cub" were yours. Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address today.

The Best Present

We have given away more ponies to boys and girls this past year than all other publishers in the United States added together, so if you want a Shetland pony free you ought to send us your name and address today.

Probably some folks will tell you that we won't give you "Cub," just like people told these other 71 boys and girls, and if you believe these people you'll never be one of our Lucky Pony Winners.

But the bankers or the postmasters in their towns told these other 71 boys and girls that the Webb Publishing Company, publishers of The Farmer's Wife, is one of the largest Publishing Companies in the United States and that of course we could afford to give away so many ponies and outfits to boys and girls to advertise our paper. So these 71 boys and girls sent us their names and addresses and won their ponies, and you will have to send us your name and address if you want us to send "Cub" to you, and we will help you right away by giving you 1,000 votes free toward "Cub."

1000 Votes Free

If you send us your name and address right away we will at once send you 1000 votes free toward winning "Cub." See what a fine start these free votes will give you, and if you follow our directions and do as these 71 other boys and girls did, you will have just as good a chance to get "Cub" as they had to get their ponies, and none of our Lucky Pony Winners nor their brothers or sisters can get "Cub," but you have a chance to get him if you send us your name and address today. Boys and girls who write us quickest are generally the luckiest in winning our ponies. Cut out the coupon good for 1000 free votes, write your name and address on it, paste it on a postal card or put in an envelope and mail it to us today. Be sure to write your name and address very plainly so that you will get the 1000 free votes at once.

Just as soon as we hear from you we will send you the coupon good for 1000 free votes, enter your name in the contest, and tell how to take care of Shetland Ponies and feed them. And we have a surprise for you which will double your chances of getting one of our Shetland Ponies free. The work we require you to do to become a registered contestant for "Cub" is something that pretty near any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do, and we promise every contestant a fine prize of their own selection.

Cut Out and Sign This Coupon and Mail Today. Do It Now

GOOD FOR 1,000 FREE VOTES!

"THE FARMER'S WIFE," 565 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me 1,000 FREE VOTES for "Cub" and Picture of "Cub" and Pedigree and Certificate of Entry, and Shetland Pony Booklet telling me how to take care of Shetland Pony and feed them. I want to own "Cub." I haven't any

Name _____

Postoffice _____

R. F. D. _____

State _____

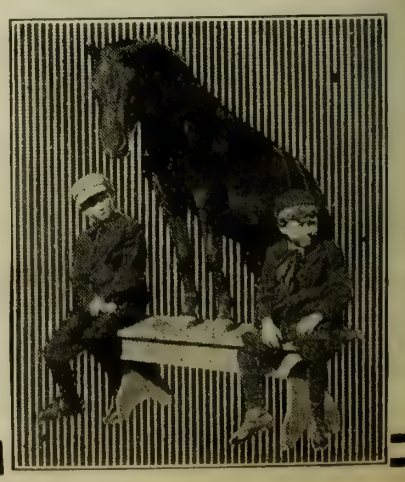
ONLY 1000 FREE VOTES GIVEN TO SAME CHILD

Did You Ever Dream You Would Own a Pony

Almost every boy and girl sometimes dreams that they will own a pony. All of our 71 "Lucky Pony Winners" did, and we made their dreams come true by sending them their Ponies and outfits. We never heard of one of these 71 boys and girls until they wrote us that they wanted one of our Ponies. As you can see by reading over the list the 71 Lucky Pony Winners live all over the United States, some of them more than 1,000 miles from St. Paul, the home of The Farmer's Wife, so it doesn't make any difference where the winner lives, "Cub" will be sent without any cost to you. More than half of our 71 Lucky Pony Winners live in towns with less than 500 population, and some of them in places with less than 100 people, so no town is too small or too far away for us to send "Cub" and his whole outfit.

No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbier or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free and all freight and express charges paid. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you this one, send your name and address to us right now so it will be sure to get to us quickly.

Address Your Letter or Postal to **THE FARMER'S WIFE** 565 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.



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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, October 21, 1912* *Number 19*



The American Breeder Camera at the American Royal Live Stock Show.



Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

Wolf Bros. Big Boned Imported Percherons and Belgians



We landed September 1st with a great lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. We showed at the great Nebraska State Fair September 5th and won the following prizes:

Two champions, one reserve champion, eight first prizes, seven seconds, one third and three fourth—twenty-two ribbons in all.

THESE PRIZE WINNERS ARE ALL AT OUR BARNS AND FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

If you are figuring on buying a first-class stallion or a pair of imported mares and want to see the best horses, you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to see ours. Special low prices made for the next 60 days. Address, for all information

Wolf Brothers

Albion, Boone County, Nebraska

PERCHERON AND SHIRE STALLIONS

All our horses are imported. We sell as low, quality considered, as anyone on earth. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

At the recent American Royal, in the strongest draft horse show ever held at Kansas City, our Percherons won:

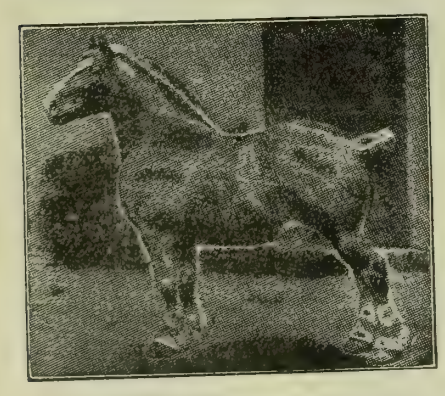
First and grand championship for group of five stallions.

First and third on 2-year-old stallions.

First, third and fourth on 3-year-old stallion, and second on 4-year-old stallion.

Inspection invited. All southbound cars from Union Depot pass our barns.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.



W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars. Large CALANDER after December 15th.

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George Hirschman, Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

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One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action and lots of quality; sure breeder and has lots of colts to show.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Here are two stallions that no importer can beat for quality, bone, action and breeding. These stallions will be sold at a buyer's satisfactory guarantee. The reason I am offering these stallions for sale is I adopted the capsule system and have them to spare.

Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION AND BIG JACK FOR SALE.

The stallion is Mortgage Lifter 58498 (state license number 2663); black with star; weighs 1,800 pounds; 6 years old. He is got by Bon Fire 35182; dam, Violette 27261; by Imp. Sans Souci (22694); second dam out of the imported mare Olivette 3436.

The jack, Inca, Jr., is 16 hands high.

For prices, and other information, write

Mrs. T. J. Carter, Tonganoxie, Kas.

STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.

Ennins, French Coach stallion, dark brown, 12 years old, a grand individual. Price $750. Baron, Belgian stallion, blue roan, three years old; his sire and dam both took ribbons at the International. Price $750. June King, a saddle stallion, by Forest King; bay; ten years old; a very stylish fellow and a show horse if handled. Price $1,000. S. Mammoth, 12 years old, black jack with white points, 15½ hands; the smoothest made jack I ever saw. $1,000. H. Mammoth, 4 years old, black with white points, 15 hands; a very heavy boned jack. $1,000. Eclipse, four years old; black jack with white points, 14½ hands; very heavy bodied jack and fine looker. $500. Address, **E. Joy, Golden City, Barton County, Mo.**

HOME BRED PERCHERONS.

One remarkably good coming three-year-old gray stallion, extra heavy bone and will mature at over a ton in ordinary flesh, the way you or I would keep him; one rich black coming four-year-old stallion, wide out, smooth and a flashy mover. Both registered P. S. A., and have state certificate of clean, soundness and health. Priced so any one with a few mares can profitably own one of these young stallions. **Fred** Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.

LAMER'S

80 PERCHERONS

Just returned from Europe with 60 head of Percheron and Belgian Stallions. My winnings at the Oklahoma State Fair and the American Royal Live Stock Show demonstrates the kind of stock I imported this year.

We Won at the Oklahoma State Fair

On Percherons—Grand championship; 1st on aged stallions; 1st, 2d and 3d on three year old stallions; 1st and 4th on two year old stallions; 1st on yearling stallions; 1st and 2d for best group of 5 stallions owned by one exhibitor. And in Percheron Society Specials: Grand championship for best stallion; 1st on aged stallion; 1st and 2d for best five stallions owned by one exhibitor.

On French Draft—1st on group of 5 stallions; 1st on "grand display;" 2d on aged stallion; 1st and 2d on three year old stallion; 1st, 2d and 3d on two year old stallion.

On Belgians—2d on aged stallion; 2d on three year old stallion; 1st on two year old stallion.

We Won at the American Royal

On Percherons—Grand championship; 1st on aged stallions; 2d on two year old stallions. And in the Percheron Society Specials: Grand championship for best stallion and first in class. Also the $100 trophy offered by the Percheron Society of France for the best stallion shown at the American Royal this year.

On French Draft—Grand championship; 1st on aged stallions; 1st on three year old stallions; 1st, 2d and 3d on two year old stallions; 1st on best group of five stallions.

If You Are In the Market for a first class stallion—one that will do credit to your country and start the foundation for a family of horses that you will always be proud to own—**write or come today.**

FIFTY PERCHERON MARES, ALL AGES, FOR SALE ALSO.

C. W. LAMER & CO. Salina, Kans.

STALLIONS

FROM EUROPE

Why wait a month before you buy
What more will you get - - - - ?
Could you buy any cheaper - -

Genuine Worth--Take Advantage of the Opportunity

TRY US ONCE.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Huntington, Ind.

(Our Stallion Service Book 10c.)

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLION at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices an terms Address.

Leitch & Sons

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5 KANSAS CITY, MO., OCTOBER 21, 1912. NUMBER 19.

Last Royal at the Stock Yards

Big Kansas City Show Moves to Permanent Location Uptown. The Royal's Hold on the People and Why. Horse and Cattle Awards.

The annual session of the American Royal Live Stock Show has again impressed its visitors and participants with the truth about this great exhibition of the Southwest, namely, that it has the location and the date, the organization and the officers to be the greatest and most popular exhibition of its kind in the world. It did not come up to that mark this year—possibly it never has—but the American Royal has grown under conditions which have never fully favored the development of the show to the limit of its possibilities.

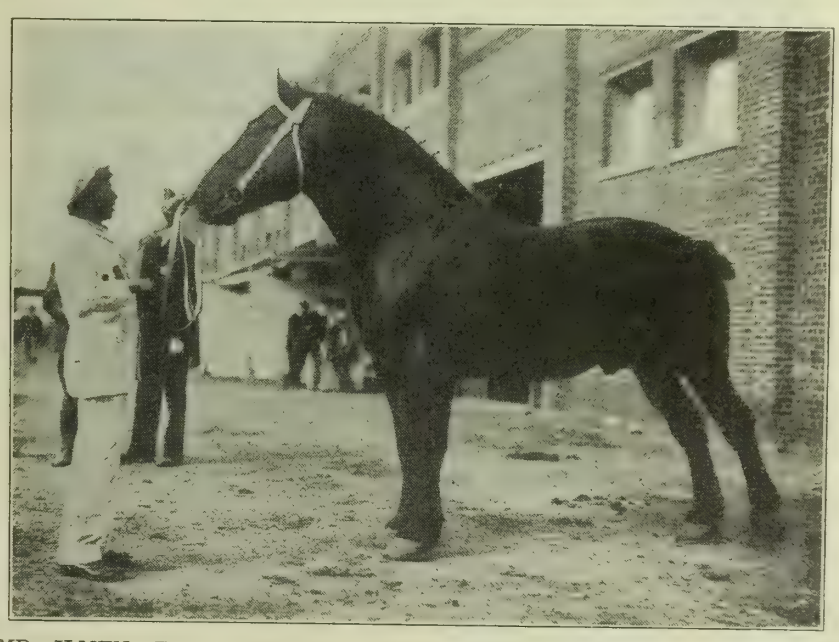
For more than a year prior to the fourteenth annual meeting which has just closed, there has been too much publicity given to the items of uncertainty concerning the future location of this show, some of which, on the part of rival locations, did not seem to be friendly. Even after the fall fairs had begun it was not an uncommon thing to hear stock men ask where the American Royal show was to be held this year, and as late as September 1, one could read in at least one leading live stock paper a list of the live stock shows, in which the date of the American Royal was given but no location. It is little wonder, therefore, that the exhibits and attendance at the show just closed, fell slightly below those of previous years in the matter of totals. But this was only apparent to the visitor who was inclined to count hoofs and noses. The exhibits generally had the general appearance of being just as good and big, and the visitors just as numerous, and as well pleased as heretofore.

There is no point on the map to which the thousands whose interests lead in the advancement of animal husbandry, will come more readily or remain more pleasureably than Kansas City. There is not a month in the year in which weather conditions are more ideal for recreation and more satisfactory for the transportation and exhibition of valuable live stock, than the month of October in which the American Royal falls. There is no body of officers connected with any great agricultural exhibit which measures up better to the opportunities and responsibilities of their positions than does the official staff of the American Royal show. Although the officers are men of prestige and experience in their lines, there seems to be no "dignitaries" in the bunch. To the thousands of stock men whose devotion to the American Royal Live Stock Show has even prevented its being commercialized to the extent which might possibly be a good thing for all concerned, the men who have charge of affairs in the various departments appear as colleagues rather than officials. The show has its Allen Thompson, its "Nick" Gentry, its "Billy" Weeks,, its "Bob" Brown and its "Old Man" Elgin, and even its president, Mr. Hazlett, whom no one has ever taken the liberty to nickname, is the most courteous and considerate of men. We name but a few yet every man of the official staff can always be found and talked to on the level by any man interested in the show, and this condition of affairs alone should count thousands of dollars in figuring up the future possibilities of the American Royal.

At this date it is almost certain that the plans for larger buildings and four or five times as much ground, with a more attractive location and better street car facilities, will soon be perfected and the opposition to leaving the stock yards (which a year ago probably deprived this great show of an excellent new home then offered) has very largely been overcome. It is the belief of many that even after the show leaves the stock yards it will receive as much help from the Stock Yards Company as it ever has, and possibly will be even more appreciated by that company.

DRAFT HORSES AND MULES.

This year's show of draft stock was without question the most interesting one ever held at Kansas City. In previous shows the exhibits of heavy horses have consisted almost exclusively of stallions. This year several western studs showed marès of the highest class, and a good line of young stock as well, and no exhibits of either cattle or horses ever brought into the American Royal arena have attracted better attention.



IMP. ILMEN, THE AMERICAN ROYAL GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON STALLION, OWNED BY C. W. LAMER.

Percherons.

Percherons were exhibited by C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kas.; Chas. R. Kirk, St. Joseph, Mo.; Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas.; F. P. Burnap, Kansas City, Mo.; Powell McCully, Princeton, Mo.; N. S. Cox & Sons, Pattonsburg, Mo.; J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kas.; W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Kas., and Arthur Colegrove, Girard, Kas. Awards were placed as follows by T. G. Patterson of the Minnesota Agricultural College:

Aged stallion—First, Lamar on Ilmen; second, Kirk on Incas; third, Burnap on Glacis; fourth, Arbuthnot on Gaufrier.

Three-year-olds—First, Kirk on Joel; second, Arbuthnot on Rowdy Boy; third, Kirk on Journans; fourth, Percheron Imp. Co. on Jaceo.

Two-year-olds — First and third, Kirk on Kasbah and Karat; second, Lamer on Kairott; fourth Lee Bros., Carno.

Yearlings — First, Arbuthnot on King; second, Bayless on Perriott; third, Lamer on Lepi.

Stallion foals—First and second, Burnap on Dreadnaught and Vanguard; third, Colegrove on Challenge.

Group (five stallions)—First, Kirk; second, Lamer; third, Lee Bros.

Aged mares—First, Lee Bros. on Gallette; second, Burnap on Ruth; third, McCulley on Grixe; fourth, McCulley on Gaite.

Three-year-olds—First, Burnap on Josephine; second, Lee Bros. on Jocaste.

Two-year-olds — First and fourth, Burnap on Bettina and Persis; second, Cox & Son on Paris Lady; third, Burnap on Kapitate.

Yearlings—First, Burnap on Luccette; second and third, Lee Bros. on Delia and Thelma.

Mare foals—First, Colegrove on Pipoula; second, Lee Bros on Fanneta Belle; third, Burnap on Alvina.

Best American bred mare, 3 years old or over—First, Burnap on Ruth; second and third, Lee Bros. on Belknap and Alice.

Best American bred mare, under 3 years old—First, Burnap on Bettina; second, Colegrove on Pipola; third, Cox & Sons on Paris Lady.

Best group of three mares, any age—First, Burnap, Kansas City; second, Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas.

Get of sire—First, Burnap; second, Lee Bros.; third, Arbuthnot.

American bred stallion over 3 years old—First, Arbuthnot on Rowdy Boy.

American bred stallion under 3 years old—First, Lee Bros. on Carno; second, Arbuthnot on King; third, Burnap on Dreadnaught.

Champion American bred stallion—Lee Bros. on Carno.

Champion American bred mare—Burnap on Bettina.

Grand champion mare (open class)—Lee Bros. on Galette.

Grand champion stallion, Lamer on Ilmen.

Belgians.

Belgians were exhibited by W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Kas.; J. M. Noland, Paola, Kas.; C. L. Herman, Halls, Mo., and the Percheron Importing Company, St. Joseph, Mo Awards were as follows:

Aged stallians—First ,Noland on Adare; second, Bayless on Modele, third, Herman on Fiston.

Stallions, 3-year-olds—First, Bayless on Sampson second, Percheron Importing Co. on Farceur II; third, Bayless on Crampton.

Stallions, 2-year-olds—First, Bayless on Laureat; second, Percheron Importing Co. on Samson De Brielen.

Group of three stallions—First to Bayless.

Champion stallion—Noland on Adora. Reserve—Bayless on Laureat.

Aged mares—First, Bayless on Princess De Meerbehr.

Three-year-olds—Bayless on Manche De Petite Enghein.

Two-year-olds—Bayless on Jeanne De Rebaca; second, Bayless on Manche De Burges; third, Bayless on Manche De Petite.

Champion mare—Bayless on Jeanne De Rebaca.

Group of best three stallions—Bayless.

Group of best three mares—Bayless.

Mules.

Mules were shown by James Funk, New Hampton, Mo.; R. H. Robb, Nashua, Mo.; H. A. Edler, Eudora, Kas.; W. L. Lacy, Kansas City, Mo.; Fairview Stock Farm, Weston, Mo.; Chas. M. Schroeder, Paris, Mo.; T. C. Russell, Liberty, Mo.; W. A. Shankt, Holt, Mo.; T. A. Swafford, Polo, Mo.; Midge Marshall, Mosby, Mo.

The judge, John Garth, Liberty, Mo., awarded prizes as follows:

Aged mules — First and second, Schroeder.

Three-year-olds—First, Robb; second and third, Funk.

Two-year-olds — First and third, Swofford; second and fourth, Marshall.

Yearlings—First, Lacy; second and third, Elder; fourth, Fairview Stock Farm.

Colts — First, Russell; second, Shankt; third, Seaton; fourth, Russel.

Pairs, 4-year-olds—First, Shrader.

Pairs, 3-year-olds—First, Funk.

Pairs, 2-year-olds — First, Marshall; second, Swofford; third, Lattimer.

Pairs, colts—First, Seaton; second, Russell; third, Russell.

Pairs, yearlings—First, Elder; second, Lacy; third, Fairview Stock Farm.

Champion mule—Robb, Nashua, Mo.

PLEASURE HORSE SHOW.

The American Royal pleasure horse show has gone into history making a new record both from standpoint of number of entries and attendance. Eighty-five thousand people attended the horse show during the week, and the keenest interest was manifested by its patrons.

In the heavy harness classes competition was very strong and the honors were divided evenly between the following exhibitors: Miss Loula Long of Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. O. J. Moores of Columbia, Mo.; Mr. Val Crane, St. Charles, Ill.; Mr. George Peak, Winchester, Ill.; Mr. B. T. Gordon, Liberty, Mo.; Mr. W. G. Leavel, Parkville, Mo., and Mr. Tom Bass, Mexico, Mo.

In the roadster classes twenty entries were made in the $500 American Royal Quality Stake and twelve entered the ring. First prize was awarded to Don Riley of St. Joseph, Mo., second to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City, third to George Peak, Winchester, Ill., and fourth to Miss Loula Long.

In the roadster pair classes, stallions, mares or geldings, any size, eight exhibitors competed. First to Don Riley of St. Joseph, Mo., on Jane Vogle and Red Bird; second to George Peak, Winchester, Ill., on Mr. and Mrs. Collier; third to B. T. Gordon of Liberty, Mo., on Shawhan and Mate.

High steppers, single, stallion, mare or gelding, 15-2 and under, developed a full class of twelve entries. First going to O. J. Moores, Columbia, Mo., on Flirting Princess; second going to Val Crane, St. Charles, Ill., on Moss Rose; third to O. J. Moores on Martha Washington.

High steppers, single, stallion, mare

or gelding, over 15-2, ten exhibitors competed for the coveted first. Miss Loula Long of Kansas City winning first prize with Illustrator, O. J. Moores, Columbia, Mo., second prize with Queen of Action, and third prize to Val Crane, St. Charles, Ill., on Jap Rose.

Pair of park horses, 15-2 and under—First and second to O. J. Moores, Columbia, Mo., on Advance Guard and Martha Washington, and Mary Cary and Mate; third to Val Crane on Sunshine and Sunset.

Pair of park horses over 15-2—First and third to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City on Revelation and Hesitation, Illustrator and Sensation; second to Val Crane on Jap Rose and Bell Rose.

Runabout horse, 15-2 and under, fourteen entries—First to O. J. Moores, Columbia, Mo., on Royal Regent; second to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City on Beaukay; third to O. J. Moores on Advance Guard.

Runabout class with appointments—First to O. J. Moores on Royal Regent; second to Miss Loula Long with Beaukay ,and third to O. J. Moores on Advance Guard.

Ladies' class, pairs, mares or geldings—First, Miss Loula Long of Kansas City; second to O. J. Moores, Columbia, Mo.; third to George W. Willis, Lawrence, Kas.

Ladies' class, single—Miss Loula Long of Kansas City, first on Revelation; O. J. Moores second on Mary Cary, and Val Crane third with Jap Rose.

Tandem class, seven entries were made, all entering the ring, and the competition was very strong. First prize went to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City on Revelation and Hesitation; second prize to O. J. Moores, Columbia, Mo., on Advance Guard and Mate; third to Miss Loula Long.

Unicorn team, with seven entries—First to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City; second to O. J. Moores of Columbia, Mo., and third to Val Crane of St. Charles, Ill.

Four-in-hand class—First to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City; second to O. J. Moores, Columbia, Mo.

The Saddlers.

In the American Royal Quality Stake of $1,000, for stallion, mare or gelding, 3 years or over, any size, twenty-two entries were made and expert judges pronounced it to be the greatest class without an exception of five gaited saddle horses ever shown together in this country. As evidence of the quality of the animals shown, let it be remembered that Kentucky Choice, the famous black stallion owned by Mrs. Richard Tasker Lowndes of Danville, Ky., and the famous Sady Macy, owned by Ball Bros. of Versailles, Ky., and the beautiful bay stallion, Missouri King, owned by W. T. Hawkins of Bowling Green, Mo., the undefeated Kymokan of the Long stables of Kansas City, also Kentucky Laddy, owned by Miss Long, and Rex Chief A, owned by Tom Bass of Mexico, Mo. First prize went to Kentucky Choice, ridden by Mat S. Cohen; second to Sady Macy, ridden by Howard Ball; third to Missouri King, ridden by Johnny Wood, and fourth to Rex Chief A, ridden by Tom Bass.

Stallion, any age, five gaits, fifteen entries—First, Kentucky Choice, owned by Mrs. Richard Tasker Lowndes of Danville, Ky.; second to Missouri King, owned by W. P. Hawkins of Bowling Green, Mo.; third to Chief Rex A, owned by Tom Bass of Mexico, Mo.

Gelding, any age, five gaits, eleven entries—First to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City on Kymokan; second to Ball Bros., Versailles, Ky., on Tom Boy, and third to Miss Long on Kentucky Laddy.

Mare, any age, five gaits, eleven entries—First to Ball Bros., Versailles, Ky., on Sady Macy; second to Mat S. Cohen, Lexington, Ky., on Mary Yandall Fox, and third to Hook & Woods, Paris, Mo., on Eva McDonald.

Stallion, mare or gelding suitable for harness and saddle purposes, five gaits, eighteen entries—First to Ball Bros., Versailles, Ky., on Sady Macy; second to W. P. Hawkins, Bowling Green, Mo., on Missouri King, and third to Mat S. Cohen, Lexington, Ky., on Mary Yandall Fox.

Three-gaited saddle horses, 15-2 and under, nine entries—First to Ball Bros., Versailles Ky., on Morning Glory; second to Mat S. Cohen on Nancy Garland, and third to Mat S. Cohen on White Heart.

Saddle horses, three gaits, over 15-2, fourteen entries—First to Katherine Sheridan, exhibited by Mat S. Cohen, and owned by Mrs. Richard Tasker Lowndes of Danville, Ky.; second to Ball Bros., of Versailles, Ky., on Sibyl, and third to Ball Bros. on Ethel Kelley.

Three-gaited saddle horse, mare or gelding, any size suitable for lady, eighteen entries—First to Ball Bros., Versailles, Ky., on Morning Glory; second to O. J. Moores, Columbia, Mo., on Poetry of Motion; and third to Mrs. Richard Tasker Lowndes of Danville, Ky., on Catherine Sheridan.

Champion three-gaited saddle horse, any size. Only two horses were eligible in this class—Katherine Sheridan, owned by Mrs. Richard Tasker Lowndes, and Morning Glory, owned by Ball Bros. The championship was won by Ball Bros. of Versailles, Ky., with Morning Glory.

High school horses, performance alone to count, brought out six entries. First went to Tom Bass of Mexico, Mo., on The Bell; second to Ed P. Uhrich of Kansas City, Kas., on Daisy Lee, and third to J. H. Tapp of Dearborn, Mo., on Lady Woolf.

In a class for jumpers limited to horses ridden by army officers in uniform, twelve officers competed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas. First went to Lieut. E. L. Pike on Red; second to Lieut. Eben Swift Jr. on Dr. Cook, and third to Eben Swift Jr. on Aeroplane; fourth to Eben Swift Jr. on Forestall.

Shetland pony, not to exceed 13 hands, to be driven by boy or girl not over 15 years of age, nine entries—First to C. M. Davis on Billy; second to George B. Kenyon of Kansas City on Banton; third to M. F. Barnes of Kansas City on Dan Patch.

Saddle ponies, sixteen exhibitors—First to George B. Kenyon; second to C. M. Davis of Kansas City; third to George B. Kenyon of Kansas City.

Ponies in harness other than shetlands—First to Miss Loula Long of Kansas City on her splendid pony Imitation; second to Mr. Broquete on Vanity; and third to A. F. Whealin on Nig.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

A comparison of the four breeds of the cattle show could not fail to emphasize the point we have made time and again, that the Hereford men were getting ahead of the rest in building business for themselves by their activity in keeping the attention of the farmers and feeders of this country to what the Hereford is capable of in feed lots and pasture. Nobody, excepting, of course, the strongest partisans of each breed, go so far as to say that one breed is absolutely better than the other. But it is a fact that the Hereford breeders and the Hereford business organization have shown their appreciation of the basis of all beef cattle prosperity by working in season and out. In fact, everybody knows what the Herefords are capable of in the pasture and at the feed trough. This activity has put the commerce on Hereford cattle several months closer to the up turn than is the commerce on the other breeds, and Hereford breeders already feel the prosperity which will soon extend to every breed of good beef cattle whose owners are encouraged to come out with show stock in such force and such excellence as to command the attention of everybody, whether friendly or otherwise.

The Hereford section of the cattle show was the only one which did not show a loss in numbers from the maximum record of previous years. The Hereford men made the largest show of all the breeds and it was of superior quality throughout. One cannot make absolutely accurate comparison but it is doubtful if a better collection of white faces was ever gathered at this point.

The Shorthorn show was made a strong and interesting one by the presence of some of the best herds which have appeared at the various state fairs, but it was not as strong a show taken throughout as has been several times previous at the American Royal. The standard of the best was just as high but there were not as many cattle which measured up to within a certain distance of this standard.

The Aberdeen Angus and Galloway cattle were perhaps as far short in numbers of their previous high mark, as were the Shorthorns. However, as was the case with the Shorthorns, the standard of each breed was good and was amply illustrated.

The Herefords.

Exhibitors of Hereford cattle were J. P. Cudahy, Kansas City; O. S. Gibbons & Sons, Atlantic, Ia.; Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.; O. E. Green, Genoa, Neb.; Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kas.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; J. H. & J. W. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kas.; Cyrus A. Tow, Norway, Ia.; Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky.; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.; Funkhouser Estate, Plattsburg, Mo.; Luce & Moxley, Shelbyville, Ky.; H. D. Martin, Shelbyville, Ky.; J. C. Robison & Son, Evansville, Wis.; Robt. A. Steele, Richland, Kas.; C. L. Browning, Laredo, Mo.; A. E. Hunning, Walnut, Kas.; Jas. E. Logan, Kansas City; Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kas.; Kansas State Agricultural College, and University of Missouri.

The judge, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia., placed awards as follows:

Aged bulls—First, Cudahy on Fairfax 16th; second, Tow on Standard; third, Hazlett on Beau Sturgess 2d; fourth, Giltner Bros. on Britisher Jr.; fifth, Gibbons & Son on General G.; sixth, Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward.

Two-year-old bull—First, Cudahy on Corrector Fairfax; second, Harris on Prince Perfection; third, Gibbons & Son on Good Lad; fourth, Harris on Donald Lad 7th; fifth, Luce & Moxley on Prince Rupert 39th; sixth, McCray on Byron Fairfax; seventh, Dallmeyer on Director; eighth, Giltner Bros. on Beau Prodigal.

Senior yearling bull—First, McCray on Protector Fairfax; second, J. C. Robinson & Son on Bonnie Lad 25th; third, Hazlett on Bonnie Lad 26th; fourth, Luce & Moxley on Prince Rupert 44th; fifth, Gibbons & Son on Carnot; sixth, Van Natta on Prime Folly; seventh, Giltner Bros. on Beau Britisher; eighth Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward 3d; ninth, Steele on Mapleton 10th.

Junior yearling bull—First, Cudahy on Beau Fairfax; second, Tow on Perfection Jr.; third, Harris on Prize Winner; fourth, Painter on Beaumont 4th; fifth, Jones Bros. on Beau Simpson 7th; sixth, Hazlett on Bocaldo; seventh, Harris on Panama Gay Lad; eighth, Gibbons & Son on Beau Patrick; ninth, Dallmeyer on Patrician 4th; tenth, Browning on Laredo Lad.

Senior bull calf—First, Harris on Repeater 7th; second, Curtice on Beau Perfection 24th; third, Tow on Dismora 3d; fourth, Harris on Gay Lad 9th; fifth, Hazlett on Beau Baltimore; sixth Luce & Moxley on Prince Rupert 50th; seventh, Luce and Moxley on Prince Rupert 52d; eighth, McCray on Joe Real; ninth, Giltner Bros. on Beau Standard; tenth, Gibbons & Son on Beau General 4th.

Junior bull calf—First, Luce & Moxley on Prince Real; second, Harris on Gay Lad 12th; third, McCray on Duke Real; fourth, McCray on Consummation; fifth, Cudahy on Goldbeater; sixth, Gibbons & Son on Beau General 6th; seventh, Tow on Fairview Prince; eighth, Robinson & Son on Maple Lad 36th; ninth, Browning on Prize Winner 2d; tenth, Klaus Bros. on Fulfiller 51st.

Aged cow—First, Cudahy on Scottish Lassie; second, Luce & Moxley on Princess R 10th; third, McCray on Gaylass 5th; fourth, Tow on Disturber's Queen 2d; fifth, Hazlett on Sinfa; sixth Harris on Princess 16th; seventh, Gibbons & Son on Priscilla; eighth, Tow on British Ornament.

Two-year-old cow—First, Cudahy on Perfection Lass; second, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 4th; third, McCray on Nora Fairfax; fourth, Hazlett on Bloss 4th; fifth, Jones Bros. on Daisy; sixth, Logan on Frances Brummel; seventh, Van Natta on Mary Maid; eighth, Harris on Bonnie Lass 8th.

Senior yearling heifer—First, Tow on Fairview Silky; second, Harris on Princess Repeater; third, Luce & Moxley on Princess R 31st; fourth, McCray on Donald Lass 9th; fifth, Harris on Harris Princess 215th; sixth, Curtice on Belle Perfection 17th; seventh, Jones Bros. on Sally; eighth, Gibbons & Son on Pansy Belle 4th; ninth, Dallmayer on Mary Virginia; tenth, Hazlett on Meizah.

Junior yearling heifer—First, Cudahy on Celandine 2d; second, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 5th; third, Harris on Princess Repeater 3d; fourth, Tow on Miss Creamy; fifth, Klaus Bros. on Miss Filler 37th; sixth, Cudahy on Miss P. Fairfax; seventh, Dallmeyer on Dorothy Dainty; eighth, Curtice on Belle Perfection 19th; ninth, Giltner Bros. on Beau's Dolly; tenth, Robinson & Son on Bonnie Lass 21st.

Senior heifer calf—First, Harris on Miss Gay Lad 6th; second, McCray on Joan Fairfax; third, Cudahy on Pearl Donald; fourth, Hazlett on Mauzelle; fifth, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 6th; sixth, Cudahy on Anne Donald; seventh, Luce & Moxley on Princess R 41st; eighth, Harris on Miss Gay Lad 7th; ninth, Curtice on Belle Donald 182d; tenth, Dallmeyer on Grace Premier.

Junior heifer calf—First, McCray on Miss Armour Fairfax; second, Harris on Miss Repeater 11th; third, Luce & Moxley on Princess R 42d; fourth, Giltner Bros. on Mary H. Columbus; fifth, Tow on Lenora 2d; sixth, Robinson & Son on Maple Lass 27th; seventh, Cudahy on Anita Donald; ninth, McCray on Gertrude Fairfax; tenth, Klaus Bros. on Miss Onward 9th.

Senior and grand champion bull—Cudahy on Fairfax 16th.

Junior champion bull—Harris on Repeater 7th.

Senior and grand champion cow—Cudahy on Scottish Lassie.

Junior champion heifer—Harris on Miss Gay Lad 6th.

Aged herd—First, Cudahy; second, Harris; third, Luce & Moxley; fourth, McCray; fifth, Tow.

Young herd—First, Harris; second, Cudahy; third, Luce & Moxley; fourth, Curtice; fifth, Dallmeyer; sixth, Robinson & Son.

Calf herd—First, Harris; second, McCray; third, Luce & Moxley; fourth, Curtice; fifth, Hazlett; sixth, Cudahy; seventh, Giltner Bros.; eighth, Robinson & Son; ninth, Dallmeyer; tenth, Gibbons & Son.

Get of sire—First, Cudahy on Perfection Fairfax; second, Luce & Moxley on Prince Rupert 8th; third, Harris on Repeater; fourth, Tow on Disturber; fifth, Curtice on Perfection; sixth, McCray on Perfection Fairfax; seventh, Gibbons & Son on General G.; eighth, Robinson & Son on Bonnie Brae 8th.

Produce of cow—First, Tow; second and fourth, Luce & Moxley; third, McCray; fifth, Curtice; sixth, Dallmeyer.

The Shorthorns.

Shorthorn cattle were shown by Anoka farms, Waukesha, Wis.; W. W Brown, Amenia, N. D.; Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; G. J. Sayer and Thomas Stanton, McHenry, Ill.; White & Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.; E. M. Hall Carthage, Mo.; William Herkelman Ellwood, Ia.; J. F. Stodder, Burden Kas.; D. Tietjen, Bellevue, Ia.; Clarence H. White, Burlington, Kas.; C A. Saunders, Manila, Ia.; Purdy Bros. Harris, Mo.; Daniel R. Hanna, Ravenna, O.; W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kas. Kansas State Agricultural College Missouri University and R. B. Baird Central City, Neb.

The judge, Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont., made the following ratings

Aged bulls—First, White & Smith on Ringmaster; second, Harding on Whit Star; third, Rees on Whitehall Rose dale; fourth, White on Richelieu; fifth Brown on Master of the Boyne; sixth Nevius on Searchlight.

Two-year-olds—First, Harding o Sultan Stamp; second, Nevius on Princ Valentine 4th; third, Baird on Gover nor; fourth, Tietjen on Corrector; fifth Herkelman on Count Nonpareil; sixth White on Brawith Heir.

Senior yearling bulls—First, Hardin on Gloster Fashion; second, Brown o Village Sultan; third and fifth, Tietje on Major and the Governor; fourth Hall on Princely Sultan.

Junior yearling bulls—First, Whit & Smith on Ringleader; second, Hann on Village Conqueror; third, Purd Bros. on Fairview Champion; fourth Brown on Magnate; fifth, Saunders o True Cumberland 3d; sixth, Rees Sons on Crescent Goods; seventh, Her kelman on Missie's Prince; eighth, Ne vius on Violet's Light.

Senior bull calf—First, Hanna o Village Star; second, Anoka Farms o Gloster Mine; third, White & Smith o Music Master; fourth, Purdy Bros. o Choice Monarch; fifth, Tietjen on Hi Krest Excelsior; sixth, Anoka Farm on Scotch Mine; seventh, Nevius o Lustrous Knight; eighth, Herkelma on Golden Hampton.

Junior bull calves—First, Anok Farms on Scotch Goods; second an third, Saunders on Village Cumberlan 3d and Royal Cumberland; fourt White & Smith on Grand Master; fift Hanna on Village Tramp; sixth, Purd Bros. on Choice Marquis; seventh, Tie jen on Hill Krest Spangle; eight White on Lavender Bud.

Aged cows—First, Sayer on Fa Start 2d; second, Herkelman on Sas Violet 3d; third, Nevius on Lady Ma fourth, Hall on Countess Hallwood 3 fifth, Nevius on Gipsy Queen; sixt Tietjen on Sallie Morton.

Two-year-old cows—First, White Smith on Roan Queen; second, Sayer Mary Ann Oakland 2d; third, Howe Rees & Sons on Violet Goods; fourt Sayer on Queen Mildred; fifth, Brow on Mabel Marshal; sixth, Anoka Farm on Sultan's Aconite; seventh, Tietje on Marshal's Missie; eighth, Herkelma on Bonnie Cumberland 2d.

Senior yearling heifers—First, Say on Mildred of Oakland; second, Say on Pleasant Mildred; third, Nevius Lavender S; fourth, White & Smith Cheerful 8th; sixth, Hall on Hallwo Violet 3d; seventh, Howell Rees & So on Sylvia Goods; eighth, Herkelman Lady Violet 5th.

Junior yearling heifers—First, Say on Duchess of Gloster 78th; secon Tietjen on Her Excellence; third, Hi on Hallwood Emma 3d; fourth, Pur Bros. on Choice Victoria; fifth, Brow on Christabel; sixth, Howell Rees Sons on June Goods; seventh, Pur Bros. on Choice Blossom; eighth, Whi & Smith on Snow Queen.

Senior heifer calf—First, Hanna Village Primrose 2d; second, Saunde on 79th Duchess of Gloster; third, Pu

dy Bros. on Countess Victoria; fourth, Anoka Farms on Duchess of Gloster; fifth, Brown on Prudence; sixth, Tietjen on Hill Krest Belle; seventh, Sayer on Sittyton Anna; eighth, Hall on Choice Princess 3d.

Junior heifer calf—First, Hanna on Village Flower 2d; second, Purdy Bros. on Monarch's Victoria; third, Howell Rees & Sons on Ruby Goods; fourth, Tietjen on Hill Krest Lassie; fifth, Anoka Farms on Pauline Anoka 4th; sixth, Saunders on Bonnie Cumberland 8th; seventh, Brown on Laurene; eighth, Purdy Bros. on Sweet Blossom.

Senior champion bull—White & Smith on Ringmaster.

Junior champion bull—Anoka Farms on Gloster Fashion.

Grand champion bull—White & Smith on Ringmaster.

Senior and grand champion cow—Sayer on Imp. Fair Start 2d.

Junior champion heifer—Sayer on 78th Duchess of Gloster.

Aged herds—First, White & Smith; second, Sayer; third, Anoka Farms; fourth, Rees & Sons.

Young herds—First, Hanna; second, Anoka Farms; third, White & Smith; fourth, Tietjen; fifth, Rees & Sons.

Calf herd — First, Hanna; second, Anoka Farms; third, White & Smith; fourth, Rees & Sons; fifth, Saunders.

Produce of cow—First, Hanna on Villager; second, White & Smith on Ringmaster; third, Sayer on Glen Brook Sultan; fourth, Rees & Sons on Ruberta's Goods; fifth, Anoka Farms on Sultan Mine.

The Galloways.

The Galloway cattle exhibitors were Straub Bros., Avona., Neb.; C. S. Hechtner, Chariton, Ia.; J. F. Milliken, Media, Ill.; C. E. Talley, Meade, Kas.; O. H. Swigert, Farmer City, Ill.; A. O. Huff Arcadia, Neb.; W. M. Brown, Carrollton, Mo.

The judge, Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn., placed the ribbons as follows:

Aged bulls—First, Straub Bros. on Marquis; second, Talley on Pathfinder 2d of Castlemilk; third, Milliken on Nettie's Follower; fourth, Milliken on Dauntless of Maple Glen; fifth, Huff on Meadow Lawn Crusader.

Two-year-olds — First, Straub on Choicemaster; second, Hechtner on Fearnot of Maples; third, Huff on Captain Joe; fourth, Milliken on Baron of Maple Glen.

Senior yearlings—First, Hechtner on Prince Favorite; second, Straub on Casino; third, Huff on Mack Croft.

Junior yearlings—First, Straub on Maramere; second, Huff on Dixy Dude; third, Hechtner on Iva's Favorite; fourth, Milliken on Vivian of Maple Glen; fifth, Milliken on Oliver of Maple Glen.

Senior bull calves—First, Straub on Monarch 5th; second, Hechtner on Minnie's Favorite; third, Talley on Pathfinder King; fourth, Huff on Byron Black; fifth, Brown on Lord Lusty.

Junior bull calves—First, Straub on Handsome 4th; second, Hechtner on Iva's Favorite 2d; third, Huff on Woolcl Crusader.

Aged cows—First, Straub on Ladylike; second, Hechtner on Bessie of Maples; third, Straub on Modesty 2d; fourth, Huff on Capitoline.

Two-year-olds — First, Straub Bros. on Daisy Dimple; second, Hechtner on Clara of Maples 2d; third, Straub on Merry Lady; fourth, Milliken on Lily of Maple Glen; fifth, Huff on Sunbeam.

Senior yearling heifer—First, Straub Bros. on Marianne; second, Hechtner on Clara of Maples 3d; third, Huff on Lillie Wistful.

Junior yearling heifer—Straub Bros. on Nelly Melville; second, Hechtner on Lady Samson; third, Hechtner on Barbara of Maple Glen; fourth, Straub Bros. on Dainty Doll.

Senior heifer calf—First, Hechtner on Nellie of Maples 2d; second, Straub Bros. on Dewdrop; third, Straub Bros. on Dainty Dimple; fourth, Huff on Dolly Dimple 4th.

Junior heifer calf—First, Hechtner on Clara of Maples 4th; second, Straub Bros. on Bonnie Belle 3d; third, Huff on Eveline.

Senior champion bull—Straub Bros. on Choicemaster.

Junior champion bull—Straub Bros. on Monarch 5th.

Senior champion cow—Straub on Ladylike.

Junior champion heifer—Hechtner on Clara of Maples 4th.

Grand champion bull—Straub on Choicemaster.

Grand champion cow—Straub on Ladylike.

Aged herd—First and third, Straub Bros.; second, Hechtner; fourth, Huff.

Young herd—First, Hechtner; second, Straub Bros.; third, Huff.

Calf herds—First, Straub Bros.; second, Hechtner; third, Straub Bros.; fourth, Huff.

Get of sire—First, Straub Bros. on Capt. 4th of Tarbreoch; second, Hechtner on Standard Favorite; third, Huff on Meadow Lawn Crusader.

Produce of cow—First, third and fourth, Straub Bros.; second, Hechtner.

Aberdeen Angus.

The breeders exhibiting Angus cattle were W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia.; O. V. Battles, Moquoketa, Ia.; R. M. Anderson & Sons, Newell, Ia.; Omer Catterson, Maryville, Mo.; W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia.; Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kas.; and W. A. Holt, Savannah, Mo.

The following awards were made by the judge, L. H. Lamar, Storm Lake, Ia.:

Aged bulls—First, McHenry on Erwin C.; second, Battles on St. Blaise; third, Miller on Everblack; fourth, Catterson on Queen's Quality Lad; fifth, McAdams on Black Knight of Highland 10th.

Two-year-olds — First, Battles on Balmot; second, Anderson & Sons on Paramount of Home Dale; third, Miller on Peter Pan of Alta.

Senior yearling bulls — First, McHenry on Proud Thickset; second, Miller on Rosegay 6th; third, Battles on Royal Eric of Lonedale; fourth, Catterson on Queen's Dean.

Junior yearling bulls—First, Battles on Eileen's Lad of Rosemere; second, Catterson on Queen's Ito Lad; third, Anderson & Sons on Enus 3d; fourth, Jones on Prairie View Drumin 3d; fifth, Jones on Prairie View Drumin 6th.

Senior bull calves—First, Anderson & Sons on Provo 2d; second, Battles on Thick Lad of Rosemere; third, McHenry on Quality Price 2d; fourth, Catterson on Edward Ito; fifth, Miller on Heather Keylex; sixth, Battles on Proud Lad of Rosemere.



IMP. FAIR START 2D, THE AMERICAN ROYAL GRAND CHAMPION SHORTHORN COW, OWNED BY GEO. J. SAYER.

Junior bull calves—First, Anderson & Sons on Enus 4th; second, Battles on Ideal of Rosemere; third, Sutton on Wakarusa Heatherson 6th; fourth, Miller on Everlex.

Aged cows—First, Miller on Barbara Woodson; second, Battles on Thickset Myra; third, Miller on Key of Heather 2d; fourth, McHenry on Barbara McHenry 24th; fifth, Anderson & Sons on Bell Eclipser of Newell; sixth, Catterson on Glen Eyrie Kueen of All; seventh, Catterson on Miss Quality; eighth, Anderson & Sons on Pride of Elchies 12th.

Two-year-old cows—First, McHenry on Blackcap McHenry 84th; second, Battles on Rose of Rosemere; third, Anderson & Sons on Pride of Blackston 3d; fourth, Catterson on Miss Quality 2d; fifth, Battles on Bonnie of Rosemere; sixth, Miller on Enchantress 8th; seventh, McHenry on Blackcap McHenry 88th; eighth, Miller on Barbara Woodson 2d.

Senior yearling heifers—First, McHenry on Pride McHenry 100th; second, Battles on Myra of Rosemere; third, Catterson on Erica Dean; fourth, Miller on Meta Blackbird 8th; fifth, Catterson on Blackbird Chloe 2d; sixth, Anderson & Sons on Key of Indianapolis 4th.

Junior yearling heifers—First, McHenry on Coquette McHenry 37th; second, Miller on Katy Keymura 2d; third, Battles on Rose of Rosemere 2d; fourth, Miller on Metz Beauty 11th; fifth, Holt on Black Minnie 4th; sixth, Anderson & Sons on Pride of Elchies 20th.

Senior heifer calves—First, McHenry on Pride McHenry 108th; second, Catterson on Maplehurst Pride 18th; third, Miller on Metz Miss Barbara; fourth, McHenry on Pride McHenry 109th; fifth, Battles on Marguerite Lass on Rosemere; sixth, Battles on Barbara of Rosemere 6th; seventh, Miller on Blackbird Woodson; eighth, Anderson & Sons on Key of Indianapolis 5th.

Junior heifer calves—First, Battles on Barbara of Rosemere 8th; second, Catterson on Queen of Maplehurst 25th; third, Miller on Erin's Pride 2d; fourth, Anderson & Sons on Jilt 67th; fifth, Anderson & Sons on Pride of Elchies 21st.

Senior champion bull—McHenry on Erwin C.

Junior champion bull—Battles on Eileen's Lad of Rosemere.

Grand champion bull—McHenry on Erwin C.

Senior champion cow—Miller on Barbara Woodson.

Junior champion cow—McHenry on Pride McHenry 100th.

Grand champion cow—Miller on Barbara Woodson.

Aged herds—First, McHenry; second, Battles; third, Miller; fourth, Catterson.

Young herds—First, McHenry; second, Battles; third, Catterson; fourth, Miller.

Calf herds—First, McHenry; second, Battles; third, Catterson; fourth, Miller.

Get of sire—First, McHenry on Baden Lad; second, Miller on Keylex; third, Battles on Oakville Quiet Lad; fourth, Anderson on Bonnie Ben Royal.

Produce of cow—First, Miller; second, Battles; third, Catterson; fourth, McHenry.

Hereford Fat Stock (Pure Bred).

Aged steers—First, Van Natta on Diamond's Perfection; second, Tow on Fairfax; third, Kansas State Agricultural College on Onward 47th; fourth, W. A. Dallmeyer on Musketeer 11th; fifth, Dallmeyer on The Wanderer.

Senior yearling steers—First, Tow on Brocade 4th; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Perfection Lad. (Only two shown.)

Junior yearling steers — First, University of Missouri on Onward's Last 5th; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Keynote 4th; third, Van Natta on Folly's Cherry; fourth, Tow on Albany's March.

Senior steer calves—First, Hazlett on Blanco 76th; second, Tow on Standard 1st; third, Van Natta on Donald Dewhurst; fourth, Dallmeyer on Sure Shot 39th.

Junior calf steers—First, Kansas State Agricultural College on Fauntleroy 81st; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Fancy Beau 80th; third, University of Missouri on Dislodger 67th.

Champion steer—Tow on Brocade 4th.

Steer herds—First, Van Natta; second, Tow; third, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Hereford Grades and Cross Breeds.

Two-year-olds—First, Cyrus A. Tow, Norway, Ia., on Lant; second, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., on Maple Hill.

Senior yearlings—First, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., on Disputer;

(Continued on page 7.)

FORAGE RATIONS FOR GROWING HORSES.

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin 130, with the above title. This is Bulletin No. 11 of the North Platte Substation series.

The bulletin gives the results of growing three lots of 10 colts each from weaning time until January 14 of the winter after they became three years old, on different pasture and forage rations. Lot 1 ate alfalfa hay during the winter and grazed on alfalfa pasture during the summer. Lot 2 ate alfalfa hay during the winter and grazed on native grass pasture during the summer. Lot 3 ate prairie hay and cane hay during the winter and grazed on native grass pasture during the summer. Each lot was fed grain during the first winter. Lot 3 was fed grain during the second winter also. During the third summer all lots were given the same feed, and the colts were all worked some.

The gain on alfalfa pasture during the first summer was more than twice as much as on the native grass pasture, but during the second summer the colts that did not have alfalfa at any time (Lot 3) gained more on the native grass pasture than the colts in Lot 1 gained on the alfalfa pasture.

During the first winter the gain of the colts fed alfalfa hay was about 50 per cent more than the gain of those not fed alfalfa hay. After the first year, the rate of gain depended largely on the condition of flesh of the colts at the beginning of the period under consideration. The colts fed prairie hay and cane hay in the winter made a faster gain during the summer than those which had been fed alfalfa during the winter. Also the colts that grazed on native grass pasture in the summer made more gain during the winter when fed alfalfa than the colts which grazed on alfalfa pasture in the summer and fed alfalfa in the winter. This may be explained by the fact that an animal thin in flesh gains faster when given good conditions than an animal already in good flesh.

During the entire experiment the relative gains of the three lots were: Lot 1, 100; Lot 2, 90; Lot 3, 80. The colts in Lot 1 gained 70 pounds more per head than those in Lot 2 and 140 pounds more per head than those in Lot 3. The cost of growing the colts in Lot 1 was $65 30 per head, of those in Lot 2, $52.48 per head, and of those in Lot 3 $45.48 per head. The profit per colt was $27.46 after paying for all feed eaten, interest on the investment, and loss. The labor of caring for the colts is not considered.

The author concludes that it was not profitable to pasture the alfalfa, at least after the first summer, under the conditions prevailing at North Platte. Under certain conditions it may be profitable to pasture alfalfa. Feeding alfalfa hay during the winter was profitable.

This bulletin will be sent to residents of the state on request to Director E. A. Burnett, Lincoln, Nebraska.

THE NAIL SEASON FOR EQUINES.

The next four or five months is the season of the year some horse traders have named the "nail season." The cause of such a cognomen is that where barns are usually dark, poorly ventilated and ill kept, the horse grows restless at this season and worries around until he finds the only nail in the barn, and proceeds to rip a slit in his hide. Such a scratch detracts from the market value. It is wise to pound the nails down before the dark days come.

A few dollars extra on the price you pay for your herd boar will come back to you many times over later on.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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HOLDING COLT SHOWS.

One of our readers writes us that he will not hold any more colt shows; that at his last colt show a great deal of criticism was had owing to the selection of judges. He states that several of his best customers have quit patronizing his stock since they were defeated. It is impossible for any judge to make satisfactory decisions in all cases. There are some people of a dyspeptic nature that will not be satisfied unless their stock is selected as the winners.

Then there is another difficulty in colt shows; that is the difference in classes. An individual may own an excellent colt that might develop into an all purpose horse and meet the requirements for farmers' use nicely, but would not fill a market type when developed. For this reason there should be at least a draft horse class and a roadster class. It is not advisable to have an all purpose class and this division should not be encouraged. There might be other classes, but it is not likely that there would be enough colts to make more than two divisions at any ordinary colt show. The judge should be able to substantiate his decision with satisfactory explanation to the audience. It should be made an educational feature.

The average mare owner is not familiar enough with the good qualities of our best individuals, that is, they are not expert judges, as a rule. Neither can they be expected to qualify as such. Only a few of them ever attend horse shows of a national scope, or even state fairs where decisions are rendered scientifically, and a great many of them are laboring under the impression that the awards should be given to the all purpose horse; the judge should be able to explain this to them so they will not feel disappointed.

There is no one thing that can do more for the upbuilding of horses in a community than a good colt show, but everything must be on the square and the judge must be far above the average on horse type, otherwise there will be dissatisfaction and it will be of a lasting character. This also will lead to a discussion of the character of the individual who is making the colt show; if his dealings have not been beyond reproach it may lead some to say that he has favored a certain individual, or a few men. There is no occupation that requires as much honesty as that of a horse breeder if he expects to make his business profitable. The present plan of calling in some farmer to judge the colts is not usually a success unless the farmer is an exception. It is better to pay a good judge a reasonable fee to do this work, otherwise a great many will go home disappointed, and others will be laboring under misinformation.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES.

A mare owner takes us to task about an editorial printed some time ago concerning collection fees; he states that it is a plan to help the stallion and jack owners at the expense of the mare owners. He states that he has always paid his bills when due and that he does not want a lien on his mare and colt for 18 months after each mare is served; he states that he might want to dispose of a mare at any time and this would be a lien against each mare.

For the benefit of this subscriber we wish to state that he is laboring under the wrong impression, that the lien on the mare and colt for 18 months after the mare is bred is an advantage to all honest mare owners who pay their bills. About 25 per cent of the live foals are never paid for, so that the total expense of maintaining stallions and jacks in the United States is paid for by the other three-fourths of the breeders who are honest and pay their bills. It would be an advantage to this mare owner to have every one be under obligations to meet his share of this expense, which would, in the end, lighten his service fees perhaps a quarter and make those slippery fellows pay their part of this expense.

A stallion in a community means more to the community than any other public property. Occasionally we hear a farmer say, "Oh, that's only a stud horse man, we will get out of paying for that colt if we can because he makes his money easy." But if those individuals would realize the necessity of making it profitable for stallion and jack owners to own and use the best of sires, how long would it take to greatly increase the value of stock in that section.

On the other hand, if the bills are not paid, and it is not profitable to maintain a high class stallion, it is only natural that the scrubs will be there for public service, which in the end means that that country will be overrun with misfits and horses of little or no value. When the situation is understood no intelligent man will say that it is not profitable for the mare owners, as well as the stallion owners, to have a lien on the mare and colt for 18 months after the mare is bred. It is right that these men should have some way of collecting service fees and we expect to see that they can collect it.

There will be a campaign started in the very near future which will do a lot of good in this country for the horse breeders in general. But we are wondering what the stallion and jack owners will do when this campaign is started—whether they will sit around and watch the fight or whether they will get busy. If a lien can be had on a mare and a colt for 18 months after the mare has been bred without filing any papers or having any one to sign anything, it will be one of the greatest things that ever happened in animal husbandry. There are thousands of men who have gone out of the stud horse business because they could not collect the service fee. This is especially true of the wealthier class of men—men who are able to bring the best stock into a community. Because they have plenty of money some will say, "Jones don't need the money." If a lien can be had on the mare and colt so that it can be transferred to the bank and let the bank collect the money, it can soon be made a custom and not one of those "thank you" jobs. When a man breeds a mare he should be under obligations to pay for the colt just the same as if he would go to the bank and borrow the money; he should give just as much security.

The stand and suck problem in this country has reached a point where it is impossible to break it, consequently if the breeder must wait a year for his money he must be made safe. Some states have a lien whereby the colt can be held for one year after it is foaled, but this has little value for the individual who sells his mare and she is moved out of the state. There is no way it can be stopped. What we want is a lien on the mare and colt from the time of service so that in case the owner of the mare attempts to take her away, the service fee becomes due at once and the mare can be attached. This is what we call business and should be a profitable arrangement for the stallion and jack owners and all honest mare owners.

A STATE FAIR SUGGESTION.

Most of the state fairs are a matter of history and many of them have been very successful. The exhibits of live stock have been up to the standard, and in some respects far above the average. No one can deny the fact that these large exhibits are of wonderful value to every one in the agricultural world. The improved live stock, the new developments in machinery and advancement in the different lines of agriculture represented in these exhibits make it possible for the American farmers to greatly enlarge their ideas and add to their knowledge.

There is, however, one great improvement that should be had by every large live stock exhibition, and that is to copy after the large shows of Europe, to the extent of having the different classes of live stock stabled together and have the number of the entry over each animal so that a spectator could take his catalogue and know who owns each entry as it stands in its stall. The catalogue should give also the name, number, sire and dam, as well as the age; then those interested could compare the different entries. This is the only true way of comparing individuals.

This might solve the problem of getting some farmers more interested in live stock than they are in the "pikes." The writer took occasion at several of the leading state fairs this year to notice the class and character of the farmers who put in so much of their time at the side shows on the pike where one ticket admits the buyer to all the "big shows." There is not enough interest in the live stock; they do not know who the stock is owned by; how old it is; what it is sired by; neither do they know which animal is the winner in a given class. If an animal is a prize winner a ribbon may be found hanging over the animal but the average farmer does not know in what class the ribbon was awarded.

At any rate, there is something wrong when three-fourths of the intelligent American farmers put in most of their time at these side shows looking at the "monstrosities" instead of trying to learn something that will be of real value to them. There is always a great string of people who walk through the barns and take a bird's eye view of the stock, and there are about two questions that are usually asked, if they are interested in some particular animal, and that is, "How old is it?" "How much does it weigh?" A large percentage of the people do not know for certain what breed the animal belongs to, much less knowing what strain of blood produced this given animal.

Is it not time that something is done to attract the careful attention of the American farmers to these animals of excellence?

HORSE BREEDERS ORGANIZATIONS.

Several state organizations of horse breeders have been formed and more of them are under consideration. Texas will organize at Dallas, October 24, during the Texas state fair.

These organizations are not expensive excepting in transportation and time. Most of the regular meetings can be held during some important event in a given state. A very good time for the annual meeting is either at a state fair or during "farmers' week" at an agricultural college. A good program should be arranged and every member should plan to have other breeders attend with him. By this method a good attendance can be had. If any line of business needs attention it is that of horse breeding. The more this subject is studied the more clearly this will be seen. One of the great difficulties in the way of developing better methods in horse breeding is that some breeders who have followed that occupation a great length of time seem to think that time alone will perfect an individual. This is one of the greatest mistakes ever made because a great many get into an old rut that they are never able to get out of.

The speakers at such meetings should be men of ability and men of a fearless character who can speak from the shoulder, as at nearly every one of these meetings there are a few of these real old timers who still throw cold water on the mare at the time of service and breed in the dark of the moon.

The upbuilding of better live stock depends on the energetic, intelligent people who are willing to give it their time, and we are sorry to say that it is up hill work in many localities, but in time the services of these individuals will be appreciated.

LAND FOR BREEDING STOCK.

A Kansas subscriber states that he wishes to buy a good stallion and a good jack, but is not able to purchase this stock until he can either dispose of some land or give the land and stock as security, but he is very anxious to get the breeding stock soon.

There are some breeders who wish to dispose of their breeding stock, some of whom have a surplus and others are quitting the business, that would be very glad to trade stock for land. In fact, many of them would just as soon make an exchange of this kind for the right kind of property as to sell for cash. On the other hand there are others similar to this Kansas subscriber who wish to get breeding stock. If every party in cases like this would advertise in this paper, many satisfactory deals could be made to all parties concerned. One inch of space will place this proposition before thousands and thousands of interested people and show satisfactory results.

PAID FOR SUBSCRIPTION 800 YEARS.

To the American Breeder: I have been thinking I would write you a word of appreciation for some time. Two years ago I purchased a Missouri jack, and at the same time I subscribed for your paper my jack went wrong and that night's mail brought the paper telling me exactly what to do for him. He went on and made an excellent season, earning money enough to pay for the paper 800 years. All would have been lost had I been without it.

Your description of the horse disease was the best of all and the people of Kansas and Nebraska telling about it was the most convincing. I

Next Term November 18 to 23

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

The Term Announced above for November has been Arranged for because many Breeders have not been Able to Leave their Farm work to Attend the Earlier Terms.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion ad jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. The instructors, of whom there are ten, include horse experts from the leading agricultural and veterinary colleges who know the needs of stallioners.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

ook the precaution to take my horse stock from low bottom land to high land and short grass. Six horses have died in Story county; they were running on Skunk river bottom land (the kind of pasture the American Breeder told us to avoid.) I am going to advertise in your paper. I am sending you photos of my driving team, one a trick stallion and the other a hurdle mare.—Wyatt Carr, Story county, Ia.

IN YOUR OWN INTEREST

The Graham Publishing Company still has for sale some of the stock which was set aside to sell to breeders, the money to be used in further improving the American Breeder, published by the Graham Publishing Company.

Breeders who care to assist their own publication and at the same time make more money out of the investment than probably could be made elsewhere, still have an opportunity. The Graham Publishing Company is incorporated for $50,000, all paid up and non-assessable. When this incorporation was formed Frank B. Graham donated to the Graham Publishing Company $10,000 worth of stock to be sold for improving purposes, retaining most of the other 40,000 worth of stock himself, which he still owns, and which is not for sale at any price. One object in setting aside this $10,000 worth of stock to be sold as improvement stock was, of course, to encourage breeders to become interested in the work. Breeders who already have purchased stock are the best supporters the American Breeder now has. They realize that they are doubly working for their own interest when they give their time and influence to making new friends and customers for the American Breeder. This stock is sold at par value in shares of $10 each. The Graham Publishing Company guarantees a ten per cent income on the investment for two years and agrees to take the stock back at the end of that time at full purchase price if the owner of the stock so desires. But the amount is limited to ten shares to each individual. This stock could be sold to almost any bank under this guarantee, but we would not sell it to a bank. This stock can be purchased only by breeders and in quantities of from one to ten shares each. There are a lot of breeders who have idle money who would invest in a few shares of this stock to a good advantage. We would sooner sell one share of stock to each breeder than to sell it in larger blocks. The object is to have as many interested workers as possible. If the hundreds of breeders who are considering this matter will act at once we can soon advertise to the world that the American Breeder is owned by one thousand actual breeders.

This investment is absolutely safe, and no one questions it, but breeders whom we know have been intending to buy for three months have just lately made their purchase while others have been very busy and have not yet taken the time to attend to this. If every breeder interested would take it upon himself to take even one share of this stock the remainder of this stock would not be on the market long. We urge those interested in the American Breeder to consider this proposition seriously and act at once so that instead of its being necessary to advertise this stock further, we can advertise instead, the only breeders' paper published of which practically all the stockholders are actually in the breeding business.

Remember that this stock is all fully paid up and non-assessable and the purchaser is guaranteed a ten per cent income for two years, and if he is not satisfied with the investment at that time he can return the stock to the Graham Publishing Company and get the full purchase value. This is an exceptional offer and is made only to the breeders of live stock. No one else can purchase any of this stock at any price.

Please make your order at once, addressing the Graham Publishing Company, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

For a day or two after Col. Roosevelt was shot the rival candidates ceased campaigning, but now they are all hurrying to catch up with him.

A priest rode an aeroplane to administer "extreme unction" to a dying soldier in Algiers. In cases of extreme unction in Algiers aeroplanes may be justified.

Everybody seems to have the managerial bug. Watch two telephone linemen at work; whenever either one of them gets on the ground he tries to look as though he had charge of the man up the pole.

A Nebraska farm journal says that 20,000 horses are reported dead from the horse plague in Kansas and puts the value "conservatively estimated" at $200,000. Yes, we should say that $10 per head would be conservative enough in estimating the value of horse stock.

In the same class (as to agricultural lore) with the girl who told about the farmer "pageing his cows" are some of the reporters who wrote stories of the American Royal. One quoted an expert as advising farmers to raise more well bred steers, and suggested that a start should be made with a few steers only, if means were lacking.

The automobile racer who thought he had been robbed of $1,000 later found his roll in the overalls he wore while repairing his machine. This should be a lesson to us all not to stick $1,000 rolls in our overalls pockets.

When Governor Stubbs of Kansas offered to give, personally, a reward of $1,000 for a cure for the horse plague he little guessed the trouble he was getting into. Only about 1,400 or 1,500 "cures" have been offered to date—and the "discoverer" of each "cure" wants the reward. Every state in the Union has furnished its quota and a few foreign countries helped.

Secretary Wilson, in explaining to some Washington cub reporter the problems of the semi-arid belt, drew his imaginary boundary from the west side of North Dakota to the Gulf. There was a time when he drew it farther east—but not since he heard from Coburn on the subject.

AMERICAN ROYAL CHOW REPORT

(Continued on page 5.)

second, Kansas State Agricultural College on College Mine.

Junior yearlings—First, Tow on Agitator 1st; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Rattler; third, Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kas., on Fulfiller's Pride.

Senior steer calves—First, E. M. Cassady, Whiting, Ia., on Jack.

Junior steer calves—First, Tow on At Last; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on College Mina 2d; third, University of Missouri on Mollie Make Believe.

Herds—First, Tow; second, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Champion steer—Tow on Lent

Shorthorn Fat Stock (Pure Bred).

Two-year-olds — First, Brown on Harry Lauder; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Orange Dale; third, Kansas State Agricultural College on Archie.

Yearling steers—First, Hall on Hallwood; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Benedict; third, Brown

on Dick Turpin.
Steer calves—First, Brown on Tommy; second, Tietjen on Dutch Joe 2d; third, Kansas State Agricultural College on Jim.
Champion steer any age—Hall on Hallwood.
Steer herds—First, Brown; second, Kansas State Aricultural College.

Shorthorn Grades and Cross Breds.

Two-year-olds—First, Saunders on Peter; second and third, Scott on unnamed.
Senior yearling steers—First, Prewitt & Sons on Robin Adair; second, Saunders on Prairie King; third, Saunders on George.
Junior yearling steers—First, Hall on Bill; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Comet; third, Saunders on George White.
Champion—Saunders on Peter.
Grade herd—First, Saunders.

Angus Fat Stock (Pure Bred).

Two-year-old steers—First, Kansas State Agricultural College on Insurgent Envoy; second, University of Missouri on Director; third, Miller on King Burn.
Yearling steers—First, Miller on King Steer of Rosemere; second, University of Missouri on Prince of Viewpoint 4th.
Steer calves—First, University of Missouri on Lord Roberts; second, University of Missouri on Queen's Counciler; third, Kansas State Agricultural College on Fletchein; fourth, Miller on King Keylex.
Pure bred steer herds—First, Miller; second, University of Missouri.

Angus Grades and Cross Breeds.

Two-year-olds — First, Miller on Jerry.
Yearlings—First, Miller on Patrick King; second, Sutton on Johnson Workman.
Steer calves—First, Miller on Good Choice.
Herds—First, Miller.
Championship, pure bred or grade—Kansas State Agricultural College on Insurgent Envoy.

THE HOG SHOW.

The hog section of the American Royal Live Stock show is only waiting to see this institution settled in a permanent home and away from the stock yards in order to make a growth which will be nothing short of remarkable. The first essential step which has long been lacking has been taken. Responsible record associations have taken hold of the exhibits of the principal four breeds and the rest is bound to come. The exhibition was necessarily light this year for practically no advertising was given this one most important feature long enough beforehand to bring any exhibits. In fact, it was not known certainly until almost the time the hogs began to arrive on the grounds under whose auspices the show of white hogs was to be held.

In this connection a statement should be made about the reported outbreak of cholera. A few hogs in one exhibit were found to be ailing, and were, of course, quarantined and all the premises thoroughly disinfected. There were no deaths, however, and really there was very little to justify a suspicion of cholera. The sick hogs were inoculated for cholera and several exhibitors had their well stock inoculated in order to satisfy themselves. The owner of the hogs that were ailing had the worst ones slaughtered and post mortem examination held by the government inspectors, with the result that nothing was found which could with certainty be called an indication of hog cholera. The probabilities are that the trouble was nothing more than a sort of pneumonia caused by breathing the dust and lying on the cool brick paved floors of the hog section, which were considerably in contrast with the warm atmosphere which prevailed until the last of the week.

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.

Fine Weather Affects Market

Good Business and the Pushing of Enterprises Keeps Demand for Horse Stock Growing. Conditions and Prices Favor Stock Cattle Movement. Top Hogs Have Passed $9, With Weight at a Premium.

The time of year is about here when dealers figure weather conditions as the big factor in demand. An open fall and winter suitable for all kinds of out of door work makes a broad demand for horses of all classes, while a season of heavy rains, or a rough winter curtails the demand. This fall the country is prosperous. Large construction projects are under way, farmers are making improvements, and large wholesale concerns are rushed to the limit. The weather has been ideal and work is being pushed vigorously, consequently the activity in the horse market is out of the ordinary. The South has come out of an unfavorable spring condition of floods and delayed seeding with a large crop of cotton, the coal section of the East is receiving the best prices on record for coal, and lumber interests of the South and West are operating mills that were closed the first six months this year. It is pretty safe to say that all this line of activity will not slump out with the first spell of rough weather, but an early winter will reduce many forces and suspend many projects. In the past two weeks the market reflected a broad demand in the quick sales reported and the broad outlet shown in shipments. Eastern buyers seem unable to catch up on their orders for choice heavy drafters, and the city trade throughout the West is largely for chunks. Even common horses have shared in the activity, as a large number have been collected for southern shipment. Mules have met as good a demand as horses, and prices are quoted strong. The big-boned mule is being turned to all classes of work, and the smaller cotton grades are moving south freely. The demand for cotton mules usually slackens about the middle of December and does not begin again before the latter part of January.

Buy Some Horses for Plague Section.

In the past ten days some horses and mules were sent to Western Kansas, where the horse plague a few weeks ago was the worst. This is taken as conclusive evidence that the scourge no longer exists. Others will be shipped there in the next few weeks. The plague stricken districts learned their lesson and another summer will find them giving their horses more care. It is the opinion that such a condition is avoidable if the proper care is used.

The following quotations are for serviceable, sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$250@300
Drafters, fair to goo..d	150@235
Chunks, fair to choice	135@170
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft	65@135
Plain workers	50@ 95
Southerners, good	130@150
Southerners, plain to fair	60@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 80@125
14 to 15½ hands	115@160
15½ to 16 hands	150@160
16 to 16½ hands	185@275

Cattle Prices Unsettled.

In the past two weeks the cattle market lost some of its spectacular stunts noted in former weeks. In the past fourteen days no new high record prices were paid at any of the western markets, and the prime grades, though scarce, seem to have lost some of their popularity. The big killers now are looking forward to a season of increasing supplies of fed cattle and decreasing receipts of grassers. Consequently, for the latter kind demand has improved. Chicago this week received the largest supply of cattle this season. Most of them came from the northwest, where cattlemen are preparing to go into winter quarters. At Missouri river markets receipts were moderate, the past three months having been a constant drain on the supply. Grass fat steers are 15 to 25 cents higher than two weeks ago. Pastures are still good and many cattle will be turned to feed troughs as soon as pastures begin to fail. At this time last year the grass was practically gone and cattle had to be fed. This should insure this winter's supply of steers carrying strong weight and to some extent offset the shortage in numbers. Most of the grass fat steers are selling at $6 to $8, and short fed steers $8 to $9.50. Some fairly well finished western steers sold at $10, but nothing prime was offered on the open market. At the American Royal cattle show, the week of October 5, eight carloads of steers sold at an average price of $11.75 a hundred pounds. The top price was $12.40. These steers were bought primarily for their beef and not as advertising propositions—as is sometimes the case with show cattle.

On the quarantine side receipts have been light and prices were well maintained. Receipts thus far this year from that section have been nearer normal than from any other section of the country, and conditions are such that a good many cattle will be fed there this winter.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$10.00@10.75
Good to choice steers	8.00@ 9.75
Fair to good steers	6.50@ 8.00
Common to fair steers	4.50@ 6.45
Meal fed, choice	7.50@ 8.75
Meal fed, common to fair	5.50@ 7.45
Grass fat	4.25@ 8.00

Cow Prices Higher Again.

Demand for butcher cattle continued active and packers now are in the final scramble of the year to get the offerings. They are more eager to get the big bunches of western cows than they are for the native cows, though they never let an opportunity slip on either kind. Heifers have been unusually scarce all season, and most of them are being held for stock purposes. Prices are 15 to 25 cents higher than two weeks ago. When fed grades begin moving prices will take on a higher range. Veal calves and bulls hold steady.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.00@7.00
Fair to good	4.65@6.00
Common to good	3.90@4.60
Canners	3.25@3.85
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@9.25
Good to choice	6.25@8.20
Plain to fair	5.00@6.25
Common	4.00@5.00
Veal calves	4.00@9.25
Bulls	3.25@5.50

Large Stocker Trade.

Last week 40,114 stockers and feeders were shipped to country points, making total shipments so far this month more than 78,000, or nearly one-half the total receipts of cattle. Demand is broad and is not restricted to any certain class. Many feeders who

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.
C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

NEVIUS' SHORT-HORNS AND POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.
C. S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls, 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Write.
Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kas.

BOARS AND GILTS.

Large type Duroc spring boars and gilts; March farrow; large boned and lengthy. Let me tell you about them, as that is my business. Priced right. Gust Anderson, Pecatonica, Winnebago County, Ill.

To Close Out Account of Health
ALL MY DUROC JERSEY HOGS
at bargain prices. I have 40 head, all ages, deep bodied, well made and best breeding. Send for catalog.
C. McClelland, Sunnyside, Wash.
My 20 acre place for sale also. Sold $4,400 worth of live stock, fruit and produce from it in 1911.

Pure Bred Chester White Hogs

AND BOURBON RED TURKEYS

for sale as follows: October and November gilts, open or bred, $10 to $25: mature, $30 to $35; boars, $10 to $30. Turkeys, hens, $2.50; toms, $3; trios, $7.00.

Also a few 5-months-old Irish Setter pups, $5 each.

C. E. THOMPSON,
Route 27. Elberfeld, Ind.

BERKSHIRE AND DUROC JERSEY
Early Spring Pigs.
35 Duroc Jerseys of TATARRAX, WONDER CHIEF and COLONEL breeding.
20 Berkshires of BERRYTON DUKE 2nd, BERRYTON DUKE, Jr., and BEAU BRUMMEL breeding. A few sows and yearling gilts. Also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet yearling rams. Address, Department of Animal Husbandry, Manhattan, Kas.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY
SHORTHORN CATTLE
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY WILL BE THE
Public Sale Nov. 13
of C. S. Nevius, H. H. Holmes, I. R. Berkey and Geo. Wedd & Son
Write for Catalog to
C. S. Nevius, Mgr., Chiles, Miami Co. Kas.

ARKANSAS LAND.
For high grade improved and unimproved farms, orchards or pasture lands at from $10 to $40 per acre on easy terms. Address, **J. N. Jaggers, Walnut Ridge, Ark.**

IN NEBRASKA
4,800 acres solid; magnificent stock range, or 30 good farms; $6.00 per acre. Favorable terms. **J. R. Hanson, Yankton, So. Dak.**

have been holding out of the market for lower prices are filling their orders now, and as soon as the big western movement is over prices will go higher. A good many who usually feed cattle have not bought yet and are delaying until short fed cattle begin to move. They will buy half fat kinds and feed for finish. The large part of the feeders are bringing $5.75 to $6.75, and stockers $5.25 to $6.50. Stock calves are bringing $5.50 to $7.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.75@ 7.75
Good to choice feeders	5.75@ 6.70
Plain to fair feeders	5.25@ 5.70
Selected stockers	6.25@ 7.00
Good to choice stockers	5.50@ 6.25
Plain to fair stockers	4.75@ 5.50
Stock calves	5.00@ 7.00
Stock cows	3.50@ 4.75
Stock heifers	4.00@ 5.50
Milch cows	25.00@80.00

Higher Hog Prices.

Hog prices are 15 to 25 cents higher than two weeks ago. The principal advance has been on the heavier classes and they are now commanding a premium over other weights. Shippers and small packers have fallen out of the market, and the supply though some larger than in preceeding weeks is still short of requirements. The winter packing season opens November 1, and from then on packers want hogs that make product. Owing to the shortage in last spring's pig crop receipts are expected to be light for six months, or during the packing season. Thus far this year total receipts of hogs at the five western markets are about 40,000 larger than in the same period last year. Omaha, St. Joseph and Chicago show a big increase and Kansas City and St. Louis a decrease of more than 700,000. This is the effect of the hog cholera in Missouri and Kansas in 1911 that caused the marketing of stock hogs. This year these two states suffered less loss from cholera than Iowa and Illinois.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Oct. 14	$8.70@9.05	$8.55@8.87½
Tuesday	8.75@9.05	8.60@8.85
Wednesday	8.70@9.00	8.65@9.00
Thursday	8.65@9.00	8.70@9.00
Friday, Oct. 11	8.60@9.00	8.65@8.95
Saturday	8.80@9.05	8.60@8.85

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$8.85@9.00
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	8.75@8.95
Medium weight	8.70@8.90
Light weight	7.75@8.90
Common to fair	6.25@8.50
Stags	6.25@8.50
Boars	4.75@7.75
Bulk of sales	8.75@8.90

Big Sheep Run Over.

Late in September and the first week in October receipts of sheep were close to 500,000 weekly at the five western markets. Under the heavy receipts prices last week fell to the low level for the year, but this week the supply fell short of preceeding weeks and prices were carried up 75 cents to $1 for lambs and 25 to 40 cents for sheep. The decrease in the supply is taken to indicate that the big range movement is over and killers have been anxious to get the last of the run. Packers say prices this winter will be much higher than last winter. Fat lambs are quoted at $6.75 to $7.50, yearlings $4.75 to $5.50, wethers $3.85 to $4.50, ewes $3.50 to $4.25, feeding lambs $5 to $6.25 and feeding sheep $3.25 to $4.25.

Alfalfa is a hardy plant, but must have a well drained soil so its deep feeding root system can go down without getting "wet feet." The water level should be at least three feet below the surface—Illinois Farmers' Institute Bulletin.

PROLIFICACY IN HOGS.

To the American Breeder: Since you offer your readers a chance to write for the next edition, I will offer a few hints on the subject of the prolificness of hogs with the understanding of course, that you are at liberty to reject if you so wish.

I have raised on an average of about 100 pigs per year for 18 years and every year without exception my sows farrowed a plenty of pigs. I raised the Polands. I am not raising any hogs or stock at present. I think most farmers make a mistake in the selection of their breeding sows and I will tell you how I selected mine. When a sow had farrowed and her litter was two or three days old and she had at that time five or more living pigs, I would then mark her best sow pigs so that when they had reached breeding age I would know to a certainty that the mother of that sow was an old or a young sow and that she had any way five living pigs at two or three days of age. If the sow was an old sow I marked the pigs in the right ear and if she was a young sow I marked them in the left and by this method I found out in course of years that a young sow raised by an old sow was a little stronger in prolificness, than a young sow raised by a young sow. Now this difference is so little that the only way to detect it is by keeping tab on the business.



SHE HAS THE GOODS WHEN IT COMES TO "PROLIFICACY."

If a sow had less than five living pigs at two or three days old I would not mark or breed any of her pigs, no matter how good they looked and right here I want to give you a point as the usual way of selecting the breeding stock is to pick out the largest and best looking sows at breeding time, not considering what sort of a mother this or that sow had and the very fact that the sow is a little larger and better looking than some of the others is evidence that the mother of that sow was a poor breeder and only raised two or three pigs and for the reason that she had only to furnish milk for two or three pigs, her pigs got a little ahead of the others, whose mothers had to furnish sustenance for six, eight or ten pigs. so you see that there is deception bred and born right in that fine looking gilt, while the one that does not look so good is a diamond in the rough, because each one has inherited to a certain extent the qualities of her mother.

I always kept my best old sows over to the second and maybe to the third or fourth year and I had one sow that farrowed just ten pigs each year for your years and raised 39 pigs in the four litters, killing one of the

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112,000 acre sheep ranch; well improved; $3.00 per acre; 30,000 acres grass land; well watered and fenced; $3.00 per acre; 48,000 acres grazing land; well improved; $4.00 per acre; 10,000 acre tract, 75 per cent agricultural land in artesian belt; $10 per acre. Exceptionally good terms and will take good income property for 25 per cent of purchase price on any of the above. **Cord C. Smith, 125 No. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.**

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS.
We can prove to you Southeastern Kansas furnishes more natural advantages for a less number of dollars than any spot in the United States. We should be pleased to furnish you a copy of our Southeastern Homeseeker. It's free. Good lands, well located, at from $30 to $75 an acre. Terms easy. Some lands to exchange for lands in other locations or for merchandise. What have you? Are you in the market for a home or an investment? If so, address, **Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.**

THOMAS AND RAWLINS COUNTY
land equities to exchange for stallions and jacks or small Eastern Kansas farms. Correspondence solicited. **A. T. Loomis, Rexford, Kas.**

WANTED AS PART PAYMENT
on 151 acres of choice, well improved farm land in Anderson County, Kansas, 2½ miles from county seat, an extra good Shire stallion, weighing not less than a ton, and a good big jack, weighing not less than 1,100; both not over 7 years old; or would take a few good horses or Poll Angus cattle. **W. E. McKee, Braddyville, Page County, Iowa.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."
Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—**Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.**

MUST SELL AT ONCE.
150 acres; 60 acres in creek bottom; well improved; $50 per acre. Write **W. M. Rustin, Enon, Mo.**

98½ ACRES OF LEVEL LAND
for sale near Waverly, Virginia. Address owner, **Box 51, Okeana, Ohio. R. F. D.**

480 ACRES BLACK AND RED SANDY LAND.
Eight miles from Dierks, on public road; 150 acres in cultivation; 300 acres in timber; 4 springs; 2 wells; one six room dwelling; 2 good log barns. Price $6,000. For particulars, write **W. C. Gaines, Nashville, Ark.**

460 acres; 95 bottom in cultivation; balance pasture; good house, big barn; wind mill, tanks; timber. Only $22 per acre. Other small farms and ranches; close to town; easy terms. **F. D. Greene, Longton, Kansas.**

A FINE MISSISSIPPI FARM.
forced sale, under extreme existing conditions it goes for less than one-third value. It contains 240 acres; would make an ideal stock farm. 15 acres rich bottom being well set in switch cane; 60 acres rich black prairie and bottom, would grow alfalfa to perfection; balance good sandy loam upland, 90 acres of which is timbered—all cultivatable; good freestone spring and well water; extremely healthy; four miles from good railway town; public school on premises. This property is incumbered to extent of $1,500. Two complete failures in cotton crop on account of boll weevils has demoralized, in fact practically bankrupted this section; no money to be had; no sale for property of any kind. My obligations must be met, hence the sacrifice; $2,500 cash will buy it. **O. M. McGough, Morton, Miss.**

WESTERN LAND WANTED
for stock of general merchandise; store, dwelling, mill and elevator in Eastern Kansas town of 600; total value $15,000. **Shaw & McCuistion, 910 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo.**

HORSE RANCH FOR SALE.
A herd of good grade young Percheron horses, together with complete plant to raise horses successfully. Everything in good condition and right every way. Deal with owner.—**Chas. J. Harbec, Alma, Chouteau Co., Mont.**

200-ACRE STOCK FARM
for sale; improved; $6.50 per acre; some alfalfa land. **R. Workman, Everton, Ark.**

120-ACRE FARM
for sale in Miller County, Missouri; 3 miles south of Iberia and 8½ miles from Crocker; 24 acres of fine bottom land; 400 Keifer pear trees; small apple orchard; 4-room house; plenty of outbuildings; 50 acres in cultivation; plenty of good water; mostly under wire fence; phone in house. Price $3,600. Address, **H. W. Nighten, Route 3, Box 16, Iberia, Mo.**

LAND FOR CATTLE.
I will sell or trade for pure bred Hereford cattle, one-quarter section land; 1½ miles from Friona, Texas. Good farm land; fine crops; rented for one year for a third of crop. Price five thousand six hundred dollars ($5,600). **C. T. Kellner, Black, Texas (Parmer County).**

FINE FARM 160 ACRES.
Nicely improved; fenced and cross-fenced with wire; 100 acres bottom land; 60 upland; not hilly, gently rolling; nice seven room house; well painted; large barn; sheded; all necessary outbuildings; young orchard; variety of fruit; a nice farm. Price $57.50 per acre. Address owner, **O. J. Wilkins, Piggott, Ark. Rte. 1.**

A BARGAIN.
80-acre dark loam land; 3½ miles of Cordell; all fenced; 70 acres cultivation; 1½ miles to school and church; 5 room house; granary; sheds; cistern; well; good water. Price $3,000. Mortgage $550, 3 years at 6 per cent. Have other bargains in Oklahoma farms. Write me. Exchanges a specialty. List with me. **Olin W. Wood, Cordell, Okla.**

FARM, RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS
properties for sale or trade, at Warrensburg, Mo., a county of low taxes and good crops.

Sixty acres best Johnson county black bottom land, only 2½ miles from Warrensburg, on good road—$6,000.

Choice eight room dwelling, bath, sewer, city water, fine lot, paved street, two blocks from new Federal building and court house—$5,000.

Six business lots in a body, 1½ blocks from court house on main business street; implement warehouse and shops on same—$9,000.

Will make a close cash price on either or all together.

Helder & Hostrup, Manhattan, Kansas.

Arkansas Farm Cheap

130 acres, 4 miles northeast of Danville, a good county seat town on the main line of the Rock Island line; 90 acres in cultivation; 90 acres fenced with wire; nearly all bottom land; three good houses and outbuildings; small orchard; 4 wells and tank; nearly all level; nearly $1,500 worth of improvements on the place; close to school. Price, $4,000 on good terms. I have other farms; send for land list. **John D. Baker, Danville, Yell County, Arkansas.**

last litter. I never bred sows to raise two litters a year believing that all things considered that it would not pay. I usually used an old boar.

Now a word about feeding, and I will not mention anything but the pasture. I fenced my entire farm of 120 acres hog tight and except at fatting time they had the run of at least a small pasture of about five acres, and when the oats were harvested and gotten off the field, I would turn them in to clean up what would otherwise be a total loss and one year in particular my oats went down so bad that when the threshing was done I think there was any way 300 bushels of oats on a field of 30 acres. When I turned in about 125 pigs with their mothers, they cleaned it up and were glad of the job. And when I finished husking and in fact before I was commenced I would turn my hogs in the corn field, that is if the field was a small one and then I would take what they had left and when I was done they would then clean up every grain. Do not be afraid to give your pigs the range of the farm at certain times.—Charles Mason, Cedar County, Iowa.

AMERICAN ROYAL BREEDING CATTLE AUCTIONS.

As was the case a year ago, the Galloway Cattle Association did not this year join the Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus associations in conducting public sales in connection with the American Royal Live Stock Show. The limited number of Galloway herds in this territory has made it difficult to secure public sale offerings of a standard satisfactory to Secretary Brown of the Galloway Record Association, and for that reason he has given his efforts to the finding of private buyers for such meritorious animals as the breeders had to offer, and has thus saved some of the expense of a public sale.

The three more numerous beef breeds however, presented public sale offerings as usual, with the result that 130 head of registered breeding cattle went through the American Royal auction ring at an average of slightly above $200 per head.

The sale made by the Hereford Record Association was outstanding in the character of the offering and in prices realized. The largest offering of the week (49 head) sold for a total of $14,890, or an average of almost $304. The cattle had been very carefully selected by Secretary Kinzer and a committee of the association, and practically every animal brought into the ring was good enough to go into the best of herds. Every condition seemed to favor a brisk business and the buying was general on a good price level. Prices were also unusually even, the highest being $710, paid by J. M. Curtice of Independence, Mo., for Prince Rupert, a bull from the herd of Luce & Moxley of Kentucky; the second highest price was $680, paid by Dr. Logan of Kansas City for the show bull, Bocaldo, from the herd of Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kas. The highest female, from the herd of J. H. & J. W. Van Natta, sold for $495 to Warren T. McCray of Indiana. Bidders were present from a number of states but some did not buy owing to the fact that the cattle sold markedly higher than heretofore. The sale was one of the best and most satisfactory ever held under the auspices of the Hereford Record Association, and every member and official of the association, as well as every breeder of Hereford cattle, is to be congratulated.

An unfortunate condition in the affairs of the Shorthorn Record Association interfered with securing the usual good offering the partisans of this breed have presented heretofore. Mr. B. O. Cowan, as assistant secretary, has been able to obtain from the breeders of this territory a class of cattle which made the American Royal sales among the most desirable events on the continent for buying Shorthorn breeding stock. This year, however, Mr. Cowan's ill health has brought about his retirement, and the appointment of Mr. Renick, as general manager of the Shorthorn Record Association, came so late as to make it impossible for him to give the necessary time to collecting an offering. A number of high class cattle were included, it is true, but the quality of the offering varied so much as to make it impossible to develop either speed or interest in the sale. Thirty-six head were catalogued and these sold for $6,780, or an average of $188.35 per head. Some breeders felt that they received about what their cattle were worth, while others undoubtedly sold at a sacrifice. The highest price paid was $1,000 for the show bull, Ringleader, by the grand champion, Ringmaster. This bull went to T. B. Gibson, Woodland Cal. The highest price paid for a female was $350 for Lavender S. a Searchlight show heifer belonging to C. S. Nevius of Chiles Kas. F. W. Harding of Wisconsin was the buyer. Mr. Nevius also received $400 for a red Searchilght bull which was the second highest price in the bull section; C. M. Merriam of Topeka Kas., was the buyer. In addition to the California buyer, another purchaser from a distance was John Cupples, representing the Carnegie Land Co. of Pennsylvania, which is stocking a large tract of land near Lake Erie with good cattle.

The Aberdeen Angus cattle occupied the third day of the sales and 45 head were disposed of at an average of almost $100. This sale, too, lacked spirit, although there seems to be no particular reason why a good offering could not have been secured. Prices averaged very even and although the stock, as a rule, were of medium quality, there were undoubtedly many bargains. The highest price paid was $195 for the bull. Peter Pan of Alta, bought by A. McGilvray of Whitham, Mo., a 10 months' old heifer, topped the female section, bringing $190. The buyers of this heifer were C. D. & E. F. Caldwell of Burlington Jct., Mo.

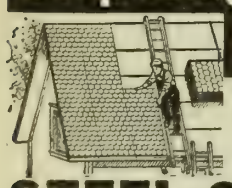
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We give each buyer a $10,000 Indemnity Bond against loss by lightning. And we further guarantee **PROMPT, SAFE** deliveries on all orders.

Send name on postal NOW for factory price and Catalog explaining our Tightcote Process and patent Interlocking Device.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

PIN WORMS—I have a colt that has pin worms and is rubbing his tail. Please give me a cure.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Worms of this class inhabit the back bowel and are best reached by throwing a quantity of some medicated solution into the rectum, inasmuch as medicine when given by the mouth is usually absorbed before it reaches the worms. Various agents are used to dislodge and destroy these pests. We would recommend a salt solution by way of trial. Use a level tablespoonful of common table salt to one quart of warm water and in these proportions make up a sufficient quantity to thoroughly flush the rectum. The injection may be made by means of an elevated vessel to which a piece of hose is attached. Creolin is also quite effective and may be used in proportion of a teaspoonful to two quarts of warm water.

PECULIAR DISEASE—Last winter a year ago my jennets and colts were running on stalk field and they began to cough and heave like they had pneumonia, and I doctored for epizootic and it did no good. One fell dead—like to fell on me—would breath hard; stand with head down and ears flopped down; live for about a week or two and then die. I lost six all in three weeks, fine stock, and the colts and yearlings were the ones that died; the old ones it did not hurt. I opened one and found pus from the root of its tonue to its lungs; the wind pipe was about half full. If any of you ever had such luck I would like to know it.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We would judge that your animals were affected with some respiratory disease, and from the fact that several were affected in the same way we suspect they died of verminous bronchitis. This disease is due to very small thread worms (strongylus arnfeldis) which gain access to bronchial tubes and there establish an inflammation giving rise to a train of symptoms such as you describe.

PROPER AGE FOR CASTRATING COLTS—I would like to know if you believe in altering colts before weaning, or when they are small? If not, what is the danger? It is so much less shock to calves and other animals to do it when they are small, why not better for colts? — California Subscriber.

REPLY—Horses are kept for service and their flesh in this country has not yet found favor as food. On the other hand we have a certain class of animals that are raised for food production alone. If a colt was gelded at an early age it is questionable if he would develop the same good quality of muscles for labor (notwithstanding he might possess the same rotundity of form) as he would were he permitted to run to an older age. There are certain secretions elaborated by the testicles that are resorbed into the system and are helpful in building up muscle quality. It is often noticed that an entire horse is frequently capable of performing greater labor than his gelded mate. He is "tough." There are certain dangers to be encountered in castrating at an early age that incline to disappear as the colt grows older, one of which is the tendency of scrotal hernia in the young. Sucklings often have an inguinal canal sufficiently

(Continued on page 12.)

DRAFT HORSES.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS.
Imprted black Percheron stallion; 15 years old; weighs in stud condition 1,900 pounds; one of the heavy boned kind; a No. 1 breeder. One high grade bay Percheron; one grade typical Belgian; color black; low down and very blocky; both extra good breeders. Reason for selling these stallions, have stood here for several seasons. Will sell for less than half their value. **Ed Dorland, Humboldt, Richardson County, Neb.**

MY FINE PERCHERON STALLION for sale; age 7 years, and my fine jack; 9 years old; both blacks. Will go out of business, the reason for selling; have colts to show from both. Price $1,200 for the two or will take in a team of driving mares or a team of young draft mares for part pay; both sound and straight. Address, **Otto H. Groppe, New Haven, Mo. Route 4.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS WANTED
I have some colts and mules or sheep that I will trade for some registered Percheron stallions. Have handled stallions for ten years and know their value. **L. M. Laflin, Milo, Vernon County, Mo.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION for sale or trade; 10 years old; black; weight 2,000; sound and gentle; broke to work and a very easy keeper. Come to see him and his colts. Reason for selling or exchange—this horse has been owned by a company of farmers for seven years. **G. Casper, Brewster, Nobles County, Minn.**

A REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION
for sale; four years old; weight 1,920 pounds; kind and gentle. I will absolutely guarantee him sound and a sure breeder; have colts to show and mares in foal. If you want one of the good ones here is your chance to buy him right. Write **H. A. Alcorn, Adair, Adair County, Iowa.**

Pioneer Stock Farm
We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

FOR SALE 300
200 Percheron stallions;
100 Percheron mares;
all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)
Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

Royal Belgian Draft Stallions
AND MARES
IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.
For sale at very reasonable prices.
BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.
Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN
Stallions and Mares also Home-Bred Stallions
I know the best farmers want good horses. I personally select horses with the aim to sell to horsemen who know.
If interested write or come and see me.
J. R. JUSTICE, **GALESBURG, ILL.**
At Union Hotel, Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.
On C. B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.

HORSES, JACKS, MULES, ETC.

JACK AND FRENCH DRAFT

stallion for sale. The jack is seven years old; black with light points and breeds good mules; plenty of colts to show; a fine server and sure.

The stallion, King McDonald, is from imported sire and dam; dapple gray; extra heavy clean flat bone and good feet; 16½ hands and weighs 1,700 pounds; sure foal getter; colts to show. **A. H. Schumacher, Chapin, Morgan County, Ill.**

PARTNER OR BUYER WANTED

for 460 acres; ample free water right; fully equipped with stock and implements worth $6,000; good house and barn; controls 20 square miles summer range; will retain one-half interest if desired. Price $65 per acre. Terms. **T. A. Bisby, Boise, Idaho.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

for land, cattle, mares or mules, three jacks, one Percheron stallion, two Hackney stallions, a herd each of Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus cattle, and the best retail lumber yard in Illinois. **Charles G. Munroe, Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill.**

100 WEANLING MULES

for sale. The very choicest kind. Mules in town. Also carload of yearling mare mules. No trades. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.**

YOUNG BROKE HORSES

for sale; grade Percherons, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. Address, Williams Bros., Manhattan, Cook County, Wyoming.

WILL PAY CASH

for a registered stallion, either Percheron or Belgian, coming 2 year old or not past 5 years old. Give your price and describe the horse in first letter. Box 422, Nampa, Idaho.

MORGANS, SADDLERS, PONIES.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

A MORGAN PRIZE WINNER.

First at Topeka State Fair, 1911. Registered Captain Morgan 5118; traces to Justin Morgan on both sides; seal brown; handsome conformation; extra breeder; colts to show; 15.3 hands; weight 1,200 pounds; foaled 1899. For sale cheap. Quitting horse business. **L. B. Mignot, Wellsville, Franklin County, Kas.**

SADDLE STALLIONS.

of Fashionable Chief breeding for sale.

Also High Chief 221, greatest bred Cabell Lexington known.

Also Jacks and Jennets, from teat to maturity—the 16-hand kind.

This is stock that can be made to win in any company. **Oscar Edwards & Son, Box 402, DeSoto, Mo.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON AND MORGAN HORSES

for sale. One beautiful black, 1,800 pounds; six year Percheron stallion, $500; one beautiful black, 1,400 pounds, 1½ years Percheron stallion, $400; weanling Percheron stud colts and fillies from $150 to $250 each; fine large Morgan weanling fillies out of 1,200 pound stock on both sides, $150 each. All stock guaranteed right. **J. L. Buchanan, Sherodsville, Carroll County, Ohio.**

SIX CHESTNUT MORGAN STALLIONS.

for sale; from one to four years old. Best stock in Vermont. Prices right. **C. V. Kent, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

Stock Farming In Canada

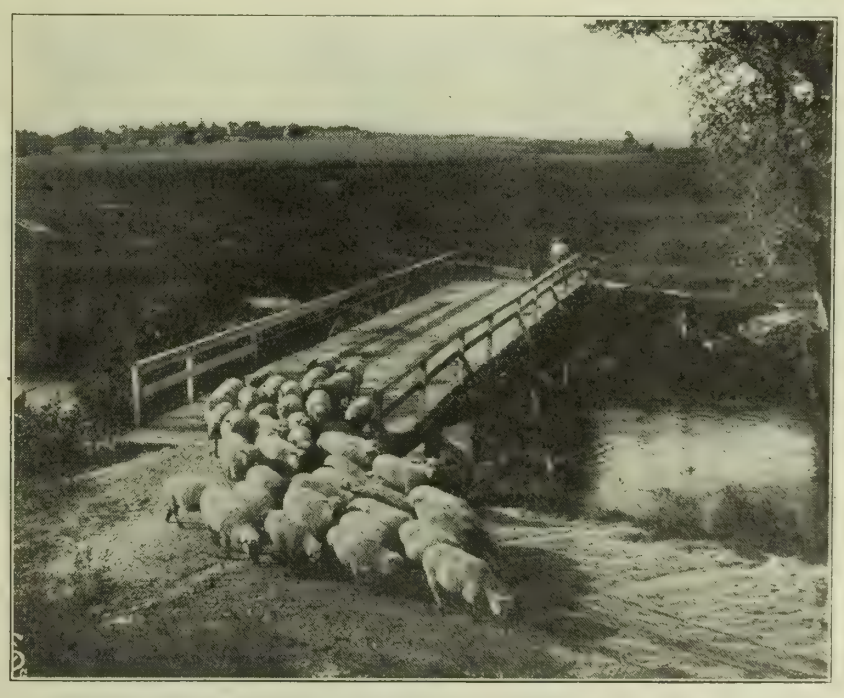
On Many South Alberta Farms Sheep Raising is Becoming Popular. Meat Supply Insufficient Locally and Good Outside Market Waiting.

Written for the American Breeder, by W. D. Eaton, Chicago, Ill.

Largely because the home supply is insufficient for the home market, farmers in the Bow River Valley in southern Alberta have of late been turning more attention to sheep raising. Mutton and wool are both in heavy demand, and the prices range high. Mutton grown in the three-million-acre irrigation block adjoining Calgary sells at the same price with that brought in from Australia and the United States. Since the imported meats have to be sold at a figure large enough to pay a profit over and above the freight charges, the advantage of the local grower is at once obvious. He gets the highest price, without having to pay the highest costs, and therefore is to the good in whatever the amount may be that has to be paid for freights on that brought in from a distance. That the market is a good one is shown by the fact that 25,000 carcasses from Australia and as many live sheep from the United States are brought in and sold every year. The distances are great, and the charges correspondingly large.

That is the present condition of affairs. But another consideration is that the present importation is for the present population. Southern Alberta is still comparatively a new country, but the number of people moving into it, and especially into the irrigation block, is growing larger all the time. There never will be fewer—there always will be more. Thus the demand for table meats, and especially for mutton, is an increasing demand. The local farmers are not at all likely to export, just as other countries are export just as other countries are glad to take the export wheat. With at least nine in ten growers, sheep would always be a feature of the farm, utilizing that part of the land best suited for pasturing a few head —just as the farmers do in the eastern and northern states. Here and there, in districts more remote from rail, and on land less valuable, there will be sheep ranges. In either case, the sheep would return fine profits; but the best mutton, the finest wool, the nearest market and the highest profit per pound, would always accrue to the man who raised sheep as part of the conduct of a general farm. Experience has shown that nothing pays a farmer better proportional profit than a small flock. Fifty is a good number. Four times as many, on a mixed farm of the size usual in the irrigation block, would be too large. About a hundred would seem to give the best results. A flock of that size gives a farmer at a saving all the mutton he wants for his own table, and a handsome profit on the rest. It is an axiom that no farmer should ever buy any meat. He should raise enough for his own use, and still have at least some to sell, over and above. This is recognized as it applies to hogs, but in a country so favorable to sheep both in raising and marketing, it is doubly true.

The grade flocks on the farms of Southern Alberta usually have a strain of Merino in the ewes, and Shropshire and Lincoln bucks are often used, but practice shows that it is best for a farmer to buy pure-bred male stock. The increase in these



A SOURCE OF IMPROVING BLOOD, ON A WELL WATERED, PARTIALLY WOODED FARM IN SOUTH ALBERTA.

growing mutton enough to meet the demand in full. There will, for many years at least, be a continued importation, probably on an upward scale, and this will have the effect of keeping up the price. The local dealers naturally are glad to get superior mutton, grown and finished at home, at the same figure they have to pay for mutton brought in cold storage from the other side of the world, or toughened and tired by a long journey from across the border.

As a matter of fact, Southern Alberta, instead of having to import mutton, should be exporting it. British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon would take all that could be grown for small bands is ordinarily quite heavy, 130 lambs from 100 ewes being known. The best results are found where the bucks are reserved until the first week in December, so that the lambs will come about the first of May. If it is desired to have the lambs arrive early enough to be fully matured before the next winter, more attention to and better accommodation for the ewes at lambing time must be provided.

Considering the desirability of sheep in the mixed farming of that locality, the farmers have not been deterred to any great extent by the present high prices for breeding stock. Ewes cost about $6 each, but after this initial outlay the expense is slight, and the upgrowth of the weaving industry, which has been rapid and permanent, insures a good price for the clip, which is just so much added to what the mutton brings.

Sheep are desirable on a farm for reasons other than those above touched upon. No other kind of stock is so thorough as weed killers. A sheep will eat any weed it can get at, and there is no better way to get rid of a weed than to let a sheep convert it into mutton and wool.

The lands left "dry" in the Canadian Pacific irrigation block are ideal for sheep, being relatively high and dry, as all sheep pasture ought to be, and yet in easy reach of abundant



ON AN ALBERTA SHEEP RANGE.

pure water. These are the two things primarily requisite for healthy sheep farming — dry, clean lands, with grasses rich in meat and fat forming elements; and plenty of water at all times. The native grasses of Southern Alberta have been conceded the richest grazing in all America, and the water is free from organic matter of all kinds. The climate is all a flock master could desire, either for raising finely textured, delicately flavored mutton, or for wool. The shearing is done by contract, at 7 1-2 cents per head. Shearers come to the farm, in parties of ten or more. One man will shear from ten to twenty head in a day and the fleeces run from six to nine pounds a head. They are tramped into sacks, about fifty to the sack, each fleece first being separately tied with a twisted wool band. The clip of 1907 sold at an average of 16 cents a pound. The tendency in price has been steadily upward these last five years. Up to 1903 the price was 6 to 10 cents a pound.

While as a rule the farm flocks will represent the sheep interest in the irrigation block, there is room for a few ranges, where the surface of the land is broken by ravines or rough valleys. Three million acres make almost a country by themselves, and while it is one of the most perfect of all farming countries ever provided by nature for all the uses of a great farming community, it is not all level prairie. It has a rolling surface, and here and there occurs considerable acreage of rich land, part of it too high for irrigation, and part too broken for the same easy cultivation which elsewhere invites the farmer, but always having good water. These places make superior ranges for large flocks of sheep, and for that reason, in respect of them, the Canadian Pacific Railway modifies the regulation that refuses the sale of

A SCRUB RAM

is worth $101.50 less than a PURE BRED by actual test on a flock of 50 ewes. We are offering big-boned, big-type Shropshire yearlings and two-year-olds; weight 200-275 pounds; shearing 14-19 pounds each. A few lambs. All bred by us from imported England and Canadian stock. Buy of reliable small breeders with a few choice animals. Investigate our record and see these sheep. Price $15 and up. **W. H. Dilworth & Sons, Table Grove, Fulton County, Ill.**

more than 640 acres to any one buyer coming into the block.

Every prospect points to a larger and better future for sheep in Southern Alberta. The demand for sheep products is bound to be greater as the years go by, and the range methods followed in the more remote and open places, with their rougher breeding and handling and their coarser products, will have to give way to the methods of the farm. With the feeding of tame hay and especially of alfalfa, the most remarkable of all sheep foods, and the coarse grains that grew there so cheaply and abundantly, the Alberta farmer can finish his sheep and send them next door to the Calgary market, in the best and finest condition. In the more closely farmed neighborhoods, good results are being obtained by throwing several flocks together during the summer months, and herding them off the farms, where suitable range and water are found. This method has enabled early maturing lambs to be raised, and where it is more generally followed it will largely advance the industry.

At any rate, sheep raising is becoming staple in Southern Alberta, and is in the way to taking on a larger importance from year to year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 10.)

large to permit the bowels or omentim to descend through it into the scrotum. This opening usually closes sufficiently to prevent such descent during the first year.

FEEDING SILAGE TO HORSES—If good, sound corn silage is not good for horses, mares and colts, will you kindly explain why not. I fed corn silage to all the stock on my farm last winter except horses. It has been said that silage is not good for horses but I have yet to see any reason given therefor.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Silos have been built largely for the purpose of preserving green feed for cattle, particularly dairy stock, and it is only within the last few years that they are finding favor in the great corn belt. Horses do not appear to grow as fond of the product as do cattle and sheep and we do not know just how well they thrive when confined to it as an exclusive diet. We see no good reason why it could not be made a part of the daily feed, but would look for digestive disturbances when fed exclusively on account of its ready fermenting nature. We should be pleased to hear from our readers concerning their experience in feeding silage to horses.

TAIL AND MANE RUBBING—Would you give me a remedy for a stallion that rubs his tail and mane; has his mane almost all out and is rubbing his tail down to the skin so as to make scabs on it. He started to rub a little six weeks or two months ago and we fed him oats, bran and oil meal and a little pinch of salt twice a day, and at noon three quarts of oats and timothy hay. There is no lice on him or in his stall. We have been washing him with soap and water but it does no good.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not always easy to check this difficulty of a stallion rubbing his tail and mane. The practice is usually associated with animals well kept and in good condition—too well fed and too little exercised. It would be of great help in overcoming this rubbing tendency if this stallion could be put into the harness and worked. Begin by giving him one ounce of aloes and thus purge him out Follow with Fowler's solution in the feed three times a day, giving from one-half to three-fourths of an ounce at a dose. Bathe the skin where rubbed with alcohol and a saturated solution of boracic acid, equal parts, two or three times a day until the rubbing is stopped. Do not neglect the matter of plenty of exercise and a moderate diet consisting of laxative food.

ENLARGEMENT ON FACE—I have a colt four months old that has a lump on the left side of the nose just above the roots of the front jaw teeth. It comes to a point like a boil and is getting larger all the time. Would like to know what to do for it.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the enlargement is an abscess and perhaps contains pus. It may involve the bone and inasmuch as surgical treatment will be needed we would advise that you secure the services of a good veterinarian to look after the case for you.

CHRONIC COUGH—I have a mare five years old that had the distemper about 18 months ago, but coughs pretty hard while eating and after eating, or if she is made to move quickly, and has a small lump in her throat. She does not run any at the nose; she is in foal.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—First clip the hair from the region of the throat covering an area extending up to the base of the ears, and after brushing off the dirt from the skin with a soft brush, apply the following: Biniodide of mercury one-half ounce, vaseline four ounces. Cover the surface with this preparation and rub well in with the hand for two or three minutes. Allow the blistering agent to remain on for 24 hours and then wash off with warm water and soap and when dry apply a little cottonseed oil to the parts. Repeat in three weeks. Give one dram of iodide of potash dissolved in a little water three times a day thirty minutes before feeding grain for a week. Discontinue for ten days and repeat for another week.

FOR SALE.

On account of sickness, 13 large black jennets with light points; one with jack colt at side; three to bring colts this fall; four to bring colts early in the spring; four coming three; one coming two; all well bred and regular breeders; two yearling jack colts. Must be sold at once. **L. D. Norris, Redding, Ringgold County, Ia.**

TWO BIG YOUNG JACKS

for sale or trade. Mules to show. Wyatt Carr, Collins, Story County, Ia.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

DRAFTERS AT A COUNTY FAIR.

To the American Breeder:—I thought it might be of interest to your readers to know what we were doing in the Ozarks toward improving the stock. Our fair (Phelps County) is just over. There were three full days; large crowds and good exhibits. In addition to the fair premiums, business men offered between $400 and $500 in special premiums, and in most classes competition was keen, especially in the colt classes, where the state bank added to the regular fair premiums from $5.00 to $10.00 on weanling, yearling and two-year-old colts. In the weanling class there were eight entries and they were good enough to show almost any place as draft colts. J. H. Bowen won first a gray filly by Jean Estraba No. 43651, and out of a half Percheron and half Coach mare. This filly was 5½ months old and weighed 675 pounds and was as pretty as a picture. Second prize went to a filly by an imported Belgian, Express, the colt weighing 705 pounds, but lacking the other colt's finish and carriage. This colt was the property of Mr. Bruster of Macedonia. Another class that was of considerable interest was the two-year-old registered draft stallion, which was won by Mr. W. T. Wilkins with an extra nice Percheron, weighing over 1,500. This colt Mr. Wilkins had under perfect control, handling him without a bridle and had him mount a pedestal and do all kinds of show horse tricks. Any one that doubts that this is a stock country wants to attend the 1913 fair.—J. H. Bowen, Phelps County, Missouri.

SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING.

A number of high class horse breeders have been visiting in this city for several days attending the Scientific Breeding School. These men represent nearly a dozen different states from Pennsylvania, south and west to Texas. It is fortunate that there is a place where reliable instruction can be had on this special subject, and it is evident that the information received is of the highest quality. As proof of this statement, the success of those who attend the school is in many cases wonderful. A large number of these men are able to breed from 200 to 400 mares with one sire. They are also able to know and to avoid breeding to, mares which will not fertilize, thereby saving their reputation by greatly increasing the per cent of foals. They are also taught how to make producers out of a large number of mares that have had little or no value as brood mares under past conditions.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we mention an institution of this kind that has done so much for the upbuilding of horse breeding. These special breeders are attracting world wide attention, and the great wonder is that the school is not attended by even a larger number of students at every session. There are hundreds and hundreds of men contemplating patronizing a school of this kind some time, but continue to put it off until next time. We believe these individuals are standing in their own light when they do not attend at the very first opportunity.

This is a post graduate course for horse breeders that cannot be obtained elsewhere, regardless of price, but the most remarkable thing about it is the vast amount of information that the horse breeders can accumulate in one week's time.

A Texas breeder, who is 60 years of age, and who has been in the business 40 years, recently said that it was to his interest to pay particular attention to all the lectures and demonstrations. Nearly everything that is brought out at such a school can be associated with some particular circumstance that breeders have encountered which makes it easy to remember.

One of the important features of this work is a demonstration in which the students work on a class of fifty barren mares. Each one is expected to go through this band of mares and state the condition of each individual separately. This is the most important thing taught at the school. As so much new information has been discovered during the last two years, there is very little use for any breeder to waste the services of his stallion or jack.

It is worth any breeder's time and money to travel across a few states to attend a breeding school of this kind. This information is not learned merely for a year but it can be used for a lifetime, and the sooner it is learned the sooner the breeder will have the benefit of it.

We hope all breeders when attending the school at Kansas City will make the American Breeder their headquarters when their time is not occupied, but the students are usually busily engaged from seven o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night with only time enough for meals excepting a few short special intervals for recreation. We believe it would be profitable for breeders to attend as soon as possible so that they may have a little practice in some respects before the breeding season starts next spring.

Some breeders who have adopted the Capsule System, but have not been able to extract the semen in every case, should by all means attend the scientific breeding school In fact, any breeder who owns a good stallion or jack and expects to remain in the business, cannot afford to miss an opportunity to attend such a school. There are so many things taught at a meeting of this kind where a large number of successful breeders meet and receive instruction from the highest class of specialists in this line. Every instructor at this school is a recognized authority in his special line.

The next term of school will be held November 18 to 23 and we hope to see a large attendance at that time. The breeders who have attended this school are thankful to the American Breeder for repeatedly advising their attendance and are very

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

Col. Oscar H. Boatman
IRVING, KANSAS
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates

WANTED—POSITION

as foreman on a stock ranch or irrigated farm. I have had years of experience in handling live stock, especially cattle and horses. I am well accustomed with the horse breeding, both natural and artificial service; have also had good experience in irrigated farming; talk English and pretty fair Spanish. State wages willing to give. Address **J. C. 41, care American Breeder.**

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY

Term Opens Jan. 6 Next Four Weeks **ARE YOU COMING?**

Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in the World.)
W. B. CARPENTER, President,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.



SALESMEN WANTED.

200 positions open to men with teams and wagons. Sell KKK products to farmers of a whole county by the year. Good commissions weekly. Medicines, extracts, soaps, toilets, stock and poultry necessities; 40 different articles. **Nothing sells and repeats like KKK Medicines and Extracts.** Cox, a KKK man, paid for 80-acre farm in Missouri in two years. Carter owns handsome city home from KKK profits. Many more like them. You can learn all about it by asking for free book. **Write today**—you might forget. A postal card will do.

KKK MEDICINE CO., KEOKUK, IOWA.

strong supporters of the American Breeder ever after, finding it is especially to their interest to have their customers read the American Breeder.

WHAT WOULD YOU ADVISE?

To the American Breeder:—I have two stallions and two jacks that I wish to sell and I would like to have your advice on the best way to dispose of them. I have been thinking of having a colt show and auction off my breeding stock the same day, but have never heard of anyone doing this and would like to have your opinion on this way of selling. I have the best in the country and can show some fine colts. Whatever I do I want to advertise them in the American Breeder, and if I have the show and sale combined, I would want to have two insertions, so please let me hear from you at once if it is not too much trouble, as I would commence with the next issue. Thanking you in advance for this favor, I am, Otto Westerman, Marshall County, Kas.

Here is a point of interest to many farmers and breeders, and we hope other readers with experience or ideas along this line will send us answers to Mr. Westerman's inquiry, for publication in the American Breeder.—Editor.

THE KIND WHO BOOST THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

To the American Breeder:—Your kind favor of the 1st inst. just received. I thank you for your kind offer and if I were younger I certainly would accept and do all I could to work up an interest in your paper, but I found I was compelled to leave off some of the things I intended to do. I found that a man at 60 years of age with two 400-acre farms and one smaller one with 150 cattle, 30 horses, some sheep and hogs and a stallion to look after, with the kind of help that a farmer has to depend on nowadays, had a pretty fair occupation. Then for fear that I might run out of something to do I buy and ship stock and grain and hay from our station. I drop a word for you and your paper whenever it comes to hand.—E. J. Moore, Ringgold County, Iowa.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

of the American Breeder, published twice monthly at Kansas City, Mo., required by the Act of August 24, 1812.

Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

Managing Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

Business Manager, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

Publisher, Graham Publishing Co., Inc. Kansas City, Mo.

Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock:

Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.
W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kas.
W. S. Smith, Stockton Ill.

Known bondholders, mortagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages and other securities:

National Bank of Commerce of Garnett, Kas.

(Signed) FRANK B. GRAHAM,
Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1912.

(Seal) M. R. EIDENMILLER,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires February 2, 1914.)

NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR TROTTING TEAM.

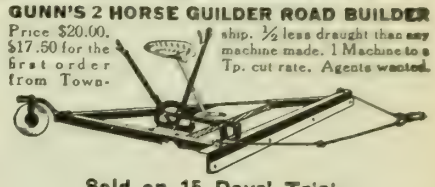
The world's record for a trotting team was broken at the Lexington, Ky., meeting this month by C. K. G. Billings' team, Uhlan and Lucy Forest. With records of 1:58 and 2:06¼, respectively, these famous trotters entered a race against time, and lowered the world's record from 2:07¾ to 2:03¼.

SALES OF FAT AND FEEDER CATTLE.

Fat and feeding cattle shown at the American Royal sold at auction after the show all the way from $6.70 up to $12.40. The latter price was paid to A. E. McGregor of Washington county, Kas., for a carload of Herefords—winners of first for carload fat stock. The top for feeders was $8.25, paid for the car of champion Herefords shown by McDonald & Washington of Riley county, Kas. The first prize Angus feeders shown by Sutton & Workman of Russell county, Kas., brought $8.20. Hereford cattle predominated in both the fat stock and feeder division, a condition good for the Herefords but not helpful to the other good breeds.



GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER



Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Township. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.

Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.



Why Not Have The Best Light?

STEEL MANTLE BURNERS. Odorless, Smokeless. Make the home cheerful and bright. Three times as much light as an ordinary burner. Every one guaranteed. Just what you need! If your dealer doesn't keep them send his name and address with your name and address and we will mail you as many as you wish at 25c each. Agents Wanted everywhere.
THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO.
379 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio

American Breeder Boys Club Colt Exhibition

Winners in Class For Boys 13 to 17 Years.

First Prize—Elmer G. Becker, Jefferson County, Kansas.
Second Prize—Asa Hepperly, Madison County, Nebraska.
Third Prize—Ben Fisher, St. Charles County, Missouri.

On October 1, the "entries" in the American Breeder's Boys Club Colt Exhibition had to be in, with photographs and stories of the colts entered. The awards in this class for the older boys (13 to 17 years) are announced above. Owing to a misunderstanding of the rules, Ben Fisher used for his entry twin mule colts, instead of a colt sired by a registered stallion, but the story is so good and the picture of the twin mules so interesting that we think no one will find fault with us for waiving the rule and awarding him a prize.

The first prize "entry"—that of Elmer Becker, we present below. Prize winners in the next class will be announced next issue, and the first prize entry presented. Here is young Mr. Becker's story and picture. Perhaps many of our readers saw the Percheron colt he enters at the Kansas fair:

First Prize, Class For Boys 13 to 17 Years Old.

"To the American Breeder:—This is a photograph of my registered Percheron colt, Annabell 83367, and myself. When my colt was two weeks old she weighed 230 pounds; at four weeks 290 pounds; at six weeks 350 pounds, and at nine weeks 435 pounds. Annabell is a dark bay with a small white star in the forehead. We exhibited her at the state fair at Topeka, Kansas. She won second prize in open competition and first prize in Kansas limited. She then won reserve champion, as champion mare in Kansas limited. This colt's sire is Arvor 87364 (66061) and her dam, Mabel



ANNABELL 83367 AND HER OWNER, ELMER G. BECKER.

27498. Her sire weighed 2,130 pounds and her dam 2,165 pounds. They are both recorded in the Percheron Society of America. I think Annabell is the nicest and best colt that ever was and I hope you will think so, too. —Elmer G. Becker, Jefferson County, Kansas."

FEED, LABOR AND LAND WASTED

One might think that the question of seed corn selection had been worn threadbare, but the Agricultural College of Kansas points a recent argument in a way to get attention. Speaking for the extension department it says: "It would be difficult to estimate how many bushels of poor corn and sorghum seed have been planted in Kansas, never to germinate. Why not feed this poor grain to hogs and cattle, and plant good seed; seed that has been tested? A few grains from an ear of corn or a head of sorghum will prove the character of the whole. Enough poor seed of these two plants was used in Kansas last spring to fatten a thousand steers, and yet the seed corn conditions in Kansas were better than in any other western state. In probably five thousand rural schools and four hundred high schools in Kansas corn was tested last spring for farmers. In thousands of farm homes, last March and April, there were germinating boxes in which the seed was tested, and the fine corn and sorghum crop of 1912 proves that the effort paid."

OUR COVER ILLUSTRATION.

The following we give as a sort of key to the scenes from the American Royal Live Stock Show depicted on the front cover: 1—R. H. Robb's champion mule. 2—F. P. Burnap's champion of the American bred Percheron mares. 3—J. M. Noland's champion Belgian stallion. 4—W. H. Bayless' champion Belgian mare and stall mate. 5—A favorite among the "high steppers." 6—Powell McCully's Grixe—high class, but lacking show flesh. 7—A "combination hoss." 8—Ringmaster, for four seasons the Shorthorn champion. 9—The great arena where stock is exhibited. 10—J. P. Cudahy's first prize Hereford herd.

MASSACHUSETTS STUDENTS' JUDGING CONTESTS.

During the season just closed, twelve boys' judging contests were held at county fairs throughout Massachusetts. One hundred and eleven boys were entered in these contests, and judged five classes of stock, usually two of dairy cattle, two of horses and one of either sheep or hogs.

This was the first year that such contests have been held, and, all things considered, were extremely successful. Great interest has been aroused in this kind of work, and next year the entries promise to be fully double what they were this year.

Thirteen and a quarter million dozens of eggs were exported from the United States in 1911, and are said to have brought $2,750,000, or better than 20 cents a dozen net to shippers. This is the highest mark yet reached in egg exportation.

DYER'S SPECIFIC FOR HORSE AILMENTS

TRADE MARK



REGISTERED

In constant use for ten years by successful horse and mule men for curing **Shipping Fever, Stable Fever, Lung Fever, Bronchitis, Colds, Colic and other diseases.** Note the following endorsement, a new one every time:

"In reply to your question as to how I am impressed with **DYER'S SPECIFIC,** will say it is the BEST all around medicine I have ever used, and for shipping fever and distemper cannot be beat. I have used it in shipping horses in the past eight years and find it the best remedy on the market. It is a great remedy and I can cheerfully recommend it to all of my friends.
W. J. Manning, Kansas City, Mo."

WARD DRUG CO., - - Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

SHIRE HORSES.

Dec. 12-13—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.
Dec. 12—J. H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 24—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kas.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Oct. 23—O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Nov. 13—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kas.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kas.; Ira Berkey, Louisburg, Kas., and Geo. Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kas.

An important additional winning at the American Royal, which was not generally understood, was made by C W. Lamer's grand champion stallion, Ilmen, shown on page 3. This was the $100 trophy given by the Percheron Society of France for the best stallion of the Percheron show. In addition to being the best member of a prize winning display, Ilmen won two firsts, two championships and the $100 trophy—all in this one show.

E. R. Smith of Fairfield, Ia., is offering two imported Percheron stallions for sale in this issue at a very reasonable price. Read his ad and then write him if you are interested.

Emmett Pickett of Bellaire, Ohio, is offering his two French Coach stallions for sale in this issue. Mr. Pickett is in another line of business and cannot give these stallions the attention he should, so is offering them at a reasonable price. Read his ad.

W. C. Gaines, Nashville, Ark., is offering 480 acres of good land eight miles from Dierks, Ark., at a very reasonable price. If you are interested, write him for full particulars.

John D. Baker, Danville, Ark., is anxious to send any one interested in land bargains, his land list of farms and ranches for sale. Read his ad.

A good 160-acre farm is offered for sale in this issue by the owner, R. H. Pigg, Dorchester, Neb. Read the advertisement.

If you are looking for a good ram or ewe of the Shropshire breed, W. H. Dilworth & Sons, Table Grove, Ill., have some good individuals that they are offering from $15 up. Their ad appears in this issue.

John W. Waddill of Brashear, Mo., would be pleased to show any one in the market for Percherons, Belgians, Shires or German Coach stallions and mares what he has for sale, and invites inspection of his stock at all times. His ad is in this issue.

If you are in the market for a stallion or jack, it would pay you to investigate what E. Joy, Golden City, Mo., has for sale. See his ad in this issue.

If you are thinking of buying a farm, dont' miss reading the advertisement in this issue of C. J. Wilkins, Piggott, Ark., and then write him for further particulars about his farm.

Any one interested in land bargains should get in touch with J. N. Jaggers, Walnut Ridge, Ark. He is offering some splendid bargains. See his ad.

Here is surely a bargain for some one; a 200-acre improved stock farm for $6.50 per acre. Think of it. This farm is advertised for sale in this issue by R. Workman, Everton, Ark. Write him about it.

If you are interested in a real estate proposition, get in touch with J. R. Hanson, Yankton, S. D. He has a 4,800-acre stock range which he wishes to dispose of at a bargain price. His ad appears in this issue.

Singmaster & Sons of Keota, Ia., start their advertising in this issue. They state that they have one of the largest importations of the year (100 head), and with the number which they had on hand, makes the largest collection of Percherons in America.

Some real bargains in Percheron and Morgan horses are offered for sale in this issue by the well known breeder, J. L. Buchanan, Sherodsville, Ohio. See his ad.

Anyone having more Hereford cattle than they have use for should get in touch with C. T. Kellner, Black, Texas. He wants to exchange land for Hereford cattle. His ad appears in this issue.

Some bargains in the way of Chester White hogs and Bourbon Red turkeys are advertised for sale in this issue. See the ad, it gives prices and description.

H. W. Nighten of Iberia, Mo., is offering a good 120-acre farm for sale in this issue. Read his advertisement and if you are interested, write for full particulars.

A bargain in a productive small farm is offered by C. McClelland of Sunnyside, Wash. He is advertising Duroc Jersey hogs, but announces that his fruit and stock farm of 20 acres is for sale also. In 1911 he sold $4,400 worth of pure bred hogs, dairy products and fruit from this farm.

The following letter is an example of many received by the Visio Remedy Co. of Chicago. The statement made by this company that Visio will cure all eye diseases of horse is borne out in this letter: "Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find a $2.00 bill for which send me one bottle of Visio. I have tried this remedy before and cured my horse when other veterinaries have failed. Respectfully yours, Chas. H. Immell, Chillicothe, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 8. September 10, '12."

Probably the leading manufacturer of stoves and ranges to be sold direct to the consumer, is the Kalamazoo Stove Company of Kalamazoo, Mich. We have never carried the advertising of any firm or person which we feel more free to recommend than the advertising which appears in every issue of the American Breeder for the Kalamazoo Stove Company. The offer this company makes to any one who needs anything in its line, is so fair and free and absolutely safe that it is not even necessary for us to comment upon it. All we ask is that our subscribers read the advertisements and take advantage of the possibility offered.

The oldest and leading firm engaged in the business of selling first class salvage building material at low prices is the Chicago House Wrecking Company of Chicago. Beginning with the sale of timber and roofing only, this firm has enlarged its business until it sells practically everything needed within and around the house and farm buildings. Every reader who has anything to buy, and wishes to take advantage of the best prices offered, should read the advertising of this company and secure its catalog.

Among the biggest conveniences of recent years offered to house owners who cannot have natural gas or electricity for lighting, are the artificial lighting plants which can be put in with moderate expense. We were fortunate in being able to present last issue the advertising of the Union Carers read the advertisement and will Blvd., Chicago, Ill., which makes such a system. Even the best electricity and gas lights are no brighter than the lights supplied from the plants which this company sells, and it is within the means of all. Please refer to this advertising and write for full information, mentioning the American Breeder.

One of the most unique and attractive subscription advertisements which any publisher has ever put out, is offered on the back cover of last issue of the American Breeder by the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minn. This company publishes a monthly paper for women called the "Farmer's Wife," and offer Shetland ponies as subscription prizes. Many ponies have already been awarded by this company to successful subscription getters as is told interestingly in the advertisement. We hope many of our readers will read the advertisement and write the Webb Publishing Company about these ponies.

Olin W. Wood, Cordell, Okla., is offering a bargain in a small farm for sale. He also has other property to sell. See his ad in this issue.

Kropf & Hostetler of Pryor, Okla., are announcing a public sale October 14 of all their stock, farm machinery, household goods, etc. It would no doubt pay any one in the market for goods of this sort to attend this sale, as there are always bargains to be had at a public sale. Their ad is in this issue.

J. R. Justice, the well known importer and breeder at Galesburg, Ill., starts his ad in this issue of the American Breeder, and invites inspection of his stock at all times.

If you are in the market for Morgan stallions, it would pay you to write C. V. Kent, Montpelier, Vt. He is advertising six stallions at reasonable prices in this issue.

You can get anything you need in the way of veterinary supplies and stockmen's equipment at the Physicians' Supply Co., 1005-07 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo. Dear Sir:—Yours of late date received, will say the baler is a good one, the best I ever saw. I baled about 200 tons, and it gave me the best of satisfaction; will recommend your baler to all that want to buy a baler. J. W. Waterson, Owanta, S. D.

A good 480-acre farm in New Mexico is advertised for sale in this issue by A. L. Grinstead, Calico Rock, Ark. See what he has to say about it and then write him for further particulars.

J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., write as follows: At the recent California State Fair, held at Sacramento, our horses were large prize winners, as shown by the following: In the aged Percheron stallion class we won second and third; in the three year old class we won first and in the two year old class first and second and champion; also first on five best Percheron stallions.

What to do to prevent the horse plague. This is a problem confronting every horse owner just now. The fact that the cause of this costly disease has not been definitely ascertained, makes it all the more important that every precaution should be taken to prevent it. All of the experts who have been investigating this plague, are agreed that if the farmers will see to it that their horses are put in the best of health, they will be better able to resist the disease.

Recent reports have come from many localities have reached us to the effect that farmers who are feeding their horses "Sal Vet" (a preparation advertised in this paper), find that they do not contract the plague. The explanation is simply this. "Sal Vet," being a wonderful vermifuge, kills and expels all stomach and free intestinal worms, corrects the digestion, tones the blood and puts the animal in excellent health. In other words, puts horses in condition to throw off disease. The manufacturers are receiving scores of telegraphic orders from farmers and dealers, and since Sal Vet is sold on a 60-day trial offer every horse owner can safely try it. All you need to do is write The S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, Ohio, telling how many horses, hogs, sheep and cattle you own, and they will send you enough "Sal Vet" from their nearest warehouse to last all your stock 60 days on the understanding that if you are not satisfied with the result at the end of 60 days, no charge will be made. H. H. Avery, Clay Center, Kas., wrote them: "We have a lot of sick horses in this county. Our horses are being fed 'Sal Vet' and up to this writing have not contracted the disease." J. C. Melchert, Lorraine, Kas., wrote: "The several thousand pounds of 'Sal Vet' ordered by telegram last week has been sold to horse owners. Lots of horses dying, but none of those that have been fed 'Sal Vet.'"

While the manufacturers do not claim it is a cure for the horse plague, the above actual evidence indicate it acts as a splendid preventive. In ordering, look up the ad. and please mention this paper.

J. W. Gillum of Wing, Ark., is advertising an extra fine black jack in this issue; also other jacks and jennets. See his ad and if you are in the market for stock of this kind, write him for full particulars.

If you are looking around for a good business proposition, Geo. Hurley, Chickasha, Okla., would like to hear from you. He has a good business offered for sale in this issue. See the ad.

A. C. Briggs of Missouri Valley, Ia., has four good jacks advertised for sale in this issue. Read his ad.

A remarkable winning in Belgians was made at the Interstate Fair this year by Charles Irvine of Aukeny, Ia. Although he had entries in the aged, three year old and two year old classes, winning three firsts and one second, it was his yearling stallion, Jean d'Or that after winning first in class finally won championship over the older horses.

Write Helder & Hostrup, Manhattan, Kas., for bargains in real estate

ORGANIZED IN 1886. PIONEER IN ITS LINE.



The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company

Crawfordsville, Ind.

Insures Horses, Mules and Cattle against loss by death from any cause. If animal gets leg broken and has to be killed, we pay the loss.

Oldest Live Stock Insurance Company in the world. Cash Capital $200,000.00; Assets $450,000.00.

Fair adjustments—prompt payment of all honest losses—conservative management. It costs less than two cents a day to carry one hundred dollars insurance on Farm, Family Driving and Saddle animals.

Secure a policy while your animal is in good health. Call on local agent or write Home Office at CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

FRANK H. SWEET
COMMISSION DEALER IN **HORSES AND MULES**
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Telephones:
Bell 4575 Main
Home 4575 Main

Special Attention to Buying on Orders

AUCTIONS ON FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS

J. C. WOLCOTT H. M. BEERS J. M. GRANT

Wolcott, Beers & Grant

Strictly Auction and Commission Dealers

Horses and Mules

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF HORSES AND MULES

A GOOD MULE. A GOOD MARE OR GELDING.

If you need one or a trainload we can supply you. We are the largest dealers at the Kansas City horse and mule market and can sell at prices that will suit.

We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.

Inspection of our stocks in our three big barns at the Kansas City Stock Yards invited. Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have visited our barns for lectures on mule and horse types, and readers of the AMERICAN BREEDER particularly welcome.

Largest Individual Horse and Mule Dealer in the World. **COTTINGHAM BROTHERS,** A. D. COTTINGHAM, Proprietor.
STOCK YARDS KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

property which they have for sale or trade. See further information in their ad.

Any one in the market for a registered stallion or jack should write T. J. Carter, Tonganoxie, Kas. Read the ad in this issue.

"There has been considerable talk among the farmers whether the Indiana & Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company would accept the application for insurance on horses which have been sent in so freely in the past two weeks, or whether they would lock up and quit business while the horse epidemic was on, but it seems that they are doing the square thing in every way, as Bliss Brothers, their local agents, are delivering policies by the score every day now."—Elm Creek (Neb.), Beacon.

L. W. Hoyt of Barry, Ill., is advertising in this issue 100 weanling mules for sale and a carload of yearling mare mules. If in the market for stock of this kind, don't fail to write Mr. Hoyt for further information.

If you have a Shire stallion that you would like to turn in as part payment on 151 acres of good land in Kansas, see what M. E. McKee, Braddyville, Ia., has to say in his ad which appears in this issue, and then write him.

Richard Sellman of Rochelle, Tex., starts his advertisement in this issue. He has a choice lot of Morgan horses for sale. These horses have heavy bone, style and endurance, for which this breed is noted. See the ad and if in the market for stock of this kind write him.

Fred Chandler of Chariton, Ia., is advertising in this issue some home bred Percheron at bargain prices. Read the ad.

Some bargains in large Texas ranches are being advertised in this issue by Cord C. Smith, Topeka, Kas. It might pay you to investigate this.

If you have a Percheron or Belgian stallion for sale, read the advertisement in this issue of "Box 422," Nampa, Idaho. You might have just what he wants.

If you have property to dispose of it might pay you to place it in the hands of the Real Estate Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb. Their ad appears in this issue.

If you are in the market for a home or an investment you should read the advertisement in this issue of the Allen County Investment Co. and then write them for further information. They will send you a copy of their "Southeastern Homeseeker" for the asking.

A proposition that should pay you to investigate is offered in this issue by Charles J. Harbec, Alma, Montana.

If you have some stallions or jacks you would like to exchange for land, see what A. T. Loomis of Rexford, Kas., has to offer. His ad appears in this issue.

Wolf Bros. of Albion, Neb., start their advertising in this issue. They have a new importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares that arrived September 1 and have won several prizes at the Nebraska State Fair on this stock. They are offering special low prices for sixty days on their stock and if you are in the market for stallions or mares it would pay you to investigate what they have.

L. B. Mignot of Wellsville, Kas., is offering his prize winner Morgan stallion for sale cheap, as he is quitting the business. Here is your chance to get a first class stallion at a reasonable figure. See the ad.

A good Percheron stallion is offered for sale in this issue by H. A. Alcorn, Adair, Ia. Read the advertisement and if interested write Mr. Alcorn for full particulars.

If you are looking for land bargains don't fail to read the advertisement of "Box 51," Okeana, O. This might be just what you are looking for. The land is in Virginia.

Some good, young grade Percherons are being advertised for sale in this issue by Williams Bros, Manhattan, Wyo. If you are interested, write them.

Write Wyatt Carr, Collins, Ia., if you are in the market for a jack. He has two good ones for sale.

Chas. G. Munroe, Rushville, Ill., has a proposition advertised in this issue that should interest many of our readers. Read the ad and then write him for further information.

If you have some Western land that you want to exchange for a stock of general merchandise, etc., read the advertisement in this issue of Shaw & McCuiston, Kansas City, Mo., and then let them give you full particulars.

Anyone looking for a bargain in the way of a farm should write to O. M. Gough, Morton, Miss., and get him to give you full particulars about the one he is offering at a sacrifice. His ad appears in this issue.

If you are in the market for an imported Percheron stallion it would pay you to read the ad of G. Casper, Brewster, Minn., and then write him.

Write W. M. Rustin, Enon, Mo., if you are looking for a good farm. He has one that he is compelled to sell at once and you are sure to get a bargain. See his ad in this issue.

Notice the new advertisement of Geo. W. Souers & Sons of Huntington, Ind., importers and breeders of Percherons, Belgian and coach horses. This firm writes that its last importation (60 Percherons and Belgians) reached the barns at Huntington early in October and is in fine condition. Most of the stallions are 2 and 3 years and a fine lot.

An old and time tried horse remedy is Dyer's Specific, made by the Ward Drug Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Many horse owners keep this medicine in their barns constantly.

Something worth while in a lamp is advertised by the Steel Mantle Light Co., 379 Huron St., Toledo, O.

Henry Lefebure of Fairfax, Ia., wrote us from New York City on the 10th: "I have this day landed on my return trip from Belgium, with sixty horses, which in quality, are not equaled by any other sixty imported from Belgium this year.

Write L. D. Norris, Redding, Iowa, if you are in need of a good bunch of jennets. He is advertising 13 head in this issue.

If you have a team of driving mares or a team of young draft mares that you would like to turn in as part payment for a good Percheron stallion and a black jack, see what Otto H. Groppe, New Haven, Mo., says in his advertisement in this issue.

One of the best automatic stallion bridles on the market is advertised for sale by Peter Young of Assumption, Ill. The price of this bridle is only $5.00. When in need of a bridle for an unruly horse, be sure and try one of these.

In the string of imported Percheron stallions which C. W. Lamer of Ionia, Kas., exhibited at the later shows, were two good enough to win state fair championships—beside several that landed firsts and lesser prizes. The last championship was won at the windup show of the fall—the American Royal—the winner being Ilmen, illustrated in this issue.

If you have registered Percheron stallions to exchange for colts, mules or sheep, read the advertisement in this issue of L. M. Laflin, Milo, Mo., and then write him for full information about the stock he has to exchange.

A good chance to start in the stock business is offered by T. A. Bisby, Boise, Idaho. His ad appears in this issue.

A. H. Schumacher of Chapin, Ill., has a ood jack and a French draft stallion that he wishes to dispose of. Look up the advertisement in this issue, and if you are interested, write him for full information.

Here is a "home town" endorsement of Spohn's remedies, advertised in this paper, which all stockmen will read with interest: "To the Trade and Horsemen: We, the druggists of Goshen,, Ind., have sold Spohn's Distemper and Cough Cure for a number of years. To ourselves and our customers it is the most satisfactory veterinary preparation we have ever handled. From what we have ascertained, we know that Spohn's Cure has successfully met all competition and established itself the standard among stock owners and handlers. The Spohn Medical Company, the manufacturers, have the utmost confidence of the public. Respectfully, D. H. Hawks, L. S. Hottel, John Bickel, Arthur Beck, Harry Black. Goshen, Ind., September, 1911."

If you want to buy Shorthorn cattle of any kind, write C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kas., for catalogue of the sale he will conduct November 13. Four other Kansas breeders join him in this sale. The catalogue will give full information.

The best exhibit of Belgian draft horses ever made at the American Royal Live Stock Show was brought out this year by W. H. Bayless of Blue Mound, Kas. Mr. Bayless' display of Belgians is, in fact, one of the most interesting ever seen in the West and has already done a great deal to add to the popularity of this breed in the Kansas City territory.

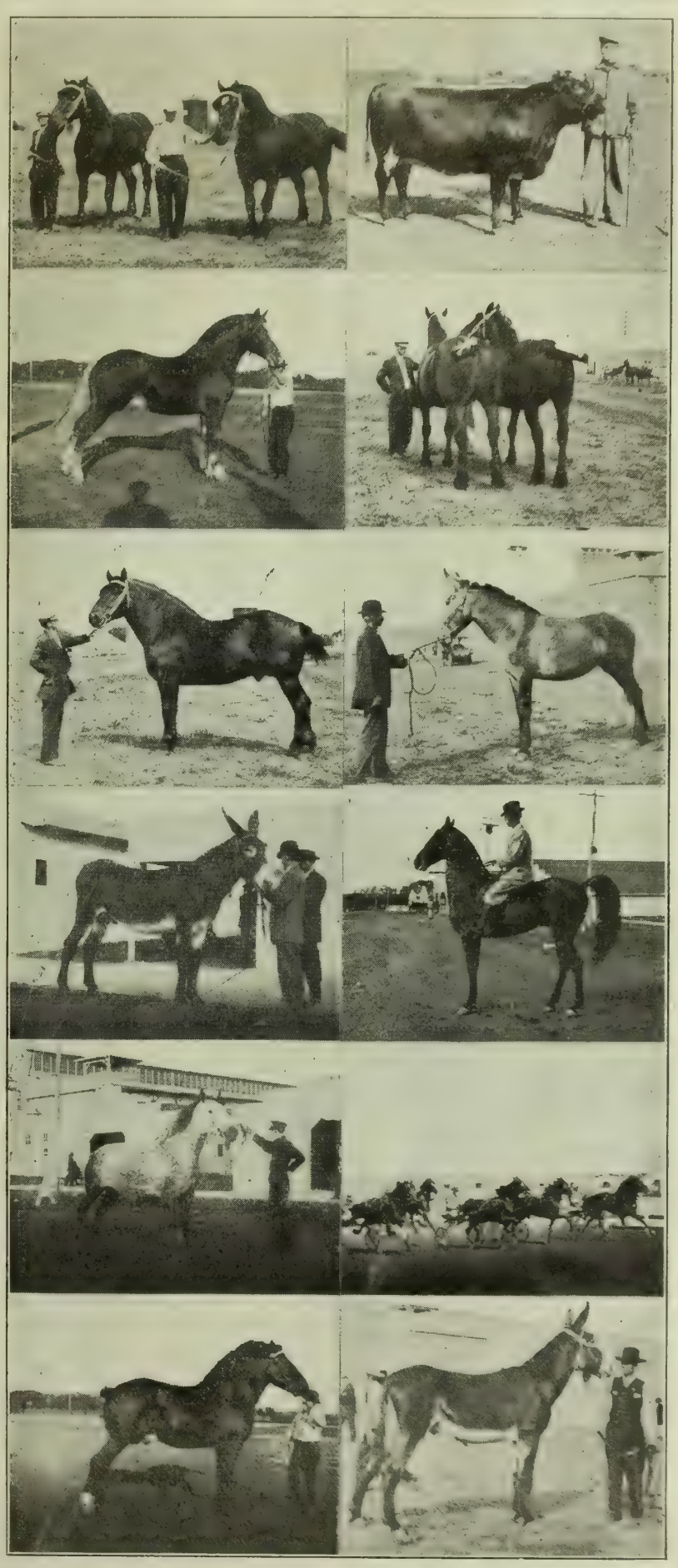
The Missouri Auction School, which was founded by W. B. Carpenter of Trenton, Mo., and for a long time maintained at that point, with branches at Kansas City and Oklahoma City, has been consolidated at this point and is now occupying enlarged quarters at Fourteenth and Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo. The growth of the three branches of the school soon demonstrated that Kansas City was the best point, and the move just described was the result. Colonel Carpenter has in the school now one of the best classes he has ever had and announces a new term beginning January 6, 1913.

One of our advertisers, C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kas., had the distinction of selling the highest priced female and the second highest priced bull in the Shorthorn cattle sale held during the American Royal Live Stock Show, under the auspices of the Shorthorn Record Association.

A distinctly quality show of Percherons was made at the American Royal by F. P. Burnap from his stud at Independence, Mo. It was Mr. Burnap's first show of importance and it is vastly to his credit to say that every Percheron he owns excepting three or four weanlings was included in the display.

It is a big credit to an importer and breeder to go into a draft horse show like that of the recent American Royal, and show a group of five stallions good enough to win first. That is just what Chas. R. Kirk, or rather the Percheron Importing Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., did, and the winning gives an idea of the excellence and uniformity of the Percherons which this company imports. See the company's new ad in this issue.

Read the advertisement in this issue of Ed Dorland of Humboldt, Neb., as here is a good chance to get a good stallion at a remarkably low figure.—Advertisement.



THE AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERA AT THE OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR. First Column—Percherons heading studs of Bowles and Jackson, Garfield County, Okla.; Belgian stallion of Cooper & Son, Harper County, Kas.; Side view of left hand horse in upper picture; J. H. Smith, Kingfisher County, Okla., and herd jack; Grand champion Percheron mare, Lee Bros., Wabaunsee County, Kas.; Cooper & Son's champion Belgian stallion. Second Column—Junior champion Shorthorn, C. S. Nevius, Miami County, Kas.; Percheron mares from the Bowles stud; Sample of Oklahoma bred mules; Champion saddler from Craig County, Okla.; Giving Standard blood the old fashioned test; Garee & Garee's stud jack, Cleveland County, Okla.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF **DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC.,** of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

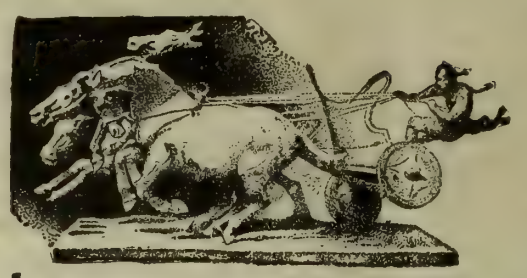
SPOHN THEM



On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
Box 834, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



FAIR WINNERS

have often been produced by the help of

ABSORBINE

as it strengthens the muscles and ligaments, keeps out soreness, prevents fatigue, stops pain, reduces swelling and inflimmation. It is a positive ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE and therefore especially effective in healing cuts, sores, galls, bruises, etc.

Used by successful exhibitors and trainers because ABSORBINE does not blister, stain or remove the hair, and horse can be worked.

KILLS PAIN AND STOPS LAMENESS QUICKLY

It is economical, as only a few drops full strength are required at an application. A bottle of ABSORBINE, diluted as per formula on label, makes three gallons of efficient liniment at a cost of 80 cents a gallon. You will find it a money maker for you in getting all your horses in better shape for regular work or sale and you might also make a **prize winner** by removing some blemish from them with ABSORBINE.

Frank Briscoe, Osceola, Ont., writes May 1st, 1912.

"Absorbine has cured a big mare that was completely used up with contraction of the muscles. I bought her for $30.00 and wouldn't take less than $400.00 now, I owe many thanks to ABSORBINE."

USE ABSORBINE to remove **Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections;** to cure any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

You can buy **Absorbine** at regular dealers, price $2.00 per bottle or sent to you, express prepaid with full instructions. Write me about any special case on which you would like advice. Horse book free. Manufactured by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D..F, 388 Temple St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue. Kansas City. Mo.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.
VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITERS.

Slightly used machines, $10 up. TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Express prepaid. Price List Free. **Frank S. Payne Co., Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kas.**

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

BREEDERS' PRINTING

STALLION AND JACK POSTERS, CARDS OF ALL SORTS, SALE BILLS, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, LIVE STOCK CATALOGS, SHIPPING TAGS, ETC.

We are especially equipped with all kinds of cuts, paper, type and machinery for this class of work.

Send us your instructions in as good shape as you can and we will give you a good job and treat you right on the price. Address,

S. W. ANDERSON PRINTING CO.
225 West Twelfth St. Kansas City, Mo

QUESTION OF ABORTION -- Will eating apples cause a mare or a cow to abort?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY--Any sudden change of food that produces a purgative effect may occasion abortion in the pregnant animal. Apples would come under this class if consumed in large quantities, but if given in moderation should produce no disturbance.

RUBS MANE—I have a 3-year-old mare that has the itch or mange. She has rubbed her mane all off.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It is a question whether or not your mare is affected with true mange, as this disease is dependent upon a parasite and spreads rather rapidly over the body. We would suggest that this mare, if not in foal, be given a full ounce of aloes so as to purge her out. Follow the purge with Fowler's solution in one-half ounce doses in the feed three times a day, which may be increased to three-fourths of an ounce in the course of a week. Bathe the parts that the animal rubs with the following: Alcohol eight ounces, saturated solution of boracic acid seven and one-half ounces, borax one-half ounce. Rub this mixture well into the skin two or three times a day if needed.

PIGEON TOED—I have a colt five months old that is crooked in the forelegs at the fetlock joints; the feet set in, making the colt pigeon toed. It was this way when born and has improved but very little. Do you think it will grow out of it at this age? If not, what should be done for it?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—There is not much to be done for a colt thus deformed, but as a rule they incline to improve as they grow older so that ordinarily the faulty conformation is not seriously objectionable by the time the animal has matured.

KANSAS HORSE DISEASE — What are the first symptoms noticed in this new horse disease that is raging in Kansas? What symptoms are shown from that time up until death, in a well marked case? About how long after taken before death is the result?—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as the disease that for the past few months has raged throughout Kansas and adjacent states involves the brain chiefly, the symptoms largely pertain to disturbances of that organ. About the first thing noticed will be stupor, dullness, disinclination to eat or drink, slight incoordination or lack of control during movement; a tendency to turn the head to the right or left and difficulty in attempting to lead the animal in the opposite direction. The temperature at this stage is usually elevated and ranges from 102 to 106. The mucous membranes assume a yellow tint and there are usually well defined hemorrhagic spots in the mucous membrane of the eye. As time goes on many of the symptoms become exaggerated, obstinate constipation, paralysis of the muscles of the throat, thus interfering with deglutition, staggering gait and tendency of the animal to move in a circle or reel back around the stall. On the whole they do not as a rule manifest much violence and will when down remain fairly quiet. They usually die in from two to seven days.

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail. —Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG

Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

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EVERY GOOD, RELIABLE ARTICLE WHICH JACK AND STALLION MEN NEED.

From Carlson Semen Extractors to Emasculators—the best of all the practical horse goods in this line at reasonable prices and no cheap rubbish at any price.

Write for our catalog of good goods.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.
12th and Central Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.

A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, November 5, 1912* *Number 20*















Draft Horses With a Circus Must Be "Doers" as Well as "Lookers."









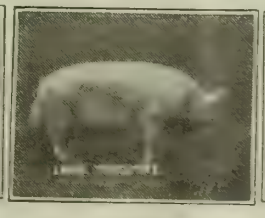
















Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

CARNOT 66666 (66666)

The Peerless Percheron Sire

of the day, represented in a superior

Public Sale Offering

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th

Gregory Farm, White Hall, Illinois

6 STALLIONS; 40 MARES

and fillies, practically all either the get of Carnot or in foal to Carnot.

Remember This—It is already Percheron history that Carnot has not only the greatest show and sale record ever made by a Percheron in one year, but through the winnings of his colts he has been given the same high rank as a sire. In the great futurity show at Des Moines this year, the eight Carnot colts entered won two firsts, two seconds, one third, one sixth, one eighth and one eleventh. Last year the first Carnot colt, to be shown won first in six of the leading state and national shows and sold for $1,000. **Is That the Kind of Blood You Want?**

There is a "waiting list" for Carnot colts for stud headers; get a mare bred to raise that kind.

Mention the American Breeder when writing for catalogue to

W. S. CORSA,

White Hall, Illinois

Imported Percherons

AT PUBLIC SALE DEC. 12

PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS

8 STALLIONS; 33 MARES AND FILLIES.

25 Head of this offering were Imported last May and are Thoroughly Acclimated and in Prime Condition for Service.

This is a great offering for values; 31 head run from well developed two-year-olds up to four-year-olds, and the 33 mares and fillies (over two-thirds of them imported) constitute one of the best collections to be sold this year. The ten yearling and weanling fillies are of the same class and all the mares old enough are bred to an imported stallion.

Sale in town, under cover.

Send at once for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

J. H. DECKER,

PIPER CITY, ILLINOIS

Auctioneers, FRED RIPPERT and N. PLANK.

N. B.—Parties attending Mr. Corsa's sale at White Hall and Mr. Cottingham's sale at Eden can make good connections at Peoria for Piper City, and can easily reach Gibson City for Mr. Roth's sale the day following mine. All are invited.—J. H. Decker.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

AT AUCTION
DECEMBER 13TH

1 P. M. SHARP

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

45 Imported Stallions and Mares

The Ten Stallions run from weanlings to six years old. The 35 Mares and Fillies are a great lot for ruggedness, bone and constitution—just the kind being demanded everywhere.

The breeding, as the catalog will show, is all that can be desired. The Belgians carry the blood that is giving that breed prestige. The Percheron fillies trace close to that famous sire of producing blood, Besique.

The offering has been selected from three importations, the latest of which will have been in this country four months on date of sale, so that everything will be in good condition for the buyer.

Be sure to write at once for my catalog, and mention the American Breeder.

D. K. ROTH, GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Remember the sale of Ira Cottingham, Eden, Ill., on the 11th, and of J. H. Decker, Piper City, Ill., on the 12th; good train connections for all.



D. K. ROTH, Gibson City, Illinois

Trumans' Annual Sale

of Imported Shire and Percheron Mares

Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., Dec. 12 and 13

One of the grandest offerings of draft mares ever made on this continent. We include many prize winners and animals never shown, but excelling in breeding and individuality. Also the cream of the females from our last importation, which J. H. Truman says is the grandest lot of 46 Shire that ever crossed the Atlantic.

Send now for catalog of this sale, mentioning the American Breeder. Address,

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm Bushnell Illinois

A Colt Show and Sale of Breeding Stock

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, at my farm adjoining Herkimer, Kans., two stallions and two jacks; also a few grade Belgian colts; all good ones.

One Belgian stallion, Virir De Volle No. 1699 (25554), sired by Mariemont (14992); he by Gerfaut 11 (2538), out of Esperence (8265); dam Diane (5033). One grade Cleveland bay of good conformation and a fine looker.

Black mammoth jack, Victor No. 779, sired by Young Missouri 655; he by Alexander, Jr.; he by old Alexander of Kentucky; dam Mintie by Young Compromise; 2nd dam by a son of imported Black Knight. This jack is thin and yet weighs 1,045 pounds; works on mares and jennets alike. Have got five colts from jennets and four were jacks.

Also one half-Spanish jack; a little undersize but a good breeder. Have no colts from him as I just got him last winter.

There will be colts at this show and sale that will cause any man to take off his hat. Sale will begin at 1:30 p. m. sharp. Terms, cash or bankable note; seven per cent on six months' time.

OTTO WESTERMAN, **HERKIMER, KANSAS.**

COL. F. E. KENNEY, Auctioneer.

Herkimer is on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad.

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS AND BELGIAN MARES.

Imported and Home Bred—11 American Royal Prize Winners, 1912.

All of our horses are selected with extreme care as to breeding qualities. They are sound and fully acclimated. Sold with breeding guarantee and terms to suit, at farmer's prices.

Come and See Us, or Write,

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM, BLUE MOUND, LINN COUNTY, KANSAS.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5. KANSAS CITY, MO., NOVEMBER 5, 1912. NUMBER 20.

Uncle Sam's Zebra Hybrids

Crossing Zebras With Domestic Equines on Government Breeding Farm. Colt From Grevy Zebra and Morgan Mare Got By Artificial Impregnation.

Written for the American Breeder,
By James E. Downing, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

On a dark hot night in the first week of June this year, the foreman of Uncle Sam's experiment farm near Beltsville, Maryland, took a lighted lantern and walking out to one of the barns made his way to the box stall of a Morgan mare. As his presence became known the mare raised her head and greeted him. There was an emphatic note of motherly care in that greeting for she had just given birth to a female foal, the first of its kind to be born alive, and she somehow seemed to realize that it was something to be proud of. The foreman had been giving most of his time to the comfort and care of the mare, and the greeting that came to him as he raised his lantern brought assurance that his patient vigil had at last been rewarded.

For several years the men in the animal husbandry division of Uncle Sam's Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, have been trying to secure a hybrid from a Grevy zebra stallion and a mare, but misfortune had hitherto attended all their efforts. Finally resort was had to artificial impregnation, and this interesting expedient solved the problem. They have been successful in getting hybrids from a natural crossing of the zebra and donkey, but this is the first creature from the Grevy zebra and mare mating that has lived. At the present time there is every indication that this latest arrival will mature into an animal of splendid conformation.

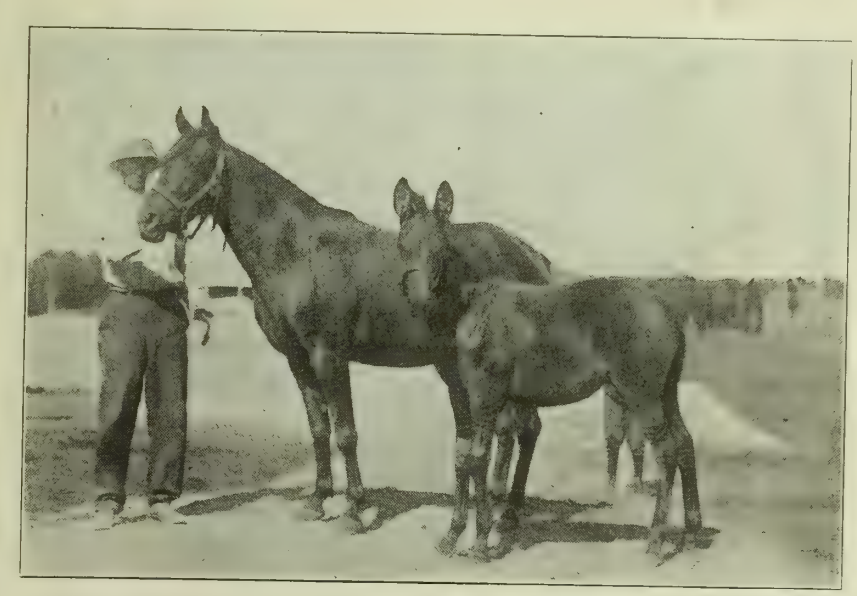
The dam is a registered Morgan mare, 5 years old, bred at the Morgan Horse Farm, in Vermont, and sired by General Gates. She is of good conformation and has a glossy black coat. The sire is a Grevy zebra stallion in the prime of life with well-defined markings, and he is a typical specimen of his species. The hybrid, as before stated, is the result of artificial impregnation.

After the usual period following the birth of the hybrid, the mare was bred back to a registered Morgan stallion and is thought to be safely with foal. The hybrid is her first foal and the idea of breeding back to the Morgan stallion is to ascertain what effect the zebra impregnation will have on the succeeding foal.

Of all the zebra hybrids so far produced by the Bureau the one from the Morgan mare is by long odds the handsomest. Her coat at present is a beautiful bay and the markings on the legs are well defined. The dam's disposition seems to predominate, and present indications in that connection point to a tractable animal of splendid action and conformation at maturity.

Those in charge of the experiments doubt whether this new hybrid will prove fertile when she will have reached maturity. Their conclusions are predicated on previous experiments with zebra-ass-hybrids that have proven infertile. Every opportunity has been employed to demonstrate their fertility but no favorable results have ever been established. However, these experiments with other hybrids will not be accepted as final in the case of the zebra-mare hybrid, and every scientific method will be employed to determine definitely the fertility of the new hybrid when she has reached the proper age. In the interim this lively critter is cavorting about in a pasture on the experiment farm and causing her dam to keep a close eye on her progeny's antics lest she come to grief in her efforts to establish new speed marks.

Ewart's classic experiments at Penicuick are well known, demonstrating the possibility of crossing the zebras of the Burchell type with mares, showing that, apparently, the mating with a zebra has no effect on subsequent progeny by a stallion. The late Carl Hagenback and others have made the same cross. In all cases it has been found possible to train the hybrids for driving and other light work.



MORGAN MARE AND FEMALE FOAL BY A GREVY ZEBRA,
On United States Government Breeding Farm; Got by Artificial Impregnation.

The Bureau believes the Grevy-mare mating has commercial possibilities. The animal has marked qualities and the mating direct should be readily obtained if young zebras are raised with horses and not allowed to associate with their own kind.

While much that might be regarded as commercial possibilities is more or less speculative in its nature, yet there are certain advantages that have been established beyond question. For example, the hybrids show rapid growth and at one year of age are as large as their dams. Not only do they have rapid growth, but they early develop both finish and substance. They are really handsome animals with a certain amount of go and action and a not unkind disposition except that they are stubborn and hard mouthed. They come by this latter characteristic quite naturally, however, as the similarity of the zebra to the ass or donkey would have a tendency to intensify this particular trait. But they are not vicious and while one should have a care about their heels this danger would become lessened in time through association and kind treatment.

The advantages that are more or less uncertain and might be classed as speculative have to do with their general health, their endurance, the cost of their keep, and the influence the mare dam may have on their disposition. In justice to the much-maligned ass or donkey it must be said that they are in truth of a kind hearted and patient disposition when accorded humane treatment. The chief indictment against them is their tendency to be stubborn. In this connection it is rather to be expected that the influence of the mare dam will have a beneficial effect to the extent of producing an animal with all of the good qualities of the mule combined with the more tractable disposition of the mare.

Furthermore, it is rather expected that the mare hybrid will possess to the same extent the disease-resisting qualities of both the donkey and the zebra. This coupled with a high degree of endurance, which now seems reasonable to presume, would form a much desired combination. Moreover there is no reason to believe that the cost of keep will at any time exceed that of the donkey or zebra both of which require a somewhat less quantity than horses.

The experiment as a whole is an attempt to produce a work animal of size, substance and kindly disposition, and conserve a useful wild animal now considered a pest by inhabitants of his native land. It is a fact that zebras in Africa do no small amount of damage to farmers by breaking down fences and devastating crops. For this reason they are shot and otherwise destroyed as a menace to the communities. After centuries of neglect a belated effort is now being made to employ this animal to some good purpose and cause, if possible, his services to be added to the present supply of draft animals. The zebra is a beast possessed of many marketable qualities once they are brought under control.

The work of the Animal Husbandry division of the Bureau of Animal Industry differs from that done elsewhere in the fact that the largest type of the zebra species is being employed. The work received its first incentive from the impression made by the splendid conformation, large size, and great beauty of a Grevy zebra at the National Zoological Park which had been presented to President Roosevelt by the King of Abyssinia. The records of the experiments form an interesting history of the work and substantially as follows, the excerpts being taken from an article in the twenty-sixth annual report of the Bureau:

"This zebra was brought to the Bureau Experiment Station in the fall of 1906. Five mares were first selected to mate with him, four grade Percherons, the other a rather heavy carriage type. These animals occupied adjoining stalls for a time where they became accustomed to one another, and later they were allowed to run together in a small paddock. The zebra took no special notice of the mares, and it soon became evident that they would not mate.

A large Kentucky jennet weighing 950 pounds and 14 hands high, bought for the purpose, and four burro jennets which were kept at the station, were substituted for the mares, the plan being to impregnate the mares artificially, in case the zebra served the jennets. He was much more attentive to his new companions, and after being with them almost daily for eight months, finally mated with one of the burros. Since then there has been no difficulty in getting service, provided he sees no one, or nothing else attracts his attention. Considering the length of time which elapsed between the first mating, it was thought that possibly zebras had a rutting season, which is common to many wild animals; but in this case it has not been a fact, as matings have since occurred during every month of the year.

From time to time extending over a period of several years attempts have been made to impregnate each of the large mares artificially. All attempts except two (not including the one of the Morgan mare just referred to), were failures, and the mares that were successfully impregnated aborted. An equal number of similar attempts from stallion or jack service would have resulted in a high percentage of impregnations. Although these abortions were unfortunate, they proved that a hybrid between this large variety of zebra and mare, was possible, and renewed efforts were made to obtain a zebra-horse hybrid by this method as well as by direct service.

In order to increase the number of zebras and thus expedite the work, others were imported. The records show importations in 1905, 1907 and 1908. Misfortune in some form, overtook most of them and but few of the importations are alive today. All of these zebras were captured in their wild state and are not difficult to handle when in the proper hands. Two of the Bureau's zebras have been ridden and driven to a breaking cart.

Quite a number of zebra-ass hybrids have been foaled, both out of the small burros and out of the Kentucky jennet. They are as hardy and endure the cold of this climate as well as the donkeys. The period of gestation for the production of zebra-ass hybrids averaged 378 days.

These hybrids out of burros show a decided improvement over either [illegible]ion, conformation, and [illegible]. Their sire weighed 800 pounds and was 13½ hands high. The average weight of their dams was 550 pounds, and the average height 12 hands. The weight of the young at birth averaged 48 pounds. Two of these hybrids when they reached the age of 1 year weighed 500 pounds and measured 12 hands in height. They have good action, a neat, clean-cut appearance and are easily handled."

REWARD FOR INFORMATION OF EXISTENCE OF DOURINE.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture having found Dourine to exist in certain counties in the eastern part of Montana, has, in co-operation with the State of Montana, offered a reward for authentic information leading to the discovery of a horse affected with that disease.

It was believed that the disease had been completely eradicated from that section of the United States, and this new outbreak is to be met with the same drastic and thorough treatment that was used in previous campaigns against the disease.

The inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry in charge of such work is authorized to pay the sum of $50 for authentic information leading to the discovery of an affected stallion and $25 for information as to the whereabouts and ownership of a mare affected with the disease.

This disease was first recognized in the United States in 1886, though it has long been prevalent in Asia and Europe. Each outbreak has been vigorously suppressed by the State and National authorities, and it is with a view of preventing the dissemination of and of aiding in the extermination of this disease that the above mentioned rewards are offered for information that will direct the authorities to sources of new outbreaks, so that they may quarantine the animals, slaughter those that are affected, and treat those that have been exposed.

DIRECTOR C. E. THORNE TO ADDRESS INDIANA CATTLE FEEDERS' CONVENTION.

To the American Breeder:—Director C. E. Thorne of the Ohio Experiment Station will attend the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Convention at Lafayette, Indiana, November 22, 1912, and deliver an address on the subject "The Relation of Cattle Feeding to Permanent Agriculture." Director Thorne is our highest authority on the use of live stock as a means of maintaining the productivity of the soil. Not only has he conducted the most extensive and exhaustive experiments with manure as a fertilizer but has also put into practical every day farming the results of his experimental information.

One of the most elementary and fundamental laws of rural economics demands that the fertility of the soil be maintained before farming can be made permanently profitable. Cattle feeding offers one of the most effective means of maintaining the soil and at the same time secure market price for all feeds produced. An opportunity to hear so eminent an authority as Director Thorne should not be overlooked.

Everyone interested in cattle feeding is invited to attend the meeting at Lafayette, on above date.—F. G. King, Secretary, Purdue University.

HIS FIRST CAPSULE COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I would like to write something for your paper that would benefit some other reader, as I have been benefited by what others have written. The American Breeder is like your watch, you carry it to tell the time. I like it because if you have a stallion, jack or mares and something gets wrong, if you will read it, you will nearly always see a question that some one else has asked and then you will find the answer.

At this time I am not in the stallion business, having sold out, but intend to get in again. And since I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School for two different terms, I think I would know better what to buy, that would get the best class of mares. I would not handle a good stallion without using the capsules. I had good success with the capsule system

I remember the first capsule colt I got pay for. One fellow brought me a mare that had not been breeding and I bred her with a capsule and I never saw the mare any more. Last spring I met the man in town and he wrote me a check for the colt and he was well pleased with it.

I would advise this subscriber from Wisconsin to be sure to attend the November term, as I consider it profitable for anyone to attend and get the instructions that will help anyone in the breeding business.—J. F. Gibbs, Warren County, Ia.

GOODFELLOWSHIP IN THE ROYAL.

To the American Breeder:—I read your account of the American Royal and while I had not particularly thought of the fact which it mentioned regarding the American Royal, yet when my attention is called to it I realize that the old "stand bys" of the American Royal are always the same and always ready to be of assistance. I certainly think that this feature of general assistance to everyone on the part of the officers of the Show is making for the success of their project and see no reason why anything which helps visitors and attendants should not help the Show. From a business standpoint it seems to me it pays, and after that we still have the old argument that money is not all that we live for; if it were many of us would be dead. I only hope that the American Royal can find a new home, grow up there and attach to itself as many happy memories and live stock traditions as it does at the present time. E. A. Trowbridge, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Missouri College of Agriculture.

SOLD HIS SHY BREEDERS.

To the American Breeder:—Your letter enclosing card for a reply to the Wisconsin subscriber at hand, but I feel that I cannot get all I feel about the subject on that small a space. As to my own experience with the school will say that I believe what I learned there has made me, conservativly, five hundred dollars this year, as I went there more as a mare owner than as a stallioner.

By the capsule method I bred, and I believe successfully, about forty head of wild range mares to a jack and that was something that would have been out of the question by natural service, as these mares would climb a stone wall rather than meet a jack (especially a noisy one) face to face. I also bred about 120 other mares to same jack, but they were gentle or reasonably so.

The biggest help in my own business of raising horses that I got from the school was in the explanation as to the why and wherefore of some of the best mares I had refusing to declare dividends. After I had my little lesson thoroughly pounded into me, I came home and disposed of about twenty-five head of non-producers, that I did not need as work animals, and believe successfully bred about twenty-five more artificially that would never have produced naturally.

That is what the school did for me this year and I don't believe a fellow will forget much from year to year. I intend to attend school again and I certainly am not coming alone.

I nearly forgot the cause of this outburst. Tell that Wisconsin subscriber, yes, if he owns a stallion, or ten head of mares.—Lester Beveridge, Sherman County, Kans.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS HARDY ALFALFA.

To The American Breeder: Considerable interest has been aroused through the importation by the United States Department of Agriculture of some new, hardy varieties of alfalfa. Little, however, is generally known concerning the characteristics of these new alfalfas or the real purposes of their introduction.

In the search for hardy forms of common alfalfa (Medicago sativa) adapted to severe conditions of drought and cold, the potential value of closely allied species became apparent. A yellow-flowered species (Medicago falcata) found widely distributed throughout Eurasia, forms of which thrive on the cold, dry steppes of Russia and similar regions, seemed to be the most promising. For this reason persistent efforts were made to import many valuable forms of this species.

Medicago falcata, erroneously called "Siberian alfalfa," and for which there is no satisfactory common name, is characterized in general by its drooping habit, narrow leaves and fine stems; but it is so variable that some plants may be readily mistaken for common alfalfa when not in flower. Very few of the forms possess true tap roots like the common alfalfa, but they have a branching root system by which new plants are produced. The flowers are yellow and the seed pods falcate or sickle shaped —hence its botanical name.

The Department of Agriculture has met with many difficulties in procuring seed in quantity, as it is not han-

CHAMPIONS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA STATE FAIRS.

	CLASS AND BREED.	NAME AND OWNER OF MALE		NAME AND OWNER OF FEMALE	
		Grand Champion	Reserve Champion	Grand Champion	Reserve Champion
Missouri State Fair.	Percherons	Kaifoung Dunhams	Joel Chas. R. Kirk	Jenfosse Dunhams	Paris Lady N. S. Cox & Sons
	Jack Stock	Limeston Monarch Monsees & Sons		Belle of Limestone Monsees & Sons	
	Herefords	Fairfax 16th J. P. Cudahy	Repeater 7th* O Harris & Sons	Scottish Lassie J. P. Cudahy	Miss Repeater 11th* O. Harris & Sons
	Shorthorns	Ringmaster White & Smith	Village Sultain* W. W. Brown	Fair Start 2d Geo. J. Sayer	Duchess of Gloster* Geo. J. Sayer
	Angus	Erwin C. W. A. McHenry	Queen's Ito Lad* Omer Catterson	Thickset Myra O. V. Battles	Pride McHenry 97th* W. A. McHenry
	Poland Chinas	Columbus R. B. Baird	Noxall* S. Y. Burks	Champion of 1912 R. B. Baird	G. M. Hoadley
	Berkshires	N. H. Gentry	Jones & McGinnis	N. H. Gentry	S. Y. Burks
	Duroc Jerseys	Beauty's Model Top Sheley & Clatterbuck	Beauty's Success* Sheley & Clatterbuck	McFarland Bros.	Belle of Chief 2d* Chas. L. Taylor
	Hampshires	Isam J. Martin	W. J. Brinigar	W. J. Brinigar	I. J. Martin
Oklahoma State Fair.	Percherons	Kabilands C. W. Lamer		Galette Lee Bros.	
	Belgians	Trippen David Cooper & Son		David Cooper & Son	
	French Draft	Albany J. H. Jackson		Mabel L. Lee Bros.	
	Herefords	Beau Baltimore R. H. Hazlett	Good Lad† O. S. Gibbons	Sinfa R. H. Hazlett	Manzelle* R. H. Hazlett
	Shorthorns	Whitehall Rosedale Howell Rees	Hilkrest Excelsior* D. Tietjen	Violet Goods Howell Rees	Lavender S* C. S. Nevius
	Duroc Jerseys	Grandmaster Col. 2d Williams Bros.	Big Chief* J. R. Blackshere	Golden Queen J. R. Blackshere	Williams Bros.
	Poland Chinas	Ideal Chief E. G. Bernard	Comstock Stryker Bros.	Yuken Fancy 16th A. B. Campbell	Wynoma Stryker Bros.
Kansas State Fair.	Percherons	Gaufrier J. G. Arbuthnot		Galette Lee Bros.	
	Belgians	David Cooper & Son		David Cooper & Son	
	Herefords	Fairfax 16th J. P. Cudahy	Fairfax Beau* J. P. Cudahy	Scottish Lassie J. P. Cudahy	Pearl Donald* J. P. Cudahy
	Shorthorns	Searchlight C. S. Nevius	Princely Sultan* E. M. Hall	Violet Goods Howell Rees	Lavender S* C. S. Nevius
	Duroc Jerseys	Valley B. Classen Bros.	Young Chief* J. R. Blackshere	Golden Queen Thompson Bros.	Crimson Gert.* Gertrude Crow
	Poland Chinas	Smuggler Lee Stanford	Skylark R. B. Baird	R. B. Baird	Stryker Bros.
	Berkshires	Sutton Farms	Sutton Farms	L. M. Marshall	Sutton Farms.

Reserves marked * awarded junior championship; marked † awarded senior championship.

dled commercially and in no place is it produced in abundance. In spite of the scarcity of seed very thorough tests have been conducted both under cultivation and on unbroken sod at the department's testing stations and in co-operative experiments at state stations. The results of these tests of the available forms of Medicago falcata indicate rather definitely that their chief value is for crossing with common alfalfa to produce hardy and drought-resistant hybrid strains. At present the new alfalfas do not appear to be sufficiently productive to make them generally profitable under cultivation. Many of the forms are unquestionably very hardy and drought resistant and have already shown their value as stock for crossing with varieties commonly known.

One of the hardiest, if not the hardiest of our commercial strains, the Grimm alfalfa, probably originated through natural hybridization of Medicago falcata and common alfalfa. Grimm alfalfa is coming into very wide use in the northwestern states. The new alfalfas have not yet been tested on the open range as fully as under cultivation. Although the results to date indicate their inability to maintain themselves except under very favorable conditions, the tests are nevertheless being continued with the hope of ultimate success in improving the range.

The experts of the department do not believe that this yellow-flowered alfalfa in its unselected state is a crop for the farmer to test, even though seed were available. Three main considerations show that it is not likely to prove valuable under cultivation: (1) Most of its forms are not sufficiently erect to be easily harvested for hay; (2) it does not recover quickly after cutting and can not be expected to give more than one cutting during the season; (3) its seed habits are usually poor, the seed being scantily produced and shattering badly at maturity.

The Department of Agriculture is pushing the work of selection by hybridization of the best forms of this species as rapidly as possible, in the hope that valuable drought-resistant and cold-resistant strains may ultimately be established in general use. —U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE BUSHNELL HORSE SHOW.

Among the important influences which have brought about marked improvement of farm horses in various localities of the United States, the Bushnell Horse Show, as it has come to be known, is among the most important. This show was started a half dozen years ago largely through the efforts of John G. Truman, manager of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., and while the show had a certain value to the draft horse business of this importing firm, it has proven to be of far greater value to the farmers and horse raisers generally in the territory surrounding Bushnell.

The horses of the Pioneer Stud Farm are not allowed to compete for prizes in this shew, so it will be seen from the fact that 700 entries were made in the draft and harness classes, that Bushnell is the center of a mighty good horse territory. This year the cash prize awards amounted to in the neighborhood of $4,000, a sum which would do credit to many a state show, and in addition something like 40 trophies in the way of silver cups and silver plate were given by enthusiasts of the breeds represented. As the show interested practically every farmer in a radius of 40 miles, the attendance was very large. It was estimated that on October 17 and 18, the dates of the last show, there would have been probably 25,000 admissions if there had been any admission charged. As it is, however, the show is a wide open affair and so valuable has it proven to the town that the mayor and ex-mayor are respectively president and vice president of the organization, while every other citizen and business man of the town takes it upon himself to help make the show a success. Gambling and cheap side shows are barred, the idea being to invite only those who are interested in the improvement of live stock and the advancement of agriculture. The show has grown now to a point where it seems necessary to provide regular show grounds and buildings, and it is proposed to incorporate a company for $50,000 for this purpose. J. G. Truman, founder of the show, still acts as general manager.

Feeding Ensilage to Horses

A Pennsylvania Experiment With This Much Discussed Feed Conducted by W. A. Cochel, Now Head of Kansas Agricultural College Animal Husbandry Department.

Referring to an inquiry in a recent issue of the American Breeder concerning the use of ensilage in feeding horses, Prof. W. A. Cochel of the Kansas Agricultural college calls our attention to an experiment conducted at the Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station last year, in which Group I (seven horses) was fed corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage and mixed hay; Group II (same number) was fed corn, cottonseed meal and mixed hay and Group III (same number) was fed corn, oats and mixed hay. The results of this experiment were summarized as follows:

1. Silage, which is made from mature corn, is free from mold, has not been exposed to the air too long before feeding and is properly supplemented with other feeds which will make up the deficiency in protein, can be fed to horses with safety when care is used to have them become gradually accustomed to it.

2. Horses fed silage as a portion of their ration consumed less grain, made their gains at lesser cost per pound, were sleeker and better finished than when fed on rations not containing silage.

3. Using cottonseed meal to replace oats resulted in a cheaper ration, a larger gain, smaller cost of gain and a higher finish in fattening horses.

4. The cost of gains varied from 13.c to 17.7c per pound; the rate of gain, from 1.59 pounds to 1.78 pounds per head daily, due to selections of rations for fattening purposes.

5. The cost of gain due to individuality of horses in Group I varied from 9.54c to 19.83c; in Group II from 10.83c to 19.05c, and in Group III from 11.53c to 29.63c per pound.

6. The rate of gain depends upon the ration used and the temperament, disposition, age, condition and type of individual.

7. The most profitable horse for feeding purposes is one that shows every evidence of draft blood, with clean, short legs, wide cannos, deep and wide both in chest and in middle, showing constitution and capacity throughout.

8. There is little change in depth of body or length of body from fattening, the greatest change being an increase in width and an apparent improvement in the spring of rib.

9. The greatest changes in form due to fattening are noted in those parts of the body where the natural covering of muscle is thickest.

10. The height at withers is greater in a thin horse than the height at croup. When finished, the height at croup is greater than that at withers.

The object of this experiment was to obtain data in regard to the efficiency of three different rations for fattening purposes. As practically all of the horses in the stall are fed home grown feeds, a ration composed of corn, oats and mixed hay, which is generally used, was selected as a basal ration. As the digestible nutrients in oats are usually much more expensive than in concentrated nitrogenous feeds, cottonseed meal was used in place of oats in one of the groups to determine whether the less expensive ration of corn, cottonseed meal and hay was equally as efficient as one of corn, oats and hay. As corn silage furnishes digestible nutrients at a lesser cost than any other roughage grown in the state, a ration of corn, cottonseed meal, hay and silage was used in comparison with one of corn, cottonseed meal and hay to determine whether horses could be fed silage without detriment to health or reducing the efficiency of the ration. Observations were made of the health of the horses, rate of gain, economy of gains as measured by the amount and cost of feeds consumed, changes in conformation due to increase in weight, influence of type, condition and temperament of individuals upon their behavior during the finishing process.

Twenty-one horses were used in this experiment. Seventeen of these were purchased on the Chicago market in August. The remaining four used were taken from teams formerly used on the college farms. There were eighteen geldings and three mares in the entire lot. The predominating blood was Percheron and Belgian. The ages varied from four to eight years. The type represented was what is known on the market as "chunks" or light draft.

The table below gives further details of the experiment.

STUDENTS JUDGING TEAMS WIN—NEBRASKA, IOWA, KANSAS.

To the American Breeder:—Kansas has again won first honors in the students' judging contest of the National Dairy Show this year. In competition with forty-two men representing fourteen colleges at Chicago last Saturday, R. O. Swanson, of Manhattan, a senior dairy student in the Kansas Agricultural College, won first place in judging Guernsey dairy cattle and third place in the Ayrshire division. The Kansas team of three men stood third in the list, winning over Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Kentucky, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Delaware, Ohio, Maryland, and New Hampshire. Nebraska and Iowa won first and second places, respectively.

In a similar contest last year, K. B. Musser, a Kansas boy, carried off a $400 scholarship as the best judge of Holsteins. The honor won by Swanson, this year, carried no scholarship. The other members of the team were D. H. Branson, of Winfield, and O. I. Oshel, of Gardner. J. B. Fitch, assistant in dairying accompanied the team to Chicago.—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

SUMMARY OF HORSE FEEDING EXPERIMENT—NOV. 3, 1910, TO JAN. 26, 1911.

Horse No.	Group	Initial Weight	Final Weight	Gain	FEED CONSUMED							Total Cost of Feed	Cost per Pound Gain
					Shelled Corn	Corn Silage	Cotton-seed Meal	Bran	Oats	Oil Meal	Hay		
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
1	1	1525.0	1730.0	195.0	1081.1	1531.0	118.0			3.5	873.4	$18.618	9.54c
2	1	1456.6	1561.6	105.0	1113.6	1527.0	124.9				873.4	18.954	18.05c
3	1	1480.0	1593.8	113.8	884.9	1486.0	115.9	50	24		873.4	17.653	15.51c
4	1	1470.0	1603.3	133.3	982.6	1457.0	125.4				873.4	17.705	13.28c
5	1	1416.6	1508.3	91.7	1049.6	1536.0	101.9			9.5	873.4	18.192	19.83c
6	1	1460.0	1618.3	158.3	1114.1	1399.0	115.4			10.5	873.4	18.812	11.88c
7	1	1353.3	1496.6	143.3	988.1	1040.3	98.9			12.0	933.6	17.377	12.12c
Total		10171.5	11111.9	940.2	7214.0	9976.3	800.4	50	24	35.5	6165.2	$127.311	
Average		1453.07	1587.41	134.36	1030.5	1425.2	114.3				880.7	18.187	13.04c
10	2	1380.0	1533.3	153.3	961.6		95.3			25.1	1522.9	$19.519	12.73c
11	2	1570.0	1696.6	126.6	1219.1		128.1				1522.9	21.932	17.32c
12	2	1386.6	1500.0	113.4	1188.1		124.6				1522.9	21.603	19.05c
13	2	1450.0	1588.3	138.3	1042.1		115.4				1522.9	20.153	14.57c
14	2	1396.6	1563.3	166.7	1042.6		128.6				1522.9	20.361	12.21c
15	2	1373.3	1520.0	146.7	1042.6		127.5				1522.9	20.348	13.87c
16	2	1646.6	1848.3	201.7	1233.6		113.8				1522.9	21.847	10.83c
Total		10203.11	11249.8	1046.7	7729.7		833.3			25.1	10660.3	145.763	
Average		1457.58	1607.11	149.53	1104.2		119.04				1522.9	20.823	13.9c
20	3	1600.0	1741.6	141.6	767.5				676		1487.2	$24.219	17.10c
21	3	1448.3	1558.3	110.0	788.5				676		1487.2	24.406	22.18c
22	3	1496.6	1578.3	81.7	766.5				676		1487.2	24.210	29.63c
23	3	1466.6	1548.3	81.7	781.5				666		1487.2	24.210	29.63c
24	3	1413.3	1581.6	168.3	767.5				676		1487.2	24.219	14.39c
25	3	1386.6	1560.0	173.7	767.5				676		1487.2	24.219	13.94c
26	3	1368.3	1578.3	210.0	767.5				676		1487.2	24.219	11.53c
Total		10179.4	11146.4	967.0	5406.5				4722		10410.4	$169.702	
Average		1454.2	1592.3	136.7	772.3				674.5		1487.2	24.243	17.77c

Alfalfa seed with high germinating power has a bright golden color and when rubbed between the fingers appears glossy. Test the seed and if it is good it should germinate 85 per cent or better. The usual practice is to sow twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre, but this is a waste of seed if the seed is good. Ten to twelve pounds will produce all the plants necessary on an acre of land, providing the conditions are right and more seed is a waste of money.—Illinois Farmers' Institute Bulletin.

Horse Growers' Golden Future

Profitable Farm Work Making Competition With Railroads, Mines, The New Northwest and Increased Demand For Pleasure Horses. No Price Declines in Sight.

The stability in horse prices now appears an assured fact or at least insofar as conditions can be analyzed and forecasted. This statement of course does not preclude fluctuations of $5 to $15 a head, but means in a general way, that the upward tendency in prices which has been in progress for the past two years has not been overdone, or is in for a big slump that sometimes follows such a rise.

To begin with, the rise in horse values in the past few years has made prevailing prices now the highest on record, and more than double those of a few years ago. The factors that caused the advance were improved demand and quality and not a corresponding increase in production.

One thing to be considered is the fact that the ranching of this country has given way to the farmer, who can not use ponies, but needed heavy horses. Consequently nearly one-half of the area of the United States had to be supplied with work horses, not in one year, but by a series of increased demand extending over a decade, and is still being extended. The railroads are following the farmer, and their construction work calls for the best available of both horses and mules. It is the recent prediction of a railroad man that the increased number of miles of rails to be laid in the next ten years would more than double any preceding similar period in the history of the country. These lines will not be in the shape of trunk lines, but feeders for them, indicating new country is being opened up. Such new country needs horses before they can become producers of horses.

The British Northwest is the most consistent example of the needs of a new country. Three years ago when the movement of the homesteader began in large numbers, Eastern Canada sold them horses freely; in fact, they sold their own supply short. Then the astute trader came to the States and dragged the Upper Missouri Valley for supplies. Many farmers sold to them expecting to buy others at lower prices later. That opportunity does not seem any nearer now than at the time of sale.

The staid old South, which at one time was thought could do nothing new in their system of growing cotton, is adopting intensive cultivation with a constantly increasing amount of work, and increased need of horse power.

The mule and horse will always be mine accessories, the same as in the lumber and levee business. Machinery has already eliminated them as far as possible, but it cannot do without them entirely. The same is true of pleasure horses. There is a decided tendency among the wealthy to get saddle horses, coach horses, and fancy park pairs. In the past few years along the New England coast it has become quite a fad to drive speedy horses, on the ice in winter. These horses are known to the trade as "sidewheelers," generally a pacer, or racker, that can go at high speed without slipping. They are rough shod, and are driven in open sleighs. Buyers now are picking up such horses at markets, preparatory for this winter.

One of the most important factors in sustaining values will be the large amount of feed available. For the person who uses horses, especially where feed has to be purchased, this decreases the working expense, without decreasing the output. At the same time low priced feed will encourage users to get better horses. As far as the farmer is concerned it places him in a position to maintain better prices, a better working force, and greater production of wealth. In the Eastern states where cattle are scarce and feed plentiful farmers are getting together bunches of horses and feeding them, preparatory for market. In Missouri more farmers are fattening mules than ever before, because it has proven profitable.

But at no turn in the road does there appear to be any place for the scrub. The constantly increasing demand for quality, together with its demonstrated cheapness is going to make the United States a country that will surpass any other nation in the world for excellent draft horses. That movement is under way; our country requires it and its resources are ready for it. The getting from the plain into the good class requires some curtailment in numbers, but means improved demand.

With demand well established the supply is short. There is no other way to figure increased production except through the farms, and that line of the farming business in the United States has been very lightly touched, compared with its possibilities. In the first ten months this year receipts of horses at the five Western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and St. Joseph, aggregate 250,000 head, this includes mules. This supply was the lightest in any similar ten month period in the past ten years, and 41,000 or 16.4 per cent less than in 1911.

The old law of supply and demand is never obviated at any market for any length of time, and with both those conditions ripe for increased supplies, horse breeders now appear to have the opportunity of the present generation.

WATCH THESE EARLY DRAFT HORSE SALES.

Conditions never more clearly pointed to better relative profits from keeping the best class of draft mares on the farms and in the studs of this country. Demand for young registered draft stallions is broader than ever before and good draft fillies are hard to buy. The public sales to be made in December, by importers and breeders both east and west of the Mississippi, offer the best opportunity that has come in many months for buying real values in Percheron, Shire and Belgian mares. Wherever these mares go into competent hands, horse breeding and agricultural interests generally, as well as the particular purchasers themselves, will be benefited.

Early stallion buyers will also find in these sales the kind of bargains that may grow more scarce as the season advances.

To get a catalog now, of every sale, is the thing to do. Address at once the following breeders for them and mention the American Breeder in every request:

W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.
Ira Cottingham, Eden, Ill.
John H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Trumans, Bushnell, Ill.
D. K. Roth, Gibson City, Ill.
Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas.
Stetson Bros., Neponset, Ill.
J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY ENDORSES STOCK SHOW.

The Hon. Eugene Davenport, in a recent interview, expressed himself as follows, relative to the International Live Stock Exposition, which will, this year, be held from November 30 to December 7:

"It is a mistake to suppose that the promotion of agriculture interests and affects only farmers. The truth of the matter is that other people are more interested and more affected by agricultural progress than are the farmers themselves. Along the line of live stock husbandry the greatest public need is that the common man should enjoy good animal products at a reasonable price. It is a simple proposition when reduced to its lowest terms but to secure these products at a reasonable price means that every man specializing in live stock must employ every device known, and discover many more not known to improve the quality of his product as well as to lessen the cost of production. To this end, no single agency bears greater results than the bringing together each year at the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, specimens of the best cattle, horses, hogs and sheep that the world has been able to produce. Such a gathering takes place this fall, and not only farmers but men in all kinds of business enterprise in the country should support and attend the Exposition."

REGISTERING JACKS.

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America has been incorporated. It is now owned exclusively by jack breeders; about 25 of the largest jack breeders in America are its officers. This is the largest jack register in the world and every jack breeder should get familiar with its workings, as it will only be a question of time until jack breeders will require a registry certificate from this association. We would suggest that jack breeders owning several females should become members of this association and buy one share of stock (which costs only $10) as members can register their stock for half price. Send for application blanks and register your stock at once. The rules are as follows:

Rules of Entry.

1. Pedigree must give name, color, sex, year foaled in, and name and address of owner.

2. Jacks must measure 58 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground and measure 62 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 7 inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).

3. Jennets must measure 56 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground, and measure 60 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 6¾ inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).

4. Any color admitted, provided they comply with Rules 2 and 3.

5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sire and dam are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements. This will make a uniform type.

6. Each application must give exact measurements of foundation stock, so the certificate cannot be handed out with another animal.

7. Each application must be sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.

8. You can give the sire and dam names (barn names) for foundation stock.

9. This Registry will not recognize any other Jack Registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.

10. The fee for registering Jacks and jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America shall be **One Dollar to Stockholders and Two Dollars to Non-Stockholders for Each Animal Registered.** The fee for transfers shall be one dollar for each animal transferred. The fee in all cases to accompany the application. Each transfer shall be recorded before the offspring can be registered.

Note—We are now registering jacks and jennets that fill certain requirements as foundation stock, and it is not necessary to have the sire and dam registered or their ancestry traced, provided the animal fills the requirements of this Registry as given in Rules of Entry.

Each Stud Book will have a standard size list, showing the exact measurements and colors of all sires. The Stud Books will be sold cheap so that every one interested can own one and know the qualities of the sires. For the advancement of a breed it is necessary to use good sires.

Address all communications to William E. Morton, Secretary, 418 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

LAME HORSE—I have a horse four years old with a bad hoof; have doctored for a year; seems to be in the navicular; it has run and does still when he runs; he is well and just on pasture; do not drive him on account of hoof.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description is not sufficiently clear to enable us to make a certain diagnosis in your case and inasmuch as this subject is one of a decided chronic nature, you will do the right thing to call in a reliable veterinarian to assist you in outlining a treatment. You should appreciate this advice, having already lost the service of the animal twelve months.

SWOLLEN TESTICLE — Would you please tell me through your paper what is the matter with my jack? He is a good breeder but about four weeks before the close of the season I noticed a swelling of the testicle on one side. This swelling continued for several days, then he seemed to be all right again. Since that time the trouble has recurred several times, always lasting several days, then disappeared again. I did not use him excessively during the season and he has the run of a large pasture.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—It may be possible that your jack has suffered a slight injury of the testicles, causing them to swell, but it is more likely that he has had a mild attack of influenza which disease often affects these glands. Give him one dram of iodide of potash in his drinking water twenty or thirty minutes before feeding three times a day for a week and at the same time paint the skin of the affected testicle once a day until the skin becomes somewhat sore with tincture of iodine. Keep him entirely out of service until next spring.

SWOLLEN SHEATH—One of my customers has a mule colt about ten days old; when it was seven days old its sheath swelled; then the penis began swelling and got about five times as large as it should be; it was soft and seemed to have pus; he struck his knife in it and bloody water and yellow pus came out and the swelling has mostly gone. Can you tell me what caused it?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that an abscess had formed at the point described and your neighbor did the right thing in opening it. We presume the abscess was occasioned by some injury in the nature of a bruise.

OBSTINATE SORE—I have a Percheron stud that has a sore on his pastern joint about the size of a 50-cent piece; has been there for three or four weeks. What can I do to heal it up?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Touch the wound carefully with a piece of lunar caustic every few days or until the raw surface is down even with the skin surrounding it. During the interval rub a little dry calomel into the wound three times a day.

SCRATCHES—I have a seven-year-old pacing mare which I use only for light driving; have trained her a little during the summer; last spring she had what appeared to be scratches; I got an ointment from a veterinarian; I asked for medicine and he said she did not need any; in a few days lymphangitis developed; then he gave me some medicine for her; it cleared up all right on the hind leg but on the front ones (where it appeared first) it has not cleared yet. There is a substance oozes out of cracks and forms a scale which will rub off after awhile; then more will come; she seems in good condition; has no other breaking out of any kind on her. I feed seven quarts of oats, two quarts of dry wheat bran and eight pounds

of hay in a day. She is driven every day not less than five miles and generally ten or twelve. Kindly advise me what I can do to clear this up on her legs.—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—An animal affected in the manner you describe should be kept out of the mud and the legs wet with water just as little as possible. The limbs should be groomed with soft, clean cloths only. The lympahangitis complained of was perhaps due to infection getting in through some of the broken places in the skin. One can usually secure good results in these cases from daily applications of blue ointment. Rub a small amount gently into the several wounds and with a soft, clean cloth wipe off the excess so as to prevent the adherence of dust. Make the application once or twice a day as needed. Pare the hard, thick edges of the wound down with a sharp knife if needed as frequently as the surrounding edges become so hard that they prevent the wound closing.

WIND PUFFS—Is there anything that will remove wind puffs? Kindly give a formula for a good leg and body wash.—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—There is nothing that will effectually remove wind puffs of long standing in the nature of medical applications and whenever it is found necessary to remove these unsightly enlargements it is best done by one skilled in high class surgery. From a financial standpoint, treatment of wind puffs of many months' duration is hardly justified by any method. One can do much in the way of preventing their development by giving an animal reasonable work and keeping down the inflammation that develops from hard road work by proper shoeing and the judicious use of bandages and cooling lotions. One of the favorite combinations among horse men for a leg and body brace is a combination of grain alcohol, with witch hazel and water.

LEUCORRHOEA AND STRANGLES—I have a 16-year-old mare that has a mule colt seven weeks old; the colt is nearly blind and has been so from the time it was five days old and may be from birth; it was five days old when I saw it; it can see a little; eyes look bright; mare has good eyes, also the jack; the colt came sixteen days before the time. The mare is fat and has raised several colts; I rebred her on the ninth day and in about eighteen days I noticed she began to throw off as if she was coming in heat, but I did not pay any attention as I did not want to breed so late; about ten days later she began to cough and when she coughs she throws off urine that resembles whitewash and is so strong that it blisters the skin where it runs down the legs; the inside of the vulva is inflamed. I have several horses that have this cough and some that have had it and got all right again. It does not seem to bother the mule colts as much as the horse colts. Some of the horse colts have swollen under the jaw and broke, and one broke on the breast; the old horses are not swollen any place that I can find. The nearest veterinarian is sixty-five miles from here and is so busy that one cannot get him half of the time when you go after him.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect you are having a run of strangles in your herd and as this is an infectious disease we fear that it has become so widespread among your stock that it will prove difficult to prevent it from extending to nearly all your young animals. In your case we would suggest that you confer with your veterinarian and attempt to either secure or arrange for him to administer some bacterin. The mare with the leucorrhoea should also receive a dose every five or six days for several times in addition to irrigations of the vagina or uterus, depending on the extent of disease. These are cases you will find difficult to treat satisfactorily yourself. Have your veterinarian come over for a day and outline a course of treatment for your several animals.

ABDOMINAL HERNIA—I have a nice large mare ruptured just in front of her bag or teats; can't say how it happened but seemed awfully large before bringing her colt and it may have come dead on account of the rupture, for she never brought it in and as the pasture is quite large I never saw it. Could I have her operated on and cure it, or will she raise colts as she is? She is a young mare and a very good one and I hate to lose the use of her if I can have it cured; she is in foal

(Continued on page 9.)

Scientific Horse Breeding

Statements From Successful Breeders of Many States Showing the Value of a Course of Instruction Supplied by the Only School of Its Kind.

We have received numerous requests from our readers to ask breeders to express their opinion concerning the Graham Scientific Breeding School. These readers have a right to ask this question. It means much to them. If the school is a failure they cannot afford to experiment with it. There is only one real test and that is results.

The editor of this paper has visited many graduates from this school and knows that they are making a great success. The special preparation they receive for their work is not provided anywhere else. We are glad to have these breeders come to Kansas City and visit the office of the American Breeder and to form their personal acquaintance and have felt it our duty to encourage the progress they are making.

Some time ago, in response to many inquiries about this school, we printed the names and addresses of all those who had attended, and asked all inquirers to see or write the school men direct, but it seems this is not sufficient. We are still being asked to have these men tell in their own language from actual experience what the Scientific Breeding School has done for them. We therefore sent to the graduates a query from a Wisconsin breeder, asking for this information, and we are printing the replies for which we have space, as follows:

Since graduating from the Graham Scientific Breeding School I have increased the earning capacity of my stallions five times. Anyone can do the same.—J. A. Hart, Clinton County, Indiana.

I would say to the Wisconsin subscriber I have been breeding scientifically for two years. If I had to go back to the old way of breeding I would sell my stock and quit the business. I do not see how anyone can afford to keep good stock and breed only by natural service. Anyone can learn it, if they try. I hope to be at the school in November. Am mailing under separate cover kodak pictures of capsule mule colts that took first and second premium at our county fair.—J. W. Shockley, Fleming County, Ky.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School last February, 1912, and must say that I would not take any amount of money for what I learned in that short time. I went home after the end of school with the intention of running my breeding business exactly as I learned at the school. I did and can say that it is a success. I bred over one hundred mares before I had to rebreed one. I recommend this school to anyone, horseman or farmer. It will be a great benefit to either and he will take no money for time spent in the school.—Henry Dreher, Boone County, Neb.

I will say that I have attended one full term and part of two others, and I do not know of any other thing that a breeder can do, and where he can get so much valuable information in so short a time as he can at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I think it is one of the most profitable vacations that a stockman can take to attend at least one term.—D. E. Baughman, Webster County, Ia.

I cannot speak with too much praise of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The knowledge obtained at the December, 1911, term doubled my business with the same number of stallions and I know I will realize many times the money spent in taking the term. I would advise the Wisconsin man by all means to attend the school. —B. F. Nottingham, Mercer County, Ohio.

A man in the breeding business without the knowledge that can be obtained at the Graham Scientific Breeding School will compare with a man farming with a double shovel plow to one with a two row cultivator, or even greater.—W. P. Smith, Caddo County, Okla.

Every man that has only one mare to breed cannot afford to miss the Graham Scientific Breeding School. A man who makes it a business of standing a stallion or jack cannot breed successfully unless he attends this school. There are lots of "fakes" in this world but nothing of this kind in this school. I am only sorry that I can't come every term. There is always something coming up now that the average man does not find out until it is too late. There is not a man who attends who does not get his money's worth.—F. S. Steinkirchner, Harvey County, Kas.

It will pay the Wisconsin man big to take as many terms at the Graham Scientific Breeding School as he can. I was sorry that I could not be there at the last term. There are many things there for any of us to learn. I will attend next term if possible.—S. P. Blackwelder, Dickinson County, Kas.

I have been interested in the breeding business for more than thirty years and was considered an expert but through the efforts of Mr. Graham I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I will say that I learned more in one week at the school than I had learned in the thirty years before. Anyone with a stallion stands in his own light when he refuses to attend this school for it is all right.—J. B. Weldon, Harper County, Kas.

I have attended three terms of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it will pay anyone to attend, if he is in the horse breeding business, whether he uses the capsules or not. One can learn to tell if the mares are in breeding condition, how to take better care of the stallion, colts and all other stock.—J. K. Mayne, Pottawatomie County, Ia.

I think it would pay any man who stands a horse to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It has paid me in several ways.—Guy W. Armstrong, Knox County, Ill.

I will say for the Graham Scientific Breeding School that it is money well spent for the man who handles breeding stock to attend a term. He will always be glad to come back again. My advice to the Wisconsin subscriber is not to miss a profitable school as this one is.—J. E. Lewis, Dekalb County, Missouri.

In reply to the Wisconsin subscriber will say I never spent an equal amount of money that brought me in half as much as that spent for attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It not only helps myself but now I am able to help my neighbors—help which they never had before.—Otto Westerman, Marshall County, Kas.

The Wisconsin subscriber cannot afford to miss the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Over half of my work is capsule work and I am very successful with it. I will attend the school again this fall as soon as I can get away from my fall season.—Bert Taylor, Tillman County, Okla.

In regard to the Wisconsin inquirer would say if he is a stockman interested in raising horses at all, he cannot afford to miss attending at least one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and the more terms he attends the better. He will never regret the time and money spent in attending this school.—N. J. Robnett, Marion County, Ill.

In answer to the Wisconsin subscriber's question, I would say, yes, it is profitable for anyone keeping breeding stock to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. In fact, it is the only way the breeding business is profitable. I would advise every one interested to attend this school without fail.—Geo. Sperline, Nemaha County, Kas.

I consider the Graham Scientific Breeding School a great boon to a man in the breeding business, in fact a man has no business standing breeding stock without attending this school. —M. A. Roy, Grant County, Okla.

Now, Mr. Wisconsin, if you want to make three dollars where you are now making one dollar and at one-half the expense, my advice is for you to make the effort and go to one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. If you are not satisfied, say so, and your money will be given back without one word. First and last I say go.—Geo. Cochran, Leavenworth County, Kas.

It would be profitable for the Wisconsin man to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. He will never be successful until he does take a term. My term cost me over $100 and I would not take five times that and do without the knowledge that I gained there.—H. B. Dupraz, Switzerland County, Ind.

It will surely pay any man to attend a term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School if he owns a jack or a stallion or brood mares.—J. W. McCanse. Lawrence County, Mo.

I will say that no man can afford to miss a term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The cost is nothing to what he can be benefited by attending.—J. H. McKinney, Douglas County, Kas.

If a man wants to learn and understand breeding, my advice to him is to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. A man cannot learn anything staying at home. I can say that I have been well paid for time and money paid in attending this school.—Ira E. Ondler, Linn County, Ia.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and am perfectly satisfied. It is the best investment I ever made in the line of horse raising and breeding business.—Emile A. Bachand, Rooks County, Kas.

From personal knowledge, I think it will pay to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. No horse breeder can afford to miss it. The teachers are the most scientific horsemen in the world. One term is worth ten times the cost.—J. S. Compton, Pawnee County, Kas.

It will pay any man who has a stallion or jack to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—Chas. H. French, Jr., Auglaize County, Ohio.

In answer to the Wisconsin breeder's inquiry will say that in my opinion a

(Continued on page 12).

BUT THE CAPSULE WORKED.

To the American Breeder:—I will send you the picture of a capsule mule. The mare was bred three times, natural service to the same jack without result and the first time she was bred with capsule she got in foal. Mr. Pyler of Pattonsburg, Mo., owns the mare and raised the colt. The day is coming when all the good stuff will be bred with capsule.—N. S. Cox, Daviess County, Missouri.



ONE OF THE MANY CAPSULE COLTS NOW PROVING THE SUCCESS OF MODERN METHODS IN THE "SHOW ME" STATE.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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REGISTERED DRAFT MARES.

Many owners of valuable draft stallions have purchased pure bred mares to a good advantage. The owner of a good stallion can greatly stimulate horse breeding in his vicinity by purchasing a mare that would match his stallion and work them as a team without any serious injury. A nice set of harness would add to their appearance and be very attractive from an advertising standpoint; it would also give the stallion an opportunity to prove his real breeding capacity, for the colts could be thoroughly developed and kept in such a position that prospective patrons could see the results.

There are legions of stallions which are worn out on mongrel mares that never have an opportunity to show their real value. This would not only add to the advertising of a stallion but if properly handled should be a money making proposition. It is to the interest of every man who owns a good one to get more pure bred mares into his neighborhood.

Small breeders are making wonderful progress in this country. For instance, Arthur Colegrove, a Kansas breeder, purchased a pure bred Percheron mare a few years ago and this year showed a filly foal that weighed 1,300 pounds at 11 months of age at the American Royal, winning first in its class. A. J. Lovejoy of Illinois, a moderate breeder, showed a Shire foal at the Illinois State Fair, winning first in its class and pronounced by good judges to be the best Shire foal shown at any of the fairs this year. We might mention many similar cases that go to prove that small breeders can be successful in producing excellent individuals where they have good blood and plenty of feed.

We should like to see the owner of every good draft stallion study this question closely. There will be numerous public sales of registered draft mares in the near future where catalogues can be had for the asking. Breeders might find just what they want in these catalogues. A good pure bred draft mare can be purchased at from $500 to $700 that will pay for herself in two or three years very easily.

In Europe most of the draft horses are produced by the small tenant farmer, but they are the rusult of selecting good sires and giving an abundance of the best possible feed and attention. These mares are not subjected to the care of a careless hired hand, for their owners realize their true value. There is a difference between Europe and this country in disposing of the stock. In Europe the draft horse breeding districts are usually small so that a purchaser may take an automobile and visit a large number of breeders in a short time; while in this country the breeders are badly scattered and require more advertising to effect a sale. But this need not interfere with the production for it is a very easy matter to insert a small advertisement in a publication which goes to a special class of breeders. The owners of pure bred draft stock can easily find buyers f r all they have to sell if they will make use of the advertising space in an intelligent manner.

We would like to see more stallion owners get familiar with pedigrees, blood lines and individuality. The draft horse proposition is only in its infancy, and according to the best posted men in the country, it is on a very solid foundation.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES.

Another mare owner takes us to task concerning the previous article on collecting service fees. He claims that a law giving a lien on the mare and produce for 18 months would be unconstitutional; that it would interfere with his rights to dispose of the mare and that would be class legislation. Nearly ever state has a mechanics lien law, which gives the seller of the material a lien on the property, which has been held constitutional when the law was properly drawn. A law giving a lien on the mare and foal if properly worded will be a prior lien so that it will come in ahead of other claims or mortgages made at a later date.

It would be an excellent thing if a lien law would keep mare owners from trading their mares off without paying the service fees. Purchasers of mares would be more particular to ascertain as to whether the mares had been bred or not.

There are a lot of mare owners who will breed their mares first to one sire and within a few days breed to another one and continue to change throughout the entire season, leaving the stallion and jack owners to fight among themselves as to who should have the service fee in case a foal is procured. Any intelligent mare owner should be able to decide for himself what sire he will patronize for an entire season and not change until the season is over at least. A lot of good mares are made barren by changing from one breeder to another. About the first thing a breeder does when a new mare comes that has not shown signs of having settled is to open her up, not knowing whether she has been bred or the condition of the cervix at former services, consequently many abortions follow. After a mare has aborted she is usually very difficult to fertilize, and there are many of these mares which are made barren for a long time through this method. Every stallion owner should have an opportunity to study the mares so that in case the first service is not satisfactory he would know what to do in the future. Any intelligent stallion owner should know enough not to open the cervix if it was closed and it was open at a former service. If a mare is bred and in foal she is worth more money and can usually be sold for enough more to more than pay the service fee. This is all the stallion and jack owners want, and they expect to get what is coming to them.

It should be the duty of every horse breeder who is interested in better stock, in better methods of collecting service fees, to get familiar with his state representative and senator, because there is going to be a campaign started in the very near future for a lien law on the mare and colt for 18 months, and it will be more than a one man's fight—it will require the best efforts of the horse breeders combined to make this a success. Talk to other stallion and jack owners in your vicinity so that when the time comes you will be ready to do your part.

HEAVIER COTTON MULES.

Many mule breeders are of the opinion that there will always be a demand for the small cotton mules, which is probably correct, but during the next few years a great change will take place in the size of cotton mules. Instead of using a small, slender mule single, the large cotton cultivator will plow two rows at a time and require from three to five big mules to pull it. This will be necessary as hired help, even in the South, is getting difficult to obtain. Instead of plowing land one side of a row of cotton at a time two rows will be completely cultivated. About half of the area of the cotton producing land can be cultivated with two row cultivators and as soon as it is found profitable this new method will be adopted.

Some men argue that larger mules cannot stand the hot weather. The larger mules do not work with as much exertion as the smaller mules because they can move the load more largely with their weight.

Other men argue that it will always be necessary to maintain th e single shovel plow and tne mule team to keep the hired help busy so as to have plenty of cotton pickers at a certain season of the year. Cotton picking machines are now being introduced. These machines are very evpensive at the present time but within the next few years they may be greatly reduced in price.

These changes in the cotton mules are the most important in the mule market for cotton mules constitute a majority of all mules produced, although there is a great growing demand for the big draft mules which at the present time cannot be satisfactorily supplied. Everything in the mule market except small pit mules indicate an increased value for larger mules.

The best method to increase the size of mules is to increase the size of the mares by using more draft blood. There should be thousands of the smaller, as well as the larger, draft stallions change hands in order to be used on mares in the South and the West. With a more careful selection of mares, and jacks as well, the price of many mules should be doubled. It is just as easy to raise a good, big, rugged mule as it is a small cotton mule if better blood and more feed is used. This change will be gradual but we believe the intelligent breeder who expects to meet the market demands within the next few years will begin to arrange for the requirements at that time.

It is conceded that the mules from the well proportioned hot blood mares stand more service in proportion to their size than the larger ones, but they do not bring the money on the market. Most breeders expect to produce the article that will net them the greatest possible profit for the amount of expense incurred.

CAPSULE BREEDING.

On page 3 of this paper will be found an already famous colt produced by artificial means. There should be no question about its being bred by artificial means. Its sire, the zebra, absolutely refused to serve a mare, and as this animal was very vicious it was very difficult to use artificial means through the medium of a jennet as it requires a considerable length of time to complete the operation. Besides it was impossibe to take advantage of the most up-to-date breeding methods.

The point we wish to convey is this, that if one colt can be produced by artificial means is it not possible to produce more of them with modern methods? The great difficulty with many horse breeders is that they have no conception as to how fertilization takes place as they never seen the inside of a mare; neither do they understand what cleanliness means; many of them do not even know what sterilized water is. It is suprising to know what some breeders really do in their operations.

The Capsule System, when properly used, is a wonderful improvement on horse breeding. A breeder can advertise a certain hour for all mares to be present so that a large number of mares can be bred at one time. The mare owners soon understand this arrangement and find that it is an advantage to them; they know that they can get a service at that particular hour and that it is not necessary to use the telephone or claim a date to get service; they are learning that the Capsule System does not carry with it the great danger of infection as does the natural service. They are also learning that a lot of mares can be made producers with the Capsule System that the natural service has failed on for years.

Everything is in favor of the scientific horse breeder, but the great difficulty with so many men is that they do not have faith in anything excepting the natural service and some of them still cling to the double cover. In this day of improvements, horse breeders must study these subjects more carefully. It is quite common now for a good sire to produce from 100 to 250 live foals in a year and we cannot understand why more of the breeders do not get enthused with this wonderful proposition. If the semen containing live spermatozoa is deposited in the uterus of a healthy mare, that is all that any stallion can do, and it is more than some stallions can do. With the Capsule System it is not necessary to make so many services; one service a day will breed all the mares in an average community, and with one service a day the spermatozoa is stronger, which results in a greater per cent of fertilization and stronger colts.

There is still some opposed to an advance in horse breeding but each year diminishes that class. Some of the larger farm papers are now free to make mention of capsule colt shows which means that in the very near future the mare owners will accept these up-to-date methods. There is now a large army of successful capsule breeders who have the goods to show and can be backed up by the mare owners. Without a question of a doubt a greater per cent of foals are being produced than can possibly be gotten by the natural service. Many breeders are doubling their income without investing any more money. This means that a better class of sires will be used and in the end a better class of horses will be produced.

If ten mares can be bred at one service of the stallion, how cheap can a scrub stallion stand in competition with the good sire when the scrub cannot command any more business than he can do with the natural service? The best stallion in America can be stood for $10 to insure colt to stand and suck for 30 days if enough mares can be assembled at one place.

We want our readers to wake up and think about this particular subject; it not only means more money for the best sires but a greater improvement in horses than has ever been possible before. This is the quickest way on earth to el' ninate the scrub, and if there is any particular class of live stock that needs improvement, it is the American horse. One only has to visit the horse markets to find that about half of the horses that are sold are produced at an actual loss.

TRAVELING INSTRUCTORS.

The American Breeder has been greatly interested in the improvement of the horse stock of this country, and

Next Term November 18 to 23

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

The Term Announced above for November has been Arranged for because many Breeders have not been Able to Leave their Farm work to Attend the Earlier Terms.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion ad jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. The instructors, of whom there are ten, include horse experts from the leading agricultural and veterinary colleges who know the needs of stallioners.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block East. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** ¶ For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

we find that before any great success can be made, the mare owners must be educated. A new method has been introduced for this special purpose and that is the traveling instructors. One traveling instructor has been visiting the horse breeders continuously since last February; he has accomplished such great results that it will be necessary to have more of these in structors. We expect soon to have nearly a dozen of these traveling instructors speaking to the American farmers all over the United States. We have found that where a traveling instructor spends two days with the mare owners, giving lectures and demonstrations, that there is very little difficulty in adopting the more scientific methods leading to more rapid improvement and better profits for all. Moreover it is one of the greatest advertisements that a horse breeder ever had, to bring these instructors before his customers.

These lectures are attended not only by all of the better farmers, but by merchants, physicians and especially the graduated veterinarians. But the instructor who has traveled this season states that in his opinion it is usually a waste of time to lecture for those who are not familiar with the subject; many of them are not prepared, neither do they carry out the practices that he advocates and frequently very little results are obtained. But for those who have made it a special study and are thoroughly prepared to take care of the increased business, it is a wonderful improvement. The fall is an excellent time to hold such meetings as the weather is good and the attendance is usually large.

For the present the traveling instructors will visit the graduates of the Scientific Breeding School; the charge from this on is $25 for a two days' lecture; this all goes to the traveling instructor; the American Breeder gets nothing out of this. The breeders usually go to their merchants and make up a purse to get the traveling instructor; if the full amount is not subscribed a collection is usually taken up at the meeting and those who care to help defray the expenses may do so. At nearly every meeting of this kind the mare owners themselves have thrown in and paid the expenses of the traveling instructor and on many occasions they have offered to pay the expenses to have another meeting. There is no difficulty in getting a crowd. It is a very common thing to get 100 or 200 men together over the telephone in 24 hours' time and we hope within a few years enough breeders will avail themselves of this opportunity to educate the principal horse breeding districts in the country. A breeder cannot estimate the value of this arrangement as it frequently doubles his patronage and this education lasts for a life time.

The American Breeder has been careful about the selection of these traveling instructors as they must be men who have made a success of their business and of good character and with the ability to talk plainly and with understanding on the important subjects they are called upon to handle.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS TO KNOW.

A reader of the American Breeder once said to a group of fellow subscribers: "Whenever I go to buy any breeding stock I take a copy of the American Breeder along with me, and I let the man I buy from know that I am a reader of this paper. I find that advertisers give me better attention when they know I come from the American Breeder."

That man undoubtedly had a good idea. Not only did the American Breeder's reputation for square dealing have something to do with securing him consideration, and (what is equally to the point) advertisers always like to deal with a man who thinks enough of his source of information about their business to make a point of mentioning it. That kind of a customer is a thoughtful customer and his interest almost invariably means business. It pays always to mention the American Breeder in answering advertisements and the advertiser appreciates it, too.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

The Kansas Industrialist deserves a Nobel prize. It publishes a list of young college men who have "jobs" and says nothing about any of them having "accepted positions."

Positive evidence as to the effect of tobacco has at last been secured. A Chicago carpenter used it constantly until he was 105 years old. Then he quit chewing and within seven years he was dead.

Arthur Capper has resigned as a member of the board of regents of the Kansas Agricultural College. Edwin Taylor of Edwardsville, Kas., was elected to fill the vacancy made in the office of president of the board, and W. E. Blackburn of Anthony was elected vice-president of the board.

The limit has been reached. A rubber boot manufacturer advertises its product to the farmer, advancing the idea that he will need rubber boots to keep his feet dry when washing his automobile.

The papers are talking of Dean E. H. Webster of the Kansas Agricultural College to succeed Secretary James Wilson in the President's cabinet. Webster has the "know" if anybody has. He is a practical farmer, a farm machinist, a dairyman and dairy authority, an advocate of better beef cattle and better horse stock, and through being these things and a trained scientist as well, he has become the head of one of the Union's greatest experiment stations. And nobody tells him where to "head in."

When a beef cattle breeder figures the profit on a cow, he charges against her gross product, feed, care, interest, taxes, depreciation and something for his own time. When a dairy enthusiast seeks to show the "profit" on a cow he charges her with only the feed she eats (at wholesale prices) and proceeds to advertise the balance. Does anybody know why?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

again, so perhaps if operated on, had I better wait until she brings colt next summer?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—It is possible to reduce this hernia by a skillful operation but we fear the chances are against success. We believe you are making a mistake in continuing this mare as a breeder for the reason that the weight of the foetus inclines to widen the breach in the muscles and may result in her death. It would be entirely impracticable to attempt an operation on her while in foal.

NASAL DISCHARGE—I have a four-year-old mare; weight 1600 pounds; has a cough and runs at nose like a cold. Coughs worse when driving. I think the cause is from distemper or influenza, as she had both last spring. Can you give me remedy to cure her?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your mare is affected with chronic nasal catarrh and that the disease extends back to the structures of the throat. Give her a level teaspoonful of potassium iodide in her drinking water three times a day twenty minutes before feeding grain for a week. At the end of this time give her Fowler's solution, one-half ounce in the feed three times a day. Alternate these two agents a week about. If you can devise some way in which you could have her inhale some oil of eucalyptus

Continued on page 18.)

Horses Alone Hold Advance

Hogs, Cattle and Sheep Declined at Close of October, But Made Partial Recovery This Week On Curtailed Receipts. Mule's Broad Outlet.

The market for horses and mules still maintains a strong position. Receipts continue to fall short of the corresponding time a year ago, and two years ago, and the total receipts this year will be the smallest in several years past. The strongest demand is for heavy drafters with plenty of quality and flesh. Easterners want them for immediate use and have no time to hold them until they are in condition, in fact all shipments eastward are being made by express so that a few days may be saved in transit. The prevailing prices paid for good drafters is $175 to $250. Above that it takes an animal with more than ordinary weight, bone, build and well colored. Some 1,700 to 2,000 pound horses sold recently as low as $350 a pair, but they were short in some of the essential qualities that go to make up a choice drafter. There is no class of horses in which soundness, build and perfect markings is at a greater premium than in drafters. An ordinary observer would believe that buyers are controlled by fancy more than judgment when he passes up a big, apparently sound draft horse, but close observation will uncover the horse's defects. In the chunk, expresser and all purpose work classes discriminating lines are less closely drawn and as prices range and scale down quality requirements become very uncertain, until in the lowest classes there are a lot of horses and mules that sell in a catch-as-catch-can way, that neither the salesman or buyer can tell whether they are well bought or well sold. Some driving and riding horses are selling, but this is the wrong time of the year for a big demand on that class.

Mules are meeting about the same sort of demand as horses, though territory covered by shipments is wider, including practically the entire North American continent. Old Mexico, Africa, Canada, Cuba and the Philippine Islands, have taken a load or more of the hybreds in the past few weeks. Prevailing prices range from $100 to $300 a head, and more are selling at $150 to $225 than any other prices. Green half broken kinds are not wanted at any price, for a half broken mule is a very trying member in anybody's family. Demand for cotton mules will decrease from now until the beginning of the holidays and liven up again after the first of the year.

The following quotations are for serviceable, sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@225
Chunks, fair to choice	135@165
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft	65@135
Plain workers	50@ 95
Southerners, good	130@150
Southerners, plain to fair	60@120
Plugs.	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 90@135
14 to 15½ hands	120@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@205
16 to 16½ hands	195@285

Lower Cattle Prices.

The two weeks ending November 2 witnessed a big slump in prices of killing cattle, but short receipts at the opening of the following week brought an upturn of 10 to 15 cents.

Short fed grades were quoted off 65 to 75 cents, grass fat grades 50 cents. The strictly fancy finished steers held about steady, but those that carried some primeness, yet were a little short on finish were off 25 cents. At no time during the season did prices show a greater range than last week. Some common killing steers sold as low as $4.50, and the extreme top was $11, making the entire spread in prices $6.50. Such a range in prices makes the market for sellers and buyers both hard to judge, and has been the cause of more or less uneveness on the markets. Grass fat steers are selling at $4.50 to $7.75, short fed steers $7.75 to $8.75, and thick fleshed steers from the last named quotation up. The general tendency in the market is towards a readjustment in prices on the basis of fed cattle. Grass fat cattle will all have been marketed in the next two weeks, and then the short fed grades which have already begun to move will be the chief supply. In other words marketing will shift from the range states to the central west, and Chicago will become the market of the large supplies. The largest movement at present is from Eastern Colorado, the Panhandle, and the Northwest. In each of these localities cattlemen are well prepared for emergencies and in all probability will feed a good many cattle this winter. Colorado is expected to fatten more cattle than in several years past. Iowa, Illinois and Eastern Missouri will feed a liberal number, and Kansas and Oklahoma will make more beef than is credited to them at the present time. It now appears that by the first of the year prices will be still lower. The large amount of feed will make increased pounds of beef, even though numbers figure a shortage.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.50@10.50
Good to choice steers	7.75@ 9.50
Fair to good steers	6.25@ 7.65
Common to fair steers	4.50@ 6.20
Meal fed, choice	7.00@ 8.00
Meal fed, common to fair	4.75@ 7.00
Grass fat	4.25@ 7.75

No Change in Cow Prices.

The demand for butcher cattle continues as active as at any preceding time this year and prices are firm and about net unchanged compared with two weeks ago. Killers are still anxious to get Western cows. For "canners" prices are the highest this year. They are selling at $3.25 to $4 and the canned product from this year's supply of range cattle will be the smallest on record. Owing to the urgent need of stock cows and heifers, fed butcher cattle will be scarce this winter and retailing higher than steers. Fat bulls continue in active demand. Balogna grades are going to packers in liberal numbers. Veal calves were quoted off 50 cents in the preceding week, and last week rallied 50 to 75 cents.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.	$6.00@7.00
Fair to good	4.65@6.00
Common to good	4.00@4.60
Canners.	3.25@4.00
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.00@9.00
Good to choice	6.00@8.00
Common.	4.00@5.00
Plain to fair	5.00@8.00
Veal calves.	4.50@9.50
Bulls.	3.25@5.50

Slump in Feeder Prices.

The last two days in October prices for stockers and feeders were quoted down 25 to 50 cents, to the lowest level of the year. At the decline was fairly active, and the week's shipments were about normal for the last week in October. The most urgent demand for thin steers has been satisfied but buyers are still after stock cows and heifers and good stock calves. A good many big feeders are holding off until half fed steers begin to move freely and then they will buy steers for finishing. Western states are buying large numbers of light weight cattle to carry through

100 WEANLING MULES

for sale. The very choicest kind. Mules in town. Also carload of yearling mare mules. No trades. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.**

38 HEAD COMING.

3 year old mules for sale; all big boned, big bodied stuff; mostly out of draft mares and all sired by big bone mammoth jacks. Mules are about half mare mules. Will stand from 14½ hands up to 16 hands. Will price worth the money. **C. W. Higginbotham & Sons, Rossville, Shawnee County, Kas.**

KEROSENE, GASOLINE, OIL

WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining Best Quality With Low Price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene ..... $5.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold) ..... $4.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline ..... $8.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails) $3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate ..... $4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate ..... $4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home. $3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools ..... $3.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits) ..... $5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay $1.25 each for crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at refinery in good order, freight prepaid.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KAS.

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WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF HORSES AND MULES

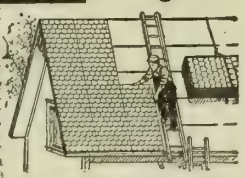
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The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. **The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1545 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**

He Was Amazed at LOW COST of Edwards STEEL Shingles



"In all my life I was never so surprised" writes Mr. D. Elzroth, of Fosters, Ohio, "as I am at my new *Edwards* STEEL Shingle barn roof. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. Your steel shingles cost *lots* less than wood and they sure beat wood shingles and that rubber roll roofing *forty miles*. The stuff got here in *good shape*, right *on time* and I done the work myself. I've got the best roof in the township. What a fool I was not to get your catalog 4 years ago when I roofed my *house*."

Factory Prices—All Freight Paid!

Fire-proof, rot-proof, rust-proof. Guaranteed against lightning by $10,000 Bond.

Never need repairs. Out-last *three* wood-shingle and *five* composition roofs. Lowest factory prices—all freight paid. Put them on yourself. Made of Open Hearth Steel, *finest quality*. Made absolutely rust-proof by our world-famous "Tight-cote" Process. Come in sheets, 24 inches wide, 5 to 12 feet long.

Nothing to do but nail sheets on old roof or sheathing. Edwards Patented Interlocking Device covers all nails, makes permanent water-tight joints.

Makes handsomest, most lasting roof in existence. Write us. If possible give size of roof and we will quote price, delivered to your station.

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THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.

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COMMISSION DEALER IN **HORSES AND MULES**

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Special Attention to Buying on Orders

A GOOD MULE. A GOOD MARE OR GELDING.

If you need one or a trainload we can supply you. We are the largest dealers at the Kansas City horse and mule market and can sell at prices that will suit.

We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.

Inspection of our stocks in our three big barns at the Kansas City Stock Yards invited. Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have visited our barns for lectures on mule and horse types, and readers of the AMERICAN BREEDER particularly welcome.

Largest Individual Horse and Mule Dealer in the World.
COTTINGHAM BROTHERS, A. D. COTTINGHAM, Proprietor.
STOCK YARDS KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

the winter and turn on the grass in the spring.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.50@7.25
Good to choice feeders	5.50@6.50
Plain to fair feeders	5.00@5.45
Selected stockers	6.00@6.50
Good to choice stockers	5.25@6.00
Plain to fair stockers	4.50@5.00
Stock calves	4.75@6.75
Stock cows	3.50@4.75
Stock heifers	4.00@5.50
Milch cows	25.00@80.00

Break in Hog Prices.

October 16, hog prices turned down and the decline was unchecked until the first day of November. In that time prices fell from the highest level of the season, $9.05 to $7.70, or a drop of $1.35 a hundred pounds. In the past four days about 10 to 15 cents of the loss was regained, but prices still continue below $8. The break in prices was much larger than had been expected and country shippers suffered severe losses. Most of them bought their hogs just before the market turned down, and it is reported that some shippers lost as much as $200 a car. Receipts have been fairly large. Packers usually break prices just preceeding the winter packing season, and this year their claims for lower prices were based on a reported slack demand for pork. Wholesale fresh pork prices were quoted down 1 to 1½ cents a pound. The quality of the hogs coming now is fairly good. Heavy hogs are bringing a premium over other weights.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.65@7.80
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.55@7.75
Medium weight	7.45@7.70
Light weight	7.25@7.60
Common to fair	6.00@7.25
Stags	6.00@7.65
Boars	4.50@6.50
Bulk of sales	7.50@7.75

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Oct. 28	$7.85@8.25	$8.40@8.75
Tuesday	7.50@7.95	8.25@8.50
Wednesday	7.30@7.70	8.25@8.55
Thursday	7.35@7.77½	8.20@8.45
Friday, Nov. 1	7.40@7.80	8.10@8.40
Saturday	7.40@7.80	8.00@8.35

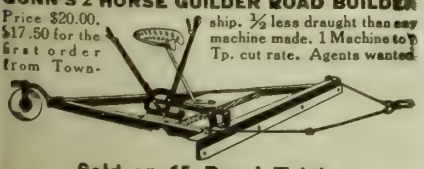
Liberal Receipts of Sheep.

In the past two weeks receipts of sheep were larger than had been expected. While most of the range sheep have been marketed for this year a large number of native grass fat sheep are coming and making killers rather bearish on prices.

October Receipts of Live Stock.

October receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five Western markets were about 48,000 less than in the same month 1911. Chicago showed a decrease of about 62,000, Kansas City 8,000, St. Joseph about 2,000, and Omaha and St. Louis an increase of about 27,000. Liberal receipts at the St. Louis market from Arkansas, and in Omaha from the Northwest caused the increase. The Kansas City supply was nearer normal than in any preceding month since March. Hog receipts at the five Western markets were short 172,000, and sheep 113,000. In the ten months this year cattle decreased 615,000, hogs 135,000 and sheep increased 198,000. The combined receipts of hogs in Kansas City and St. Louis for the ten months was 980,000 less than the ten months in 1911, but the increase in St. Joseph, Omaha and Chicago offset all but 135,000 of this decrease. The real shortage in cattle shows not so much in numbers as in pounds of beef gathered from the cattle, and now that the big grass season is over next month will probably uncover a further shrinkage.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER
Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

World's Sale Record Broken.

Shorthorns in South America Average Nearly $4,500. An $1,800 Average on Bull Calves in Scotland. Some Shorthorn News of This Country.

Recent live stock reports from the Argentine Republic tell of the making of a world's record for a public sale of Shorthorn cattle. The average reported, of nearly $4,500 per head on an offering of moderate size, excels even the famous New York Mills sale of Shorthorns held in 1873. At this historic sale an average of $3,500 was made on a large offering of Bates bred Shorthorns, and until this South American sale no breed or strain has ever made so high a mark. In the New York Mills sale (the dispersion of a herd collected by Samuel Campbell), the extreme prices were stimulated largely by the belief that Mr. Campbell had "cornered" a considerable part of the very choicest breeding in the Shorthorn book, and that no breeder could produce top-notch stuff without some of this blood. It was the culmination of one of the Shorthorn "family fads," which, while founded at the outset on real excellence of animals, finally did the breed more harm than good.

The sale in South America which has broken all records, was made up entirely of bulls imported from Scotland just before the re-establishment of the "foot and mouth quarantine." They had been gotten in prime condition for the sale, which was conducted by Bullrich & Company of Buenos Ayres, the leading South American firm in that business. No particular fad for families enters into the South American trade. Shorthorns from Great Britain have as a rule been held in highest favor by the cattle barons of Argentine and Uraguay who are the patrons, and for years South American trade for all kinds of live stock has been of supreme importance to English and Scotch breeders. Beef conditions generally, and the stopping of all importations from Great Britain by quarantine made the demand for these bulls extreme, and as a result the prices lifted the roof. It was a case of a serious scarcity of bulls, with money fairly abundant, the best bull, regardless of pedigree, bringing the most money, although of course everything was well bred. The top bull brought better than $20,000 and two others sold at $10,000 each. Only one sold as low as $1,500. In age they ranged from 18 to 36 months.

Meanwhile Shorthorn sales in the British Isles (still under quarantine) have been made at figures that would look mighty good in this country. The highest of these was in the annual sale of Collyrie Shorthorns, a herd that has often set the mark for England and Scotland. In this sale the young bulls, all but little more than calves, averaged over $1,800, while the heifers of the came crop averaged about one-fifth as much. Although the foot and mouth quarantine is still in effect, buyers are collecting bulls for export when the quarantine is raised, and this largely accounts for the great difference between bulls and females, as to price. Taking age, risk and ensuing expenses into consideration, the sale of the Collyrie bull calves would seem to be about as high as the record prices paid in the Argentine.

There is not a little "doing," too, in North American Shorthorns. Perhaps the most interesting of recent events, is the thirty-fourth annual sale of Browndale Shorthorns made in Minnesota, at which the average was about $10 for every year the Browndale sales have been held. In the United States there is probably no parallel to this case—the case of one herd, that for over a third of a century, through boom and depression, has annually put 40 head or so of its product up at auction, always making a creditable showing, and always realizing enough so that there has never been a doubt in the mind of the proprietor, Mr. H. F. Brown, as to the desirability of continuing Shorthorn cattle on his land.

No less interesting but not so gratifying, is the recent dispersion of the herd of Abram Renick of Kentucky. The names of Mr. Renick's early kin are found among the very first citizens of the United States prominently engaged in breeding Shorthorn cattle and until this dispersion the name of Renick has constantly been in the list of leading American Shorthorn owners. Mr. Renick's herd was dispersed at an average of about $145.

Other Shorthorn cattle sales recently reported, range all the way in average, from $100 to $300, bulls, as a rule, showing the strongest demand.

News from various cattle markets contains many items showing what Shorthorn steers can do when there is a real appreciation for weight and primeness in steers. About $175 per head was paid for a Shorthorn carload from Clarinda, Ia., recently. Following soon after this the Chicago market dailies reported four shipments of Shorthorns from Illinois that sold for $10.65, $10.50, $10.85 and $10.85, the shipments averaging between 1350 and 1550 lbs. per steer. An Indiana shipment to Chicago went over the $11 mark by 5 cents, an honor which these Shirthorns will not often have to share.

Alfalfa will not thrive in a sour soil, hence the necessity for good drainage and plenty of lime. A liberal application of ground limestone is almost always beneficial. From two to five tons per acre applied before the seed is sown.—Illinois Farmers' Institute Bulletin.



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SHORTHORN CATTLE.

GOOD SHORTHORNS
Reds and Roans.
1 car load of bulls for sale.
1 car load of heifers for sale.
These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS
Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.
A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.
C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.
My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

NEVIUS' SHORT-HORNS AND POLAND CHINAS
Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.
C. S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

NEVIUS-HOLMES-BERKEY-WHITE

Short-Horn Sale

OTTAWA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

40 Head:—10 Bulls, 30 Females—40

An excellent opportunity to buy good young bulls and choice females representing the best Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding, including the roan Scotch herd bull, Brawith Heir 351808, a two year old and a proven breeder consigned by C. H. White, Burlington, Kas. Serachlight, Mr. Nevius' great show and breeding bull, is the sire of several. For catalogs, address

C. S. NEVIUS, Manager **Chiles, Kansas**
Cols. Harriman and Snyder, Auctioneers.

J. F. Staadt sells Durocs same place, Nov. 14th.

SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING.

(Continued from page 7.)

man cannot get along without learning how to handle more business with less horses, and that means better horses and better horses means more business. I have had good success with the capsule system and I know that it is an impossibility to get some mares in foal without some artificial means.—U. A. Ludington, Page County, Iowa.

Replying to the Wisconsin subscriber, it will certainly pay him or any other stock breeder to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I would not take ten times the amount it cost me for the knowledge I received at the school. I am receiving my pay back every day in my business.—A. V. Durr, Fulton County, Ind.

In reply to the question of the Wisconsin subscriber, I would say, in a few words, it will pay any man in the breeding business to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have been there twice and will go again. R. G. Hynicka, Lebanon County, Pa.

In answer to the Wisconsin man's question will say that no man in the breeding business can afford to stay away from the Graham Scientific Breeding School, not only on account of the knowledge gained, but it gives him the confidence and prestige of the people, also increasing his business and enabling him to take the lead in his line of work.—W. C. Lillis, Kay County, Okla.

I would say to the Wisconsin subscriber that it would be the most profitable thing that he could do to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as it certainly is a success.—Albert Aldridge, Cass County, Mo.

I think the gentleman from Wisconsin will find it time and money well spent, if he attends the next term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. No up-to-date breeder or mare owner should miss it.—T. P. Heffern, Woodson County, Kas.

In answer to the question of the Wisconsin subscriber will say, yes, it is profitable to anyone to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, if he is interested in horses either as a mare owner or a stallion owner. More especially if he is interested in better horses.—Jas. E. Romine, Douglas County, Ill.

I am in receipt of my diploma from the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Since taking a course in this school, I am convinced that the time is at hand when no man can expect to make a complete success in live stock breeding, without first taking a course in scientific breeding and then adopting the capsule system, which is the only one that has been proven a complete success.—S. S. Mouse, Linn County, Kas.

I will say to any prospective student, attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. You owe it to your community. The more you know about the business the better for you. You can learn more at one term of the school, "according to your ability to absorb the lectures," than you can in several years at home without these instructions.—A. T. Ling, Weld County, Colo.

There is no other place on earth where they offer as much knowledge for the amount of money as at the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders of stock.—William M. Anderson, Hancock County, Ill.

In regard to the question of the Wisconsin subscriber would say it would pay him or any man who has a stallion or a pair of mares to breed, or anyone who is for the improvement of live stock, to travel across the United States and attend a term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The only thing that is wrong about the School is the tuition price. I have attended two terms and would not like to miss one term a year for two hundred dollars. The more I go the more I am interested to hear the able instructors deliver their lectures and answer questions. I am coming in November and expect to see the largest class that has ever attended.—F. H. Moorman, Dickinson County, Kas.

I do not think that the Wisconsin man could spend his time and money to any better advantage than to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have intended to be present at more terms but was situated so I could not go, but I will make a great effort to attend the next one and will try to bring others with me.—L. P. Kessler, Johnson County, Iowa.

For the benefit of the Wisconsin subscriber will say it would be profitable for anyone who owns six or eight mares, aside from the benefits of the scientific methods, to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—Chas. H. Smith, Carroll County, Mo.

I have had good success in my breeding business, since I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have trebled my business without buying any more breeding stock. I only use my horse and jacks one service a day and find they settle the mares better than when I used them twice a day. The capsule system is a success when one knows how to use it.—W. H. Hager, Harper County, Kas.

I believe it will pay any stallion owner to take a course at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. To be able to detect diseased mares and keep your stallion from being infected is well worth the time and expense, besides the hundreds of other things a man learns there.—L. R. Hunt, Marshall County, Ill.

Like any other graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School I will answer the Wisconsin subscriber that he won't throw his money away by attending the School. He will get value received whether he is a mare owner or a stallion owner.—W. A. Mathes, Linn County, Mo.

I do not see how the Wisconsin subscriber can afford to miss the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It will pay bigger returns on time and money spent than anything I know of. I think every man that has a horse or jack or even a bunch of mares should go to this School. If he is not satisfied it will not cost him anything. I would be pleased to meet every horse owner in the country at the next term of the School.—J. B. Coates, Osage County, Oklahoma.

I do not think any man ought to stand a stallion or jack without first attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. What I learned at the School has been worth many times the cost to me. I think it will be well for the Wisconsin man to attend the School before it is too late and before spring.—J. W. Wertz, Ottawa County, Oklahoma.

In answer to the Wisconsin subscriber will say to make a success of any business one should be proficient in it, by knowing it and how to do it. I therefore recommend all breeders to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It is efficient and worthy of patronage, and you will certainly obtain a great fund of information.—S. S. Morgan, Madison County, Iowa.

Anyone in the horse breeding business cannot afford to miss attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School one term and learn the many things that will make his running expenses less and his income much more. I say, one term, for that is sufficient, for after ending one term he needs no encouragement to get him back at other terms.—Harry A. Weaver, Fayette County, Ill.

It is profitable for anyone to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School who has a pair of brood mares, not to say anything about a stallion or jack owner. How can one expect to get the best results from any business without knowing the best way to carry it on? I have used the capsule system this season for the first time with good results, but there is a great deal to learn in the breeding business besides the capsule system breeding. I want to be at the next term.—T. J. Cunningham, York County, Neb.

The instructions and demonstrations at the Graham Scientific Breeding School cover the entire field of horse breeding so completely and are so plain and practical that any intelligent stallion or jack owner can easily understand them and become an expert breeder. The question as to whether or not it be profitable can only be answered in the affirmative.—H. Heckmann, Cedar County, Mo.

The Wisconsin subscriber cannot spend his money for anything more profitable in the horse breeding business than to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—O. W. Layson, Calloway County, Mo.

I have been in the breeding business for fifteen years and thought I knew a lot, but when I attended one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, I found out that I did not know much about breeding. I cannot put on paper what I learned in that term. It began to work on me and four months later I took another term and still I learned more. I intend to attend more terms if I can possibly find the time.—Fred Oetinger, Clay County, Kansas.

I know that it would be a benefit to anyone who handles stock to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have attended three terms and expect to go again. One term is worth many times what it costs to attend.—A. M. Goodheart, Russell County, Kas.

I will say from experience to the Wisconsin subscriber, if he is going to remain in the horse business he cannot afford to miss attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It has increased my business so that I think it was the best eight days' work I ever did. I expect to attend two terms this winter and will show my book with any breeder in the business and I figure my success arrived from attendance at the School.—Lew Jones, Wabaunsee County, Kas.

I would say to the Wisconsin subscriber that I do not think he can invest so little money anywhere and get as much in return as to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as he will learn many things there in the one week that would take years to learn any other way. With this knowledge and practical experience he will be able to compete with other progressive breeders.—J. C. Stevenson, Appanoose County, Iowa.

Will say I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and find it a wonderful school for those in the breeding business. By following the methods taught there and using the capsule system you can dispose of half of your horses and jacks, do a larger business and show more foals than before.—E. H. Leas, Labette County, Kas.

I would advise the Wisconsin subscriber to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School by all means, no matter what it costs him, if he is a breeder or a mare owner.—E. R. Thomas, Pueblo County, Col.

Any man who stands a horse or jack ought to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. He cannot afford to miss it. It is the greatest school I ever saw or heard of for the stock raiser. Every farmer ought to attend at least one or two and as many more terms as he possibly can. No man ought to be allowed to stand a horse or jack unless he first attends this School and learns all about the infection of diseases. It will help the best to attend.—Barney Lott, Alfalfa County, Okla.

I think if the Wisconsin man is a stockman he can't afford to miss the Graham Scientific Breeding School. He does not know how far behind the times he is until he goes and takes a course.—J. R. Brooks, Randolph County, Mo.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School one term and am going back again. Anyone owning a stallion or jack can multiply his profits ten times by taking advantage of what is taught at this School.—M. E. King, Butler County, Kas.

I would like to say a word for the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I think a man could afford to cross the continent to attend one term, if he expects to be a breeder. I know it has benefited me that much.—J. E. Gibson, Neosho County, Kas.

I have attended two terms of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and am greatly pleased with it. It would pay anyone who is raising horses to attend, whether he kept a stallion or not. I will gladly answer letters from anyone wanting to know about the School.—Frank Conway, Guthrie County, Ia.

Will say to you or anyone who wants to take up the breeding business, it will pay you to take up the scientific way of breeding and the only way I know is to go to the Graham Scientific Breeding School. There you will get your money's worth.—G. W. Murray, Lawrence County, Ind.

I consider my term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School the best investment I ever made.—A. R. Kendall, Kiowa County, Kas.

If the Wisconsin subscriber owns a stallion or even a few mares and has never attended the School, it would undoubtedly pay him to do so. There is some specific information on scientific horse breeding given at the Graham Scientific Breeding School that is difficult to get any other way.—Ernest Clawson, Butler County, Ohio.

The knowledge obtained at the Graham Scientific Breeding School has put my business in the lead in this county and the first show of six colts gotten by capsule method.—R. R. Pittis, Harrison County, Ohio.

Tell the Wisconsin subscriber to go to the next term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School with hands and feet. It will be a great honor for him to be the first scientific breeder in his community and he will never be sorry for it. Otto Fritsche, Brown County, Minnesota.

I would say to the Wisconsin subscriber, attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School by all means. Since attending I have had splendid success. I have good horses and would not trust them to any man not a graduate of this School. What a man learns in any one of the different branches will more than pay him. You can't afford to stay away.—E. P. Harris, Wood County, Ohio.

Will say to the Wisconsin man that the School is all that it is claimed to be. There was nothing misrepresented. I would not think of keeping a stallion without attending this School. I find the more you know about the horse the easier it will be for you at the School.—E. Springer, Marion County, Ind.

There is no question whatever but what the Graham Scientific Breeding School is a success. To attend this School is the proper move for any live stock breeder to take. No man is qualified for the business without the aid of this School.—E. A. Carter, Greenwood County, Kas.

Is it profitable to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School? If one wants knowledge, yes. If he thinks he knows all about breeding, yes. If he does not know enough, yes. If he wants more profit, yes. If he is a blockhead, no.—Ira Porter, Fulton County, Ill.

I think it would be profitable for the

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

Wisconsin subscriber to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, if he is handling stock and if he is a breeder he can't afford to miss it. I got enough out of the horse judging part alone to pay me.—W. G. Taylor, Chautauqua County, Kas.

I think anyone raising horses should attend this School. I feel well repaid for the term I attended and want to come again in November if possible.—Geo. W. Stouffer, Custer County, Neb.

In answer to the subscriber's question will say, yes, it will be profitable to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. If he is raising stock of any kind that has any value to it or if he wants to be a first class hired man, it will pay as he will be worth enough more to command better wages. —P. H. Highswonger, Woods County, Oklahoma.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and can truly say that I do not think a man can afford to stay in the breeding business unless he does attend the School and keeps up with the times. I learned more at the School than I could ever hope to learn from experience.—M. N. Reed, Phelps County, Neb.

In answer to the Wisconsin breeder's question, "Is it profitable to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School?" would say: Every breeder should attend this School or quit the business, as under the old line he would be a detriment to successful horse breeding. This School is doing more for the breeder than all other combined efforts of anyone or anything in the past.—Chris. J. Weiterer, Logan County, Ark.

I think it will pay the man who wants to raise stock to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It will pay him many times.—Benton McKay, Barton County, Mo.

As to the benefit of the School, will say it will pay any man to attend the School for he can learn more in one week there than he can learn in ten years at home. Any man who is in the horse breeding business will be greatly repaid by attending the meeting. I am seventy years old and am out of the horse business now.—J. D. Smith, Randolph County, Ill.

I attended the September term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I thought I knew a good deal in regard to breeding but I learned a great deal more by attending this School. I would advise any man having a stallion or brood mares to attend. I think this School is a great help to the country.—Julius Labantsching, Madison County, Illinois.

In reply to the Wisconsin breeder will say if he has a horse worth keeping at all, he certainly cannot afford to miss taking a course in the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Not only take the course, but follow out its teachings in detail. I can say from experience if he follows the teachings, he will certainly make a good investment. —E. H. Steele, Woodson County, Kas.

Anyone intending to keep a stallion one season cannot afford to miss a term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School and if a man wont take the course himself his patrons should positively refuse to patronize his horse and take chances on this barren mare disease, which is gaining on us in spite of all the precautions we can use and seems to be fatal to the breeding qualities of the mares. While the capsule system is a success and the only way to do breeding, it is only a very small item to be learned at the School. All stallioners should surely attend—A. A. Thompson, Green County, Ill.

It certainly has paid me to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have derived much benefit from the one term I attended and wish I could attend more. Everything at the School is made so plain one cannot help but learn.—G. H. Blum, Blackhawk County, Iowa.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School last October and think it will pay any breeder to attend. He will learn things that he never thought of. A man can double his profits. I can say I am well pleased with what I learned at the Graham Scientific Breeding School and would advise all breeders to attend.—W. B. Diehl, Webster County, Mo.

In answer to inquiry as to whether it pays to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School will say I never spent a like sum of money that I consider did me so much good. If I would take $1,000 for the knowledge I consider I would be the loser. The knowledge gained at this School reaches farther and higher than the breeding question and no one will attend this School without being better equipped for life's problems. — A. Colegrove, Crawford County, Kas.

I wish to say to the Wisconsin subscriber to be sure to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It was the best spent money that I ever spent in the horse business. After you have learned to tell diseased and barren mares be sure and do not breed them. I attended the first term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and expect to attend the next term.—C. A. Luce, Decatur County, Ia.

Will say that a man in the breeding business cannot hope for success without scientific knowledge of same. Graham Scientific Breeding School was my preference.—Bert O. Sherrill, D. V. M., Vermillion County, Ind.

I certainly do think it profitable to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, not only profitable but a necessity to all first class stock men.—N. C. Cunningham, Washington County, Arkansas.

If the Wisconsin subscriber is in the breeding business for all there is in it, I am satisfied it will pay him well to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. If he follows the instructions closely he cannot fail but make good. I was at a colt show a few days ago, where the scientifically bred colts took first and second places and natural service colts third place.—W. E. Reynolds, Iowa County, Iowa.

"Sure Mike," that Wisconsin man should attend the Breeding School. It is the only place to go for the best instruction, and no horseman can afford to try to do business without it. The American Breeder and the School will qualify any man who wants to get ahead in the horse business.—N. P. Mayhew, Cherry County, Neb.

Will say in regard to the Graham Scientific Breeding School, that every breeder should take at least one term of the School. I do believe since most the states have passed stallion laws there ought to be a law that every owner of a stallion or jack who stands them for public use should be compelled to have a diploma from the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—Jacob Mauer, Montrose County, Col.

If a horseman is interested in the improving of live stock he cannot afford to stay away from the Graham Scientific Breeding School. A man don't really know how much it is worth to him. I think so much of it that I expect to attend every year.—N. S. Cox & Sons, Daviess County, Mo.

In answer to the Wisconsin subscriber, I should think it would be worth while to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, if he intends to keep breeding stock, if he has nothing but a pig and a rooster. I would not take anything within reason for what I learned at the School, if I did not intend to keep breeding stock. If I had to go back to the old way of breeding, I would sell my stock and quit the business. I have increased my business one-third this season and I have made a good showing, my stock is in good shape and my males are showing up good. I can't say too much for the School.—H. N. Highfill, Greene County, Ark.

I believe it will pay any man who keeps a stallion or jack, either for his own use or for public service, to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—A. J. Wing, Wichita County, Kansas.

I have never regretted the money that I spent attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I am sure it is profitable for anyone who handles horses. Anyone who attends the School will never regret it. I got my money's worth and ten times over.—W. C. Bush, Ellsworth County, Kas.

I think any man, either a breeder or a farmer, will be well paid for time and money spent going to the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as he will learn things there he can't get anywhere else.—C. K. Barnhart, Wabash County, Ind.

I can say to the Wisconsin subscriber that I think it very profitable for anyone interested in the breeding business to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The time will soon be upon us when all up-to-date breeders will be using the capsule method. One day at the School is worth more than the School costs.—Geo. E. Hineman, Lane County, Kas.

In answer to the Wisconsin subscriber, I don't think anyone in the United States keeping stallions for public use or in private stud can afford to miss a course in the Scientific Breeding School. I would say the same for anyone keeping a band of brood mares. The value of the instruction to horsemen is beyond estimation.—F. D. Fruin, Iroquois County, Ill.

In reply to the inquiry of your Wisconsin subscriber, you can tell him for me that he will make no mistake by attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The time and money spent there will bring him much larger returns for the amount invested than any other investment he ever made in the breeding business. It cost me about $200 in time and money for the time I was there and I am sure I got a bargain if it cost me $500. I hope there will be another term early in 1913, if so I am going again. If it were for nothing else than the training on diseased mares I got, my time and money was well spent. I am sure that is the greatest trouble we have in the breeding business and it could be almost entirely done away with if we all followed the instructions of the Breeding School.—A. J. McLarty, Remsey County, N. D.

Anyone following horse breeding could not afford to miss the Graham Scientific Breeding School, because everything is taught and made so plain on the breeding question that it is worth anyone's time and money and I think it would pay the mare owners as well as the stallion owners. Why it pays to attend the School: They teach the barrenness of mares, the diseases of the sexual organs and the method of the capsule system. I am very sorry that I cannot attend every term.—John A. Weaver, Effingham County, Ill.

I consider my time well spent in attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I would not do without the information gotten from the February and September terms if I were not in the stallion business. I feel that no one is doing so much for the horse industry as the School.—Wade Harvey, Marion County, Iowa.

If the man from Wisconsin is interested in live stock it will pay him to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. He does not have to own stallions and jacks to get benefit.—C. G. Finley, Lincoln, Mo.

I think it will pay any mare owner to attend the Graham Scientific Breedin School, whether he has a stallion or not.—J. T. Watson, Ralls County, Mo.

My trip to Kansas City to the Breeding School has repaid me many times and I think the School should be patronized by all stallioners, as more can be learned at one term than by several years' experimenting. Do not waste time and money in that way. Plan to attend next term.—Chas. Irvine, Polk County, Iowa.

I would say to the Wisconsin subscriber that it will pay him or any other man who is in the breeding business, or who has a few mares, to be enlightened on many things.—F. S. Adams, Cowley County, Kas.

I cannot say too much in praise of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I am the only one in this part of the country who has attended the School and I am doing all I can to have others attend. No stallioner can have good success until he has attended this School. I have got just double the mares in foal this year that I did last year and I owe my success to the School and the capsule system.—G. L. Coit, Jr., McKean County, Pa.

In answer to the Wisconsin subscriber's question in regard to attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School, will say I consider it well worth any man's time and expense. I have had good success with the capsule breeding since attending the School.—B. A. Christmas, Eddy County, N. M.

I consider I have made a success of scientific breeding which I learned at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I am expecting to attend a term this coming winter and would advise all men in the breeding business to attend. —L. M. Laflen, Vernon County, Mo.

I attended the School some two years ago and find it worth many times the tuition price. Every breeder should attend this School.—W. B. Emison, Lafayette County, Mo.

I can highly recommend the Graham Scientific Breeding School to your

(Continued on page 16.)

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FORAGE IN PORK PRODUCTION.

To the American Breeder:—At the Missouri experiment station it was found that, with forage crops such as clover, alfalfa, rape, rye grain, cowpeas, soybeans, blue grass and sorghum, a saving of more than 30 per cent was effected in the amount of grain needed to produce a pound of gain in hogs.

As to the kind of grain to feed on forage, when the pasture is a legume, straight corn has given good results. On other forages the corn should be supplemented with some of the high protein feeds. In the experiments at the Missouri station, when the forage was not alfalfa, clover, soybeans or cow peas, a ration consisting of corn 6 parts, linseed oil meal 1 part was fed.

The number of hogs per acre of forage will be variable, of course, depending upon the kind of forage, the season, etc. The figures usually given are as follows: Red clover, 6 to 10 hogs for 3 or 4 months. Alfalfa will pasture from 10 to 25 head per acre; it should be so pastured, however, that one or two cuttings of hay may be made per year in addition to what the hogs eat. Blue grass will support 8 to 12 head per acre for five months. Green rye, 10 to 12 head for eight weeks, and ripe grain from 10 to 12 head from 5 to 8 weeks. Cow peas and soybeans will ordinarily provide feed for 8 to 12 head for 5 to 8 weeks. Rape grows very vigorously if season is favorable and will furnish forage for 9 to 12 head for 8 to 10 weeks. A little oats and some clover sown in rape will give best results. Corn to be hogged off when mature will feed 10 hogs for 5 weeks or 30 hogs for 2 weeks when the yield is about 50 bushels.

The following table gives the results of three years' work with forage crops at the Missouri station and indicates a more economical method of producing pork than by dry lot feeding:

Value of Forage Crops Per Acre.

	Lbs. pork accredited to forage per acre.	Value of acre of forage—(pork @ 6c).	Value of acre of forage—(pork @ 7c).	Value of acre of forage—(pork @ 8c).
Bluegrass.	295.2	$17.71	$19.66	$23.61
Alfalfa.	596.8	35.71	41.77	47.74
Clover.	572.2	24.11	40.05	45.77
Rape, Oats and Clover	294.0	23.64	27.58	31.52
Sorghum.	370.5	22.23	25.93	29.64
Compeas.	224.9	13.16	15.74	17.99
Soybeans.	183.1	10.99	12.81	14.64
Corn.	395.2	23.71	27.66	31.61
Rye Grain	244.3	14.16	17.10	1954

While the above table shows that forage crops may be economically utilized by swine, the fact that the crop is fed off on the ground should not be overlooked.

Because it has been comparatively easy in the past to make money with hogs, it is easy to overlook some of the details of the business and thus let some of the profit which might come from producing pork, slip away. By paying more attention to the breeding operations and thus producing a better animal, by decreasing the cost of the product at weaning time and by feeding more economically from weaning time on, the profits will without doubt be increased. Some of the ways of bringing this about have been briefly indicated in the above. These are only some of the ways, however. Closer attention to each part of the industry is the thing needed.—L. A. Weaver, Department of Animal Husbandry, Missouri College of Agriculture.

AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS CLUB COLT EXHIBITION.

Second Prize Story—Class for Boys 13 to 17 Years Old.

(Told by the Colt.)

"To the American Breeder:—I was in a nice clean box stall with nice sweet straw when I first opened my eyes. On the ground outside there was snow and the wind was blowing cold for it was the 12th of March; my mother and I were all alone all night; when it came day some boys came in and played with me; they named me Star and went away; they did not come back until night, for they went to school. I was sorry, for they petted me and fed me sugar. One night I got out in the snow and when they



ASA HEPPERLY AND HIS REGISTERED PERCHERON COLT.

got me in I was very cold. When the snow was gone they let me out; I was a month old and could run very fast. There were some other horses in the same pasture. In May they had more colts and we had lots of fun running and playing. My father's name is Collector, No. 60152; my mother's name is Netitia, No. 69936; my name is Star, No. 88035. I weighed 620 pounds when I was four months old; that is when my picture was taken; it is my master at my head. My owner took us to the Madison County fair; I was very tired after the long walk but when they gave me the blue ribbon, I felt well paid for my journey.—Asa K. Hepperly, Madison county, Nebr.

WINNERS IN CLASS FOR BOYS 9 TO 13 YEARS.

First Prize—Marion Merkle, Iroquois county, Illinois.

Second Prize—Chas. H. Ross, Greene county, Illinois.

The first prize entry will be presented in the next issue.

FREE POULTRY LECTURES.

To the American Breeder:—A free lecture course on poultry is going to be had at several points in this state this fall and winter. Do you want these lectures delivered in your town or county? This is the result of a $250 donation by D. M. Green, president of the United Publishing Co., of Waterville, N. Y. This series is to be known as the Poultry Husbandry Lecture Course, held under the auspices of the State Poultry Board. It is a recognition of the good work done by the poultry experiment station of this state, as only one or two other states will receive such donations. The State Poultry Board will add perhaps $1,000 more to defray the expense of these lecturers.

Poultry raising is a great industry in Missouri. The Missouri hen produces ten million dollars more each year than the Missouri beef steer. She produces sixteen million dollars more each year than all the lead, zinc, iron and other minerals of the state combined.

Any individual, commercial club, poultry association, or other organization interested should write or send their invitation to me at Mountain Grove, Mo. I am now endeavoring to secure the best speakers available and arranging dates and making other necessary arrangements for the course. You will have to hurry if you wish to secure the benefits of this course for your county. There are hundreds of farmers, farmers' wives, boys and girls, and other poultry raisers in your county who can have the benefit of this course if somebody will put forth just a little effort.—T. E. Quisenberry, Missouri Poultry Experiment Station.

PLANS AND PROGRESS FOR NEW NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST.

To the American Breeder:—Twenty varieties of poultry have already been entered in the second National Egg Laying Contest to be conducted at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station of Mountain Grove, Mo. The contest starts November 15.

Each variety is to be represented by 30 hens, making 600 hens for the varieties already entered. These pens come from England, Canada, and the United States. An additional 100 hens will be used on the outside to try out a breeding and feeding experiment along with the regular contest, the hens being trap-nested, records kept and the reports made each month. For this experiment, one contestant, from California, sends one pen of hens which he claims to have been so bred that he guarantees them to average 220 eggs each if no deaths or sickness takes place in this pen. He is to also send two males, one bred along the same lines as these females and the other one he claims is not bred to lay. The first of these males is to be used in the pen with these bred to lay females for a certain length of time, the eggs hatched and the chicks marked and the pullets from this mating to be trapnested the following year. This male is to be removed and the poor one later placed in the same pen with the bred to lay females. The eggs from this mating are to be hatched, the chicks marked, and the pullets trapnested. He claims that the pullets from the first male but from the same females, will lay twice as many eggs as the pullets from the second male, showing that the laying qualities of a flock depend more upon the breeding of the male than upon the female. The result of this test will be awaited with interest.

The feeding experiment will consist of ten pens, each pen being composed of five Buff Orpingtons and five S. C. W. Leghorns. We use these two varieties so that we can note what effect the different feeds have upon the large and small breeds. Each of these birds are bred from the same pen, are the same age and about the same weight. The ten pens will

YOUR CHOICE OF 400 STOVES ON TRIAL FREE FOR 30 DAYS

Pick out *your* stove from the 400 in the Kalamazoo Stove Book—test it FREE for 30 days—return it if not all we claim. That's our offer. We pay freight both ways—give you 360 days' approval test—$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee and all on latest improved stoves—glass oven doors, etc.

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Write today for the stove book with 400 stoves and our complete offer. Learn how to save from $5 to $40 on your stove. We make furnaces too—install it yourself if you wish—complete instructions. Ask for special catalog. Over 200,000 have bought Kalamazoo stoves because they got *better stoves*—and *paid less*. Don't delay. Write for stove book now. Ask for catalog No. 690. Please give name of this paper when writing.

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Kalamazoo Stove Co., Manufacturers
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Radiant Base Burner

Make $30 to $60 Weekly

selling our new and unequaled portable gasoline table and hanging lamp for lighting city and rural homes, stores, halls, churches. Most powerful light known. Absolutely safe.

WE LOAN YOU SAMPLE

More brilliant and many times cheaper than gas or electricity. Guaranteed five years. Everyone a possible customer. No experience necessary. Large commissions. Exclusive territory free. Write today.

SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
343 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Why Not Have Best Light?

Steel Mantle Burners. Odorless. Smokeless. Give 3 times the light of ordinary kind. Guaranteed. Buy from your dealer or send $1 to us. Good Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO.
379 Huron Street Toledo, Ohio.

PURE BRED HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Bronze turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn chickens for sale. J. M. Young, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kas.

Pure Bred Chester White Hogs

AND BOURBON RED TURKEYS

for sale as follows: October and November gilts, open or bred, $10 to $25: mature, $30 to $35; boars, $10 to $30. Turkeys, hens, $2.50; toms, $3; trios, $7.00.

Also a few 5-months-old Irish Setter pups, $5 each.

C. E. THOMPSON,
Route 27. Elberfeld, Ind.



SWEEPSTAKE 28006 WEIGHS 1,200 LBS. FIRST AND CHAMpion boar at Iowa, 1912, heads our herd of Chester Whites. WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Choice, growthy pigs of both sex, no akin. Catalog free. We also offer for sale recorded Shire fillies and mares in foal. Address, B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.

each be fed a different ration as follows:

No. 1—Cornell laying ration.
No. 2—Maine laying ration.
No. 3—Guelph, Canada, laying ration.
No. 4—Connecticut laying ration.
No. 5—Savior's laying ration.
No. 6—Farmers' ration.
No. 7—Feed all kinds before fowls at all times.
No. 8—Grain fed by Norwish automatic feeder.
No. 9—Confined for the entire year and result compared with free range.
No. 10—Green bone and meat, compared with dry beef scraps.

The exact formulas for each method will be announced later. This will make 700 hens in the next contest and the result obtained from these ten pens will be announcer each month with the regular monthly report. Other interesting data will be collected, and every effort will be made to make the next laying contest of great value to the entire poultry praternity.—T. E. Quisenberry, Superintendent, Mo. State Poultry Exp. Station.

SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING.

(Continued from page 13.)

Wisconsin subscriber, where a breeder or a stallioner will learn how to detect barren and diseased mares, as this kind has always been a detriment to the breeder and undoubtedly to the stallion. I have refused to breed thirty-four diseased out of 200 total mares this season. The largest percentage of these thirty-four diseased mares which I refused were bred by other inexperienced stallioners early in the season and they are still at it trying to get them in foal. They may gladly have the pleasure. I also have a number of good capsule colts to show.—H. H. Bohne, Manitowoc County, Wis.

I can say to the Wisconsin breeder that there is no reason why it would not be profitable for him to attend the School, as it is the only place in America where a man can learn anything about horse breeding unless he is like lots of others that think they know it all anyway without any teaching.—E. E. Hall, Anderson County, Kas.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School in 1910 and found it to be of great benefit to me. I think it is the only money making way of horse breeding.—H. P. Wicklein, Randolph County, Ill.

I can say that the Graham Scientific Breeding School has advanced me more than twenty-five years of experience could have done. I would advise anyone contemplating success in the breeding business to attend by all means.—E. O. Lynn, Woodson County, Kas.

I certainly think that it will pay the Wisconsin subscriber to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I do not think he could invest his money to a better advantage than to attend the school.—James E. Kash, Vernon County, Mo.

In reply to the gentleman from Wisconsin who wishes to know if it would be profitable to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, will say that to make a success of any business one will have to study that business and as this school is the only school of its kind in the world and is thoroughly practical and up to date, I do not see how a man could afford to not attend this school. If he should not be satisfied that he got value received, his tuition fee will be refunded. What could be fairer than that?—George J. Stoll, Logan County, Ill.

I would say to that Wisconsin man that it will surely pay him to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It will pay any man, who is in the breeding business, tenfold of what it costs him.—T. E. Collins, Republic County, Kas.

Any man whose business is breeding horses would be very much benefited by attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I intend to go back for another term just as soon as possible.—E. H. Parvin, Hodgeman County, Kansas.

I think it would pay any man who handles stock of any kind to attend the Graham Breeding School. I would not take many times what it cost me for what I learned while attending the School.—H. Wagoner, Chase County, Kansas.

In regard to the breeder attending the Breeding School, I would advise anyone having stock to attend. I had a three-year-old stallion this year and made my first service May 23 and on July 5 he ran a spike in his foot and I had bred 162 mares, only making three services a week. Twenty-three was the most I bred in one day and if I had not attended the School I would have bred some diseased mares the second day I bred, which would have cost me more than the price of attending the School.—John F. Ratliff, Clark County, S. D.

I will say to the Wisconsin subscriber that he or any other horse breeder will never regret time and money spent in attending a term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It will be worth hundreds of dollars to him and his customers.—Chas. H. Clancy, Washington County, Mo.

I do not know what the Wisconsin subscriber is, whether a stallion owner or just a mare owner. If either I think it is the best proposition he could invest in. It is the best thing for the farm a man can invest in. I want to come to the November term if I possibly can make arrangements.—Isaac Kauffman, Dickinson County, Kas.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I surely think it will pay anyone who is interested in the breeding business to attend at least one term.—S. J. Holmes, McDonald County, Mo.

In answer to the Wisconsin man's question, it would be profitable to any breeder to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School and learn to be able to recognize diseased mares.—J. B. Robertson, Pratt County, Kas.

In regard to the Wisconsin subscriber's inquiry would say, no man can go wrong attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School, if he owns a horse or a good span of mares. I increased my foal crop 15 per cent the first year, after attending the school, and settled all of my own mares this year. I am not bothered with navel ill any more. It is worth his time and money if anything could be.—C. S. Chase, Custer County, Neb.

I would gladly say to the Wisconsin subscriber that he cannot afford to miss attending at least one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. There is more to be learned at one term of this School than can be obtained in a lifetime otherwise.—Henry King, Huntington County, Ind.

I would highly recommend the Graham Scientific Breeding School to all farmers having breeding stock. I think every breeder is standing in his own light when not attending the School. I will say that I learned more at one term of this School than I learned in twenty-five years of experience in the stallion business.—L. C. Davis, Putnam County, Mo.

I would advise any man who owns four good brood mares to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School and that as a business proposition. A man who owns a stallion or jack should not even stop to question but go at once and if he should not learn anything except the examination of mares and to be able to tell if they are in breeding condition he would be paid for his expenses several times over in one season. Besides the great possibilities there are in sight by the capsule system.—C. Stahly, Seward County, Nebraska.

As to the Wisconsin man, I will say that it will pay any man who breeds horses, and especially if he keeps stallions or jacks. The only question in my mind is, how he can afford to miss it. It will pay him 100 cents on the dollar sure. Do not hesitate.—D. O. Orr, Shawnee County, Kas.

In regard to the Wisconsin man coming to school I will say if he is a stock breeder of any kind and especially a breeder of horses, he should by all means go to the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The sooner he goes the better he will like it, because he does not know what he loses until he goes. Any day of the School is worth more than the tuition and there are six days, all good ones. Meeting other breeders is worth a good deal, besides the schooling. Yours for bigger and better horses and success to the School and the American Breeder.—L. R. Lee, Greene County, Ill.

Replying to the question, will say it certainly pays to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. A man gets many times the value by attending. The information received makes one more capable to handle the breeding business. I expect to come the next term again and I will try to bring some one with me.—Wm. Raetz, Geary County, Kas.

Replying to the Wisconsin subscriber's letter to the American Breeder, as to whether or not it would pay him to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, will say if you are in the horse or jack breeding business, no matter how small, it will pay you to attend the School. I have been in the horse business for about twenty-five years and I learned more at one term of this School on the breeding business than I picked up all of my life before. In fact, I learned that I did not know anything. I have met with men who have attended this School from nearly every state in the union and have never seen one who was not well pleased by so doing. The more knowledge we gain in behalf of our business the more we are worth to our customers and country and of course the more profit to ourselves. You will find the School to be just as the American Breeder represents and if you ever attend, I am sure you will learn to love and appreciate the same. With success to the American Breeder, its readers and the Graham Scientific Breeding School, I am H. S. Record, Eddy County, N. M. —Advertisement.

ORGANIZED IN 1886. PIONEER IN ITS LINE.



The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company

Crawfordsville, Ind.

Insures Horses, Mules and Cattle against loss by death from any cause. If animal gets leg broken and has to be killed, we pay the loss.
Oldest Live Stock Insurance Company in the world. Cash Capital $200,000.00; Assets $450,000.00.
Fair adjustments—prompt payment of all honest losses—conservative management. It costs less than two cents a day to carry one hundred dollars insurance on Farm, Family Driving and Saddle animals.
Secure a policy while your animal is in good health. Call on local agent or write Home Office at CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



SALESMEN WANTED.

200 positions open to men with teams and wagons. Sell KKK products to farmers of a whole county by the year. Good commissions weekly. Medicines, extracts, soaps, toilets, stock and poultry necessities; 40 different articles. **Nothing sells and repeats like KKK Medicines and Extracts.** Cox, a KKK man, paid for 80-acre farm in Missouri in two years. Carter owns handsome city home from KKK profits. Many more like them. You can learn all about it by asking for free book. **Write today**—you might forget. A postal card will do.
KKK MEDICINE CO., KEOKUK, IOWA.

Alfalfa has been cultivated since long before the Christian Era, having been introduced in Greece 490 B. C. It was brought to America in the sixteenth century.—Illinois Farmers' Institute Bulletin.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.
Dec. 12—J. H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

SHIRE HORSES.

Dec. 12-13—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Dec. 13—D. K. Roth, Gibson City, Ill.

SHIRE, BELGIANS, PERCHERONS.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas., at Manhattan, Kas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Nov. 13—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kas.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kas.; Ira Berkey, Louisburg, Kas., and Geo. Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kas.

A Shorthorn herd bull that has proven itself a good breeder will be included in the sale held by C. S. Nevius and others at Ottawa, Kas., November 13. This bull is a roan, two years old, and bred along Scotch lines. He won sixth in class at the American Royal Live Stock Show, and the only one of his calves old enough to exhibit got in the money at the same show. This bull is catalogued as Brawith Heir 351808.

A. Latimer Wilson, importer of Creston, Iowa, writes that he has plenty of two-year-old Percheron colts that weigh 1800 pounds and over. Also, Belgians three years old, that weigh over 1900 pounds; one bay Belgian, six years old, that will weigh 2365 pounds. If you want extra good imported Belgian or Percheron stallions, write A. Latimer Wilson of Creston, Iowa.

J. M. Young of Fall River, Kas., writes as follows about the stock he is offering for sale: "I have some good Durocs, Bronze turnkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn chickens and an extra show boar by my herd boar, Fall River Wonder, and out of a Choice Goods bred sow. They can't be beat."

Auto Fedan Hay Press Company, Kansas City, Mo.: I take pleasure in saying the press I bought of you is a first class success. Baled 10,000 bales with it and it is all right. Charles B. Metcafe, San Angelo, Tex.

C. W. Babcock, Walford, Ia., starts his advertising in this issue. Mr. Babcock's last importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions has just arrived and he is anxious for all who are interested in stock of this kind to come and see them.

John W. Waddell, proprietor Pioneer Stock Farm, Brashear, Mo., writes: Will land a good shipment of stallions at the Pioneer Stock Farm by first of the month consisting of Percherons, Belgians from two-year-olds to five-year-olds. They are as good as ever shipped to Adair county. Any man wanting something good at the right price can get them here as Mr. Donham of Maysville, Mo., has been looking for two years for a good Percheron horse and found it right here. Sold him a fine three-year-old Percheron colt and after he landed him he as well as every one that saw him was more than satisfied. That is what makes our sales good—is satisfied customers. Will be very glad to show our horses to anyone whether he buys or not.

J. A. Tuttle of De Soto, Mo., has some good saddlers that he wants to sell at private sale. Mr. Tuttle is closing out and must dispose of these horses by December 15. Here is a chance for anyone wanting stock of this kind to buy them at very reasonable figures.

Bell Bros., of Wooster, Ohio, writes: Our fall importation of 52 head is now thoroughly acclimated and we have beyond question the most complete selection of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares that was ever in our possession at one time. The horses that arrived in the best condition were exhibited at a number of the leading fairs this season and were highly successful, winning many firsts and championships. Those attending the international this year will have an opportunity of seeing a good sample of both our Percheron and Belgians, as we are planning to take an exhibit to Chicago that have the quality, size and reputation. We call particular attention to these horses of those who want something more than ordinary at a medium price.

George T. Poage of Garrison, Mo., is offering out of season price on fourteen jacks and jennets. If you are in the market for stock of this kind it would pay you to investigate what he has.

Read the ad in this issue of H. J. Turner, Emden, Mo., and if you are looking for a trade he could undoubtedly please you.

F. M. Lorimer of Olathe, Kas., is advertising six jack colts, five trotting bred stallions and one Percheron stallion for sale in this issue. Here is a splendid opportunity to buy worth the money and at very reasonable prices. Write Mr. Lorimer and get full particulars.

The Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Kas., start a new ad in this issue. Dont fail to see it. They won eleven prizes on their horses at the American Royal this year. This is a splendid place to buy Percheron or Belgian stallions and mares, as they sell them at farmers prices.

J. E. McWherter, Plymouth, Ill., is advertising three Shire stallions for sale in this issue. See the ad and then write for full information.

Write to Ben Siefers, Claflin, Kas., if you are in the market for a Percheron stallion, either registered or grade. He has them worth the money.

E. D. Holton, Perry, Mo., will hold a public sale of jacks and jennets at Perry on Thursday, November 14. If you are in the market for stock of this kind it would pay you to attend the sale. See what the ad says about it.

A trade worth investigating is advertised in this issue by Jos. J. Ernesti, Goudyville, S. D. Read the ad.

J. J. McNiff of Luverne, Minn., is offering his prize winner Percheron stallion and a span of imported mares for sale in this issue at bargain prices. If interested do not fail to write him.

Leon Hurless of Sutherland, Iowa, is advertising an imported Percheron stallion for sale in this issue, also a good feed barn, hack line, etc. He may have just what you are looking for. See the ad.

Joseph Trimmer of Anita, Iowa, is advertising an imported Clydesdale stallion for sale in this issue. He wishes to dispose of this stallion immediately and will sell him very cheap. See the ad.

Two Belgian stallions, both state fair winners, are advertised for sale by C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Iowa. If you are interested he will send you a photograph. See what his ad says.

Another bargain is offered in this issue by G. Y. Dutton of Sigourney, Iowa, in the way of stallion and jacks. The ad gives full description. Don't miss it.

Henry Dreher of Cedar Rapids, Neb., is advertising two extra good Percheron stallions for sale in this issue. It would pay any one in the market for stock of this kind to get in touch with Mr. Dreher.

Any one in the market for Chester White hogs should not fail to write B. M. Boyer & Sons Farmington, Iowa. They have some good ones. See the ad in this issue.

A bargain is offered in this issue by C. G. Welsz, Palmyra, Mo., in the way of a stallion and jack for $1,150. See the ad.

If you want a good trotter stallion, C. A. Howard of Woodville, Okla., is advertising one in this issue. See the ad.

Don't miss the advertisement in this issue of John D. Baker, Danville, Ark. Here is a chance to get a farm of 40 acres for $300. Think of it; doesn't that sound like a wonderful bargain? The ad gives full particulars.

Percheron stallions and a jack are offered for sale in this issue by Wm. Dees, Covert, Kas. Mr. Dees is going to leave the farm and will sell this stock at a sacrifice. Read the ad.

"As a matter of fact, there is but one such company in existence that has demonstrated its right to be classified among the successful and permanent live stock insurance companies. That is the Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Spectator, New York.

If you want to buy a farm close to Kansas City there is a good one advertised in this issue by "Box 16," Paola, Kas. This farm is only 50 miles from Kansas City. See the ad.

If you are in the market for registered draft stallions or mares, do not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Iowa.

C. R. Traux of Cimarron, Kas., has a bargain in the way of a Shire stallion advertised for sale in this issue, or will trade for cattle. See the ad.

Five jacks and four jennets are advertised for sale in this issue by J. Mathany, Bado, Mo. Read the ad and if you are in the market for stock of this sort, write him for further particulars.

Wilder Carpenter & Sons of Marmaduke, Neb., are advertising Poland China and Duroc Jersey pigs for sale in this issue. They also have two good stallions and a jack that they wish to dispose of; they are sure breeders and sold for no fault; Mr. Wilder states that his hogs and farm take up all of his time and he cannot properly care for them. Write him for full particulars.

Two mammoth black jacks are advertised for sale in this issue by J. L. Hensley, Prague, Okla. If you are looking for a good jack it would pay you to investigate these.

If you are in the market for a stallion, it surely would pay you to investigate what Frank L. Stream of Creston, Ia., has for sale. His ad starts in this issue.

Read the ad in this issue of C. Stahly, Milford, Neb., and if you are in need of a stud colt get in communication with him for further particulars about the colts he has for sale.

Fisher & Walker, the well known importers of Evansville, Ind., start their ad in this issue. They have American and standard bred horses which they are pricing right and at terms to suit purchaser. If you are in the market don't fail to read their ad and then write them for further particulars.

A good Morgan stallion is advertised for sale in this issue by B. H. Nelson of Sutherland, Ia. If you are in need of a stallion do not fail to write him.

C. W. Higginbotham & Sons of Rossville, Kas., are offering for sale 38 head of coming three year old mules; all this stuff will do to work next summer; they are mostly out of draft mares and all are sired by big bone mammoth jacks, such as Eastern Kansas has been using for several years. Any one looking for a money making bunch of stock to feed this winter should take a look at this stock as Higginbotham & Sons are pricing them where there will be a mighty good chance for a man to buy them and sell out in teams to the farmers in the spring and net a fine profit. Rossville is on the main line of the U. P., 84 miles west of Kansas City.

The achievements of W. S. Corsa's peerless $10,000, Percheron stallion, Carnot 66666 (66666), constitute one of the most remarkable pages in the world's history of draft horses. Beginning with his winning of the breed championship at the Paris show, Carnot followed it, in the same season, by capturing the purple ribbon on this side of the water in all the more important exhibitions of draft horses from Madison Square Garden to the International at Chicago—including both. When the show season ended he crowned his achievements by selling for the world's record price to his present owner. Has Carnot made good as a breeder? In the most noteworthy show held this year, for determining the relative merit of breeding stallions (the "futurity" at Des Moines), Carnot colts won first and second for stallions, and first, second, third, sixth, eighth and eleventh for fillies. In each ring 18 or 20 colts were shown, but every Carnot colt led out got in the money, as given above, and the only Carnot weanling shown (a stallion) won first in its class. The first Carnot colt ever shown in this country won first in six of the leading state and national shows and then sold for $1,000. The point we are making is that W. S. Corsa's public sale of Carnot Percherons to be held at White Hall, Ill., December 10 ranks for importance among the premier events of the year. Read the advertisement in this issue and write Mr. Corsa at once for a catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

In another column of this issue of the American Breeder, mention is made of the Bushnell Horse Show held this year October 17 and 18. This is one of the most remarkable showings of draft and pleasure horses made in America, and yet it began a few years ago as a private enterprise. J. G. Truman, manager of the Pioneer Stud Farm, at Bushnell, Ill., started this show, and at the barns of this company there is a horse show every day of the year. The Pioneer Stud Farm is in fact the nucleus from which has been developed one of the greatest draft horse producing sections of this continent The class of Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions which this firm imports, the business methods which it follows and the fame of its horses as prize winners wherever shown, needs only the help of the magnificent farming country surrounding Bushnell to bring about the results we have already mentioned. The neighbors of the Pioneer Stud Farm are its best friends and its most constant customers, and everybody knows what that means. We are proud to call attention to the advertisement of this firm which begins in the present issue.

We ask that all of our readers who write the Kalamazoo Stove Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., for catalog or information about the superior stoves which this firm sells direct to the user, to mention the American Breeder in all communications. The Kalamazoo Stove Company make a special effort to learn the source of every inquiry, and every friend of the American Breeder will want to see this paper get whatever credit is due it. The stoves are worthy in every way.

"Lamer's 80 Percherons"—did you see the advertisement? Just a collection of 80 Percherons, nearly, if not all; imported stallions, worth first consideration from every buyer within reach. Here is a live firm that brings them over by the scores at a time—and brings them good enough to show, too. Read the show record for this fall—the firm name is C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kansas. Always mention American Breeder.

On December 12, J. H. Decker, of Piper City, Ill., will sell an offering of 41 head of Percherons, very largely imported animals. There are eight stallions from two to four years old and 33 mares and fillies, 23 of which are imported, while all mares are bred to imported stallions. The imported animals in this offering were brought over last May and are thoroughly acclimated and in prime condition for usefulness. The sale will be in town under cover and visitors at the sale can easily get to Gibson City, Ill., for the sale of Mr. D. K. Roth on the day following. Write J. H. Decker, Piper City, Ill., for catalogue and mention the American Breeder.

The last of the big December series of draft horse sales in Illinois will be that of D. K. Roth, Gibson City, Ill. His sale is December 13 and his offering consists of 45 imported Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. The offering is selected from three importations, and as the last importation in the offering will have been in this country four months at the time of sale, everything is in good shape for the winter and for profitable use as breeders in the hands of the purchasers. For a catalogue of this important sale address D. K. Roth. as above, and mention the American Breeder.

We notice the name of J. E. McWhereter, Plymouth, Ill., as winner of five or six prizes in the Bushnell Horse Show held at Bushnell, Ill., in October.

A car load of Shorthorn bulls and a car load of Shorthorn heifers are advertised for sale by H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

One of the earliest importations made this season from Europe was brought over by Dr. W. H. Richards, the leading veterinarian of Emporia, Kas. These horses were personally selected by Dr. Richards and are young, sound, reliably bred and good in size, bone, action and color. Dr. Richards guarantees every horse he sells and sells them in condition to make good on his guarantee. Some of his horses are worked in the harness every day. The horses range in age from two to four years, one of the oldest being a magnificent seal brown Belgian, a grandson of one of the greatest Brussels champions.

Seeing is believing. You have heard of half ton hogs. If you will write to B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia., for a catalogue of their Chester White swine, you will get a picture of their herd boar, Sweepstakes 28006, a 1,200 pound hog. Besides Chester White hogs this firm sell registered Shire fillies and mares. Private catalogue of all stock free on application, mentioning the American Breeder.

Read the new advertisement of the Percheron Importing Company. Chas. R. Kirk, manager, South St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Kirk began his advertising immediately after the American Royal where he showed the championship group of five Percheron stallions, besides many other prize winners. All these prize winners are for sale.

Something new in the way of a combination colt show and public sale of breeding stock is advertised for December 3 by Otto Westerman of Herkimer, Kas. Mr. Westerman announces in his advertisement in this issue a show of colts sired by his stallions and jacks, and after the show the breeding stock will be sold at auction. In this way every buyer will know just what he is getting. Read the advertisement for terms, etc., and write Mr. Westerman, mentioning the American Breeder.

The high quality of their importations has always been an important feature in the business of J. Crouch & Son, importers of Percherons and Belgians at Lafayette, Ind. For years every important draft horse show at which this firm has exhibited, has listed this firm among the leading winners, and the trade which Crouch & Son have enjoyed is very largely made up of the class which puts actual merit in a sire far above any other consideration. In line with the policy of Crouch & Son to import and sell only the best, this firm has kept on the stand a great deal of the time, famous prize winning stallions which have attracted the patronage of owners of valuable mares. In deference to this trade Crouch & Son now also keep a line of high class mares, as well as stallions. We ask that all parties visiting or writing them make mention of the American Breeder.

Several years ago C. A. Stannard of Emporia, Kas., being a breeder of Hereford cattle and Berkshire hogs, became interested in the use of crude oil as a remedy for mange, lice and other skin troubles in live stock. His experience in this way finally got him into the oil business on a larger scale and he now sells direct to the consumer kerosene, gasoline and all grades of oils for lubrication and dipping. His advertisement is in this issue and we urge every buyer of any oils of this class to read the advertisement and do business with Mr. Stannard where the prices look good. In writing, address Mr. Stannard at Box A, in that way he will know that the inquiry came through the American Breeder advertisement.

B. L. Wilson of Haddam, Kas., wants to exchange breeding stock for land or other breeding stock. See his ad in this issue.

If you have a small farm or farms that you would like to trade for larger tracts of land, it would undoubtedly pay you to get in touch with Shaw & McCuistion, Kansas City, Mo. Read their ad in this issue and then write them.

T. M. Vandevier of Peak, Ark., has a prize winner Coach stallion that he will sell at a bargain. See his ad in this issue and if in the market for a stallion of this kind, get in communication with him.

J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kas., writes that the forty head of imported stallions and mares recently brought from France are in good shape now and ready for sale, and the 50 weanling colts that he imported later from France arrived at Mr. Robinson's farm on November 1 and stood the trip fine. This makes 90 head of imported horses on the farm beside more than 100 head of American bred ones. —Advertisement.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

PUBLIC SALE

OF JACKS AND JENNETS
PERRY, MO., NOVEMBER 14,

at Holton Feed and Sale Barn, 7 jacks; age 1 to 8 years; 14½ to 15½ hands; five broke and good breeders; 10 jennets, 6 months to 9 years old; 7 bred and breeders; 14 to 15 hands. Above stock black with white points; registered or eligible. Will sell under shelter, rain or shine.—E. D. Holton, Perry, Ralls County, Mo.

20 Black Jacks For Sale 20

Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts. for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
Virden, Macoupin Co., Ills.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

for land, cattle, mares or mules, three jacks, one Percheron stallion, two Hackney stallions, a herd each of Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus cattle, and the best retail lumber yard in Illinois. **Charles G. Munroe, Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill.**

SIX JACK COLTS.

for sale. Also one Percheron stallion and five trotting bred stallions. **F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.**

Only 22 miles from Kansas City on Santa Fe and Frisco Rys. and electric line. 28 trains each way daily.

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

JACK AND FRENCH DRAFT

stallion for sale. The jack is seven years old; black with light points and breeds good mules; plenty of colts to show; a fine server and sure.

The stallion, King McDonald, is from imported sire and dam; dapple gray; extra heavy clean flat bone and good feet; 16½ hands and weighs 1,700 pounds; sure foal getter; colts to show. **A. H. Schumacher, Chapin, Morgan County, Ill.**

FOR SALE.

Five jacks; age three, two and one, and two sucklings; four jennets; age seven, three and two yearlings. Price $500 cash. **J. Mathany, Bado, Texas County, Mo.**

STALLION AND JACK.

$1,150 buys five year, dark gray, 1,800 pound Percheron and 1,000 pound black jack; 15½ hands. Write or come to see them. Address **C. G. Welsz, Palmyra, Marion County, Mo. Rte. 4.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACK

for sale. Have sold my farm and going to move away. Have one four year old ton and one twelve year old 1,800 pound stallion, and one nine year old jack 16½ hands high; heavy bone; has a large head; works without a jennet; all good breeders and good disposition. Priced right. **Wm. Dees, Covert, Osborne County, Kas.**

TWO REGISTERED MAMMOTH BLACK JACKS

for sale, worth the money. Both good ones; plenty of colts to show. **J. L. Hensley, Prague, Okla. Rte. 3, Box 112.**

TWO BIG YOUNG JACKS

for sale or trade. Mules to show. Wyatt Carr, Collins, Story County, Ia.

HEAVY HORSES.

COACH STALLION.

for sale; first class in every respect; won first and championship at the Arkansas State Fair, 1911; seven years old; 17 hands high; weighs 1,600 pounds in show shape; has the best of style and action; is a sure foal getter; has best of colts to show. Will sell at a bargain; half cash; balance good notes. Write or come and see. **T. M. Vandevier, Peak, Garland County, Ark.** Peak is 20 miles west of Hot Springs; one mile postoffice.

Brown Trotter Stallion

for sale; standard and registered; seven years old; 16 hands high; weight 1,100 pounds. Will guarantee him to be O. K. in every respect. **C. R. Howard, Woodville, Marshall County, Okla.**

Morgan Stalion

for sale; Billy R. 5775; foaled June 12th, 1909; registered in the American Morgan Register. As well put up horse and true to the breed as could be asked for. Write **B. H. Nelson, Sutherland, O'Brien County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.**

CARPENTER BARGAINS.

150 Hogs, Two Stallions, One Jack.

Registered Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs; stallions and jack. Write for private sales list; it will please you. **Wilder Carpenter & Sons, The Grandview Breeding Farm, Marmaduke, Ark.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One seven year old harness stallion; one eight year old jack; also two jennets four and five years old with colts by side. The stock is right; the price is right and I will make terms to suit purchaser. This ad will appear but once. Address, **H. J. Turner, Emden, Shelby County, Mo.**

SADDLERS AT PRIVATE SALE.

Must close out by December 15th, three choice brood mares, safe in foal; yearling and two year old fillies; weanlings, yearlings and two year old studs, two of them show prospects. One four year black jack. If you are looking for something good, come and see them. **J. A. Tuttle, De Sota, Jefferson County, Mo. R. F. D. No. 2.**

SADDLE STALLIONS.

of Fashionable Chief breeding for sale.

Also High Chief 221, greatest bred Cabell Lexington known.

Also Jacks and Jennets, from teat to maturity—the 16-hand kind.

This is stock that can be made to win in any company. **Oscar Edwards & Son, Box 402, DeSoto, Mo.**

A MORGAN PRIZE WINNER.

First at Topeka State Fair, 1911. Registered Captain Morgan 5118; traces to Justin Morgan on both sides; seal brown; handsome conformation; extra breeder; colts to show; 15.3 hands; weight 1,200 pounds; foaled 1899. For sale cheap. Quitting horse business. **L. B. Mignot, Wellsville, Franklin County, Kas.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

NEW HORSE AND MULE FIRM ORGANIZED.

A. C. Scott, John Torpy, W. S. Fletcher and A. H. Langman have organized the Grand Island Horse and Mule Co., at Grand Island, Neb. The new firm will do a general business, as indicated by its name, handling horses and mules on commission.. A regular series of auctions will be held, beginning with a public sale of over 500 head on November 12.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 9.)

you would find it beneficial. For this purpose place a gallon of bran in the bottom of a grain sack and on it sprinkle a teaspoonful of the oil of eucalyptus. Hold the upper end of the sack about the nose of the horse and slowly pour hot water from a tea kettle over the bran through a hole cut in the side of the sack. Add a little of the eucalyptus to the bran occasionally. Steam for 20 minutes once or twice a day.

STANDARD BRED HORSES—Where can I get the rules for registering trotting bred horses and where is the record association located?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to the American Trotting Registry Association, 355 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BLOODY URINE—My neighbor has a mare he turned to the jack April 27, 1912, and when he returned her in twenty-one days she refused the jack and refused two or three more times, and about the first of August she passed bloody water when she would urinate for three or four days, and about the last of September her water was bloody again. This mare was not sick at either time; was pert and lively and ate heartily all the time; if she ever lost the colt he never knew it. She was in good fix when returned and is still in fine shape. Do you think she aborted or not? What caused her water to be bloody?—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect the difficulty to be in the bladder and it may be due to the presence of ulcers on the mucous surface of that organ. You should have her examined by a competent veterinarian for the reason that it is quite likely the treatment required for the case would be of a nature you could not personally carry out.

CYST ON EAR—I have a colt about sixteen months old which has a lump on his ear the size of a small walnut and it is discharging something like the white of an egg clear and slimy. The colt is in good shape and doing well. What can I do to remove this lump as it will interfere with the bridle as he gets older? I think the colt had this lump when it was born; I bought him when three months old and he had it then; the lump is not getting larger.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—This growth should be carefully dissected out and any qualified veterinarian should be able to render you satisfactory service in this direction.

EXTENSIVE SWELLINGS—A young four-year-old horse just beginning work; weight 1400 pounds, came in at night from work just a little lame in right foreleg; about one hour after could hardly get him out of stable he was so lame. Next morning right half of breast, a part of shoulder and forearm was swollen hard; breast sore when touched. The swelling gradually increased until it covered half of breast, half of shoulder, forearm to knee, belly to sheath and neck to throatlatch; very hard and very hot; horse in great pain all of the time; swelling drops all at once from where it is swollen to where it is not; when pressed with finger remains dented for some time; when swelling was punctured blood very light colored and clotted quickly and yellow water dropped from it. When foamy blood commenced to run from nose and mouth he was shot; sick five days; swelling on right side of body; no swelling left of center. What was it? What the cause? And the remedy?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—There are a number of diseases that might give rise to a train of symptoms such as you describe. Foremost among these are Septicaemia (blood poison), malignant oedema, purpura hemorrhagica and the bite of venomous insects or snakes. It would require a personal examination to determine the exact cause, but we suspect whatever the nature of the ailment is was sufficiently severe to cause death regardless of treatment.

ALFALFA FOR PASTURE—Does alfalfa pasture injure horses in any way? What do you think of brome grass for pasture.—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—Alfalfa is a remarkably rapid growing plant which necessitates its containing a great quantity of water. For that reason it is inclined to stimulate a very free flow of urine, both in its green state and as hay. It is so eminently satisfactory in localities where it thrives that it is a justly popular plant and is growing in favor. Brome grass is well adapted to the more arid sections, where it does quite well on the dry uplands. The ideal pasture is one that contains a variety of several grasses and clovers which not only gives variety to the taste but adds uniformity to the pasture season, as well as prolongs the period for green food.

ALFALFA FOR SHEEP—I would like a little information in regard to the feeding of sheep. I have been told that alfalfa will kill sheep. Is this true? Have any of the readers had experience with alfalfa pasture or bromus inermus for sheep?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—Alfalfa hay is used in yours and adjoining states as you of course know in feeding thousands of sheep and has perhaps had more to do than any other one crop in the development of sheep feeding in the West. Your inquiry, however, refers to the pasturing of alfalfa. There is always a certain amount of danger pasturing sheep in alfalfa or clover, just as there is in pasturing any ruminant on luxurious crops of this sort. Bromus inermis, or brome grass, is a perfectly safe pasture and probably is desirable for early and late pasturage for the reason that it stands tramping and close grazing in dry weather better than most grasses.

SHIPPING SEMEN—I have several mares in this part of the country weighing from 800 to 900 pounds, and I wish to breed them to secure heavy work horses, but we have no stallion in this part of the country. I have been informed that I could secure suppositories and fluid from some eastern concern. Not knowing where this concern may be, I take the liberty of asking you if you could give me the desired information in full as to the construction of the building, temperature and the general process of this operation. If your paper gives such information I would be very glad to subscribe for same; if not, I would greatly appreciate it if you would tell me where I could secure the above information.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—A few breeders have been successful in carrying the semen a great distance and producing colts, but we do not recommend this plan as there are many things which might cause defeat. Several stallion owners have complained, however, that they have made a service on a particular mare that was taken elsewhere and several mares bred from the semen which was extracted from the same mare served. One mare in particular was taken nearly 20 miles and used for this purpose, resulting in three live foals. A better method for this inquirer would be to form a partnership with several other breeders who have mares to breed and purchase a suitable sire and keep the stallion at several stands. In that climate the breeding can be done almost every month in the year. Each breeder might have the use of the stallion for one week each; a very great number of mares can be bred in one week with the Capsule System. It is not necessary, however, that this stallion be purchased by a number of men; one breeder might own the horse and have different stands. When this method of breeding is practiced as it should be the value of better sires will be greatly enhanced.

GOVERNMENT STALLIONS—I noticed some time ago in your paper where the government had gotten Congress to appropriate $50,000 for the use of stallions and mares to raise army horses. Can you inform me who and where I could write to see if I could get any in New Mexico?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Geo. M. Rommel, Washington, D. C.

REX McDONALD—Will you please send me the name of the cross that made the famous Rex McDonald, as I have a young Donald.—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—The pedigree of Rex McDonald is as follows: Black stallion; 16 hands high; bred by Jos. McDonald, Mexico, Mo.; foaled 1890; sire, Rex McDonald 840, by Criger's Denmark, by Worthington Denmark 64, by Gaines' Denmark 61; by Denmark F. S.. Dam, Lucy Mack 2459, by Black Squirrel 58; 2nd dam, Star, by Old Star Davis; 3rd dam, Mollie, by Sam Martin's Farmer.

ALL PURPOSE PERCHERON—Will you please tell me whether there is a full breed, all purpose Percheron stallion or not? There has been some dispute as to whether there is or not. "A" says he has papers on his horse as being a "full bred, all purpose stallion." "B" says there is none.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no record association that specifies an all purpose registered Percheron. There are a lot

LIGHT HORSES AND PONIES.

STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.

Ennins, French Coach stallion, dark brown, 12 years old, a grand individual. Price $750. Baron, Belgian stallion, blue roan, three years old; his sire and dam both took ribbons at the International. Price $750. June King, a saddle stallion, by Forest King; bay; ten years old; a very stylish fellow and a show horse if handled. Price $1,000. S. Mammoth, 12 years old, black jack with white points, 15½ hands; the smoothest made jack I ever saw. $1,000. H. Mammoth, 4 years old, black with white points, 15 hands; a very heavy boned jack. $1,000. Eclipse, four years old; black jack with white points, 14½ hands; very heavy bodied jack and fine looker. $500. Address, **E. Joy, Golden City, Barton County, Mo.**

HOME BRED PERCHERONS.

One remarkably good coming three-year-old gray stallion, extra heavy bone and will mature at over a ton in ordinary flesh, the way you or I would keep him; one rich black coming four-year-old stallion, wide out, smooth and a flashy mover. Both registered P. S. A., and have state certificate of clean, soundness and health. Priced so any one with a few mares can profitably own one of these young stallions. **Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS. BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.** Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola (Station, Leroy).

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Merrimac No. 11952, for sale; foaled 1902; will be priced right for quick sale. Good reasons for selling. Address, **Joseph Trimmer, Anita, Cass County, Iowa.**

BELGIAN STALLIONS

for sale. Two Belgian stallions coming two and three years old. Both state fair winners. Write for photo and further description to **C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass County, Iowa.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

HEAVY HORSES

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One six year old imported bay Shire stallion; weight 2,100 pounds; lots of quality and action; is a sure breeder and gets fine draft colts; 1,000 pounds at year old. This is one of Truman's best.

One dapple gray Percheron; home bred; five years old; weight 2,000; an extra low down wide out draft horse with plenty of quality and action; a sure breeder. Both carry certificates of soundness and pure breeding. Will give satisfactory breeder's guarantee. Reason for offering stallions for sale, am leaving farm for other business and cannot handle them. **G. Y. Dutton, Sigourney, Keokuk County, Iowa.**

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Am offering these stallions because I have adopted the capsule system and have them to spare. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Neb.**

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERON HORSES

and dealers in American bred draft horses and standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere. **Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.**

TWO BLACK PERCHERON STUD COLTS

for sale; coming two and three years old; both by imported sire and dam; extra heavy bone and good conformation. Also one seven-eighths blood black Belgian stallion, coming three years old; weight 1,650 pounds and still has the run of a ten acre pasture. **C. Stahly, Milford, Seward County, Neb.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale; second prize winner at Nogent. Also span of imported mares at a bargain. **J. J. McNiff, Luverne, Rock County, Minn.**

AN IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale or trade; six years old; dark gray; weight about 1,700 pounds; a fine individual; sound and right. Also a fine new feed and "tie-in" barn 75x140 feet for sale with good paying hack line with mail contract. **Leon Hurless, Sutherland, O'Brien County, Iowa.**

REGISTERED IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION

for sale. Weight 1,900 pounds; sound and right in every way; sure breeder, can show colts. Formerly sold for $1,600. Priced right or will trade for cattle. **C. R. Truax, Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas. Box 12.**

ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

and one Percheron grade stallion. Will sell either one of them at a price within reach of all. For particulars write to **Ben Siefers Claflin, Barton County, Kansas.**

SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One black; 7 years old; 1,800 pounds; sure; good breeder; extra quality; well broke. One brown; two year old; 1,600 pounds. One weanling; 800 pounds. All sound. Registered from imported stock and priced to sell. No grades. **J. E. McWherter, Breeder, Plymouth, Hancock County, Ill.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

PERCHERON STALLION,

American bred, for sale. Also six jack colts and five trotting bred stallions. Right prices on this stock—come and see. Only 22 miles from Kansas City; 8 steam and electric trains each way daily. **F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.**

of pedigrees in Texas that are not worth the paper they are written on, and this is probably one of them.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES—What is a thoroughbred as designated in our light harness horses?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Thoroughbred is the name of a breed of registered horses; they are running horses and the oldest recognized breed of pedigreed live stock in the world.

TOP CROSSES—What is meant by first, second and third crosses?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The term "top cross" is used where a mongrel female is the foundation and a pure bred sire is used as the improvement; all consecutive improvements of the same breed of registered sires are called top crosses. The first sire would improve the produce one-half; the female progeny of that union mated with another registered sire of the same breed would result in the progeny being three-fourths of the given breed, and so on. Several live stock associations still admit for registry a certain number of top crosses.

BREEDING TWO-YEAR-OLD MARES—Do you advise the breeding of draft two-year-old mares?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—If a two-year-old mare is well developed she may be bred so that the foal will be delivered the following year after the grass will do for pasture. She should be broken to work at two years of age but she should be worked very light and just enough to get her familiar with her new occupation so that she will not be handled roughly while pregnant. She should be fed abundantly at all times, for it must be remembered that she must consume enough for two bodies and perhaps a littel later three; if she is not properly fed and cared for it is better not to breed her until she is three years of age, but if she is bred early she will develop into a better brood mare, as a rule, and if properly bred each year should produce a good living foal each year.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES—A bred a mare to B's horse and traded the mare to C, C to pay for the colt; C traded the mare to E, E to pay for the colt; E traded the mare to F, F to pay for the colt. The mare has a colt old enough to wean but F refuses to pay for the colt. Can C run an attachment on the colt and collect it, the same as any other debt?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—B can sue A for the amount of the service fee and collect it if A is worth it. B should have filed a statement with the register of deeds before the colt was born, then he could have held the colt for the service fee. C has no right of action in this case.

A HEAVY MANE—Can anything be done for an eight-year-old stallion whose mane is pulling his crest over?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Wet the mane and plait it on the other side, starting at the top with three strands; each time the top plait is put in add a few hairs from the top; plait very tight and tie about every three or four plaits with a wet string in a hard knot. If this does not hold the mane in the right position, tie a weight to it. If this plan is not a success, divide the mane and plait that part which is divided on the opposite side, which will make that half of the mane more easily conquered.

MASTURBATING STALLION—What can I do for a masturbating stallion? Was told to use an ivory band on the penis. Please comment on this method. Where could I get the ivory band? Horse is five years old.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—An ivory ring is very expensive; a celluloid ring is frequently used for this purpose, but breaks easily; it is also difficult to get a ring exactly the right size; a whang leather ring has been used extensively for this purpose with some satisfaction. Measure the head of the penis when it is not erect and sew a piece of whang leather together, making a ring that will fit; the edges should be trimmed off very smooth; the ring should be moved to a different position frequently so as not to create an irritation.

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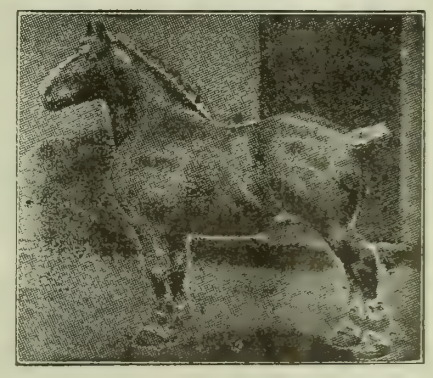
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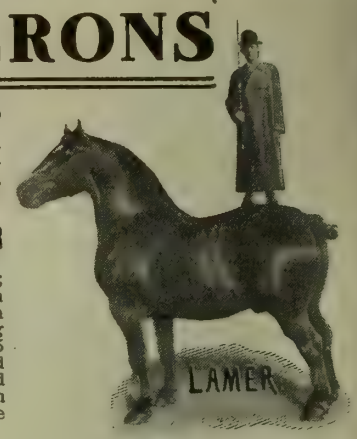
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On Belgians—2d on aged stallion; 2d on three year old stallion; 1st on two year old stallion.

We Won at the American Royal

On Percherons—Grand championship; 1st on aged stallions; 2d on two year old stallions. And in the Percheron Society Specials: Grand championship for best stallion and first in class. Also the $100 trophy offered by the Percheron Society of France for the best stallion shown at the American Royal this year.

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AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

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Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, November 20, 1912* *Number 21*

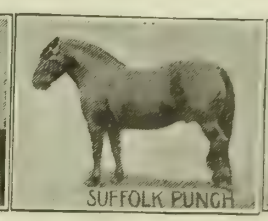


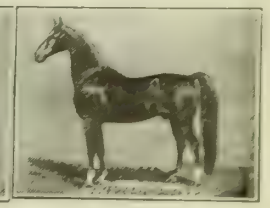




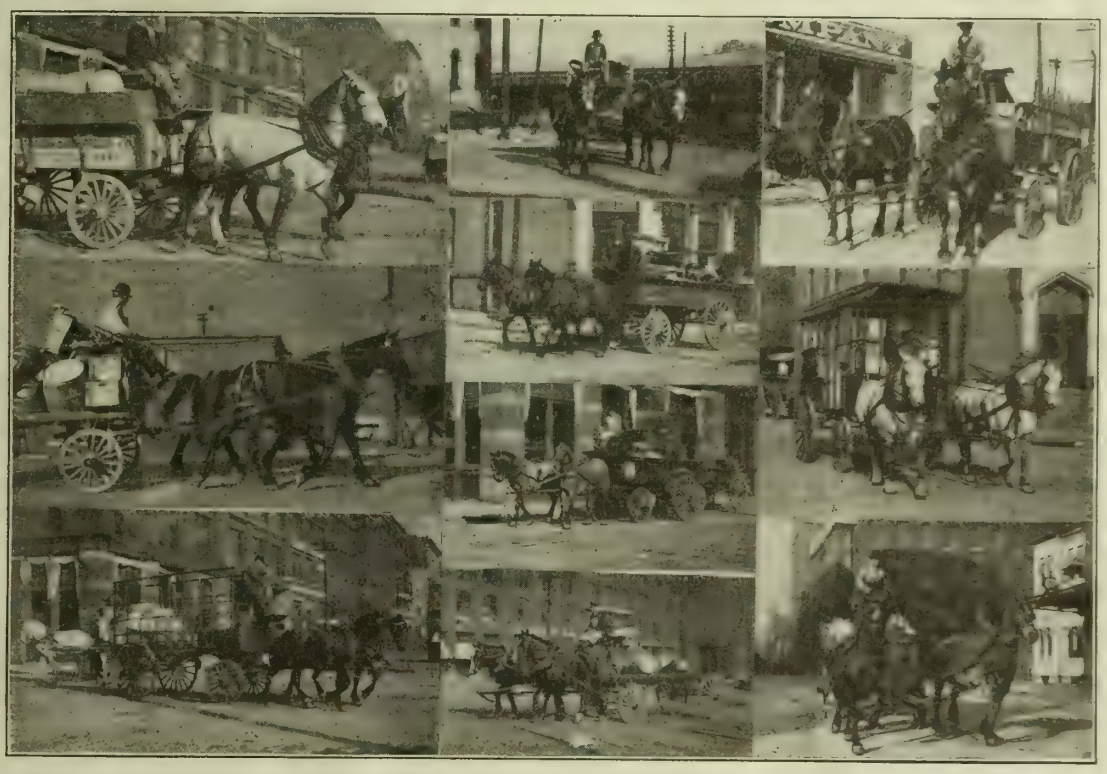




























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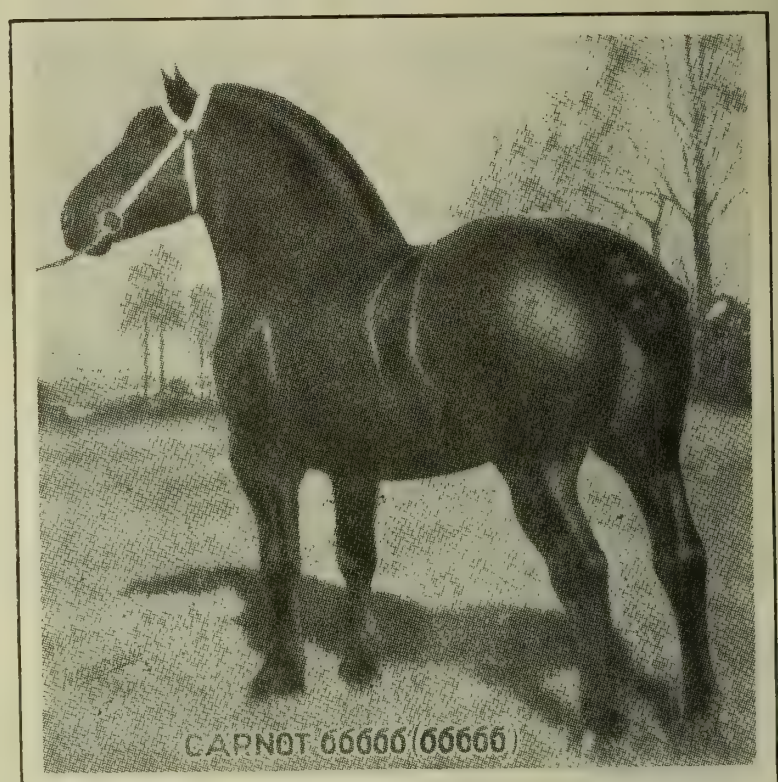
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Remember the sale of Ira Cottingham, Eden, Ill., on the 11th, and of J. H. Decker, Piper City, Ill., on the 12th; good train connections for all.

D. K. ROTH, Gibson City, Illinois

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5. KANSAS CITY, MO., NOVEMBER 20, 1912. NUMBER 21.

STALLION INSPECTION LAWS

About one-third of the states have stallion inspection laws. Most of these laws are unconstitutional. We had hoped that a certain change might take place so that a better understanding and more satisfactory methods would be brought about. But the breach seems to be widening each year between the breeders and the laws. Little, if any attention seems to have been paid to the owners of stallions and jacks, and these are the ones that should have been consulted first.

Most of the laws disqualify stallions from public service when they are found to have certain unsoundnesses; others prohibit their sale. After a careful study of the situation we do not believe that a stallion should be disqualified unless it has an infectious disease, but we believe that stallions should be examined physically, and as to breeding, and be advertised for just what they are. This kind of a law would be fair to all and would be educational. We do not believe that there would be any serious objection to a law of this kind, and furthermore it could be made constitutional.

That part of the Kansas law requiring the specifying of unsoundnesses and rating as to breeding, has been very satisfactory, except that instead of saying unsound it might be better to name the ailment in all advertising, so as to give the public the exact condition. An excellent individual might have a slight side bone that would not be transmitted readily, yet this animal would be disqualified by some laws; while in the same vicinity an undersized, inferior stallion might be allowed to stand that would sire a lot of colts which would not pay for their production. Yet the disqualified stallion might produce a lot of good horses. We could not at once eliminate all unsoundnesses even if we retired all stallions and mares from the breeding ranks which are unsound or have any weaknesses which might be transmitted, but it would seriously cripple the business.

The possibility of having stallions disqualified on account of some not very apparent weakness has kept a great many from buying stallions or jacks, as they are afraid to chance their judgment. A few communities are fairly well supplied with good pure bred stallions, but nine-tenths of the localities are in sore need of better sires, and until this need is in some measure supplied we do not believe it advisable to handicap the buying public with any law that will disqualify otherwise good stallions or jacks entirely. If a law is to be enacted that will disqualify a stallion, the examination should be made in such a way that his certificate of soundness would protect him permanently. Then the breeder, dealer or importer could have the examination made and remove all doubt as to further examination. Is the present method of examination satisfactory? Should a severe injury, received after purchase, disqualify a stallion or should it be restricted entirely to the weaknesses plainly inherited and transmittible?

Changes That Must Be Made Before They Will Be Fair to All and Productive of the Greatest Good. Improvement Through Education.

We should like to see representatives from all of the state stallion registration boards meet in Chicago during the International Live Stock Show and formulate a uniform law, so that the examination in one state would stand good for all. The examination should be made by the state and the expenses of the examination should be paid by the state, as it is an advantage to every one interested in horses. The plan of requiring an examination each year at an expense of from $5.00 to $25 to the stallion owners should be eliminated. If the expense was met by the state, all interested parties could be notified to meet at a certain county seat on a certain date where a large number of animals could be inspected during that visit, which would not make the expense unduly heavy on the state; it would also prevent any suspicion as to any leniency or friendship on the part of the examiner.

The feature of the laws referring to "record associations recognized by the Department of Agriculture" needs some attention, as the government has not recognized any American associations since January 1, 1911. When a new law is drawn it should not copy some old list of live stock associations to be "recognized" but a national committee of stallion registration boards should examine every record that applies for recognition and let each stand on its merits. In this way it would be possible to recognize new associations when the breeders made such a demand. Provision should always be made for meritorious new record associations. It is likely that others will be formed. For instance, if the American carriage horse breeding experiment proves satisfactory, a record for this breed will require space and other breeds of live stock might spring into prominence. It must be remembered that the plan of registering live stock has all been developed within the last century, and the new needs must be provided for.

Certain state laws require the sire and dam of an animal to be pure bred and registered before the animal will be recognized. Every state having such a law has itself violated that clause. There are not over 300 jacks in the United States that could meet this requirement, but many others have been enrolled. It might be profitable to have jacks examined for unsoundness, but is it advisable to require blood lines till more of them are registered. If jacks are included, from a registry standpoint, the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America should receive the principal recognition. We should like to see finally only one record association for each breed, but that association should be founded on substantial principles.

In the making of nearly all the stallion inspection laws the stallion owners, numbering 60,000 men in the states concerned, and representing over $100,000,000 of investment, have been the least consulted; the pure bred stallions, that were absolutely sound, have had the advantage in advertising those facts to the public; outside of that the Utah law has given a lien on the mare and foal for 18 months after the mare is bred without further requirements. This clause could have been enacted in every one of the stallion inspection laws without any difficulty. This would have given the stallion and jack owners something for their money. As the matter now stands, most of the stallion and jack owners feel that the laws are a detriment to them; many of them are not complying with the laws; neither do they intend to. One state's law has been tried and found unconstitutional. Arrangements are being made in other states for this same purpose. It will only be a question of time until more horse breeders will ignore these laws entirely. What is the use to enact a law that will not stand and invites law breaking. If a majority of the horse breeders are opposed to these laws under the present wording, they can control the situation.

The American Breeder was one of the first national newspapers to recommend the stallion law; we believe it is to the best interest to every one interested in horse breeding to make certain changes in these laws that should be satisfactory, as a rule, to horse breeders. What the horse breeders want and are going to have is a lien on the mare and colt for 18 months after the mare has been bred—the same as the Utah clause. They are also demanding that no stallion be disqualified. We do not believe that many of them would object to advertise their stock just as they are. Why not get together and pass a law that will mean an improvement in live stock, where everybody will be satisfied, instead of continuing the warfare. In one state a horse breeders' association has been formed for the purpose of fighting the stallion inspection law. At the next legislature this association will ask the state for $7,500 for the improvement of horse stock in that state, and this money is to be used to combat the stallion inspection law. In all probability this fight could be averted if the law was differently worded and in the end get much better results. We are sure that $7,500 could be invested in a much better way than to have one division of the state fighting the other. This is only one of many similar conditions; if this law would give some of the things which horse breeders want it would be more satisfactory for those in charge of the stallion registration board and it would be an advantage to all parties concerned. These laws were introduced several years ago and those interested have had an opportunity to study the general condition and come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The principal improvement in live stock is brought about largely through better sires. The stallion situation is peculiar to itself. First, if improvement is to be made, it is necessary that some public spirited citizen make the purchase of an outstanding individual. If the man who ordinarily would do this is afraid that his judgment is not sufficient to safely purchase a stallion to stand in a state where certain conditions are liable to disqualify the animal from service, he is not liable to spend much money. The clause in the stallion laws which has disqualified many sires has caused a chill to run through the prospective stallion buyers. In most cases stallions are purchased with the expectation of standing them for public service and depending on the collection of service fees. It is not necessary that any man buy a stallion unless he has a number of mares to breed, but it is the demand in his community which stimulates this market.

Anything done to interfere with the purchasing of better sires retards their distribution; that is, they remain bunched up where they cannot accommodate the most mares to the best advantage. One breeder may own a dozen or more young stallions that should be distributed throughout the country. The American Breeder wishes to encourage the propagation of sound horses as far as possible, but we do not believe that it is advisable to antagonize the buying public with that fear of disqualification. In the end the best that can be done is to make these laws educational as far as possible, for all improvement in live stock must come through a better understanding. If, as would often be the case, the mare owner prefers to breed to the stallion having the weight or conformation or breeding, or vigor which he desires, even though the horse be unsound in some minor particular, he should have that privilege. The average mare owner has not given these defects much serious study, but if the advertisement describes the ailment of a stallion it would have a tendency to cause him to investigate the seriousness of such an ailment and rightly decide for himself which to do. Simply barring the horse could hardly bring results as good as this.

In order to improve the horse stock in this country the essential thing is to make the stallion business profitable. Then there will be an abundance of capital ready to invest in the best sires obtainable. The improvement in horse flesh cannot be brought about by hampering those who have invested their money or who intend to purchase outstanding individuals.

The most important thing in horse breeding today, from the stallion owners' standpoint, is the collection of service fees. If the Utah clause was in effect in every state a great change would immediately take place. About one-fourth of the living colts are never paid for. This would make a handsome profit in the stallion business; in fact, it would make the business a pleasure because the collection could be made through the bank. In many localities it is more difficult to collect the money than it is to breed the mares. If a lien was

given on the mare and the offspring for 18 months after the mare was bred, the mares would not be changed from one sire to another throughout the season. As it is now a mare which is a little hard to settle is frequently bred several times during one heat period to different sires over the country. Not only does this waste the energy of the stallions, but many of these mares are diseased and spread a serious infection. The Utah lien law would be an advantage in this regard, to all honest mare owners, for it is they who are required to pay the expenses of maintaining the sires. About one-fourth of the colts which are not paid for are assessed to the other three-fourths who are willing to meet their honorable obligations. No intelligent man can say that the Utah clause is a disadvantage to the stallion or jack owners and the honest mare owners. The intention of this clause is to force the dishonest man to pay his own debts. This clause would give the mare owners until the colt was six or seven months of age to pay the service fee. The stallion owners would not force the collection any sooner, which would give everyone an opportunity to pay the debt if he cared to. The "stand and suck problem" is so well established in America that it will never be changed. If the "stand and suck" problem was abandoned by the owners of good sires in a community it would only drive a large majority of the good mares to the inferior sires.

We wish to say in conclusion that we believe all those who are in favor of live stock improvement, after a careful consideration, will use their best efforts in every state to obtain a lien on the mare and colt for 18 months after the mare has been bred without any further requirements, and that any stallion inspection law which does not include this clause will not be met with favorably.

STALLION OWNERS TO ORGANIZE.

To the American Breeder:—Recently I have been talking to some of the owners of pure bred stallions in this county with the idea of co-operating in an effort to establish as far as possible uniform terms, and a general method of dealing with that class (happily in the minority) of men who never have the money to pay for a colt when it is due, and who compose the patronage that gives us most trouble.

It also seems that if we would meet once or twice each year and discuss the problems that perplex us in the operation of the business, much helpful information could be distributed, and we would be enabled to give better service and be in position to demand pay for what we do.

The co-operative plan outlined in an issue of the American Breeder cannot be made to work here, but I would appreciate any suggestion that the readers of this paper might make. Doubtless there are in operation in some parts of the country organizations of this nature that are a success. A few words from some of the members of these associations will go a long way toward solving the problems of this community.

At the meeting I intend to suggest that we attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School in a body.—William Beel, Montgomery County, Kas.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER A SPLENDID PAPER.

To the American Breeder:—At this late day I want to express my appreciation of your American Royal report, especially that part referring to the good fellowship of the management. I quite agree with you in your opinion. By the way, you are making the American Breeder a splendid paper. —W. L. Nelson, Assistant Secretary Missouri Board of Agriculture.

All Live Stock Supplies Short

Horse Supplies Lightest In Three Years, For the Season. Cattle Up Again, On Shortened Receipts. Packers Fighting the Eight-Cent Hog.

Horses still have the better of the trade, compared with mules. The South has entered the markets with renewed vigor, and is buying the light and medium weight horses that sell at $80@150 a head. Prices for that kind are firm. The cotton harvest with its big movement is well under way, in fact, the big end of it is over, but the finish season, field work, hauling and the big part as far as horse power is concerned is only just started. The South now has had two good cotton crops, this year's not as large as last year, but still above the average, and their purchasing power is large. They will probably continue buying well into the winter and begin again early next spring. Heavy draft horses are in good request, but the trade in that line is small in volume because so few are offered. All markets in the past ten days have reported a light supply of heavy drafters and country buyers say it is nearly impossible to get them within a reasonable price limit. Several traders have been looking for good weight mares in foal, a rather risky proposition for open market trade, but they say they have places to put them where buyers are willing to take the chances now in order to get some brood mares for another season. A good many worn out city horses are being turned back to market, most of them defective in some particular, or else over worked. They are selling in a class by themselves and to traders who can rest them. The pluggy kinds, of course, go on a scalper's deal. Total receipts of horses are still running short of the same season in the preceding three years, and this shortage in itself is sufficient to maintain prices. Farmers are independent as far as feed is concerned, and there is no reason to increase shipments.

Slack Demand for Mules.

In the past two weeks demand for mules has not been urgent and after a season of unusual activity traders are inclined to emphasize the dullness too much. For more than a year they have been able to sell consignments right off the reel as it were. When there is some hesitancy in demand they are inclined to quote trade extremely dull. Reports from no market, however, indicate that any large supplies have accumulated, on the contrary, receipts have been moderate and barns have been kept fairly well cleared. Prices are about $5@10 a head lower than two weeks ago, but considering the high prices that have prevailed, this decline is of small consequence. The let-up in demand is attributed to the nearness of the holiday season, but the surplus supply of mules is in strong hands and can be held for opportune marketing.

The following quotations are for serviceable, sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@225
Chunks, fair to choice	135@165
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft	65@135
Plain workers	50@ 95
Southerners, good	130@150
Southerners, plain to fair	60@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@130
14 to 15½ hands	115@160
15½ to 16 hands	155@200
16 to 16½ hands	185@275

Rally in Cattle Prices.

Cattle prices in the past two weeks improved 35@50 cents, though they are still under the highest point of the year, about the first week in October. On Monday of this week they rose to within five cents of the top, a car load of grade 1,407-pound Shorthorns from Nebraska, bringing $10.85.

Week before last the national election reduced shipping operations materially and last week, though receipts increased they were short of a year ago. The feature in the market has been the change in the character of the offerings. The past two weeks have about finished up the final shipments of grass fat cattle, and short fed grades are beginning to move. The movement from the Mississippi river eastward has been larger than to the westward, and for that reason Chicago supply has been liberal while river markets have had comparatively few. Demand has opened the season for fed cattle with considerable vigor and the next six weeks is the season of the year when demand for beef is unusually large. Packers have no surplus beef left over from the grass season, something that has not occur-

(Continued on page 13.)

HORSE BREEDING.

Unless the next term of the Scientific Breeding School is well patronized, it will be the last term for one year. Twenty terms of School have now been held. Students from nearly every section of the United States have attended; the breeders have had an opportunity to find out for themselves whether the instruction was valuable or not. If the breeders of America want an institution to continue in business where they can get expert information on this particular subject, they must patronize it or it will be partially discontinued. No matter what happens there will be one term each year for those who have a life membership. In order to be of the most benefit it is necessary for an institution of this kind to have enough work along this special line to keep the best posted instructors, and this kind of instruction is not given anywhere else.

Those who have officiated at this School have, through study and investigation, constantly increased their efficiency as instructors. Many new things have been developed; equipment and facilities for teaching have been added from time to time, but with all scientific knowledge and apparatus one thing has been foremost, and that is to make all lectures and demonstrations plain enough for the average breeder to thoroughly understand. No matter how much an individual may know, if he cannot deliver it to the horse breeders in a plain manner, they will not receive much benefit. Individuals who could not read or write have attended this School and got good results. Hundreds of students have doubled their income without increasing their investment, yet this School has not been properly attended. We cannot understand why any breeder is not interested in an institution of this kind. Hundreds of students have written the management, stating that they intend to attend some time, but continue to put it off.

The next term of School will be held December 16 to 21, inclusive—six days and nights of instruction for horse breeders. A few extra service fees will pay all the expenses, and this should be secured to the breeders in one week's time at the next breeding season. The information can be used for life, and improved on each year.

This School offers an opportunity for breeders to learn to be experts in their business. Those who pass the examination will receive a diploma that can be framed and hung on the walls of an office, which is an excellent advertisement. A graduate horse breeder is just as essential in this line as a graduate of any other profession. Some may say that a school lasting only six days and nights has not sufficient time to impart a thorough education, but the instruction given at this School does not enter into the technicalities. Just the essential things in horse breeding are taught. To cover the same course in a technical manner would require several months. As it is now, any ordinary horse breeder can receive full benefit.

How much better it would be for the horse breeders in general if all of them could examine their mares easily and know in a minute whether the mares were ready to be bred or not. Many useless services are made. Out of each three mares bred in the United States only one colt is produced, on an average. With this education at least two mares can be made producers out of every three bred. This alone will double the income.

There is no professional class of men that know as little about their business as the owners of stallions and jacks. We are ashamed to admit this fact. We had hoped that the Scientific Breeding School would grow to be a prominent institution, not only in size, but that it would continue to increase in knowledge. The co-operation of the honest, progressive breeders can still bring this about, but several factors have been at work to injure this school. The owners of scrub stock and those in sympathy with the degeneration of better stock are the principal enemies. A few men interested in crooked pedigrees have also been opposed to the better methods. Advertisement.

TRAINING THAT DOUBLES ONE'S INCOME.

To the American Breeder:—Without a doubt it would be profitable for the Wisconsin subscriber to attend the school. To show that it has been profitable to me, I have this season (not saying what it did for me last year) 85 mares booked and bred to my three-year-old Percheron stallion, Jones (84758) 80588. Without my attending the school I would not have bred over 40, and to show that I have been successful with the scientific method, five of these mares, worth from $250 to $400 a piece, have been bred every three weeks for three years during the breeding season, and not one has raised a colt or even been in foal. They were bred by the old method by men that have been in the breeding business for 40 years. This spring these five men came to me and asked if I could get these mares in foal with that "machine" (machine breeding is what my opponents call it here). I told them if they would let me examine these mares and breed them as I wanted to, I would try them. "All right, I will give you $5 on top of your price if you get mine with foal." I bred these mares once a piece by the method I learned at the school and they are all safe in foal. You know what this will do for me next year? I do. Profitable? Yes!—H. Mamhardt, Washington County, Iowa.

BELGIAN MEETING IN CHICAGO.

To the American Breeder:—The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, will hold its twenty-fifth annual meeting at the Assembly Hall, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Wednesday, December 4, 1912, at 7:30 p. m.

All interested parties are cordially invited to be present.

Societe "Le Chevel de Trait Belge" of Brussels, Belgium, has donated thirty-two gold medals and four silver works of art which are to be given under the auspices of this association at the International. This association also gives four gold medals and cash prizes. All of these special prizes added to the cash prizes offered by the International, will make it a great year for our exhibitors and should be taken advantage of, as no one will probably go home without carrying off his share of these gold medals and cash prizes.

Two Great Sales

100 PERCHERONS



SCIPION 27123 [43667]

Lee Brothers' Sale
December 17th

J. C. Robison's Sale
December 19th

An Opportunity Unequaled among Western Draft Horse Auctions



At the Kansas State Agricultural College Judging Pavilion,

Manhattan, Dec. 17th

we will sell at auction:

15 Percheron Stallions
35 Mares and Colts

including our Successful Show Herd, season of 1912, in which were GALETTE, Grand Champion Mare of Four Big Western Shows; CARNO, Champion American Bred Stallion, and others.

20 Great Mares Bred to Scipion 27123 (43667), a Champion in both France and America.

No horse man can do better than spend a day at this Sale and see one of the world's greatest colleges.

For catalog or other information address (mentioning American Breeder)

LEE BROTHERS

Harveyville, Kansas

Auctioneers: Snyder, Brady, Crews and Busenbark

Remember, J. C. Robison's Percheron Sale on the 19th can be easily reached from Manhattan.

Fifteenth Sale of

Robison's Percherons

50 Imported and American Bred

Registered Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

Sale at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm,

Towanda, Kansas, Thursday, Dec. 19

A select lot of 25 head, from my recent importation of 90 head from France, together with 25 head of my best American bred animals, will make this the greatest offering ever sent into a sale ring in the West.

Mention American Breeder when sending for catalog to

J. C. ROBISON

Towanda, Kansas

Auctioneers:
R. L. Harriman, J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold.

Lee Bros' Percheron Sale at Manhattan, Kans., Dec. 17, 1912.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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BUY BREEDING STOCK EARLY.

Quite frequently purchasers of breeding stock try to economize by buying their stock late, believing they will save something in feed, interest on the money and the care; they do not seem to realize that the owners of breeding stock can sell it much cheaper now than they can next spring. They would have the same expense that the purchaser would have, and many breeders and dealers are anxious to turn their money several times during one season which encourages them to sell as close as possible.

This, however, is only a small feature, as all breeding stock is purchased with the intention of making the most out of it. Stock will do better after they have become accustomed to their new surroundings, feed, management, etc. In fact, most of the failures in breeding stock, and especially stallions and jacks, comes from the late purchased animals. They have not had much exercise and are excessively fat. New stock for public service should be purchased early so that prospective patrons could have an opportunity to cast their optics on it. Many public sales and other gatherings afford an opportunity for advertising, as well as literature calling attention to the new purchase and giving the location of the place at which it can be seen any time. Many of the best mares (which are the profits in the breeding business in most localities) are booked in the fall and early winter.

With jacks the early purchasers should have little difficulty on account of slow servers, as they, especially, do better after being accustomed to their new master and new surroundings.

There is one special condition in the breeding business that needs immediate attention and that is, the disposing of breeding stock that needs to be turned. The average breeder uses the telephone and his county paper as medium for disposing of his surplus, believing that some one will accidentally hear about his particular stock and that he can sell it without any expense; he does not realize that the feed and care continuously cost money, consequently his stock is frequently kept over for another year without any returns but at a cost of $100 to $500. The animal is then a year older, which detracts from his selling value. A reasonable amount of money invested in live stock paper advertising will find a buyer if a publication appeals to that particular class of readers. It is not usually a success to advertise stallions or jacks in a Builder's Trade journal; breeding stock should be offered to those who are interested in that special class. For instance, if stallions and jacks were offered for sale, and a publication could be found that was read almost exclusively by a class interested in such stock, there would not be any waste circulation—nearly every subscriber would be a possible buyer. If any other class was offered, horse breeders are mighty good prospects. Horses, jacks and mules have made more clear money during the last ten years than any other kind of stock and their owners have the cash, making them the best class of buyers in the market today.

We would like to see all breeding stock change hands early, and not wait until late in the spring. Those who have stock to dispose of should be as much interested as the buyers, for it would be an advantage to both. Before the stock can be sold through an advertisement, advertisers must do their part.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

One important thing for editors of newspapers to consider is whether a publication is to entertain or instruct. Our plan is to accomplish something that will give our readers a lasting benefit. These campaigns cost money and usually make a lot of permanent enemies. But the results obtained are worth the efforts.

Since this paper was founded we have had several successful campaigns. We are proud to note that the American Breeder has always been on the right and the winning side. Among the most important campaigns has been the only successful campaign for clean pedigrees in American history, the campaign for the Capsule System, and many campaigns of investigation, including the discovery of the barren mare germ. Our efforts are now directed to a campaign that means a great deal to the average horse breeder—a campaign to give breeders a lien on the mare and colt for 18 months. This campaign can only be won by the concentrated efforts of all those interested in horse breeding.

We hope our readers will appreciate the efforts of a publication that works for their best interest, regardless of the consequence. In building a permanent proposition of any kind, those in charge must have in mind that honesty of purpose is the most profitable in the long run and that the field of endeavor must not be too large, as the best results are often obtained when the energy is directed to one thing at a time.

JACKS.

It does seem strange that $10 is the limit in many localities for the service fee of a good jack. We are wondering if the American farmers stop to realize the true value of a good jack in their community where jacks are used extensively. The jack situation is different from the stallion situation as the average farmer does not raise jacks while the average farmer does raise grade stallions. Mare owners pay more attention to the kind of jack they use. One reason for this is that the produce is judged by its selling value at weaning time. Mule colts are usually sold as soon as old enough, and if a colt does not bring a good price a new sire is often sought. Mule colts sell for about one-fourth more money at weaning time than the average horse colt. This alone is creating a wonderful demand for jacks and causing many breeders to add a good jack to his breeding stock.

The service fee for a good jack should not be less than $15 and an extra good one $20, or as high as the best stallion. It is very easy to raise the service fee and it is profitable if the sire is good enough. If a jack stands for $8.00 or $10.00 he gets a lot of cheap, inferior mares, many of which are not producers, especially the old mares. If a colt would cost $15 or $20 some of the worn out mares would be eliminated. This would increase the per cent of foals.

This move is especially necessary where a jack is used extensively, as no jack should average more than two mares one day and one the next—natural service. There are a lot of stallion owners that could add a good jack to their collection very profitably. Jacks usually require a teaser; most stallions can tease for a jack very easily without any serious detriment. A good jack will make as much money in a community where a jack is needed as any other animal at the same cost. They require very little attention in the hands of those who know their needs. A good jack should pay for itself above all expenses in a very few years and it is not necessary to dispose of them on account of their fillies as in the case of a stallion.

The mule industry in this country is growing rapidly; only a few individuals have realized the great extent of this growth and it is only in its infancy. One-fourth of the mares in the United States have been bred to jacks this year. We now have over 4,000,000 mules—more mules than can be found in the rest of the world. We want our readers who are located in a mule breeding district to study the jack industry closely, as it means money to them.

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOKS.

We are now making up a new service record book for stallion and jack owners and want our readers to send in their suggestions. The present book does not afford an opportunity for giving a complete description of the mare; it should have room to give her breeding condition in detail, so that a tabulated record could be kept, of all mares bred, and give the breeders an opportunity to study the breeding condition of their mares.

At the present time about all the average breeder knows is that if a mare does not produce a colt he will not get any money. But we want our readers to study this condition and find out why certain mares do not produce. This is a big field and it requires much thought.

The barren mare situation is getting worse each year. We will have some new information on this subject and we want as much information from our readers as we can get. Every breeder is an experimenter to some extent. Any information that may help us to improve this stallion service record book should be offered. It is the intention to have room in the book for 100 mares. Some of them will be made double which will accommodate 200 mares. A tabulated index will be given so that all the mares owned by one man can be quickly found.

VETERINARIES AS BREEDERS.

To the American Breeder:—I am a graduate veterinarian; just graduated last spring and located in practice here. However, have competition in that there are two non-graduates and one graduate here before me, and consequently it is hard to get a good start, but I located here because my folks are here and I know the people and conditions, etc., and feel that I can get a good practice if I stay at it and go about it in the right manner.

I had figured on establishing a veterinary hospital and breeding establishment, building a structure containing a well equipped office and operating room, about three box stalls, about four or five double and single stalls and a place for automobile and buggy. Also planned to buy a draft stallion—Percheron or Belgian, or whatever is decided on; also one of light breed such as German or French Coach or Hackney, and establish modern breeding practices as advocated by you. The office, etc., would be equipped with a microscope (high power), sterilizers, other laboratory equipment, etc., that would be necessary to conduct a veterinary and breeding practice in the most scientific, practical and approved manner. I would arrange to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School sometime during the winter to thoroughly post up on breeding subjects.

With judicious advertising don't you think it would be a money making proposition if conducted on business principles? The stallions could be bought from a responsible firm on long time notes that the horses could pay for themselves before the payments were due.

I would be very glad to hear from you with your opinion of the proposition and any advice or suggestions will be most thankfully received.

I have read your paper since the first copy was issued and consider that your opinion in this matter will be of great value to me.—South Dakota Subscriber.

In building a permanent practice a location should be chosen where the competition is not too severe. One graduate veterinarian in each locality is usually sufficient, more especially since there is such a great need for the services of qualified men in other localities. If the other graduate veterinarian has been successful, and is of a good character, and energetic, we believe that another locality might be found which would prove more satisfactory to you in years to come. Unless your locality is different from that of the average, a young man can frequently do better among strangers than in a locality where he was raised, especially in a case of your kind, as many people do not realize that a vast change can take place during a period of three years in a young man's life.

If you decide to stay in this locality and open a hospital and breeding barn, we would advise you to purchase an outstanding draft stallion to begin with for your locality; you could interest a number of mare owners in your vicinity in the stallion, each one putting up a hundred to two hundred dollars in cash, then you could charge them a reasonable amount for keeping the stallion, or take him on shares, which would be better for you. This will not only help pay your running expenses, but should form a close bond of mutual interest between you and the farmers. This would not interfere with your practice except that it would be necessary to have a breeding hour. This would require you to be at the barn one hour each day. Five hundred mares can be bred to a draft stallion if the mares are available.

We would suggest that in building your hospital that you build a shed on the east so that the sun would shine in this enclosure in the forenoon, and the breeding hour can be at four o'clock in the afternoon while the sun was in the west. The sun would have a good effect on a place of this kind but would not interfere with the breeding operations in the afternoons. Do not have your breeding room and your hospital in the same building as there is usually more or less blood, which is very likely to interfere with your breeding practices. Usually, also, more or less antiseptics are used, leaving a bad odor which would cause more or less uneasiness on the part of strange mares—a bad

Important Announcement

For December Term (Dec. 16 to 21) of the

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

The Term Announced Above for December is the Regular "Before the Holidays" Session of School. An Article Elsewhere Deals With Important New Information Concerning This Term.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. The instructors, of whom there are ten, include horse experts from the leading agricultural and veterinary colleges, who know the needs of stallioners.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

ondition. There might also be some isadvantages by having infectious atients about the hospital, but the ffice of the hospital might open out nto the breeding shed without any erious difficulty.

Graduated veterinarians are equipped with much valuable information long these lines but much of the modern breeding methods are not taught t any veterinary college, their efforts have been directed more especially to the diagnosis and treatment of animals. The three years required or a regular course are crowded full f high class, scientific education that s most valuable to the live stock industry. There is probably no class of men that wields as much industrial nfluence in their respective communities as the graduated veterinarians. But some of the text books which ave been used on breeding subjects hould be changed.

Ordinarily we do not advocate an ndividual to be a professional breeder nd a veterinarian at the same time. 'hese are both extensive subjects, and specialty along one line or the other s usually more profitable in the end. But these two professions can be of nuch service to each other. We are orry to say that in too many cases hey are antagonistic. We do not believe that any individual has reached he point at which more knowledge f a valuable nature cannot be obained.

IMPORTED JACKS.

One of our readers called our attention to a number of jacks which re purported to have been imported ecently, and to one in particular. The ack in question was probably born on merican soil. If the gentleman is incere in his proposition, and would end us a good description of the anial and the registry certificates, we ill be glad to investigate it fully.

It must be remembered that the writer was in France and Spain last year and has a very good idea of the extent of the jack importing business. This animal can be traced very nicely if it is necessary. We do not object to imported jacks. This country needs all the good jacks it can get, from anywhere. Good jacks are more and more needed each year. But we do not wish to see an individual protected by a registry association in misleading our readers. A registry association that will help a fraudulent transaction is just as much to blame as the individual who makes the misstatement.

The best jacks in France or Spain are too high to bring to this country to sell for ordinary breeding purposes. A few of the better individuals might in a few rare cases, be brought over to head herds, but we believe with a little effort the American breeders can produce just as good jacks, and in many cases better, than can be found in the balance of the world.

HORSES FED ENSILAGE SUCCESSFULLY.

To the American Breeder:—In your issue of October 21, "Illinois Subscriber" wishes to know about feeding silage to horses. In answer will say we have fed it quite largely to horses of all ages for three winters past with entire satisfaction. We would caution subscriber to beg.. feeding carefully at first until the stock is well accustomed to eating it, and be doubly careful not to feed moldy or in any way damaged food. —C. T. Ayres & Son, Clarke County, Iowa.

One Advertisement; 100 Answers.

To the American Breeder:—Please find enclosed draft for the ad in the American Breeder. I received at least 100 letters in reply to it. Guess it will enable me to find what I want.—G. L. Epperson, Llano County, Texas.

Trumans' Annual Sale

of Imported Shire and Percheron Mares

Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., Dec. 12 and 13

One of the grandest offerings of draft mares ever made on this continent. We include many prize winners and animals never shown, but excelling in breeding and individuality. Also the cream of the females from our last importation, which J. H. Truman says is the grandest lot of 46 Shire that ever crossed the Atlantic.

Send now for catalog of this sale, mentioning the American Breeder. Address,

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm Bushnell Illinois

A Colt Show and Sale of Breeding Stock

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, at my farm adjoining Herkimer, Kans., two stallions and two jacks; also a few grade Belgian colts; all good ones.

One Belgian stallion, Virir De Volle No. 1699 (25554), sired by Mariemont (14992); he by Gerfaut 11 (2538), out of Esperence (8265); dam Diane (5033). One grade Cleveland bay of good conformation and a fine looker.

Black mammoth jack, Victor No. 779, sired by Young Missouri 655; he by Alexander, Jr.; he by old Alexander of Kentucky; dam Mintie by Young Compromise; 2nd dam by a son of imported Black Knight. This jack is thin and yet weighs 1,045 pounds; works on mares and jennets alike. Have got five colts from jennets and four were jacks.

Also one half-Spanish jack; a little undersize but a good breeder. Have no colts from him as I just got him last winter.

There will be colts at this show and sale that will cause any man to take off his hat. Sale will begin at 1:30 p. m. sharp. Terms, cash or bankable note; seven per cent on six months' time.

OTTO WESTERMAN. **HERKIMER, KANSAS.**

COL. F. E. KENNEY, Auctioneer.

Herkimer is on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad.

Always mention the American Breeder.

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One six year old imported bay Shire stallion; weight 2,100 pounds; lots of quality and action; is a sure breeder and gets fine draft colts; 1,000 pounds at year old. This is one of Truman's best.

One dapple gray Percheron; home bred; five years old; weight 2,000; an extra low down wide out draft horse with plenty of quality and action; a sure breeder. Both carry certificates of soundness and pure breeding. Will give satisfactory breeder's guarantee. Reason for offering stallions for sale, am leaving farm for other business and cannot handle them. **G. Y. Dutton, Sigourney, Keokuk County, Iowa.**

WANT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Two Percheron stallions for sale; one dark chestnut 8 years old, weight 1800 pounds; on dark gray, 3 years old, weight 1700 pounds. Also my big black jack with white points, 7 years old, weight 1100 pounds, 15½ hands standard measure.

All sure breeders; colts to show. Would exchange for draft horses, mules or cattle.—**G. W. Newman, Elvaston, Hancock County, Ill.**

TWO BIG BLACK IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Ages 5 and 7 years; weight in ordinary condition 2,000 and 2,050 pounds; big, fine, good style and action and sure foal getters; plenty of colts to show. Or would exchange one for a big young jack. Reason for selling, have adopted the Capsule System of breeding and have them to spare. **Henry Goertzen, Henderson, York Co., Neb.**

TWO YOUNG PERCHERONS.

Home-grown stallions; registered; one gray coming three years old; one black coming four years old; big, rugged and with unusual bone; raised in the rough. State certificates of clean soundness and health. I am anxious to move them. Chariton is in south central Iowa, with good railroads all directions. FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale; 8 years old; a good breeder, with colts to show. Will sell very cheap if sold soon. F. R. HOWARD, Anita, Cass County, Iowa.

TWO PERCHERON COLTS.

Two years old past; dark grays; and two yearlings, also grays. Prices to close them out at once. **H. H. Koth, Monona, Clayton County, Ia.**

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON

stallions and mares for sale; might exchange for other stock. **J. D. Putman, Saline, Mercer Co., Mo.**

ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

and one Percheron grade stallion. Will sell either one of them at a price within reach of all. For particulars write to **Ben Siefers Claflin, Barton County, Kansas.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale; second prize winner at Nogent. Also span of imported mares at a bargain. **J. J. McNiff, Luverne, Rock County, Minn.**

BELGIAN STALLIONS

for sale. Two Belgian stallions coming two and three years old. Both state fair winners. Write for photo and further description to **C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass County, Iowa.**

REGISTERED IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION

for sale. Weight 1,900 pounds; sound and right in every way; sure breeder, can show colts. Formerly sold for $1,600. Priced right or will trade for cattle. **C. R. Trunx, Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas. Box 12.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

THICK WIND—What is good for a horse that is a little thick in the wind? —Michigan Subscriber.

REPLY—So much depends on the abnormal condition that causes the difficulty in breathing that we do not believe we are justified in attempting to outline a course of treatment for your horse for the reason that it would perhaps prove disappointing to you. It would be far better to have the animal examined by a competent veterinarian with a view of learning the nature of the trouble and then decide whether or not attempted treatment is justifiable.

FEEDING SORGHUM—Is there any danger of causing a mare or jennet to abort by feeding sorghum cane hay, or sorghum cut and shocked as corn? I had two jennets that I thought were in foal last year; fed part of the winter on sorghum and they failed to prove in foal this year.—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—There is very little danger of any sweet, wholesome provender causing abortion provided it is fed in proper quantities. Most of the abortions tracable to forage are induced by feeding forage that is mouldy or spoiled, or feeding in quantities that derange digestion.

SWEENY—I have a mare with a shrunken shoulder just the same as sweeny except the hide is loose. The cause I think was too large a collar. What is the best thing to do for her? She is in foal.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If you have already resorted to treatment such as stimulating liniments or vesicants without appreciable improvement you will gain time by taking your mare to some good, qualified veterinarian who will perhaps employ methods that would hardly be safe in the hands of one not conversant with surgical measures.

WORMS—Give remedy for worms in weaned colts.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your request does not give us a hint of the variety of worms complained of and remedies have to be used in accordance with the type of pest contended with. As a general rule a purge of aloin serves a good preliminary treatment, inasmuch as it serves to flush out the bowels and its action carries out many of the worms and eggs. Weanling colts may be given from one to three drams, which may be dissolved in a little warm water and given by means of syringe by the mouth. After it has acted, give in the feed, three times a day one-half teaspoonful of dried sulphate of iron for a week. During the treatment see that the animal has laxative food. This line of treatment, together with care as to clean provender, usually serves to rid horses of the class of worm that are ordinarily present.

CURBY HOCK—Please inform me what to do for my colt which was born with a curby hock on one leg, which at the age of one and a half years developed into a regular curb, not laming it, but looks bad. The colt is large, thrifty and very well bred.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—We doubt if it is advisable to undertake to treat a condition that is apparently due to a congenital defect in conformation. The enlargement might be reduced somewhat by daily applications of tincture of iodine which should be kept up until the

(Continued on page 10).

31 PERCHERONS

Must Be Sold at Once

We have sold our farm, and must give possession January 1st, 1913. This makes it necessary that we should sell our Percherons, the result of many years of intelligent breeding.

We are offering for quick sale, 18 Brood Mares; 12 Stallions, coming three years; and one Stallion coming four years. These Mares are among the best in America. The Stallions are mostly the get of Alban 46137 (64433).

Come and see these Grand Percherons, or write for list.

PATTERSON-ERICKSON CO.

Worthington, Nobles County, Minnesota

Public Sale Dec. 3

1 Percheron; 7 Jacks

Percheron Stallion, Turbot 59279 (41543); gray black; foaled April 22, 1903; weight 1,700; bred by M. Chevron, Commune of St. Jean-de-la Forest, Canton of Nace, Department of Orne. Turbot is a good individual and a first class breeder.

One Jack, Napoleon 4554; brown; 9 years old; extra heavy bone; large head and ear; 16 hands high; good breeder.

One brown jack; two years old; 14½ hands high. Three jacks about 18 months old. Three jacks about 12 months old. These young jacks are good, growthy fellows.

Also offer my farm of 240 acres at private sale. Write for price and terms.

TERMS ON THE STOCK: 12 Months time with bankable note at 8 per cent interest. Sale to be held at my farm one mile east and three miles north of Munden, Kas. Auctioneer, H. E. Ball.

W. C. ROBBINS

Republic County Munden, Kansas

Percherons and Belgians

Personally selected by me early in the season and

Imported From Best Studs of Europe

Young, Sound, Reliably Bred Stallions

good in size, bone, action and color. Every horse guaranteed and sold in condition for service. I work some of them in the harness every day. Among the Belgians is a magnificent seal brown grandson of the Brussels champion, Indigene de Fosteau.

Prices reasonable. Barn 4 blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, D. V. S., Emporia, Kas.

CLYDESDALES

AVONDALE STUD FARM has on hand the greatest collection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS to be found on the Continent. The best FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLION at the 1911 IOWA STATE FAIR were shown by them. Visit their stables where you can see more TON CLYDESDALES than all our competitors combined. If on the market, write them for catalog, prices an terms. Address,

Leitch & Sons

Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois

LAMER'S

80 PERCHERONS



Just returned from Europe with 60 head of Percheron and Belgian Stallions. My winnings at the Oklahoma State Fair and the American Royal Live Stock Show demonstrates the kind of stock I imported this year.

WE WON AT THE OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

On Percherons—Grand championship; 1st on aged stallions; 1st, 2d and 3d on three year old stallions; 1st and 4th on two year old stallions; 1st on yearling stallions; 1st and 2d for best group of 5 stallions owned by one exhibitor. And in Percheron Society Specials: Grand championship for best stallion; 1st on aged stallion; 1st and 2d for best five stallions owned by one exhibitor.

On French Draft—1st on group of 5 stallions; 1st on "grand display;" 2d on aged stallion; 1st and 2d on three year old stallion; 1st, 2d and 3d on two year old stallion.

On Belgians—2d on aged stallion; 2d on three year old stallion; 1st on two year old stallion.

We Won at the American Royal

On Percherons—Grand championship; 1st on aged stallions; 2d on two year old stallions. And in the Percheron Society Specials: Grand championship for best stallion and first in class. Also the $100 trophy offered by the Percheron Society of France for the best stallion shown at the American Royal this year.

On French Draft—Grand championship; 1st on aged stallions; 1st on three year old stallions; 1st, 2d and 3d on two year old stallions; 1st on best group of five stallions.

If You Are In the Market for a first class stallion—one that will do credit to your country and start the foundation for a family of horses that you will always be proud to own—**write or come today.**

FIFTY PERCHERON MARES, ALL AGES, FOR SALE ALSO.

C. W. LAMER & CO. Salina, Kans.

TAYLOR & JONES

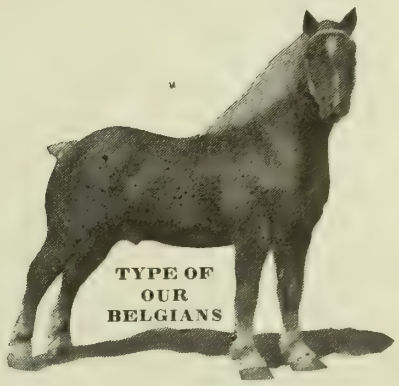
Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill.



Our new horses are now in the barns, and we have an extra good lot of Belgians, Percherons and Shires. We invite buyers to call and look them over. We buy the best we can buy, and if there were any better to be found we would handle them. Our guarantee is safe, and we can protect a buyer from loss for the full purchase price. Come and see us. It won't take long or cost much, and we feel sure we can save you some money.

TAYLOR & JONES, Williamsville, Sangamon County., Ill.

Lafayette Stock Farm



Always headquarters for the Best in

STALLIONS and MARES

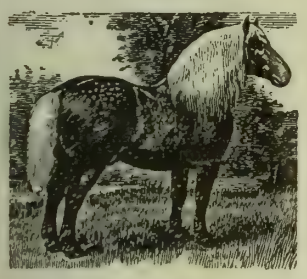
Percherons and Belgians

In addition to the large number of Prize Winners at the French and Belgian shows this spring in Europe and at the various state fairs in this country this fall, we have a very large lot of good young stallions and mares of extra quality and bone, that we will price very reasonable.

We can show you 150 head of horses of the different breeds, the best lot ever imported to America. Sold with a reliable guarantee.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props. **LAFAYETTE, IND.**

Wolf Bros. Big Boned Imported Percherons and Belgians



We landed September 1st with a great lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. We showed at the great Nebraska State Fair September 5th and won the following prizes:

Two champions, one reserve champion, eight first prizes, seven seconds, one third and three fourth—twenty-two ribbons in all.

THESE PRIZE WINNERS ARE ALL AT OUR BARNS AND FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

If you are figuring on buying a first-class stallion or a pair of imported mares and want to see the best horses, you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to see ours. Special low prices made for the next 60 days. Address, for all information

Wolf Brothers

Albion, Boone County, Nebraska

STALLIONS

FROM EUROPE

Why wait a month before you buy
What more will you get - - - - ?
Could you buy any cheaper - -

Genuine Worth--Take Advantage of the Opportunity

TRY US ONCE.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Huntington, Ind.

(Our Stallion Service Book 10c.)



W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars. Large CALANDER after December 15th.

IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

CHAS. IRVINE,

ANKENY, POLK COUNTY, IOWA.

PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Imported and Home-Bred

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES



My new importation of stallions and mares, which I personally selected, arrived last month. This importation, numbering over 40 head, comprises the best lot I ever imported, and with those already in my barns and pastures, makes Paramount Stock Farm one of the best places in America to come for strictly high class stallions and mares. Among them are prize winners and tops that cost a lot of money. Come to the farm, 2 miles north of Hudson, 9 miles southwest of Waterloo, and see them. Address, mentioning the American Breeder,

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Ia.

TWO BLACK PERCHERON STUD COLTS

for sale; coming two and three years old; both by imported sire and dam; extra heavy bone and good conformation. Also one seven-eighths blood black Belgian stallion, coming three years old; weight 1,650 pounds and still has the run of a ten acre pasture. **C. Stahly, Milford, Seward County, Neb.**

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERON HORSES

and dealers in American bred draft horses and standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere. **Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS. BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.** Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Am offering these stallions because I have adopted the capsule system and have them to spare. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Neb.**

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

PERCHERON STALLION,

American bred, for sale. Also six jack colts and five trotting bred stallions. Right prices on this stock—come and see. Only 22 miles from Kansas City; 28 steam and electric trains each way daily. **F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.**

STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.

Ennins, French Coach stallion, dark brown, 12 years old, a grand individual. Price $750. Baron, Belgian stallion, blue roan, three years old; his sire and dam both took ribbons at the International. Price $750. June King, a saddle stallion, by Forest King; bay; ten years old; a very stylish fellow and a show horse if handled. Price $1,000. S. Mammoth, 12 years old, black jack with white points, 15½ hands; the smoothest made jack I ever saw. $1,000. H. Mammoth, 4 years old, black with white points, 15 hands; a very heavy boned jack. $1,000. Eclipse, four years old; black jack with white points, 14½ hands; very heavy bodied jack and fine looker. $500. Address, E. **Joy, Golden City, Barton County, Mo.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 8).

parts have been considerably irritated: then discontinue for a week or ten days and the treatment repeated.

SWEENY—I have a fine three year old which was badly sweenied last spring; shoulder was sunken from top to bottom; stopped working it and turned it in pasture for the summer. As yet there is very little recovery.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—A case of sweeny that shows no inclination to recover with rest such as you mention should be treated by a competent veterinarian who perhaps will either insert setons or inject agents by means of a hypodermic syringe into the parts. We do not believe you would care to undertake either of these lines of treatment yourself, hence the above advice.

LAME HORSE—I have a horse that has been lame from some unknown cause for two months and I cannot find where he is lame and I have had some very good horse men pass him up not knowing where he was lame. He puts his foot down and puts his weight on it; the toe hits the ground first; he sort of slides his foot to where he steps; it is in his left hind leg.—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—Your limited description does not enable us to form a conclusion as to the parts affected that are causing the lameness mentioned and it would be folly on our part to suggest anything in the way of treatment until such diagnosis could be made. Secure the services of a good veterinarian with the privilege of a personal examination of the case in question.

PURGATIVE WANTED—Kindly let me know the best medicine to give to open a horse's bowels, quick; something in a liquid form that can be given with a syringe in the mouth.—South Carolina Subscriber.

REPLY—The prompt acting purgatives are not usually safe medicines in the hands of those not familiar with their peculiar actions. For ordinary purgative purposes one-half ounce of aloin may be suspended in two ounces of warm water and given with a syringe by the mouth.

CROOKED FETLOCKS—I have a filly three months old; her hind ankles turn out and she seems to walk on the outer side of her hoof. Can anything be done to straighten her ankles, or make her feet level? One foot not so bad as the other. As she is a registered Percheron I am anxious to get her feet in shape if possible. How old must a colt be before one could put on shoes? Would it do to put on a half or two thirds shoe so as to build up the outside of the foot, then rasp down the inside of the foot? Wouldn't that have a tendency to throw the ankle in and thus make the foot level? —Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—The method usually pursued for straightening crooked fetlocks consists of reducing the wall on the high side and permitting the other to grow unmolested. As a rule if this is done from time to time in growing stock the fetlocks can be straightened in eight to twelve months' time. The straightening process should be done gradually so as not to place too much strain upon the binding ligaments of the parts. In some cases it is well to apply a shoe after first lowering the high side and set it full on the side that the animal wears down most and also set it back a little from the wall on the high side. The

Trumans' Champion Stud

Our second Importation this fall

Left LONDON on MINNEWASKA Oct. 19. J. H. TRUMAN says they are the GRANDEST LOT of SHIRE HORSES that ever crossed the ATLANTIC OCEAN,

Our August Importation

Consisting of the most Sensational Shire, Percheron and Belgian Stallions imported this year, are now in first-class condition, and all for sale. The coming season is our 35th anniversary in the importing business, and during that period the name "TRUMAN" has stood for all that is straightforward and honorable, and we have not found it necessary to change our mode of doing business or our guarantee, which, as usual, is most liberal and good as gold. Imported Shire and Percheron mares of outstanding individuality for sale.

At the four great state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, our horses have won this year no less than 15 champion and 48 first prizes, 9 cups and four gold medals, in the very strongest competition, and the champion stallion at Nebraska State Fair was imported by us. At the great Bushnell Horse Show the champion Shire stallion and mare, champion Percheron stallion and mare and champion Belgian stallion were imported by us.

"What More Proof is Necessary?"

Address for catalogue and other information, mentioning the American Breeder.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON
SHIRE BELGIAN

Each year we show our New Importation the same month they land; each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old and 1st and champion on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 8 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 3 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions and Mares also Home-Bred Stallions

I know the best farmers want good horses. I personally select horses with the aim to sell to horsemen who know.

If interested write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

At Union Hotel, Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.

On C. B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACK

for sale. Have sold my farm and going to move away. Have one four year old ton and one twelve year old 1,800 pound stallion, and one nine year old jack 16½ hands high; heavy bone; has a large head; works without a jennet; all good breeders and good disposition. Priced right. **Wm. Dees, Covert, Osborne County, Kas.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Merrimac No. 11952, for sale; foaled 1902; will be priced right for quick sale. Good reasons for selling. Address, **Joseph Trimmer, Anita, Cass County, Iowa.**

STALLION AND JACK.

$1,150 buys five year, dark gray, 1,800 pound Percheron and 1,000 pound black jack; 15½ hands. Write or come to see them. Address **C. G. Welsz, Palmyra, Marion County, Mo. Rte. 4.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola (Station, Leroy).

BELLS' HORSES

You Want Better Horses
We Want Your Business

See Our Exhibit at the International

Show Horses at Medium Prices
Percherons and Belgians

BELL BROS. WOOSTER, WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO.

Stallion Blankets

Made to Order—Get a Fit

A good, substantial blanket is a necessity for all valuable animals. Our blankets are treated with a preparation to prevent horses from tearing them. In ordering, send measure from top of collar to the tail and heart girth measure. We can fit any horse, jack or mule.

Blankets made of best heavy material, substantially lined. Surcingle material sewed to blanket to prevent tearing. Leather front fastener. Express paid. Price each, $4.00; three blankets for $10.

Kansas City Impregnator Co.

12th and Central Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

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"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

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Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

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IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

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object is to place the shoe more nearly under the center of gravity of the foot, as primarily it will be seen that in the process of wear there has been a radical departure from proper support.

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A large number of breeders have purchased stock in the Graham Publishing Company; these purchases are from one to ten shares each. We will not sell more than ten shares to any one and then only to live stock breeders. The object is to scatter this stock out as much as possible. If we had cared to sell this stock in blocks from $500 to $1,000 it would all have been sold before this. This is the reason that the sale of this stock may seem slow. It would not benefit the American Breeder to sell this stock in large blocks, but the object is to have working partners in as many localities as possible. While it is not necessary that we sell any stock, there are some improvements that we could make with the added money, and broaden the service to our readers. The stock holders are doubly interested in this.

The proposition is to sell the remainder of the $10,000 worth of stock in the Graham Publishing Company which is non-assessable, according to the Missouri laws. This stock is guaranteed to pay ten per cent income for two years, at which time the purchaser can return the stock to the Graham Publishing Company and get back full purchase price if he desires.

This $10,000 worth of stock is guaranteed by the other $40,000 worth of stock, so that the $10,000 worth of stock must receive a dividend before the owners of the $40,000 worth receive anything. This makes the purchaser safe in every way. At the end of two years the purchaser can decide whether he wishes to retain his stock or not.

Those who purchase stock now will receive their first dividend of ten per cent next May. A lot of breeders who have idle money could invest in this proposition much better than to put it in a bank, on time deposit, at two or three per cent.

Frank B. Graham has invested about $40,000 in cash in the American Breeder. This money has all been used to a good advantage. Every one acquainted with the newspaper business knows that it takes good times and money to establish a publication, and when properly conducted there is no other legitimate investment that pays better dividends.

The American Breeder occupies a peculiar field in which it has practically no competition. All our readers know what a wonderful success has been achieved. Those who care to take from one to ten shares are invited, but we must know that the purchaser is a breeder of live stock. We want all the stock in the Graham Publishing Company to be owned by breeders so that we can advertise to the world that the American Breeder is owned and managed by breeders The shares of stock are for sale at par value—$10 each. In making your order for stock, the following coupon may be used if desired:

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO., INC.,
225 West 15th St, Kansas City, Mo.

I want ..... shares of the Graham Publishing Co. non-assessable stock at $10 per share, and enclose

$..... to pay for the same. I make this purchase under the double guarantee set forth above—the stock to pay me 10 per cent dividend for two years and to be taken off my hands at par at the end of two years, if I so desire.

Write full name and address below.

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Jacks, Mules, Jennets

TWO BLACK JACKS

For sale, and one draft horse for sale or trade for jennets. Write for description. R. J. McNEE, Idana, Clay County, Kas.

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Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glen. the big kind with bone heaves among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.

A BIG BLACK JACK

With mealy points, for sale, worth the money, six years old, have colts to show — EDWIN NICHOLS, Morrill, Scotts Bluff County, Neb.

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One six year old black mammoth jack, a quick and sure breeder. Will exchange for cattle, draft mares or mules. **Martin Weland, Walford, Benton County, Iowa.**

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Big bone, Kentucky, Mammoth jacks from $300 to $1,000. Home grown Kentucky bred Percheron stallions from $250 to $650. Write your wants. H. T. BROWN & CO., Lexington, Ky.

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

We have a grand lot of Kentucky Mammoth jacks from colts to six years old. Stallions, mares, colts and fillies. We would be glad to have you visit our farms or write your wants. J. F. COOK, Lexington, Ky.

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For sale or trade; one good, young black Spanish jack; good bone; fine action, style and finish; quick server; mules to show; five years old. E. M. Browneller, Deweyville, Hancock County, Ohio.

38 HEAD COMING.

3 year old mules for sale; all big boned, big bodied stuff; mostly out of draft mares and all sired by big bone mammoth jacks. Mules are about half mare mules. Will stand from 14½ hands up to 16 hands. Will price worth the money. **C. W. Higginbotham & Sons, Rossville, Shawnee County, Kas.**

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on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

TWO BIG YOUNG JACKS

for sale or trade. Mules to show. Wyatt Carr, Collins, Story County, Ia.

SIX JACK COLTS.

for sale. Also one Percheron stallion and five trotting bred stallions. **F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.**

Only 22 miles from Kansas City on Santa Fe and Frisco Rys. and electric line. 28 trains each way daily.

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Twenty big black jacks, with white points, for sale. Ten, from three to seven years old; five, coming two years old. They have lots of size, bone, quality and style. Write for catalogue. We also have 200 mare mule colts, for sale in car load lots.

SCOTT, ABNEY & JENKINS
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FOR SALE.

Five jacks; age three, two and one, and two sucklings; four jennets; age seven, three and two yearlings. Price $500 cash. **J. Mathany, Bado, Texas County, Mo.**

TWO REGISTERED MAMMOTH BLACK JACKS

for sale, worth the money. Both good ones; plenty of colts to show. **J. L. Hensley, Prague, Okla. Rte. 3, Box 112.**

This Year's Crop Totals

Total Yields for 1912 of the Leading Field Crops, and Comparisons By States With Last Year's Production and Average Production.

To the American Breeder:—The average of yields this year of all crops combined, duly weighted by states, compared, first, with last year and, second with the average yields of recent years is given below:

	Production for 1912 Compared with 1911	average
	Pr.Ct.	Pr.Ct.
Maine	104	102
New Hampshire	118	119
Vermont	118	118
Massachusetts	117	107
Rhode Island	99	98
Connecticut	104	103
New York	115	105
New Jersey	115	106
Pennsylvania	114	110
Above division	111.1	106.8
Delaware	111	112
Maryland	114	108
Virginia	107	101
West Virginia	151	123
North Carolina	97	102
South Carolina	97	102
Georgia	88	98
Florida	96	106
Above division	100.4	103.6
Ohio	107	105
Indiana	108	102
Illinois	121	110
Michigan	102	101
Wisconsin	114	108
Above division	112.2	106.1
Minnesota	144	123
Iowa	149	128
Missouri	126	105
North Dakota	180	142
South Dakota	253	115
Above division	116.4	105.8
Montana	92	98
Wyoming	110	103
Colorado	128	98
New Mexico	91	91
Arizona	96	112
Utah	111	105
Nevada	103	126
Idaho	98	108
Washington	100	105
Oregon	116	117
California	103	106
Above division	99.3	102.9
United States	115.8	107.7

The production of other crops in 1912, expressed in percentages of the average production in recent years (not compared with full crop) is estimated as follows:

Apples 136, peaches 130, cabbage 117, pears 114, clover seed 112, strawberries 112, grapes 109, onions 109, millet hay 107, millet seed 106, cranberries 106, alfalfa hay 105, watermelons 105, tomatoes 105, broom corn 104, asparagus 104, cantaloupes 104, lima beans 102, clover hay 102, beans (dry) 101, peanuts 100, raspberries 100, hemp 96, blackberries 90.

Yield per acre compared with average yield: hops 107, sweet potatoes 106, broom corn 104, sorghum 102.

Condition compared with average condition at or near time of gathering: Oranges 108, cotton 103, sugar beets 102, lemons 101, sugar cane 90.

Preliminary estimates of production have been made of certain crops as follows, with comparisons and farm prices November 1:

Crops.	1912 Preliminary	19	11	1910	Nov. 1 1912	Nov.1 1911	Nov.1 1910
Corn, bu.	3,169,137,000	2,531,488,	000	2,886,260,000	58.4	64.7	52.6
Wheat, bu.	720,333,000	621,338.	000	635,121,000	83.8	91.5	90.5
Oats, bu.	1,417,172,000	922,298.	000	1,186,341,000	33.6	43.8	34.9
Barley, bu.	224,619,000	160,240,	000	173,832,000	53.8	84.9	55.3
Rye, bu.	35,422,000	33,119,	000	34,897,000	68.8	83.1	71.6
Buckwheat, bu.	19,124,000	17,549,	000	17,598,000	65.5	73.0	65.9
Flaxseed, bu.	29,755,000	19,370,	000	12,718,000	133.4	210.6	229.4
Potatoes, bu.	414,289,000	292,737,	000	349,032,000	45.5	76.3	55.7
Hay (a), tons.	72,425,000	54,916.	000	69,378,000	11.80	14.62	11.9
Tobacco, lbs.	959,437,000	905,109,	000	1,103,415,000	....	....	....

(a) Hay, price given in dollars per ton; other products, cents per bushel.

Nebraska	131	92
Kansas	171	117
Above division	153.4	117.3
Kentucky	110	104
Tennessee	100	102
Alabama	96	106
Mississippi	101	98
Louisiana	98	100
Texas	141	122
Oklahoma	182	99
Arkansas	100	99

The average farm prices of important crops (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, buckwheat, cotton and hay, which represent about three-fourths of the value of all crops) declined 8 per cent from October 1 to November 1, which compares with a decline of 3.6 per cent during October of the past four years. On November 1 the average of farm prices of the above named crops was about 12.8 per cent lower than on like date of 1911, 3.2 per cent lower than in 1910, 8.5 per cent lower than in 1909, and 1.1 per cent lower than in 1908 on November 1.—Victor H. Olmsted, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics.

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA MEETINGS IN IOWA.

The United States Department of Agriculture and the Iowa state college are co-operating in an educational campaign relative to hog cholera in Iowa. Dr. W. B. Niles, government veterinarian stationed at Ames, and the veterinarian and director of the extension department of the college, have been in Woodbury county hold-

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If you want the latest stoves with all the new features such as glass oven doors, you'll get a Kalamazoo. Don't let the **low price prejudice you.** Quality alone would make Kalamazoo stoves famous. Low price is just an added feature along with $100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee.—Freight Prepaid—and the

30 Days' FREE Trial

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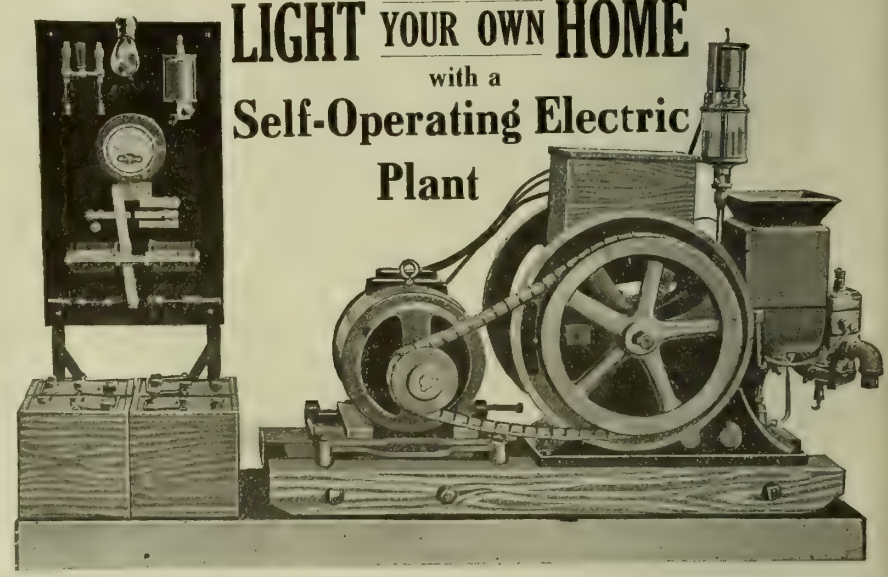
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We make furnaces and gas stoves, too. Special catalogs on request.

LIGHT YOUR OWN HOME with a Self-Operating Electric Plant



This electric plant absolutely operates and controls itself. The difference between the minimum and the maximum voltage will start this plant in operation. All you need to do is to furnish Gasoline, Oil and Water and the plant will do the rest.

NO CRANKING OF THE ENGINE, the Automatic Switchboard attends to that. You can leave your home with perfect safety, leaving part of your lamps burning. They will not discharge the Batteries. You will find the Batteries in the same condition on your return home as when you left them. The Automatic Switchboard (the "Engineer," left in charge) will take care of the Batteries during your absence; the Automatic control for the Gasoline supply turning it on when in operation and cutting it off when Engine is shut down; the Electric Oiling Device, opening up and shutting off the oil supply.

We would be pleased to hear from you and if it is your intention to purchase a Light Plant for your home, at some near date, we would be glad to have the courtesy of an opportunity to explain the merits of this wonderful invention.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates

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Term Opens Jan. 6 Next Four Weeks **ARE YOU COMING?**

Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.

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(Largest in the World.)
W. B. CARPENTER, President,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school buildings.

KEROSENE, GASOLINE, OIL

WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining Best Quality With Low Price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene ..... $5.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold) ..... $4.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline ..... $8.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails) $3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate ..... $4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate ..... $4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.. $3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools..... $3.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits) ..... $5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay $1.25 each for crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at refinery in good order, freight prepaid.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KAS.

ing hog cholera meetings, teaching farmers how to detect the disease and deal with it and how to use serum. Other meetings in communities needing help are following.

Dr. Niles is in charge of the United States serum experiment plant near Ames. He is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on the disease, for he has given 12 years to its study, especially to the manufacture and use of serum. His co-operation with the college in this educational work is due to the courtesy of Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal husbandry at Washington. This group of men is working in harmony with local veterinarians. The meetings were held in Woodbury county largely at their request.



Make $30 to $60 Weekly

selling our new and unequaled portable gasoline table and hanging lamp for lighting city and rural homes, stores, halls, churches. Most powerful light known. Absolutely safe.

WE LOAN YOU SAMPLE

More brilliant and many times cheaper than gas or electricity. Guaranteed five years. Everyone a possible customer. No experience necessary. Large commissions. Exclusive territory free. Write today.

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FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.

100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

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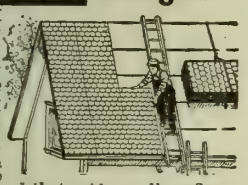


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He Was Amazed at LOW COST of Edwards STEEL Shingles



"In all my life I was never so surprised" writes Mr. D. V. Elzroth, of Fosters, Ohio, "as I am at my new *Edwards* STEEL Shingle barn roof. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. Your steel shingles cost *lots* less than wood and they sure beat wood shingles and that rubber roll roofing *forty miles*. The stuff got here in *good shape*, right *on time* and I done the work myself. I've got the best roof in the township. What a fool I was not to get your catalog 4 years ago when I roofed my *house*."

Factory Prices—All Freight Paid!

Fire-proof, rot-proof, rust-proof. Guaranteed against *lightning* by $10,000 Bond.

Never need repairs. Out-last *three* wood-shingle and *five* composition roofs. Lowest factory prices—all freight paid. Put them on yourself. Made of Open Hearth Steel, *finest quality*. Made absolutely rust-proof by our world-famous "Tightcote" Process. Come in sheets, 24 inches wide, 5 to 12 feet long.

Nothing to do but nail sheets on old roof or sheathing. Edwards Patented Interlocking Device covers all nails, makes permanent watertight joints.

Makes handsomest, most lasting roof in existence. Write us. If possible give size of roof and we will quote price, delivered to your station.

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THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1126-1176 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio
The World's Largest Manufacturers of Steel Roofing (87)

A $250,000 CATTLE CORPORATION.

The recent organization of the International Cattle Co., chartered under Kansas laws, is another evidence of the general prosperity now returning to the pure bred cattle business, as it shows the incorporators' faith in the future of the industry. This new company, which is capitalized at $250,000, has for its objects, as stated by the president, Mr. Richard A. Morley of Chicago, the encouragement of the scientific breeding of pure bred cattle, by showing the small as well as the large farmer that it is more profitable to breed a pure bred cow than to breed a common or inferior grade or scrub cow; to scientifically assemble small foundation herds; to furnish a place where those desiring to purchase pure bred animals can do so, and to furnish a market where the large or small breeder can sell his product at any season of the year.

The company will do a great deal of general farming and will maintain several large farms. The first of these is a thousand-acre property near Olivet, Kas., owned by Mr. Morley until sold to the new company. The company is now arranging for a smaller farm near Kansas City, which will be fitted up for holding and showing cattle. C. H. Makin of Grandview, Mo., well known to Hereford Journal readers, will be connected with the company, as manager of the pure-bred cattle department.—American Hereford Journal.

LIVE STOCK SUPPLIES SHORT.

(Continued from page 4.)

red in a number of years, and they are facing a season of light supplies. That in itself is enough to make a good market. But they have a period of practically seven months that will have to be supplied with short runs. Quality will be much better than last year owing to the abundance of feed, and the only prospect for increased supply must come from increased average weight of cattle.

The bulk of the short fed cattle now are selling at $7.75@9.25, and above that price it requires pretty thick flesh and finish. Chicago's highest price in the past two weeks was $10.85 and the other markets showed nothing above $10.25. Christmas beeves from the first to fifteenth of December will uncover record prices. The grassers are being closed out at $5.50 @7.75 on the native side, and at $4.50 @6.35 for quarantine cattle.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.50@10.85
Good to choice steers	8.25@ 9.45
Fair to good steers	7.75@ 8.20
Common to fair steers	5.00@ 6.70
Meal fed, choice	7.25@ 8.25
Meal fed, common to fair	5.25@ 7.20
Grass fat	4.50@ 7.75

Canners at Record Prices.

Cows, during the past two weeks, were in active demand with prices rising slowly. The unusual high level at which they have been maintained for some time past has made a further rise come by easy stages. "Canner" cows are selling at $3.25@4.25, and cutters at $4.30@5. In both cases hides have been a big consideration, as hides of all descriptions are bringing unprecedented prices. The good butcher cows are selling at $5.25@6.75. Practically no fed cows have been offered. Some fed heifers sold as high as $8.50. The next few weeks will see increased receipts of short fed she stuff. Veal calves were quoted up 50 cents; top price, $10. Choice light weight grades are scarce. Bulls are 25@50 cents higher.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.25@7.00
Fair to good	4.75@6.20
Common to good	4.25@4.75
Canners	3.25@4.25
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@9.00
Good to choice	6.25@8.25
Common	4.25@5.25
Plain to fair	5.25@6.20
Veal calves	5.00@10.00
Bulls	3.50@6.25

Feeding Cattle Still Wanted.

Demand for stockers and feeders continues uninterrupted. Prices have shown firmness all along the line, and all classes of cattle have been in about the same request. Western states are taking light weight cattle that can be carried through the winter and turned on grass in the spring, while to the East they still want the weightier kinds for feeding. Stock calves, cows and heifers continue to sell freely.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$6.65@ 7.50
Good to choice feeders	5.75@ 6.60
Plain to fair feeders	5.25@ 5.70
Selected stockers	6.45@ 7.00
Good to choice stockers	5.50@ 6.40
Plain to fair stockers	5.00@ 5.50
Stock calves	5.00@ 7.00
Stock cows	3.85@ 4.75
Stock heifers	4.00@ 5.50
Milch cows	35.00@90.00



SWEEPSTAKE 28006 WEIGHS 1,200 LBS. FIRST AND CHAMpion boar at Iowa, 1912, heads our herd of Chester Whites. WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Choice, growthy pigs of both sex, no skin. Catalog free. We also offer for sale recorded Shire fillies and mares in foal. Address, B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.

Pure Bred Chester White Hogs

AND BOURBON RED TURKEYS for sale as follows: October and November gilts, open or bred, $10 to $25: mature, $30 to $35; boars, $10 to $30. Turkeys, hens, $2.50; toms, $3; trios, $7.00.

Also a few 5-months-old Irish Setter pups, $5 each.

C. E. THOMPSON,
Route 27. Elberfeld, Ind.

CARPENTER BARGAINS.

150 Hogs, Two Stallions, One Jack.

Registered Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs; stallions and jack. Write for private sales list; it will please you. Wilder Carpenter & Sons, The Grandview Breeding Farm, Marmaduke, Ark.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Bronze turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn chickens for sale. J. M. Young, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

NEVIUS' SHORT-HORNS AND POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

GOOD SHORTHORNS

Reds and Roans.

1 car load of bulls for sale.
1 car load of heifers for sale.

These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

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320-ACRE FARM,

Well improved; for sale or trade for unimproved land.—R. J. McNEE, Idana, Kansas.

FINE FARM 150 ACRES.

Sixty acres in creek bottom; well improved; $50 per acre. Write W. M. RUSTIN, Enon, Mo.

WILL SELL OR TRADE.

One quarter or one half section of good, smooth farm land, situated five miles from Dimmitt, county seat of Castro County, Tex.; price per acre, $20; for registered cattle of any of the beef breeds; also our Pope-Toledo auto in good running order, for cattle.—Lawrence Johnson, Summerfield, Tex.

NO CROPS SO FINE AS OURS IN THE GOLDEN VALLEY.

320 acres for sale; all under the plow; located near three towns; nearest town two and a half miles. For further particulars, address FRANK DYKINS, Yates, Mont.

BARGAINS IN LARGE TEXAS RANCHES.

112,000 acre sheep ranch; well improved; $3.00 per acre; 30,000 acres grass land; well watered and fenced: $3.00 per acre; 48,000 acres grazing land; well improved; $4.00 per acre; 10,000 acre tract, 75 per cent agricultural land in artesian belt; $10 per acre. Exceptionally good terms and will take good income property for 25 per cent of purchase price on any of the above. Cord C. Smith, 125 No. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

A Good Eastern Kansas Farm

of 157 acres; 50 miles south of Kansas City; well improved, for sale or will trade for registered horses. Address Box 16, Paola, Kansas.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN OUT.
40 ACRES FOR ONLY $300.

Forty acres 3 miles from Belleville, a good town on the main line of the Rock Island Lines, 5 miles from Danville, the county seat, 8 acres cleared and in cultivation, 20 acres or more can be tilled, the balance for fruit or pasture, branch bottom and upland (not hilly), about 15 acres of ridge land with a north slope which would make a fine orchard; a good deal of this land is level and clear of rocks, but as a whole it has some surface rocks in spots; 3 room box and log house; barn and hen house; good well of soft water; one-half mile to school; near the main line public road; good level roads to town; good out range for stock; good neighborhood and in a very healthy location. Price only $300 cash; no trades; title perfect; possession given any time. If you want this place wire or write me to hold it until you can come to look at it. This place will be sold quick and you had better act now. If you can't come I will send the deed and abstract to your bank with draft attached. John D. Baker, Danville, Yell County, Ark.

AN IMPROVED AND SEVERAL RAW QUARTERS

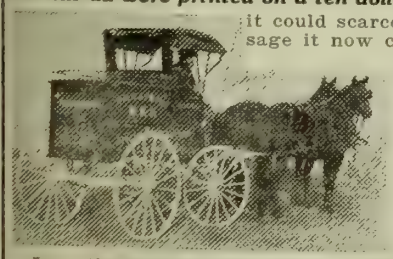
of good land for sale or trade for stock or anything worth the money. Jos. J. Ernesti, Goudyville, Hyde County, S. D.

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.

SALESMEN WANTED

If this ad were printed on a ten dollar bill

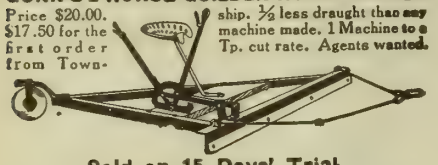


it could scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. For, it offers you a position. It invites you to become a "KKK man" and sell KKK products. Spencer of Illinois, says, "There is no business like it. Beats farming or working on a salary, and I have good health all the time." Bishel of Kansas, says, "I have been a KKK man for 13 years and every year is the best." Jackson of Missouri, made $76 the week before this ad was written—**all clear cash commissions above expenses.** Send in your name and receive free book, and a personal letter from our sales manager.

Investigate this. Write today. **This very minute.** A postal card will do.

KKK MEDICINE COMPANY, RIVER ST., KEOKUK, IOWA.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER
Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue

HAY PRESS



The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1545 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Winter Hog Packing Season Begun.

The winter hog packing season began about two weeks ago, but thus far the packers have been able to keep a string on it. As long as prices keep under $8, the packers are willing to buy hogs, but the minute the market approaches that level they withdraw from the competition. In the past two weeks hog prices held above $7.50, and below $8 most of the time, though some $8 sales were recorded at river markets, and as high as $8.30 was paid in Chicago. Receipts have not been large and packers have depressed prices at the expense of supplies. The quality of the offerings is slowly improving. Weight is coming heavier than a year ago, and fewer sick pigs are being received. Packers figure a good season ahead as weight will be heavy and to some degree offset the shortage in the supplies. Heavy hogs now command a premium over other weights. Compared with two weeks ago, prices last week averaged about the same, though prices held within a narrower range.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Nov. 11...	$7.40@7.75	$7.60@7.90
Tuesday.	7.40@7.75	7.65@8.00
Wednesday	7.50@7.85	7.50@7.85
Thursday.	7.50@7.90	7.60@7.90
Friday.	7.45@7.85	7.65@8.00
Saturday.	7.45@7.85	7.40@7.80

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	$7.75@7.85
Choice, 20@300 lbs.....	$7.75@7.85
Choice, 200@245 lbs.....	7.65@7.82½
Medium weight	7.50@7.75
Light weight	7.35@7.70
Common to fair	6.35@7.40
Stags.	6.15@7.65
Boars.	4.75@7.00
Bulk of sales	7.60@7.80

Break and Recovery in Sheep.

In the past two weeks sheep prices broke and recovered the loss, and at the close last week were about net unchanged compared with two weeks ago. Receipts have been fairly large, but carried the final shipments of range grassers and the wind-up of the native sheep. From now on killers will have to depend on fed grades. Fewer sheep are on feed in the corn belt now than a year ago, and Colorado appears to be the only state that will have normal supplies. Higer prices are expected in the next two weeks. Choice lambs are quoted at $6.50@7.50, yearlings, $4.75@5.50; wethers, $3.75@4.65; ewes, $3.50@4.25; feeding lambs, $4.75@6.40, and feeding sheep, $3@4.

BREAKING MORE MILK RECORDS.

A California Holstein cow, Riverside Sadie de Kol Burke, has broken a world's record in milk production. For the first six months of the second year's test, Riverside Sadie de Kol Burke yielded 18,275 pounds of milk. In a year Aralia de Kol, a 12-year-old cow of the same locality, has yielded 28,065.9 pounds of milk, containing 910.18 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 1,137.73 pounds of butter on the 80 per cent basis, or an average of over three pounds of butter per day for the year.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.
Dec. 12—J. H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
Jan. 3—W. H. Welch, Lexington, Ill.

SHIRE HORSES.

Dec. 12-13—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Dec. 13—D. K. Roth, Gibson City, Ill.

SHIRE, BELGIANS, PERCHERONS.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas., at Manhattan, Kas.

DRAFT HORSES.

Jan. 28-31, 1913—C. W. Hurt, Mgr., sales at Bloomington, Ill.

Chas. Irvine, the well known breeder of Belgians at Ankeny, Iowa, starts his advertisement in this issue. Mr. Irvine writes: "We have a new lot on hand and they are the best all around bunch I have ever had to offer. Mares in foal, also foals and yearlings, all in condition to do the best for their buyer. We also have a few very fine stallions from one to five years old and weigh from 1450 to 2350 pounds. Our prices are moderate but we don't handle a cheap kind of a horse. All stock as represented and must be seen to be appreciated."

One of the biggest collections of stallions and mares ever offered to buyers of Belgians in this country is now ready for inspection in the barns of H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa. Mr. Lefebure is a pioneer in the Belgian business and the growing popularity of the breed proves that a class of horses have been brought to this country deserving of a liberal patronage. To accommodate his Belgian customers who also want Percherons, Mr. Lefebure has bought a carload of black and gray Percherons. Fairfax is only eight miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., and the Lefebure farm is easily reached by any of the railroads at that point or by the Iowa City Interurban, as explained in the advertisement in this issue.

If you have some registered cattle that you would like to trade for good land in Texas, get in touch with Lawrence Johnson of Summerfield, Tex. He also has a good automobile that he would like to exchange for cattle. Read his ad.

Some splendid bargains in the way of stallions and jacks are offered in this issue by G. W. Newman, Elvaston, Ill. Mr. Newman wants to quit the business and is anxious to dispose of this stock as early as possible. It surely would pay anyone in the market for stock of this kind to investigate what Mr. Newman has for sale.

Frank Dykins of Yates, Mont., is advertising a good 320-acre farm for sale in this issue. See what he says in his ad and then write him.

If you are in the market for a good young Percheron colt, you might find just what you are looking for by writing H. H. Koth, Monona, Ia. He has two good ones advertised for sale in this issue.

H. T. Brown & Co. of Lexington, Ky., start their advertising in this issue. Anyone in the market for jacks or Percherons would do well to get in touch with this reliable firm.

If you are in the market for a big black jack it would undoubtedly pay you to get in touch with Edwin Nichols of Morrill, Neb. He is advertising a good one for sale in this issue.

E. M. Browneller of Deweyville, O., is advertising a black Spanish jack for sale or trade in this issue. If interested it might pay you to investigate.

An imported German Coach stallion is being advertised for sale by J. C. Walvoord, Holland, Neb. Mr. Walvoord will sell this stallion at a bargain to an early buyer. Look this up.

If you want to trade cattle, draft mares or mules for a good Mammoth jack, read the ad in this issue of Martin Weland, Walford, Ia., and write him for particulars.

Two good young Percheron stallions are offered for sale in this issue by Fred Chandler, Chariton, Ia. Read the ad and then write Mr. Chandler for further particulars if you are in the market.

A good bargain in the way of a Percheron stallion is offered for sale in this issue by F. R. Howard of Anita, Ia. Mr. Howard will sell this stallion very cheap to an early buyer.

If you are in the market for Shorthorn cattle it would undoubtedly pay you to see what C. H. White of Burlington, Kas., has for sale. He is also advertising a few young Poland China boars. Read his ad.

R. J. McNee of Idana, Kas., is advertising in this issue two black jacks for sale and a draft horse for sale or trade for jennets. If in the market, don't fail to write him for full particulars.

If you are looking for a good farm write to R. J. McNee, Idana, Kas., and see what he is offering for unimproved land.

G. M. Scott of Rea, Mo., starts his advertisement in this issue. Mr. Scott says he is offering the best lot of jacks he has ever had on his farm. This means much to jack buyers. Write him if in the market.

Mr. Felix Smith of Downs, Kas., is advertising his Arabian spotted stallion for sale in this issue; also a standard bred stallion. Read his ad and write for full description.

Do not fail to look up the advertisement in this issue of the KKK Medicine Co., Keokuk, Ia. If you are looking for a "side line" this might be just what you want. Write them for full particulars.

J. D. Putman of Saline, Mo., is advertising in this issue 20 Percheron stallions and mares for sale; he states that he might exchange for other stock. It might pay you to write him.

One Percheron stallion and seven jacks will be sold at public sale December 3, by W. C. Robbins, Munden, Republic County, Kas. The stallion is a gray, 9-year-old, imported, and a good breeder. The jacks are described in the advertisement. Be sure to see it and write Mr. Robbins for any needed information.

H. A. Greenwell of Lakenan, Mo., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Greenwell has a very fine collection of saddle stallions of the famous Rex McDonald breeding. Read the ad.

Two imported Percheron stallions are offered for sale in this issue by Henry Goertzen of Henderson, Neb. If you are in the market for a stallion, it would pay you to investigate what he has.

Read the advertisement in this issue of Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Mo., and you might find what you are looking for.

Remember J. H. Decker's public sale of imported Percherons to be held at Piper City, Ill., December 12. Write him at once for a catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

Remember D. K. Roth's public sale of Percherons and Belgians to be held December 13 at Gibson City, Ill. Write him at once for a catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

Remember the annual sale of imported Shire and Percheron mares to be held December 12 and 13 at Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Write them at once for a catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

On the back cover of this issue will be found the advertisement of the Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. We hope every one of our readers who is interested will write this company for a catalogue, and mention the American Breeder.

Everywhere in the West buyers for Percheron stallions and mares should keep in mind the public sale of Lee Bros. of Harveyville, Kas., which will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., December 17. In this sale will be included the champion Percheron mare, Galette, and her prize winning teammate, as well as a first prize American bred stallion, a reserve champion stallion and a large number of other good ones including ribbon winners. The show stud of Lee Bros. was shown at the Western state fairs this year and the sale ought to attract many buyers. Read the advertisement in this issue and send at once for a catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

Every year the Percheron men from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean watch for the public sales made by J. C. Robison. Mr. Robison's sale to be held at his farm at Towanda, Kas., December 19, will include 50 Percheron stallions and mares—nearly all from his recent importations. Mr. Robison's trade has become so heavy that it has been necessary for him to make these importations in order to keep on hands a sufficiently large number of high class animals, and this public sale to be held December 19 will be the buyers' best opportunity to make a selection from his imported blood before the stock has been picked over. Send at once for a catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

Something entirely new in a colt show and public sale of breeding stock will be held December 3d at Herkimer, Kas., by Otto Westerman. The event will open with a big show of colts sired by Mr. Westerman's breeding stock and will be followed by a public sale in which a Belgian stallion and some lighter stallions and several good jacks will be sold.

One of the season's outstanding opportunities for buying Percherons is offered in the advertisement of the Patterson-Erickson Company of Worthington, Minn., to be found in this issue. This firm has sold its farm and buildings and must give possession January 1. In order to do this special prices are being made on 31 Percherons—18 mares and 13 stallions. This stock is all high class, the mares being reserve breeding stock and the young stallions mostly the get of the famous imported stallion, Alban 46137 (64433).

MISCELLANEOUS HORSES.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? Mares, stallions, jacks, saddlers; standard bred stock of all kind. The best is not too good. I WANT Percheron stallion, extra good and an extra good jack. **Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Clinton Co., Mo. Rte. 3.**

One Arabian Spotted Stallion

Grade; fine horse; weight 1,400 pounds; good marks; eight years old. One standard bred stallion No. 36837; six years old; weight 1,300 pounds; fine horse; both for sale. **Write Felix Smith, Downs, Osborne County, Kas.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We have on hand the greatest collection of saddle stallions of any one firm in the world. Fifteen head of the famous Rex McDonald breeding—the greatest producer of the saddle family. Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention. We sell more stallions than any firm in the business. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Shelby Co., Mo.**

HERE IS A GENUINE BARGAIN

In Imported German Coach stallion; 8 years old; have used him five seasons. Guaranteed sound and sure. For sale cheap to early buyer. Write for photograph. **J. C. Walvoord, Holland, Lancaster County, Nebraska.**

Morgan Stallion

for sale; Billy R. 5775; foaled June 12th, 1909; registered in the American Morgan Register. As well put up horse and true to the breed as could be asked for. Write **B. H. Nelson, Sutherland, O'Brien County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

for land, cattle, mares or mules, three jacks, one Percheron stallion, two Hackney stallions, a herd each of Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus cattle, and the best retail lumber yard in Illinois. **Charles G. Munroe, Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill.**

SADDLERS AT PRIVATE SALE.

Must close out by December 15th, three choice brood mares, safe in foal; yearling and two year old fillies; weanlings, yearlings and two year old studs, two of them show prospects. One four year black jack. If you are looking for something good, come and see them. **J. A. Tuttle, De Sota, Jefferson County, Mo. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Brown Trotter Stallion

for sale; standard and registered; seven years old; 16 hands high; weight 1,100 pounds. Will guarantee him to be O. K. in every respect. **C. R. Howard, Woodville, Marshall County, Okla.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 1⁄2 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

SADDLE STALLIONS.

of Fashionable Chief breeding for sale. Also High Chief 221, greatest bred Cabell Lexington known.

Also Jacks and Jennets, from teat to maturity—the 16-hand kind.

This is stock that can be made to win in any company. **Oscar Edwards & Son, Box 402, DeSoto, Mo.**

COACH STALLION.

for sale; first class in every respect; won first and championship at the Arkansas State Fair, 1911; seven years old; 17 hands high; weighs 1,600 pounds in show shape; has the best of style and action; is a sure foal getter; has best of colts to show. Will sell at a bargain; half cash; balance good notes. Write or come and see. **T. M. Vandevier, Peak, Garland County, Ark.** Peak is 20 miles west of Hot Springs; one mile postoffice.

Owners of valuable horses should provide themselves with blankets at once. The best proposition in this line we have ever seen offered is being advertised by the Kansas City Impregnator Co., in this issue—made to order blankets treated with a substance which goes a long way toward keeping horses or jacks from nipping and pulling at them. Read the advertisement carefully and make your order without delay.

We are especially glad to call attention to the new advertisement of Taylor & Jones, importers of Belgians, Percherons and Shires at Williamsville, Ill. Here is a firm which has long ranked among the leaders in the draft horse business and with a record for square dealing second to none. We are glad to advise our readers to investigate what Taylor & Jones have for sale.

There is a horse remedy which, while it may not be generally appreciated on the farms of this country, is well known to professional horse dealers and feeders everywhere, and there are hundreds of barns at the main city markets which are never without this remedy. It is known as "Dyer's Specific," and is manufactured and sold exclusively by the Ward Drug Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., as per advertisement in this issue.

The fact that C. W. Lamer & Co. have a big importing and breeding barn at Salina, Kas., full of good Percherons, Belgians and French draft stallions and mares, should never be lost sight of by intending stallion buyers in the West. Mr. Lamar's advertisement which regularly appears in the American Breeder, gives a synopsis of his season's winnings at the leading Western fairs and shows that he has one of the largest collections of registered stallions and mares in America for the buyer to choose from.

Note especially the change in the public sale advertisement of W. S. Corsa's sale of Carnot Percherons to be held at White Hall, Ill., December 10. By his own winnings and the money he has sold for, and the winnings of his colts the past two years, Carnot has established himself as the premier Percheron sire of America. It is only a bare statement of facts to say that Percheron breeders will watch the sale of W. S. Corsa with greater interest than almost any other event of the year. The advertisement referred to gives some of the main points about the offering, but every reader should send for a catalogue at once. Mr. Corsa asks that in writing each inquirer mention the American Breeder.

The lighting of farm homes has opened a very important field to manufacturers and some of the best equipped plants in America are putting in apparatus for this purpose. One of the very best things in this line we have ever seen is advertised in this issue, is an automatic electric light plant. It not only has the advantage of providing the safest and most modern illumination known, whether in city or country, but it provides it by means of a plant at reasonable cost which practically runs itself. The advertisement gives some particulars and everyone who has the home lighting problem to solve should write at once to this firm for further information, addressing Automatic Electric Light Company, 221 Admiral Blvd., Kansas City, Mo., and be sure to mention the American Breeder.

Bell Bros., of Wooster, Ohio, will be at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, November 30 to December 6 with one of the finest exhibits of Belgians they have ever taken out. All their old friends, and any new friends who enjoy looking at typical specimens of this great breed are invited to visit Bell Bros., at their stalls, and to see their horses in the show ring, too.

The manufacturers of Absorbine, advertised regularly in these columns, have sent us the following letter from one of their customers: "I am anxious to relate to you the experience I have had with your Absorbine. I have been somewhat slow in writing you on account of waiting to see if the cure is permanent. I had a mare with an enlarged hock the size of your two fists which was caused from a bruise, and after doctoring for some weeks I concluded to use Absorbine. In less than a week the lameness was gone and the hock was entirely cured and is today clean and as strong as ever before. I used hot water and woolen cloths for steaming the hock once a day and rubbed the absorbine in thoroughly three times a day and it gave a quick, permanent cure. W. Austin Cope, Jerseyville, Ill."

J. G. Truman, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "During October we have made the following sales: To our old customer, Hugh McCormick of Sangamon County, Illinois, the imported three year old Shire mare, Pattie, winner of first at the Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois state fairs this year. He also purchased the two year old prize winning filly, Crocus, and the dapple gray aged Shire mare, Diamond, weighing over 2300 pounds. We understand that these mares were very successful in winning prizes at the Sangamon County Institute last week. J. A. Burnhart of McDonough County, Illinois, purchased an Imported Belgian and an Imported Percheron Stallion. J. L. Gibson of Johnson County, Iowa, an Imported Shire stallion. To Messrs. Munce & Son of Logan County, Illinois, the champion American bred stallion at the Illinois State Fair this year. To Frank Hurrle of St. Cloud, Minnesota, an Imported Percheron stallion. This gentleman had visited no less than ten importing barns before making his decision. He was looking for one of the extremely heavy boned kind which he had no trouble in finding here. To the Sandwich & Millington Horse Company of Sandwich, Illinois, an Imported Percheron stallion. Messrs Summy & Co. of Linden, Iowa, purchased the Imported Shire stallion, Dunsmore Willing Boy, winner of first prize in the aged class at the Iowa State Fair. To Weaver & Rice of Wibaux, Montana, three Shire stallions and one Shire mare."

Wm. Crownover, importer and breeder of Shire Belgian and Percheron horses, at Hudson, Iowa, writes: "I have just returned from Europe with 41 head of Percherons, Belgians and Shires, two to five years old, weighing in their flesh 1800 to 2250 pounds. Every horse is selected with plenty of good hard clean bone and the best of feet pasterns and joints and absolutely sound. I have now 80 head on hand and can suit the most critical buyer who is looking for a high class horse at a reasonable price, and will guarantee not to be undersold, quality, size and soundness considered. I do not send out any "hot air" advertisements and will pay any man's expenses who comes here and can say that my stock is not as good as the best, or that I misrepresent them in any of my advertisements."

WEBSTER TO EDIT HOARD'S DAIRYMAN.

To the American Breeder:—E. H. Webster, dean of agriculture in the Kansas Agricultural College, has resigned. Dean Webster is to become associate editor of Hoard's Dairyman at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., beginning January 1. It is not likely that a successor will be appointed to fill his place in the present fiscal year or until after July 1. Dean Webster was graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1896 and from the Iowa Agricultural College four years later. He has held various positions on the teaching staffs of the Iowa and the Kansas colleges and in 1903 was scientific expert in dairying in the United States Department of Agriculture and in 1905 to 1908 was chief of the dairy division in Washington. He came to the Kansas Agricultural College as dean and head of the experiment station in 1908.—Chas. Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SHETLAND PONY CLUB.

To the American Breeder:—The 1912 annual meeting of the American Shetland Pony Club will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday, December 3, at 3:30 o'clock in Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Shetland breeders are requested to make arrangements to come. Following the meeting, a banquet will be held allowing everybody to meet socially and have a good time.—J. M. Wade, Secretary-Treasurer, LaFayette, Indiana.

PUNTON - CLARK
PRINTING COMPANY
1024-28 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

BREEDERS' PRINTING

STALLION AND JACK POSTERS, CARDS OF ALL SORTS, SALE BILLS, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, LIVE STOCK CATALOGS, SHIPPING TAGS, ETC.

We are especially equipped with all kinds of cuts, paper, type and machinery for this class of work.

Send us your instructions in as good shape as you can and we will give you a good job and treat you right on the price. Address,

S. W. ANDERSON PRINTING CO.
225 West Twelfth St. Kansas City, Mo.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.
A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.
Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.
N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.
GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Remedies and Insurance

BREEDING APPLIANCES

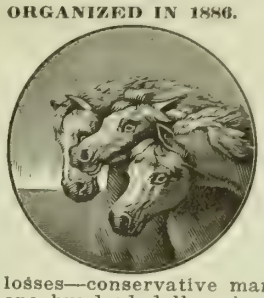
EVERY GOOD, RELIABLE ARTICLE WHICH JACK AND STALLION MEN NEED.

From Carlson Semen Extractors to Emasculators—the best of all the practical horse goods in this line at reasonable prices and no cheap rubbish at any price.

Write for our catalog of good goods.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.
12th and Central Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

ORGANIZED IN 1886. PIONEER IN ITS LINE.



The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company
Crawfordsville, Ind.

Insures Horses, Mules and Cattle against loss by death from any cause. If animal gets leg broken and has to be killed, we pay the loss.
Oldest Live Stock Insurance Company in the world. Cash Capital $200,000.00; Assets $450,000.00.
Fair adjustments—prompt payment of all honest losses—conservative management. It costs less than two cents a day to carry one hundred dollars insurance on Farm, Family Driving and Saddle animals.
Secure a policy while your animal is in good health. Call on local agent or write Home Office at CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

DYER'S SPECIFIC FOR HORSE AILMENTS

TRADE MARK



REGISTERED

In constant use for ten years by successful horse and mule men for curing **Shipping Fever, Stable Fever, Lung Fever, Bronchitis, Colds, Colic and other diseases.** Note the following endorsement, a new one every time:

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We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

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Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.
"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.
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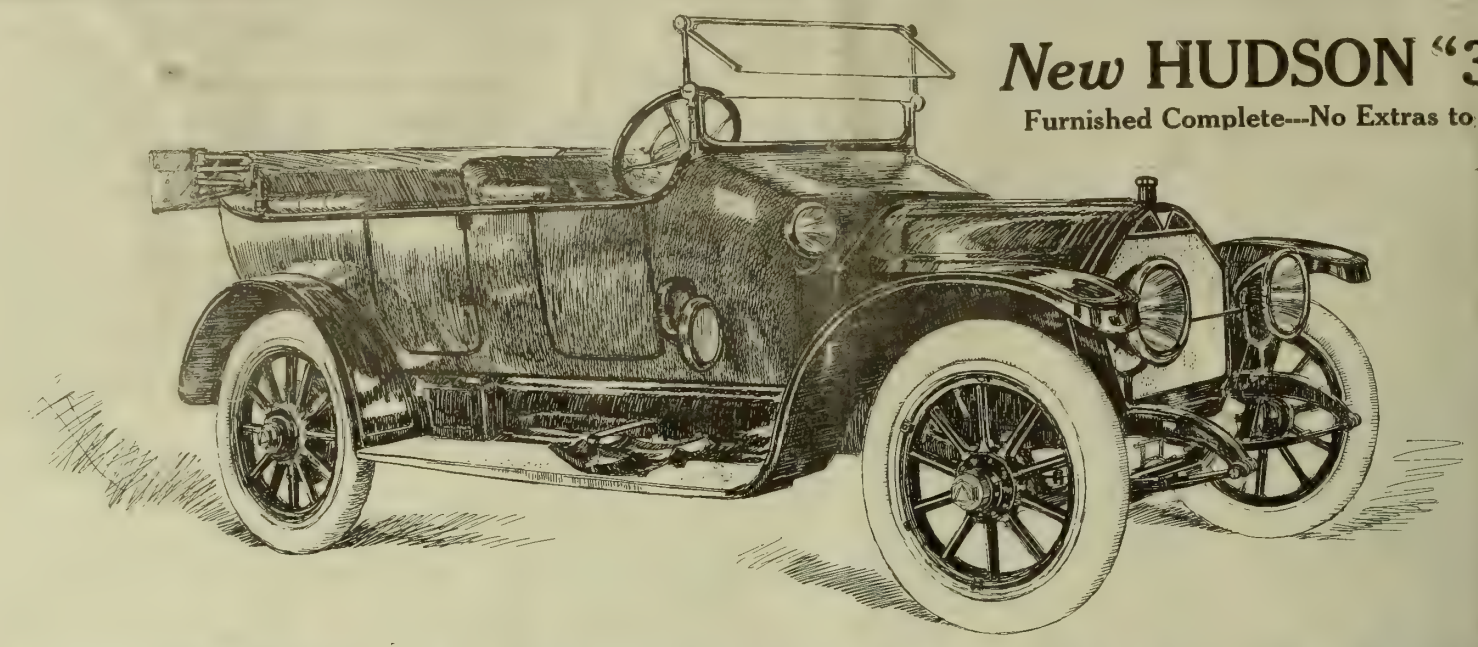
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Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cure the Lameness and [illegible] from Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No [illegible] Absorbine. It's [illegible] used. $2 a bottle delivered. Interesting case for special instructions and Book 2 E free.
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New HUDSON "37"

Furnished Complete---No Extras to Buy

THE COMPOSITE MASTERPIECE OF 48 LEADING ENGINEERS

Men who have had a hand in building more than 200,000 automobiles of 97 well known makes, offer now the car which all joined in building---THE HUDSON "37."

It represents the best that each man knows. It is the composite of all these experts and expresses the development possible when the best engineering brains combine.

The Greatest Engineer of All---Their Chief

At the head of these experts is Howard E. Coffin, the foremost automobile engineer of America, recognized here and abroad as the most startlingly original designer the industry has produced.

His genius is an inspiration to his associates. From him they have gained in ability. On account of them he has become a broader and more versatile builder.

What one man lacked in experience, some of his associates was able to supply. The problems one was unable to solve, others soon found the answer for.

That accounts for the completeness of this car. That accounts for the fact that you will find on it the very things that you have wished to find on an automobile. That explains why this car will do the things which other four-cylinder automobiles have failed to accomplish.

Imagine what strides, what advancement, men of such experience are bound to offer in the car which all have joined in perfecting.

It is all in the one car. It expresses as nearly the limit of four-cylinder construction as has been reached.

Hadn't You Better Wait?

Even if you are impatient to have a new car now, don't you think it better to see the *New* HUDSON "37" before you buy?

No other car you can get this year, regardless of price, has all the features that are offered in the "37."

Consider for a moment the rapid advancement that has been made in motor car building. It is almost as startling as are the changes in fashion. Think how strange are the open cars of two years ago. What proportion of their original cost do you think such cars now bring? It is not due to wear that their value has declined so much. No, it is the advance that has been made in automobile building since the open cars were put on the market.

With that thought in mind you must recognize the importance of choosing wisely now. Automobiles as now built should be of service for many years and you don't want to feel that you will have to buy a new car in two, three or four years because the one you have just purchased will, at that time, be out of date.

Your Safety in this Choice

No one is likely to soon have many new ideas to offer that these 48 engineers have not already anticipated.

They all combine in saying that the *New* HUDSON "37" represents the best that there is in four-cylinder construction.

They proved every move they have made through 20,000 miles of gruelling country, mountainous, mud and snow driving.

The most abusive treatment one of the most skilled drivers could give in the thousands of miles he drove the car, without developing a single weakness, or discovering a single detail in which improvement could be made either in design, construction, simplicity, easy riding qualities, responsiveness, safety or power, is a guarantee that you will find it expresses your ideal of what a four-cylinder car should be.

Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

Comfort, Beauty, Luxury

Every detail of comfort, beauty and luxury is included. You will find no other automobile to excel the "37" in these particulars.

It is electric-lighted throughout. The successful Delco patented self-cranking system, at the touch of a button within reach of your finger, and the pressure of a pedal, turns over the motor, for 30 minutes if necessary. Oil and gasoline gauges are on the dash.

There is not a single action in the operation of the car which cannot be done from the driver's seat.

Actual brake tests show 43 horsepower. Its rear axle is full floating. The rain vision windshield, the speedometer-clock, demountable rims, 12-inch Turkish upholstering and every conceivable detail of refinement, make it the most complete four-cylinder automobile on the market.

Models and Prices. Five-passenger Touring Torpedo or Two-Passenger Roadster—**$1875, f.o.b Detroit. Canadian price,** duty paid, $2425, f. o. b. Detroit. **One price to all—everywhere.**

Go and see about this remarkable automobile today at the nearest HUDSON dealer. Write us for complete details, photographs, etc.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Subscription Price; $1.00 per year or $2.00 for three years, payable in advance.

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, December 5, 1912* *Number 22*

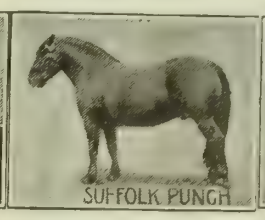






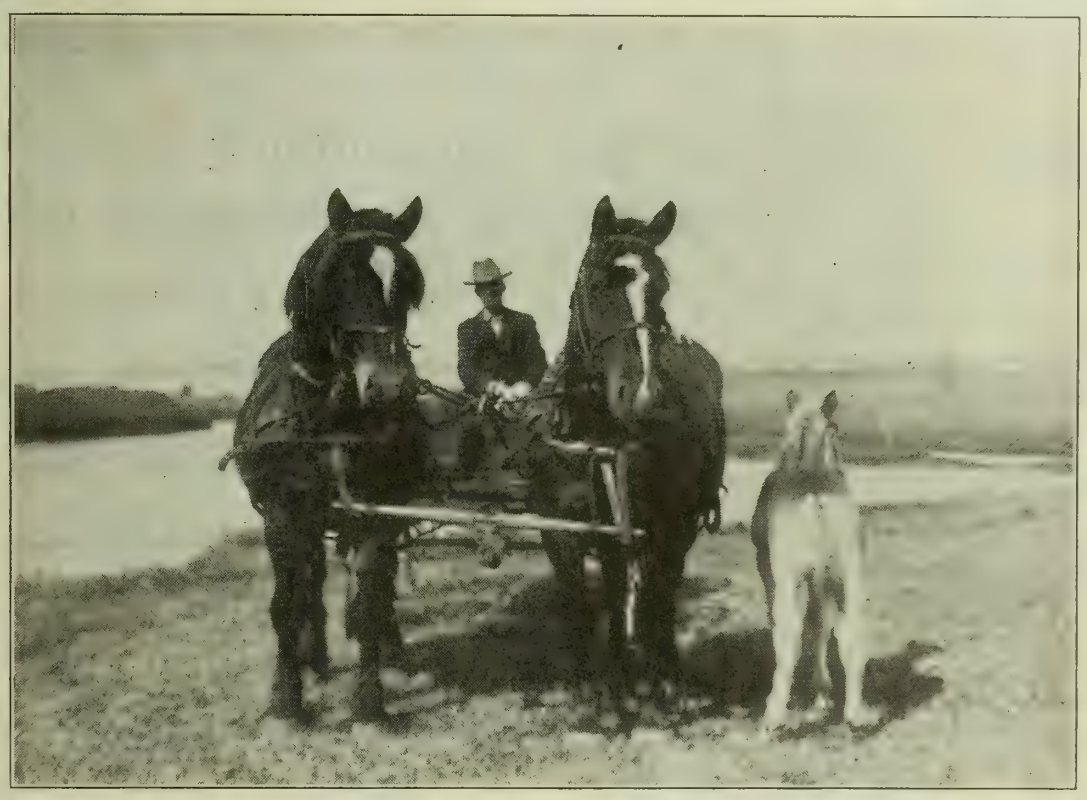





























Value of Pure Bred Draft Mares

Mr. Milroy of Nebraska, owned a pure bred stallion. At our request he purchased a pure bred mare, completing the team shown above. The colt shown should be worth as much at two years of age as the original price of the mare. The labor performed by the mare should pay for her maintenance besides the value of the advertising that she and her mate will create, and the stimulation of the draft horse business in that community.

What is more business like and satisfactory than a handsome registered draft team with a good set of harness. Every owner of a registered stallion should not only study the advisability of purchasing pure bred mares himself, but should interest a number of his best customers in such an investment. Stallion owners can write to those holding public sales, sending them lists of the most progressive farmers whom he is trying to interest in pure bred mares, and ask these advertisers to send them catalogues. Such literature will interest a majority of these prospects.

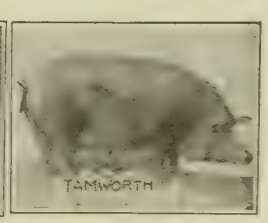
Whenever pure bred stock is introduced into a community some public spirited citizen must not only take the lead but keep persistently at it. This means money to the stallion owner, not only in service fees, but in affording additional proof of the real breeding value of a good sire.











Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

2--Great Auctions--2



SCIPION 27123 [43667]

100 PERCHERONS

Lee Brothers' Sale
December 17th

J. C. Robison's Sale
December 19th

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Manhattan, Dec. 17th

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35 Mares and Colts

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20 Great Mares Bred to Scipion 27123 (43667), a Champion in both France and America.

No horse man can do better than spend a day at this Sale and see one of the world's greatest colleges, and the season's greatest sales.

For catalog or other information address (mentioning American Breeder)

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Registered Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

A select lot of 25 head, from my recent importation of 90 head from France, together with 25 head of my best American bred animals, will make this the greatest offering ever sent into a sale ring in the West.

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Lee Bros' Percheron Sale at Manhattan, Kans., Dec. 17, 1912.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 5. KANSAS CITY, MO., DECEMBER 5, 1912. NUMBER 22.

STUDY OF THE HORSE'S FOOT

A Vital Point Which Has Received Too Little Attention in the Quest For Less Essential Qualities. The Foot Described. Cautions For Shoers.

By Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Veterinary Department, Kansas Agricultural College.

SOMETHING over twenty-two centuries ago Xenophon, realizing the importance and value of good feet in a horse, gave to us the axiom, "No foot, no horse," and it is just as true and applicable today as it was then. That the average quality of the feet of our horses is very poor, irrespective of breed, cannot be denied. Evidences of this are seen upon the streets of our cities, upon our farms where the wear and tear is much less severe, and even in the show ring, where only the best individuals are shown. These defects of conformation and quality are physical characteristics and as such are being transmitted to the offspring. In each generation this character—poor feet—is being intensified in all our breeds of horses, especially the draft breeds. In our endeavoring to obtain size, quality, speed, and the other desirable characteristics, we have been overlooking the very first and most important requisites of a good horse—well shaped, strong, and durable feet.

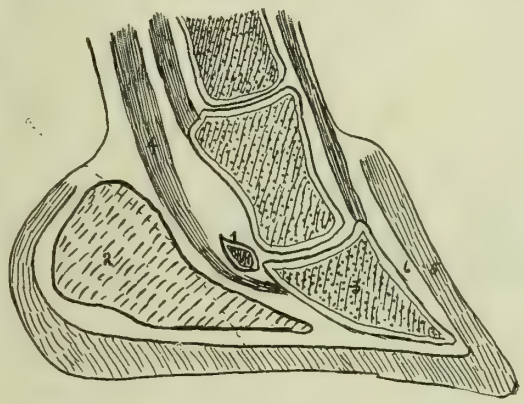
Possibly the reason this has been so badly neglected is due to a lack of understanding of the structure of the foot and the very important functions of its various parts. Surely no one who thoroughly understood the anatomy and physiology of the foot would so persistently ignore such a vital question. Therefore, a brief discussion of the anatomy and physiology of the principal structures of the foot may be of interest and may possibly help to show more clearly why feet of certain conformation stand the wear and tear of work-a-day life while those of other conformation do not.

The word "foot" implies the hoof, together with the bones and soft structures contained therein, and we may regard it as consisting of three well marked portions—the base or bony core, the non-sensitive protective portion, and the sensitive portion lying between and closely adherent to the other two.

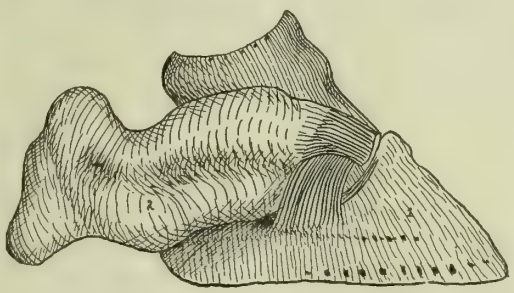
In studying the hoof it is divided into three parts; the wall which supports the body weight; the horny sole which protects the sensitive sole; and the frog which acts as a buffer. If the wall were a complete circle it would be a rigid body and would be of little value in overcoming the jar and concussion incident to locomotion, but nature intended that it should be a yielding structure and accomplished this purpose by causing the circle to bend upon itself to form bars. The wall is thickest at the toe to compensate for the friction and strain due to the compression of propulsion which is greatest at this point. The thickness of the wall gradually decreases from the toe to the heel, thus giving the foot more elasticity in the posterior part. At any particular point in the circumference of the wall, it will be found to be of the same thickness from the coronet to the ground edge. The external surface of the wall is covered by a varnish-like layer called the periople, which is thickest at the top of the wall. This is a protection nature has provided to check evaporation and consequent cracking of the horn, and it should not be rasped away in shoeing.

On the inner surface of the wall there are five or six hundred parallel plates or processes of horn extending from the coronet to the sole. These plates or laminae are separated from each other by deep fissures and are dovetailed securely into a similar sensitive laminae or the sensitive portion of the foot, each of the non-sensitive laminae fitting in between two sensitive laminae to which it is securely cemented. In this manner the most perfect union is brought about between the inner sensitive structure and the horny wall.

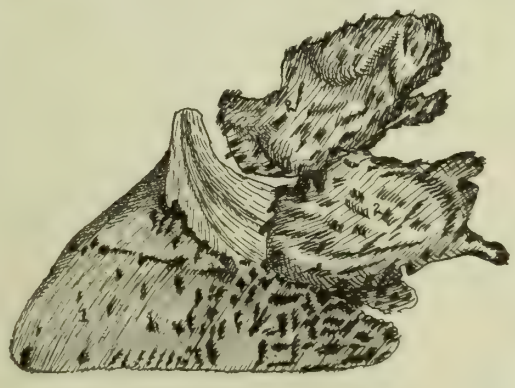
The sole of a normal, well shaped foot is concave, the cavity being greater in the hind than in the front feet. One peculiarity about the growth of the sole is that its fibers grow downward from the sensitive sole within, and after reaching a certain length the ends break off, thus nature determines how thick the sole shall be. The union of the sole and wall is marked by a white line extending completely around the interior circumference of the hoof. The part of the sole immediately within this white line is capable of bearing weight as this part is not directly under the sensitive vascular sole, but it is not intended that the remainder of the sole shall carry weight. Its purpose is to afford protection to the sensitive structures just above it. The frog has the same microscopic appearance as the horny due to the amount of moisture it contains. The per cent of water contained in the different structures of wall, but its rubber-like character is an average normal hoof is as follows: Wall 25 per cent, sole 37 per cent, frog 42½ per cent. The frog is one of the most important parts of the anti-concussion mechanism of the foot and to serve its purpose best it must be healthy, large, and its inferior surface must rest upon the ground. If it does not come in contact with the ground, it wastes away, the heel contrats, the foot is rendered smaller, and the pad becomes diseased.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF HORSES FOOT
Showing—1, Navicular bone; 2, Plantar cushion; 3, Bone of foot, or Os Pedis; 4, Back sinew or penetrating tendon; 5, Wall of foot; 6, Sensitive laminae.



NORMAL CONDITION.
Showing—1, Bone of foot; 2, Lateral cartilage.



DISEASED CONDITION.
Showing—1, Bone of foot; 2-2, Cartilage ossified to form sidebones.

The sensitive portion of the foot is located immediately within the hoof, completely covering and securely united to the pedal bone, the planter cushion, and most of the outer surface of the lateral cartilages. It is known by various names such as corium, the vascular structure, the laminal tissue, etc. It is remarkable for its abundance of nerves and great blood supply. This rich blood supply gives it the apearance of muscle tissue. It is susceptible to congestion and inflammation as soon as the hoof which surrounds it loses its physiological properties. Any inflammation of the structure is always accompanied by intense pain, as swelling of these parts becomes impossible incased as they are in such a resisting envelope. This corium or sensitive structure is composed of a sublaminal base and 500 or 600 sensitive leaves or laminae, similar in form to the laminae of the inner surface of the wall extending from the coronet to the lower edge of the pedal bone. Microscopic examination shows that each of the sensitive laminae, as well as the non-sensitive laminae, has projecting from its edge from 120 to 200 smaller secondary laminae or leaflets.

Lying within and forming a base or support for the sensitive tissue of the foot, we find the three bones forming the foot joint—the pedal bone, resembling a small foot; the navicular bone, slender but very dense; and the os coronae partly within and partly above the hoof. The other structures associated with these bones in forming the core of the foot are the lateral cartilages and the plantar cushion. As the weight comes on to the foot, the pedal bone decends, the horny sole also slightly descends and comes nearer to the ground. This is one reason why the sole is concave instead of flat.

Attached to the heel of each bone is a plate of cartilage forming an elastic wall to the sensitive foot and affording attachment to the sensitive laminae. They may be felt just within and extending above the hoof at its postero-lateral aspect. These cartilaginous plates constitute a very important part of the anti-concussion mechanism of the foot. When the foot expands at the heel, these cartilages carry outward the attached sensitive laminae, thus preventing any disturbances of the union of the sensitive and non-sensitive structures. Large venous trunks pass through and close to the lateral cartilages and the movement of these cartilages assist in the venous circulation of the foot. Side bones are simply cartilages which have turned to bone and when this ossification has taken place, the functions of the lateral cartilages are destroyed.

Between the lateral cartilage and just above the frog is located the plantar cushion. It is a fiber, fatty, rubber-like mass shaped like the frog and lies in the posterior part of the foot. Under the influence of the body weight, the frog is compressed and becomes wider, the plantar cushion with which it is closely in contact is also compressed and becomes wider. The effect of this increase in width is that the frog presses on the bars while the plantar cushion presses on the lateral cartilages, both of which, yielding laterally, force apart the walls at the heels. When the weight is taken off the foot, the heel returns to its original position. While the increase in width which the foot undergoes is comparatively small, it still makes all the difference between a yielding and an unyielding block of horn being brought to the ground, it "gives" instead of offering resistance and it is this "give" which assists in destroying concussion.

The entire weight of the body is supported by the union of the non-sensitive horny laminae of the inner surface of the wall and the sensitive laminae covering the pedal bone and lateral cartilages, so the weight borne by each foot is carried on 500 or more primary laminae and 72,000 or more secondary laminae. One-half this attachment is over cartilaginous and one-half over bony structures. The portions attached to cartilaginous structures are situated just where elasticity is required; namely, at the posterior part of the wall, thus one function of the lateral cartilage is to afford a movable wall attachment to the sensitive laminae and enable them to be carried outward during expansion. This explains the cause of lameness when side bones have developed and can no longer perform this function.

It is very interesting to note that while the foot presents a small circumference, in reality it enclosed a vast supporting area, due to the ana-

tomical arrangement of the laminae. By this folding the supporting surface of the foot is considerably increased, yet kept within reasonable limits. The bearing surface of an average sized foot is about eight square feet, giving a horse a total bearing surface or foundation of thirty-two square feet. The weight carried on each fore foot while the horse is standing squarely on all four feet is somewhat more than one-fourth the body weight; during locomotion it varies from half the weight of the body during certain stages of the trot to the whole body weight during certain stages of the gallop. Therefore, the study of the physiology of the foot resolves itself into a consideration of two principal functions—weight supporting and anti-concussion. The weight supporting structures are the wall and the bars, while the anti-concussion mechanism may be summarized as follows: First, the yielding articulation of the pedal joint within the hoof; second, the increase in width of the foot at the moment of impact when the heels come to the ground known as expansion, made possible by the flexible, elastic lateral cartilages, the bars, and the thinness of the wall at the heel; third, the elastic pads—frog and plantar cushion; fourth, the slight descent of the pedal bone and with it the sole; fifth, the slight compression of the wall from top to bottom.

If the foot is of the proper conformation, then these parts which form the anti-concussion mechanism serve their purpose best and the foot will generally stand the ordinary wear and tear incident to hard work. If the foot is not of such conformation as to allow these parts to perform their functions freely and properly, all kinds of trouble and diseases result. To give an exact description of a foot having the proper conformation, would be impossible, but in general, the front feet should be large, well proportioned and almost round, and the outer aspect being a trifle more rounding than the inner. It should be as wide as long on the ground surface, and the toe from two to two and one-fourth times as long as the heel. The anterior portion of the hoof should have a slope of 45 to 50 degrees, while at the heel the hoof should be almost vertical. The hoof head should be large and strong, but not open and coarse. The sole should be arched and the frog large, full, and in contact with the ground. The heels should be wide apart, equal in size and of the same height. The hoof should be tough, waxy and black rather than hard, brittle and shelly.

In the hind foot we look for practically the same things except that it is a trifle longer than wide and a trifle more straight, having a slope of from 50 to 55 degrees.

Some natural defects of the foot that should be avoided are:

Feet that are small, narrow, unequal in size or that are flat and spreading.

Feet that are crooked, pigeon toed, coon footed, or that have high, low, or sloping heels.

Feet that are cylindrical in form, that is, tending to be the same size from coronet to the ground.

Feet in which the horn is soft; also those in which it is hard, dry, brittle and shelly.

As volumes have been written upon the diseases of horses' feet, I can only call your attention at this time to the more common of these diseases with the hope that you will give them due consideration and study at some future time. Every live stock owner should have in his library a good, reliable book upon the diseases of live stock. He should study this book carefully that he may render intelligent first aid to the injured, and, if necessary, be able to treat the more common diseases and injuries of live stock. But generally the cheapest and safest plan is to call a competent graduate veterinarian if one is available.

(Continued on page 9.)

Holiday Dullness Delayed

Horse Market Trading Holds Up Well Here, Small Supplies Having More Effect Than Demand Changes. Butcher Cattle Higher. Hogs Change But Little.

The trade guage in the horse and mule market has moved up and down in the past week, showing that the approach of the dull season is at hand. In years past from December to the middle or latter part of January is known as the dull season of the year. In that time comes Christmas, with its holidays, and the suspension of considerable outside work. Also many avenues of demand are closed on account of weather conditions. This year, however, nothing has developed to indicate that that season has begun, but dealers, as soon as demand shows uncertainty, or is somewhat spotted, they pronounce the symptoms as holiday dullness. In one day last week one Southern buyer took 106 mules, and a buyer from Guatamala, South America, took a car load of driving horses, shipping them south by way of New Orleans. Added to this inquiry was about normal up to the end of the week. Some of the other markets further north and to the east have reported slack demand, but their trade is dependent on sections whose temperatures fall below zero in the early winter and continue that way until early spring. Southern buying is good for this season of the year. Cotton prices last week made new high levels for the season, and trade activities in the South are large, especially among the spinning and weaving cities. Some Southern buyers who have filled orders for horses recently say that they anticipate little interruption in the horse and mule trade at any time this winter. The trading in heavy draft horses has been limited in volume rather by the small supply offered than from lack of demand. Country buyers say that farmers have sold about all their surplus good horses, and are reserving the good brood mares. Some farmers will have surplus horses to dispose of in the early spring, but at present most of their horse power is at work in corn fields and in poor shape for marketing. Late winter and early spring will find some fairly large supplies of good fat horses and mules available, but demand will be preparing for a rush of spring work.

As far as prices are concerned dealers say there has been no important change in the past week. The only variations have been weak to strong with more steady than any other way.

There has been some trade in plugs and offerings that were deficient in some particular, but most of them went to bargain hunters, in small lots. Such demand is always uncertain. Most of that supply is drawn from the city and consists of the worn out and decrepid classes. Sometimes fairly good bargains are picked up, but in most cases the money paid is generally a big loss. Such horses have to be rested and fed up.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	150@235
Chunks, good to choice	135@170
Chunks, fair to good.....	90@130
Expressers and light draft..	55@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair...	60@120
Plugs.	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands.....	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands.....	110@150
15½ to 16 hands.....	140@185
16 to 16½ hands.....	180@265

LAMER'S
PERCHERON SALE

SALINA, KANSAS
Friday, Dec. 27, 1912

We will sell at Salina, Kansas, on Friday, December 27, 1912, fifty-seven (57) head of imported and home-grown Mares and Stallions, consisting of:

24 Mares (2 to 5 years old), in foal.
7 "Yearling" Mares.
12 "Suckling Colts."
10 Stallions (2 to 5 years old).
3 "Yearling" Stallions.
1 Imported Hackney Stallion.

This consignment of horses was very carefully selected by me during the past summer and I can say, without the least hesitancy, that they are as good, or better, a lot as will be offered at public auction this winter.

Our aged mares are all in foal by the best stallions in the country and I can assure you that I bought only the kind that would build up a reputation for myself and establish a foundation of a family of horses.

We also have 40 Percheron and Belgian stallions in the stables, from 2 to 5 years old, weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds—that we are offering at private sale.

Date of Sale--Dec. 27, 1912

Write for Catalogue

P. S.: On the following day—Saturday, December 28, 1912—we will sell 100 head of grade Farm Mares and Mules.

C. W. LAMER & CO. Salina, Kans.

Unimportant Changes in Cattle Prices.

The past two weeks developed no important changes in cattle prices. The swing in prices was largely characteristic of the season and largely confined to fluctuations of 15 to 25 cents. The season for short fed cattle is in full swing at Eastern markets, though at river markets there is still a fairly large supply of grass fat steers coming. The open winter thus far has been favorable for holding cattle, and some remarkable gains have been reported from feed lots. The general position of the market Tuesday was weak, owing to the large supply of short fed cattle that arrived in Chicago Monday and Tuesday. Some prime finished steers will be available at the International Live Stock Show this week, and prices are expected to make new high record marks. No Christmas beeves have been offered

(Continued on page 13.)

STALLION LIEN LAW.

Horse breeders now (in every state having a stallion inspection law and where the legislature meets this year) have an opportunity to get a lien on the mare and colt for 18 months after the mare is bred. It is the duty of every horse breeder interested in this proposition to personally see the law makers in his county and talk this matter over with them and to explain to them the necessity of such a law for the benefit of the honest mare owners, as well as for the maintenance of better stallions and jacks. Those who are in favor of this law expect to pay their honest debts and those who oppose it will pay their debts if forced to. After this clause becomes a law competition will reduce the service fee to the honest mare owners and be a great benefit to them. This lien law has been in effect in the state of Utah for several years and has given good satisfaction.

States not having a stallion inspection law could not do better than to adopt the Arkansas Stallion Law, which is as follows:

The owner of any male animal, kept for the propagation of his species, shall have a lien upon any female animal and her offspring to which such male so let for the sum contracted therefor, which lien shall attach at the time of service of such male and shall not be lost by reason of any sale, exchange or removal from the county, or other disposition without consent of the person holding the lien, the same may be immediately enforced. Provided; also upon the sale, exchange, removal or disposition of such female animal without consent of person holding the lien or with intent to defraud him, the owner of such female animal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars ($25), not more than fifty dollars ($50).

At any time within twenty months after his right of action accrues, the owner of such male animal may file with any justice of the peace in the county, a written statement, duly verified, setting forth amount of his claim, his cause of action, and a description of the animal upon which he has a lien, and the justice shall thereupon issue summons as in other cases and embody therein a description of the animal and an order to the constable to take the animal and her offspring, if there be an offspring, and hold to (her) or them subject to the order of the court.

If upon trial, judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, the court shall order a sale of the animal or animals as on execution sales to pay the judgment and cost, and if bond be given for the retention of the animal or animals the court shall render judgment on the bond against the sureties for the amount of the plaintiff's debt and cost.

Repealing Clause—All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Modern Horse Breeding

There are a lot of well to do horse breeders who could greatly improve their business by traveling a reasonable amount. Too many substantial stallion and jack owners are limited in experience. Instead of merely being familiar with the stock in his immediate vicinity, every breeder should find out what other breeders are doing. There is no better place for this than at the Scientific Breeding School, where a large body of men are together for a week. They usually all put up at the same hotel, where they can get acquainted and visit with each other while the school is not in session.

Many of them have stock to sell, while others wish to buy. Many sales are made at the Breeding School. These students form the acquaintance of each other remarkably quick—just like brothers—and they talk confidentially on many subjects that are not generally discussed. It is worth while to be with a body of men helping each other in their work and answering questions for one another.

In addition to their school, many places of interest are visited. During a recent term a large mail order house was inspected, which showed its appreciation by serving a complimentary dinner for the entire class. At many places which are visited special guides show the students everything of interest. By having a special guide and limiting the time many places can be visited, during recesses, that are of great interest to every farmer and breeder. Selling horses at auction at the stock yards interests all horse men. It is necessary for men used to active lives at home to have regular exercise between sessions of school, and all spare time is thus used to good advantage. An opinion students usually express, is that at a term of school they receive more experience than ever before during the same period of time. The school begins every morning at 7:30 promptly and closes at 10:30 at night. These students do not have an opportunity to spend much money while in Kansas City, as they do not have time.

Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys to this school, for they will go home in better condition than they came. They will be taught the right principles of living and have a good example set before them. Only two students out of nearly 800 who have attended, have ever entered the school room in an intoxicated condition, and these two men later made excellent records, and the writer believes that these two men have never touched liquor since. If every father and mother knew what was taught at this school they would send their boys. They are taught, in a very plain manner, the great danger of all the diseases know to young men. They are also taught that this life is not all a money consideration. The lessons that young men receive at this school will never be forgotten. They are taught that all substantial business propositions must be handled on the square.

Outside breeders do not realize the amount of correct teaching as well as valuable information received at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. If they could fully realize the importance of such instruction they would attend the school by the hundreds at every term. The great difficulty with horse breeders is that they receive a little information now and then, but it is not so arranged and condensed as to be effective. Where they are required to go through a complete course they reinforce their information; one step leads up to another so that when the term is over they feel that they have something worth while. Mr. Rockey from Idaho, who attended the last term of school, stated that it was the most complete course of instruction ever given on anything of this kind, and he has attended numerous institutions. This breeder does not even own a stallion; he came for the benefit of his business as an owner of mares.

If this institution can be made permanent, so that each school would contain from 100 to 200 students, and be made profitable, it is the greatest thing that horse breeders have ever had an opportunity to attend. One lecture on infection is more than worth the tuition, but there are hundreds of things that are explained in a plain manner that every horse breeder should thoroughly understand. All of the instructors except two are instructors in veterinary institutions recognized by the government. The dissecting of mares is probably the most interesting thing for the students. The reason it is interesting is because the instructors give the students what they could not possibly get in any other way concerning the form, relation and importance of the parts shown.

The lantern slides used in teaching types and breeds of animals are the most complete set in the country. All of the different market types are thoroughly discussed, as well as the good qualities and the defects in the different breeds of horses, jacks and mules. A lot of breeders are going astray themselves and leading their communities astray by not knowing what constitutes a good individual. A lot of breeders are not familiar with unsoundnesses found in their stock. All this is thoroughly explained. The pictures are thrown on the curtain in life size so that the students can get a correct idea in all cases. The live horses and mules are judged at the horse market, the mule market, and the packing houses, where some of the best are found.

The next term will be held December 16 to 21, inclusive, making six days and nights of illustrated lectures and demonstrations for horse breeders. Unless that term of school is well attended it will be the last term for one year. We hope the breeders will realize what this means and encourage attendance at the next term so that other terms can be held.

The tuition fee is $25 for a life membership. Any breeder can attend this school and if not absolutely satisfied in every respect, the tuition fee will be refunded, and he alone is to be the judge. This is certainly a fair offer and we can not realize how breeders can afford to miss this great opportunity. We say opportunity because it is the greatest opportunity ever offered to horse breeders. Any breeder can afford to cross this continent to come if he expects to remain in the horse breeding business, and many already have come from states as distant as Pennsylvania, New Mexico and Idaho, and some from more distant states and foreign countries.

Nearly every breeder is of the opinion that he could not attend a breeding school for the want of time. This is only imagination. Every horse breeder should be able to get away from home at least one week during the year. If every breeder should wait until he did not have anything to do he never would go anywhere. There is only one way to arrange a matter of this kind and that is to get ready and go when such an important proposition is at stake.

Students from nearly every part of the United States have attended this school. Nearly every one of them has been well satisfied, there having been a very small per cent of failures. One breeder who was here recently for his second or third term said that one great difficulty is with the students. "When a student attends this school,"

(Continued on Page 14.)

31 PERCHERONS

Must Be Sold at Once

We have sold our farm, and must give possession January 1st, 1913. This makes it necessary that we should sell our Percherons, the result of many years of intelligent breeding.

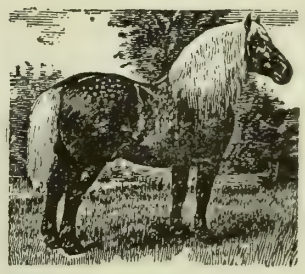
We are offering for quick sale, 18 Brood Mares; 12 Stallions, coming three years; and one Stallion coming four years. These Mares are among the best in America. The Stallions are mostly the get of Alban 46137 (64433).

Come and see these Grand Percherons, or write for list.

PATTERSON-ERICKSON CO.

Worthington, Nobles County, Minnesota

Wolf Bros. Big Boned Imported Percherons and Belgians



We landed September 1st with a great lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. We showed at the great Nebraska State Fair September 5th and won the following prizes:

Two champions, one reserve champion, eight first prizes, seven seconds, one third and three fourth—twenty-two ribbons in all.

THESE PRIZE WINNERS ARE ALL AT OUR BARNS AND FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

If you are figuring on buying a first-class stallion or a pair of imported mares and want to see the best horses, you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to see ours. Special low prices made for the next 60 days. Address, for all information

Wolf Brothers

Albion, Boone County, Nebraska

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON
SHIRE BELGIAN

Each year we show our New Importation the same month they land; each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old and 1st and champion on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

TWO DAYS DISPERSION SALE OF PURE BRED PERCHERONS

January 2d, sale at Lexington, Ill., F. W. Schwab sells 16 head consisting of 14 mares and fillies, and 2 stallion colts.

January 3d, sale at Pontiac, Ill., W. H. Welch sells 30 head, consisting of 23 mares and fillies, and 7 stallions from weanlings to 6 years old.

In both lots are some good mares bred to Apollon 26130 (42491), the great son of old Besique (19602); also some weanlings and yearlings by the same sire. Address for catalogues ready December 15,

FRED W. SCHWAB, Lexington, Ill., and W. H. WELCH, Lexington, Ill.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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All persons are warned not to reprint any part of this paper without giving full credit for the same to the American Breeder, Kansas City, Mo.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NOW.

A year ago we changed the American Breeder from a monthly to a twice monthly issue. We doubled the cost of printing, and of paper, and doubled our editorial work. But we made no change at the time in our subscription price, for the reason that a large majority of our old subscribers—old and tried friends of this paper and the best support that any paper could have—were soon to renew. Their subscriptions largely expired in December and January. We wanted them to have the paper another year (or three more years—as many of them chose) at the old rate. And so, to be equally fair to all those whose subscriptions expired in later months, we continued our old rate for an entire year.

Now, for a year, we have doubled our service and soon we will increase the size of the paper as well as its efficiency for its readers. No one will wish us to continue selling two papers per month at the price of one, and so we announce that all subscriptions from this date on are $1.00 per year or three years for $2.00, payable in advance. The paper always stops at the expiration of the paid up time. We hope as many readers as can, will pay for three years in advance. This will save all the trouble each spring of having to renew, and (as many readers do) of putting off until the paper has stopped, and valuable issues lost unless back numbers are secured. Every reader can well afford to renew his subscription for three years. Those who do this are not liable to miss any issues during the spring months, when the paper is most appreciated. Most of the subscriptions expire in December and January. The big rush is in January. If all would renew now, they would not miss a single issue. It requires much extra help to care for the thousands of renewals as well as the new subscriptions, during the rush. The proper thing to do is to send in your renewal now for three years in advance. Look on the wrapper of this issue and see when your subscription expires, if it is 1-13 that means the first of January, 1913; if it is 2-13 that means the first of February, 1913, but in either case, if you send $2.00 now your subscription will be extended three years beyond the date now shown on your wrapper.

LIVE STOCK DISEASES.

It is impossible for all those interested in live stock to be expert veterinarians. There are so many different diseases that it is impossible for the average breeder or farmer to know the symptoms in all cases. It is not our intention to make veterinarians out of our readers, but a lot of live stock is sacrificed each year because the owners do not know when to get a qualified veterinarian. A lot more of our best live stock is sacrificed because the average breeder does not know what the ailments are, consequently these animals are destroyed through ignorance. More live stock is destroyed each year through the use of strong drugs in the hands of the inexperienced, than are benefited .

The veterinarian who is interested in the improvement of live stock is glad to have the breeders posted along these lines, for it is this class that is familiar with the necessity of employing men of experience to accurately diagnose and treat its stock. These individuals realize that great progress has been made during the last quarter of a century, and that if the veterinarian is called in time there is often little need of losing animals, which would otherwise die. It is usually the delay which causes death of animals.

We wish to inform our readers of these subjects so that they may know when it is necessary to send for a veterinarian. Every breeder should have the telephone number of his veterinarian in his book so that connection could be made quickly and no time lost. There are many individuals who are treating live stock for others that would quit the business or attend a qualified school if they were better posted. If many of these individuals could attend a few operations at a recognized veterinary college they would realize how helpless they are in serious cases. In order to progress as a nation it is the duty of every good citizen to encourage education in this as in other lines.

On numerous occasions the writer, in company with a large number of prominent breeders, has visited at one of the most up-to-date veterinary colleges in the world, where delicate operations were performed. Some of the breeders had been treating live stock for their neighbors, but after seeing these clinics they decided to recommend qualified men and attend more strictly to their breeding business. They have learned the danger of infection, which is one of the difficult things for the average breeder to understand. Infection means much to the veterinary profession; anything that will enlighten breeders and farmers on this one thing, if nothing more, will be welcomed by the qualified veterinarian. No one in a community is in a better position to enlighten the farmers on this (as well as many other subjects), than stallion and jack owners. They have an opportunity to talk to the leading breeders in most vicinities; they usually have plenty of time for this, and if they are well versed on this subject they can be of much assistance.

It is our intention to take up a disease, giving the symptoms and a method of diagnosing certain conditions of the more prominent diseases, and print photographs of the germs that cause such diseases. Most of the disases are caused by known organisms that can be carried from one animal to another, and if such organisms could not gain access to an animal the animal would not have that particular disease.

We hope our readers will make a special study of these diseases, not only for the class of live stock they handle, but of all other classes. Nearly every disease caused by a particular organism has its peculiarities, and all breeders of live stock should study these things carefully.

These articles will be prepared especially for our readers in a condensed, understandable form and should not be overlooked.

HOW TO ADVERTISE.

One of the important things for breeders of live stock to understand is advertising. It is difficult to prepare a specific method of advertising to fit each individual case, but one of the important things is to incorporate in an advertisement some particular thing that will attract attention. For instance, many stallion advertisers who have had a stallion for several years frequently fail to say "colts to show." A great many men in the market for a good stallion will not buy a second hand horse without having this opportunity. A breeder may have excellent stock, but if he can not attract the attention of buyers he can not sell them to good advantage.

Salesmanship is one of the weakest points in live stock breeding. Nearly every breeder or user of breeding stock has stock for sale at some time. A good jack is about the only exception, as they do not have to be changed every four years, as in the case of stallions or other sires. It is a settled fact that only those who understand advertising remain in the breeding business, and the better this is understood the more results the breeder gets.

By properly advertising the stock can be sold at the proper time. After stock is developed and the owner is not in position to use it, he must sell it at some price, regardless of its cost. Every breeder should read the advertisements of those disposing of stock; see what peculiarities there are in the advertisement; see what the drawing card is; note the size of one advertisement that has been successful and compare the amount of space used and see if it is profitable to use the extra space. Frequently breeders try to get too much reading matter in a very small space.

It must be remembered that somewhere there is an individual just as anxious to buy what you have to offer as you are to sell. Can the average breeder find the connecting link? There must be something in the advertisement to encourage the prospective purchaser to answer an advertisement. After the first letter is received a complete description must be the answer, setting forth a reason for the sale and the good qualities of the animal and such other things that would interest the prospective buyer in a special case. If the prospective buyer is not interested after receiving the first communication, the advertiser should prepare another letter. Because the prospective purchaser was interested enough to answer that particular advertisement, is evidence that he is a prospective buyer. Many breeders fail to make their case plain in answering inquiries. Frequently a second or third letter will get the desired results. One of the strongest points in answering inquiries is to give a complete description of the animal just as it is and state in the letter that you will pay the car fare and expenses if the animal is not just as described.

A little study along this line will greatly enlighten the average breeder who has stock for sale. A careful study of the advertisements in this paper as they appear from time to time offers a good opportunity. After all the advertisements have been read over carefully try to select the one that is prepared the best; one that reaching live stock breeders would be most likely to cause those interested to write the first letter as an inquiry. This does not apply to large breeders but to those who have only a stallion or a jack to sell or stand to public service, or a cow or a hog to be offered.

Salesmanship is a wonderful thing and requires a considerable study. After the breeder has studied the advertising sufficiently he must then select a publication that is read closely by the particular class of people he wishes to reach. That publication must not carry advertising for a lot of crooks if results are expected. All business is done largely through confidence. If the reader does not have the confidence of a publication they are not going to answer the advertisers very extensively. There are a lot of breeders who have surplus animals for sale that are decreasing in value every day and should be sold. There never was a better time to begin than right now. A few dollars spent in advertising frequently puts the breeder in a position to dispose of the non-producing stuff and invest it in young stock to an excellent advantage.

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER.

The editor who conducts a fearless, independent publication frequently receives some very peculiar communications. Many of these are not signed; occasionally one is full of surprises at some particular stand we have taken. We want it distinctly understood that this paper is an independent publication. It is not owned or controlled by any breed, faction or element. The editor is always glad to receive advice or enlightenment on any subjects, but reserves the right to express his own opinion at his pleasure.

All the campaigns the American Breeder has ever taken up has been new to the world; no one except the editor knew what was going to happen. The breeders want a publication that stands for honesty and a square deal of a free and independent nature. This is exactly what we are trying to give our readers. There are always two sides to every question. They should both be considered carefully before taking action, otherwise much serious injury very easily could be done. No honest man need be afraid of the American Breeder.

STALLION OWNERS.

A considerable service can be done in a community by the stallion and jack owners in the way of helping to dispose of the colts. In nearly every community there are a few buyers who try to get the colts very cheap. The first few sales in a community frequently regulates the value of other colts. If some one interested can use the telephone or visit these men on the streets or at public sales, these prices can usually be regulated satisfactorily. Nearly any kind of a good colt should be worth $100 at weaning time, and many of them have sold out of grade mares for $150. The higher the price the more stimulated the breeders will be in that community.

Stallion and jack owners could not spend a few days to a better advantage than interesting prospective buyers who will pay a good price. All record prices should be remembered, even if the prices are a little higher than the general market offers. There is probably no other stock that will make a better profit than good colts bought and developed where feed is reasonable. It is not a wise policy on the part of farmers to dispose of their colts, as a rule, but they should be encouraged to fully develop them and see that they have plenty of feed, water, fresh air and exercise of the right kind. If stallion and jack owners would pay more attention to this feature of their customers' business they could greatly increase their own business.

It is also a good plan to inquire about the mares; whether they are in foal or not and what condition they are in. It is only human nature for

Important Announcement

For December Term (Dec. 16 to 21) of the

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

The Term Announced Above for December is the Regular "Before the Holidays" Session of School. An Article Elsewhere Deals With Important New Information Concerning This Term.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. The instructors, of whom there are ten, include horse experts from the leading agricultural and veterinary colleges, who know the needs of stallioners.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life. For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

those to respect the individual who takes an interest in their general welfare. During these inspection trips is an excellent time to find the missing colts that have not been paid for. These mare owners that have been assisted are in duty bound to help the stallion and jack owners in the collection of service fees. This is also an excellent time to get a complete list of names and addresses of every mare owner in that section of the country. This will come very convenient for advertising a little later on.

The most important feature of this work will be to work a little politics; get the men interested with you that own good mares and pay their honest debts, to help work for the stallion lien law in your state. Convert a few of these men and show them where it will be to their advantage; have them see the law makers in your county. A few of these men who do not own stallions should have much weight, and by all means have your stallion owners in your county visit the law makers also. This campaign should be started immediately. A few good, live horse breeders in a community can get the desired results. If the law makers find that these men are interested and going to know just how they vote on this particular issue, they will be very careful what they do. A dozen or two good, live men in a community can change a very large number of votes for an individual or two if they want to, and this is the opportune time to get busy and make this feature plain. If the stallion and jack owners will unite and work together they can put the breeding business on a better basis from a profit standpoint, both for themselves, and the best people among their customers.

COURSE FOR THE HIRED MAN.

The hired man from the farm who spends his summer earnings during the winter in town will find a special program arranged for his benefit this winter at the Kansas Agricultural College. It is a program arranged at the state's expense. It will cost the hired man or the farmer's son or anyone else, for that matter, about $3 in fees, to take the winter short course, the hurry-up instruction in agriculture arranged especially for men, young and old, who find it impossible to go to college for the regular term of four years.

This short course will begin January 7 and end March 19. It will be ten weeks of condensed, practicable and practical instruction, a fine foundation for a first class farmer's education. Instead of spending $50 or $75 in idleness, many a hired man, or tenant, might get, with his money, the knowledge he needs to make him a land owner. The program thus far arranged for the short course includes: Crop production, live stock feeding, live stock market classes, stock judging, animal breeding, poultry work, wood work and other manual training, dairy farming, and dairy manufactures, creamery management, butter making, cheese and ice cream making, judging dairy products, orchard and garden work, how to plant trees, grain judging, farm mechanics, crop judging and farm management. Dean Miller of the extension division is already receiving applications from intending students.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW BULLETIN

The showing of Belgian draft horses was the largest of this breed ever made in the United States.

The exhibit of Shorthorn steers was the best in the history of the International.

In the first three rings of Percherons shown, W. S. Corsa won two firsts, two seconds, one fifth and two sevenths, all on colts by Carnot.

The fat barrow grand championships, both for single animals and for pens of three, were won by pure bred Poland Chinas shown by John Francis & Sons. Five other breeds, and a class for grades and crossbreds were against them.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Percheron Society of America the four directors whose terms expire this year were re-elected. The re-elected directors are Corsa of Illinois, Nave of Indiana, North of Nebraska and Lee of Kansas.

Fat steer championships were won as follows: Shorthorn, J. F. Prather, on Prime Knight, a calf; Herefords, J. H. & J. L. VanNatta, on Diamond's Perfection, a two-year-old; Angus, Kansas Agricultural College, on Insurgent Envoy, a two-year-old; Grades and Crossbreds, J. D. McGregor, on Glencarnock Victor, a high-grade Angus. The last named steer also won the grand championship for all classes.

First prizes for Belgians were awarded on the opening day of the show as follows: Aged stallions, J. Crouch & Son, on Mon Gros; three-year-olds, Loeser Bros., on Frank Bolser; two-year-olds, Bell Bros., on Cyclon; aged mares, Crouch & Son, on Elza; three-year-olds, Bell Bros., on Sara de Dottigduies; two-year-olds, Crouch on Mizette. Crouch & Son also won all of the seconds and half the thirds in these same rings.

Student teams from 12 agricultural colleges were entered in the judging contest. Following is the order in which the contesting teams were rated, by the committee which passed on their work: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, Ontario (Canada), Texas, Kentucky, Manitoba (Canada), Arkansas, Nevada, Pennsylvania.

NEW VOLUME BELGIAN STUD BOOK.

To the American Breeder:—We are now publishing the fifth volume of our Stud Book and hope to have it ready for delivery the first of the coming year. By authority of our association, each member is given permission to have printed in said volume a cut of a Belgian horse or mare or group of Belgians, with his name and address under same. The cut must be a suitable, first class halftone—133 line screen—not to exceed in size 4 inches by 6½ inches and with no printing on cut, except name and American number of horse and the name of the owner and address. I prefer to have no printing on cut. We are publishing the handsomest Stud Book in the United States and one that is a credit to the interest of our horses, and nothing has added so much to its value and popularity as the fine cuts that have appeared in Volumes II, III and IV, and it is hoped that the coming fifth volume will be the handsomest of all.—J. D. Conner, Jr., Secretary Belgian Stud Book, Wabash, Ind.

Don't over feed and give your swine plenty of exercise if you want them to be rid of thumps.

DRAFT HORSES

WANT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Two Percheron stallions for sale; one dark chestnut 8 years old, weight 1800 pounds; on dark gray, 3 years old, weight 1700 pounds. Also my big black jack with white points, 7 years old, weight 1100 pounds, 15½ hands standard measure.

All sure breeders; colts to show. Would exchange for draft horses, mules or cattle.—**G. W. Newman, Elvaston, Hancock County, Ill.**

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

TWO BIG BLACK IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Ages 5 and 7 years; weight in ordinary condition 2,000 and 2,050 pounds; big, fine, good style and action and sure foal getters; plenty of colts to show. Or would exchange one for a big young jack. Reason for selling, have adopted the Capsule System of breeding and have them to spare. **Henry Goertzen, Henderson, York Co., Neb.**

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Am offering these stallions because I have adopted the capsule system and have them to spare. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Neb.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

IMPORTED STALLIONS. BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.** Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERON HORSES

and dealers in American bred draft horses and standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere. **Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON

stallions and mares for sale; might exchange for other stock. **J. D. Putman, Saline, Mercer Co., Mo.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding; feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

ENLARGEMENT UNDER JAW—What is the trouble with a four year old mare, also a yearling filly, I have? They have very hard lumps under side of lower jaws. No soreness and teeth seem to be sound. I have been told that it may be ulcerated roots. The enlargements are hard as the jaw bone and no sign of pus or smell of unsound teeth. Would it do any good to pull the teeth. Thanking you in advance.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—So long as the enlargements cause no more trouble than they appear to at present we would suggest that they be left alone. In the event the teeth are diseased it will show up in time, at which period it will be soon enough to act.

AMANROSIS—I have a mare four years old that went blind sixty days ago. Her eye looks natural, but the pupil is enlarged.—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your mare has lost her eyesight as a result of paralysis of the optic nerve, in which event there is no cure for her.

POSSIBLE TUMOR—I have a two year old mare, in good flesh and apparently all right, but when she lies down there appears a bunch that turns out of her about the size of your fist. It is the natural color and looks healthy. When she gets up it goes back again. I have heard of their casting their weathers, but this does not look like that. She is large behind and looks like a mare that is in heat, otherwise she looks all right. She has a sister that is one year old and is the same way. This is not a very good description, but I do not know how to describe it any other way. What is the cause and what can be done for them?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—It may be that your mare experiences only a partial eversion of the vagina, but she should be carefully examined for the presence of a tumor. We would advise that you take her to some one whom you think competent to make such examination in the event you do not care to undertake it yourself.

FISTULA—Will you give me a remedy for a fistula that has broken? I am a new reader of your paper and like it very much as I like to look at and read of fine stock. Success to the American Breeder.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We presume you refer to a case of fistulous withers. As a rule these cases, like nearly all abscesses, need some surgical attention before they are ready to heal, and we fear it would only be an aggravation and loss of time to you to merely prescribe something in the way of medicine without the necessary surgical attention.

You should take this animal to a qualified veterinary and have proper drainage made and when this is done the healing up process becomes a simple matter.

BAD WIRE CUT—Will you please publish a cure for a bad wire cut foot? The foot was cut on both sides just above the hoof, early last spring. It has a ring above the hoof as large as my arm and is raw. The mare is not lame, but does not handle it very good. I will be glad just to heal it, for next year in fly time she will keep it sore. I tried cutting some of the bunch off, but it comes on again. Could I burn it with caustic so it would stay down, and then heal it over? I have tried all kinds of dopes.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear that this wound has already been too much treated and has reached a point where in

Trumans' Champion Stud

Our second Importation this fall

Left LONDON on MINNEWASKA Oct. 19. J. H. TRUMAN says they are the GRANDEST LOT of SHIRE HORSES that ever crossed the ATLANTIC OCEAN,

Our August Importation

Consisting of the most Sensational Shire, Percheron and Belgian Stallions imported this year, are now in first-class condition, and all for sale. The coming season is our 35th anniversary in the importing business, and during that period the name "TRUMAN" has stood for all that is straightforward and honorable, and we have not found it necessary to change our mode of doing business or our guarantee, which, as usual, is most liberal and good as gold. Imported Shire and Percheron mares of outstanding individuality for sale.

At the four great state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, our horses have won this year no less than 15 champion and 48 first prizes, 9 cups and four gold medals, in the very strongest competition, and the champion stallion at Nebraska State Fair was imported by us. At the great Bushnell Horse Show the champion Shire stallion and mare, champion Percheron stallion and mare and champion Belgian stallion were imported by us.

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Percherons and Belgians

Write now for the particulars

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What more will you get - - - -
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Genuine Worth--Take Advantage of the Opportunity

TRY US ONCE.

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for sale. "Don" 72956; black Percheron; foaled 1909; a sure breeder of fancy colts; easy to handle; broken and used every day in farm work; weighs 1,700 pounds in working order. Price $800.

"Coco" (84587); black Percheron horse colt; foaled 1911. $500. These animals have never been pampered or unduly forced. Both are rich in brilliant blood.

"Dan Taylor, Jr." 3194; jack; black with white points; 15 hands; very large boned; fancy head and ears; sure foal getter of dandy mules; quick worker. $1,000.

Will take registered mares or fillies in trade for any of above stock. We have a surplus of stallions and jacks. **Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Marion County, Ill.**

FOR SALE.

Belgian stallion; 7 years; weight 2,200; won a gold medal in Belgium; has 14 firsts and sweepstakes. I think this is the best horse in Missouri. One dapple gray Percheron; 4 years; weight 1,760. Will consider a good jack for him. One Percheron colt; 7 months old; weight 960. One Belgian colt; 6 months old; weight 920. This is extra good stock. Will price to sell. **Wm. Hartman, Baring, Knox County, Mo.**

GRADE BELGIAN STALLION

for sale. Six years old; weight 1,900 pounds; South Dakota certificate of soundness; good breeder. Never bred him in one season to over 45 mares; gets greater per cent of mares in foal; have few mares come back. **Joseph Maresh, Kimball, So. Dak. Rte. 1, Box 34.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Imported black; four years; registered P. S. A.; $750. Home-bred; four years; dapple gray; registered P. S. A.; $500. Black; two years; good size; registered P. S. A.; $400. Bay, French draft; six years; registered; extra large; $400. Jaak colt; large; $250. All sound and large; cash only. **E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa.**

TWO YOUNG PERCHERONS



Remarkably good big home grown stallions. extra bone. Registered. One gray coming three; one black coming four. State certificates of soundness. South Central Iowa; good railroads. Anxious to sell. **Fred Chandler, R. No. 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

IMPORTED TON BELGIAN STALLION

for sale; six years old; gets 80 per cent of his mares in foal; imported by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.

Also two first class jacks; 2 and 8 years old; 15 hands high; sure foal getters; quick to act. Will sell cheap for cash. Leaving state is my object for selling. **W. T. Rodecker, Mulberry Grove, Bond County, Ill.**

BIG PERCHERON MARES

for sale. 3 to 7 years old; 1,700 to a ton in weight. Some matched pairs.

Also a black 1,900 pound two-year-old stallion, a 1,500 pound yearling, and stallion and filly colts. **J. W. Barnhart, Butler, Bates County, Mo.**

FOR SALE AT $300 LESS

than their real value; 5 year old gray French draft stallion 19657; 8 year old imported black Percheron stallion (63309) 50853; sound and gentle. **J. E. Lewis, Stewartsville, DeKalb County, Mo.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

8 years old; black, star; weight 1,800; sound. Would take a good mare in exchange. **B. B. McEndarfer, Waterloo, DeKalb County, Ind.**

FOR TRADE.

Imported Shire stallion; registered, big and sure. Price $900. Want clear cheap land; good title; even trade. **E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa.**

TEN GOOD STALLIONS

Registered draft, for sale to close partnership. **C. C. Walker, Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale; 8 years old; a good breeder, with colts to show. Will sell very cheap if sold soon. F. R. HOWARD, Anita, Cass County, Iowa.

order to make a satisfactory cure should be operated on with a view of removing this great mass of exuberent granulation. Take her to a good, competent surgeon and get started right in the matter and by so doing secure healing before the advent of warm weather and flies.

STIFF MULE—I have a six year old mule that is stiff in both front and hind quarters on the right side. Drags both feet when walking. Eats good and drinks well. When I first noticed him failing he could neither get up nor down.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry is not sufficiently definite to enable us to make a satisfactory diagnosis and we would suggest that you have the animal examined by a competent veterinarian.

TUMORS—On examining a mare's vagina lumps can be felt beneath the bed or bottom of vagina similar to the testicle of a yearling colt. They do not protrude in the vagina, but on pressing lightly around the bottom of vagina these lumps can be felt. Is this a normal condition or tumors, and would they be likely to prevent a mare from breeding?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It is more than likely that the bodies that may be felt are tumors growing in the walls of the vagina. As a rule such growths are of a benign character, yet they influence against fecundation and some mares afflicted with them do not breed. They exert a greater influence in this direction when related with the uterus itself.

STUDY OF THE HORSE'S FOOT.

(Continued from page 4.)

The seriousness of thrush, quittor, and nail puncture is due to infection and in treating these diseases the aim is to destroy the infection and prompt nutrition of the parts involved. Immediate treatment lessens the severity of these diseases and increases the chance of recovery.

Corns, sole bruises, quarter cracks, and contracted heels result seriously if neglected. The first thing to do is to remove the cause and then see that they are properly treated and cared for.

Founder is most common in badly formed, flat and pointed feet, and is caused by a variety of conditions, such as errors of diet, chills, continued standing without exercise, and it often occurs as a complication of colic, influenza and parturition. Prevention is a great deal more economical and satisfactory than treatment, but if a case develops in spite of preventive measures, the important thing is that if proper treatment is begun within the first 24 hours, recovery is generally complete. The longer treatment is delayed, the less becomes the chance of recovery.

The diseases of the feet which are probably of most interest to the breeder are those which are generally considered to show a hereditary predisposition to develop in the offspring of animals having these troubles. To be on the safe side, we should include in this list navicular disease, ringbones and sidebones.

Navicular disease occurs most frequently in light horses, especially those having narrow feet, short hoofs, and short, upright pasterns. The immediate cause is due to the excessive strain and jar to the perforans tendon and navicular bone, due to the faults of conformation just mentioned. Because these peculiarities of conformation are practically always associated with navicular disease, it should be looked upon as a disease showing a strong hereditary tendency to develop in the offspring. Some authorities claim a direct hereditary tendency to navicular disease aside from defects of conformation.

While ringbones are not a condition involving the foot strictly speaking, they are so closely associated with the foot that they will be considered at this time. They are bony growths in the region of the coronary joint with which nature is trying to brace up a weak joint. They are most common in horses having long, weak pasterns which result in greater strain

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Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill.



Our new horses are now in the barns, and we have an extra good lot of Belgians, Percherons and Shires. We invite buyers to call and look them over. We buy the best we can buy, and if there were any better to be found we would handle them. Our guarantee is safe, and we can protect a buyer from loss for the full purchase price. Come and see us. It won't take long or cost much, and we feel sure we can save you some money.

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STALLIONS and MARES

Percherons and Belgians

In addition to the large numbe of Prize Winners at the French and Belgian shows this spring in Europe and at the various state fairs in this country this fall, we have a very large lot of good young stallions and mares of extra quality and bone, that we will price very reasonable.

We can show you 150 head of horses of the different breeds, the best lot ever imported to Americ Sold with a reliable guarantee.

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Personally selected by me early in the season and

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Young, Sound, Reliably Bred Stallions

good in size, bone, action and color. Every horse guaranteed and sold in condition for service. I work some of them in the harness every day. Among the Belgians is a magnificent seal brown grandson of the Brussels champion, Indigene de Fosteau.

Prices reasonable. Barn 4 blocks from Santa Fe depot.

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Stallions and Mares also Home-Bred Stallions

I know the best farmers want good horses. I personally select horses with the aim to sell to horsemen who know.

If interested write or come and see me.

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IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale; second prize winner at Nogent. Also span of imported mares at a bargain. **J. J. McNiff, Luverne, Rock County, Minn.**

TWO PERCHERON COLTS.

Two years old past; dark grays; and two yearlings, also grays. Prices to close them out at once. **H. H. Koth, Monona, Clayton County, Ia.**

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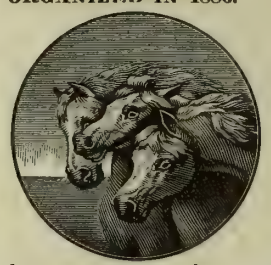
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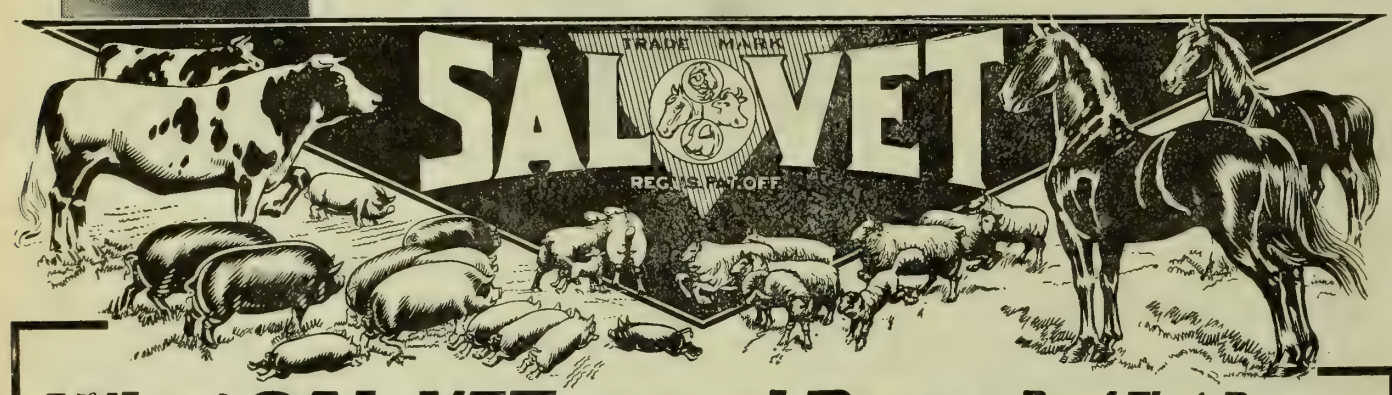
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Sal-Vet prevents heavy losses when disease breaks out in your neighborhood because it kills and expels these deadly, life-sapping pests and puts every animal on your farm in a healthy, vigorous, worm-free condition—enabling them to better resist these deadly plagues. It sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and makes all stock grow into profit fast because it helps them get the good of all their food. Being a salt, animals like it and run to it freely—and

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It requires no mixing—no drenching—no dosing—no trouble at all. Leading agricultural colleges and all prominent live-stock authorities endorse it.

Let me send you a 60-day supply without a penny of pay in advance.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, and mail it to me today. I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon NOW. Address

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60-day shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog and sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse and head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular packages.

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Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

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Number of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....

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"As the hog cholera is prevalent all through this section, I have been feeding Sal-Vet to my hogs. Since then, I never saw them in better condition in spite of the fact that all around me the cholera is carrying them off by the hundreds."—W. J. BROOKS, Diggs, Va.

Sal-Vet will do all you claim for it. My pure-bred Berkshire hogs are doing fine, and have appetites so keen that they never seem to get enough to eat. Before I began to feed Sal-Vet the same animals were dull, listless and without appetite. They take to the Sal-Vet keenly. Hogs all over our county are dying in large numbers, and many right here in my own town have lost hogs from some cause, but I could not wish mine to do better than they have done since feeding Sal-Vet.—D. E. KNIGHT, Honea Path, S. C.

"Cholera attacked my neighbor's hogs, and one of them died. He started to feed Sal-Vet and has not lost any since. I have been feeding Sal-Vet and have not had a sick hog on the place."—J. J. G. FERRELL, Vandorn, Ala.

"A lot of hogs died in this county from swine plague or cholera. Some of them were within three miles of me, but I have been feeding Sal-Vet, and have not lost a single hog. They are all doing well, eat all I give them and have good appetite for more."—D. A. ROSS, Kingman, Kans., Breeder of Pure Bred Poland Chinas.

"Sal-Vet has been of great service to us; it has kept our hogs and pigs free from worms and, in addition, proved to be a splendid tonic."—J. B. ESPY, Agriculturist, Southeast Alabama Experiment Station, Abbeville, Ala.

"For their own good, I would recommend Sal-Vet to all sheep men. It will destroy every stomach worm in the flock and keep your sheep and lambs free from them and at the same time keep the flock in the pink of condition and health."—ROBERT S. BLASTOCK, Mgr. Sheep Dept., Walnut Hall Stock Farm, Donerail, Ky.

PRICES 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages.

on the many ligaments of this region; they are also found frequently on limbs having short, upright pasterns, due to the greater concussion and consequent irritation and inflammation. The immediate cause of ringbones is undue strain upon the ligaments of the region. This undue strain results from faults of conformation of the parts involved and this conformation being transmitted to the offspring predisposes it to the development of ringbones.

As has already been noted, sidebones are simply the lateral cartilages after they have ossified or "turned to bone." There is no other unsoundness which is so common as sidebones and none are more strongly hereditary. Thirty per cent of all unsound stallions in Kansas have sidebones, yet there is no unsoundness which is so often overlooked and about which the average farmer-horseman knows so little. In the living horse they may be felt as hard, unyielding bony enlargements on either side toward the back part of the foot just inside and projecting above the hoof. Sidebones are found principally in heavy horses and the fore feet suffer most frequently. They produce clumsy, constrained action and often lameness. The principal cause is poor conformation of the feet and the reason we have so many sidebones is because we have so many poor feet.

We all admit the necessity of shoeing and realize the evils that result from improper shoeing, but no specific directions can be given that will cover all cases and conditions. Each is a problem in itself, yet when we consider the functions of the various parts of the foot, we find certain general principles which apply to practically every case.

1. The shoe should be fitted to the foot rather than the foot to the shoe. as is often the case.

2. The shoe should be level and true.

3. The sole and frog should not be touched with knife or rasp except to trim off sparingly the ragged edges.

4. The bars should not be cut away; they are a part of the wall and nature intended that they help carry the body weight.

5. The wall should not be rasped after shoeing. The horseshoer may think it makes the job look neater, but in so doing he is destroying the protection which nature provided to prevent evaporation of foot moisture.

6. As few nails as possible should be used and it should be remembered that high nailing is ruinous.

The foot is the foundation of the animal machine which should always be remembered when select-breeding, pleasure or work horses. It is a region about which we can not be too particular. If the foot is defective either in conformation, quality, or health of tissues, one can foretell the speedy wearing out and ruin of the horse, besides the expense of shoeing and continual treatment. If the foot has the proper conformation and quality, we may expect the horse possessing such a foot to resume each day, without discomfort or loss of energy, the work of the day before. It is time for us all to awaken to the realization of the necessity of good feet in all classes of horses for a horse with poor feet is practically no horse at all.

PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Imported and Home-Bred

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES



My new importation of stallions and mares, which I personally selected, arrived last month. This importation, numbering over 40 head, comprises the best lot I ever imported, and with those already in my barns and pastures, makes Paramount Stock Farm one of the best places in America to come for strictly high class stallions and mares. Among them are prize winners and tops that cost a lot of money. Come to the farm, 2 miles north of Hudson, 9 miles southwest of Waterloo, and see them. Address, mentioning the American Breeder,

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Ia.



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 8 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 3 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.



W. A. LANG & CO.

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Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars. Large CALANDER after December 15th.

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We have for sale the classiest bunch of imported and home-bred stallions and mares we have ever offered for sale. Got first premiums and grand championship in every class we showed in at two state fairs; eight firsts and two grand championships at Oklahoma City and six firsts and two grand championships at Hutchinson, Kas. Any one desiring a first class stallion or mare will do well to see this fine bunch and get prices.

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Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

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Imported and Home Bred—11 American Royal Prize Winners, 1912.

All of our horses are selected with extreme care as to breeding qualities. They are sound and fully acclimated. Sold with breeding guarantee and terms to suit, at farmer's prices.

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IMPORTED PURE BRED BELGIAN

for sale. Color chestnut; weight now 2,150. One of the very few stallions in the United States that weighs a ton in breeding condition. Has the best feet I ever saw under a draft horse. He is a big, smooth, up-standing fellow; a big flat bone; absolutely sound and sure; has plenty of colts to show. This stallion is really a show horse. Was foaled in 1901; my reason for selling, his fillies are in his way. I will sell this horse worth the money if sold before the first of January, 1913. Now if you want to buy one of the best Belgian stallions in the state, come and see this horse, and if I have misrepresented him in any particular, I will pay your expenses both ways. For price or further information, write to **Ed Bundy, Glasco, Cloud County, Kansas.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Merrimac No. 11952, for sale; foaled 1902; will be priced right for quick sale. Good reasons for selling. Address, **Joseph Trimmer, Anita, Cass County, Iowa.**

BELGIAN STALLIONS

for sale. Two Belgian stallions coming two and three years old. Both state fair winners. Write for photo and further description to **C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass County, Iowa.**



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bargains. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

A. A. FIRKINS. J. E. PARK.

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Our stallions are all blacks and grays; all young; sound and ready for service. Some ton three year olds, as good as grow. All registered in P. S. of A.

Our Mammoth jacks are Kentucky and Missouri bred; all blacks with light points; all two years old and over; all registered and every one has size and quality; all broke to service. We give a liberal guarantee with all stock. Come and see us or write. Barns in town; 50 miles north of Kansas City and 35 miles east of St. Joe on Rock Island and Burlington.

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THREE JENNETS AND ONE STALLION

for sale. The jennets are 5, 7, and 13 years old. They are respectively 13¾, 15½ and 13½ hands standard measure. Bred to Kansas Jumbo 3063. The 7 year old, especially, is big boned, big head and heavy bodied. I only have a three year old jack now and do not like to have the jennets around him in breeding season.

North Chance 44935, is a bay; blind; well built; 16½ hands; standard bred; 1,200-pound stallion; a good teaser and a good driver; $700 buys the bunch or will exchange for registered Percheron fillies. **Wm. H. Young, Cheney, Sedgwick County, Kas.**

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One of the largest collections of large boned black mammoth jacks owned by any one man; 15 to 16 hands standard measure; the kind that will breed the high class mules; the kind all are looking for. Priced to sell. Guaranteed. References the five banks of Lawrence. Address **Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.** Both phones.

Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and U. P. R. R.

THREE GOOD JACKS

for sale. Black Haley 3046; a big Tennessee jack; black with white points; age 4 years; 15.3 hands; heavy bone; a good worker and a sure foal getter; mule colts to show. Price $1,200. Black Joe; 3 years; black with white points; 15½ hands; good bone; smooth and a number 1 worker. Price 1,000. Kalo 2456; black with white points; 15 hands; good bone; good action; 4 years; sired by Logan 598; one of the best breeders in the country. Price $900. Write **Alex Brown, West Mineral, Kas. Box No. 228.**

GREAT HERD JACK

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR WINNER

for sale. Registered black mammoth jack; 7 years old; 15¾ hands standard; extra heavy bone; heavy body; fine head and ear. Good enough for any herd of jennets. Recommended for jennets only. Sure foal getter. Price $1,000.

Also extra good black registered jack; 15½ hands; heavy boned; blocky; 8 years old. Good performer on mares or jennets. Good breeder and sure. Price $800.

These jacks are both good ones. **Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Linn County, Kas.**

FOR SALE.

Two good black jacks, two registered trotting stallions, one coach stallion, one Shetland stallion and one registered trotting mare.

This stock is all good and in good shape; has been used in my breeding barn; must be sold soon. If you want the best stock, at the least price, come and see or write. **Frank Sheets, Mooresville, Morgan County, Ind.**

JACKS FOR SALE.



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention the American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

Large 1,000-Pound Black Jack

for sale; big boned; good style; best breeder and best performer I ever saw. Guaranteed in every way or money refunded. A bargain if sold by the first of January. C. W. Fansler, Prairie View, Phillips County, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH JACK

For sale or trade; one good, young black Spanish jack; good bone; fine action, style and finish; quick server; mules to show; five years old. E. M. Browneller, Deweyville, Hancock County, Ohio.

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS



Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with herd headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Ponge, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

WANTED—A GOOD DRAFT STALLION.

Have more jennets than I need and would like to exchange. Full description given on application; jennets are bred to one of the best jacks in Texas. Address, **Horseman, Water Valley, Tom Green County, Texas.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black mammoth Kentucky jacks; big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell in carload lots for the next 30 days, at special prices. **Joe E. Wright, Prop., Junction City, Ky.**

TWO BLACK JACKS

For sale, and one draft horse for sale or trade for jennets. Write for description. R. J. McNEE, Idana, Clay County, Kas.

A BIG BLACK JACK

With mealy points, for sale; worth the money; six years old; have colts to show. — EDWIN NICHOLS, Morrill, Scotts Bluff County, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

One six year old black mammoth jack; a quick and sure breeder. Will exchange for cattle, draft mares or mules. **Martin Weland, Walford, Benton County, Iowa.**

TWO BIG YOUNG JACKS

for sale or trade. Mules to show. Wyatt Carr, Collins, Story County, Ia.

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Forty-five of the best Mammoth jacks in Kentucky from $300 to $1,000. Registered Percheron stallions from $250 to $750. Write for circular or visit the Cloverdale Farm. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

We have a grand lot of big bone, Kentucky Mammoth jacks, from colts to 6 years old. Saddlers, stallions, mares, colts and fillies. Write us your wants or visit the Cook Farms. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

A FEW GOOD JACKS.

for sale; two to seven years old; good height, bone and color. G. H. Minton, Forest City, Holt County, Mo.

BLACK JACK

for sale; 26 months old; 13¼ hands standard measure. **Nick Wagoner, Menlo, Thomas County, Kas.**

Results of the Hen Test

Pen of Rose Comb Reds Led With 1,042 Eggs. White Wyandottes Second, S. C. W. Leghorns Third, and Barred Rocks Fourth. Leading Hen a White Rock, Lays 281 Marketable Eggs in the Twelve Months.

By T. E. Quisenberry, Superintendent Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.

The much talked of Missouri National Egg Laying Contest closed at the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., the first of last month. The results have been very satisfactory.

The results of the first contest have not been especially startling, and neither did they prove or attempt to prove that any one variety possessed all the good qualities. The leading pen was No. 107, R. C. Rhode Island Reds which made a record of 1,042 eggs for five hens, or an average of over 208 eggs per hen. The best individual record was made by Lady Showyou, White Plymouth Rock hen No. 717, which laid 281 eggs in twelve months. This hen lacked one egg of equaling the best record in this country which was 282 eggs by a Barred Rock hen at Gueleph, Canada. Lady Showyou, however, laid a full sized egg, weighing on an average of a little more than two ounces each and with a good strong shell on each egg. We are told by Prof. Graham of Guelph, that his 282-egg hen laid a very small egg with a very poor shell, so Lady Showyou was far the most remarkable performer of the two when these facts are considered.

There were 655 hens in this contest and they laid a total of 87,843 eggs, or an average of over 134 eggs per hen. Considering the fact that more than a dozen pens lacked two or three months of being mature at the time the contest begun, and also considering the fact that more than half of the pens were made up of hens and several of them contained hens three and four years old, we are reasonably well satisfied. Most of these birds had been carelessly and promiscuously bred with no special idea to increase egg production. As the average hen only lays 80 eggs per year, we do not feel that 134 eggs is a bad average.

The yield by months for the 655 hens was as follows: November, 3,118; December, 5,082; January, 3,203; February, 6,442; March, 10,828; April, 12,458; May, 11,478; June, 9,798; July, 8,873; August, 7,015; September, 5,716; October, 3,832.

Prize Winning Pens.

1st Pen, No. 107—R. C. Rhode Island Reds, D. E. Hall, California, Mo., 1042 eggs.

2nd, Pen No. 52—White Wyandottes, P. J. Jansen, Little Rock, Ark., 1,015 eggs.

3rd, Pen No. 13—S. C. W. Leghorns, Walter Hogan, Petaluma, Cal., 991 eggs.

4th, Pen No. 85—B. P. Rocks, Brooks Sanitary Hennery, Morgan Park, Ill., 967 eggs.

Prize Winning Hens.

1st, Hen No. 717—White Plymouth Rock, J. A. Bickerdike, Millersville, Ill., 281 eggs.

2nd, Hen No. 602—C. R. I. Red, D. E. Hall, California, Mo., 255 eggs.

3rd, Hen No. 381—B. P. Rock, M. W. Baldwin, Sioux City, Ia., 245 eggs.

The prize for the pen laying the greatest weight in eggs was won by pen No. 13, S. C. W. Leghorns, shown by Walter Hogan, Petaluma, Cal., weight 131 lbs., 2 oz. This pen of Leghorn hens weighed less than four pounds each, and it will be seen from the above figures that each hen laid more than six times her own weight in eggs.

Fifty-nine hens laid 200 eggs or more each, as follows:

No. 717, W. P. Rock, 281; No. 602, R. C. Red, 255; No. 381, Barred P. Rock, 245; No. 19, Ancona, 241; No. 372, S. C. Red, 236; No. 613, Barred P. Rock, 235; No. 545, White Orpington, 232; No. 488, White Wyandotte, 232; No. 525, Silver Wyandotte, 230; No. 198, S. C. W. Leghorn, 228; No. 393, S. C. Red, 228; No. 119, S. C. W. Leghorn, 225; No. 179, S. C. W. Leghorn, 223; No. 79, R. C. W. Leghorn, 223; No. 401, Silver Wyandotte, 223; No. 396, S. C. Red, 223; No. 547, Buff Orpington, 223; No. 463, Barred P. Rock, 221; No. 89, Ancona, 218; No. 718, W. P. Rock, 218; No. 339, Buff Orpington, 218; No. 418, Golden Wyandotte, 217; No. 402, Silver Wyandotte, 217; No. 487, White Wyandotte, 215; No. 634, Silver Wyandotte, 213; No. 115, S. C. W. Leghorn, 212; No. 541, White Orpington, 211; No. 64, S. C. Brown Leghorn, 210; No. 39, S. C. W. Leghorn, 209; No. 636, Silver Wyandotte, 209; No. 386, S. C. Red, 209; No. 300, S. C. Black Minorca, 208; No. 527, Silver Wyandotte, 208; No. 601, R. C. Red, 208; No. 139, S. C. W. Leghorn, 207; No. 788, Silver Wyandotte, 207; No. 863, Black Orpington, 207; No. 455, White Orpington, 207; No. 523, Silver Wyandotte, 206; No. 596, R. C. Red, 206; No. 858, Black Orpington, 206; No.



FOR SALE. S. C. B. Leghorn roosters and yearling hens. $1 each or 6 for $5. Mrs. H. A. Brookhart, Arbela, Mo. R. No. 1.

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Steel Mantle Burners. Odorless. Smokeless. Give 3 times the light of ordinary kind. Guaranteed. Buy from your dealer or send 25c to us. Good Agents Wanted Everywhere. THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO. 379 Huron Street Toledo, Ohio.



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selling our new and unequaled portable gasoline table and hanging lamp for lighting city and rural homes, stores, halls, churches. Most powerful light known. Absolutely safe.

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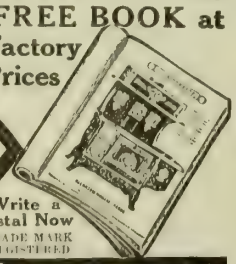
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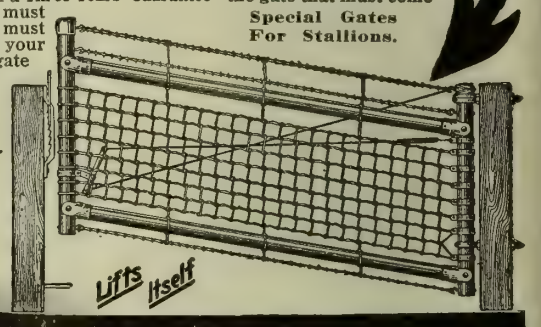
I want every reader of this paper to have and read my Money-Saving Gate Book. You can have **one copy free if you will write me at once.** This booklet tells you all about gates in general and my American Self-Lifting Galvanized Steel Gate in particular. This booklet has been, and is, proving a money-saver to thousands of farmers and ranchmen everywhere who now acknowledge my

American Self-Lifting Galvanized Steel Gate

to be the "perfect all service farm gate" Hog-tight and Bull-strong. It has won first prize at every State Fair wherever exhibited. You must see this gate yourself to fully appreciate its many points of superiority. The 2-inch high-carbon drawn steel galvanized tubing from which the frame and couplings are made; the Automatic Equalizer which allows the gate to **Lift Itself** and swing out clear over uneven ground or snow; the Ratchet Stretcher System which insures tight wire and a rigid gate forever; the ease with which a woman or child can open or close this gate—and many other superior advantages found in no other gate.

Remember, This is the gate sold on a **Three Years' Guarantee**—the gate that must come up to the claims I make for it—that must be absolutely as represented—that must please you in every way, or you get your money back by simply returning the gate to your dealer. Write me today for my **FREE Gate Book** and name of nearest dealer where you can see this gate in operation.

Special Gates For Stallions.



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Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager

The American Farm Gate Co.
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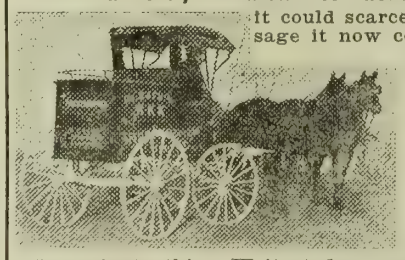
WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining Best Quality With Low Price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene .....$5.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold) .....$4.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline .....$8.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails) $3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate .....$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate .....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home..$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$3.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits) .....$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay $1.25 each for crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at refinery in good order, freight prepaid.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KAS.

SALESMEN WANTED

If this ad were printed on a ten dollar bill



it could scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. For, it offers you a position. It invites you to become a "KKK man" and sell KKK products. Spencer of Illinois, says, "There is no business like it. Beats farming or working on a salary, and I have good health all the time." Bishel of Kansas, says, "I have been a KKK man for 13 years and every year is the best." Jackson of Missouri, made $76 the week before this ad was written—**all clear cash commissions above expenses.** Send in your name and receive free book, and a personal letter from our sales manager.

Investigate this. Write today. **This very minute.** A postal card will do.

KKK MEDICINE COMPANY, RIVER ST., KEOKUK, IOWA.

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Write, wire or phone us for prices

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Will sell in car lots to suit purchaser. Buy direct and save commission. Write for prices. Also have two good Percheron horses and two jacks. Will sell or trade for young stock. **T. P. Heffern, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kan.**

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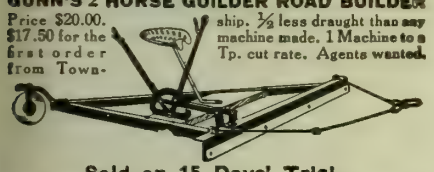
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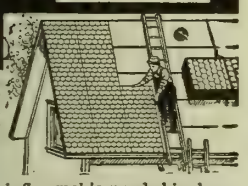
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Sold on 15 Days' Trial.

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Don't Fail to Get Prices on Edwards STEEL Shingles



If you only *knew* how *cheaply, quickly* and *easily* you can roof your buildings with genuine *Edwards* STEEL Shingles, you wouldn't fool with any more prepared roofing or inflammable wood shingles.

Don't you know Edwards sells the world's finest roofing direct from factory at lowest price ever known? Don't you know Edwards pays freight clear to your station and guarantees prompt, safe delivery? And don't you know that more than 100,000 Edwards roofs have been put on and that never a one has failed to give PERMANENT satisfaction? Don't you know that *any* man can easily lay *Edwards* STEEL *Shingles* right over old roof or on sheathing? Don't you know that *Edwards* STEEL Shingles are

Rust-Proof, Fire-Proof, Rot-Proof

Don't you know Edwards uses a secret process which absolutely prevents rust from ever getting a foothold; that Edwards has patented an Interlocking Device which makes a permanent watertight joint? Don't you know Edwards uses only the finest open-hearth steel for his shingles; that Edwards *Galvanized* STEEL Shingles never need painting nor repairs? Don't you know that Edwards gives every buyer a signed $10,000 guaranty against fire by lightning; that *Edwards* STEEL Shingles not only make the most handsome roof but outlast THREE wood-shingle roofs and FIVE prepared-paper roofs?

Well, then—why don't you write Edwards a postal this minute and get by return mail his latest catalog 1276 and astounding factory prices? If you'll give the *size* of your roof, Edwards will make you a lump price on the job. Get Edwards *prices* at once. (86)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.

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121, S. C. W. Leghorn, 206; No. 732, S. C. Red, 205; No. 202, R. C. W. Leghorn, 204; No. 88, Ancona, 204; No. 307, Black Langshan, 204; No. 105, S. C. W. Leghorn, 203; No. 5, S. C. White Leghorn, 202; No. 620, S. C. Red, 202; No. 366, R. C. Red, 202; No. 34, S. C. W. Leghorn, 201; No. 731, S. C. Red, 201; No. 875, White Orpington, 201; No. 373, Buff Orpington, 201; No. 346, S. C. Red, 200; No. 740, S. C. Red, 200; No. 754, R. C. Red, 200; No. 451, White Orpington, 200; No. 663, Black Langshan, 200.

The prize for best record by a pen of ducks was won by pen No. 129, New York, Indian Runner ducks, 674 eggs.

The best monthly records were as follows:

Month.	Pen No.	Eggs.
Nov...	112, Black Orp'gt's, Ind.	101
Dec...	103, S. C. Reds, Fla.	110
Jan...	118, Buff Orp'gt's, Mo.	105
Feb...	118, Buff Orp'gt's, Mo.	107
Mch...	107, R. C. Reds, Mo.	126
Apr...	84, B. P. Rocks, Neb.	137
May..	33, S. S. Hamburgs, Mo.	130
June..	20, S. C. W. Leghorns, Ga..	119
July..	13, S. C. W. Leghorns, Cal..	119
Aug...	81, Barred P. Rocks, Mo.	107
Sep....	33, S. S. Hamburgs, Mo.	97
Oct....	64, Silver Wyandottes, Ia..	90

The average number of eggs laid by each hen and the average amount of feed consumed by each hen of those varieties which had ten or more hens entered, and which averaged more than 120 eggs per hen for the year, is as follows:

	Eggs Per Hen	Pounds Grain	Pounds Dry Mash
Silver Wyandottes ..	160	35	35.3
S. C. Reds	156	35	38.6
Black Langshans ...	156	35	50
Black Orpingtons ...	155	35	44
White Orpingtons ..	150	35	39
R. C .Reds	150	35	32.6
Buff Orpingtons	147	35	30.3
S. C. B. Minorcas....	145	35	44
S. C. W. Leghorns ..	143	34.8	32
Anconas.	139	34.8	30.5
Indian Runner Ducks	131	0	121
R. C. W. Leghorns....	127	34.8	23.3
Barred P. Rocks.....	126	35	44.2
White Wyandottes ..	125	35	33
S. C. Brown Leghorns	122	34.8	31.5
Buff Plymouth Rocks	120	34	45

The above includes good and bad producers and both young and old hens. Several varieties ran considerably below these in average eggs per hen but about the same amount of food consumed. One pen of mixed bred chickens, entered as "scrubs or mongrels," averaged 148 eggs per hen. The cost of the grain fed these hens averaged about 1 1-3 cents per pound, and the cost of the dry mash was nearly two cents per pound. It can be seen from the above how far the Australians are in advance of the breeders of this country in breeding for egg production. The leading pen in this contest averaged more than 208 eggs per hen, but the leading pen in an Australian contest which recently closed averaged more than 250 eggs per hen. Also, in the same Australian contest, 360 hens gathered from 60 different breeders made an average of nearly 200 eggs per hen for the entire 360 hens. But they have been conducting these contests in that country for ten years or longer and the people have been educated to breed for egg production. We hope to stimulate some such effort in this country.

HOLIDAY MARKET DULLNESS DELAYED.

(Continued from page 4.)

at Western markets thus far, but in the next ten days some are expected. The short fed class, the kind that sell at $8 to $9, are good in quality and killing reports show that they are making good beef. Such cattle have been turned to feed lots after a season of excellent grazing, and most cases have had no more than enough grain to give the meat firmness. The receipts of grass fat steers are mostly the tailings and from small outfits. The big pastures have been cleaned up for two weeks. General conditions favor an active demand and for fat cattle until after the holidays. Receipts are expected to be liberal.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.40@10.75
Good to choice steers	8.25@ 9.35
Fair to good steers.....	7.75@ 8.20
Common to fair steers	5.00@ 6.70
Meal fed, choice	7.25@ 8.25
Meal fed, common to fair..	5.25@ 7.20
Grass fat	4.50@ 7.75

Higher Butcher Cattle Prices.

In the past two weeks prices for butcher cattle were strong to 25 cents higher. Quotations took on a higher range, due in part to quality, but largely owing to a broad demand from small butchers. In many localities butchers say they cannot get cows and heifers for slaughter, and they are being forced to buy on the open market. Packers are taking "canner" grades with the same eagerness as formerly. Fed cows and heifers will be offered more freely in the next few weeks, and some prime, tidy weight heifers for the Christmas trade would draw high prices. Bulls were quoted up 25 cents, and veal calves continued firm.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.	$6.50@7.25
Fair to good	5.00@6.45
Common to good	4.35@4.95
Canners.	3.35@4.30
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.50@9.25
Good to choice	6.50@8.45
Common.	4.50@5.50
Plain to fair	5.50@6.45
Veal Calves	4.50@9.50
Bulls.	3.75@6.50

Country Short on Feeders.

In the past two weeks commission men and buyers have held more orders for thin cattle than they could fill, and while prices were quoted up only 15 to 25 cents, they were at the danger point. Eastern feeders are eager for heavy half fat steers and some weighing 1,200 to 1,350 pounds have been taken at $7.85 to $8.25. They will be fed only a short time before turning to market again. The West is still anxious to get light weight cattle for roughing through the winter and turning on grass in the spring. Stock cows, heifers and calves are in active demand. Milch cows are scarce at firm prices.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.50@ 8.25
Good to choice feeders....	6.50@ 7.40
Plain to fair feeders	5.75@ 6.45
Selected stockers	6.65@ 7.25
Good to choice stockers...	6.00@ 6.60
Plain to fair stockers.....	5.25@ 5.85

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

NEVIUS' SHORT-HORNS AND POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

GOOD SHORTHORNS

Reds and Roans.

1 car load of bulls for sale.
1 car load of heifers for sale.
These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Pure Bred Chester White Hogs

AND BOURBON RED TURKEYS

for sale as follows: October and November gilts, open or bred, $10 to $25: mature, $30 to $35; boars, $10 to $30. Turkeys, hens, $2.50; toms, $3; trios, $7.00.

Also a few 5-months-old Irish Setter pups, $5 each.

C. E. THOMPSON,

Route 27. Elberfeld, Ind.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Bronze turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn chickens for sale. **J. M. Young, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kas.**



SWEEPSTAKE 28006 WEIGHS 1,200 LBS. FIRST AND CHAMPION boar at Iowa, 1912, heads our herd of Chester Whites. WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Choice, growthy pigs of both sex, no akin. Catalog free. We also offer for sale recorded Shire fillies and mares in foal. Address, **B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.**

LAND DEPARTMENT

FOR BUYERS, SELLERS, TRADERS

Four Cents Per Word Per Month pays for advertisements under this heading, which are set solid in small type, as per style shown.

In case larger type or display is wanted, the rate is $2 per inch per issue.

Cash with order for amounts under $2.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN OUT.

40 ACRES FOR ONLY $300.

Forty acres 3 miles from Belleville, a good town on the main line of the Rock Island Lines, 5 miles from Danville, the county seat, 8 acres cleared and in cultivation, 20 acres or more can be tilled, the balance for fruit or pasture, branch bottom and upland (not hilly), about 15 acres of ridge land with a north slope which would make a fine orchard; a good deal of this land is level and clear of rocks, but as a whole it has some surface rocks in spots; 3 room box and log house; barn and hen house; good well of soft water; one-half mile to school; near the main line public road; good level roads to town; good out range for stock; good neighborhood and in a very healthy location. Price only $300 cash; no trades; title perfect; possession given any time. If you want this place wire or write me to hold it until you can come to look at it. This place will be sold quick and you had better act now. If you can't come I will send the deed and abstract to your bank with draft attached. **John D. Baker, Danville, Yell County, Ark.**

Missouri Farms Near K. C.

The land in Western Missouri is low in price and high in productiveness. Best market in world at Kansas City. Here are sample bargains:

228 acres, 26 miles K. C.; finely improved; stock, crop, implements; price $26,500; only $5,000 cash.

360 acres, south of K. C.; beautifully improved; $5,000 worth buildings, corn, wheat, alfalfa land; $52.50 per acre.

275 acres, 2 miles fine college town; 160 dry bottom; fine improvements; only $52.50 per acre.

800 acres, rich prairie farm; two sets buildings; all fine land; price $45 per acre.

Pictures of any of above farms, 15c postpaid.

Township map Missouri, nicely bound, 15c; stamps or silver. Do business with a man who knows values and land. Lott, "The Land Man," 303 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PLATTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.

288 acres, 14 miles from Kansas City; 160 acres high creek bottom land; balance in pasture; 90 acres fine wheat goes to purchaser. Six room house, also four room house; two wells; good spring; all other improvements; family orchard; very large barn. A snap at $75 per acre. **Chas. E. Maycox, with Star Land Co., 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.** Home phone, 8178 Main.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS.

160 acres; 110 in cultivation; 30 acres alfalfa; balance pasture; plenty of water and timber; 70 acres creek bottom; good house, barn and orchard; phone and route; 2½ miles to town; 1 mile to graveled road; nice home; owner wants to retire and will take a cash payment of $3,000; terms on balance at 6 per cent; price $80 per acre. **T. J. Ryan & Co., St. Marys, Kas.**

A Good Eastern Kansas Farm

of 157 acres; 50 miles south of Kansas City; well improved, for sale or will trade for registered horses. Address **Box 16, Paola, Kansas.**

WILL SELL OR TRADE.

One quarter or one half section of good, smooth farm land, situated five miles from Dimmitt, county seat of Castro County, Tex.; price per acre, $20; for registered cattle of any of the beef breeds; also our Pope-Toledo auto in good running order, for cattle.—**Lawrence Johnson, Summerfield, Tex.**

NO CROPS SO FINE AS OURS IN THE GOLDEN VALLEY.

320 acres for sale; all under the plow; located near three towns; nearest town two and a half miles. For further particulars, address FRANK DYKINS, Yates, Mont.

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—**Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.**

320-ACRE FARM.

Well improved; for sale or trade for unimproved land.—R. J. McNEE, Idana, Kansas.

THE MARKET REVIEW.
(Continued from preceding page.)

Stock calves.	4.75@ 6.75
Stock cows	3.50@ 4.50
Stock heifers	3.85@ 5.25
Milch cows .....35.00@90.00	

Narrow Range In Hog Prices.

In the past two weeks prices for hogs fluctuated 10 to 20 cents and today were net unchanged to a shade lower compared with two weeks ago. The extreme range in top prices in the two weeks was $7.70 to $7.95, and the bottom quotations showed practically the same swing. Prices at all markets are practically the same, though on several days quotations at river markets were higher than in Chicago. Heavy hogs are shown a premium by a good strong margin, and pigs are some higher. Fewer sick hogs are coming than two weeks ago, though considerable sickness is reported in the country. Receipts have been moderate.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Dec. 2.	$7.50@7.82½	$7.45@7.77½
Tuesday.	7.40@7.73½	7.50@7.80
Wed., No. 27.	7.40@7.75	7.60@7.90
Thursday. . ..	Holiday	7.60@7.95
Friday.	7.50@7.80	7.59@7.80
Saturday. . .	7.60@7.90	7.60@7.75

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	$7.65@7.75
Choice, 200@300 lbs.....	7.60@7.72½
Choice, 200@245 lbs.....	7.50@7.70
Medium weight	7.45@7.70
Light weight	7.15@7.60
Common to fair	6.25@7.30
Stags.	6.00¾7.50
Boars.	4.50@6.75
Bulk of sales	7.50@7.70

Higher Prices for Sheep.

Demand for sheep has improved in the past two weeks and prices were quoted up 25 to 50 cents, to the highest level for the year. The range movement is about over, but Chicago has been receiving large supplies of native grassers. From now on fed sheep will move, and prices take on a higher range owing to improved quality. Choice lambs are quoted at $7 to $7.75, yearlings $5 to $6, ewes $3.75 to $4.40, wethers $4 to $4.75.

Live Stock Receipts.

Live stock receipts at the five Western markets in November were 712,000 cattle, 1,348,850 hogs, 1,165,475 sheep. Compared with the same month last year this is a decrease of about 98,000 cattle, 380,000 hogs, and an increase of 20,000 sheep. Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha show the principal decrease in cattle, and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis the decrease in hogs. For the eleven months this year total receipts at the five Western markets were 7,300,000 cattle, 15,500,000 hogs and 11,975,000 sheep, or a decrease of 675,000 cattle, 50,000 hogs and an increase of 235,000 sheep, compared with the eleven months in 1911.

MODERN HORSE BREEDING.
(Continued from Page 5.)

he said, "and receives so much valuable information, he does not boost it, as a rule, because he is afraid his competitor will attend." It is human nature for these individuals to want to keep a monopoly in their locality, consequently other breeders in the immediate locality may not be encouraged to attend. This, however, is a very shortsighted policy, as it would be an important event in live stock history if the owners of all good sires could be thus enlightened, and all become boosters for improved methods. Those who are opposed to the more modern principles of horse breeding soon wage a severe campaign against those who practice up-to-date methods. Quite frequently they start false reports that gain a considerable strength.

There is another reason that many horse breeders have not attended the school, and that is because they do not want their acquaintances to think they have found it necessary to be enlightened on certain subjects. They haved posed these many years as experts, and do not like to be humiliated by admitting they have attended a school to learn what their years of experience could not give them. It is common for our best horse breeders who attend the breeding school to say that they have found out they knew little about horse breeding.

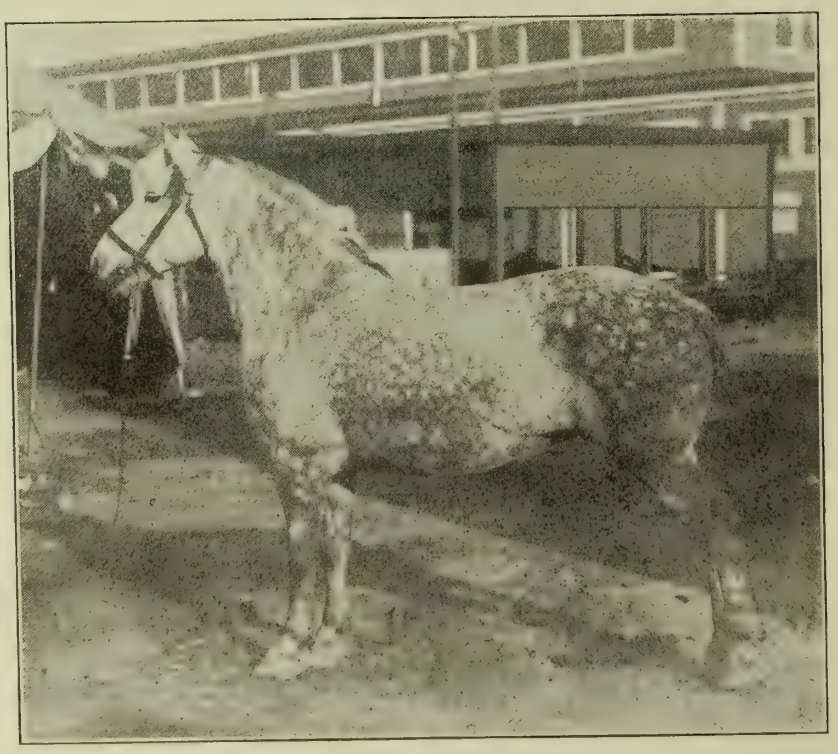
The Graham Scientific Breeding School extends an invitation to every horse breeder to visit this school Monday morning, December 16, and if the school is not perfectly satisfactory in every respect to the student, the full tuition will be refunded without any questions. At every term of school the offer is made to refund the money in case of any one who is not absolutely satisfied, and not a single student up to this date has ever asked for his money.

Mr. Breeder, can you afford to come to Kansas City and investigate this breeding school? Since it has been attended by breeders from California, Pennsylvania, Montana, Mississippi, Mexico and Belgium? Are the horse breeders going to let this school die when it is the only institution from which they can obtain expert information on horse breeding?

Mr. Breeder, will you be a leader in your profession or do you intend to continue to breed, unknowingly, all the diseased mares in your community and infect good, clean, healthy mares by the hundreds? If the horse breeders would stop to think of the great benefit derived from knowing diseased mares they would not hesitate to attend this school. The average breeder makes from 20 to 50 worthless services every season, many of which are made on diseased mares that in turn make other mares barren. Nearly every one of these worthless services can be eliminated.

Mr. Breeder, are you going to lead a life that requires you to be at your barn from daylight until dark every day through the breeding season, or will you lighten your work to one or two hours' labor each day, giving you time for other services? One week's time at the next term of school will save several weeks' time during the next breeding season. The information you receive at this school is not only for one season, but for life. The time to begin is at the next term of school, December 16 to 21. Make arrangements to be on hand. Remember the date.

Mr. Breeder, do you wish to double the income from your breeding stock without increasing the investment?—Advertisement.



LEE BROS'. GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON MARE, GALETTE, TO BE SOLD IN THEIR PUBLIC SALE, DECEMBER 17.

THIS BRIDLE WILL HOLD 'EM

GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

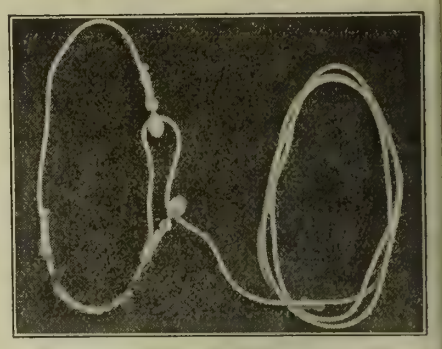
This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Be sure to read directions.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.** Return bridle any time within a month, if it don't do the work and your money will be refunded. That is our guarantee.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.



ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Dec. 10—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.
Dec. 12—J. H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
Dec. 27—C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kas.
Jan. 2—F. W. Schwab, Lexington, Ill.
Jan 3—W. H. Welch, Lexington, Ill., at Pontiac, Ill.

SHIRE HORSES.

Dec. 12-13—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Dec. 13—D. K. Roth, Gibson City, Ill.

SHIRE, BELGIANS, PERCHERONS.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas., at Manhattan, Kas.

DRAFT HORSES.

Jan. 28-31, 1913—C. W. Hurt, Mgr., sales at Bloomington, Ill.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.

WORK MARES AND MULES.

Dec. 28—C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kas.

Auctioneers, or any young men who want to get a further insight into one of the most profitable and most rapidly growing professions connected with agriculture, ought to read what some of the graduates say in the advertisement of the Missouri Auction School on the back cover of this paper. Here is an institution that has grown from a comparatively small start at the good town of Trenton, Mo., until now it has become a national institution with headquarters at Kansas City. The most reliable information that anybody can offer concerning it is included in the statements of the graduates themselves to which we have referred. Whenever mentioning this school or making any inquiries concerning it, kindly give the American Breeder credit for calling your attention to it.

Saddlers, Harness Horses, Ponies.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We have on hand the greatest collection of saddle stallions of any one firm in the world. Fifteen head of the famous Rex McDonald breeding—the greatest producer of the saddle family. Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention. We sell more stallions than any firm in the business. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Shelby Co., Mo.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

WHAT DO YOU WANT? Mares, stallions, jacks, saddlers; standard bred stock of all kind. The best is not too good. I WANT Percheron stallion, extra good and an extra good jack. **Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Clinton Co., Mo. Rte. 3.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

WANTED, REGISTERED MORGAN stallion; 3 to 6 years old. **Harry D. Hooper, Athens, Athens County, Ohio. R. F. D. No. 1.**

AUCTIONEERING.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY

Term Opens Jan. 6 Next Four Weeks ARE YOU COMING?

Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in the World.)
W. B. CARPENTER, President,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

Col. Oscar H. Boatman
IRVING, KANSAS
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates

The first advertising page of this paper contains the announcement of two great sales of Percheron stallions and mares which no Western breeder will want to miss. Probably no two sales ever held in the West have contained greater live stock values than these two. The first is the sale of Lee Bros., which will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., December 17, and will include the prize winning Percheron stud shown by Lee Bros. at the Western fairs this year. The second sale is that of J. C. Robison and will be held at Whitewater Falls Farm at Towanda, Kas., an institution famous all over the United States on account of the champion stallion, Casino, and hundreds of high class Percherons carrying his blood which have been distributed through public and private sales all over the Trans-Mississippi territory. These sales have been ar-

ranged with one day intervening so as to give buyers and visiting breeders plenty of time for inspecting reserve stock, as well as sale stock, and for a visit at the Kansas Agricultural College which is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

A two days' dispersion sale of Percherons is advertised in this issue by Fred W. Schwab and W. H. Welch of Lexington, Ill. The first day of the sale will be January 2 and will be occupied by Mr. Schwab who sells at Lexington. On January 3, Mr. Welch will sell his stock at Pontiac, Ill. The combined offering numbers about 50 head of stallions, mares and colts.

For the last time we call special attention to the important series of draft horse sales being held in Illinois this month, W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., sells Percherons December 10; J. H. Decker of Piper City, Ill., sells Percherons December 12; Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., sell Shires and Percherons December 12 and 13; D. K. Roth, Gibson City, Ill., sells Belgians and Percherons December 13. All these sales include a good proportion of high class draft mares, mostly in foal to stallions of exceptional merit. We ask every one of our readers in a position to make use of either mares or stallions of these breeds, to inquire for catalogues if there is still time, and to attend the sales if possible. Kindly mention the American Breeder in connection with all inquiries.

Clean, bright prairie hay, the very best possible roughage for work horses on grain, is advertised for sale by T. P. Heffern of Piqua, Kas. Please notice the advertisement and see what Mr. Heffern can save you on direct shipments. Don't fail to mention the American Breeder in writing him.

The latest important Percheron sale announced is that of C. W. Lamar & Co., to be held at the barns of this importing firm in Salina, Kas. The date of the sale is December 27. This will be one of the largest one-day sales held this winter, as the offering numbers 57 head and includes 24 mares, from two to five years old, that are in foal; there are 10 fillies and colts, not bred, and 14 stallions, most of them old enough for service but none of them over five years old. The stallions are included in the offering largely as an added attraction for those who are looking for both mares and stallions. In addition to the sale offering Lamer & Company have in their barns 40 head of Percheron and Belgian stallions, all young stock, and weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds, which are, of course, being held for sale at private treaty. We ask especial attention to the public sale offering at this time and request that our readers write at once to Lamer & Co. for catalogue and mention the American Breeder in writing.

We ask all stock men to notice the advertisement of the famous live stock conditioner known as "Sal Vet," which appears in this issue, and to kindly mention the American Breeder when writing the manufacturers of this remedy.

A big sale of grade farm mares and work mules will be held Saturday, December 28 at the barns of C. W. Lamer & Co., at Salina, Kas. Lamer & Co. hold a big sale of Percheron mares and stallions on the day preceding, so that altogether in the two days there will be over 150 head of horses and mule stock sold to the public.

If there are any of "our" folks who have not yet secured from the American Farm Gate Company one of their fine free illustrated Gate Books, telling about their "cuss-less" gate; they should at once write to the company for a copy. Every reader of this magazine is entitled to one of these illustrated booklets and if any farmer or breeder is contemplating buying a gate he will find this book of much help. This firm's advertisement tells about their three year guarantee. Address the American Farm Gate Company, 1457 Elmwood Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., for their catalogue today.

Missouri registered Mammoth jacks and jennets are advertised for sale by J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo. Here is a great breeding farm that makes a specialty of the good ones, at prices that are bargains.

Read the advertisement in this issue of Ed Bundy, Glasco, Kas. He is offering his pure bred Belgian stallion and the ad gives a very good description of the horse. Write him, if you are interested.

Read the advertisement in this issue of Frank Sheets, Mooresville, Ind. He is advertising several head of good horses at a bargain. It will undoubtedly pay you to investigate this.

T. P. Heffern, the "prairie hay man," of Piqua, Woodson County, Kas., has two good Percheron stallions and two jacks for sale.

If you have a good draft stallion that you would like to exchange for jennets, see the advertisement in this issue signed "Horseman," Water Valley, Tex., and write him for full information.

Chas. E. Maycox, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., advertises a fine stock farm 14 miles from Kansas City at $75 per acre.

Look up the farm bargains advertised near Kansas City by Frank E. Lott, 303 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Wm. H. Young of Cheney, Kas., is advertising three jennets and one stallion for sale in this issue. His ad gives a good description of what they are, but if you are interested, write him for further particulars.

Mrs. H. A. Brookhart of Arbels, Mo., starts her chicken ad in this issue of the American Breeder. Mrs. Brookhart is one of the reliable breeders of Missouri, and if you are in need of chickens it would undoubtedly pay you to write her.

If you are looking for a Percheron stallion, write to Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa, and let him tell you about the two he is advertising in this issue.

David Cooper & Sons, the well known Belgian breeders of Freeport, Kas., starts his advertising in this issue. Mr. Cooper says they have the classiest bunch of stallions and mares they have ever offered. Read the ad and then write them for further information if you are in the market.

If you would like to buy a carload of black mammoth Kentucky jacks that are good all around, Joe E. Wright of Junction City, Ky., has them. See his ad in this issue.

J. E. Lewis of Stewartsville, Mo., has a real bargain advertised in this issue. See what he says about the stallions he is offering.

If you are in the market for a stallion, don't fail to read the advertisement in this issue of E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Ia. He undoubtedly can please you.

If you want to exchange land for a stallion, E. R. Smith of Fairfield, Ia., has a good Shire stallion he wishes to exchange. Read his ad in this issue.

If you are looking around for a good jack, don't fail to see the one C. W. Fansler, of Prairie View, Kas., is offering at a bargain. His ad appears in this issue.

W. T. Rodecker of Mulberry Grove, Ill., is going to leave the state and is offering his imported Belgian stallion and two good jacks very cheap. It would pay any one in the market to investigate this stock.

Al. E. Smith of Lawrence, Kas., starts his ad in this issue. It would pay any one in the market for jacks or jennets to visit Mr. Smith's place and see the stock he has for sale. Mr. Smith guarantees everything he sells.

Harry D. Hooper, of Athens, Ohio, is in the market for a registered Morgan stallion. His ad is in this issue. What have you?

Have you ever tried the "Spohn" remedy for distemper, pinkeye, influenza, etc.? If you have not and you have any trouble of this sort among your horses it would undoubtedly pay you to try it. Write to the Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Ind., for full information. Their ad appears regularly in our columns.

Chas. A. Galt of Mound City, Kas., is advertising in this issue his great herd jack, a Kentucky state fair winner, for sale. This is a jennet jack and Mr. Galt says he is a sure foal getter. He is also advertising another jack in this issue. See the ad and if in the market, write him.

If you have a good mare that you would like to exchange for a registered Percheron stallion, read the ad in this issue of B. B. McEndarfer, Waterloo, Ind., and write him for full particulars.

H. T. Brown & Co., of Lexington, Ky., are advertising some good jacks and stallions in this issue. Write them if you are in the market.

Write J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky., if you are looking around for a jack or a saddler. He has some good ones. See his ad in this issue.

C. C. Walker, formerly of the firm of Walker Bros., Oklahoma City, Okla., but now of Keota, Ia., is offering for sale in this issue ten good registered stallions in order to close the partnership with his brother. If you are in the market do not fail to read the ad and write Mr. Walker at Keota, Ia., for full particulars.

T. J. Ryan & Co., of St. Mary's, Kas., have some splendid bargains advertised in this issue in the way of Kansas farms. Do not fail to write them if you are thinking of changing locations. Read their ad.

PUNTON-REED

PUBLISHING COMPANY

1024-28 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
Box 824. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Stallion Blankets

Made to Order—Get a Fit

A good, substantial blanket is a necessity for all valuable animals. Our blankets are treated with a preparation to prevent horses from tearing them. In ordering, send measure from top of collar to the tail and heart girth measure. We can fit any horse, jack or mule.

Blankets made of best heavy material, substantially lined. Surcingle material sewed to blanket to prevent tearing. Leather front fastener. Express paid. Price each, $4.00; three blankets for $10.

Kansas City Impregnator Co.

12th and Central Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTR UMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

The manufacturers of Absorbine, advertised regularly in this paper have sent us the following letter from one of their customers: "Mr. W. W. Goodliff, Bolivar, N. Y., writes under date of February 9, 1912: 'I have taken a bunch off a horse's knee with Absorbine and glycerine that a veterinary said was ruined for life. Today he is worth $2,000. I am handling a good many horses and think that Absorbine will cure most anything.'"

Big Percheron mares and a smashing two year old stallion are advertised by J. W. Barnhart, Butler, Mo. A span of the three year old fillies will weigh over 3,400.

To the American Breeder: "We have just received word that our new importation of stallions and mares have been shipped and they will arrive here within the next few days. Anyone wanting draft stallions or mares will have no difficulty in finding here just what they want. Do not delay but come and make your selection early and you will not be disappointed. If you are in the market for anything in this line, come or write us right away. —Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill.

Bell Bros., of Wooster, Ohio, report the following sales: "Among the sales made by our firm during the months of October and November are included the pair of two year old imported chestnut Belgian mares, which were purchased by Mr. Chas. Hammond of New Concord, Ohio. This pair of mares sired by the great Belgian stallion, "Marquis de Kleyem," were exhibited at the Ohio, New York and Michigan state fairs this year and at each place they were awarded the first and second prizes in either classes, the one mare "Snel de Kleyem," being the champion at the Ohio State Fair. Her half sister, "Polka de Kleyem," is a close rival and the two mares when placed together make a sight that is not often found in any breed of horses.

The Borden Stock Farm of Tonti, Ill., are advertising some good stallions and jacks in this issue. See the advertisement and write them for further particulars.—Advertisement.

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"VISIO"

An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.



"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE



also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic for mankind. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free.

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MAKE UP TO $100.00 PER DAY

BE AN AUCTIONEER · GET MY FREE BOOK IT TELLS HOW





Col. G. A. Hendrickson

Yes Sir!! That's what hundreds of graduates from this School do every season, and I have their own written statements to prove it. You know from personal experience that competent, wide-awake auctioneers are in demand. That their services are contracted for months in advance. That the work is not only pleasant and agreeable—but without exception one of the highest paid professions possible to engage in. You either know personally or by reputation Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. G. A. Hendrickson, Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. A. W. Cies and Col. E. Walters, all of whom are instructors in the **Missouri Auction School.** The average yearly income of these world-famed auctioneers would startle you. Why, it is not unusual for these men to make as much as $200 in a single day. Think of it! $200 for a few hours' work and work they enjoy. **YOU** can prepare yourself to be as successful as these men, and in only four weeks' time. There is a constant demand for competent auctioneers right in your own neighborhood. You need not go outside of your own community to find a sufficient number of engagements to keep you busy. **Supply this demand and your success is assured. Remember, ONLY FOUR WEEKS** of your time is necessary to enable you to become a successful auctioneer. Read what a few of our graduates say about me and my school. Then write me today for my big **Free** 96 page illustrated catalogue.

TO YOU FATHERS.—Investigate my school and my methods. Auctioneering is one profession that will not only fit your sons for an independent money-making profession, but one which they can engage in right in their own community and still live at home.

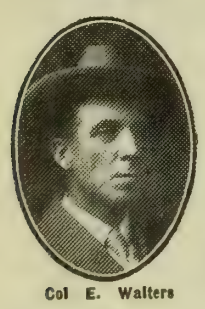
READ WHAT THESE GRADUATES SAY:



Col. R. L. Harriman



Col. H. S. Duncan



Col E. Walters



Col. A. W. Cies

$27,840 IN ONE BID.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: I have made five sales this week and have a sale of twenty horses and two stallions. These horses are two of the best horses in this country and weigh 2,000 pounds apiece. Am dated now for every day in February and four over in March. Must tell you of a land sale I made. I sold 240 acres of land to the highest bidder. The land is six miles from our town and sold for $116 per acre or $27,840, which was $16 an acre more than was expected. Respectfully,
Madison, Nebr. O. V. SCHEER.

A SCHOOL OF REAL EXPERIENCE.

COL W. B CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: Being a graduate of the Missouri Auction School, the August term, 1910, I feel it my duty as well as a pleasure to tell my experience with the instructors of this school. I found them all to be gentlemen and professionals in this line. I would advise anyone intending to become an auctioneer to take a course in the Missouri Auction school. There is where you will get the real practice in selling all kinds of property from a monkey wrench to pedigreed stock and real estate. Without the instructions received in all kinds of sales, besides the real practice of selling at all kinds of sales, I would never have made an auctioneer if I had lived to be as old as Noah. I consider the instructions received in pedigreed stock worth twice the tuition if I never cried a sale in my life. Wishing the instructors of the M. A. S. the best of success, I am a walking advertisement for this school. H. H. OPPEDAHL
Lake Mills, Ia.

HIS TIME ALL TAKEN.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER·
Dear Sir: When I came home from the Missouri Auction school in January, 1908, and hung out my shingle in Madison for work, there were five auctioneers doing business in this town. Today there is only one besides myself. I don't write this to boost myself, but just to show you that a little training like you get at the M. A. S. won't hurt you at all, if you are thinking of taking up auctioneering. I have had very good success. Have made a number of real estate sales. Have one dated now of 240 acres for February 3rd, and several pure-bred sales for January and February. Am dated December 29, 31, January 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 30 and 31. February 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28. So you can see that I am busy the larger part of the time. I hold the record of selling the highest-priced horses in the county this fall. Respectfully, OTTO SCHEER.
Madison, Nebr.

$30.00 IN ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: I want to thank you and the rest of the instructors for my success in the auction business. Without the help of the Missouri Auction school I would not have made good. I cried a sale for W. C. Franklin in November. I made the sale in one hour and thirty minutes and received thirty dollars for my work. I have made seventeen sales up to date. I have one competitor, and for some reason I have made every sale that has been made in this part of the country.
Blanchard, Okla. W. W. YODER.

SAYS M. A. S. MADE HIM.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: I was a student and a graduate of the January class of the Missouri Auction School, 1910. I have just finished a very good season with 15 sales to my credit. I consider this good for a beginner. I will say to those who want to become auctioneers that time and money spent at M. A. S. is well spent, under the direction of Col. Carpenter, Col. Cies, Col. Duncan and Rev. Hendrickson. The gentlemen just mentioned in the foregoing, with other men, make the institution second to none. The advantage of the privilege to have actual practice in sale work makes an important point to consider when contemplating qualifying yourself for an auction salesman. But here I want to say that if I had not attended the M. A. S. I would never have been an auctioneer. I considered the matter of another school of auctioneering and also the M. A. S., but I decided the M. A. S. was the school for me. Wishing the school the credit that it deserves, I am Respectfully,
Pemberton, Ohio. F. W. CLARKE.

FIRST SALE $4321.25.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: As I was thinking of you and the Missouri Auction school in general I will drop you a few lines to let you know I am still on earth. I think I did very well for a new man. I have had 15 farm sales since I came home and all seem to be very well pleased. My first sale was a dandy—all good stuff and sold fine. It amounted to $4321.25. JOHN R. TRIGGS.
Valley Falls, Kans.

These World Famed Auctioneers Give You Personal Instruction—

COL. G. A. HENDRICKSON,
Voice Culture.
COL. R. L. HARRIMAN,
How to Get the Money.
COL. H. S. DUNCAN,
Pedigreed Stock.
COL. E. WALTERS,
General Judging.
COL. A. W. CIES,
Horse and General Sales.
COL. W. B. CARPENTER,
Real Estate and Merchandise Sales.

These men, experts in their respective lines, each a well known, successful auctioneer, give our students personal instruction in the class room, and actual selling experience in the ring. The mere fact that they leave their own work to work in Missouri Auction School is a high compliment to the thoroughness of our course.

Next Term Commences Jan. 6, 1913

Arrange now to enroll in the January, 1913, class. This term is held just at a time most convenient for you—just between seasons. By enrolling in this term you not only get advantage of my **special proposition,** but you can get in your course at the school, receive your diploma, and get back home before spring work opens up. Remember—The Missouri Auction School is not an experiment. It has been in successful operation for the past seven years and during that time has turned out hundreds of successful auctioneers—many of whom are now making more clear money every year than the average country doctor, lawyer or merchant, yet they have nothing invested but their time. I would like to hear from you personally, and just as soon as I can, as I am now making arrangements for the coming term and as I personally see to the convenience and comfort of my students while in school it is of great assistance to me to know in advance approximately how many students I am to expect. As a special inducement for you to write immediately I will also send you, in addition to my big FREE 96 page illustrated catalogue, any one of these six books on Auctioneering by well known writers: "Burn Your Smoke," "20th Century Auctioneer and His Methods," "Opening Speeches for Public Sales," "What an Auctioneer Should Know," "He Who Sells" and "How to Get Business." Just write me a postal for the Big Free Catalogue and say which **one** of the six books you want. I will send both **free and prepaid.** The January, 1913 Term opens January 6. Four weeks of your time will make you a successful, competent auctioneer.

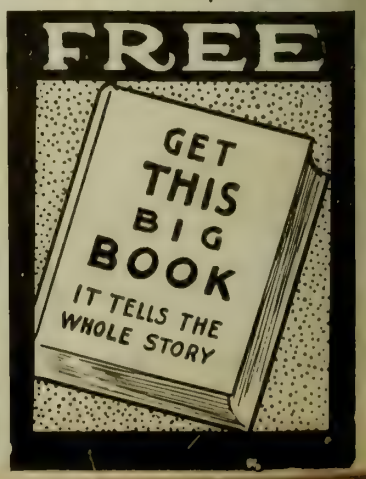
W B Carpenter

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Subscription Price; $1.00 per year or $2.00 for three years, payable in advance.

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, December 20, 1912* *Number 23*

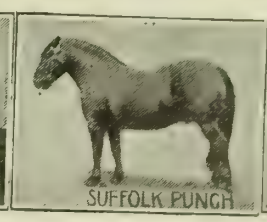






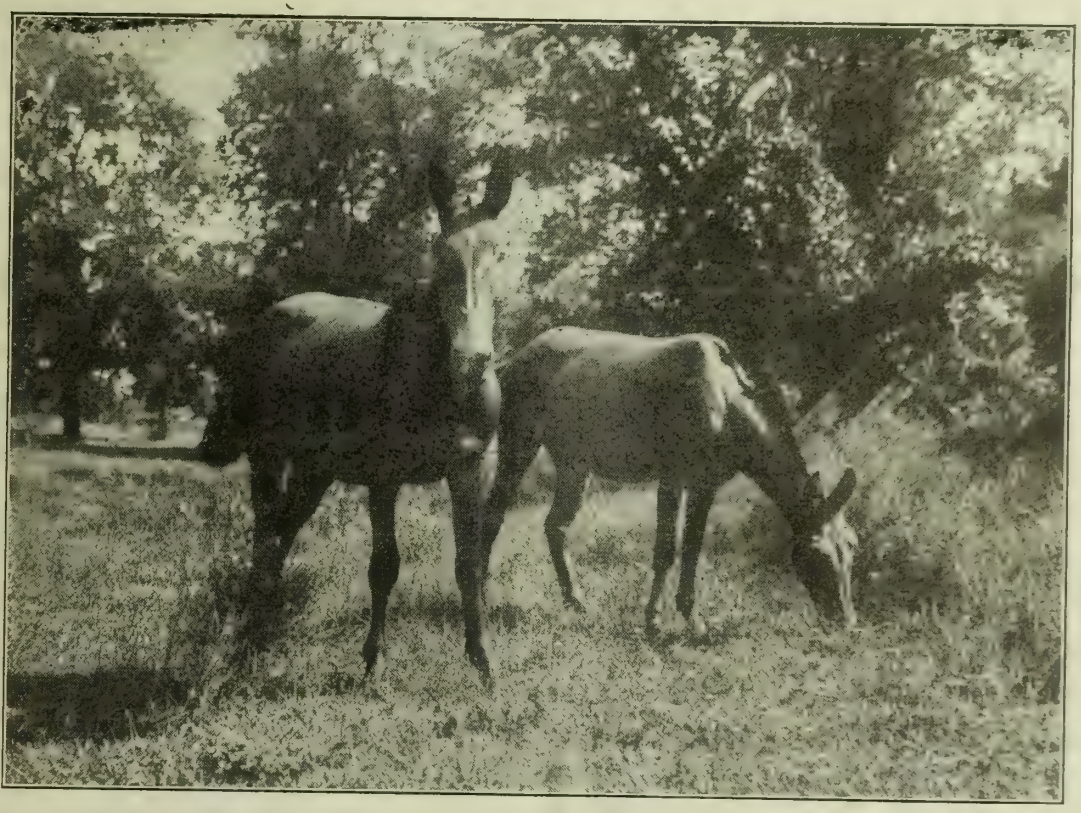






























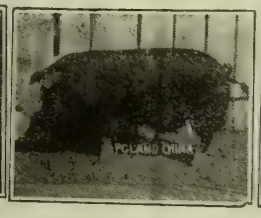
Hybrids Retard Horse Production

Good mule colts are selling for $125 each at weaning time. The growth of the mule industry in this country is marvelous. About one-fourth of the mares in the United States were bred to jacks this year. The average age of brood mares in the Southern half of the United States is about ten years. The leading question at the present time is, where will we get the brood mares in a few years if this is continued? The United States has more mules than can be found in the rest of the world. Every mule produced removes the chance of producing a brood mare.

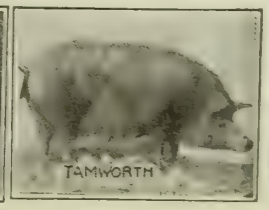














Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

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and ***Prosperous New Year***



Our thirty fifth year here in business

Write for Catalogue to

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CHAMPION STUD

The world's greatest collection of Shire Stallions and Mares, Percherons and Belgians to suit the most critical buyers; Hackneys of Richest Breeding and Strongest Individuality.

Fifth 1912 Importation of Shire and Percheron and Belgian Stallions arrived Oct. 29. Thirty-four years in the business and not one dissatisfied customer.

At the four great state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, our horses have won this year no less than 15 champion and 48 first prizes, 9 cups and four gold medals, in the very strongest competition, and the champion stallion at Nebraska State Fair was imported by us.

Address for illustrated catalogue and other information, mentioning the American Breeder.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm
Bushnell, Illinois

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Why wait a month before you buy
What more will you get - - - - ?
Could you buy any cheaper - -

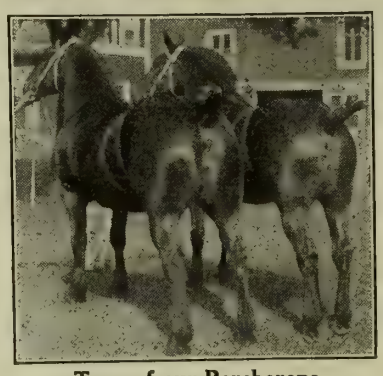
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Type of our Percherons

Always headquarters for the Best in

STALLIONS and MARES

Percherons and Belgians

In addition to the large number of Prize Winners at the French and Belgian shows this spring in Europe and at the various state fairs in this country this fall, we have a very large lot of good young stallions and mares of extra quality and bone, that we will price very reasonable.

We can show you 150 head of horses of the different breeds, the best lot ever imported to America. Sold with a reliable guarantee.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props. **LAFAYETTE, IND.**

Percherons and Belgians

Personally selected by me early in the season and

Imported From Best Studs of Europe

Young, Sound, Reliably Bred Stallions

good in size, bone, action and color. Every horse guaranteed and sold in condition for service. I work some of them in the harness every day. Among the Belgians is a magnificent seal brown grandson of the Brussels champion, Indigene de Fosteau.

Prices reasonable. Barn 4 blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, D. V. S., Emporia, Kas.

PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Imported and Home-Bred

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES



My new importation of stallions and mares, which I personally selected, arrived last month. This importation, numbering over 40 head, comprises the best lot I ever imported, and with those already in my barns and pastures, makes Paramount Stock Farm one of the best places in America to come for strictly high class stallions and mares. Among them are prize winners and tops that cost a lot of money. Come to the farm, 2 miles north of Hudson, 9 miles southwest of Waterloo, and see them. Address, mentioning the American Breeder,

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Ia.

TAYLOR & JONES

Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill.



Our new horses are now in the barns, and we have an extra good lot of Belgians, Percherons and Shires. We invite buyers to call and look them over. We buy the best we can buy, and if there were any better to be found we would handle them. Our guarantee is safe, and we can protect a buyer from loss for the full purchase price. Come and see us. It won't take long or cost much, and we feel sure we can save you some money.

TAYLOR & JONES, Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 5. KANSAS CITY, MO., DECEMBER 20, 1912. NUMBER 23.

The Percheron Society Affairs

Two Years' Review of the Conditions and Motives Which Have Affected This Record Association and the Attitude of the American Breeder Toward It.

After a careful investigation of all the facts in the case concerning fraudulent registrations in the Percheron Society of America, a campaign was started in March 1911, for clean pedigrees. Not a single soul outside of the American Breeder offices knew what was going to happen until the first article was published. There was no malice in this move. It was a fight for the integrity of a great breed and an important business. Fraudulent registration of animals had been laughed at and plainly talked about in public and yet not a living soul dared to say a word against it. It had been going on for several years. We started a campaign that we knew would cost us a small fortune. This campaign was a sensation among those interested in Percheon horses but one that has had its influence among breeders of the different clases of live stock where live stock is bred extensively.

Our aim was not to injure somebody or some business but to stop the fraudulent registration of horses. This we have accomplished to a degree that has been very satisfactory. Nearly every individual who opposed us in this campaign is now friendly because he realizes that the action we have taken has not only benefited him but it has put everybody on an equality. The writer recently visited sections where grade horses formerly were purchased for the purpose of converting them into pure breds. Nothing was heard concerning any more purchases for that purpose.

We believe that the value of that campaign waged by the American Breeder cannot be figured in dollars and cents. It has put the square deal in first place and has taken away from the young men an influence which was very disastrous. We consider the influence in this direction for the rising generation to be of more value than is any breed of live stock. It is these young men who soon are to assume control of our agricultural affairs and we sincerely hope that the influence around these young men will be such that their transactions will never be questioned.

We printed the truth fearlessly. We did not attack some small breeder whose operations were not extensive but we struck a hard blow at the head of these transactions, and it has given good results. An example has been set for all intelligent breeders that no one is immune to disgrace who follows such practices. The lesson we have given in this direction will go down in live stock history as the first and only case of its kind on record. Strong men held their breath when a publication appeared on the horizon that had the moral standing to attack this corruption.

It never has been our wish that a single animal should be removed from the records of the Percheon Society of America. Descendants of those that were questioned have passed into the hands of innocent purchasers to whom cancellation of registration would mean a great loss. And right here is a feature in the status of Percheron Society affairs that is not clear to all breeders. There is no man no matter how honest he may be, who could qualify to remove from the records a single individual and do justice to all; because he would not know where to stop. This may be a plain statement but it is the fact nevertheless. There is only one thing to do that we know of and that is to try to protect the present records, and from this time forward make them as clean as they can be made. Education is the best and the only absolutely fair means of eliminating the bad blood that has been brought into the breed through fraudulent registration.

Now as to the men who debauched the records of the Percheon Society of America. We have proven that they did this beyond any question of doubt. It will be up to the members of the association whether or not they shall retain officers who have been thus guilty of fraudulent registrations. It was our duty to give them the facts in the case and let the public be governed by its best judgment. In doing this we spent money by the thousands and devoted one year to the most difficult labor that any individual ever performed. We are not the guardian of any record association but we feel that the results obtained were worth the effort and sacrifice. We have placed around the rising generation of breeders an influence that will last for all time to come, and with a value not measured in money.

The trials and tribulations of that campaign would make an interesting book, at least all live stock breeders would be glad to see its contents regardless of price. We do not deem it necessary to make many statements concerning this proposition; all we wish to state is that we have done our duty fearlessly and proven beyond a question of doubt that publicity has great value from a moral standpoint when properly applied.

Those breeders who have reached the shady side of life do not realize how important it is to take a stand for cleaner business methods, even though one or more of their animals may be branded as mongrel in the end. We would like to ask the breeders of live stock whether it is more profitable for an individual to have a reputation as a clean man, and set an example for the rising generation, or to obtain a few dollars for animals of doubtful worth. These are questions that not only breeders of live stock must study but all human beings. We have been conservative in all we have printed pertaining to men, and especially those who have been guilty of fraudulent registrations, because the weal or woe of these particular men is a minor consideration.

At the Percheron Society election in 1911 an agreement was made between the two factions, those who believed in the American Breeder and those (some even honestly) who followed the men then in power. This paper was not a party to this compromise, but it was understood at that time that all parties concerned would cease fighting and all work to the best future interest of the Percheron Society of America. As a part of this compromise it was plainly understood that the president at that time should not be re-elected, but, to our surprise, reports of that meeting were printed plainly indicating that a great "white washing" had been delivered. Still we were willing to take the word of some of the leaders for it, that this was done merely to save the feelings of a man who was hard hit, and that the agreement would be carried out in good faith.

There has been some controversy during the last year. We still have remained neutral preferring to give them full time to make good. The officers perhaps have not had sufficient time to rectify all mistakes. The conservative plan in this case is much better as it requires a considerable effort and a great deal of labor with a large record association to get things in first class working condition. There is no question about some of the officers being in sympathy with better conditions. The secretary in his report has promised to have all the certificates published in stud book form in the near future; new stringent rules have been put into effect and considerable investigation of the right kind has been done.

If justice is done it is not for us to say who the officers shall be or try in any way to dictate the policy of this or any other record association. If there are any whom we have assailed who wish to lead a better life, the American Breeder will be the first to assist them. No honest man can say that the campaign which was waged against fraudulent registrations in the Percheron Society of America was for any purpose other than the best interests of those interested in Percheron horses.

When we first started this campaign we were accused of almost everything, but the principal argument was that the Percheron breed of horses would be ruined. Percherons registered in the Percheron Society of America are worth more per head today than they ever were in American history. Any record association that cannot withstand a house cleaning should not exist.

We should like to see these factions unite and all work together for the best interests of those engaged in using Percheron horses. There has been considerable feeling about the methods of electing officers in the Percheron Society that we believe could be eliminated very easily. One thing that would have a great tendency in this direction would be for the four directors whose term expires next December, to resign within the next few months and allow others engaged in this class of animal husbandry to occupy such positions. It is not necessary to give any specific reasons except that these parties have held these affices for many years, and if it is a labor, they should vacate and make room for others to perform a part of that service. If it is a pleasure it should not be monopolized by them from one generation to the next. We believe that if these parties are sincere in their devotion to the Percheron Society of America they will take this view of it and will consider a vacation seriously.

Percheron horses are exceedingly good property and we do not believe that any one need fear any good animal being removed from the Percheron Society records. This class of horses is the most popular in the world, judging from numbers. Occasionally we hear an individual speak of one or more animals, not being up to breeding standard in some respects. But this may be found in other classes of stock. If the breeders of Percheron horses unite and work for the advancement of their breed, much greater results can be obtained than from a factional warfare. Examples have been set that will make any individual think seriously before attempting to register a fraudulent animal, for the largest breeders in the land can be disgraced for life. This one example alone should be sufficient. Let us all work together for the advancement of the Percheron horse and its continued high value for better agriculture in America.

We Wish You All

A Merry Christmas

And for ourselves the pleasure and privilege of co-operating with you for another good and

Happy New Year

THE MORAL SIDE OF A BREEDER'S LIFE.

The following article, from the Kansas City Star of December 21, describing an occurrence during an evening session of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, brings out a point we have made many times before, viz.: That the successful breed-

ers of this country must necessarily be men whose minds and hearts are right. The moral tone of a school of instruction holding the patronage of such people could not be otherwise than good.

Here is the way the Kansas City Star told about it:

Public opinion, which has a low estimate of the moral side of horsemen, is due for a revision. The real horsemen of the country, those who produce the big drafter, the thoroughbred, the high speed harness horse and the gaited animals, have high moral ideas, and not only believe in them but live them.

A practical demonstration along this line was supplied Wednesday night in a room on the third floor of the Williamson Building, on West Twelfth Street, where fifty men from seventeen different states of this country, and one from Belgium and England, were listening to F. B. Graham deliver one of a series of lectures prescribed in the course of Graham's Scientific Breeding School.

Mr. Graham had delivered two preceding lectures that day, in which he urged horsemen to high moral conduct and right living. At the night meeting this subject was enlarged upon, and with the usual quickness which characterizes all volunteer movements, it became a regular revival meeting. One man prayed, another gave an impromptu talk, and four men, who said they had not attended church for years, declared they had been converted.

According to W. H. Hanna of Tontogany, O.; J. W. Shockley, Ewing, Ky., and J. V. Painter, Middleton, Ind., this is the way the meeting turned to the religious side. Mr. Hanna said:

"We had heard Mr. Graham's lecture on cleanliness with horses, how to keep the barns in good repair and treat the animals with love.

"He said a good, moral man could manage horses better than one who was ill-tempered and profane. Taking his lead I began to talk and then pray, neither of which I had done in public before, and then the meeting became a general outburst of enthusiasm. I never witnessed anything like it before. I know each one of the men there will live a better life."

J. W. Shockley, a breeder of thoroughbreds of Ewing, Ky., said, "The old idea that a horseman must wear fancy clothes, gaudy jewelry and red neckties, and be of a low moral type is not correct. What I saw and felt Wednesday night convinces me that horsemen are more religious than they are given credit for."

FEEDING HORSES IN RUSSIA.

"Oats constitute three-fourths of the food upon which the Russian horse must exist during the twelve months of the year," says Consul General John H. Snodgrass in a report from Moscow. "Russian oats, however, are far superior in sustaining power to the American cereal. It is also claimed that animals do not become so tired of this steady diet as they do of the hay and corn products in the United States. This statement is made by an American of eighteen years' experience in horse breeding and training in Russia.

"Among the upper classes twelve or fourteen pounds of hay are fed daily to the carriage and race horses, in addition to the 20 quarts of oats that are thought necessary for a horse during the 24 hours. This hay consists principally of timothy, in Finland and the central and southern portions of Russia. In many other sections owners of horses must be content with the native marsh grass, which resembles the American prairie grasses. On the uplands, however, a good quality of grass is grown which resembles Kentucky blue grass.

"As a result of a light hay diet, Russian horses are remarkably free from the heaves, though a more serious trouble originates from a continuous diet of oats; namely, cracked skins and heels, with open pores. A well known horseman says that he has many times seen blood oozing from the skin and heels of horses without any apparent cause, though an investigation always proved that a steady diet of oats was to blame. The same person stated that he had experimented upon horses afflicted with the disease, and that, after a few weeks of proper feeding the sores and cracks disappeared and the animals improved in every way, especially in appetite and endurance.

"City horses never taste a spear of green grass, but appear to keep in fairly good condition with practically no attention from the grooms. They occasionally are fed carrots, but this does not apply to the average work horse, driven at all times of day and night and subjected to Russian winters. His endurance is one of the marvels of the country.

"The feeding of corn, mixed foods or prepared diets is unknown in Russia except among the racing fraternity, who have adopted American ideas from the trainers brought over years ago from the United States. The race horse in Moscow, for example, has a variety of diets, according to the work they are doing, and the American suggestion of a Saturday evening hot bran mash has been adopted, with the usual good results. They are also given ground or cracked cereals, bran mixed with oats, chopped hay and oats, and the usual spring treatment for appetite and improvemnt of the blood."

THIS YEAR'S FEED PRODUCTION.

A field half as large again as Italy or nearly as large as either France or Germany is the area of this country's cornfield, says the recently issued report of the secretary of agriculture. This year's corn crop is the largest ever produced in this country, and reaches the staggering amount of 3,169,000,000 bushels. In value, too, the corn crop of this year is the highest on record, and reaches the fabulous amount of $1,759,000,000. This crop is worth to the farmer 20 per cent more than the average corn crop of the previous five years.

Hay has returned to its old place and is the crop that is second in value. The year was most productive for grass and hay, and the harvest of hay is measured by 72,425,000 tons. This is 16 per cent above the average crop of the previous five years. The value of this year's hay crop is $861,000,000, and has never been equaled. It exceeds the five years average by 21 per cent. The importance of this crop to the farmer is better realized when it is observed that its value is greater than that of the cotton crop and nearly as great as the combined values of the wheat, tobacco and potato crops.

The wheat crop is estimated to be worth $596,000,000, an amount which was exceeded by the value of the crops of 1909 and 1908, but no other year. The quantity of the crop, 720,333,000 bushels, is 11.2 per cent greater than the average production of the previous five years and has been exceeded by the crops of only two years. It is only 15,000,000 bushels below the next higher crop and only 28,000,000 bushels below the highest production.

The oats crop is fifth in order of value. Although the price has declined, the production is so enormous that the value of the crop is estimated to be $478,000,000, or a little more than one-half the value of the entire cotton crop. The remarkable production of 1,417,172,000 bushels was 51.5 per cent greater than the average of the preceding five years.

The seed out of the cotton crop of this year is estimated to be worth about $117,000,000, or over 6 per cent more than the five-year average, but its value has been exceeded by the crops of three preceding years. The combined value of the cotton lint and seed is estimated to be $860,000,000, or about one-half of the value of the corn crop and a little less than the value of the hay crop. In value as well as in production the cotton crop of this year has been exceeded by only one year, and that was 1911 for production and 1910 for value.

The year 1912 was a record-breaking one for corp production and crop values. Only two crops had been exceeded twice in former production, and these are wheat and tobacco. Only two crops had been exceeded once in production, and these are cotton and rice. All of the other crops stand at high water mark—all of the cereals but wheat and rice, the great hay crop, potatoes, flaxseed and beet sugar.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

One of the most successful terms of the Graham Scientific Breeding School ever held has just closed. This is evidence that the American breeders are in full sympathy with this work. A great many letters have been received asking for one more term. Another term will be held January 13 to 18. All breeders who expect to be in attendance should arrange to attend the January term. There will be very little excuse for anyone not attending at that time, as the winter farm work will be completed generally.

Several breeders have written the school stating that their wives were not favorable to this institution. The reason they are not favorable to a school of this kind is because they do not understand its mission. If an individual can double the income from his stock without increasing the investment, the wife should be in full accord with such a move. There are other features to this school that should please every wife. Subjects are discussed plainly that mean much for the general welfare of all families; a higher standard of life should be the result of education along certain lines. If more men could hear some of these lectures there would be a less death rate from the so-called Bright's disease. This applies to women as well as men. One lecture delivered by Frank B. Graham on certain diseases is worth the tuition and expenses for any student. It is remarkable how many individuals seal their own death warrants through the lack of certain knowledge. Perhaps more information has been accumulated through human specialists on certain breeding subjects than from any other source. Millions of dollars has been spent on these investigations.

Students from as far south as Louisiana, east to Belgium, north to the Canadian line and west to the Pacific coast were in attendance. Every student present pledged himself to be of as much assistance in promoting the growth and development of the Scientific Breeding School as he could. The Graham Scientific Breeding School is one of the best and most useful institutions in America; it not only assists the breeders in a financial way but has more influence in better citizenship. Several new features will be added at the next term of school which will make it one of the most complete ever held.

KANSAS HORSE BREEDERS' MEETING.

The Kansas Horse Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas., Jan. 2 and 3, 1913. Secretary C. W. Campbell writes that it is to be the best and most interesting horse breeders' meeting ever held in Kansas. Some of the most successful horsemen of the country will appear on the program with men who are particularly well informed on horse breeding and horse improvement work.

Racing horses to the value of $160,000 sailed for Europe recently from New York. The shipment consisted of seven head, six of which James R. Keene has just sold to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the seventh, the famous Peter Pan, which, it was reported, despite Mr. Keene's denial, he has sold for $100,000 to George Gould. The six horses purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt are: Maskette, Mosquito, Early and Often, Courtdress, Ortwells and Oceanbound.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

LACERATED PERINEUM—Is a mare lacerated and torn at time of parturition between vulva and rectum broken through, likely to get with foal? And would there be any risk of further damage being done at time of foaling?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—A laceration in this region need not prevent a mare from breeding, but there may be trouble encountered at the time of foaling through the colt directing a foot through the rent and in that way completing the laceration.

ABORTION—There is quite a lot of trouble in our county with our best mares that are well cared for, losing their colts. What is the cause, and how would you correct it? Is well cured sorghum hay liable to cause abortion?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Usually at this period of the season and later complaints come to us relative to mares foaling prematurely or aborting. The great majority of cases of abortion are of an infectious character, as shown by the generel tendency to affect several pregnant mares in a herd or community. Some cases of abortion are a sequel of some disease of an infectious nature, as illustrated by the disease, influenza. It is a noticeable fact when influenza is prevalent in a locality that many affected pregnant mares abort. Aside from those cases that arise as a result of some febrile disease are the few isolated cases that result from accident or great mental disturbance.

The control of an outbreak of infectious abortion in a herd of mares where it has already gained some headway is not easy. The general rules of sanitation must be scrupulously followed and with the thought that it may not only be carried to healthy stock through association with a diseased subject, but by attendants as well, one should exercise the greatest of care in preventing contamination in this way. As soon as a mare has aborted from any cause she should be promptly isolated from the sound stock and a thorough cleansing and disinfection of the particular spot and surroundings should be made. The party participating in this work should continue his care and under no circumstances should go into the presence of the remainder of the herd. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that this disease may be carried on the shoes and clothing of the attendant and in this way promote its spread. The only way that one can cope with and control these outbreaks is in the way of prevention. Medical agents are very unsatisfactory and should not be depended on.

A FRETFUL MARE OWNER—A bred his mare to my horse; came back to rebreed; another mare ahead of him; was asked to wait until 9 o'clock; A got mad and went to another horse because he was not immediately served. Bred the same day to the other horse. A refuses to pay me for colt and paid the other horse. Can I collect insurance.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—You can sue the owner of this mare and collect the service fee unless he is able to prove, beyond a question of a doubt, that your horse is not the sire of the colt. This he cannot do, but it might cost you more than the service fee to collect it, in addition to losing future patronage.

You might well be satisfied that you have lost such a customer. The owner of every good stallion should make up his mind that he is running his own business. This may be averse to the decision of a few fretful mare owners but it usually gives better results in the end.

WORN-OUT MARES—I am offered ten mares at a very reasonable price as they are "pavement sore"; they range in age from 12 to 18 years of age; none of these mares have ever been bred. What percentage would likely come in foal if bred to a good jack, using the capsule system? Would it pay to purchase them? They are in good shape physically, barring a slight "pavement soreness."—New Jersey Subscriber.

REPLY—We would not advise the purchase of these mares. Occasionally a purchase of this kind is very successful, but usually a poor percentage of foals is the result. During the last few years mares have been at a premium on farms, and the majority of mares found in the large cities have been sold because they were not producers. The fact that these mares have not produced colts is evidence that the generative organs are not in a productive condition, owing to the long period of rest, but if these mares are purchased a better result can be had with capsules, properly handled, than with the natural service.

CHANGING GAITS—I have a pacing stallion colt coming 3 years old; is a natural pacer until I had him shod and now he will trot in harness; no trouble to change him. Will he be as fast to let him travel both gaits?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There is only one way to know which gait will be the faster, and that is after being tried. If in your opinion he would be much faster at the pace than the trot, it would be advisable to continue him as a pacer, but a trotting horse is worth more money where the speed is equal or nearly so. Pacers, unless very rapid, are not in demand.

STALLION GUARANTEE—A has a public sale of stallions and mares; sells stallion of breeding age to B; A represents him to be an average breeder; B gets less than 25 per cent of mares with foal. Is less than 25 per cent an average breeder? If not, should A make the difference between a 20 per cent breeder and an average one? or could he be made to pay the difference?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—If the stallion in question has produced 20 per cent of foals from all mares bred, we are inclined to believe that the difficulty is with his management and not with the horse. We would advise giving this stallion another chance in the hands of a competent caretaker. The seller of this individual will probably be glad to extend the guarantee another year. This stallion is discharging live spermatozoa at some services and would probably be an average foal getter if properly handled. A few diseased mares can greatly diminish the percentage of foals in a community.

SHY BREEDING STALLION—I purchased a horse in Assumption, Ill.; American bred; owner claimed he had served 85 mares in 1911 and 80 in 1912; that he had foaled 50 per cent in 1911 and should have done better but for a good many mares coming from a distance and not being returned. He had the run of a yard at night and a box stall in daytime; was thin; ribs just covered; I did not get any breeding guarantee, as any guarantee I have seen is not worth much. In a letter to me he stated he was a good average breeder. I will tell you how he acts. The stallion is 8 years old; thin in flesh, not poor; feeding and feeling good; will draw as soon as the bridle is put on and keen to get to mare; will mount and enter a few inches, then stop and remain quiet for a short time and then come off still ready; would mount again immediately if allowed; have tried him repeatedly and acts about the same; never works any after entering and never spends. What are the chances of his coming right, and is there anything I could do for him?—Manitoba Subscriber.

REPLY—If the seller of this horse is financially fixed so that a judgment against him can be collected, you can bring suit and recover damages, unless the statement he has made to you is correct. This horse is not an average breeder and it is quite likely that he has been tried before. We would advise you to ship the

(Continued on page 13.)

Recent Draft Horse Sales

Healthy Demand and Widespread Interest Shown. Good Averages But Few Extreme Prices. More Farmers Buying Mares and Fillies. Highest Quality Appreciated.

The December series of draft horse sales opened on the 10th with the Percheron sale of W. S. Corsa, recognized as the most important of the several events. All the sales advertised in the American Breeder have been successful—the prices giving good encouragement for the breeders and importers who put up desirable stock, and yet not on a level high enough to bar out even those of moderate means who are in position to make good use of the class of animals offered.

The Corsa sale, held at Gregory Farm, White Hall, Ill., was of course a Carnot event, the prize winning sons and daughters of this champion sire being the prime attractions. The first ten head of Carnot colts to be sold (all weanlings or yearlings) brought $9,350. This, with the Carnot colt sold a year ago at $1,000, brought the total for first ten colts sold up to a figure which pays the purchase price and keep of this $10,000 champion sire. The top of the sale was $1,835, paid for the Carnot yearling, Carlant. The average on the stallions (four yearlings and one weanling) was nearly $875, and on the mares and fillies $675.50, the whole offering of thirty-five head averaging nearly $720. Following is a list of the sales:

Stallions.

Carlant, 1 year, by Carnot—J. C. Luellen, Ashley, O.	$1,835
Carbon, black, 1 year, by Carnot—O. H. Scantland, Williamsburg, Ind.	1,200
Sigurd, 1 year, by Carnot—Dr. J. C. Hand, White Hall, Ill.	630
Carchepie, weanling, by Carnot—McNamara & Martin, Big Sandy, Mont.	525
Micarnot, 1 year, by Carnot—J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta	550

Mares and Fillies.

Lottano, 1 year, by Carnot—Pabst Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis.	1,200
Folito, 1 year, by Carnot—Pabst Stock Farm	1,000
Empreto, 1 year, by Carnot—J. C. Drewry	875
Canito, 1 year—McNamara & Martin, Big Sandy, Mont.	720
Hymneto, by Carnot—McNamara & Martin	700
Huchette (imp.) 5 years—W. S. Letts, Columbus Junction, Ia.	900
Hausse Queue (imp.), 5 years—T. A. Shepard, Pawnee, Ill.	525
Vernette, 5 years—A. E. Knight, White Hall, Ill.	830
Rosemary, 5 years—Edgar Baker, White Hall, Ill.	460
Eskridge Belle, 5 years—Scandrett Bros., Rock Bridge, Ill.	575
Mollie May, 6 years—E. L. Culver, King City, Mo.	900
Biribie (imp.), 9 years—T. A. Shepard	590
Impatiente (imp.)—J. C. Drewry	655
Peggy, 4 years—G. B. Helmuth, Millersburg, Ohio	850
Lucita, 4 years—E. R. Shaw, Oneida, Ill.	725
Minetta, 3 years—Edgar Bager.	350
Suzanne, 5 years—J. C. Drewry.	750
Cantino, 2 years—J. A. Gifford, Beloit, Kas.	600
Minerva, 5 years—J. C. Drewry.	740
Impassible (imp.), 4 years—W. C. Neeley, Seward, Ill.	675
Palmetta, 3 years—E. R. Shaw.	560
Idya (imp.), 3 years—W. C. Neeley	525
Bonnie of Richland 3d, 2 years—A. W. Graham, Carrollton, Ill.	625
Fairy, 2 years—McNamara & Martin	580
Archon, 2 years—E. R. Shaw.	625
Bonnie of Richland 2d, 6 years—J. C. Drewry	565
Merdit, 2 years—C. E. Davis, Jacksonville, Ill.	630
Marie, 2 years—T. A. Shepard.	700
Marie, 2 years—R. N. Thompson, Cowden, Ill.	315
Mertant, 2 years—McNamara & Martin	625

The Sale of J. H. Decker.

The Percheron sale of J. H. Decker held at Piper City, Ill., on the 12th, made an average of $488.50, the stallions averaging $609 and the females $455. The top of the sale was $1,495, paid for Junior, a double great grandson of Bisique. The buying by Mr. Decker's own neighbors was a credit both to him and the community. Following is a list of representative sales:

Stallions.

Junior, 3 years—Kewley, Piper Piper City, Ill	$1,495
Juste, 3 years—J. B. Dougherty, Piper City, Ill.	1,000
Prunes, 3 years—H. T. Brown, Lexington, Ill.	365
Junior 2d, weanling—M. Kilbury, Piper City, Ill	185
Roscoe, 2 years—H. T. Brown.	285
Roler, 2 years—Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill.	435
Victor, 2 years—Robert Trett, Watseka, Ill.	580

Mares and Fillies.

Italie' (imp.), 4 years—H. G. Althoff, Tentopolis, Ill.	600
Kravate (imp.), 2 years—Sam Stadler, Roberts, Ill.	445
Koupole (imp.), 2 years—J. A. Wade, Griggsville, Ill.	445
Karonie (imp.), 2 years—P. H. Doran, Piper City, Ill.	370
Koncorde (imp.), 2 years—P. H. Doran	460
Jablines (imp.), 3 years—J. C. Heins, Chenoa, Ill.	510
Kostroma (imp.), 2 years—M. L. Brown, Greenville, Ohio.	480
Kerazonde (imp.), 2 years—S. Lacey, Farina, Ill.	405
Kella (imp.), 2 years—S. D. Hevener, Piper City, Ill.	500
Katinka (imp.), 2 years—Thos. Doran, Piper City, Ill.	335
Kapota (imp.), 2 years—Thos. Cooper, Canton, Ill.	450
Jaseuse (imp.), 3 years—F. W. Schwab Lexington, Ill.	450
Katalepsie (imp.), 2 years—R. S. Bradbury, Roberts, Ill.	540
Kousine (imp.), 2 years—C. O. Neele, Manteno, Ill.	475
Jasminee (imp.), 3 years—E. Kemp, Kempton, Ill.	530
Japonerie (imp.), 3 years—E. Kemp	530
Jusee (imp.), 3 years—F. W. Schwab	500
Jacquine (imp.), 4 years—E. W. Downs, Cabery, Ill.	390
Mabel, 2 years—J. A. Wade.	395
Lucille, 6 years—J. E. McBride, Rutland, Ill.	600
Gladys, 5 years—J. E. McBride.	600
Cora M., 4 years—Fred Roche, Chatsworth, Ill.	700
Nettie, 5 years—S. Lacy.	500
Mabel, 1 year—K. C. Bute, Kempton, Ill.	265
Roby, 1 year—K. C. Bute.	265
Jeannette, weanling—W. Kuffner, Chatsworth, Ill.	200

The Sale of Lee Brothers.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas., held their first annual sale of Percherons at Manhattan, Kas., in the new judging pavilion of the Agricultural College. They had a fine attendance of breeders and a good sale, totaling close to $20,000 for the forty-eight head sold, eight of which were French Draft, and many of which were youngsters, as our list shows. Some of the show stock sold early went below its value, but these bargains encouraged better bidding later with a satisfactory total as the result, and a lot of good friends won for future sales.

The Percherons averaged $417.25, with a top of only $950, paid for the two-year-old show stallion, De Coseline. We list below the Percherons:

Stallions.

De Coseline, 2 years—Ernest Gregor, Goodland, Kas.	$950
Carno, 2 years—E. T. McLean, Elmo, Kas.	905
Intime, 1 year—John G. Barr, Westmoreland, Kas.	330
Silver Tip	410
Arthus, 2 years—Elias Tully, Manhattan, Kas.	365
Carlo, 2 years—Frank Prachar.	390
Kelso, 4 years—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.	695
Cyril, 2 years—Sam Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kas.	305
Brilliant Le Perche, 2 years—Jno. G. Barr	480
Casine, 1 year—J. M. Beach.	210
Stallion weanling—P. A. Johnson, Riley, Kas.	200
Stallion, 1 year—Kansas State Agricultural College	415

Mares and Fillies.

Galette, 6 years—Ed Nicholson, Leonardville, Kas.	825
Allie, 5 years—H. H. Bordene, Bedford, Ia.	760
Jocaste, 3 years—Ed Nicholson.	630
Fernice, 2 years—A. F. Myers, Perry, Kas.	395
Calla, 10 years—Ed Nicholson.	300
Lee Bell, 1 year—A. F. Myers.	250
Evelin, 1 year—A. F. Myers.	250
Gaudine, 6 years—Ed Nicholson.	600
Madge, 2 years—Ed Schroer, Manhattan, Kas.	350
Nellie, 7 years—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kas.	300
Rose, 2 years—B. Dall, Webber, Kas.	520
Irine, 2 years—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kas.	465
Moley, 12 years—Ed Nicholson.	250
Faunita Bell, yearling—Ed Nicholson	300
Almedia, 4 years—Ed Nicholson.	475
Zenobia, 2 years—J. F. Rhodes, Tampa, Kas.	500
Flossie, 2 years—H. H. Bordene.	425
Juliette, 8 years—J. W. Mochle, Clay Center, Kas.	380
Bell Napp, 4 years—J. F. Rhodes	490
Kate, 2 years—W. W. Stegeman, Hope, Kas.	225
Nettie, 2 years—E. H. Schroer.	320
Della, 1 year—Means & Sons, Burlingame, Kas.	540
Thelma, 1 year—Frank Prachar, Goodnight, Tex.	290
Primrose, 2 years—Chas. Gramese, Perry, Kas.	425
Weanling—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.	200

CALL TO KANSAS BREEDERS.

To the American Breeder: We want to remind every stallion owner and horse breeder through your columns, that it is to his interest to be at Manhattan, Kas., January 2 and 3, to attend the annual meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders Association. If we are to get a provision in the Kansas law (such has been suggested by the American Breeder) for the protection of stallion and jack owners and honest mare owners as well, steps must be taken at this meeting. It is the best possible plan for taking united action. Let every breeder be there.

DR. W. B. RICHARDS, Lyon County, Kas.
J. C. ROBISON, Butler County, Kas.
C. W. LAMER, Saline County, Kas.
LEE BROS., Wabaunsee County, Kas.

A HORSE PLAGUE IN 1872.

Forty years ago this country suffered from a disorder of horses far more serious by far than the "horse plague" of the plains sections last summer. The daily papers have recalled it, in stories of the time forty years ago, when a team of horses for drawing the hearse could not be secured for a Kansas City funeral.

"It was the year of the 'epizootic,'" says the Kansas City Star. "Horses everywhere fell victim to horse lagrippe and sufficient healthy horses could not be found in Kansas City to draw a single hearse. Even mules were scarce, but those that could be spared from the plow or transfer wagons were pressed into service and out of respect to the subject of the occasion the mourners walked.

"The malady had its beginning in New England and swept West as far as horses went, striking Kansas City forty years ago on a Saturday. By the following Monday every horse in Kansas City was out of use. Most of them were down and those not badly afflicted were not presentable for a funeral occasion by reason of having their legs bound with gunny sacks, crazy quilt and anything that would keep them from catching further cold.

"Popular as the mule always has been in Missouri, it even then was considered a mark of disrespect to the dead to have hearses hauled by mules. However, nothing else was to be done."

JACK TREATMENT WANTED.

To the American Breeder: Will some one of the readers of the American Breeder give me (through these columns) a treatment for sores on my jack's legs? The sores are on the front of both hocks; have been sore about eighteen months. I have been reading the Breeder only about six months and like it very much; read it as soon as I get it. Thanking every one in advance for a treatment.—J. J. Smallwood, Douglas County, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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STALLION CASH GUARANTEE.

In order to attract the attention of individuals who are expecting something for nothing, unscrupulous dealers advertise impossibilities. It is an impossibility for an individual to engage in the business of selling stallions to the public, with a guarantee that in case the stallion is not a satisfactory foal getter, he may be returned and the full purchase price will be refunded. If there was not a protecting provision in this guarantee a large number of these stallions would be returned in a dilapidated condition. If an unqualified cash guarantee was rigidly enforced it would put any firm out of business in a very short time. There are men who purchase stallions who can not make a success of the stallion business. If the "cash guarantee" could be enforced a lot of men could buy stallions, keep them a season and return them. In other words, they would "borrow" said stallions for a limited time. This sort of business would place on the market a lot of stallions that had been used by inexperienced men. And in many cases, injured. It would soon become a question of taking chances on buying a stallion from a firm that made a practice of loaning its stallions out indiscriminately. Who would care to buy one of these stallions after it had been in the hands of several novices?

But this is not the great difficulty. While stallions may have been taken back under perfectly satisfactory conditions in some cases, the "stallion cash guarantee" is used as a drawing card for the purpose of catching "suckers." There are only two firms that we know of that are offering to make the cash guarantee. One of these firms is new in the business; the other is occasionally spoken of as the "crookedest man in the draft horse business in the United States." One of the associations with which he recorded animals has even sent out notices that it would not register American bred animals for him.

A cash guarantee can be so prepared that the purchaser can not return the stallion and get the cash. These firms have made transactions that are not satisfactory. The American Breeder will not sell them advertising space at any price. These firms, however, are not the only draft horse advertisers that can not purchase advertising space in the American Breeder. There are a few other firms that for equally good reasons we do not want represented in the columns of this publication. Our readers' interests are best served by not carrying those firms of whose unsatisfactory business dealings we are in a position to know. The business of some of the larger firms, that spend their money freely, would be very profitable in a financial way, but we can not afford to sacrifice our readers—it is the readers of a publication that must be protected. Crooked pedigrees, bad guarantees and fraudulent transactions can not be beneficial to the best interests of the horse breeding industry.

We believe that any of our regular advertisers will make their guarantee good; if they do not do so after a reasonable length of time the American Breeder would like to have a complete history of the case. We have a method of enforcing these guarantees that has never been equaled elsewhere—the remedy is publicity.

A subscriber writes us stating that a stockman of his state, who is interested in draft horses, and who is an extensive advertiser, is very antagonistic toward the American Breeder. Is it any wonder that this individual does not like the American Breeder when he can not buy advertising space in it at any price? There is plenty of money in the draft horse business when it is handled on the square. All crooks should be eliminated. It is up to the buying public to eliminate them. If they are not patronized they will go out of business.

SACRIFICING SUCCESSFUL SIRES.

In the production of improved live stock there is one class of loss which should be considered seriously. A great many of the prominent sires are being sacrificed, or so placed that they are not being used to the best advantage. This does not apply merely to one class of stock, but to practically all of them.

A prominent student of select sires recently said that there were as many successful sires sacrificed each year as were produced. If this statement is true it should be remedied soon. It is a known fact that in nearly all breeds of live stock there are only a few outstanding sires. There is only one absolutely sure way to know a good sire, and that is by his off-spring. A great many of our best individuals are sacrificed because the owner does not really know the value of a good sire. This can only be remedied by more thorough and general education as to the real market requirements of the different classes and breeds.

Too many breeders sacrifice a successful sire for a young thing that has never produced, just to save themselves the expense of keeping an extra male or possibly because the pedigree is extended to some great ancestor. But the best pedigree for a sire is to produce the highest excellence in his produce. As a whole there are individuals that produce a few good ones and many of the inferior kind. Practically every pure bred breeder who has become a factor in his given class of live stock can attribute the greater portion of his success to some one particular sire. In a few cases the maternal side may be credited with the best results. Breeders who pay more attention to the method of selecting sires, and use as their criterion the successful breeders, are not usually quick to place a young thing which has never been tried, at the head of the herd. Some of our most successful breeders use their young sires lightly for several years to see what they can do, before using them extensively in their herds.

The selection of a sire for pure bred stock is some different from choosing animals which are used for public service, as the successful breeder of pure bred live stock must strive to increase the quality in the produce of each succeeding generation. This can only be done through a careful study and test of the best breeding material. Some of the very best prospects have been failures and have caused their owners a great loss of money.

There is, however, always one thought to consider in purchasing an old sire, regardless of his past success. He may have been used to an excess and not be potent. In purchasing an animal of this kind the microscope should always be used to test the semen. It is not necessary to try a sire in the natural way as sterility is very easily diagnosed with the miscroscope. Doing this will prevent business complications later on.

IN STORMY WEATHER.

Fresh air, exercise, sunshine, plenty of water, with a well balanced ration, is good provision for most live stock during good weather. During storms or wintry weather all stock should have a sufficient shelter. The shelter should be so provided that an ill tempered animal can not do serious injury to others of the herd.

In most sections of the country a satisfactory shed can be erected to a very good advantage with the sort of material which would be cheapest in that section. It is hard to calculate the exact loss of live stock during these times of high prices of both feed and stock by not having proper shelter. The thoughtful caretaker will put in more time caring for the minor details of a herd during a bad spell of weather than at any other time. If an animal is allowed to suffer owing to the intensity of the weather the result is not the actual loss of flesh to the animal at that particular time, but its mucous membranes become weakened so that the animal becomes more susceptible to infectious diseases, which may be present.

Stock running at large, with an open shed for protection, are much more immune to the infectious diseases than those kept in closed quarters. Fresh air, sunshine and exercise are cheap and very necessary in live stock production. But with these things must be associated a good shelter, plenty of water at all times and a well balanced ration of a nutritious character suitable for the given stock.

STALLIONS OUT OF SEASON.

At this particular time we are of the opinion that many valuable sires have gone into their winter quarters, which probably consists of a little box stall ten feet square, without even any fresh air. We have mentioned this fact before, but it is of such importance that we deem it necessary to call attention to it again. A two-acre lot, fenced stallion tight, with a small barn on the north side of it where the stallion can run in and out of it at his leisure, is not very expensive and means much to the future usefulness of either a stallion or jack. This is the best method of handling this class of stock, unless there is a way for the stallion to be used at moderate work by a competent caretaker.

Next spring stallions or jacks will be taken from their dungeons and expected to give a record-breaking account of themselves for at least ten weeks during the busy season. Many of them are encouraged to form bad habits, or may get vicious and hard to handle. One of the important things is that if a stallion has a large enclosure to occupy regularly the chances for sickness are greatly diminished.

Remember what we have frequently said about infectious diseases being more common with stock kept in a tight enclosure. This should appeal especially to stallion and jack owners. Usually all of the infectious diseases in a community are brought into close contact with the sire sometime during the year. Keep these particular individuals in excellent condition so that the mucous membranes will always be healthy.

THE PENALTY ON IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

We often wonder if the general public appreciates the efforts of those engaged in the production of better breeding stock. There are many at the present time complaining about the cost of high living, but how often do we find individuals commenting on the increased production and other good results brought about by those who have spent their lives in the interest of better stock. Is the general public interested in these efforts or are the people engaged in non-productive pursuits, short-sighted and trying to injure the "goose that laid the golden egg?"

Most of us remember when land was cheap and the inhabitants were not so numerous, but this small body of land is surrounded by water and the greater portion is now owned and considered valuable. The free range is a thing of the past. The farm land is increasing in value as the inhabitants increase. Better stock is the only stock that is profitable anywhere. Instead of encouraging the breeders to continue in the production of the only kind of live stock that will meet the demand of present conditions, we find that even our laws are averse to the expansion of better breeding methods. If a fine stallion is shipped on the railroad he is rated at 3,000 pounds regardless of his actual weight. In Canada and other countries all recognized registered live stock is shipped at half price.

In this country a fine bull cannot, as a rule, be shipped from one state to another without the tuberculin test. Scrub cattle of all classes are being shipped as feederes everywhere without any restrictions, but the burden is put on the pure bred.

When the assessor comes to make a rating as to the value of purebred stock it is usually several times higher than the common stock. Just because those interested in improved stock have bred from and produced superior animals, and have tried to keep a record of the ancestors for breeding purposes, they are assessed higher.

Why do these conditions exist? Are those who make the laws in favor of a degeneration in quality? Or is it because these breeders are supposed to have plenty of money? Frequently a neighbor is jealous of those who have improved live stock. If the general public would study these conditions more carefully, less criticism would be passed upon those who are capable of producing excellent individuals.

No intelligent man can say truthfully that improved live stock is not a necessity in this age. Every market recognizes quality. The most important thing in live stock husbandry today is education. The few papers that have stood for better principles and better breeding methods should be commended. The live stock industry as a whole recognizes the great value of our agricultural colleges. At these institutions the young men are taught to adhere to a standard of excellence fearlessly. The instructors are not afraid to express their opinion, as a rule, for they do not depend on advertising; they are paid a salary for doing their duty. But the American people need some more assistance, especially when they stop to consider the great per cent of live

stock that is produced on American soil at an actual loss.

The quickest method of reducing the high cost of living is to produce a higher quality so that each animal will net a profit. It is not profitable to keep live stock for the soil fertility alone, but without live stock the improvement of the soil would be very slow indeed.

UNSOUND HORSES.

The question of transmitting weaknesses from sire to progeny is an important question for breeders to consider. Eighteen states have laws concerning this subject; others are being contemplated in the very near future by those interested. In one state 700 stallions have been examined and pronounced sound, according to the law in that state. The public has been advised that it is perfectly safe to use these sires so far as unsoundness is concerned. In this particular state these stallions will be examined again soon. Some of them will have acquired blemishes and be removed from further service. What will the mare owners say when they find that stallions which they have been patronizing are barred from further service owing to being unsound? Will this assist in establishing confidence in hereditary weaknesses? What will the horse breeders in that state say to those individuals who have advertised the fact that these stallions would not transmit unsoundnesses?

The important questions of the day are, who is capable of inspecting stallions? When does a sire become immune to transmitting certain weaknesses? Is it not largely in the conformation? Some sires may have a serious weakness, yet be handled in such a manner that the animal would not develop a blemish. On the other hand the strongest point in a sire may be deranged if the strain on it is severe enough. It is generally understood that a weakened condition of any part is usually the result of a natural weakness. As a rule, sires do not transmit blemishes directly, but they do frequently transmit certain weaknesses so that the particular weakness may give away under a moderate strain.

Weaknesses in live stock breeding is an important subject, and every one interested in live stock should study the extent of it. It seems to us that this would be an excellent subject for those in charge of the extension work of the different agricultural colleges to keep constantly before the American farmers. This kind of education will be lasting, for if the farmers who own the mares refused to patronize a stallion having a transmitable weakness or faulty conformation conducive to weakness, the value of such an animal will be greatly depreciated.

SHY BREEDING MARES.

The farmers have been so exceedingly busy all over the country this fall that we have said very little about fall breeding, but there will soon be a time when most of the farmers will have a little leisure time. There is a class of mares that should be bred by all means during the winter months so that they will have several weeks of absolute rest. This class of mares are those that are worked extensively during the spring months and their vitality is taxed to the limit. By having several weeks of idleness and good care, with an abundance of feed in the country, many of these mares can be fertilized by the natural service at this time.

There is another class of mares that should be bred soon. These are the mares that were treated last spring and did not settle at a later service. The mares which do not have a discharge may be settled with the stallion. There is this difficulty with treating diseased mares—it sometimes takes months or a year for the membranes to assume a natural, healthy condition after such treatment. In that case the mare owner might become disgusted and change to a new sire, and the mare having fully recovered might settle at the first service, which would be a great advertisement for the new horse.

An opportunity should be given these mares at this time since they have had plenty of feed, rest and time to recuperate. The stallion owners may feel that breeding these mares may not be profitable, from an immediate financial standpoint, but every one of these shy breeding mares that can be started is a benefit to the stallion owners in the future. A few services is also a good thing for the average stallion or jack. If jacks are to be used during cold weather the services must usually be made in a warm, quiet enclosure, as the season of lower temperature may not be suitable as a time for quick service.

EDUCATING MARE OWNERS.

The cheapest method and if properly handled the most permanent method, of educating the customers of a valuable sire is to have them read the American Breeder. To this end we have, in former seasons, made a price for the American Breeder for a few issues during the winter months and put therein valuable information on horse breeding subjects of especial interest to mare owners. We have received many requests from stallion and jack owners to make another rate of this kind. This requires an enormous amount of work, but if it is the wish of the breeders in general we will prepare another series of mare owner editions. Most of the requests for these editions have come from those who have sent them to their customers in former years. They state that it is an excellent way to get new subscribers for the American Breeder.

We shall abide by the decision of the stallion and jack owners in this matter. There is probably no better way of advertising, as well as teaching, the better principles in horse breeding to the mare owners.

AUCTIONEERS AS BREEDERS.

An Iowa subscriber writes us asking our opinion as to whether it would interfere with his horse breeding business to become a first class auctioneer; whether it would add to his business or not; also what we think of the auction business.

There is probably no other one business that can be carried on as successfully with the standing of stallions and jacks as that of holding public sales. The sales begin in the fall after the breeding season is over and usually terminate before the breeding business starts in the spring. These farm sales would put the auctioneer frequently in the company of the patrons of his breeding stock and afford an excellent opportunity for soliciting business and collecting service fees. It would be difficult for any mare to get away without the auctioneer being in a position to realize on the service fee. His acquaintance with the mare owners over a very large territory would also add to his value as an auctioneer.

It seems to us that this subject might be studied with profit by a great many young men who are standing stallions and jacks. There are in many localities men crying sales who have reached the shady side of life who can be succeeded by a younger man capable of leading the strenuous life of an auctioneer during the sale season. Younger men, who secure the proper training, will better adjust themselves to the modern lines and be of more service to themselves and their communities.

The field for auction work is large and there is a constantly growing tendency toward selling all kinds of property in this way. As is the case with the breeding business, the man who secures special training for himself (other things being equal) is the man who will make the greatest success.

STALLION OWNERS' INSTITUTES.

When farmers' institutes were first originated they were gatherings of farmers who would meet to discuss their problems. At the beginning the growth was very slow indeed; the average farmer thought that he was thoroughly posted on the plowing and sowing of such crops as he cared to raise. One reason was that among ordinary farmers there are not a large per cent of them who can or will speak in public. Their experience in life has been in a different direction, but later different states and colleges became affiliated with this work and the growth has been marvelous, developing to the extent that there are not enough good, substantial instructors to deliver the addresses at these meetings. But the agricultural colleges are turning more trained men out to help and it is remarkable the good farmers receive at such gatherings. Every farmer should become affiliated with this work.

It is largely through these farmers' institutes that interest has been aroused in maintaining the fertility of the soil. Farm products have been increased in many communities; farmers have been taught what to raise and how to raise it, and how to care for it, in fact, everything pertaining to that particular occupation.

Stallion owners are now in the same position that the farmers were when they first started farmers' institutes. If some public spirited horse breeder would start a horse breeders' institute in his section of the country and employ qualified speakers, great good could be accomplished in this direction. There are a great many important subjects that could be discussed, and it should not be delivered to the stallion owners exclusively, but every mare owner in that section of the country should receive a special invitation. Better methods in horse breeding will come about only through education, and especially for mare owners. Every horse breeder should strive to teach the fundamental principles at least, in his community. The speakers at a meeting of this kind should be men thoroughly qualified. We do not mean by this one who has had a lifetime of experience, but one who has received the right kind of training that will be of a lasting nature and be an improvement.

There is no subject as important today as that of horse breeding, and we are very sorry to say that it has been the most sadly neglected subject in agriculture. Those who should be in a position to distribute this knowledge are not well enough qualified as a rule. These statements are made in the best of spirit—not to criticise, but to stimulate.

The income from the average stallion can be doubled without increasing the investment. This one statement alone should be sufficient to encourage breeders to familiarize themselves with their own occupation. This is not a mere statement; hundreds of men have done it. This is the best of evidence.

To the American Breeder:—This is to thank you for awarding picture and story of my colt first prize in the American Breeder Boys' Club colt exhibit. Also wish to thank you for check which my father has forwarded to me, and for cut. I will send you a copy of issue of the Meriden Ledger in which story and picture will be printed in a few days. My colt is doing well. Papa wrote me that she weighed 590 pounds the day she was four months old, and I am getting anxious for Thanksgiving to come so I can go home and see her.—Elmer G. Becker, Jefferson County, Kansas.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

Reports of a "piano contest" being carried on by an Olathe, Kas., paper show Lorena Swett in the lead. It was ever thus.

"A New Dun Manager Here" was the way the caption read, but the story made no mention of a new head for the collection department.

Again we are reminded—did you ever know of a fair or live stock show which did not break all previous records—in some papers?

Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, Kas., is one of the breeders and veterinarians overtaken by a public office in the recent election. Dr. Wolf was elected to the state senate, pulling votes from all parties.

Another "mentioned for secretary of agriculture" in the new cabinet is John M. Stahl of Quincy, Ill., editor of two farm papers, and once prominent in incubator advertising as the manufacturer of the "Wooden Hen."

The Baker Manufacturing Company, makers of gasoline engines, windmills, etc., is moving to Kansas City from Evansville, Wis. Several smaller plants have been absorbed by the Baker company.

Speaking of the Bisonte at Hutchinson. It certainly is some hotel, but guests are advised to have their family physician at hand when the bill is presented.—Kansas Industrialist.

Frank D. Tomson, who has long been one of the popular live stock advertising field men, has "quit the road" to handle the Iowa business of a silo company.

J. G. Truman, who is "the man on the job" at the American end of the Pioneer Stud Farms' great draft horse business, has been elected president of the Thorney Shire Horse Show, one of the leading Shire exhibitions of England.

General satisfaction is expressed in Kansas by those familiar with the men chosen at the selection of W. M. Jardine for director of the Agricultural College experiment station, and Geo. K. Helder for superintendent of the big branch station at Hays.

About half of the last report of Secretary James Wilson, United States Department of Agriculture, is given over to Secretary Wilson's review of the work done during his sixteen years in the cabinet. It is doubtless instructive, but hardly as lively reading as would be the comments of some other people on certain unmentioned features of the department's work.

Under a "rock road" map printed in a prominent city daily, appeared this line: "Out of Sedalia 18 arteries radiate, through which the life-blood of the farmers is pumped." Now do the farmers of Pettis county really get their life blood from Sedalia, or did they mean "sucked" instead of pumped, or just what did the "figuratively speaking" line writer have on his mind?

President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College appears to have the solid backing of the Sunflower state to a good sized boom that has been started to put him at the head of the United States Department of Agriculture. Now if the Kansas papers will quit laying so much stress on the point that President Waters is a "Kansan" he ought to get an equally unanimous support from his home state of Missouri.

The International Stock Show

Sustains the Distinction Won For Including Premier Heavy Horse Show of Continent. Breeding Stock and Fat Cattle. The Public Sales.

The International Live Stock Show, held each December at Chicago, finds its greatest distinction in the showing of heavy horses it brings out. The cattle shown have advanced in flesh and coats of hair over their condition at the fall fairs, of course, but after all, it is much the same lot of Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Galloways, Polled Durhams and Red Polls, as has been seen by any one "making" the state fairs. Excepting for the exhibit of fat barrows the International's showing of hogs is surpassed by many of the state expositions. Sheep came out at Chicago in good force and the best of quality. But, as we said before, it is the showing of heavy horses to be seen at Chicago, which constitutes a feature not to be matched elsewhere on this continent.

This month's International was no exception in that respect. Something like 1,000 head of draft horses were entered for prizes, the Percherons, as usual, leading in numbers, by a wide margin. In telling the story of this show, we take it that the report of the winnings is more edifying than voluminous comment, and herewith present the lists in full:

Percheron Awards.

Judges — Robert Graham, Toronto, Canada; Dr. Carl W. Gay, Philadelphia; Prof. W. B. Richards, North Dakota.

Exhibitors — Burgess Stock Farm, Bell Bros., Daniel Cahill, J. Crouch & Son, W. S. Corsa, Finch Bros., Dunhams, High Knob Farm, Luther Huston, Junkens & O'Neill, Loeser Bros., Lonzo McClain & Sons, McLaughlin Bros., H. G. McMillan & Sons, S. Metz & Son, R. A. Long, Maasdam & Wheeler, Ohio State University, W. V. R. Powis, A. L. Robinson & Sons, J. O. Singmaster & Son, Taylor & Jones, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Geo. W. Phillips, E. W. Walker & Sons, Thos. & Jas. Woulf, H. B. Welsh, Thalus Huston, J. J. Pendergast and E. R. Shaw.

Aged Stallion—First, Crouch & Son on Imprecation; second, Trumans on Intitule; third, Crouch & Son on Ildefouse; fourth, Singmaster & Son on Ibis; fifth, Singmaster & Son on Ithos; sixth, McMillan & Sons on Incruste; seventh, Crouch & Son on Imperator; eighth, Bereman on Grenat.

Three-year-old Stallion — First, Crouch & Son on Jasmine; second, Crouch & Son on Jeanbort; third, Burgess on Jusque; fourth, Crouch & Son on Jaillissant; fifth, Taylor & Jones on Jaudun; sixth, Singmaster & Son on Jablot; seventh, Burgess on Jersey; eighth, Robinson & Sons on Jayet; ninth, Trumans on Joignaut.

Two-year-old Stallion—First, Burgess on Klaqueur; second, Burgess on Klient; third, Bell Bros. on Korps; fourth, Crouch & Son on Konsecutif; fifth, Burgess on Charmer; sixth, Burgess on Komtois; seventh, Dunhams on Krustace; eighth, Trumans on Komitat; ninth, Burgess on Knout; tenth, Bell Bros. on Komite; eleventh, Taylor & Jones on Koncini.

Yearling Stallion—First, McMillan & Sons on Matador; second, McMillan & Sons on Bonus; third, Corsa on Carbon; fourth, McMillan & Sons on Jerard; fifth, Burgess on Pedro; sixth, Augustin on Rob Roland; seventh, Maasdam & Wheeler on Nelation; eighth, Singmaster & Son on Labarum.

Stallion Foal—First, Singmaster & Son on Keota Black Beauty; second, Corsa on Carlothern; third, Finch Bros. on Finch's Lion; fourth, Luther Huston on Favorite; fifth, Corsa on Carshon; sixth, Metz & Sons on Majon; seventh, Augustin on Roland D.

Aged Brood Mare—Trumans on Hysope; second, McMillan & Sons on Rosine; third, Maasdam & Wheeler on Patrie; fourth, Singmaster & Son on Habitude; fifth, Robinson & Son on Neta; sixth, Augustin on Coquette; seventh, Crouch & Son on Girouette; eighth, Beremon on Harmonie.

Three-year-old Mare—First, Crouch & Son on Justice; second, Singmaster & Son on Jactelle; third, Maasdam & Wheeler on Almira; fourth, Bereman on Juvenie; fifth, Dunhams on Jenfosse; sixth, Luther Huston on Jactance; seventh, High Knob Farm on Justification; eighth, Crouch & Son on Jeanne.

Two-year-old Mare — First, Burgess on Kaliope; second, Crouch & Son on Kaoline; third, Burgess on Mignon; fourth, McMillan & Sons on Roselle; fifth, Dunhams on Kassarde; sixth, Crouch & Son on Katane; seventh, Crouch & Son on Kouture; eighth, Augustin on Riola; ninth, Singmaster & Son on Kra.

Yearling Mare—First, Corsa on Empreto; second, Metz & Son on Lucerne; third, Metz & Son on Laya; fourth, McMillan & Sons on Kordie; fifth, McMillan & Sons on Ella; sixth, Singmaster & Son on Lentille; seventh, Shaw on Carnotta.

Filly Foal—First, Corsa on Carneito; second, Corsa on Carnona; third, Augustin on Ropend; fourth, Robinson & Sons on Adeline; fifth, Ohio State University on Lady Intime; sixth, Robinson & Sons on Regetta; seventh, Corsa on Carmoress.

Stallion and Three Mares—First, Crouch & Sons; second, Singmaster & Son; third, McMillan & Sons; fourth, Corsa; fifth, Maasdam & Wheeler; sixth, Augustin.

Get of Sire—First, Corsa on the get of Carnot; second, McMillan & Sons on the get of Calypso; third, Augustin on the get of Roland; fourth, Corsa on the get of Carnot; fifth, Robinson on the get of Rabelais; sixth, Huston on the get of Mustapha.

Produce of Dam—First, Corsa on the produce of Empress; second, Corsa on the produce of Folichonne; third, Corsa on the produce of Bona; fourth, Augustin on the produce of Pendora; fifth, McMillan & Sons on the produce of Rosine; sixth, Robinson & Son on the produce of Ruth Kastelle.

Three Mares, Any Age—First, Ringmaster & Son; second, Crouch & Son; third, McMillan & Sons.

Five Stallions, Any Age — First, Crouch & Son; second, Burgess; third, Singmaster & Son; fourth, Trumans; fifth, Dunhams.

Senior Champion Stallion—Crouch & Son on Imprecation; reserve, Crouch & Son on Jasmine.

Junior Champion Stallion — Burgess on Klaqueur; reserve, Burgess on Klient.

Senior Champion Mare—Trumans on Hysope; reserve, Crouch & Son on Justine.

Junior Champion Mare—Burgess on Kalliope; reserve, Corsa on Empreto.

Grand Champion Stallion—Crouch & Son on Imprecation; reserve, Burgess on Klaqueur.

Grand Champion Mare—Trumans on Hysope; reserve, Crouch & Son on Justine.

Belgian Awards.

Judges—A. L. Wilson, Creston, Ia., and Eli Springer, Saginaw, Mich.

Exhibitors—Bell Bros., J. Crouch & Son, Finch Bros., Junkens & O'Neil, Henry Lefebure, Loeser Bros., W. V. R. Powis, L. E. Van Arsdale, E. W. Walker & Sons, H. & H. Wolf, T. & J. Woulf, Geo. M. Phillips, Taylor & Jones, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Wm. G. Lewis, A. C. Hirzel, G. A. McCarty and Maasdam & Wheeler.

Aged Stallions, 4 Years or Over—First and second, Crouch & Sons on Mon Gros and Xavier; third, Lefebure on Jules Remi; fourth, Van Arsdale on Clovis d'Aelbeke ;fifth, Lefebure on Nocturne.

Three-year-old Stallion—First, Loeser Bros. on Frank Boiser; second, Crouch & Son on Alfred; third, Finch Bros. on Challenge; fourth, Lefebure on Cognac; fifth, Bell Bros. on Marichau.

Two-year-old Stallion — First, Bell Bros. on Cyclon; second, Crouch & Son on Farceur de Taviers; third, Finch Bros. on Picka; fourth, Trumans on Imbattable; fifth, Loeser Bros. on Cesa du Marais.

Yearling Stallion—First, Van Arsdale on Major d'Esemael; second, Finch Bros. on Minos; third, Hirzel on Prince Royal; fourth, Walker & Sons on Captain; fifth, Walker & Sons on Colonel.

Stallion Colt—First, Van Arsdale on Clovis d'Esemael; second, Powis on Prince Bleddyn; third, Finch Bros. on Mon Premier.

Aged Brood Mare—First, Crouch & Son on Elza; second, Crouch & Son on Betzy de Voorde; third, Wolf on Bibi de Kleyem; fourth, Finch Bros. on Saby; fifth, Lefebure on Anna du Balcon.

Three-year-old Mare — First, Bell Bros. on Sarah de Dottigdules; second, Crouch & Son on Clara; third, Crouch & Son on Suzanne; fourth, Maasdam & Wheeler on Abbesse; fifth, Wolf on Caboche.

Two-year-old Mare—First, Crouch & Son on Mizette; second, Crouch & Son on Princesse d'Uyt Marquis de Kleyem; third, Crouch & Son on Helena; fourth, Crouch & Son on Bella; fifth, Lefebure on Suzette.

Yearling Mare — First, Woulf on Lloune; second, Lefebure on Paula de Lens; third, Woulf on Lola; fourth, McCarty on Elsie; fifth, Powis on Mona Lisa.

Mare Colt—First, McCarty on Rose de Stalbille.

Three Mares, Property of One Exhibitor—First, Crouch & Son; second, Wolf.

Five Stallions, Any Age, Property of One Exhibitor—First, Crouch & Son; second, Bell Bros.

Champion Stallion—Crouch & Son on Mon Gros; reserve, Bell Bros. on Cyclon.

Champion Mare—Crouch & Son on Elza; reserve, Bell Bros. on Sarah de Dottigdules.

Shire Awards.

Judges—Robert Graham and C. T. Curtis.

Aged Stallion—First, Trumans on Lockenge Hanjist; second, Burgess on Oulton Lowe Model; third, Burgess on Weller Duke; fourth, Taylor & Jones on The Baron 11th; fifth, Trumans on Ashbeach Excelsior; sixth, Trumans on Jester.

Three-year-old Stallion—First, Taylor & Jones on Severn Flag; second, Trumans on Friar's Balsam 2d; third, Trumans on Lord Carlton; fourth, Trumans on Dunsmore Royal Lad; fifth, Trumans on King Hoe; sixth, Williams on William's Nottingham Victor.

Two-year-old Stallion — First, Burgess on Freemason 2d; second, Trumans on Lion Heart 2d; third, Taylor & Jones on Powisland Paragon; fourth, Sizer on Tatton Dray King.

Yearling Stallion—First, Trumans on Carlton Royal Grey; second, Burgess on Emval; third, Finch Bros. on Prospect F.; fourth, Trumans on Aylesford Menestrel.

Stallion Foal, American Bred—First, Sizer on Tatton Eldorado; second, Williams on Titanic; third, McCray & Fowler on Royal Surprise; fourth, Williams on Williams' Nottingham Victor 3d.

Aged Brood Mare—First, Trumans on White Meadow Dainty; second, Trumans on Dewstow Fucia; third, Sizer on Elder Sunset; fourth, Galbraith & Son on Dowsby Sunbeam; fifth, Trumans on Smithfold Phyllis.

Three-year-old Mare—First, Junkens & O'Neil on Enfield Rosebud; second, Sizer on Horbling Heather 3d.

Two-year-old Mare—First, Burgess on Wallington Sunbeam 3d; second, Trumans on Laithwaite Rose;; third, Trumans on Normandy Sweetbriar; fourth, Finch Bros. on Alpha C.

Mare—First, Trumans on Trumans' Coldham Princess; second, Soderberg on Osco Princess; third, Williams on Horbling Patch.

Filly Foal—First, Sizer on Tatton Model; second, Sizer on Tatton Jewel; third, Williams on Williams' Flower 5th; fourth, McCray & Fowler on Prairie Queen.

Stallion and Three Mares, Any Age—First and second, Trumans; third, Sizer.

Clydesdale Awards.

Judges—Robert Ness of Canada, and Profs. Chas. Curtiss and W. B. Richards.

Aged Stallion—First, Graham Bros. on Lord Gleniffer; second, Conyngham Bros. on Flisk Prince; third, Kennedy on Dinwoodie Star; fourth, Graham Bros. on Golden Knight; fifth, Fairbairn on Mikado.

Three-year-old Stallion—First, McLay Bros. on King Norman; second, Galbraith & Son on Boreland; third, Blythewood Farm on Scottish Kippling; fourth, Graham Bros. on Royal Cadet; fifth, Graham Bros. on Bright Smile.

Two-year-old Stallion — First, Graham Bros. on King of All; second, Conyngham Bros. on Baron Dalmeny; third, McLay Bros. on Charter Oak; fourth, Soderburg on Osco Pride; fifth, McLay Bros. on King's Buckler.

Yearling Stallion—First, Galbraith & Son on Charnock; second, Graham Bros. on Alert; third, McMillan on Bruce Meeker; fourth, Wylie on Barney Carruchan; fifth, Graham Bros. on Royal Dragoon; sixth, McLay Bros. on The Model Prince.

Stallion Foal—First, Barron on Pinnacle 2d; second, McLay Bros. on Heather Duke; third, Fairbairn; fourth, McLay Bros. in The Grandeur; fifth, Wilson on Duke of Argyle.

Aged Brood Mare—First, Fairbairn on Harvieston Baroness; second, Fairbairn on Princess Fortune; third, Conyngham Bros. on Purple Heather; fourth, Conyngham Bros. on Pride of Drumlanrig; fifth, Kennedy on Lady Effie.

Three-year-old Mare—First, Conyngham Bros. on Lady Lochfergus; second, McLay Bros. on Graceful Lady; third, Conyngham Bros. on Maggie Hunter; fourth, McLay Bros. on Missie; fifth, Wilson on Auchencovie Baroness.

Two-year-old Mare—First, Fairbairn on Lady Lustrous; second, Conyngham Bros. on Shalloch Mary; third, Conyngham Bros. on Hillside Princess; fourth, Soderberg on Osco Rose; fifth Barron on Mayflower.

Yearling Mare — First, Conyngham Bros. on Blythewood Queen; second, Soderberg on Osco Bell; third, Conyngham Bros. on Heather Duchess; fourth, Kennedy on Lady Jane Morton; fifth, Soderberg on Mary Queen of Scots.

Filly Foal—First, Fairbairn; second, Graham Bros. on Lovely; third, McLay Bros. on Buchlyvie Lady; fourth, Brookside Farm Co. on Lady Dee Criterion; fifth, Brookside Farm Co. on Cherry Criterion.

Stallion and Three Mares, Any Age—First, Fairbairn; second, Conyngham Bros.; fourth, McLay Bros.; fifth, Kennedy.

Senior Champion Stallion—Graham Bros. on Lord Gleniffer.

Junior Champion Stallion—Galbraith & Son on Charnock.

Senior Champion Mare—Fairbairn on Harvieston Baroness.

Junior Champion Mare—Fairbairn on Lady Lustrous.

Champion American Bred Mare—Fairbairn on Princess Fortune.

Grand Champion Stallion — Graham Bros. on Lord Gleniffer.

Grand Champion Mare—Fairbairn on Harvieston Baroness.

Welsh Pony Awards.

Aged Stallions—First, Geo. A. Heyl & Son, Washington, Ill., on Gwyndy Brennin; sire, Prince of Cardiff; second, Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., on Criterion; sire, Mountain Pony; third, Brown on Warwick; sire, Radnorshire Flyer; fourth, Louis Lee Haggin, Lexington, Ky., on Forest Hero; sire, Forest Adbotten Sir Horace; fifth, W. E. Dee of Illinois on Sam.

Three-year-olds — First, Brown on Tip Top; sire, Firebrand; second, Heyl on Llwyn King; sire, Llwyn Gaffor.

Two-year-olds—First, John Alexander of Illinois on Llwyn Chief; sire, Prince of Cardiff; second, Heyl on Llwyn Emperor; sire, Llwyn Tyrant.

Aged Mares—First, Brown on Llwyn Rosebud; sire, Prince of Cardiff; second, Heyl on Llwyn Daisy; sire, Llwyn Tyrant; third, Alexander on Forest Brown Queen; sire, Forest Abdolton; fourth, Alexander on Aurora Bell; sire, Goldfinder; fifth, Heyl on Sweet Marie; sire, Longmund Boy.

Three-year-olds — First, Brown on Fickle; sire, Mountain Pony; second, Heyl on Foregate Polly; sire, Dick Hill; third, Heyl on Llwyn Scepter; sire, Llwyn Tyrant; fourth, Brown on Pauline; sire, Coppice Sensation.

Two-year-olds—First, Alexander on Grand Duchess; sire, Forest Prince Llewellyn; second, Heyl on Llwyn Bracelet; sire, Llwyn Tyrant.

Mare and Foal—First, Alexander on Castle Fanny; second and third, Brown on Llwyn Wonder and Llwyn Robina.

Best Display Shown to Bridle—First, Heyl; second, Brown; third, Alexander.

Single Ponies in Harness—First, Brown on Fickle; sire, Mountain Boy; second, Brown on Tip Top; sire Mountain Pony; third, Brown on Llwyn Rosebud; sire, Prince; fourth, Alexander on Castle Fannie; sire, Foundation Stock.

Pairs—First, Heyl on Gwyndy Brennin and Llwyn Daisy; second, Brown on Llwyn Rosebud and Mate; third, Heyl on Llwyn King and Llwyn Empior; fourth, Haggin on Forest Lady Glyn and Forest Hero.

Tandems, Not Exceeding 48 Inches—First, Heyl on Llwyn King and Llwyn Empior; second, Brown on Mystic and Daisy; third, Alexander on Goldfinder and Aurora Bell; fourth, William E. Dee on Sam and Collet.

Tandems, Exceeding 48 Inches—First, Heyl on Gwyndy Brennin and Llewyn Daisy; second, Brown on Llewyn Rosebud and Mate; third. Brown on Llwyn Sunset and Llwyn Blue Bell.

Ponies Under Saddle—First, Heyl on Foregate Polly; sire, Dick Hill; second, Brown on Llwyn Flirt; sire, Prince of Wales; third and fourth, Heyl on Sweet Marie and Llwyn Daisy.

Shetland Pony Awards.

Aged Stallions—First, Geo. A. Heyl & Son, Washington, Ill., on King Larigo; sire, Kinzie; second, A. G. Lupton Farm of Indiana on Peter Pan; sire, Abelard; third, Heyl on Silver Tips; sire, Jupiter; fourth, Lupton on Chestnut Prince; sire, Chestnut.

Three-year-olds—First, Lupton on Me-En-Gau; sire, Abelard; second, Heyl on Silver Tips 2d; sire, Jupiter.

Two-year-olds—First, Lupton on Valor Lupton Farm; sire Abelard; second, Lupton on Nilo of L. F.; sire, Initial; third, Heyl on Harum Dell; sire, David Harum; fourth, T. S. Simpson & Sons Aurora, Ill., on Bramhops Cilla's Model; sire, Madcap.

Aged Mares—First, Simpson on Prim; sire, Heaton; second, Heyl on Pearl; sire, Kinzie; third, Simpson on Squirrel; sire, Robbin; fourth, Lupton on Juletta; sire, Chestnut.

Three-year-olds—First, Simpson on Madcap's Beauty; sire, Madcap; second, Lupton on Princess Thyra; sire, Abelard; third, Heyl on Priscilla; sire, King Larigo; fourth, Simpson on Stella; sire, Madcap.

Two-year-olds—First, Heyl on Princess Larigo; sire, King Larigo; second, Lupton on Gazello; sire, Abelard; third, Simpson on Promised Luck; sire, Horace; fourth, Simpson on Pride of Bramhope Villa; sire, Madcap.

Pony in Harness—First, Heyl on King Larigo; second, Lupton on Peter Pan; third, Lupton on Me-En-Gau; fourth, Heyl on Silver Tips.

Pairs in Harness—First, Heyl on King Larigo and Priscilla; second, Heyl on Silver Tips and Silver Tips 2d; third, Lupton on Me-En-Gau and Valor; fourth, Lupton on Juletta and Chestnut Prince.

Tandems—First, Heyl on King Larigo and Priscilla; second, Heyl on Silver Tips and Silver Tips 2d; third, Lupton on Chestnut Prince and Juletta; fourth, Lupton on Valor and Me-En-Gau.

Four-in-hands—First, Heyl on King Larigo, Priscilla, Pearl and Phoebe B.;

(Continued on page 15).

THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

NEXT TERM JANUARY 13 TO 18

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and their tuition fee to better advantage. Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys. Ask any graduate. Read these letters:

Have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and any one of the lectures is worth the tuition, and I would not take $500 for what I got out of this term.—Rudolph Svitak, Marion, Kas.

This is my second term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and there is a great improvement in the school to what there was over a year ago when I attended before. One lecture from either instructor is worth many times the tuition and expenses, especially navel ill and the barrenness and sterility in both male and female, to the young men, especially, who have to take the older one's place in modern breeding and try to improve live stock and better methods of producing them. It is the duty of every horse breeder to attend and get his friends to attend also.—T. J. Cunningham, Cartmell, Mo.

This is my second term of attendance at the Breeding School. I find it has improved wonderfully and would not take many times my expenses for the information I have derived.—Thomas Enright, Patterson, Ia.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think that one lecture paid me for all it cost, saying nothing about many of the others.—F. U. Williams, Charlotte, Ia.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School for the second time, and I think the one lecture on types and breeds was well worth the time and money it has cost me.—H. A. Kersting, Gilmore, Mo.

Having attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School can truthfully say that no father or mother can send their boy to a better or more moral school than the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—G. L. Deer, New Market, Ind.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and wish to say that I found it all and more than I had expected. The lectures are the best the world has ever produced, and I wish to emphasize the fact that you will find no graft in the matter from start to finish.—J. W. Wallace, Ewing, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School in Kansas City and one of the most interesting lectures received was on "Germs—What They Are, Where They Are, and What They Do." Every man ought to be more interested in this great work.—Joe Kejr, Dorrance, Kas.

Having just returned from attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School for the fourth time, will say that I was greatly surprised at the improvement of all the instructors. I wish every stallion or mare owner could attend, and wish every mare owner could have heard the lecture on the subject of navel ill.—T. H. Terry, Bavaria, Kas.

I have just attended another term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and find it much improved since my last visit three years ago. No modern breeder can afford to miss this school, as any one lecture is worth the tuition, and it gives many chances of meeting up-to-date breeders from all over the states and foreign countries.—Bert Taylor, Frederick, Ok.

I consider that learning to tell when a mare is with foal is worth more to me than the cost of this term.—J. W. Reed, Eddy, Ok.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I think that any man that is a breeder of horses ought to attend this school and bring his friends, and especially his boys.—J. J. Ernst, Floris, Ia.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and can say one lecture that was given on navel ill is worth many times the tuition.—William Bruning, Easton, Ill.

I traveled more than 600 miles to attend the last term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and consider my time and money well invested. The instruction received means dollars and cents to the student, and the moral influence of the school is especially good.—J. M. Tollman, Marsland, Neb.

This is my second visit to the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I find it up-to-date in every lecture and find it well worth my while to have come many hundred miles to attend. I would advise every breeder and importer to attend.—Edgar Steyaert, Moerbek, Belgium.

I have just attended my fourth term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School and have greatly enjoyed the social and moral atmosphere which seemed to pervade this term of school. The instruction in all departments has been very thorough. Have been very successful in using the capsule system.—Joe V. Painter, Middletown, Ind.

The value of the information that I received along the different lines of instruction, and the high standard of the instructors (who were the peer of any I have ever heard) and the high moral character of the men in charge of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, surpasses all expectations, and the financial value can not be estimated.—W. H. Hannah, Tontogany, Ohio.

I wish to say that I am highly pleased with the Graham Scientific Breeding School. What we learn in each lecture is worth more than the cost of attending and the information on judging horses is great.—A. J. Dunaway, Chilhowee, Mo.

I have just completed the course in the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I consider the one lecture on the barren mare alone worth $100 to any stallion or mare owner. The Graham Scientific Breeding School is doing a great work and every stallion and jack owner should attend it, as the increased profits in one season will several times pay the cost of a term. J. A. Watkins, Warren, Ark.

Have just attended the second term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I came 2,000 miles to the school and it is worth many times what it cost me, both mentally and morally. A. E. Rockey, Vollmer, Idaho.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, December 18 to 21, and am so well pleased with what I learned that I cannot value it high enough. It is clean and moral enough to satisfy the best. The heart talks we had were right to the point and much good was done, both in a scientific way and moral way. W. F. Dusell, Montevideo, Minn.

Have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and have received many times the price of the tuition at each term of school, and every man that owns a stallion should attend. J. H. McKinney, Edgerton, Kans.

I have attended two terms of school and consider it worth many times the cost to any live stock breeder. W. S. Catlin, Olathe, Kans.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and find it much better than I expected. One lecture is worth the whole time and expense. S. L. DeWitt, Blue Springs, Mo.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demontrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot: get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

A General Decline in Prices.

Horse Market Feeling Holiday Quiet, But Much Better Than Last Year. Heavy Cattle and Hog Runs Gave Packers a Chance to Depress Prices.

About normal conditions prevail in the horse and mule trade for this season of the year. There is some trade, but the volume of business is considerably smaller than a few weeks ago. The falling off in demand is due entirely to the nearness of the holidays which is keeping buyers off of the market. This period of the year, however, compared with a year ago, shows much more favorable conditions. Last year the dull season began early in November, and continued until the latter part of March. This year the abatement in trade appeared about two weeks ago, and is expected to disappear early next year, not later than the middle of January. Some dealers quoted prices down $10 to $15 a head in the past two weeks, but there have been some of the better classes of horses that looked nearly as good as any time this year. The main trouble has been that demand was very uneven. A few days ago buyers were fairly anxious to fill orders and the following days there would not be enough trade to indicate what was the status of the market. The next two weeks trade will be the dullest of the season and practically a nominal affair. Hardly any shipments are expected in that time, and the few sales to be made will be on orders. Dealers say that the past six months, barring moderate receipts, has been an unusually prosperous one for horse men. They have operated on narrow margins, but sales as a rule were quick, and few losses were reported. The general practice of forwarding horses by express has been a means of preventing any congestion in supplies at Eastern markets. Feeders have been in the competition all along and prevented breaks that usually occur on the class in thin condition. The big dealers say they expect a big business early next year. A good many fed horses from nearby feed barns will be marketed early, and the fact that Easter comes in March will be taken as an indication of an early spring. Farmers will want to fill their needs early, and with this year's prosperity continued by the excellent condition of fall sown crops there is every indication that all classes of construction work will be pushed. Most of the horses sold in the past two weeks were at $100 to $175, and mules at $125 to $225. More heavy mules than heavy horses were offered. At no point are supplies heavy or show any congestion. Shippers are advised to send only moderate consignments to market in the next few weeks.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs, up.	$225@285
Drafters, fair to good	140@220
Chunks, good to choice	125@160
Chunks, fair to good	85@120
Expressers and light draft	50@110
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	120@135
Southerners, plain to fair	60@115
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands	110@150
15½ to 16 hands	140@185
16 to 16½ hands	180@265

Big Break in Cattle Prices.

In the past two weeks cattle prices broke more severely than in any previous similar period this year. The general opinion places the two weeks drop at 65 cents to $1, or an average of 75 cents. Some of the commonest kinds are off no more than 25 cents, and some of the good short fed kinds are down as much as $1.25. Feeders have themselves to blame for such a break. Two weeks ago the market showed weakness and promised temporary liberal receipts. Instead of nursing the market as conditions justified countrymen on two occasions glutted the Chicago market with two Monday runs of 35,000 and 40,000, and a Wednesday supply of 30,000. The pendulum of supply swung quickly from scarcity to oversupplies, and lower prices were inevitable. The liberal movement fell at a time, too, when the grass season was ending, and before killers had time to try out by actual killing test the real merit of the short fed kinds. The main excuse offered for such liberal supplies was that feeders had procured remarkable gains on short feed and the cattle if marketed before Christmas would make good profits. They were unwilling to risk a sure thing for the uncertainties that might develop with rough weather and late marketing. The present movement, however, has been a tax on future supplies and the recession in the market appears at an end. Christmas cattle, however, drew out all the available supply of long fed steers, and from now on it is evident that $9 to $9.50 will be about the top quotations. Chicago reported some $11 to $12, Christmas beeves, and in Kansas City seven head weighing 1,741 pounds brought $11.10, the highest price ever paid on the local market. Other steers that looked Christmassy landed at $10 to $10.50, and included yearlings at $10.25. The bulk of the short fed steers are bringing $7.50 to $8.50. Most of them have been fed 40 to 60 days. On the quarantine side meal fed steers sold at $6 50 to $7.50, and a good many loads of common grass steers brought $4.50 to $5.50.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.85@9.75
Good to choice steers	7.75@8.80
Fair to good steers	7.25@7.70
Common to fair steers	4.50@7.20
Meal fed, choice	7.00@7.75
Meal fed, common to fair	5.00@7.00

Slight Changes in Butcher Cattle.

Notwithstanding the severe break that occurred in steer prices there was only a 15 to 25 cent loss on butcher cattle. This unimportant change came through a series of weak markets, and buyers had a hard time to get that much off. The reason that she stuff is so completely out of the control of killers is the urgent requirements for breeding purposes. The thin classes sell more freely than the kinds that are wholly suited for killing purposes. The range in cow prices is from $3.25 to $7.25, and heifers $4 to $8.50. Packers are not expecting very large receipts of she stuff at any time in the next few months. Veal calves were quoted about steady. The top price in Chicago was $10.50 and elsewhere $10.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.25@ 7.25
Fair to good	4.85@ 6.20
Common to good	4.00@ 4.80
Canners	3.25@ 4.00
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice	6.50@ 8.00
Plain to fair	5.25@ 6.45
Common	4.00@ 5.25
Veal Calves	4.50@10.00
Bulls	3.50@ 6.25

Slight Declines For Thin Cattle.

Stock and feeding cattle met a more consistent demand than fat steers, and prices for them were lowered on 15 to 25 cents. This is evidence that while one part of the country is supplying the killer with fat cattle there is still an urgent demand for more to go on feed. Good Panhandle steers in the 400 to 1,100 pound classes are bringing $6.50 to $7.50, and are going to the finishers in the corn belt. Stock cows and heifers are as high as any time previously, and the most loss has fallen to the half fat heavy feeders. Stock calves are steady.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.25@7.75
Good to choice feeders	6.50@7.20
Plain to fair feeders	5.65@6.45
Selected stockers	6.50@7.25
Good to choice stockers	6.00@6.45
Plain to fair stockers	5.25@5.85
Stock calves	4.75@7.00
Stock cows	3.50@4.50
Stock heifers	3.85@5.25
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Big Slump in Hog Prices.

In the past seven days hog prices fell 60 to 65 cents a hundred pounds to the lowest level since March 20. Compared with two weeks ago prices Tuesday were down only 50 cents. The cause of the break was liberal receipts. In the past two weeks the five Western markets received 850,000 hogs, or more than in any previous similar period in the past six months. Nearly half the total supply was received in Chicago, and for the greater part of the past two weeks prices were higher at river markets than at the lake market. According to all reports from the country the movement of the past two weeks has drawn heavily on future supplies, and receipts for the next six weeks are expected

PETER HOPLEY & SON,

ATLANTIC and LEWIS, IOWA,

Importers of PERCHERONS and SIRES



We have been making from one to three importations a year since 1884 of the best stallions and mares that we could find in France and Great Britain. **We have now the best lot of both breeds** of stallions and mares, nearly all two-year-olds, that we have ever had on our farms at one time. **They excel in weight, bone and quality.** We have two-year-olds weighing in moderate flesh **up to 1,950 lbs.** We have secured a number the get of the most noted sires in France and Great Britain. **We have a number of top show horses.** We want you to come and look them over, and you will agree that what we have said is conservatively stated, and in spite of our selections we are able to quote very moderate prices. Remember, our horses are all kept at the farms between Atlantic and Lewis, on the main line of the Rock Island, 60 miles east of Council Bluffs.

Wolf Bros. Big Boned Imported Percherons and Belgians



We landed September 1st with a great lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. We showed at the great Nebraska State Fair September 5th and won the following prizes:

Two champions, one reserve champion, eight first prizes, seven seconds, one third and three fourth—twenty-two ribbons in all.

THESE PRIZE WINNERS ARE ALL AT OUR BARNS AND FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

If you are figuring on buying a first-class stallion or a pair of imported mares and want to see the best horses, you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to see ours. Special low prices made for the next 60 days. Address, for all information

Wolf Brothers

Albion, Boone County, Nebraska

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON
SHIRE BELGIAN

Each year we show our New Importation the same month they land; each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old and 1st and champion on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.



W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars. Send for our large CALENDAR, mentioning this paper.

to be light. Some traders believe that the next two weeks will witness a sharp advance in prices. However, the eagerness with which packers put prices down precludes little probability of much advance before the first of the year.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.15@7.25
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.00@7.20
Medium weight	6.90@7.15
Light weight	6.25@6.85
Common to fair	5.50@6.25
Stags	5.50@7.10
Boars	4.00@6.50
Bulk of sales	7.00@7.20

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Dec. 16	$6.90@7.32½	$7.50@7.90
Tuesday	6.90@7.25	7.40@7.85
Wed., Dec. 11	7.25@7.60	7.40@7.75
Thursday	7.20@7.50	7.45@7.80
Friday	7.10@7.40	7.50@7.85
Saturday	7.00@7.32½	7.50@7.80

Advance and Setback for Sheep.

Sheep prices in the past two weeks were boosted to new high levels for the season, and at the advance lambs sold up to $8 and yearlings $7. In the past two days, however, prices fell back about 25 cents and yesterday were only about 25 cents higher than two weeks ago. The season for fed sheep is well along and the movement from the central belt is heavy. Monday Chicago received 68,000, the largest single day's receipts this year. Most of them were short fed grades. At river markets receipts were moderate. Fat lambs are quoted at $7 to $7.75, yearlings $5.50 to $6.75, wethers $4 to $5, and ewes $3.75 to $4.50.

HORSES IN EGYPT.

The native-bred horse in Egypt, according to an English report, is a very useful type, and for hard work in a warm climate would be difficult to beat. His worst faults are that he is small, narrow through the heart and wants muscle greatly over his thin quarters. He is often erroneously described as an Arab, but, though he has much Arab blood in his veins, he can not be compared with the pure bred Arab. As a harness horse, is not very fast, having little knee and hock action, but has a long stride from the shoulder and covers the ground faster than he seems to. Efforts are being made to improve the Egyptian horse by the placing of good stallions in all the provinces. Thoroughbred horses are imported for this purpose, and it is hoped to obtain ultimately a breed of larger horses with greater bone than is found at present.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

Only a few days ago, the writer, while passing a breeding yard, saw a fine looking stallion standing in a lot at a point where the sun would have a fair shot at him. The lot was enclosed with boards eight feet high, and the space was very limited, making it necessary for the animal to shift around just about right, if he would enjoy the blessed sunshine.

This is only one case in many hundred. After the breeding season is over, most breeders consider that it is not at all necessary to give the stallion the same care, feed and open air exercise as during the strenuous breeding season, which is a mistake that one moment's careful consideration will show. If the stallion is given the same care, feed and attention from now on until the following breeding season, does it not stand to reason that his generative qualities would be higher; his get possess more vigor?

Some breeders seem to be successful with only ordinary care and feed, what would be their measure of success if they would try to keep their stock in prime condition from one year's end to the other? The requirements are extremely simple. See that the stallion gets daily exercise in the open sunlight. If no spacious lot that will safely confine him is convenient, set two posts firmly in the ground, fifty to one hundred feet apart and six or eight feet high. Run a smooth wire (about a number 8), from one post to the other. String a ring on this with a short rope and snap attached, snapping the rope to the bridle or halter of the stallion, and he can take all the exercise he needs, without your losing five minutes of your time.—M. Coverdell, Worth County, Mo.

DATES FOR NEXT FALL'S FAIRS.

The American Association of State Fair Managers held its annual meeting during the "International" at Chicago. J. C. Simpson, secretary of the Minnesota State Fair, was chosen president, and W. R. Miller of the Nebraska State Fair, vice president. Charles Downing of the Indiana State Fair was continued in the office of secretary.

The dates decided on for fairs and expositions represented in the association include the list below:

Grand Forks, N. D.	July 21-26
Des Moines, Ia.	Aug. 21-29
Hamline, Minn.	Sept. 1-6
Lincoln, Neb.	Sept. 1-6
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 1-6
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 1-6
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 1-6
Topeka, Kas.	Sept. 8-13
Huron, S. D.	Sept. 8-13
Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 8-13
Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 8-13
Sioux City, Ia.	Sept. 15-20
Hutchinson, Kas.	Sept. 15-20
Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 15-20
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Sept. 22-Oct. 4
Memphis, Tenn. (Tri-State)	Oct. 22-27
Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 29-Oct. 4
Helena, Mont.	Sept. 29-Oct. 4
Sedalia, Mo.	Sept. 29-Oct. 4
Springfield, Ill.	Oct. 3-11
Birmingham, Ala.	Oct. 9-18
Kansas City (American Royal)	Oct. 13-18
Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 18-Nov. 2
Jackson, Miss.	Oct. 27-Nov. 1
Shreveport, La.	Nov. 5-12

SAYS OUR POSITION IS RIGHT.

To the American Breeder: Your position for a lien on the mare and colt for the service of the stallion or jack is right in every particular. Arkansas has such a law and makes it a misdemeanor to sell the mare or colt if not less than $25 nor more than $100, to trade or sell after the mare is bred without settling in full for the service fee, and then 75 per cent is all you can expect. The law hurts no honest man but is a little rough on rascals. The mare is worth more; will sell or trade for more and the owner can well afford to pay the season. In fact, the American Breeder is a live wire—one of the best papers of its kind in the United States that I have seen. Push the good work, you are going on to success.—John Russ, White County, Arkansas.

TREATING A PIGEON-TOED COLT.

To the American Breeder:—Referring to a recent inquiry, which you published, about treatment for a pigeon-toed colt, I would say from experience that a great deal can be done in this case if the bend is outward at the fetlock, though treatment should have commenced earlier. First stop all unnecessary traveling; rasp the inside of the foot off as much as possible; as soon as possible shoe with half shoe and raise the outside of the foot. Many of these cases can be straightened until they are not perceptible. Rasp every month.—Stanley Turner, Tom Green County, Texas.

U. S. ARMY HORSES WON ONCE.

The United States took highest honors in the first big international contest of this year's national horse show at Madison Square Garden last month. England won second prize and the United States third in this ring.

Chiswell, exhibited by the United States, Mounted Service school and ridden by Capt. Guy V. Henry, Thirteenth cavalry in competition with chargers mounted by uniformed army officers of England, Holland, Belgium, Canada and this country, was awarded the Plaza Cup, value $200. The second award, $75 went to Harmony, ridden by Col. P. A. Kenna, England, and third, $35, to Experiment, ridden by Capt. J. R. Lindsey, United States cavalry.

WHICH KIND?

To the American Breeder: What type of a jack produces the best mules? The kind of jacks we have in this country are about 12 or 13 hands high; short in body, fine boned and produce small, fine boned colts that weigh from 400 to 500 pounds at 5 months old. Some men tell me that the kind of jack to use is a long body, rather long neck, with good bone, from 14 to 16 hands; with round cannon bone and straight on their pasterns. There seems to be a choice for black jacks here. I know of one gray jack in my neighborhood that does not take well; that is the type last spoken of. He gets long, roomy colts with plenty of bone, too. Will some large experienced mule raiser tell in the next issue of the American Breeder what he knows about these two types of jacks as breeders.—A Nebraska Subscriber.

CASTRATING COLTS.

To the American Breeder:—In your answer to the question of castrating colts the first year, you omit one (to me) very important reason. That is, that penis is not enough developed to be serviceable when grown, and I think that they are more inclined to get foul than they would if left till they are more developed. I like to let them run as long as possible, and they do the work, for my experience is that a stag horse is tougher than one that never run as a stallion.

Wishing you the best of success with the best paper of its kind that is published, I am yours respectively, H. A. Thomas, Ada County, Idaho.

IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

CHAS. IRVINE,
ANKENY POLK COUNTY, IOWA.

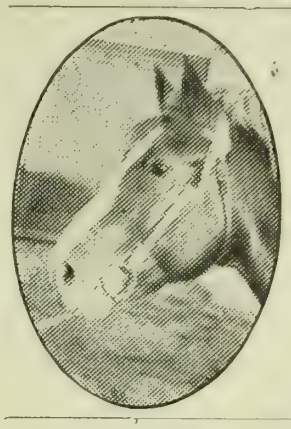


Pioneer Stock Farm

The Home of the Belgians.

We have for sale the classiest bunch of imported and home-bred stallions and mares we have ever offered for sale. Got first premiums and grand championship in every class we showed in at two state fairs; eight firsts and two grand championships at Oklahoma City and six firsts and two grand championships at Hutchinson, Kas. Any one desiring a first class stallion or mare will do well to see this fine bunch and get prices.

DAVID COOPER & SONS,
Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 8 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 3 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,
Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.

BURRESS BROS.

Breeders of Percheron and Belgian Horses.

We have some good, big boned draft stallions for sale of all ages. Our horses are pasture raised and acclimated.

We showed our horses at Nebraska and South Dakota State Fairs and the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Ia., 1912, and won eighteen prizes.

We still own, and are breeding, the imported mares that we won first and sweepstakes on at Nebraska State Fair in 1908. We also have some good, big, high grade colts that will make ton horses.

Write us, or come and see our horses before you purchase. Barns in town. Carroll is located on the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., sixty miles west of Sioux City, Ia., and 120 miles west of Omaha.

Reference—First National Bank, Carroll; Citizens' National Bank of Wayne.

Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne County, Nebraska.

Imported Belgian Stallion

For sale; coming six years old; sound an dall right; weight 2300 pounds; is not fat, just in good breeding order; gets 80 per cent of his mares in foal; have lots of colts to show. **Fred Eggimann, Annawan, Henry County, Ill.**

STALLIONS, MARES AND A JACK.

One six-year-old and two two-year-old stallions, registered in Percheron Society of America. These horses are built right. You will be pleased with them. Want to sell one; take your choice. Also four brood mares and one weanling filly, registered as above. Want to sell two, take your choice. Have bred Percherons for six years. Also one black jack with light points; 5 years old. Will price him right for cash, or will trade him for other property. Write for particulars. **H. M. Stephens, Munden, Republic County, Kansas.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN

For Sale or Exchange.

One imported Belgian: color, chestnut; 12 years old; weighs 1900 pounds; 16½ hands high. Our reason for selling is that his fillies are in his way. Will sell this horse reasonable, or exchange him for another. **Sauer Bros., Sanborn, N. D., R. F. D. 2, Box 39.**

Stallion Laws of Three States

INDIANA STALLION LAW.

The owner of any improved stock sire who desires to charge a service fee for such sire may file with the county clerk of any county or counties in this state, in which such sire is kept for service, a sworn statement which shall give the name, age, description, breeding and pedigree of such sire, and if registered in any herd or stud book, his number and volume of said registry and the clerk shall thereupon issue to such owner a license which shall embody said sworn statement under his hand and official seal, authorizing such owner to keep such sire for service in such county or counties, and charge therefor such fee for service as the owner of the dam may agree to pay, and such clerk shall be entitled to charge and receive a fee of 50 cents, and no more, for taking and filing such sworn statement and issuing such license.

A copy of such licenses embracing such sworn statement and pedigree, with the fee the owner proposes to charge for service, shall be posted by the owner of such sire or sires in two or more conspicuous places, in the vicinity of the place where such sire is kept for service, and should any part of said sworn statement be, to the knowledge of the owner of such sire, false in any particular, the owner shall not be entitled to collect any fee for such service and the falsity of such statement, or any part thereof, may be pleaded in bar to any contract or account for services of such sire.

The owner of any sire, who having complied with the provisions of this act and obtained such license and posted the same as herein required, may have and obtain a lien upon the get of any such sire, for the amount of the fee agreed upon for such service, or if no note or written agreement is made then for the amount of the advertised fee charged for such service, which lien shall date back to the time of the rendition of such service, and run for two years from the date of such service; provided, however, that said lien shall not be valid as against any innocent purchaser of such dam unless the person entitled to said lien shall, within one year from the rendition of such service, file in the office of the recorder of the county where the owner of said dam resides, a written notice containing a description of said dam, the name of the owner, the name of the sire and the name and residence of his owner, the date of said service and the amount due for the same, together with any written contract which may have been made at the time of the rendition of such service, and the filing of the same shall be notice to all of the existence of such lien, and such lien may be by suit before any justice of any township in this state where such get may be found at any time within 12 months from the date of the filing of such notice, but not afterwards.

It is hereby made the duty of the recorder of each county in this state to provide and keep in his office a book wherein he shall record the notice provided for in Sec. 3 of this act, and for the recording of each one of said notices the said recorder shall be entitled to receive the sum of 25 cents, to be paid him by the person filing the same in his office, and upon the payment of the fee or price of such service, the owner of such sire shall acknowledge payment thereof, in writing, upon the face of said record, which said acknowledgement shall be attested by the said recorder who shall receive therefor a fee of 10 cents.

If the price of said service be not paid at the expiration of the credit given therefor the person entitled to the same may enforce the same by suit before such justice, and a certified copy of such notice, under the hand and seal of such recorder, shall be sufficient complaint in a suit before such justice of the peace to enforce such lien, and should the owner of the dam fail to pay the judgment rendered by such justice for such service, the get of such sire shall be sold on execution, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws to satisfy such judgment.

Any person having bred a dam to such sire who shall sell or dispose of the same, knowing such fee to be due and unpaid and without making any provision for the payment of the same and to avoid the lien created by this act, or who shall run off, or in any wise conceal the get of such sire with intent to cheat, hinder and defraud the person entitled to said lien, or with intent to prevent a sale of such get for the payment of said lien, as in this act provided, or who, owning any dam shall falsely and fraudulently represent that she has been bred to any improved sire other than the one she has actually been bred to, for the purpose of inducing anyone to buy or trade for such dam, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof may be fined in any sum not exceeding $50.

MICHIGAN STALLION LAW.

The owners or keepers of any stallion shall have a lien upon the mare served by any such stallion in breeding thereof for the amount of the service fee according to the terms of the agreement under which said mare is bred; such lien shall continue for the period of 18 months after the date of such service, and shall also have a lien upon the get, if any, by such stallion for the amount of the service fee of such stallion, and such lien shall continue for the period of six months after the birth or foal of such get.

The owner or keeper of a stallion in order to obtain and perfect such lien shall require the owner of such dam to sign a contract in substantially the following form:

This agreement made and entered into by and between ..... first party, of.....Michigan and .....second party, of..... Michigan, owner of dam described as follows: Name ..... age ..... years, color.....weight .....pounds, and served this day by said stallion. Service fee $.....due To insure service fee $.....due..... First party shall have a lien on the mare for such service fee for a period of 18 months from this date and shall also have a lien upon the get of said stallion, if any, for such service fee, for a period of six months after the birth or foal of such get. Second party to have return privilege for the season as follows.....The lien herein provided shall be enforced by the seizure of the property and the sale thereof after like notice as required by law for constable's sales. Such seizure may be made at any time when first party may deem himself insecure, or if the owner of said dam or colt shall sell, assign or dispose of, or attempt to sell, assign or dispose of the property, or remove or attempt to remove the same from the township of ....., county of .....Michigan. The sale may be made at any time after such seizure and the giving of the notice as herein provided.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have this.....day of..... A. D., ..., subscribed their respective names.

The lien herein provided shall not be valid as against a subsequent bona fide purchaser unless the owner or keeper of such stallion or his assign shall, after such service and before a bona fide sale of such mare or colt, file with the township or city clerk in the township or city wherein such property is owned or kept the contract or a true copy thereof as entered into by the owner or keeper of said stallion and said dam and shall pay to the clerk the sum of 25 cents as a filing fee. The lien as between the parties to the contract shall be absolute without any filing of such contract.

Such lien may be enforced by the owner or keeper of such stallion, or by any person to whom such debt may be assigned, by seizure and sale of the colt or mare, or both, mentioned in said lien, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debt, and also the reasonable expense of such seizure and sale, returning the residue, if any, to the owner of such colt or mare. Such seizure and sale to be made according to the provisions of this act; provided, that no recovery can be had for the services of such stallion where the owner or keeper thereof has wilfully or fraudulently misrepresented the breeding of such stallion.

Act No. 166 of the public acts of 1905 and all acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Approved June 17, 1907.

WASHINGTON STALLION LAW.

In order to secure to the owner or owners of sires payment for services, the following provisions are enacted: That every owner of a sire having a service fee, in order to have a lien upon the female served, and upon the get of any such sire under the provisions of this chapter for such service, shall file for record with the county auditor of the county where said sire is kept for service a statement, verified by oath or affirmation to the best of his knowledge and belief, giving the name, age, description, and pedigree, as well as the terms and conditions upon which such sire is advertised for service: Provided, that owners of sires who are not in possession of pedigrees for such sire shall not be debarred from the benefits of this chapter.

The county auditor, upon the receipt of the statement as specified in the last preceding section of this chapter, duly verified by affidavit, shall issue a certificate to the owner or owners of said sire, which shall be posted by the owner in a conspicuous place where said sire may be stationed, which certificate shall state the name, age, description, pedigree, and ownership of said sire, the terms and conditions upon which said sire is advertised for service, and that the provisions of this chapter, so far as

Advertising Results Uniformly Good

Every one of the draft horse breeders and importers who have used the American Breeder in their sale advertising have had good results. The following letter from Mr. Decker represents a fair average of all reports:

To the American Breeder: Enclosed please find check for our sale advertisement. We got good results from the ad in the American Breeder. We received a great many inquiries for catalogs, mentioning the American Breeder. We have mailed you marked catalog of the sale, and assure you that when we have anything more to sell we will use the American Breeder.—J. H. Decker, Piper City, Ford County, Ill.

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS AND BELGIAN MARES.

Imported and Home Bred—11 American Royal Prize Winners, 1912.

All of our horses are selected with extreme care as to breeding qualities. They are sound and fully acclimated. Sold with breeding guarantee and terms to suit, at farmer's prices.

Come and See Us, or Write,

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM, BLUE MOUND, LINN COUNTY, KANSAS.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS. BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.**

Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

BELGIAN STALLIONS

for sale. Two Belgian stallions coming two and three years old. Both state fair winners. Write for photo and further description to **C. W. McDermott. Wiota, Cass County, Iowa.**

Two Percheron Stallions

One black imported stallion, Gageron; 16.3 hands high; 1800 pounds; in moderate flesh; colts to show.

We also have for sale young jacks and trotting bred stallions. Only 22 miles from Kansas City; 28 steam and electric trains each way daily. Write or phone me if possible before coming.

F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kansas.

PERCHERON STUD

For sale or trade for mare or fillies. Pink Parader 34928; registered in P. S. of A.; 7 years old; weight 2200; a sure breeder, also a good breeder; sire the great horse, Pink 24765. **August Radloft, Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We have 45 head imported and home-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale—an extra good bunch of horses. Our stallions are coming 3 year olds (many will weigh a ton now) and some 3 year olds that will weigh 2150 pounds. Good mares from weanlings to 4 years old. **Ben Bohlander & Son, El Paso, Woodford County, Ill.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND.

10 stallions; 1 black imported Percheron; 13 years; weight 1800; 1 black imported Percheron; 5 years; weight 1800; 1 brown home-bred Percheron; 4 years; weight 1800; 1 black imported Coach; weight 1400; 1 bay Hambletonian; 6 years; weight 1100; 1 bay Hambletonian; 7 years; weight 1200. All registered.

1 large Mammoth black jack, 8 years; 1 large Mammoth blue jack, 8 years. All sure breeders. Colts to show. **Eli Smith, Cushing, Payne County, Okla.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS

and mares, coming 3 to 5 years. These are good colts of the draft type.

One 11 year blue jack, cheap. **W. L. Lake, Ft. Cobb, Caddo County, Okla.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale or trade; black; a ton horse; good and sure breeder. Will trade for a herd jack or grey Percheron stallion as good. **Elwood Rush, Lockwood, Dade County, Mo.**

IMPORTED STALLION.

Humboldt 80761; dapple grey; 5 years old; weight about 1900; guaranteed sound and a sure breeder. As good as you will see anywhere. Will sell him cheap. **N. M. Baldwin, Ottumwa, Ia., 1922 East Main Street.**

relates to the filing of the statement aforesaid, have been complied with.

The owner or owners of any such sire receiving such certificate, by complying with the last two preceding sections of this chapter, shall obtain and have a lien upon the female served for the period of one year from the date of service, or upon the get of any such sire for the period of one year from the date of birth of such get: Provided, said owner or owners shall file for record a statement of account, verified by affidavit, with the county auditor of the county wherein the service has been rendered, of the amount due such owner or owners for said service, together with a description of the female served, within six months from the date of service or date of birth, as the case may be: Provided further, that the lien upon the get of any such sire shall be a preferred lien.

Liens under this chapter are to be foreclosed in the same manner as liens upon other personal property are foreclosed.

For filing certificate, making copy of such affidavit, and the certificate of date of such filing, the clerk of record shall be entitled to the same fees as are provided by law for similar services in regard to chattel mortgages.

White Oak Stock Farm

American bred, Percheron stallions and mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

Two Young Percherons



Remarkably good home grown stallions, extra bone. Registered. One gray coming 3, one black coming 4. State certificates of soundness. South Central Iowa; good railroads. Anxious to sell.

Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Ia.

FOR SALE.

The Percheron stallion "Diamond" No. 11236, blackish grey, coming 5 years old; weight 1,900 pounds. Has great bone, deep in girth, short in back, good feet; has fine style and action, and has proven to be a great breeder. Sold for no fault. Also have two Percheron mares with colts by their side. **Philip Schwaderer, R. F. D. No. 2, Agosta, Ohio.**

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds; in breeding condition, with good style and action.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Am offering these stallions because I have adopted the capsule system and have them to spare. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Neb.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERON HORSES

and dealers in American bred draft horses and standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere. **Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

BIG PERCHERON MARES

for sale. 3 to 7 years old; 1,700 to a ton in weight. Some matched pairs.

Also a black 1,900 pound two-year-old stallion, a 1,500 pound yearling, and stallion and filly colts. **J. W. Barnhart, Butler, Bates County, Mo.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

8 years old; black, star; weight 1,800; sound. Would take a good mare in exchange. **B. B. McEndarfer, Waterloo, DeKalb County, Ind.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

horse to its original owner and bring proceedings, not only for the full purchase price but for all other damages and expenses. Employ a good, honest lawyer that has been successful in winning his cases. Try to employ one on a percentage basis so that he will be anxious to get the case settled with as little delay and cost as possible.

MASTURBATION—I have a jack 7 years old; have owned him three years and when I got him he was spoilt to jennets; the first year he would not serve at all; the second year I used a jennet to start him with; bred him to twelve mares; got one colt; third, or this year, I have bred him to about twenty-five mares and have not used a jennet at all and he has been a good performer; is a little slow at times; about all the mares bred this year seem to be with foal, but he has the habit of masturbating. I am using a leather whang on him and would like to know if it would be advisable to keep it on him all winter. Do you think he will ever be a sure breeder? I have a 3-year-old Percheron stallion forming the same habit but he lacks exercise, but I am going to work him this winter. I have bred him to about fifteen mares and think they are all with foal. Would it be advisable to use a whang on him this winter?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Masturbation is one of the difficult problems in horse breeding. Your difficulty should be a great lesson to the owners of valuable breeding stock. A preventive is much better than any remedy we can give. The preventive is not to allow a young stallion or a jack to use a paddock for exercising purposes, or in any other place where mares have been bred. Do not allow them to remain in the same barn or where mares in heat can be seen or smelled. Do not use them for teasers. The same instructions should be used with jacks pertaining to jennets. A whang leather ring is probably as good and cheap as anything that can be employed, but it should be moved frequently in order to prevent any irritation on the penis. The fact that you have two animals which are practically ruined should be evidence that you should change your method of handling this kind of stock.

A SLOW TEASER—I have a draft stallion 8 years old; weighs 1,800 pounds; he is a slow teaser and very easy about it; if a mare is not in right good heat he acts like it discourages him, and would just as soon go back to his stall. Will you kindly give me a remedy for this.—Missouri Subschiber.

REPLY—You should not be discouraged about a stallion of this kind. Mares that are not in good heat should not be bred, and the chances are that this stallion is a very sure foal getter. A stallion of this kind is much more satisfactory as a teaser than a very rank individual. A great many mares are bred while pregnant. If you are not quite satisfied with an occasional mare, tie her near the stall of this stallion where she may be unmolested; the bridle and harness should all be removed, leaving her perfectly quiet. If she has a natural heat period she will usually show sufficient signs after a reasonable length of time. It is a mistaken idea that a stallion should be rank and severe.

WARTS—I have a 3-year-old colt that has three warts about the size of goose eggs. What can I do to cure or take them off?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Growths of the size you mention are best removed by surgical measures and you should employ a good competent veterinarian for this purpose, inasmuch as the operation is usually attended with considerable hemorrhage.

CHRONIC LAMENESS—I have a 4-year-old mare which has been lame for four or five months. She stands perfectly, but in moving she is lame both in front and hind parts. She may trot along on a smooth surface and not limp any, but if she sets her foot on a twist or out of level she goes lame for a little ways at least. Some days she is worse than others; there are no signs of side bone whatever. There was a party told me she had been taken out of pasture when very soft and driven sixty-five miles and that was the first time she had ever showed any lameness, and had been lame ever since. She is no worse in driving a distance than in just starting. If anything, she is better. In driving fifteen or twenty miles the following day she lays around all the time resting; in two or three days she rests all right standing. This is a fine little mare and I hate to let her go. What do you think can be done to cure her?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—The manner in which this

31
PERCHERONS

Must Be Sold at Once

We have sold our farm, and must give possession January 1st, 1913 This makes it necessary that we should sell our Percherons, the result of many years of intelligent breeding.

We are offering for quick sale, 18 Brood Mares; 12 Stallions, coming three years; and one Stallion coming four years. These Mares are among the best in America. The Stallions are mostly the get of Alban 46137 (64433).

Come and see these Grand Percherons, or write for list.

PATTERSON-ERICKSON CO.

Worthington, Nobles County, Minnesota

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions and Mares also Home-Bred Stallions

I know the best farmers want good horses. I personally select horses with the aim to sell to horsemen who know.

If interested write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

At Union Hotel, Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.

On C. B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.

A. A. FIRKINS. J. E. PARK.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MAMMOTH JACKS

Our stallions are all blacks and grays; all young; sound and ready for service. Some ton three year olds, as good as grow. All registered in P. S. of A.

Our Mammoth jacks are Kentucky and Missouri bred; all blacks with light points; all two years old and over; all registered and every one has size and quality; all broke to service. We give a liberal guarantee with all stock. Come and see us or write. Barns in town; 50 miles north of Kansas City and 35 miles east of St. Joe on Rock Island and Burlington.

FIRKINS & PARK, CAMERON, MO.

PERCHERONS AND JACKS

for sale. "Don" 72956; black Percheron; foaled 1909; a sure breeder of fancy colts; easy to handle; broken and used every day in farm work; weighs 1,700 pounds in working order. Price $800.

"Coco" (84587); black Percheron horse colt; foaled 1911. $500. These animals have never been pampered or unduly forced. Both are rich in brilliant blood.

"Dan Taylor, Jr." 3194; jack; black with white points; 15 hands; very large boned; fancy head and ears; sure foal getter of dandy mules; quick worker. $1,000.

Will take registered mares or fillies in trade for any of above stock. We have a surplus of stallions and jacks. **Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Marion County, Ill.**

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Imported black; four years; registered P. S. A.; $750. Home-bred; four years; dapple gray; registered P. S. A.; $500. Black; two years; good size; registered P. S. A.; $400. Bay, French draft; six years; registered; extra large; $400. Jack colt; large; $250. All sound and large; cash only. **E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).

WHAT DO YOU WANT? Mares, stallions, jacks, saddlers; standard bred stock of all kind. The best is not too good. I WANT Percheron stallion, extra good and an extra good jack. **Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Clinton Co., Mo. Rte. 3.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Merrimac No. 11952, for sale; foaled 1902; will be priced right for quick sale. Good reasons for selling. Address, **Joseph Trimmer. Anita, Cass County. Iowa.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale or exchange; 8 years old; black; weight 1900; sound and sure. Reason for selling, fillies in the way. **H. H. Mills, Webb, Clay County, Iowa.**

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale; black; eight years old; weight 1800. An extra good breeder but needs changing. Price $500. **Beecher Rayl, Kempton, Tipton County, Indiana.**

FOR SALE AT $300 LESS

than their real value; 5 year old gray French draft stallion 19657; 8 year old imported black Percheron stallion (63309) 50853; sound and gentle. **J. E. Lewis, Stewartsville, DeKalb County, Mo.**

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. A red roan; 4 years old; registered; guaranteed sound and a sure breeder; colts to show. Write **H. A. Alcorn, Adair, Adair County, Iowa.**

TEN GOOD STALLIONS

Registered draft, for sale to close partnership. **C. C. Walker, Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa.**

FOR TRADE.

Imported Shire stallion; registered, big and sure. Price $900. Want clear cheap land; good title; even trade. **E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa.**

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON

stallions and mares for sale; might exchange for other stock. **J. D. Putman, Saline, Mercer Co., Mo.**

case of lameness was brought on causes us to think she is troubled with chronic laminitis. We would suggest if you do not have an opportunity to have her examined by a good veterinarian that you soak her forefeet, or for that matter all the feet, for several hours daily in cold water for three or four days and then apply the following about the coronet allowing it to extend upwards from the hair line about two inches: Powdered cantharides, one ounce; vaseline, three ounces. Mix together and after clipping the hair from the parts rub in the ointment well with the fingers for several minutes. This agent will blister and should be allowed to remain on for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time it should be removed with warm water and soap, and the parts oiled occasionally afterward. The blistering may be repeated in about three weeks. The animal's head should be kept tied up while this blister is on so that it cannot reach the parts.

INJURED STIFLE—I have a full blood Percheron colt that got his stifle capped through some unknown cause, and would like to know a cure for it. It slips out and in as he trots or runs and is a little filled below the cap; has been done four months. I have consulted two veterinarians about it but am not satisfied with their treatment, as one is just the opposite from the other.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We should not be expected to advise where our patrons already have veterinary services for the reason that a qualified veterinarian who is on the ground and has an opportunity to closely examine and study the case should be in a position to give more valuable advice than one not afforded these privileges. In a general way these cases are best treated by applications of vesicants to the affected parts with restricted exercise. A roomy box stall would serve the best in which to confine an animal of this nature while being treated.

THIN MARE—I have two 4-year-old mares; they raised mules last spring; they worked pretty hard but were well fed and taken care of. I have had the mules weaned for a couple of months or so and they do not seem to pick up like they ought to; think probably they have some worms; I thought perhaps I fed them too high on corn while I was working them so hard; fed them nine and ten ears of corn and a half gallon bran apiece three times a day. Please tell me what you think would be a good feed for them; they are hearty to eat and seem to feel all right but do not pick up in flesh like I think they should, as I am not working them hard now.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear that the combined effect of hard work and nursing mule colts on mares that are only four years old, together with the fact that they may at this time be carrying young again, has been a little more than they could withstand and their recuperative power has been forced to a low point. You should by all means attempt to restore their vital forces by feeding them liberally on nutritious food such as clean, bright, heavy oats, oil meal, a little bran and good hay, together with plenty of grooming. They should be worked only moderately and thus be given an opportunity to build up before protracted cold weather is at hand.

SKIN ERUPTION—I have a young healthy mare that broke out with some kind of an itching last fall and this fall. What do you think is the cause of it and what would you suggest as a cure for it?—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—These periodic skin eruptions are usually of the nature of eczema and are inclined to be rather obstinate in responding to treatment. We refer you to a similar inquiry under another head which if followed will usually secure relief in a few weeks.

HORSE THIN IN FLESH—I have a 5-year-old driving horse that does not pick up in flesh. His feed is two quarts of oats, one ear of corn, one quart of bran and good timothy hay three times a day; he is a good feeder but don't pick up in flesh. Did not have good pasture this summer but fed him corn and bran all summer; commenced feeding oats about three weeks ago; horse is in good condition.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear you are not feeding your animal sufficient to cause him to gain if you are using him a reasonable amount, and this, in view of the fact that he was on short pasture during the summer. Increase the quantity of oats and corn without increasing the bran and give him a thorough grooming daily. Should he not show improvement in a few weeks have a veterinarian examine the condition of his teeth.

FEEDING CANE—Do you think I could feed a young jack too much cane?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not think you should restrict valuable breeding stock to a full diet of cured cane. This forage crop is valuable for nearly all stock, especially milk cows, but should not be used as exclusive roughness, especially in such cases as you mention.

SKIN AFFECTION—Will you tell me how I can best overcome a skin or blood trouble of which my horse is affected. On the withers and side of his shoulders he has a breaking out of bumps or large pimples, reaching from his withers down the sides of his shoulders. The skin on this part is dry and full of something like dandruff. This trouble has appeared on this horse two or three times in the last two years; the rest of his body always remaining in a normal state. Up to this time I have been able to overcome the trouble but on this occasion I have used all the old-time home remedies without results. This horse is only 8 years old; is sound and healthy in every other way; is fed oats and bran (no corn), the best timothy hay to be had; has plenty of good, clean water. When not used for driving he has the run of a small lot; his stable is kept clean; he is in good flesh and would eat the currycomb if I did not hide it from him. Please help me out and I will very much appreciate the favor.—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—Apply the following to the

LAMER'S
PERCHERON SALE

SALINA, KANSAS
Friday, Dec. 27, 1912

We will sell at Salina, Kansas, on Friday, December 27, 1912, fifty-seven (57) head of imported and home-grown Mares and Stallions, consisting of:

24 Mares (2 to 5 years old), in foal.
7 "Yearling" Mares.
12 "Suckling Colts."
10 Stallions (2 to 5 years old).
3 "Yearling" Stallions.
1 Imported Hackney Stallion.
And 2 Jacks.

This consignment of horses was very carefully selected by me during the past summer and I can say, without the least hesitancy, that they are as good, or better, a lot as will be offered at public auction this winter.

Our aged mares are all in foal by the best stallions in the country and I can assure you that I bought only the kind that would build up a reputation for myself and establish a foundation of a family of horses.

We also have 40 Percheron and Belgian stallions in the stables, from 2 to 5 years old, weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds—that we are offering at private sale.

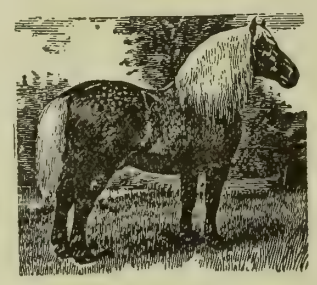
Date of Sale--Dec. 27, 1912

Write for Catalogue

P. S.: On the following day—Saturday, December 28, 1912—we will sell 100 head of grade Farm Mares and Mules.

C. W. LAMER & CO. Salina, Kans.

BREEDERS' SALE
350 HORSES 350
In COLISEUM, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
JAN. 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1913



On Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, We Will Sell

250 Imported and Native-Bred Registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.

100 HEAD of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.

100 HEAD of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.

100 HEAD of the BEST Registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 HEAD of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.

100 HEAD REG. STALLIONS of the very choicest of breeding and individuality.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913,

100 HEAD REGISTERED TROTTERS, Grade Draft, Single Drivers, Saddle and All-Purpose Farm Horses, Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

50 HEAD PONIES, IMPORTED and NATIVE-BRED REGISTERED Shetland, Welsh and Cross-Bred, from the best breeders in the state. Stallions and Mares good enough to head any herd; Mares and Geldings broke, and safe for your wife or child to drive.

Catalogue Ready Jan. 12, 1913.

D. Augstin, Pres. C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

TWO DAYS DISPERSION SALE OF PURE BRED PERCHERONS

January 2d, sale at Lexington, Ill., F. W. Schwab sells 16 head consisting of 14 mares and fillies, and 2 stallion colts.

January 3d, sale at Pontiac, Ill., W. H. Welch sells 30 head, consisting of 23 mares and fillies, and 7 stallions from weanlings to 6 years old.

In both lots are some good mares bred to Apollon 26130 (42491), the great son of old Besique (19602); also some weanlings and yearlings by the same sire. Address for catalogues ready December 15,

FRED W. SCHWAB, Lexington, Ill., and W. H. WELCH, Lexington, Ill.

affected parts two or three times a day: Alcohol, 16 ounces, lysol, 2 drams; witch hazel, sufficient to make one quart. Mix and gently rub into the parts with a soft cloth saturated with the mixture. Also give one-half ounce of Fowler's Solution three times a day mixed with the feed.

EXPERIENCE WITH RUPTURED COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I notice in your issue of September 5 in your Question Department, where an Ohio subscriber asks for advice in regard to a navel rupture on a fine colt. I would advise a belt or a band 5 to 8 inches wide, made from bed ticking or drilling and a piece of leather the width of band so as to keep it from rolling up and keep it in place; attach a buckle and straps so as to adjust the size and buckle it on so as to place the leather directly over the rupture, and it will be but a short time until the colt is as smooth as any colt. I am speaking from experience. —L. P. Taylor, Logan County, Ohio.

A SUCCESSFUL COLT SHOW.

To the American Breeder:—I can report success of a colt show held at my breeding barn, instead of failure (as a brother reported in a recent issue of this paper).

I offered for prizes $10 for the best; $3.50 for second best; three years' subscription to this valuable paper (the American Breeder) for the third best, and one year's subscription for the fourth. The same prizes were awarded in each of two different classes—draft colts and mule colts. I happened to have the best draft colt, so I gave the prizes to the next four in order. All competitors seemed to go away satisfied. The sire of the mules died last fall, but through the medium of this paper I bought a much better one. I had posted at the barn charts furnished me at the Scientific Breeding School, and I also found that it was a good time to obtain subscriptions for this paper. I present herewith a picture of some of the prize winning colts.—Wm. H. Young, Sedgwick County, Kansas.



PRIZE WINNERS IN MR. YOUNG'S COLT SHOW, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KAS.

MINNESOTA HORSES AND MULES.

The number of horses and mules in Minnesota, April 15, 1910, when the last United States census was taken, aggregated 757,836, according to figures recently announced. The total number of horses and colts reported was 752,071. Of these, 674,497 were classed by the census as mature horses, and their value averaged $125.50. Yearling colts, which are colts born in 1909, numbered 62,990, and their average value was $60.90. Spring colts, born in 1910, were 14,584 in number, and their average value was reported as $30.80. Only 7.8 per cent of the farms of the state reported colts born in 1910.

The total number of mules of all ages in 1910 was only 5,765, which is eight-tenths of the number of horses and colts. Of these, adult mules numbered 5,203, and their average value was $133.80. Only 118 mule colts, born in 1910, were reported, their average value being given as $35.55. There were 444 yearling colts, born in 1909, and their average value was placed at $70.

Value of all horses and mules in the state was $89,661,000, mules being worth only $731,000. The value of all horses increased 110.5 per cent in the decade.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK SHOW.

(Continued from page 8.)

second, Lupton on Peter Pan, Gazello, Chestnut Prince and Juletta; third, Lupton on Valor, Me-En-Gau, Candy Kid and Princess Thyra.

Pony Under Saddle—First, Dick D. Simpson on Ross.

Fat Cattle—Single Animals.

The big, well balanced showing of fat steers (with an occasional Freemartin heifer) is really the chief distinguishing feature of the International's cattle exhibit. We have already chronicled this year's winning of the steer grand championship by the Canadian grade Angus (practically a pure bred). It was talked before the show that the Shorthorn steer calf that won championship for its age was the strongest competitor, but this proved not to be the opinion of the English judge, who had the last word, as he made the two-year-old grade Angus the champion, and a yearling grade Angus (champion for its age) was given the reserve position. The regular breeding class judges made the awards in pure bred steers, but the English judge, Robert H. Keene, judged the grades and crossbreds, and then from first prize winners selected by the others and himself he selected the grand champion. Awards in full are as follows:

Grades and Crossbreds.

Steer Calved Between Jan. 1, 1910, and Sept. 1, 1910—First, McGregor on Glencarnoch Victor; second, Tow on Lant; third, Leask & Sons on Roan Champion; fourth, Iowa State Agricultural College on East Riverside Prince; fifth, Grosch on Blue Jay.

Steer Calved Between Sept. 1, 1910, and Jan. 1, 1911—First, University of Nebraska on Cornhusker; second, Iowa State Agricultural College on Queen of Hearts; third, University of Missouri on Disputer; fourth, Bunnell on Sensation; fifth, Miller on Patrick King.

Steer Calved Between Jan. 1, 1911, and Sept. 1, 1911—First, Iowa State Agricultural College on Blackrock 2d; second, Iowa State Agricultural College on Pete; third, Huffman on Colonel; fourth, Anderson & Sons on Jinx; fifth, Huffman on Joe D.

Steer Calved Between Sept. 1, 1911, and Jan. 1, 1912—First, McGregor on Glencarnoch Boy; second, Ohio State University on Ohio's Highlander; third, Iowa Agricultural College on Queen of Diamonds; fourth, Saunders on Roan Goods; fifth, Tudor & Son on Bonner's Lass.

Steer Calved Since Jan. 1, 1912—First, Iowa State Agricultural College on James; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on College Mina 2d; third, Tow on At Last; fourth, Anderson & Sons on Pansy; fifth, Anderson & Sons on Bill.

Champion Steer—McGregor on Glencarnoch Victor.

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE

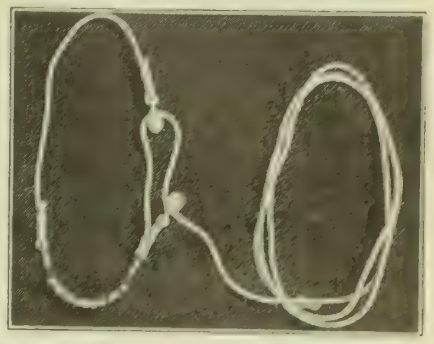
GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Be sure to read directions.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.** Return bridle any time within a month, if it don't do the work and your money will be refunded. That is our guarantee.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.



THE RIGHT WAY

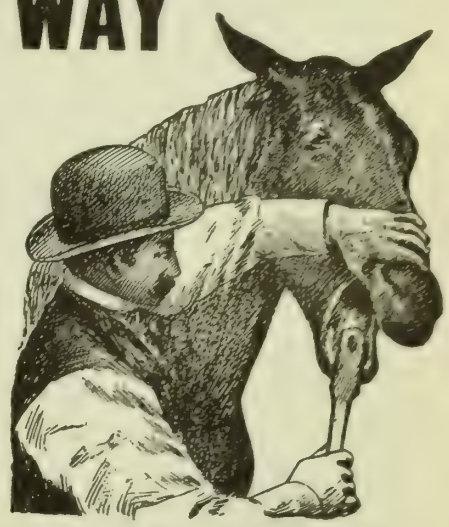
IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
Box 824. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Stallion Blankets

Made to Order—Get a Fit

A good, substantial blanket is a necessity for all valuable animals. Our blankets are treated with a preparation to prevent horses from tearing them. In ordering, send measure from top of collar to the tail and heart girth measure. We can fit any horse, jack or mule.

Blankets made of best heavy material, substantially lined. Surcingle material sewed to blanket to prevent tearing. Leather front fastener. Express paid. Price each, $4.00; three blankets for $10.

Kansas City Impregnator Co.

12th and Central Sts. **Kansas City, Mo.**

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.

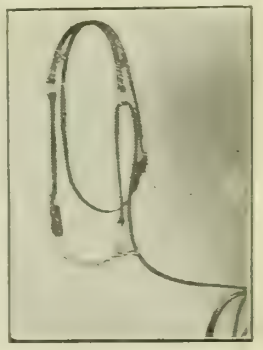
Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail. —Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."



PETER YOUNG

Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

Shorthorns.

Steer 2 Years or Over—First, Prather on Harry Lauder; second, Iowa State College on John Bell; third, Prather on Homer; fourth, Carpenter & Ross on Sunny Jim; fifth, Kansas State Agricultural College on Archie.

Steer 1 Year and Under 2—First, Prather on Hallwood; second, Johnson on Helen's Prince; third, Purdue University on White Beauty; fourth, Carpenter & Ross on Deadwood Dick; fifth, Rice on Red Rufus.

Senior Steer Calf—First, Prather on Prime Knight; second, Kilgour on Sultan's Lad; third, Ohio State University on Ohio's Champion; fourth, Kansas State College on Jim; fifth, Iowa State College on John Bell 2d.

Junior Steer Calf—First, Miller on Delighted; second, Oloff on Jock of Elm Lawn; third, Prather on Tim; fourth, Saunders on Royal C.; fifth, Rice on Roan Rufus.

Champion Steer—Prather on Prime Knight.

Lot of Three Head Owned by One Exhibitor — First, Prather; second, Kansas State College; third, Iowa State College; fourth, Rice; fifth, Prather.

Herefords.

Steer 2 Years or Over—First, Van Natta on Diamond's Perfection; second, Tow on Fairfax; third, Dallmeyer on The Wanderer; fourth, University of Nebraska on Mansel's Mischief Maker; fifth, Dallmeyer on Musketeer.

Steer 1 Year and Under 2—First, Tow on Brocade 4th; second, Fluck on Donald Lad 10th; third, Purdue University on Prince; fourth, Van Natta on Folly's Cherry; fifth, Dallmeyer on Albany March On.

Senior Steer Calf Under 1 Year—First, Hazlett on Blauco; second, Tow on Standard 1st; third, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Donald Dewhurst; fourth, Fluck on Chancellor; fifth, Dallmeyer on Sure Shot.

Junior Steer Calf Under 1 Year—First, Kansas State Agricultural College on Fauntleroy; second, Fluck on Counsellor; third, University of Nebraska on Alto Lad; fourth, Kansas State Agricultural College on Fancy Beau; fifth, Andrews & Sons on Inspiration.

Champion Steer—Van Natta on Diamond's Perfection.

Lot of Three Head Owned by One Exhibitor—First, Tow; second, Van Natta; third, Fluck; fourth, Dallmeyer; fifth, University of Nebraska.

Galloways.

Steer 2 Years or Over—First, Hechtner on Maples 1st.

Steer 1 Year and Under 2 — First, University of Nebraska on Donald; second, Frantz & Sons on Lonzo of M. G.; third, Hechtner on Maples 2d.

Steer Under 1 Year—First, University of Nebraska on Dolly's Laddie; second, Hechtner on Maples 3d; third, Kansas State Agricultural College on Medalist.

Champion Steer—University of Nebraska on Donald.

Lot of Three Head Owned by One Exhibitor—First, Hechtner .

Aberdeen Angus.

Steer 2 Years or Over—First, Kansas State Agricultural College on Insurgent Envoy; third, Purdue University on Knight of Purdue; third, Iowa State College on Khartoum 10th of Crystal Lake; fourth, Miller on King Burn; fifth, University of Nebraska on Prince of View Point 5th.

Steer 1 Year and Under 2—First, Iowa State College on Prince of Quality; second, Purdue University on White Stockings; third, University of Missouri on Prince of View Point 4th; fourth, University of Nebraska on Alden's Lad; fifth, University of Nebraska on Alden Varsity; sixth, Ohio State University on Chatham the Great; seventh, Miller on Glen Avon Prince.

Steer Under 1 Year—First, University of Missouri on Queen's Counsellor; second, Bradfute & Son on Lucky of Meadow Brook; third, University of Missouri on Double Pride; fourth, Purdue University on Shamrock Still; fifth, University of Nebraska on Prince of View Point 7th; sixth, University of Missouri on Lord Roberts; seventh, Kansas State Agricultural College on Fletchin; eighth, Iowa State College on Quality Prince; ninth, Anderson & Sons on Riverdale Prince; tenth, Taggart on Frosty.

Champion Steer—Kansas State Agricultural College on Insurgent Envoy.

Lot of Three Head, Owned by One Exhibitor—First, Purdue University; second, Iowa State College; third, University of Nebraska; fourth, Miller.

Polled Durhams.

Steer 2 Years or Over—First, Leemon Stock Farm on Roan Cragg.

Steer 1 Year and Under 2—First, J. H. Miller on Craggs.

Steer Under 1 Year—J. H. Miller on Cardinal.

Champion Steer—Leemon Stock Farm on Roan Cragg.

Red Polls.

Steer 2 Years or Over—First, Hill on Dakota Prime Lad; second, Arp on Pat; third, Larabee on Raymond; fourth, Ineichen on Apple Bismark.

Steer 1 Year and Under 2—First, Arp on King; second, Clouss on Pauline; third, Hill on Governor; fourth, Hartline & Sons on Russell.

Steer Under 1 Year—First, Hill on Byron; second, Ineichen on Stout Goods; third, Arp on Mike; fourth, Arp on Abe.

Champion Steer—Arp on King.

Lot of Three Head Dwned by One Exhibitor—First, Hill; second, Arp; third, Ineichen.

Any Breed, Crossbred, Grade or Cross.

Champion Steer 2 Years and Under 3—McGregor on Glencarnoch Victor; reserve, Kansas State Agricultural College on Insurgent Envoy.

Champion Steer 1 Year and Under 2—Iowa State Agricultural College on Blackrock 2d; reserve, Prather on Hallwood.

Champion Steer Under 1 Year—Prather on Prime Knight; reserve, McGregor on Glencarnoch Boy.

Champion Lot of Three Head of the Show — Purdue University; reserve, Prather.

Grand Chamipon Steer of the Show—McGregor on Glencarnoch Victor; reserve, Iowa State Agricultural College on Blackrock 2d.

Three Steers or Heifers Calved Since Jan. 1, 1910—First, University of Missouri; second, Albright; third, University of Nebraska.

CARLOTS OF FAT CATTLE.

North Central District.

Yearlings—First, A. W. Bragg, Tusco, Ill., Hereford; second, Ernest Gelvin, Maitland, Mo., Angus.

South Central District.

Three-year-olds — Notre Dame University.

Two-year-olds—First, Miller Bros., Olds, Ia., Angus; second, Peter Hopley, Lewis, Ia., Hereford; third, Peter Hopley, Shorthorn; fourth, J. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill., Shorthorn; fifth, Hopley, Angus.

Yearlings—First, Miller Bros., Olds, Ia., Angus; second, F. P. Brown, Harriston, Ill., Angus; third, Mrs. J. S. Casement, Plainesville, Ohio, Hereford; George N. Runkle, Industry, Ill., Hereford.

Corn Belt District.

Three-year-olds—First, B. F. Pixley, Liberty, Mo., Hereford; second and third, James Walker, Palmyra, Ill., Angus.

Two-year-olds—First, W. C. White, Carrolton, Mo., Angus; second, E. P. Hall, Mechanicsburg, Ill., Angus; third, Blakely, Preemption, Ill., Angus; fourth, J. D. Waters, Dawson, Ill., Shorthorn; fifth, Blakely, Angus.

Yearlings—First, E. P. Hall, Angus; second, J. J. Backson, Atlantic, Ia., Angus; third, Trauber & Imboden, Decatur, Ill., Shorthorn; fourth, J. Krambeck, Marne, Ia., Angus; fifth, McDonald & Ruth. Princeton, Mo., Angus.

Champions by Ages.

Three-year-olds—First, Notre Dame University, Hereford; second, B. F. Pixley, Hereford.

Two-year-olds—First, W. C. White, Angus; second, Miller Bros., Angus; third, J. Imboden, Shorthorn.

Yearlings—First, E. P. Hall, Angus; second, Miller Bros., Angus; third, Ernest Gelvin, Angus.

Grand Champion Carload.

E. P. Hall, Angus yearlings.

SHORTHORN BREEDING CATTLE.

As usual the biggest cattle showing was found in the Shorthorn section, although Herefords were running a close second. The judges of Shorthorn breeding cattle were James G. Tomson of Kansas; Charles E. Marvin of Kentucky, and Harry Smith of Ontario.

Aged bull—First, Bellows Bros., on Diamond Goods; second, Carpenter & Carpenter on Sultan Mine; third, Sayer on Imp. White Star; fourth, Rice on Bapton Glouster; fifth, Carpenter & Ross on Bonnie Dale 2d; sixth, Porter & Son on Golden Light.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, Rookwood Farm on Count Avon; second, Anoka Farms on Sultan Stamp; third, Caswell on Gainford Marquis; fourth, McDermott on Good Count; fifth, Kilgour on Fair Acres Sultan; sixth, Carpenter & Carpenter on Whitehall Chieftain.

Senior Yearling Bull—First, Anoka Farms on Gloster Fashion; second, Carpenter & Carpenter on Village Baronet; third, White & Smith on Royal Gloster; fourth, Tietjen on The Governor; fifth, Rapp Bros. on Grand Master.

Junior Yearling Bull—First, Kane on Augustine; second, Caswell on Lavender Marshall; third, Elmendorf Farm on Fayette Marshall; fourth, Watts & Sons on Red Marshall 3d; fifth, Fox & Gallagher on Foxhall Sultan; sixth, Rapp Bros. on Village Pride; seventh, Herkelmann on True Cumberland 3d; eighth, Dale on True Sultan.

Senior Bull Calf — First, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Renown; second, Anoka Farms on Scotch Mine; third, Hanna on Village Star; fourth, Kane on Warrior Dale; fifth, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Conqueror; sixth, Elmendorf Farm on Correct Marshall; seventh, Kilgour on Scotch Courier; eighth, Oloff on Pride of Elm Town; ninth, White & Smith on Snow King; tenth, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Favorite.

Junior Bull Calf—First, Elmendorf Farm on King's Secret; second, Stanton on Sittyton Sultan; third, White & Smith on Grandmaster; fourth, Kane on Princely Dale; fifth, Hanna on Village Tramp; sixth, Anoka Farms on Anoka Cupbearer; seventh, Elmendorf Farm on Marshall's Choice; eighth, Stanton on Roan Masterpiece; ninth, Anoka Farms on Scotch Goods; tenth, Jones & Sons on White Cumberland.

Aged Cow—First, Caswell on Dale's Gift 2d; second, Sayer on Imp. Fair Start 2d; third, Carpenter & Carpenter on Dale's Gift; fourth, Rosenberger on Princess Diamond; fifth, Rapp Bros. on Laura; sixth, White on Maisie 5th.

Cow or Heifer 2 Years and Under 3—First, White & Smith on Roan Queen; second, Sayer on Mary Ann of Oakland 2d; third, Carpenter & Carpenter on Salem Stamford; fourth, Sayer on Queen Mildred; fifth, Anoka Farms on Sultan's Aconite; sixth, Caswell on Merry Maiden.

Senior Yearling Heifer—First, Carpenter & Carpenter on Moss Rose 6th; second, Caswell on Pleasant Valley Crocus; third, Sayer on Pleasant Mildred; fourth, White & Smith on Cheerful 8th; fifth, Anoka Farms on Lavender S.; sixth, Hanna on Village Primrose; seventh, Carpenter & Carpenter on Dale's Gift 4th; eighth, Carpenter & Carpenter on Maxwalton Missie 2d.

Junior Yearling Heifer—First, 78th Duhcess of Gloster; second, Tietjen on Her Excellence; third, Hanna on Countess 2d; fourth, Caswell on Gainford Raglan 2d; fifth, Carpenter & Carpenter on Maxwalton Beauty; sixth, Carpenter & Ross on Whitehall Bud; seventh, Gore on Touch Me Not; eighth, Anoka Farms on Whitehall Laura 2d.

Senior Heifer Calf—First, Hanna on Village Primrose 2d; second, Rapp Bros. on Bonnie Duchess; third, Elmendorf Farm on Cumberland's Darling; fourth, Caswell on Bonnie Brae Wimple; fifth, Sayer on Sittyon Anna; sixth, White & Smith on Daisie Maid 5th; seventh, Anoka Farms on Duchess of Gloster; eighth, Rapp Bros. on Hurdman's Queen; ninth, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Beauty 2d; tenth, Fox & Gallagher on 44th Duchess of Gloster.

Junior Heifer Calf—First, Hanna on Village Flower 2d; second, Kane on Betty Dale; third, Kane of Wellington Lassie 2d; fourth, Kane on Lady Fragrant 6th; fifth, Anoka Farms on Pauline Anoka 4th; sixth, Elmendorf Farm on Marshall's Hope; seventh, White & Smith on Dainty Duchess; eighth, Sayer on Sittyon Missie 3d; ninth, Carpenter & Carpenter on Gift of Albain 2d; tenth, Caswell on Fancy Clara.

Senior Champion Bull—Rookwood Farm on Count Avon.

Junior Champion Bull—Elmendorf Farm on King's Secret.

Grand Champion Bull — Rookwood Farm on Count Avon.

Senior Champion Cow — White & Smith on Roan Queen.

Junior Champion Heifer—Hanna on Village Primrose 2d.

Grand Champion Cow — White & Smith on Roan Queen.

Aged Herd—First, Sayer; second, Carpenter & Carpenter; third, Anoka Farms; fourth, Caswell.

Young Herd—First, Hanna; second, Anoka Farms; third, Carpenter & Ross; fourth, White & Smith.

Calf Herd—First, Hanna; second, Kane; third, Elmendorf Farm; fourth, Carpenter & Ross; fifth, Anoka Farms.

Produce of Cow — First, Anoka Farms; second, Stanton; third, Elmendorf Farm; fourth, Hanna; fifth, Carpenter & Carpenter.

Get of Sire—First, Carpenter & Ross; second, Anoka Farms; third, Hanna; fourth, Kane; fifth, Sayer.

Cows in Milk—First, May & Otis on Red Rose of Richbarons; second, May & Otis on Doris Clay; third, May & Otis on Henrietta Clay 3d; fourth, Carpenter & Ross on Glenwood Alice 28th; fifth, May & Otis on Nancy Lee 2d;

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sixth, May & Otis on Odette; seventh, Brockett on Roan Somerset; eighth, May & Otis on Lily Clare.

Hereford Breeding Cattle.

The Hereford breeding cattle exhibit was the best made at Chicago in several years. A single judge, J. E. Robbins, of Indiana, placed the awards as follows:

Aged Bull—First, Cudahy on Fairfax 16th; second, Tow on Standard; third, Giltner Bros. on Britisher Jr.; fourth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Tippecanoe; fifth, Hazlett on Beau Sturgess 2d.

Bull 2 Years and Under 3—First, Cudahy on Corrector Fairfax; second, McCray on Byron Fairfax; third, Gibbons & Son on Good Lad; fourth, Dallmeyer on Director; fifth, McCray on Perfect Fairfax; sixth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Lovely Lad.

Senior Yearling Bull—First, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Graceful Lad 3d; second, Hazlett on Bonnie Lad 26th; third, Luce & Moxley on Prince Rupert 44th; fourth, McCray on Protector Fairfax; fifth, McCray on Beau Perfection 11th; sixth, Bailey & Son on Marquis; seventh, Fluck on Picador.

Junior Yearling Bull—First, Cudahy on Beau Fairfax; second, Tow on Perfection Jr.; third, Hazlett on Bocaldo; fourth, Dallmeyer on Patrician 4th; fifth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Diamond Donald; sixth, Robinson & Son on Bonnie Lad 28th; seventh, Andrews & Sons on Prime Grove; eighth, Luce & Moxley on Prince Rupert 47th; ninth, Giltner Bros. on Beau Boston; tenth, Fluck on Thoughtful.

Senior Bull Calf—First, Harris on Repeater 7th; second, Harris on Gay Lad 9th; third, Curtice on Beau Perfection 24th; fourth, Luce & Moxley on Prince Rupert 52d; fifth, Hazlett on Beau Baltimore; sixth, Luce & Moxley on Prince Rupert 50th; seventh, Cassady & Son on Golden Lad; eighth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Tippecanoe; ninth, Giltner Bros. on Beau March On; tenth, Hazlett on Beau Kansan.

Junior Bull Calf—First, Luce & Moxley on Prince Real; second, McCray on Duke Real; third, Harris on Gay Lad 12th; fourth, Cudahy on Carlo; fifth, Tow on Standard 6th; sixth, Tow on Fairview Prince; seventh, Robinson & Son on Maple Lad 35th; eighth, Fluck on Lord Roland; ninth, Andrews & Son on Star Grove.

Cow 3 Years or Over—First, Cudahy on Scottish Lassie; second, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Prime Lady 2d; third, McCray on Gaylass 5th; fourth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Lady Secret 5th; fifth, Luce & Moxley on British Ornament; seventh, Hazlett on Sinfa; eighth, McCray on Lady Fairfax 4th; ninth, Gibbons & Son on Priscilla.

Cow or Heifer 2 Years and Under 3—First, Cudahy on Perfection Lass; second, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 4th; third, McCray on Nora Fairfax; fourth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Amy Folly; fifth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Mary Maid; sixth, McCray on Frances Brummel; seventh, Hazlett on Bloss 4th; eighth, Gibbons & Son on Lady Viola.

Senior Yearling Heifer—First, McCray on Sally; second, Robinson & Son on Bonnie Lass 15th; third, McCray on Donald Lass 9th; fourth, Harris on Harris Princess 215th; fifth, Harris on Princess Repeater; sixth, Gibbons & Son on Pansy Bell 4th; seventh, Andrews & Sons on Fairview Lass; eighth Tow on Princess R. 31st; ninth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Madrona; tenth, Dallmeyer on Mary Virginia.

Junior Yearling Heifer—First, Cudahy on Celandine 2d; second, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 5th; third, McCray on Virginia Fairfax; fourth, Cudahy on Miss P. Fairfax; fifth, Harris on Princess Repeater 3d; sixth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Tippecanoe Lass; seventh, Robinson & Son on Bonnie Lass 21st; eighth, Luce & Moxley on Princess R. 33d; ninth, Dallmeyer on Dorothy Dainty; tenth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Folly Bird.

Senior Heifer Calf—First, Cudahy on Pearl Donald; second, Harris on Miss Gay Lad 6th; third, Robinson & Son on Maple Lass 22d; fourth, McCray on Joan Fairfax; fifth, Harris on Miss Gay Lad 7th; sixth, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 6th; seventh, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta on Finella's Canoe; eighth, Cudahy on Anne Donald; ninth, McCray on Donna Fairfax; tenth, Giltner Bros. on Florence Acrobat 3d.

Junior Heifer Calf—First, Harris on Miss Repeater 11th; second, McCray on Fleeta Fairfax; third, McCray on Gertrude Fairfax; fourth, Tow on Lenora 2d; fifth, Luce & Moxley on Princess R. 42d; sixth, Giltner Bros. on Mary H. Columbus; seventh, Cudahy on Alice Fairfax; eighth, Robinson & Son on Maple Lass 28th; ninth, Gibbons & Sons on Priscilline; tenth, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 7th.

Senior Champion Bull—Cudahy on Fairfax 16th.

Junior Champion Bull—Harris on Repeater 7th.

Grand Champion Bull—Cudahy on Fairfax 16th.

Senior Champion Cow—Cudahy on Scottish Lassie.

Junior Champion Heifer—Harris on Miss Repeater 11th.

Grand Champion Cow—Cudahy on Scottish Lassie.

Aged Herd—First, Cudahy; second, Tow; third, McCray; fourth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta; fifth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta; sixth, Gibbons & Sons.

Young Herd—First, Harris; second, Cudahy; third, Robinson & Son; fourth, J. H. & J. W. Van Natta; fifth, Luce & Moxley; sixth, McCray.

Calf Herd—First, Harris; second, Cudahy; third and fourth, McCray; fifth, Robinson & Son; sixth, Luce & Moxley.

Produce of Cow—First, Luce & Moxley; second, Tow; third, McCray; fourth, Robinson & Son; fifth, Dallmeyer; sixth, McCray.

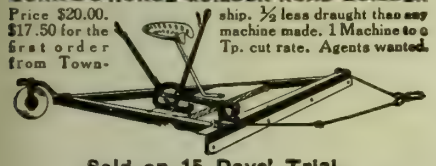
Get of Sire—First, Cudahy; second, Harris; third, Curtice; fourth, McCray; fifth, Luce & Moxley; sixth, Tow.

To the American Breeder: W. M. Jardine, now head of the farm crops department at the Kansas Agricultural College, has been appointed by the board of regents acting director of the experiment station and dean of the division of agriculture. Mr. Jardine will succeed E. H. Webster January 1.

George K. Helder, for several years assistant at the experiment station at Hays, has been appointed superintendent to succeed A. M. Ten Eyck. Mr. Helder's appointment to this important position should be an encouraging proof that "the man on the job" gets what is his. In speaking of Mr. Helder's selection, President Waters said, "On three occasions when matters of great importance had to be handled at the western Kansas experiment station, it chanced that Mr. Helder was acting superintendent in the absence of Mr. Ten Eyck. He always made good. This fact and his general ability to manage the business affairs of the station, entitled him to the promotion."—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

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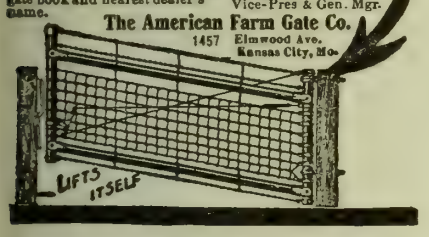
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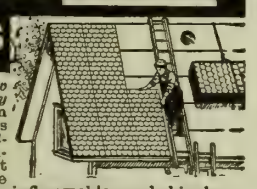
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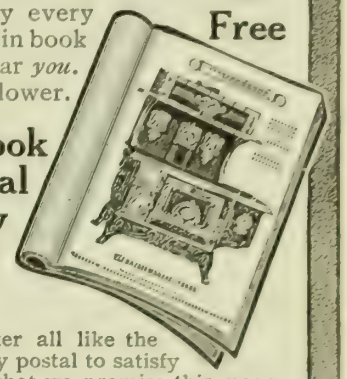
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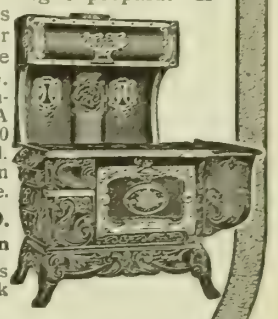
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379 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio

PRICES FOR FAT SHOW STEERS.

The sales of show cattle at the International was disappointing to many exhibitors. Although the prices might seem good to a novice, in many cases they did not cover the extra cost of special care and feed and the (sometimes rather high) initial cost of the animal. The grand champion steer brought only a little over half as much per pound as did last year's champion, which brought 90 cents per pound. This price was justified by its advertising value, as the big department store which bought the champion steer last year, was the buyer of this and lacked only the competition, to have reached last year's level.

The next highest prices were $17.75 paid for a 1,260-pound Hereford, $15.25 paid for a 1450 pound Shorthorn and $14.25 for a 1330 pound Angus. A 1600 pound Hereford sold at $14.00, the same figure as that paid for the champion car lot, as good a bunch as ever came to a fat stock show. From $14.00 the car lot prize winners sold down to $10.60. Single steers (Red Polls) that had won in class, sold as low as $9.25. In many cases the packers who bought had contracts already, for the steers, at a good advance, and it was the general belief that none of the buyers would have to charge anything to advertising, the fancy Christmas trade being good enough to take all the beef at a fair profit.

At the figures we have indicated about 60 car loads and about 120 single steers, all of which had been on exhibition, were sold.

ASSOCIATION CATTLE SALES.

At the sales of registered breeding cattle, held under the auspices of various record associations during the International, fair improvement over last years interest, was shown. In the Shorthorn sale $11,315 was realized on 40 head, the bulls averaging about $335 and the females nearly $75 less per head. The top price paid was $710 for a yearling bull.

The Hereford sale made an average of $325 on 36 head, the sale total being only slightly more than for the Shorthonrs. Bulls and females averaged nearly the same in this sale, about $330 and $320 respectively. The top price was $1,000 for a cow that went to Canada, while two bulls sold above the Shorthorn top, at $975 and $725.

The Aberdeen Angus sale was between the Herefords and Shorthorns in total but way below in average, the 66 head sold going at about $170 around. Bulls averaged lower than females by about $15.

A GOOD BULL FOR INCREASING CATTLE VALUE.

To the American Breeder:—It has been demonstrated again and again that the cheapest investment that can be made by a farmer who is trying to build up the standard of a herd of cattle lies in the purchase of a good pure-bred bull. It is not necessary to buy several high-priced females as a basis for the average herd, nor is it economical. The most economical results can be obtained by buying a bull with masculinity enough behind his good breeding to stamp his likeness upon the calves secured.

A striking proof of this has been shown on the cattle show circuit at various state fairs this fall. One of many instances will suffice. Recently a prominent state fair judge had to choose between two cows with the same dam, but sired by different bulls, for the female championship of the breed. So strikingly similar in type was each of them to its own sire, though the dam was the same, that there was no trouble in distinguishing between the two. The one that had been produced by the more outstanding sire was so superior to the one that had been produced by the less superior bull that there was no trouble about the selection.

The principle illustrated is of practical value to the farmer who is thinking of beginning a herd with limited capital, or who has a very common herd that he desires to grade up. An average group of calves will be far superior to their commonly bred mothers if a good pure-bred bull is used. Such a bull can be purchased very reasonably if proper care is taken by the purchaser.—Ray P. Speer, Minnesota College of Agriculture.

ANNUAL MEETING OF RECORD ASSOCIATIONS.

During the International Live Stock Show in Chicago a number of live stock record associations hold their annual meetings and elect officers for the ensuing year. In the following paragraphs we name the newly elected officers for several of these associations:

The Belgian Horse Association—President, Henry; vice president, Geo. R. Crouch; secretary treasurer, J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Ind.; directors, J. Crouch, Indiana; Samuel Bell, Ohio; Eli Springer, Illinois.

American Shetland Pony Club—President, G. A. Heyl; vice president, W. A. King; secretary treasurer, Julia M. Wade, Lafayette, Ind.

Shorthorn Record Association—President, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; vice president, J. F. Hovencamp, Ft. Worth, Tex.; secretary, Roy S. Groves, Chicago; manager, Abram Renick, Chicago; new and re-elected directors, C. A. Otis, Ohio; Dan S. Combs, Tennessee; Benjamin C. Allen, Colorado; E. R. Sullivan, Iowa; F. W. Harding, Wisconsin, and John R. Tomson, Kansas.

Polled Durham Association—President, W. R. Moorman, Jr., Kentucky; secretary treasurer, J. H. Martz, Ohio; directors, W. R. Moorman, J. H. Miller, Indiana, and H. R. Williams, Iowa.

Red Polled Association—President, Chas. Graff, Nebraska; vice president, P. G. Henderson, Iowa; secretary, H. A. Martin, Gotham, Wis.; directors, Martin, Henderson, W. S. Hill and Frank Hartline.

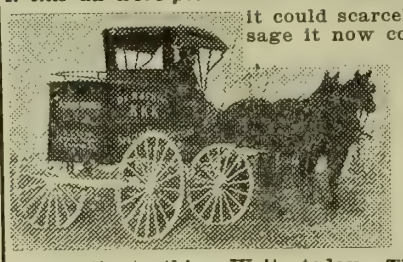
American Poland China Association President, J. M. Kemp, Illinois; new directors, J. F. Diley, Wisconsin; Thos.

Irish Setter Pups

Six months old...$5 each.
C. E. Thompson, Route 27, Elberfeld, Indiana.

SALESMEN WANTED

If this ad were printed on a ten dollar bill

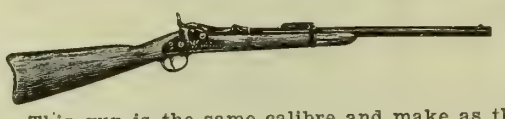


it could scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. For, it offers you a position. It invites you to become a "KKK man" and sell KKK products. Spencer of Illinois, says, "There is no business like it. Beats farming or working on a salary, and I have good health all the time." Bishel of Kansas, says, "I have been a KKK man for 13 years and every year is the best." Jackson of Missouri, made $76 the week before this ad was written—**all clear cash commissions above expenses.** Send in your name and receive free book, and a personal letter from our sales manager.

Investigate this. Write today. **This very minute.** A postal card will do.
KKK MEDICINE COMPANY, RIVER ST., KEOKUK, IOWA.

ARMY GOODS AT BARGAIN PRICES

U. S. SPRINGFIELD CARBINE

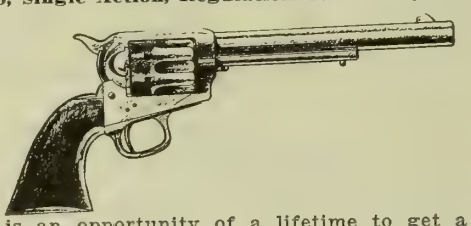


$2.95

This gun is the same calibre and make as the Springfield regulation. It is the gun carried by the U. S. Calvary, and is made shorter and lighter; weighs 7 pounds. Is 41 inches long; shoots 45-70 calibre cartridges. Loaded with solid ball or shot and can, therefore, be used as a rifle or shot gun for large or small game. This is a dandy and handy rifle for the sportsman. Is light and compact and easily carried. **Guaranteed to be in perfect working order.** Cost the Government $18.00 to make. Our price.....**$2.95**

COLT'S ARMY REVOLVER, $7.50

Colt's 45, Single Action, Regulation U. S. Army Six Shooter.



Here is an opportunity of a lifetime to get a genuine U. S. ARMY COLT'S SIX-SHOOTER at a bargain price. They have seen but little service, and are in good second-hand condition. Have a 5½-inch barrel. They shoot 45 caliber center fire cartridges. Price **$7.50**

Forty-five caliber cartridges, per box of 50, 90 cents.

We have some of these Colt's revolvers that have been nickel-plated and have checkered stock and are exactly like new. Price **$10.00**

Canvas Leggins, 45c. U. S. Army, 45c pr.



Made of heavy Khaki Canvas, seen little service, but practically new. Price per pair **45c**

U. S. Army Knapsacks.



Regulation U. S. Army Haversacks, have leather sling for carrying over shoulder. Are just the thing for carrying shells, game, tools, lunch, etc. Are made of heavy drab canvas to repel water and stand any amount of hard service. Price....**45c**

Regulation U. S Army Knapsacks, are made same as haversacks, but larger and have 2 shoulder straps for carrying on back, for carrying blankets, camp equipment, etc., etc. Brand new. Price **95c**

U. S. Webb Belts 25c.

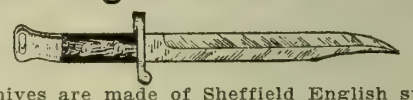


Webb Belts, U. S. Army belts, woven webb made strong and durable. Loops woven in belt, not sewed on. For 10 or 12 gauge shot gun shells. Rifles — cartridges for calibres from 30 to 45. Price, each....**25c**

Specify calibre of cartridges or shot gun shells belt is to be used for when ordering.

FREE Send for our book of 1,000 Bargains, which illustrates and describes the hundreds of bargains we have to offer, mailed free if you write us and mention the American Breeder.

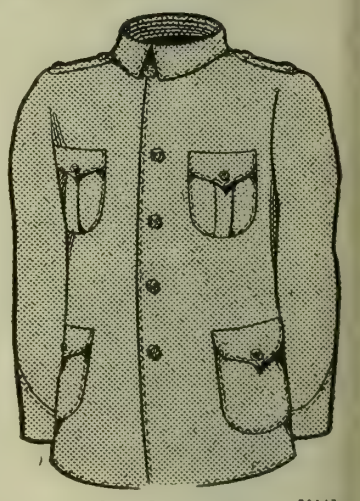
Sheffield English Steel Knives, 75c.

75c  **75c**

These knives are made of Sheffield English steel. They were purchased from the English Government. Blade is eight inches long, weight fourteen ounces, handle is made of select rosewood with steel tip, brass saw riveted, have steel hilt guard. This is as fine a Hunting Knife as any on the market, and blade is so shaped as to make a practical sticking and skinning knife. Worth $4.00. Price, complete with leather scabbard **75c**

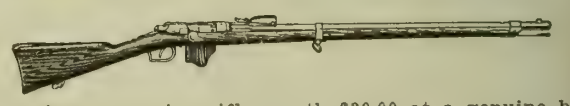
U. S. ARMY KHAKI COATS, $1.15

Genuine Regulation U. S. Army Khaki Coats, purchased from the U. S. Government at a sacrifice sale. The price we ask is only a part of the cost of manufacture. These coats are Brand New, fresh stock. Made of Regulation Army Khaki material. They have four Bellows pockets with button flaps, shoulder straps, high Military collar and five buttons. Just the thing for Boy Scouts, Military organizations of all kinds, Academies, Schools, Lodges, etc. We have 26,000, and make special prices on quantities. Trousers to match, $1.25 per pair. Price, each.**$1.15**



Also a quantity of these coats that have seen a little service at **98c**

5-Shot Hammerless Repeating Rifle



Here is a magazine rifle worth $30.00 at a genuine bargain price. Only $2.95. This gun has box magazine, which holds five cartridges; requires three movements only for ejecting used cartridges and reloading and cocking. It is one of the finest **Sporting Rifles** obtainable, as you can use either shot or solid ball cartridges. We carry both kinds in stock—Calibre 43. **Guaranteed to be in perfect working order. Price** **$2.95**

CAL HIRSCH & SONS

U. S. Dept. 212 **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Hunter, Ohio, and J. M. Kemp, Illinois.

Berkshire Swine Association—President, C. F. Curtiss, Iowa; vice president, A. J. Lovejoy, Illinois; secretary, Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill.

The National Duroc Jersey Association—President, Ed A. Baxter, Illinois; vice president, R. J. Harding, Iowa; secretary, J. R. Pfander, Peoria, Ill.; directors, J. Y. Caldwell, Illinois; W. A. Williams, Oklahoma; C. T. Burke, Colorado; William Reed, Iowa; H. Smith, Nebraska and John Chatterbuck, Missouri.

American Duroc Jersey Association President, R. C. Watt, Ohio; vice president, M. D. Harvey, Indiana; secretary, R. J. Evans, Chicago; new directors, J. T. Stanberry, Tennessee; C. R. Doty, Illinois, and M. D. Harvey.

PARCELS POST RULES AND RATES

In Effect January 1.

The parcels post law, which goes into effect January 1, is perhaps one of the most discussed laws ever passed, and one which will affect, as well as interest, nearly everybody.

Nearly everything that doesn't weigh more than eleven pounds and that can be tied with a 72-inch string going both ways around can be shipped. Intoxicants, poisons, inflammable materials, revolvers, animals (alive or dead), obscene printed matter and articles which violate criminal acts are tabooed. However, there are exceptions on the taboo list. One may mail a live queen bee and other insects if properly caged, or a stuffed animal. Poisons to be used as medicines are admissible.

Here are some of the regulations:

Distinctive stamps will be used on parcels post packages—stamps not good for any other class of mail.

Packages must be wrapped so that the contents may be examined easily.

Packages will not be accepted unless they bear the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "from."

Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes" and "Do not open till Christmas," may be placed on the covering.

Fragile articles must be labeled "fragile," and perishable articles "perishable."

Eggs must be packed against any possible chance of breakage and must be labeled "eggs."

Fresh meats will not be accepted for shipment beyond the first zone.

Perishable matter decaying in transit may be destroyed by postmasters.

Perishable matter which may decay before it reaches its destination may be given to charitable institutions by postmasters.

A parcel may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $50, on payment of a fee of ten cents.

Addressees must sign a receipt for insured mail.

Parcels post matter will not be admitted to registered mail.

Parcels post matter comes under the head of fourth class mail matter and all present fourth class regulations conflicting with parcels post are superseded.

Here are the rates by zones:

	First lb.	Each addit'l lb.	11 lbs.
Rural route and city delivery.	$0.05	$0.01	$0.15
50-mile zone	.05	.03	.35
150-mile zone	.06	.04	.46
300-mile zone	.07	.05	.57
600-mile zone	.08	.06	.68
1,000-mile zone	.09	.07	.79
1,400-mile zone	.10	.09	1.00
1,800-mile zone	.11	.10	1.11
Over 1,800 miles	.12	.12	1.32

The following table shows parcels post charges as compared with express charges on a 5-pound package:

	Parcels post rate.	Present express rate.
City and rural route...	$0.09	$0.25
50 miles	.17	.25
150 miles	.22	.35
300 miles	.27	.45
600 miles	32	.50
1,000 miles	.37	.60
1,400 miles	.46	.75
1,800 miles	.51	.75
Over 1,800 miles.....	.60	.80

GALLOWAY OFFICES TO CARROLLTON, MO.

Authority to temporarily move the office of the Galloway Cattle Record Association was granted to Secretary R. W. Brown at the last annual meeting held in Chicago. At this meeting the old officers were elected for another year. G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kas., is president; C. S. Hechtner, Chariton, Ia., vice president, and R. W. Brown secretary. C. S. Hechtner, J. C. Ewing of Ohio and Isaac Lincoln of South Dakota were elected directors. The executive committee remains the same as last year. G. E. Clark was elected to succeed A. M. Thompson of Missouri as director on the American Royal board to represent the interests of the Galloway association, and Judge J. C. Ewing of Ohio was elected to fill the unexpired term of R. W. Brown on the same board.

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

AT PUBLIC SALE

Washington, Kans., Thursday Jan. 2

12 BULLS Eleven head, 9 to 14 months old. Deep red, with lots of bone and quality. All well developed, strong individuals. Also our herd bull, ***THE BARON x7435 (S. H. 322862); has kind disposition and absolutely sure.*** Sire of show herd.

25 FEMALES Twenty head of Cows, 11 with calves at foot, 9 bred; all regular producers. ***Five Head of Heifers,*** well grown out and bred to ***Meadow x8721 (S. H. 353690)*** white, and a prize winner.

For richness of breeding and depth of Polled blood our herd cannot be surpassed, as we have used only the best Polled bulls obtainable for the last fifteen years. For catalogues write to.

ACHENBACH BROS., **WASHINGTON, KANSAS**

Do not Fail to Mention the AMERICAN BREEDER.

A PROVEN PLAN FOR CURING PORK.

Prof. H. S. Mobley, Fayetteville, Arkansas, has used for years a system of curing meat that has been followed with success in his family in Virginia from generation to generation since colonial days. It has been tested by hundreds of people in many southern states and every one has found it more reliable for home curing than any other method. Professor Mobley has furnished his method to the Agricultural Department of the Rock Island Lines for distribution.

A day should be selected for killing when the temperature is low enough to insure a thorough cooling by the following morning, the hogs being dressed and hung over night.

On the morning of the day the hogs are killed, for each 400 pounds of meat make a brine as follows: 20 gallons of rain water; 30 pounds of salt; 8 ounces of baking soda; 10 pounds of brown sugar; 1 gallon of molasses (use good molasses, not the adulterated kind). This fluid should be boiled and skimmed in the morning and left to cool in a shady place. When cool, add 5 ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve the saltpeter in warm water and stir into the other mixture thoroughly.

The following morning cut up the hogs as usual, and pack in barrels. Put the sides of the meat or middlings in the bottom and the shoulders next, and the hams on top of these, all with the skin side down. Weight the meat down well and pour the brine over until the meat is completely covered. Then cover the top of the barrel with some good thick covering that will prevent evaporation.

Look at the meat often enough to see that the brine has not evaporated so as to leave any meat exposed. If it should become exposed more brine should be added. The meat can be left in the brine indefinitely, but if it is desired to smoke the meat, it should be taken out in about six weeks.

Farmers who will use this method and cure their own meat at home, will save a neat sum each year.

AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB

COLT EXHIBITION

Class for Boys 9 to 13 Years.

1st Prize—Marion Merkle, Iroquois Co., Ills.
2nd Prize—Chas. H. Ross, Greene Co., Ills.

To the American Breeder:—I want to tell you about my colt, Max. He is a dark gray Percheron; his mother is Inez 67717, and his sire is Iron 68442. They are both dark gray. Max was born the first day of June this year. He measures 54 inches high and his bone eight and a half inches, and measures 52 inches around his body. He has had no grain this summer, just runs in the pasture with his mother. I feed him cane and corn



MARION MERKLE AND HIS COLT. Both Born in June, But Ten Years Apart.

fodder. Max is a gentle fellow and never kicks; he likes to be petted. I will begin to feed him oats and clover hay soon, then wean him at about five months old. He will have a box stall in the barn with another colt named Bly; they will have a pen to run outside.—Marion Merkle, Iroquois County, Ill.

The leading specialists of the Department of Agriculture educate their assistants. The outside world wants them and pays more than the law permits being paid in the government service.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

NEVIUS' SHORT-HORNS AND POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

GOOD SHORTHORNS

Reds and Roans.

1 car load of bulls for sale.
1 car load of heifers for sale.
These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

HIGH GRADE JERSEY HEIFERS.

25 head; ages from 8 to 30 months. Also one registered Jersey bull. Whole herd or none. Price attractive. Berkshire hogs. **J. H. Fullilove, Jr., Shreveport, Caddo County, La.**

Bourbon Red Turkeys

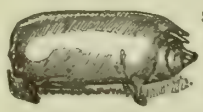
Hens, $2.50; toms, $3; trios, $7.
C. E. Thompson, Route 27, Elberfeld, Indiana.



FOR SALE. S. C. B. Leghorn roosters and yearling hens. $1 each or 6 for $5. Mrs. H. A. Brookhart, Arbela, Mo. R. No. 1.

Pure Bred CHESTER WHITE Hogs.

October and November gilts, bred, $19 to $25; sows, $30 to $35; boars, $10 to $30. **C. E. Thompson, Route 27, Elberfeld, Ind.**



SWEEPSTAKE 28006 WEIGHS 1,200 LBS. FIRST AND CHAMpion boar at Iowa, 1912, heads our herd of Chester Whites. WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Choice, growthy pigs of both sex, no akin. Catalog free. We also offer for sale recorded Shire fillies and mares in foal. Address, B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.

LAND DEPARTMENT
FOR BUYERS, SELLERS, TRADERS

Four Cents Per Word Per Month pays for advertisements under this heading, which are set solid in small type, as per style shown.

In case larger type or display is wanted, the rate is $2 per inch per issue.

Cash with order for amounts under $2.

Missouri Farms Near K. C.

The land in Western Missouri is low in price and high in productiveness. Best market in world at Kansas City. Here are sample bargains:

228 acres, 26 miles K. C.; finely improved; stock, crop, implements; price $26,500; only $5,000 cash.

360 acres, south of K. C.; beautifully improved; $5,000 worth buildings, corn, wheat, alfalfa land; $52.50 per acre.

275 acres, 2 miles fine college town; 160 dry bottom; fine improvements; only $52.50 per acre.

800 acres, rich prairie farm; two sets buildings; all fine land; price $45 per acre.

Pictures of any of above farms, 15c postpaid.

Township map Missouri, nicely bound, 15c; stamps or silver. Do business with a man who knows values and land. Lott, "The Land Man," 303 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Southwestern North Dakota Grain and Stock Land.

1,120 acres; 95 per cent plow land of deep chocolate loam. Very productive and unsurpassed for retaining moisture. In all prairie, what you want. First crop of flax on new breaking will net you $8 to $15 per acre. Price, $25 to $28 per acre. Will take for half of payment pure bred horses. Percherons preferred.

Also one of the finest 640 acre farms in the famous Durum wheat belt, Lamoure County, N. D. 540 acres of this is plowed. Write me for further particulars, stating what you have to offer.—**W. G. Fick, Verona, N. D.**

BARGAIN IN A 320 ACRE FARM.

For sale or exchange, within seven miles of good railroad town and 250 miles of Chicago, in central Wisconsin, fine black loam, clay subsoil; good water; 2000 cords of wood; diversified farming; crop failure unknown; greatest dairying country in the world; $22.50 per acre, one-fourth in live stock, one-fourth cash, and balance on time at 7 per cent. Address 215 Reed Street, Red Oak, Iowa.

PLATTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM,

288 acres, 14 miles from Kansas City; 160 acres high creek bottom land; balance in pasture; 90 acres fine wheat goes to purchaser. Six room house, also four room house; two wells; good spring; all other improvements; family orchard; very large barn. A snap at $75 per acre. **Chas. E. Maycox, with Star Land Co., 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.** Home phone, 8178 Main.

A Good Eastern Kansas Farm

of 157 acres; 50 miles south of Kansas City; well improved, for sale or will trade for registered horses. Address **Box 16, Paola, Kansas.**

WILL SELL OR TRADE.

One quarter or one half section of good, smooth farm land, situated five miles from Dimmitt, county seat of Castro County, Tex.; price per acre, $20; for registered cattle of any of the beef breeds; also our Pope-Toledo auto in good running order, for cattle.—**Lawrence Johnson, Summerfield, Tex.**

SOUTHERN FARM BARGAINS.

I am offering special bargains in Alabama lands in the famous Birmingham and Gadsden district. Good land; best markets. Why live where land is high and only few months of growing season. Write me fully. **Sid L. Beason, Whitney, Ala.**

NO CROPS SO FINE AS OURS IN THE GOLDEN VALLEY.

320 acres for sale; all under the plow; located near three towns; nearest town two and a half miles. For further particulars, address FRANK DYKINS, Yates, Mont.

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—**Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.**

320-ACRE FARM,

Well improved; for sale or trade for unimproved land.—R. J. McNEE, Idana, Kansas.

HY GEER IN ARKANSAS.

Amarekin Breeder, Hoss Papur, Deer Sur:—I shore had losst you this tiem—er myoanself, fer I reckon you ain't noad whare I am sence Mis. Geer an me left Pronax, Mo. An the childern. The childern air now fiev in number still. No moar sence the last wun. Two yeers ago. An the eldest two oaldest wuns air now aige, fiev an six yeers respeckfully.

But I started two tel how I loss trackt of you—meanin the bawld hedded edater that youred to do insied work moastly on the Br. Speshal and agen on the Roolarist its stil goan to Pronax we nevver cood get the address chainged. But as I wuz sain Mis. Geer moved us sellin our plais at Pronax to an Ioway man fer a suninlaw he diddent liek. She sed she wanted to git where I wuzzent in walkin distance ov a stoar and whare they wuz no stalk sails I cood waist my tiem at. I aint and thay aint. Ide ruther hunt fer the Kansas Stait Fare agen on foot than walk frum our plais to the neerest stoar.

I doant no hoo soald this plais to Mis. Geer but I aint no suninlaw ov hisn an thares no utther resin why he shuduv dun me thissaway. They aint no chanst ov reckreashun cept up at the still and them thare still fellers aint nun two soashable neather with a teetotaller liek me. The moast wun ov em ever sed two me wuz two shoot a turkle duv out ov a low branchin oke tree rite over my hed—an turkle duvs not hardly in seesin eather. Whut he sed wuz head "kilt two yaps acksidentally under that turkle duv roost awlreddy." And I dowt if it wuz a reglar roost eather.

But I started two say how I cum two no whare you wuz at. I met Mr. Cudd yure letcherer at Calico Rock an heaz the smartest man I ever noad. I cud (no joak) lissen two him letcher awl nite and whut Mis. Geer sed about reckennen I must a had a good seat haz nuthin to do with it. Ime glad yure with a hoss paiper (fer whitch I subscriebed fer through Mr. Cudd) as I liek hosses bettern cattel er yet hawgs—thay doant hav to be milkt or yet slopt. The hoss is the noblest wurk ov man an you can ried him an save walkin whut I learnt ov Mr. Cudd haz bin invallyable to me. To tell utthers. Mis. Geer sez she doant see whut call I hav to be steddyin sighentiffic hoss breedin owr oan hoss stock bein consisted ov a hoss mule an a work stear we got with the plais. Butt awl grate acheevments must hav a smawl beginin, so no moar at present.

Yures truely, HY GEER, Izard County, Ark.

FEWER DOGS, MORE SHEEP.

"I can not concede all things considered," says Secretary Coburn of Kansas in a recent address, "that the Architect of the Universe made on this round world of ours an equal area better adapted than Kansas to profitable sheep husbandry. The one detriment is worthless dogs, and this is the way we rise to the opportunity with which a kind Providence confronts us: In 1882 we had 806,000 sheep; in 1910 we had 175,000, a decrease of more than 78 per cent; in 1882 we had 129,000 dogs,; in 1910 we had 199,000, an increase of about 54 per cent.

These figures line with the experience of all the ages, which points out that no people whose land owners neglect animal husbandry, who sidestep the manure spreader, expectorate upon a sheep and deify the dog, can have any considerable, well grounded, permanent prosperity."

ALFALFA FOR SHEEP.

To the American Breeder:—I will say in answer to the inquiry from R. B. Anderson that alfalfa is one of the most valuable roughages we have in mutton production. It can be used to advantage with all classes of sheep, both in fattening and maintenance rations. Alfalfa pasture does occasionally cause sheep to bloat, resulting in small losses estimated at from three to five per cent. However, if care is exercised in turning the sheep on pasture, most of this danger is eliminated. If the sheep are well filled up when first turned into alfalfa fields and the dew has thoroughly dried off from the forage, danger is reduced to a minium. Alfalfa hay is used extensively in most of the great lamb feeding centers and is considered in the light of a necessity where cheap gains are desired.

Bromus inermus, or brome grass, as it is commonly called, is a valuable forage throughout the West and Northwest. It yields rather better than timothy and is higher in protein. You will find this grass makes a very satisfactory pasture where it can be successfully grown.—A. D. Faville, Animal Husbandman, University of Wyoming.

OKLAHOMA.

A few days ago the editor had the pleasure of visiting several sections in the great state of Oklahoma. Great changes have been made there during the past quarter of a century. No one realizes the extent of these changes better than the writer, who made the race in that most important of land openings. Take, for instance, the "Cherokee strip,' which was about 60 miles wide and 120 miles long—all of which was open territory and was entirely settled up in one day. Towns grew up with thousands of inhabitants in 24 hours; farms were put under cultivation in hardly longer time, and think of the population which has since been added as if by magic.

This population was all new to the country. Most of the new settlers proceeded to farm as they had farmed in the other sections of the world. Many of the farmers were not successful because they did not understand the nature of the new state. Some of those who had failed in the farming operations became despondent, which in a great measure resulted in laws being enacted that were not to the best interest of this progressive state. Some of the laws have been antagonistic to capital (while money draws a high rate of interest), and as a result the purchasing power of a dollar is great and few states offer equal opportunities for those who have money to invest.

In natural wealth and the advantage of location few states can match Oklahoma. Its coal, gas and oil fields would alone constitute riches, but its wealth in great areas of nearly virgin soil will in the long run prove even greater. Just far enough north to give it the freedom from insects and plant diseases which hard frosts help to bring, it is still far enough south for the long growing seasons, and many of the crops of the more southern states. No land is naturally more fertile than its valleys, while the grazing lands of the higher sections, interspersed with fertile valleys that grow alfalfa in abundance, make them ideal for recovering (on the better footing of improved blood) Oklahoma's former fame as the greatest live stock territory of the Union. Each year alfalfa, that greatest of the new crops, is being produced more extensively. A great deal of the land in Oklahoma produces also excellent cotton, wheat, corn, kafir corn and other small grains and grasses.

In some sections live stock is raised extensively. As farmers learn more of the possibilities of alfalfa, kafir corn and bermuda grass, cattle multiply where once the range was stripped to make way for farms. Horse stock does equally well and we predict that Oklahoma will be one of the greatest mule states in the country. A very large number of excellent stallions and jacks have gone from older states for service in Oklahoma, and the recent state fair and local fairs brought out great numbers of highly creditable native stock horses and mules. But many who know the state best, say that it will make its name in hog growing as much as in any one line. Even in the extreme western sections where alfalfa does indifferently, a perfect hog ration of peanuts and kafir corn has been grown, while the eastern part, with its corn and profusion of legumes, is established as a hog producing section.

Oklahoma's location, in the line of gulf traffic from the upper and central Mississippi valley and the great plains, has been largely responsible for a commercial growth that has had few parallels. The checking of this during the past year is nothing against its right to exist, for nothing can change the logic of Oklahoma's location. And the men who are holding their own, and the new ones who invest conservatively as the opportunities now are offered will realize the truth of what we have said.

JENNETS.

At this time of year many jack and jennet colts will be weaned. This young stuff must be fed liberally and the jack colts should be separated at weaning time in every case. The jennet colts can run at liberty, with any kind of stock, but should have plenty of rations at least twice a day. The jack colts should be separated from all other stock except horse colts. Colts and fillies especially should be kept in the same enclosure with young jacks so that they

Oklahoma Real Estate Directory

Ardmore—Ardmore Abstract Co.
Beggs—Koerner, Henry.
Bixby—Pantlers Loan & Land Co.
Broken Arrow—Webster Real Estate Co.
Calera—Johnson, J. K.
Caney—Stalcup, Brown.
Carnegie—Peery, Cross & Lawson.
Chandler—Hicks, W. H. & Son.
Enid—Burwell, Newton.
Fletcher—Sutton, John.
Hobart—The Central Loan & Inv. Co.
Muskogee—Anicker, W. J., 804-5 Barnes Bldg.
Muskogee—Kinney, A. A.
Muskogee—Mayes, W. L., 714 Barnes Bldg.
Muskogee—Seibold, G. W.
Okeene—The Grennell Farm Loan Co.
Oklahoma City—Hooper-Smith.
Oklahoma City—The G. C. Moore Co. 504 Patterson Bldg.
Oklahoma City—Wells, Curtis E., 210 Security Bldg.
Oolagah—Carlstrom, F. E.
Perry—Seton & O'Neill.
Poteau—Poteau Abstract Co.
Red Rock—Woolverton, C. L.
Stillwater—Wood, D. J. M. & Co.
Supply—De Vore, C. O.
Talihina—Cruthis, J. H.
Texhoma—Missouri Land Co.
Tulsa—Eaton, Clarence G., 5078 Elgin.
Tulsa—Pettus, B. F.
Walters—Keim, Geo. H. & Co.
Wann—McDaniel, W. H.
Waukomis—The Waukomis Land Co.
Yukon—Divis, Edw. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

16 acres; 10-room house; barn 42x45; yards, etc.; in city limits. Best location live stock breeding barn in southwest. County seat town. **C. N. Palmer, Medford, Okla.**

8,080-ACRE STOCK RANCH.

For half its value for quick sale. Address owner for information. **A. J. Johnston, Merchants' Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., offers to the industrous poultry and truck grower an opportunity that cannot be equaled. Write for our five and 1 0acre tracts adjoining city.—**Crabtree Investment Co,. Muskogee, Okla.**

One of California's finest fruit growing and residence sections is this valley. For further infirmation, write O. N. Steele, 211 North Euclid Ave., Ontario, Cal.

FOR SALE, 160 ACRES

Western Kansas land worth $3,000; 100 acres cultivated. Will take good stallion in trade, Shire or Percheron preferred. Address **Jas. Hildreth, Dighton, Kas.**

JACKS, JENNETS, MULES AND TRADES.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bargains. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

TEN JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale, including my pure bred Catalan (Spanish) jack, Pulido, by the great show jack, Bijosa, made famous by prizes he has won in Spain and France; 16 1-4 hands; black with white points. He is one of the finest individuals in America and an exceptionally good breeder. **Harry C. Parmenter, Yutan, Saunders County, Neb.**



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

BIG BLACK JACK

For sale; weight 1000 pounds. Having three jacks, will sell one of them. These jacks are all registered and sound and sure breeders. Plenty of mules to show. Write us for full particulars. Will exchange for young mules. **Freeman Bros'. Big Mule Ranch, Neligh, Antelope County, Neb.**

JACKS FOR SALE.



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention the American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

PART OF MY JENNET HERD

For sale, or will trade for a draft stallion—any breed. My jennets are my best paying stock but I want to hold my herd down to moderate size. For particulars on a money making proposition, address **"HORSEMAN," Water Valley, Texas.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Forty-five of the best Mammoth jacks in Kentucky from $300 to $1,000. Registered Percheron stallions from $250 to $750. Write for circular or visit the Cloverdale Farm. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

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100 WEANLING MULES

For sale. The very choicest kind, Mules in town. Also few choice jacks and jennets. No trades. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.**

BLACK JACK

for sale; 26 months old; 13½ hands standard measure. **Nick Wagoner Menlo, Thomas County, Kas.**

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will become infatuated with horse stock and forget that they belong to a different tribe, so that when the proper time comes a service can easily be had on a mare. The horse stock kept with young jacks should not be old enough to whip them, and the jack should be the master of the situation. The enclosure in which they are kept should be large and the larger the better, as all young stock require plenty of exercise, fresh air and sunshine. These things are not expensive, but an absolute necessity for their best development. Many of our best jack prospects are kept in such close confinement that they do not properly develop.

If our jack stock is to increase in size, as the demand is requiring, more attention must be paid to this particular kind of stock. This is also true of jennets. Too many jack breeders think that a jennet has little value, and she is kent accordingly. They must also increase her size.

All jennets which have not settled at a former service should be bred again; many of them will fertilize at this time of year after failing the entire season; their general condition is better; many of them do not shed their coats until the fall. Suitable quarters should be provided for these matrons where they can have a good windbreak but have their freedom. A bunch of timber is an excellent place for them to range. Plenty of good, fresh water must be had with a well balanced ration. Do not confine them exclusively to a straw stack, but let them have some grain. A good jennet properly handled is worth as much as the average pure bred mare and she should be treated according to her value.

It is not advisable to keep a large band of jennets together unless the enclosure is very large. The greatest difficulty in that plan is that in case of an abortion, others are liable to follow soon afterwards. It is not an uncommon thing for one jennet to abort, and several others lose their colts during the following week. This is the reason that large jack breeders usually keep only a few head of jennets together. This sympathetic abortion seems to apply more to jennets than to any other class of females.



A CAPSULE JACK COLT,
In the Herd of H. T. Hineman, Lane County, Kas.

Every jack breeder should have on hands a good supply of feed of a laxative nature; alfalfa is excellent, but it should be fed sparingly, as a rule. Carrots are an excellent feed; a few carrots a day have a good effect on all jack stock, and as a rule, are not very expensive, as they can be raised in almost any section of the country. One of the great requirements for all jack stock is an opportunity for more freedom.

Owners of jennets should pay more attention to the selection of sires. A good jennet can be shipped a great distance very profitably to be mated with an outstanding individual. In fact, it is a waste of time and money to use an inferior sire, regardless of price. The great demand is now and always will be for a bigger and better jack. In selecting a herd header he should have a considerable body and bone; this will afford plenty of room for heart and lung action and insures a better constitution and better producer in every way. The jack and mule market is demanding more bone. The size of the jack stock can be increased if the feeding capacity is developed. An animal without much constitution is not a good prospect, either from a breeding or selling standpoint.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Dec. 27—C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kas.

Jan. 2—F. W. Schwab, Lexington, Ill.

Jan 3—W. H. Welch, Lexington, Ill., at Pontiac, Ill.

March 5—J. C. Robison and Willard R. Brown at Kansas City, Mo.

June 5—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas.

DRAFT HORSES.

Jan. 28-31, 1913—C. W. Hurt, Mgr., sales at Bloomington, Ill.

Feb. 20—Nuckolls Co., Horse Breeders' Ass'n at Ruskin, Neb.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.

WORK MARES AND MULES.

Dec. 28—C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kas.

O. N. Steele of Ontario, Cal., has an ad in this issue. If you are thinking of going to California, read his ad and then write to him for information.

Some bargains in Southern land is advertised for sale by Sid L. Beason, Whitney, Ala. Read the ad.

If you are in the market for a saddle stallion, mare or a jack, write to the Kentucky Sales Stables of Fort Smith, Ark. They would be pleased to tell you about what they have for sale.

A bunch of jennets are advertised for sale or trade for a draft stallion by "Horseman," Water Valley, Tex. Read what he has to say about his jennets and write him for further particulars.

Ben Bohlander & Son of El Paso, Ill., start their ad in this issue. They have 45 head of imported and home-bred Percheron stallions and mares that they are pricing worth the money.

A bargain in the way of a 320 acre farm is advertised for sale in this issue by "215 Reed St.," Red Oak, Ia. This farm is in central Wisconsin, where crop failures are almost unknown. Don't fail to read the ad.

If you are in the market for a jack read the advertisement in this issue of Freeman Bros., Neligh, Neb. They have a good one they want to sell or trade for young mules.

John H. Chambers of Edinburg, Ind., is advertising some registered stallions for sale in this issue. See his ad.

If you need the services of a lawyer in collecting the money on your stallion notes, try E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Ia. His ad appears in this issue.

J. H. Fullilove, Jr., of Shreveport, La., has a splendid herd of high grade Jersey heifers from 8 to 30 months old that he wishes to dispose of at attractive prices. If you are in need of stock of this sort, don't fail to write him.

A bargain is advertised in this issue in the way of an Arabian stallion by H. Heckmann, Jerico Springs, Mo. Mr. Heckmann is quitting the business and is offering this fine stallion for $300. If interested, write him at once.

A good Percheron stallion is offered for sale or exchange by H H. Mills, Webb, Ia. His ad appears in this issue but if you are interested write him for full information.

If you are looking around for a registered draft stallion, write to W. L. Lake, Ft. Cobb, Okla. He also has a good jack that he will sell cheap. Read his ad.

R. M. Johnson of Bolivar, Mo., is offering for sale a splendid bunch of black jacks. Mr. Johnson states that he is getting too old to handle them; that he has been in the jack business for over forty years and has handled a great many jacks, and the man that buys jack from him gets the advantage of his forty years of experience.

N. M. Baldwin of Ottumwa, Ia., is advertising his imported stallion, Humboldt 80761, for sale cheap. Read his ad in this issue and don't fail to write him.

If you have a mare or some fillies that you would like to exchange for a Percheron stallion, read the advertisement of August Radloff of Libertyville, Ill., and write him for further information.

If you have a herd jack or a grey Percheron stallion that you would like to exchange for a black Percheron stallion, it surely would pay you to investigate what Elwood Rush of Lockwood, Mo., has to trade. See his ad.

Burress Bros., the well known breeders of Percheron and Belgian horses of Carroll, Neb., start their ad in this issue. They have lots of prize winners among their stock and if you are in the market for stock of this kind, it would surely pay you to investigate what they have.

If you have a little more land than you need, and would like to exchange it for stallions, read the advertisement of Eli Smith of Cushing, Okla., which appears in this issue. He undoubtedly could interest you.

A BIG CASH BARGAIN

In First Class Breeding Stock.

Two registered black jacks, 4 and 5 years old; heavy boned and right every way. Cash price for the two, $1,400.

One imported Percheron stallion; black; 8 years; 1,800 pounds; a high class horse. Cash price, $900.

I will take $2,100 cash for the three.

I am going out of the breeding business or would ask 50 per cent more. I guarantee this stock, and have the colts and the books to show for a business that has paid me over 50 per cent income on the price I am asking.

For particulars, address,
"S," Care American Breeder, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS.



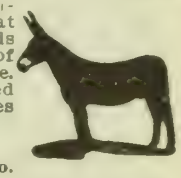
One of the largest collections of large boned black mammoth jacks owned by any one man; 15 to 16 hands standard measure; the kind that will breed the high class mules; the kind all are looking for. Priced to sell. Guaranteed. References the five banks of Lawrence. Address **Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.** Both phones.

Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and U. P. R. R.

THREE GOOD JACKS

for sale. Black Haley 3046; a big Tennessee jack; black with white points; age 4 years; 15.3 hands; heavy bone; a good worker and a sure foal getter; mule colts to show. Price $1,200. Black Joe; 3 years; black with white points; 15½ hands; good bone; smooth and a number 1 worker. Price 1,000. Kalo 2456; black with white points; 15 hands; good bone; good action; 4 years; sired by Logan 598; one of the best breeders in the country. Price $900. Write **Alex Brown, West Mineral, Kas. Box No. 228.**

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

SIX JACK COLTS

For sale. Also two Percheron stallions and five Standard bred stallions. 640 acres devoted to live stock. 22 miles from Kansas City and 28 steam and electric cars each way daily. Make appointment with me by phone or mail.
F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.

POLK COUNTY JACK FARM

Has a nice lot of black jacks, coming 3 and 4 years; 14½ to 16 hands high; good bone and body. Will be sold cheap. Address R. M. Johnson, Owner, Bolivar, Mo.

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS



Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with herd headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black mammoth Kentucky jacks; big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell in carload lots for the next 30 days, at special prices. **Joe E. Wright, Prop., Junction City, Ky.**

TWO BLACK JACKS

For sale, and one draft horse for sale or trade for jennets. Write for description. R. J. McNEE, Idana, Clay County, Kas.

A FEW GOOD JACKS

for sale; two to seven years old; good height, bone and color. G. H. Minton, Forest City, Holt County, Mo.

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

We have a grand lot of big bone, Kentucky Mammoth jacks, from colts to 6 years old. Saddlers, stallions, mares, colts and fillies. Write us your wants or visit the Cook Farms. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

ALFALFA HAY

Write, wire or phone us for prices

HENRY H. FREEMAN & CO.,

66 Board of Trade, Chicago

Har. 6117, Har. 3339

GOOD PRAIRIE HAY

Will sell in car lots to suit purchaser. Buy direct and save commission. Write for prices. Also have two good Percheron horses and two jacks. Will sell or trade for young stock. **T. P. Heffern, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kan.**

CORN AND OATS WANTED

I want to buy from the producer.
W. S. Browning, Lewisburg, Ky.

PUNTON-REED PUBLISHING COMPANY

1024-28 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.

A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.

Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BREEDERS' PRINTING

STALLION AND JACK POSTERS, CARDS OF ALL SORTS, SALE BILLS, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, LIVE STOCK CATALOGS, SHIPPING TAGS, ETC.

We are especially equipped with all kinds of cuts, paper, type and machinery for this class of work.

Send us your instructions in as good shape as you can and we will give you a good job and treat you right on the price. Address,

S. . ANDERSON PRINTING CO.

225 West Twelfth St. Kansas City, Mo.

Ten jacks and jennets are advertised for sale in this issue by Harry C. Parmenter of Yutan, Neb., among them being his famous show jack, Pulido. Read the ad.

L. W. Hoyt of Barry, Ill., has a nice bunch of weanling mules, also a few choice jacks and jennets, that he is pricing worth the money. Don't miss reading his ad if you are interested.

A good Percheron stallion is advertised for sale in this issue by H. A. Alcorn of Adair, Ia. Write him for particulars.

C. N. Palmer of Medford, Okla., has sixteen acres of land with a ten-room house that he would like to sell or lease. See what his ad says and then write him.

J. E. Bradley of Elmwood Stock Farm has sold Denmark Knight 3947, to be shipped to Mr. Marion Freeman of Colfax, Wash. This was a beautiful 3-year-old colt sired by Black Knight 2366, by Highland Denmark 730, by Black Squirrel 58, by Black Eagle 74, by King William 67, by Washington Denmark 64, by Gaines Denmark 61. Dam Dollie B 2333, by Artist Montrose 51, by Artist 75, by King William 67. Second dam Bonnie 1519, by Potts Artist 473, by Artist 75. This is a brother to the colt Mr. Bradley shipped a year ago to Buffalo.

Spohn's Distemper Cure is certainly a fine remedy for cholera among all kinds of fowls. With dry ground feed mix the cure, not giving any other feed, compelling the fowls to eat it. Use it as a preventive all through the spring and summer months. For gapes put a few drops of the cure into the mouth and throat of each young fowl for several days.

C. E. Thompson of Elberfeld, Ind., is advertising Bourbon red turkeys for sale in this issue at very reasonable prices. Read his ad for prices.

Read the advertisement in this issue of C. E. Thompson of Elberfeld, Ind., telling about the pure bred Chester white hogs he has for sale. They are priced right.

Any one wanting an Irish Setter puppy would do well to correspond with C. E. Thompson of Elberfeld, Ind. He is pricing six months old puppies at $5 each.

If you have any corn or oats to sell write to W. S. Browning of Lewisburg, Ky. He wants to buy from the producer.

D. Augstin of Carlock, Ill., starts his advertisement in this issue. He is one of the most reliable breeders of home bred Percherons in America. Don't fail to write him if you are in the market for either a stallion or mare.

Beecher Rayl of Kempton, Ind., is offering for sale his registered Percheron stallion as he cannot use him in his herd any longer. He is pricing him at a bargain—$500. See his ad.

ABSORBINE does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used. $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.

A good Belgian stallion is offered for sale by Fred Eggimann, Annawan, Ill. It would pay you to investigate this if you are in the market.

Read the advertisement in this issue of H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kas. He is advertising some good bargains.

If you are looking for an imported Belgian stallion, don't miss reading the ad in this issue of Sauer Bros., Sanborn, N. D. They have a good one for sale, or will trade.

Do you want to trade a good Percheron or Shire stallion for a 160-acre farm in Western Kansas, worth $3,000? If so, read the advertisement in this issue of James Hildreth, Dighton, Kas. This is surely a rare bargain.

A registered French Coach stallion is offered for sale in this issue by Ernst Klein of Lake Park, Minn. If you are interested don't fail to write him.

J. C. Huckstep, proprietor of the Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm at Eolia, Mo., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Huckstep guarantees everything as represented and makes the prices right. If you are in the market for stock of this kind it will undoubtedly pay you to get in touch with him.

Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill., write as follows: "Our third importation for this season of draft stallions and mares has arrived and we have never received an importation that came through in better condition. Not one has missed a meal and all are feeling extra good. Some of them have already been sold and all those in the market for anything in this line will be pleased with the lot we have to show them and the prices are such one can afford to buy. Come and inspect them and get our prices before buying either a team of good, serviceable draft mares or a draft stallion of any of the breeds."

Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio, write: "Our horses exhibited at the International have arrived home in healthy condition and we are pleased to inform those interested that our entire stock of Percherons and Belgians is in fine condition at present. Inquiries in reference to our horses are numerous and we are having visitors almost daily. The large number of horses we have on hand at present makes a splendid selection. The Percherons, consisting of two, three and four year olds, represent the best animals we can purchase abroad, while the Belgians are the superior kind, horses with the type and quality that makes them easy to sell. Among the sales made during the past week we are pleased to announce the sale of the widely known two-year-old Percheron stallion "Korps," winner at the Paris Show this year, also champion at three state fairs and third at the International. Mr. O. Howard of Milford Center, Ohio, gets this horse, and with the great number of registered mares already guaranteed the horse, we are confident he will establish himself as one of the great sires. No other Percheron two-year-old has had such a record of show ring honors as has been given "Korps" this season."

A very fine collection of saddle stallions of the famous Rex McDonald breeding are advertised regularly in these columns by H. A. Greenwell, of Lakenan, Mo. If you are interested, write him.

If you have any property to sell, list it with the Real Estate Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb. They will treat you right.

A good farm of 158 acres, 50 miles from Kansas City, is advertised for sale or trade for registered horses. Read the ad, "Box 16," Paola, Kas.

Anyone in the market for Chester White hogs should not fail to read the advertisement of B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia., and then write them for a catalogue.

If you are going to have a sale of any kind of live stock, why not let Colonel Oscar H. Boatman cry it for you. He is a successful auctioneer and would be glad to hear from anyone having sales to make.

Colonel R. L. Harriman of Bunceton, Mo., has a few open dates and would be pleased to hear from anyone holding a sale of live stock this winter or spring.

W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kas., has a nice bunch of Shetland ponies for sale. His ad appears regularly in these columns.

See Isaac C. Lohman's ad in this issue and no doubt you can make a trade with him. He has some splendid stock for sale or trade. Mr. Lohman lives at Turney, Mo.

Richard Sellman of Rochelle, Tex., is advertising registered Morgan horses regularly in these columns. Anyone in the market for a Morgan horse should write Mr. Sellman for particulars.

If you are in the market for Scotch or Scotch topped Shorthorns, write to John R. Tomson, Dover, Kas. He has some splendid ones by the famous Gallant Knight's Heir.

Anyone wanting either Shorthorn cattle or Poland China hogs should write to C. H. White, Burlington, Kas. He has splendid stock and invites your inspection.

C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kas., has some splendid Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs for sale that he will price worth the money. His ad appears regularly in this paper.

D. B. Gunn of Red Oak, Ia., will send his two-horse Guilder Road Builder to anyone of our readers on a fifteen days' free trial. Try it.

Don't fail to read the advertisement of the KKK Medicine Co., Keokuk, Ia. They might have just the sort of a position you are looking for.

Mrs. H. A. Brookhart of Arbela, Mo., is advertising S. C. B. Leghorns for sale regularly in our columns. Look up her ad.

Anyone wanting a good Belgian or Percheron stallion or mare should read the advertisement of the Blue Valley Stock Farm of Blue Mound, Kas., and then write them for further particulars.

If you have some jennets that you would like to exchange for a draft horse, or are in the market for a good jack, read the ad in this issue of R. J. McNee, Idana, Kas.

If you are looking for a bargain in the way of jacks or jennets, Geo. T. Poage of Garrison, Mo., can surely please you. Read his ad.

Read the advertisement in this issue of G. M. Scott of Rea, Mo. Mr. Scott says he had the best lot of jacks that were ever on his farm.

Registered draft stallions and mares, mostly Percherons, are advertised regularly in these columns by E. P. Hamilton & Sons of Garden Grove, Ia. Write them if in the market.

Ives & Bellman of Dellavan, Wis., have some splendid Percherons, Belgians and Coach stallions and mares for sale. This is one of the good places to buy stock of this kind. Try them.

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Ia., have Percheron stallions and mares all ages and prices for sale. See their ad.

Two good Percheron stallions are offered for sale at a very reasonable price by Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Neb. Write him for particulars.

John W. Waddill of Brashear, Mo., one of the most reliable breeders of Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares, would be pleased to hear from anyone in the market for stock of this kind.

Read what W. S. Corsa, the well known breeder of Percherons, Shorthorns and Berkshires, of White Hall, Ill., has to say of Processed Crude Oil, advertised in our columns: "White Hall, Green county, Ill., Sept. 29, 1906. Mr. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas. Dear Mr. Stannard: I wish you would ship at your earliest convenience another barrel of your Processed Crude Oil. You will probably discover from my several orders this product is meeting with great favor at Gregory farm. We are using it freely with great satisfaction and success. It is not only reasonable in price but very effective and not the least of its virtues is the absence of all bad effects on the hogs after it has been used on them, which cannot be said for all of the dips on the market. Wishing you the great success which you desire for this product, I am, sincerely yours,—W. S. Corsa."

The Morgan Horse Club

The Morgan Horse Club, whose purpose it is to promote the best interest of all Morgan horses, will gladly furnish any information which it can about Morgan horses. It offers its services to those who want to breed, buy, or sell Morgan horses. At the Vermont State Fair, it holds a Futurity Stake for Morgan foals each year. It distributes free blank forms of applications for membership in the Club, a Catechism on the Morgan horse, the Annual Club catalog (issue in January) and various other literature. For further information apply to **C. C. Stillman, Secretary, 165 Broadway, New York City.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Five registered Kentucky saddle stallions, two beautiful mares, five black Mammoth jacks. Cheap for cash or on terms. **Kentucky Sales Stables, Fort Smith, Ark.**

HIGH CLASS SADDLE STALLIONS

For sale at a bargain if sold soon, on account of failing health. The horses are of the same breeding as the one shipped to Colfax, Wash., and to Buffalo, N. Y. **J. E. Bradley, Carthage, Jasper County, Mo. R. F. D. No. 7.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

ARABIAN STALLION.

Three-fourths Arabian; one-fourth Standard. Strawberry roan, with flaxen mane and tail; weighs 120(pounds; 15½ hands high; plenty o style and quality and some to spare coming 10 years old; plenty of colts t show, including prize winners. I sacrifice this stallion as I'm quitting the business. No trade. The first draft for $300 gets him. **H. Heckmann, Jerico Springs, Mo.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We have on hand the greatest collection of saddle stallions of any one firm in the world. Fifteen head o the famous Rex McDonald breeding—the greatest producer of the saddle family. Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention. We sel more stallions than any firm in the business. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan Shelby Co., Mo.**

REGISTERED FRENCH COACH STALLION

For sale; Uzel Jr. (4174); foaled 1905 deighs 1360 in breeding condition; coa black; sure breeder; easy to handle quick breeder; took first and sweep stakes at Iowa State Fair as 3-year old; sound; well broke to all kinds o harness; colts to show. A show hors in all respects; fast walker and fin action. Registered in Iowa and Min nesota. Must be seen to be appreciated. Priced right for cash. Am closing out the business. **Ernst Klein Lake Park, Becker County, Minn., R. 1**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

Parties interested in Morgan horse should be sure to read the communication from the Morgan Horse Club, 16 Broadway, New York City, printed in this issue.

Probably no stove manufacturer in the world has done more to raise the standard of cooking ranges and heating stoves, and to improve the character of stoves sold in American farm homes, than has the Kalamazoo Stove Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. We hope every one of our readers interested in the stove question will make answer to the Kalamazoo Stove Company's ad in this issue, and mention the American Breeder.

We have never seen a farm gate patent or otherwise, built or advertised that we consider the equal of the American Farm Gate which is regularly advertised in the columns of the American Breeder. Aside from the particular features of construction and convenience, upon which the patents of this gate are founded, it is made of absolutely the best material ever put into farm gates. This is well indicat

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

POSITION WANTED BY PRACTICAL STALLION MAN

and graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have had seven years' experience handling breeding stock and the last year practiced capsule impregnation with good results. Will consider a job either during the breeding season, or the year round. References furnished if desired. Address, **T. J. Cunningham, Cartmell, Newton County, Mo.**

OPPORTUNITY—HORSE BREEDER.

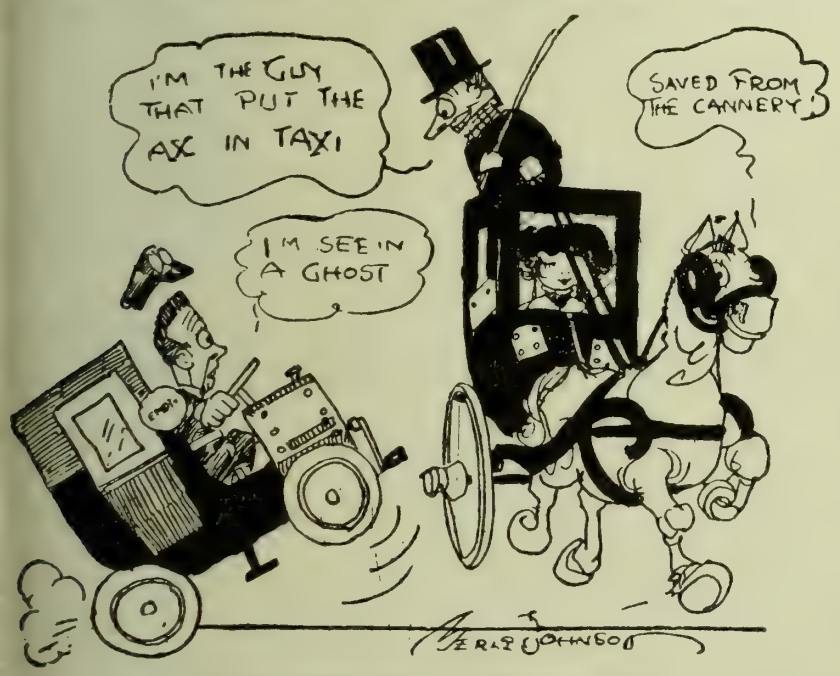
With at least one Percheron stallion, one jack and $7,000 cash can get half interest in fine stock farm proposition that will pay for itself in a short time. Prefer one who has attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Address, **J. A. Watkins, Warren, Ark.**

ed by the fact that railroad companies are now buying this gate for use in their right of way fences.

Cal Hirsch & Sons, U. S. Department 212, S. Louis, Mo., are the leading handlers of army goods in America. The fact that only the best of materials are allowed to enter into the manufacture of army goods made it possible for this firm to build an enormous business in its particular line. Please refer to this firm's advertisement in this issue and take advantage of the bargains offered.

This issue of the American Breeder contains two advertisements for F. M. Lorimer of Olathe, Kas., one advertising Percheron stallions and one advertising jack colts. Mr. Lorimer also has standard bred stallions for sale and has one of the largest horse and jack breeding establishments in his state. Please read the ads and take advantage of the bargains he offers.

Please look for the advertisement in this issue of Philip Schwaderer of



CARTOON FROM THE KANSAS CITY POST.

People in the cities, in their efforts to lower the high cost of living are quitting the taxicab, which costs $4 per hour, and going back to the horse and hansom.—(News item.)

gosta, Ohio. He is offering his Percheron stallion, Diamond 11236, and wo Percheron mares with colts by heir side.

One of the best lights for the farm ome is advertised in this issue by the teel Mantle Light Co., Toledo, Ohio. 'his light is said to be odorless and mokeless, and to give three times the ght of the ordinary kind.

A big cash bargain in high class reeding stock is offered for sale in his issue, consisting of two registered acks and an imported stallion. Anyone n the market should not fail to look p the advertisement. For further parculars address "S," care American reeder.

A mighty good chance to get into a rowing, money making business ofered in the advertisement of the Missouri Auction School on the back cover f this paper. Answer this ad and ention the American Breeder.

Nick Wagoner of Menlo, Kas., has splendid young jack advertised in his issue. See the ad and then write im for further particulars.

If you are in need of a good jack, ee the advertisement in this issue of lex Brown, West Mineral, Kas. He as three fine ones for sale at very easonable figures. Write him for rther particulars.

G. H. Minton of Forest City, Mo., is advertising a few good jacks for sale. If you are in the market for a jack, don't fail to read the ad and then write him.

The well known firm of Firkins & Park, of Cameron, Mo., start their ad in this issue. It would surely pay any one in the market for Percheron stallions or Mammoth jacks to write this firm. Read their ad, it gives a good description of what they have.

Do not miss reading the advertisement in this issue of Patterson-Erickson Co. of Worthington, Minn. They are advertising 31 Percherons to be sold at once, and if you are looking for bargains, you surely will be able to find them here.

Write Geo. W. Souers & Sons, Huntington, Ind., and let them tell you about their European importation of stallions. They have them worth the money.

J. Crouch & Son, Props. of the Lafayette Stock Farm, Lafayette, Ind., have a splendid selection of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares that they would be glad to show to our readers, or write you about them, if you wish. Their advertisement appears each issue in this paper.

Write to Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia., if you are in the market for a Belgian stallion or mare. He is advertising his stock at reasonable prices.

W. A. Lang & Co., the well known importers of Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares, of Greeley, Ia., will be glad to send any of our readers who write them one of their new calanders. If you are in the market for stock of this kind it would undoubtedly pay you to get acquainted with this firm.

Read the advertisement of Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Ia., and write him for prices on his stock. He is one of the reliable importers of Percherons, Belgians and Shires of this country.

Write to H. Lefebure of Fairfax, Ia., and let him send you one of his illustrated catalogues, telling all about his collection of Belgians. He has 150 head of stallions and mares, all colors and from one to five years old.

The Percheron Importing Company of South St. Joseph, Mo., is one of the good places of the country to buy Percherons, Shires and Belgians. Read their ad and see the prizes they won this year with their stock at the American Royal. They guarantee all stock.

According to the testimony of users the American Farm Gate Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has so satisfactorily solved the problem of manufacturing lasting, manageable farm gates that the company is winning a happy home with the farmers of the United States. Their gate—the American Self Lifting Galvanized Steel Gate—is not only self-lifting and easily managed by women and children, but is Gibraltar like in strength and lasting qualities. It is made of two-inch high carbon drawn steel tubing coupled together with the same material instead of the ordinary, breakable cast couplings used in other gates. It is horse high, being five feet where most other gates are only four and one-half feet high and has the advantage of being adjustable, and is equipped with an automatic equalizer which allows it to swing clear over uneven ground or snow. The makers also point out that it has both ratchet and loop lock and is consequently hog tight and bull strong. It is furnished with or without barb wires and is especially adapted for the use of the breeder.

It is said that there are more named farms in Missouri than in any other state in the union. This is probably due to the fact that Missouri was the first state to have a farm name registration law, the passage of which was secured by W. L. Nelson, present assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. The cost of registering a farm name is but one dollar, payment to be made to the county clerk. Every farm should have a name. It promotes pride in the home place, and is an incentive to better farming.

R. L. HARRIMAN
Live Stock Auctioneer
BUNCETON, MISSOURI

Col. Oscar H. Boatman
IRVING, KANSAS
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY
Term Opens Jan. 6
Next Four Weeks **ARE YOU COMING?**
Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in the World.)
W. B. CARPENTER, President,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ORGANIZED IN 1886. **PIONEER IN ITS LINE.**



The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company
Crawfordsville, Ind.

Insures Horses, Mules and Cattle against loss by death from any cause. If animal gets leg broken and has to be killed, we pay the loss.
Oldest Live Stock Insurance Company in the world. Cash Capital $200,000.00; Assets $450,000.00.
Fair adjustments—prompt payment of all honest losses—conservative management. It costs less than two cents a day to carry one hundred dollars insurance on Farm, Family Driving and Saddle animals.
Secure a policy while your animal is in good health. Call on local agent or write Home Office at CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two **persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school build**

AUCTIONS ON FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
J. C. WOLCOTT H. M. BEERS J. M. GRANT
WOLCOTT, BEERS & GRANT
Strictly Auction and Commission Dealers.
Horses and Mules
Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF HORSES AND MULES

A GOOD MULE. A GOOD MARE OR GELDING.
If you need one or a trainload we can supply you. We are the largest dealers at the Kansas City horse and mule market and can sell at prices that will suit.
We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.
Inspection of our stocks in our three big barns at the Kansas City Stock Yards invited. Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have visited our barns for lectures on mule and horse types, and readers of the AMERICAN BREEDER particularly welcome.
Largest Individual Horse and Mule Dealer in the World
COTTINGHAM BROTHERS A. D. COTTINGHAM, Proprietor.
STOCK YARDS. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

FRANK H. SWEET COMMISSION DEALER IN **HORSES AND MULES**
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Telephones:
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Bell 3575 Main
Special Attention to Buying on Orders.

MAKE UP TO $100.00 PER DAY

BE AN AUCTIONEER · GET MY FREE BOOK IT TELLS HOW



Yes Sir!! That's what hundreds of graduates from this School do every season, and I have their own written statements to prove it. You know from personal experience that competent, wide-awake auctioneers are in demand. That their services are contracted for months in advance. That the work is not only pleasant and agreeable—but without exception one of the highest paid professions possible to engage in. You either know personally or by reputation Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. G. A. Hendrickson, Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. A. W. Cies and Col. E. Walters, all of whom are instructors in the **Missouri Auction School.** The average yearly income of these world-famed auctioneers would startle you. Why, it is not unusual for these men to make as much as $200 in a single day. Think of it! $200 for a few hours' work and work they enjoy. **YOU** can prepare yourself to be as successful as these men, and in only four weeks' time. There is a constant demand for competent auctioneers right in your own neighborhood. You need not go outside of your own community to find a sufficient number of engagements to keep you busy. **Supply this demand and your success is assured. Remember, ONLY FOUR WEEKS** of your time is necessary to enable you to become a successful auctioneer. Read what a few of our graduates say about me and my school. Then write me today for my big **Free** 96 page illustrated catalogue.

TO YOU FATHERS.—Investigate my school and my methods. Auctioneering is one profession that will not only fit your sons for an independent money-making profession, but one which they can engage in right in their own community and still live at home.



Col. G. A. Hendrickson



Col. R. L. Harriman



Col. H. S. Duncan



Col E. Walters



Col. A. W. Cies

READ WHAT THESE GRADUATES SAY:

$27,840 IN ONE BID.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: I have made five sales this week and have a sale of twenty horses and two stallions. These horses are two of the best horses in this country and weigh 2,000 pounds apiece. Am dated now for every day in February and four over in March. Must tell you of a land sale I made. I sold 240 acres of land to the highest bidder. The land is six miles from our town and sold for $116 per acre or $27,840, which was $16 an acre more than was expected. Respectfully.
Madison, Nebr. O. V. SCHEER.

A SCHOOL OF REAL EXPERIENCE.

COL W. B CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: Being a graduate of the Missouri Auction School, the August term, 1910, I feel it my duty as well as a pleasure to tell my experience with the instructors of this school. I found them all to be gentlemen and professionals in this line. I would advise anyone intending to become an auctioneer to take a course in the Missouri Auction school. There is where you will get the real practice in selling all kinds of property from a monkey wrench to pedigreed stock and real estate. Without the instructions received in all kinds of sales, besides the real practice of selling at all kinds of sales, I would never have made an auctioneer if I had lived to be as old as Noah. I consider the instructions received in pedigreed stock worth twice the tuition if I never cried a sale in my life. Wishing the instructors of the M. A. S. the best of success, I am a walking advertisement for this school. H. H. OPPEDAHL.
Lake Mills, Ia.

HIS TIME ALL TAKEN.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: When I came home from the Missouri Auction school in January, 1908, and hung out my shingle in Madison for work, there were five auctioneers doing business in this town. Today there is only one besides myself. I don't write this to boost myself, but just to show you that a little training like you get at the M. A. S. won't hurt you at all, if you are thinking of taking up auctioneering. I have had very good success. Have made a number of real estate sales. Have one dated now of 240 acres for February 3rd, and several pure-bred sales for January and February. Am dated December 29, 31, January 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 30 and 31. February 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28. So you can see that I am busy the larger part of the time. I hold the record of selling the highest-priced horses in the county this fall. Respectfully, OTTO SCHEER.
Madison, Nebr.

$30.00 IN ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: I want to thank you and the rest of the instructors for my success in the auction business. Without the help of the Missouri Auction school I would not have made good. I cried a sale for W. C. Franklin in November. I made the sale in one hour and thirty minutes and received thirty dollars for my work. I have made seventeen sales up to date. I have one competitor, and for some reason I have made every sale that has been made in this part of the country.
Blanchard, Okla. W. W. YODER.

SAYS M. A. S. MADE HIM.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: I was a student and a graduate of the January class of the Missouri Auction School, 1910. I have just finished a very good season with 15 sales to my credit. I consider this good for a beginner. I will say to those who want to become auctioneers that time and money spent at M. A. S. is well spent, under the direction of Col. Carpenter, Col. Cies, Col. Duncan and Rev. Hendrickson. The gentlemen just mentioned in the foregoing, with other men, make the institution second to none. The advantage of the privilege to have actual practice in sale work makes an important point to consider when contemplating qualifying yourself for an auction salesman. But here I want to say that if I had not attended the M. A. S. I would never have been an auctioneer. I considered the matter of another school of auctioneering and also the M. A. S., but I decided the M. A. S. was the school for me. Wishing the school the credit that it deserves, I am Respectfully,
Pemberton, Ohio. F. W. CLARKE.

FIRST SALE $4321.25.

COL. W. B. CARPENTER:
Dear Sir: As I was thinking of you and the Missouri Auction school in general I will drop you a few lines to let you know I am still on earth. I think I did very well for a new man. I have had 15 farm sales since I came home and all seem to be very well pleased. My first sale was a dandy—all good stuff and sold fine. It amounted to $4321.25. JOHN R. TRIGGS.
Valley Falls, Kans.

These World Famed Auctioneers Give You Personal Instruction—

COL. G. A. HENDRICKSON,
Voice Culture.
COL. R. L. HARRIMAN,
How to Get the Money.
COL. H. S. DUNCAN,
Pedigreed Stock.
COL. E. WALTERS,
General Judging.
COL. A. W. CIES,
Horse and General Sales.
COL. W. B. CARPENTER,
Real Estate and Merchandise Sales.

These men, experts in their respective lines, each a well known, successful auctioneer, give our students personal instruction in the class room, and actual selling experience in the ring. The mere fact that they leave their own work to work in Missouri Auction School is a high compliment to the thoroughness of our course.

Next Term Commences Jan. 6, 1913

Arrange now to enroll in the January, 1913, class. This term is held just at a time most convenient for you—just between seasons. By enrolling in this term you not only get advantage of my **special proposition,** but you can get in your course at the school, receive your diploma, and get back home before spring work opens up. Remember—The Missouri Auction School is not an experiment. It has been in successful operation for the past seven years and during that time has turned out hundreds of successful auctioneers—many of whom are now making more clear money every year than the average country doctor, lawyer or merchant, yet they have nothing invested but their time. I would like to hear from you personally, and just as soon as I can, as I am now making arrangements for the coming term and as I personally see to the convenience and comfort of my students while in school it is of great assistance to me to know in advance approximately how many students I am to expect. As a special inducement for you to write immediately I will also send you, in addition to my big FREE 96 page illustrated catalogue, any one of these six books on Auctioneering by well known writers: "Burn Your Smoke," "20th Century Auctioneer and His Methods," "Opening Speeches for Public Sales," "What an Auctioneer Should Know," "He Who Sells" and "How to Get Business." Just write me a postal for the Big Free Catalogue and say which one of the six books you want. I will send both free and prepaid. The January, 1913 Term opens January 6. Four weeks of your time will make you a successful, competent auctioneer.

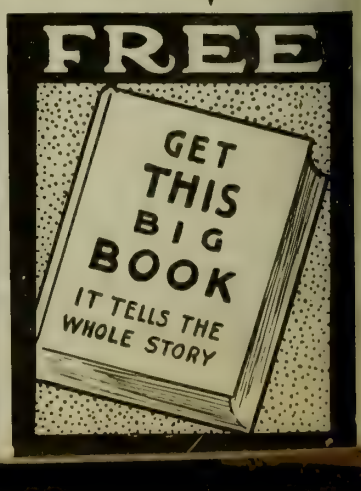
W B Carpenter

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

1405 Grand Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

(LARGEST AUCTION SCHOOL CLASS IN THE WORLD. GRADUATES M. A. S.)





636.05
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Subscription Price; $1.00 per year or $2.00 for three years, payable in advance.

Volume V. *Kansas City, Missouri, January 5, 1913* *Number 24*









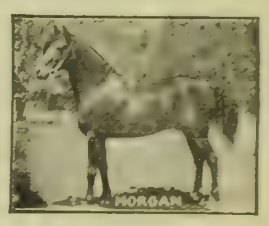




















Encouraging Better Sires

The above photograph represents a 6-year-old draft gelding that sold for $220, out of a small mongrel mare and sired by a good pure bred draft stallion. The service fee of this horse has never been paid. The owner of the dam left the country and disposed of the mare. Would this encourage the purchase and standing of high class sires? Every one interested in better horses should see or telephone his member of the legislature on this point and have others do likewise. Get busy now within the next few days.











Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

START
1-9-1-3
by purchasing a



PERCHERON or
BELGIAN Draft
STALLION from
BELL BROS.

Write or Come WOOSTER, OHIO

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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Change In Range Conditions

Tendency in Cattle Business to Offset Increased Cost of Production by Making the Product Better and Finishing it Before Marketing. Example of the Freight Charges.

Written for the American Breeder,
By Prof. A. D. Faville, Wyoming Agricultural College.

THE term "An Age of Progress" has become almost a byword with the American people, and yet few of us realize just what rapid strides we are making in almost every human activity. Each generation is called upon to solve new problems and meet new conditions, often necessitating radical readjustments.

The western stockman is fast realizing that he, too, must plan differently and adapt himself to a new set of rules. Naturally he often rebels and we hear him mourning the departure of the "good old days" when every man had a chance, the range was free, and the grass unlimited. Was this the golden age, and did the methods followed make for the greatest good? These are questions we may well ask ourselves, and in attempting to answer them, let us not lose sight of the fact that the greatest good to the greatest number should represent the goal of our ambition.

Not many years ago before the opening up of vast irrigation projects and the arrival of the dry-farmer, there was little to restrict the stockman's herds. His competitors were few, feed was plentiful, fences and cultivated areas were far from common. Gradually the smaller interests were absorbed by their more successful neighbors and cattle kings with vast holdings appeared. But they were not left to enjoy their gains in quiet. Hardy frontiersmen harrassed them on all sides and many are the tales of bloody warfare handed down to us.

With the settling up of the western country law and order gradually took the place of lynch law. The land baron made peace with his less fortunate neighbor; the cattle and sheep men began to tolerate one another's company and all looked with more or less disfavor upon the encroachments of the homesteader, farmer or "cherry picker," as he was contemptuously called. But the homesteader had come to stay. Cheap land was no longer available in the eastern states, while the west held out to him many golden promises. He endured every hardship, bravely faced danger and generally won for himself a home.

The opening up of vast irrigation projects both public and private took from the stockman much of his best winter grazing ground, while the arrival of the dry farmer only added to his troubles. His range was cut down, and fencing deprived him of many of his best watering places, so that he was often compelled to materially decrease the size of his herds. Many saw in this movement dark days for the stockmen and many were the prophecies of serious curtailment of the nation's meat supply. It is true, large sized holdings were broken up, big firms began making smaller shipments and tendencies appeared to be toward decreased production. Shipments may have fallen off during the transition period, but it was only for a time. Land put under cultivation yielded far more than of yore. Small flocks and herds began to appear as part of the regular equipment of the homesteader and in addition, much valuable grain was put on the market. Small holdings became the rule rather than the exception, and the total value of food products furnished by the west rose enormously.

This cutting down of herds and increase in land values served to add to the cost of meat production. Close figuring was often necessary to show a profit, and even expert juggling failed sometiems to reveal a balance on the right side. What was to be done to meet the new situation? Free range was not to be had, cheap labor was the exception and market prices on beef and mutton were not all that could be wished.

Herd improvement and better methods in handling and caring for stock served as a check to the downward trend of profits. Today we find a higher grade of stock on the range than ever before. Never was the demand for pure bred sires greater and never has more attention been paid to the grading of range herds. Breeders have found that the high grade animals mature earlier, fatten more rapidly and dress out a higher percentage of valuable cuts, besides possessing plenty of vigor and hardiness. Breeders of pure bred stock are found scattered throughout the range country and they are developing animals that can compete successfully with the best of the east. The western herdsman and flockmaster has come to be a power to be reckoned with in all our show rings. The west has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that it possesses all the requisites necessary to the production of the highest types of farm animals. An incident in connection with the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle bears on this point. The fall previous to the show, the Wyoming station purchased a ram lamb from a pen of two owned by one of the leading eastern sheep breeders. This breeder kept what he considered the better lamb to show the following year as a yearling. Both animals were almost identical in size. The Wyoming yearling met his former pen mate at Seattle. It was at least fifty pounds heavier and was made the grand champion American-bred ram of the breed. The same thing took place in the case of two ewes bought under similar conditions. It is facts such as these that give the West glimpses of its possibilities.

Formerly no provisions were made to carry range stock through severe storms, and thousands of animals perished for want of a few pounds of hay or grain. Today the prudent stockman plans for just such emergencies and winter finds him with feed placed where it will be easily accessible in times of need. Thus have ranchmen fought the increased cost of production and their efforts on the whole have been fraught with success.

For many years the range has supplied the bulk of stock for eastern feed lots. That it will continue to do so is an open question. The development of the agricultural resources of the Rocky Mountain region has opened up vast stock feeding possibilities and stockmen are not slow to take advantage of them.

Freight rates throughout much of the West are a serious handicap to the producer so it is to his advantage to ship as high priced and concentrated a product as possible. A fifteen-ton car of hay at $8.00 represents a value of $120. A load of feeder steers at 4 cents per pound have a value of $1,200. The same amount of fat beef at 7 cents is worth $2,100, while a 15 ton car of butter at 30 cents would be valued at $9,000. Supposing the freight on each car to be $100, we find the railroad company taking only a trifle over one per cent of the value of the car where butter is shipped. With fat beef, its share jumps to a little less than five per cent. On feeder steers, over 8 per cent is taken for transportation, while with hay, 83 per cent of the value of the shipment is turned over to the railroad company.

Facts such as the above indicate most clearly how a substantial profit may often be saved for the producer. Stock feeding means a long step toward the conservation of soil fertility, for it is estimated that from 85 to 90 per cent of the fertility value of crops is returned to the land where the crops are fed to stock and replaced in the form of manure.

Irrigated tracts throughout the range country are growing wonderful crops of alfalfa. Grains of the best quality are arised. In short, the country furnishes all the requisites for successful feeding.

This is fast becoming a recognized fact, and with it comes the desire on the part of the stock grower to reap the profits that formerly went to eastern feeders.

There are enormous areas that will always be given over to range purposes where cattle can be run cheaper by far than is possible on the high priced lands of the Mississippi valley. Supplement this range with the cultivated areas capable of furnishing cheap fattening feeds for the stockman and the western land owner is able to compete with any section of the United States in the production of beef and mutton.

Stallion Issue

The January 20 issue will be a stallion and jack number. We are going to offer the stallion and jack owners an opportunity to prepare special articles for that issue, allowing them to discuss any subject they care to. Any breeder who has had much experience can prepare a short article from 200 to 500 words. We prefer short articles. The breeders themselves may choose their subject and no one need to be afraid to send their material in. We will correct the grammar if requested, and make it read smooth.

These articles must reach this office on or before January 18. We should like to have them sent in as early as possible. Breeders are not very busy at the present time and there will be no excuse for anyone not writing something. Any subject that will be interesting to stallion and jack owners will be admissible. Breeders in one section of the country are interested in what others are doing in some other section. Capsule breeding; any breeding; barren mares; abnormal condition; holding colt shows; breeders' institutes; competition; service fees; changing localities; developing colts; market conditions; raising mules; jennet breeding; slow jacks; market types; there are hundreds of questions that breeders could write on if they will only do it. Now get busy, send in your material just as soon as possible

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES.

During a recent discussion among horsemen which the writer heard all agreed that it was necessary to enact a law giving a lien on the mare and colt for eighteen months after the first service. One of them was heard to say repeatedly that *they* should do something at once; another gentleman said *they* are you and I. If you and I do not get busy and perform our part of this service "they" will not do anything.

Within the next few weeks the legislatures will convene in many states, and this is a critical time. We want every breeder to talk to the lawmakers in his section; see them personally, or call them up over the phone; have every other breeder in the country do likewise in every state where a lien law is wanted. Use the telehpone, tell other breeders what we are trying to do; explain to your representatives and congressmen that you expect to stay in the horse-breeding business and get more proficient in the work; that you will furnish the best sires ob-

tainable if a lien is given on the mare and colt, and by so doing will help in adding thousands of dollars to the value of horses in your community. You need this encouragement, as the business must be profitable so that you can afford to buy the best sires. As long as a large percent of the service fee is lost you cannot afford to buy the best; that the country is being overrun with stallions and jacks of very little merit, because their cheapness makes it possible for them to take the chances; that mare owners themselves are demanding better sires, and the honest mare owners are willing to pay for it. Explain to them that the honest mare owners are in favor of such a law, and have a few mare owners talk to these lawmakers and in the conversation state that they are only mare owners.

These are the things that have weight and get results. Do not wait for somebody else to do it. Each and every one interested in horse-breeding has his part to perform, and if this campaign fails it will be due entirely to those who have not done their part of the work. Frequently we hear a breeder say that this difficulty does not interest him because he is able to collect all of the service fees. Every one of these successful breeders has more or less difficulty in making such collections, which at best costs him time and money and he frequently has to trade in order to make satisfactory collections. It would be easier for any one to collect the service fee with a lien on the mare and colt.

Many states have laws giving the seller of material a lien on buildings without filing any papers, and these laws have been found constitutional. An effort should be made to enact the Arkansas law in states not having a stallion inspection law, or where such a law is liable to fare badly. Where inspection laws are in use and working satisfactorily, the Utah clause might be introduced easier. The lien clause from the Utah law is as follows:

Sec. 11. Every person in the state of Utah complying with the provisions of this act, shall have a lien on the mare and a first lien upon the offspring of such service to the amount of the agreed service fee for the period of eighteen months after service, and it shall not be necessary in order to secure and fix said lien to secure, file or register any contract or statement thereof with any officer, nor shall it be necessary that the owner of such mare or foal execute any contract whatever; the said lien may be foreclosed in the same manner that a mortgage upon personal property is foreclosed.

And following is the text of the Arkansas law:

The owner of any male animal, kept for the propagation of his species, shall have a lien upon any female animal and her offspring to which such male is let for the sum contracted therefor, which lien shall attach at the time of service of such male and shall not be lost by reason of any sale, exchange or removal from the county, or other disposition without consent of the person holding the lien, the same may be immediately enforced. Provided; also upon the sale, exchange, removal or disposition of such female animal without consent of person holding the lien or with intent to defraud him, the owner of such female animal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars ($25), nor more than fifty dollars ($50).

At any time within twenty months after his right of action accrues, the owner of such male animal may file with any justice of the peace in the county, a written statement, duly verified, setting forth amount of his claim, his cause of action, and a description of the animal upon which he has a lien, and the justice shall thereupon issue summons as in other cases and embody therein a description of the animal and an order to the constable to take the animal and her offspring, if there be an offspring, and hold to (her) or them subject to the order of the court.

If upon trial, judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, the court shall order a sale of the animal or animals as on execution sales to pay the judgment on the bond against the sureties for the amount of the plaintiff's debt and cost.

Dourine in the United States

A Disease That Spreads Very Slowly But Requires Closest Attention and Vigorous Means to Stop It. Past and Present Outbreaks.

Written for the American Breeder,
By James E. Downing, United States Department of Agriculture.

There is every reason to believe that dourine in horses has not been entirely eradicated in the United States and that it still exists in certain districts of the West. Breeders throughout the country have all along felt assured that this dread disease, which effects both stallions and mares, had been stamped out and while outbreaks accur at intervals, they have been traced to some recent importation.

But it now appears that the effects of the initial outbreak, back in Illinois in 1888, was never thoroughly uprooted and that the disease has been lurking in the western herds where it has been diagnosed as swamp fever.

Veterinarians of wide experience declare that a typical case of dourine is not difficult to diagnose, but unless it is a well-defined case it may be taken for one of several, of which swamp fever is one. It is therefore not surprising to learn that reputable veterinarians have diagnosed cases in Montana as being swamp fever, when further investigation showed the disease was probably dourine.

At one ranch a stallion and four mares were destroyed. Some years previous the animals in this same herd similarly infected had been diagnosed as having swamp fever. The stallion and mares infected with dourine were dispatched by a veterinarian of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, who had been sent to inquire into the matter. This same veterinarian destroyed 20 horses infected with dourine, in Custer and Dawson counties this fall, and is of the opinion that he can locate that many more that he did not get to.

The indications are that the disease has been spreading for some time and what at once assumes an alarming phase of the situation is the fact that horses from this section of the state have been shipped to other states and no estimate can be formed of how far-reaching or what the limits of the disease may prove to be.

The state authorities of Montana realize the importance of taking prompt action in the matter and have quarantined an area in the two infested counties, 100 by 75 miles in extent. A state order has also been issued that all stallions must be kept off the open range within the quarantine lines and riders have been deputized to see that this order is obeyed.

According to a circular issued by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Dourine of Horses," the disease was first suspected in the United States, in 1885, and recognized in 1886. The first authentic case was found at Bloomington, Ill., where the infection was traced to a Percheron stallion, imported from France in 1882. This stallion had a brand mark under his mane very much resembling the letter D (dourine?). It is supposed he was affected with the disease and had been branded in France before being transported to this country. The nature of the disease not being at first recognized, its dissemination occurred before attention was attracted to it.

The state of Illinois took hold at once and eradicated the disease by 1888, but not before an affected stallion had been shipped to Gordon, Neb., and it is the belief of those acquainted with the present situation that the dourine in the western ranges today can be traced back to the Gordon stallion. The outbreak of 1892 and 1901, although somewhat widely separated, are supposed to all trace to this stallion.

The outbreak of 1903 in Van Buren county, Ia., where two exposed stallions were castrated and 18 mares slaughtered, is thought to have originated with an imported Percheron stallion purchased by a company of farmers.

The last outbreak was located in Taylor county, Iowa, in June, 1911. The diseased and exposed animals were placed in quarantine at once. The exact origin of this outbreak was not definitely located, but all cases lead back to a Percheron stallion, which was imported in 1909 and brought to Lenox, Ia.

It was at the time of this last outbreak that Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the division of pathology of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, on July 28, after a careful and prolonged examination of almost 200 slides, discovered in the blood-tinged serum, obtained from a recent developed plaque on the abdomen of one of the affected mares, 6 living, wriggling trypanosomes. This confirmed the diagnosis and also established the identity of the disease with that of Asia, Africa and Continental Europe. This was the first discovery of tyrpanosome equiperdum in the natural cases of dourine in the United States and was the reward of 12 years of search by Dr. Mohler.

That every precaution has been exercised to keep the disease eradicated, especially in the West where the outbreaks have occurred, is evidenced from the following taken from Bulletin 142 of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry:

"Investigations have been made in various parts of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, the Indian reservations, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Utah and Montana. A careful inspection has been made of the range horses in some of the principal range states, several thousand animals having been inspected in such states in the roundup work, with the assistance of veterinary inspectors engaged in other lines of field service, such inspections having been made for the detection of scabies, glanders and dourine.

"The general method has been to have the horses in any section of the country that has ever been regarded with suspicion, rounded up during the breeding season and examined. In the states of Montana and Wyoming the horses on the Indian reservations have likewise been examined, not because of diseases having been reported among the Indian's horses in these states, but because the fact that if there were any diseas in the country the conditions prevailing on the Indian reservations would be likely to furnish an ideal medium for its development and dissemination.

"For many years the Crows, Arapahoes, Sioux and Shoshones have journeyed back and forth in the fall of the year between the Sioux reservation at Pine Ridge and the Wind River reservation in southern Montana. It is their custom to leave some of their horses as gifts to their friends, and it was the possibility that some of these animals might have been affected with dourine that caused such careful inspections to be made at the neighboring reservations. Representative herds of range horses have likewise been examined, even when such herds have never been regarded as suspicious, and all herds that were ever regarded with suspicion were kept under surveillance for several years.

"In many instances the diseased animals were capable of doing some work and unless they breed there is no danger to other animals from them. It is this danger of being bred which makes it essential that they should be destroyed."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

INJURED JACK—I have a very fine jack, worth $1,000; he served 66 mares the past season which closed about July 15th. On or about September 1st, after close of season, I went out to find him one morning; his head seemed to be drawn down and he seemed to have no use of his hind parts. I tried to move him around and when he made an effort to do so, he fell and it took six good men to help him up. I at once called the best veterinarian and two doctors. Some said it was his kidneys, others said rheumatism and some that he had received a physical injury. We gave him strychnine hypo, after he had gotten down again. This put him on his feet and has kept him up ever since, though he reels like a cat, and every two or three days it takes three to four men to get him up when down; possibly for the next three or four days he will get up without help. Several times since he got this way he would seem to be nearly well and all at once he would act as though he had lost entire use of his parts. Each time that he appeared to get worse his kidneys seemed to clog; urine thick and dark, eyes are as bright as ever, and he looks as well in every way as he ever did, appetite is good but cannot bray as he formerly did. This jack has been kept in a lot 30 by 120 feet, a 12 by 12 stall opening into lot. The night before he appeared in this condition some 12 or 15 mules were turned into a pasture next adjoining his lot. His fence lot was made out of 2 by 8 lumber, 5 feet, 4 inches high. He would run up and down the fence trying to get to the mules. One very large, 17½ hands high, mule would stand and play with him by the hour, but had done this a good deal the winter before. I was under the impression that he had possibly reared, trying to catch hold of this mule; in doing so he may have fallen and hurt his back. I have had this jack bathed, used hot applications, used alcohol and various liniments, and for the last two months he has taken from three to four grains of strychnine every day; he eats and drinks as heartily as he ever did, but does not get any better. I will state further that I have kept this jack since he has been in this condition, in a nice, warm stall, with a floor of clean oat straw under him. The local veterinarian quit him some time ago, but an old horse man told me that it was a clot on the spinal cord, which, when removed, he would be sound and well, and if he was sound and well I could get $1,000; being a poor man, I hate to lose this much, but have felt several times like killing him to be rid of the trouble. I should state further that he does not seem to be in any misery, except when his kidneys stop acting. Jack is eight years old; did not serve more than twice any day during the season; he is 15¾ hands high and I seldom pitted his mares. I have had many men to look at him and no one ever saw a similar case.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect that your jack was injured in the manner set forth in your letter, and it occurs to us that you have been following out quite sensible measures in treatment. The injury no doubt involves either the deep muscles of the back or perhaps the spinal cord itself. We believe your jack would have made more improvement had you not permitted him to lie down, for in his struggles in attempting to get up he very likely has made matters worse. Such cases usually do better to keep them standing by supporting in slings and take them out once daily and give moderate exercises by leading. At the best they often prove obstinate, yet inasmuch as considerable money is at stake you are justified in treating him a little further. Clip the hair closely over the small of the back for a space of ten inches in diameter

and apply the following, rubbing in well for several minutes with the hand: Powdered cantharides 1 ounce, biniodide of mercury 2 drams, vaseline 4 ounces. Mix these agents all together and apply as directed and allow to remain on for at least 24 hours. This application should blister the parts. After 24 hours wash off the blister with quite warm water and soap, and when dry apply a little cottonseed oil daily. If improvement is noted the vesicant may be repeated in about three weeks. It is well to continue the strychnine internally.

PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER—My weanling stallion colt constantly wastes urine, dripping over and befouling his hind legs. He also has an enlargement about the size of a hen egg at the navel; a small hole in the abdominal wall allowing the intestines to protrude against the skin. Is this rupture in any way responsible for this inability to hold and naturally discharge his urine. There is no competent veterinarian within 100 miles. Please instruct me what to do. This is a royally bred and otherwise valuable colt. I am frequently obliged to do my own veterinary work myself. —New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter indicates that your colt is troubled with paralysis of the bladder, which is a very obstinate ailment. We would suggest that you give the animal from ten to fifteen drops of the fluid extract of nux vomica in a little water three times a day. This mixture may be thrown into the mouth by means of a small hard rubber syringe.

SETTING UP HORSE'S TAIL—Can you instruct me minutely in performing the operation of setting up a show horse's tail?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—It is hardly safe for one not well versed in the anatomy of the parts as well as the care required in the surgical technique to undertake an operation of this sort, as it may result in the ruin of a valuable animal. Such work requiring great skill should be delegated to one who has given it special study, in other words, a skilled veterinarian.

WIRE CUT—I have a yearling filly that got cut on wire about last June on front foot under fetlock. It healed up soon, then came sores about half way between knee and ankle. I got that place healed up and now there is blood boils come and break first at one place and then another. There is a large place on her leg about the size of a gallon bucket. Please tell me what to do for such a place.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter would indicate that the wounded limb has become infected, resulting in the abcesses mentioned. Give the filly 30 grains of calcium sulphide on the tongue three times a day. A once-a-week injection with bacterian would aid in overcoming the difficulty. The abscesses should be opened as fast as they form.

FEEDING CANE SEED—I have heard that natural cane seed will cause a mare to abort. What do you say about it?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Our attention has never been called to feeding cane seed as a substitute for other grain, so could not advise you as to its effect on the generative organs. Any food that would cause derangement of the digestive organs would be dangerous in this respect, and we suspect cane seed would not be easily digested, therefore should be fed with caution.

SCRATCHES—I have a horse that has had scratches all summer. I have tried calomel and he would appear to be all right, but when ridden they would break open again. I have used several bottles of Balsam of Myrrh and it heals the sores in a short time, but when I stop using it they break open again, generally in a different place. He is in good condition and seems to feel fine and is kept in a large, well ventilated, clean shed. Would be glad if you could advise a remedy. If ridden hard he seems to get fever above the hoof to the pastern.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—In order to promote a cure of an obstinate case of scratches one must abstain from doing those things that aggravate the disease. The skin at the affected part is dry, hard and unyielding and inclined to become more inflammed and aggravated by much use of the animal. Water should be left off the parts as much as pos-

(Continued on page 12).

Government Horse Breeding

Reports on Work Being Done in Colorado, Iowa, Vermont and Virginia, With Carriage Horses, Gray Draft Stock, Morgans and Army Horses.

Government work in horse breeding, including demonstrations and experiments with drafters, carriage horses, Morgans and army horse material, is discussed in a recent bulletin from the United States Department of Animal Husbandry. The carriage horse breeding work in co-operation with the Colorado Experiment Station, the author states, is progressing very nicely, the 1912 crop of foals being an unusually fine lot of youngsters. From the twenty-four mares bred at the station during the season of 1911, fourteen foals were dropped, eleven of which are alive and thrifty. Of the three foals lost one died at birth, one died at the age of 10 days from distemper and one was fatally injured in the pasture. The crop of foals is smaller than usual, but the average excellence is above that of previous years.

The ranks of the stud were badly depleted during the past year by a very serious epidemic of distemper, which seemed to attack the young animals in its most virulent form. The disease spread through the entire stud, in spite of everything that could be done to check it, and resulted in the loss of nine animals as follows: One 3-year-old stallion, two 2-year-old fillies, four yearling colts, one yearling filly and one foal.

The board of survey met on January 16, 1912, and condemned fourteen animals, three of which were the property of the Department of Agriculture and eleven the property of the experiment station. Of these eleven have been sold at public auction, two died of distemper, and one remains to be sold.

The following statement shows the animals in the stud on June 30, 1912:

	Stallions	Mares	Total
Aged	3	29	32
4-year-olds	1	3	4
3-year-olds	3	4	7
2-year-olds	6	4	10
Yearlings	8	5	13
Weanlings	1	10	11
Total	22	55	77

Draft Horse Work in Iowa.

The gray draft horse breeding work in co-operation with the Iowa Experiment Station is still in progress. Of the eight mares bred in 1911, four have produced living foals, all of which are doing well. Two of the foals are cross bred Shire-Clydesdale, one sired by Dapple Tom and out of Gray Pearl, the other, foaled July 5, 1912, sired by Marmion and out of Rosebush. The other two foals are cross bred Clydesdale-Shire, both sired by Kuroki, one being out of Wrydelands Starlight and the other out of Kirby Bedon Firefly.

At the present time the breeding stud consists of the following horses, all gray in color: Two Shire stallions, five Shire mares, one Clydesdale stallion and four Clydesdale mares.

Since the breeding work has been in operation 14 foals have been dropped and have lived to sufficient age to determine their color. The breeding and colors are as follows: Clydesdale-Shire crosses—7 grays, 3 bays; total, 10. Shire-Clydesdale crosses—3 grays, 1 probably gray (foaled July 12, 1912); total, 4.

Eleven of the progeny are living and are doing well. The breeding and color of these colts are as follows: Clydesdale-Shire crosses—4 grays, 3 bays; Shire-Clydesdale crosses—3 grays, 1 probably gray (foaled July 5, 1912).

Three of the Clydesdale mares have been bred to foal in 1913 and one filly was in foal when purchased. All of the Shire mares have been bred to Scot's Grey, the Clydesdale colt recently purchased to take the place of Kuroki, the original Clydesdale stallion.

During the fiscal year the stud at the Morgan Horse Farm, at Middlebury, Vt., was increased by the purchase of the following stock, secured at Meade, Kas.; One 8-year-old mare, by Julian Morgan (4448); one yearling stallion, by Headlight Morgan (4683); two 2-year-old fillies, by Headlight Morgan (4683).

The board of survey condemned four brood mares in 1911, which were sold at public auction on Nov. 21, 1911 At the same time four condemned weanlings were sold by the Vermont Experiment Station.

The following statement shows the number of horses on the Morgan Horse Farm on June 30, 1912:

	Stallions.	Mares.	Total.
Aged	*2	21	27
4-year-olds	1	1	2
3-year-olds	2	6	8
2-year-olds	4	6	11
Yearlings	2	3	6
Weanlings	8	7	15
Total	10	44	69

*One stallion leased to Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Note—Two colts have been gelded and four aged geldings are kept for work.

During the winter the use of silage as a feed for brood mares was tried out with very satisfactory results. The mares were left out during the entire winter, being brought in just before foaling time in the spring. An open shed afforded protection in stormy weather. Their daily ration consisted simply of 20 pounds of silage and 10 pounds of hay. The mares came through the winter in better condition than those of a check lot wintered under similar conditions but with a grain ration, and their foals when dropped were all straight and sound.

During the breeding season of 1912 the provisions of the army horse-breeding plan were made available to mare owners in Vermont to breed to stallions at the Morgan Horse Farm. Fairly good results have been obtained thus far, although the plan has not been given the publicity which it needs to acquaint farmers with it.

Of the 51 mares registered by the bureau in Virginia, in the experiment to test the plan of the government to encourage the breeding of horses for the United States army, 27 were bred to Henry of Navarre and 11 to Octagon; 13 were not bred. Of the 27 mares bred to Henry of Navarre 13 have foaled, 4 foals being colts and 9 fillies; 14 mares missed. Of the 11 mares bred to Octagon 4 are reported as having colt foals, 6 missed, and 1 died shortly after having been bred. As indicated in my last report, the main feature of this experiment is a success; farmers are willing to breed mares to remount stallions on the terms proposed by the government.

COMING AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK MEETINGS.

Kansas Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kas., January 8, 9 and 10.

Nebraska Organized Agriculture (a dozen organizations), Lincoln, Neb., January 20 to 25, inclusive.

Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' Association, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., January 22.

Missouri Farmers' Week, Columbia, January 13 to 17, 1913.

Colorado Farmers' Congress, Fort Collins, January 13 to 17, 1913.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo., Live Stock Exchange, February 11 and 12.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

The most important thing in the matter of instruction at any institution is the real success attained. One of the first things understood in this school is that no student shall be laughed at for any mistake. This probably has more to do with the great success of these students than any other one thing. Grey haired men are not afraid to confess their ignorance before this school, for they readily understand that it is a school of instruction and not one where "smart Alecks" are given any preference. It is made plain that the object of attending this school is to accumulate necessary information that may be converted into dollars. If a student makes a serious blunder nothing is heard from it. They are all strangers assembled from the four corners of the earth and their union is for their individual good. A great many breeders have not attended this school because they were afraid some one might laugh at them. We doubt if another school in the world having such a short number of days at a term can compare with this in the vast amount of information gained by its students. These men work from 7:30 in the morning until 10:30 at night for an entire week with wonderful interest. Not a single individual seems to tire at any time because he realizes that every lecture and demonstration will be of great value to him. Most of them who have had experience can associate the different instructions with some particular case they have had, which makes it interesting and easily remembered.

Another interesting feature is that every one of these students learns the anatomy of the male and female organ remarkably quick. Within a week's time they speak these big names; easily describe their functions and locate them on the charts. Mastering this is the foundation for all breeding instruction; without this information no breeder can expect to gain much real scientific knowledge. These names are repeated together so that each one can get the correct pronunciation; numerous charts are used in learning the names, location and functions of parts. At the end of a term nearly every breeder can trace either the male or the female egg from its origin to conception.

Getting the semen is an interesting study. A dead mare is hung up in a position similar to her natural position. The operator makes an opening on the right side of the mare so that one hand may be inserted under the uterus. By this method he can easily explain to the student where certain mistakes are being made; also give him the correct position.

Attending this school is not all labor of a kind to tax the individual, as there is much recreation given in different ways, which is greatly appreciated by the students. It would be impossible to tax a large number of individuals who were accustomed to active outdoor life, and subject them to real close confinement, so it is necessary that a certain amount of exercise and recreation be taken each day. This is provided for in a way that not much time is lost.

There always have been failures in every line of occupation. There are a few failures among those who have attended this school, but this is largely with those who have attended during its early life, while the school was not complete as at the present time. It is now very complete and any one interested in breeding can make a success if ambitious. The large per cent of breeders who have doubled their income without increasing their investment should be considered seriously by every horse breeder. This school is of more value to those who use natural service only, than it is to those who expect to use the capsule system. When natural service is employed every service must count. It

(Continued on page 15).

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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ASKING QUESTIONS.

It is with pleasure that we note the great interest breeders have taken in our "Question Department," but we doubt if the average breeder realizes how much real value this department is to the breeding public. The writer has delivered lengthy addresses on particular subjects, covering every phase of the subject under discussion and then at the end offer an opportunity to ask questions. The very identical things that had been explained in detail were asked for over again. This shows that the average individual wants his particular questions answered to the point. The average reader has not realized how many questions we have answered on important subjects. A service requiring a great amount of labor on our part.

But this is not all of it. Breeders that had no conception as to the real trouble have written us descriptions of conditions given in their own plain language, which made possible a diagnosis of those conditions, giving the breeder a working knowledge that he never had before. It explains to him the real foundation of his trouble and in many cases gives him the name of a disease or a condition.

The important part of this "Question Department" is that practically every question asked is of importance to all of our readers, because no one owning stock knows just how soon he may have a similar condition, and this information will teach him what to do immediately. We want all of our readers to feel free to ask questions on any subject pertaining to live stock. Frequently a reader states that he wishes to have just one more question answered, as though he was imposing on our good nature. We want it understood that any of our readers have a perfect right to ask these questions and continue to ask them, without feeling under any obligations. We feel proud of the confidence which the American breeders have placed in us by asking these questions. During the past year more questions have been answered on breeding subjects in the American Breeder than in the question departments of all the other papers we know. We are glad to have the distinction of being the leading authority on these subjects. These questions have come from practically all classes; some of the most scientific men in the country have sent us questions that have been answered with the same respect that any other breeder would receive.

It might also be interesting to our readers to know that many of the leading veterinarians, physicians and practically all of the agricultural college professors, read the American Breeder closely. It is not the great volume of material that these men are looking for, but it is the specially prepared information in a condensed form that they want. We have published a lot of information that never was printed before and we expect to continue this sort of service investigations, and ask the co-operation of everyone interested in better live stock and a higher civilization.

RENEWING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In renewing subscriptions we have given those an opportunity to renew for three years so that it will not be necessary to renew so frequently. Sixty-six and two thirds cents a year is not beyond the reach of any one who owns live stock. A publication devoted to one's own problems certainly ought to be worth that much to any one interested. Any one article, or an answer to a question that could not be obtained elsewhere, should be worth this amount of money.

We are well pleased and appreciate the manner in which the readers of this publication have renewed their subscriptions promptly. The subscription price is $1.00 a year, or three years for $2.00 without any premiums. The paper stops at the time for which the subscription has been paid. We do not keep any subscription account; neither do we have any free list. Those who read the American Breeder pay for it in advance. It is our intention to continue to make the paper stronger which will necessarily require more expense.

The readers of the American Breeder have had much to do with its management. They have named it and suggested the number of issues per month. We doubt if there is a publication in existence where there is a closer union between the publisher and the readers. There are a few of our readers, however, who wait until their subscriptions expire, then send in their renewals with request that we be sure and send the back numbers so that they will not miss any issues. This we try to do, but very often the best issue they have missed has been exhausted by repeated calls and it is an inconvenience all around. We hope all those who can, will renew as promptly as possible. The date of expiration is on each wrapper so that any subscriber can tell just when his subscription expires and renew in plenty of time. It takes about three weeks to get the renewals on the books in good shape; at this season owing to the heavy rush of renewing subscriptions, it may take a little longer than that, but we keep the count up from day to day, so that every subscription in the office is provided for when each issue goes to press. Fully half the renewals are coming in for three years, and here is a sample of the letters coming with them:

To the American Breeder:—You will find enclosed a check for $2.00 for which extend my subscription to the American Breeder for three years. I want to say in regard to your paper that the more I read it, the more I think of it. I consider it the most valuable paper I take, and I couldn't think of doing without it. I consider each copy I get worth the year's subscription and some of the copies are worth many years' subscriptions to me. —A. J. McLarty, Ramsey County, No. Dak.

AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSES.

An experiment in carriage horse breeding has been going on for several years. There is an abundance of material for these experiments. There are more standard bred horses than there are of any other record. They do not all breed true to any special type, yet we doubt if there is another class of horses in the world with more staying quality. The ancestors of every individual has had to meet certain requirements before they could be registered. We believe this is a good qualification and should be preserved.

The "American carriage horses" seem to have several different types. At one state fair a special type is given preference, while at some other show a different type is made the model. Some wish to convert this class into calvary horses. Others wish to encourage a wagon horse, weighing 1,200 pounds or more. Others place the premium on action. It seems to us that a lot of energy is being wasted. We would like to hear from our readers, giving their opinion on the American carriage horse, as to type, quality, blood lines to be incorporated, whether record association shall be established or not and other things pertaining to this class of live stock.

STALLION FENCE.

With the universal good success of stallion pastures containing from one to three acres, we believe that all breeders should study this condition and method of handling satllions and jacks. The breeding paddock should not be in this enclosure. The barn should be a small separate apartment away from other buildings so that the stallion can run in and out at his leisure. If other stock are adjoining this enclosure, a fence of some kind can be erected from ten to 20 feet from the stallion fence to prevent other live stock getting close to the stallion.

Now, what we want is for those who have had experience in building a stallion fence, to tell us about it; giving their methods and their reasons for using a particular kind of material, size, anything pertaining to a stallion fence. This will be greatly appreciated by thousands of stallion and jack owners. We would like to have this for the next issue.

MARE OWNER EDITIONS.

A very large number of stallion and jack owners have written us requesting that we issue another series of mare owner editions. This we have concluded to do. There will be two issues in February and two in March, making four issues containing valuable information for mare owners; nearly every subject of interest to mare owners will be discussed during these two months. A number of excellent photographs will be used to illustrate features on these subjects. No breeder can expect to have a good breeding district without educating his mare owners. In addition to the great value in producing more and better colts, it serves as one of the greatest advertisements ever introduced. Every time a mare owner gets a copy of this paper he will think of the owner of the stallion or jack who has paid his subscription. We notify every mare owner by mail that his subscription has been paid for four issues, giving the name of the individual who has paid his subscription, and request him to call and see the breeding stock.

Notices will be sent out before the papers are mailed so that the mare owners will be looking for these issues and read them closely. We have studied this situation until we know how to get the best results. We have heard from hnudreds of men who have used this method of educating their mare owners, and they state it was the best money they have ever invested.

The subscription price for these four mare owner editions, in clubs of ten or more, is ten cents per subscription—a club of ten will cost $1.00. Each mare owner will get four papers. We will make this paper an extra good one and start the subscription at a time when most mare owners are not very busy, so that they will have time to read carefully. This will bring them up to the breeding season in a better understanding of conditions.

The owner of every good stallion or jack can well afford to send the paper to at least ten of his best mare owner friends. In sending these names it is best to send in the leaders—the most progressive—as others frequently follow in their foot steps. The names for these mare owner editions should be sent in as soon as possible, as it requires an enormous amount of labor to get them ready to mail. Be very careful that the name and initials, and the correct address is given. A dollar or two spent in this direction—which is a very small sum in the way of advertising—is the best money any breeder can spend in his business.

These names must reach this office before February 1. A club of ten will cost $1.00; additnonal names will cost ten cents each. Each mare owner will receive four issues of the American Breeder.

TEMPERATURE OF LIVE STOCK.

Every breeder should have a veterinary clinical thermometer. This is used for taking the temperature of animals and is different from the one ordinarily used in keeping the temperature of water. The hot water thermometer has a sliding mercury which varies with the temperature while the clinical thermometer runs up to the temperature of the subject where it registers and remains at that point for a considerable length of time. It is usually necessary to shake it down before using again.

A clinical thermometer is used by physicians, veterinarians and horse breeders. In taking the temperature of an animal it is inserted into the rectum and held there about one minute. The temperature should register in normal condition about 100 degrees in the horse, if the animal has not been exerted or excited, and if the thermometer should show 102 degrees or more, it is evidence that there is a disturbance somewhere and the animal should receive medical aid. In such cases as influenza the temperature frequently reaches 103 to 104 degrees, and yet the animal might not show much signs of being sick, but if not relieved it is an indication of a serious condition in breeding stock.

The clinical thermometer is used to note the physical condition of mares. Mares rarely ever conceive when the temperature is above 102 degrees, provided the animal is not excited or has not been warmed up from exercise. There are exceptions to this case in warmer countries or seasons of the year.

The clinical thermometer used by horse breeders should be longer than those used by physicians; it should also have a bulb on the exterior end so that it may be held firmly in case of taking the temperature in the cervix. A few cases have been reported where the thermometer slipped out of the fingers and made it difficult to extract out of the uterus.

In taking the temperature of a human the customary method is to place the thermometer under the tongue so that it will be plain that the veterinary or any other thermometer should be thoroughly washed before being used in other cases. The average temperature of the human is about 98½ degrees when in normal health. The thermometer must be held in the right position to note the exact registering of the degree of temperature. A physician or a veterinarian can easily explain the working of this instrument.

THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

NEXT TERM JANUARY 13 TO 18

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and their tuition fee to better advantage. Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys. Ask any graduate.

Here are some more good letters. We have never had space to print all we get.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School at considerable traveling expense and feel that I have been greatly benefited by it. I consider any one of the many lectures we have had well worth all it has cost me.—R. J. McAdams, Lisbon, La.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and find it much better than I expected. One lecture is worth the whole time and expense.—S. L. DeWitt, Blue Springs, Mo.

I have attended the last term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, with great benefit.—A. M. Larson, Whiting, Ia.

I have attended the Scientific Breeding School and I can't say too much about the good work I have accomplished. I would like for every horse man to come to the term of school in January.—J. J. Buchta, Russellville, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I think the lecture delivered on diseases of the mare, and remedies, was worth the price charged for the whole term, and for the morality I can't say too much in behalf of the school.—W. E. Griffith, Nodaway, Iowa.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and find that it is all and more than they claim it to be. Breeders that do not attend this institution are standing in their own light.—W. L. Hill, Albany, Texas.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and learned the wonderful value of this school, both morally and scientifically. Parents should send their boys to this school. I advise every breeder to attend this school.—Henry Jahnke, Montevideo, Minn.

I have learned many of the best lessons I ever learned in all my life at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The "Dissecting of Barren Mares" is worth many times the tuition. I have received moral lectures that have made me a different man. When I reach home I can help my wife to raise those three little children right, and show them the right road to go.—Jno. Wilson, Wolf Creek, Ill.

I first attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School in December, 1910; did not learn all I wanted to, so came back December 16-21, 1912. The school was in its primary stage at the 1910 term, but was splendid even then, but the strides that their talented instructors have made on anatomy, physiology, hygiene and especially diseases of colts and young stock, is wonderful, and I can say that the Scientific Breeding School is all that it claims to be and more. I think every mare owner, as well as stallioner, should attend the next term, beginning January 13.—O. D. Corman, Decatur, Ill.

I have just attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and feel that I have been benefited in many ways. There cannot be a money value placed upon the benefits which I have received. May the good work continue.—M. W. Magnuson, Safe, Mo.

I have again attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and was surprised to find the wonderful progress it had made morally, as well as scientifically. I wish every breeder could attend. You cannot place a financial value on the instruction received at this school. —J. W. Shoekley, Ewing, Ky.

I have just attended my second term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and will say that the one lecture on barren mares has many times repaid me for my time and all my expenses.—E. H. Parvin, Kidderville, Kas.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and can say that the lecture on "Navel III" was worth far more alone than the price paid to attend the whole term. I would not take many times what it has cost me to attend for what I have learned. I think it is the duty of every American breeder to attend this school, whether he has stallions or not.—J. E. Griffith, Chillicothe, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School for which I feel richly repaid, as any one lesson is worth the whole cost of the trip. I feel that any breeder of horses or cattle should attend at least one term of this school. This is my second term and I find it not only very instructive, but the moral influence here is good.—H. L. Van Ornum, Forman, N. D.

I have just attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and have gained a great deal of valuable information about different things in horse breeding. I consider it well worth any breeder's time and money to attend a term of this school. —James Woodward, Atkinson, Ill.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demontrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot: get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Record Holiday Horse Deal

One Man Takes Over $200,000 Worth Out of This Territory—All Prices Stronger—Cattle Demands From More Different Sources Than for Years—Hogs Featureless; Sheep Higher.

At a time when the trade had announced that the dull season for horses and mules had possessed the market, a big Southern buyer assembled a bunch of 500 head at the Kansas City market and a larger number in St. Louis. This proved an alarm clock for all concerned and demonstrated beyond doubt that old things in the horse and mule trade have passed away. According to precedent no buyer had a right to put over such a deal in the dull season. But it occurred, and now holiday seasons can no longer be classed as a general season of dullness. One other point in connection with this deal is that the commission men who engineered the trade sought out the men who owned the animals and bought direct from them. C. L. Bevill, a Carolina trader, made the purchase, and his train load out of St. Louis, 35 cars, was one of the largest shipments ever made by one owner. Mr. Bevill says that the South this year will take more horses and mules than ever before. "They are wakening up to their producing possibilities and that requires greater horse power. The South now is much richer than it was a few years ago, and our increased manufacturing industries are requiring more raw material all the time." Most of the mules purchased by Mr. Bevill cost in the neighborhood of $200 a head, and shows that the South is alive to the advantages of good animals.

While this one deal was the biggest thing of the past few weeks in the market line, practically all the other horses offered found a ready outlet at firm prices. Some heavy drafters went East, and a good many farm horses were scattered out to various sections. Dealers say that they expect a general improvement in demand in the next few weeks, and that by February a large volume of business will be in sight. A good many farmers want brood mares, and the city trade is a constant outlet for the chunks and medium workers. Prices now are high, but a horse's earning capacity is also great.

In 1912 about 40,000 fewer horses were received at the five principal markets than in the year 1911. The equine branch of the live stock end of farming has become more important than ever before in the history of this country, first by reason of greater value as a market product, and secondly as a greater producer of wealth on the farm. The year 1913 should find farmers in an excellent position to produce better quality, and receive still greater returns.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up..	$225@285
Drafters,fair to good	140@220
Chunks, good to choice	125@160
Chunks, fair to good	85@120
Expressers and light draft	50@110
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	120@135
Southerns, plain to fair	60@115
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands	110@150
15½ to 16 hands	140@185
16 to 16½ hands	180@265

Unsettled Cattle Prices.

Christmas week cattle prices bounded up 50 to 75 cents, and in the past few days 25 cents of that advance was lost again, so that prices now are 25 to 50 cents above the lowest point of the season two weeks ago. In a general way the market seems unsettled. Receipts have been moderate, but killers are looking for the soft spots. The weakness in the past few days has been more on the heavy steers than the light weight kinds. Dressed beef men are trying to get the top quotations under $9.25, but there is outside demand for the long feed varieties and it is doubtful whether the $9.50 mark will be extinct during the next two months. The top price in Chicago this week was $9.60, and in Kansas City, $9. The short fed steers on the native side are selling at $7.25 to $8.50. Where much quality shows under the $7.50 mark, country buyers generally outbid killers. On the quarantine side, meal and hull fed steers are selling at $6 to $7.55. Most of them are coming from Oklahoma. Arkansas is still sending in some pastured cattle. Compared with a year ago prices for all classes are $1 to $2 higher, and general conditions favor the present price level. Countrymen say that cattle on feed are making remarkable gains, owing to the excellent quality of the grain, and the unusually mild weather. They are being marketed closely and with anything like a normal beef demand in the next few weeks the market for cattle should continue good. Practically all the cattle coming are of one class, showing different flesh according to length of feed. The scarcity of low priced cattle is pronounced and the spread in prices now is nearly $3 smaller than a month ago. Prices are practically $6.50 to $9.50, compared with $5 to $11 a month ago.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@9.50
Good to choice steers	8.00@8.75
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.00
Common to fair steers	6.00@7.50
Meal fed, choice	7.25@7.85
Meal fed, common to fair	6.00@7.20

Butcher Cattle Very Scarce.

For this season of the year butcher cattle are scarce. The letup in the range movement and the windup of the native "canner" supply has narrowed receipts to small proportions. Few fed heifers are coming, and good cows are being held for breeding purposes. Where a bunch of heifers shows up that killers could use at low figures, they are nickeled out by country buyers. Killers are no longer the whole thing in the cow trade as in former years, but they have to meet the competition from the country buyer, the small butcher and shipper. Consequently prices are very firm, and in all probability will contine so. Bulls are higher, and veal calves are strong.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.50@7.50
Fair to good	5.00@6.40
Common to fair	4.00@4.95
Canners	3.50@4.00
Heifers—	
Choice fed	$8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice	6.50@ 8.00
Plain to fair	5.50@ 6.45
Common	4.50@ 5.50
Veal calves	4.50@10.00
Bulls	4.00@ 6.50

Countrymen Need Thin Cattle.

The market for stockers and feeders continues active at firm prices. Countrymen are short on cattle, long on feed, and there are few cattle available. In the past two weeks all the thin cattle offered have sold readily at strong prices. Owing to scarcity, and an increased demand expected later, higher prices will come before many cattle are bought for spring pastures. Increased breeding operations will not tell on the supply for another year at least.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.35@ 7.85
Good to choice feeders	6.75@ 7.30
Plain to fair feeders	5.85@ 6.70
Selected stockers	6.75@ 7.25
Good to choice stockers	6.25@ 6.70
Plain to fair stockers	5.50@ 6.20
Stock calves	5.00@ 7.50
Stock cows	3.65@ 4.65
Stock heifers	4.00@ 5.50
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Hog Market Still Sticky.

No important net change has occurred in hog prices in the past two weeks. Prices have fluctuated 20 to 25 cents, but for some reason they were unable to make any headway up or down. Packers now are fighting the $7.50 level as ardently as they did the 8-cent level a month ago. The comparatively big run in December weakened the market beyond expectations, but that supply proved a heavy drain on current receipts. January receipts this year at the five Western markets are expected to fall 150,000 short of the same month last year. A good many traders say that they expect a liberal supply of heavy hogs in April, but all estimates for the February and March supply are light. The quality of the hogs coming now is only fair. Packers are still operating on a fresh pork basis, and this is the season of the year when they should be accumulating product. Stocks of meat are low and will have to be replenished in the next two months.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Dec. 30..	$7.00@7.45	$7.15@7.42½
Tuesday	7.00@7.45	7.15@7.45
Wed., Jan. 1..	7.10@7.45	holiday
Thursday	7.00@7.45	7.20@7.52½
Fri., Dec. 27..	7.20@7.55	7.05@7.35
Saturday	7.00@7.35	7.10@7.40

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$7.35@7.45
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	7.20@7.42½
Medium weight	7.15@7.40
Light weight	6.40@7.10
Common to fair	5.75@6.65
Stags.	5.60@7.15
Boars	4.25@6.75
Bulk of sales	7.20@7.40

Strong Prices For Sheep.

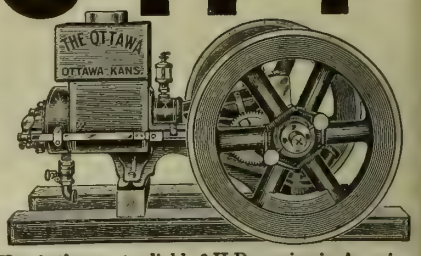
Sheep prices are 50 to 75 cents higher than two weeks ago, and the highest this season. Lambs are well into the eight-cent level, and sheep are above the $4.50 mark. Packers are buying freely and current receipts are barely up to the demand. The movement of fed sheep is well under way and the quality is good. Countrymen are buying the half fat kinds for further feeding. Choice lambs are quoted at $8.25 to $8.65, fair to good $7.75 to $8.25, yearlings, good, $7 to $7.50, fair, $6.50 to $7; ewes, $4.50 to $5; wethers, $4.75 to $5.50. Some half fat lambs sold at $6.75 to $7.50 to go back to the country.

Live Stock Receipts 1912.

Live stock receipts for the year 1912 at the five principal markets show an increase of about 324,000 sheep, and decreases of 565,000 cattle, and 800,000 hogs. Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Chicago showed the decrease in cattle, and St. Louis an increase of about 100,000. In hogs Chicago, Omaha and St. Joseph an increase and St. Louis and Kansas City decreases. The number of stock marketed at the respective points was controlled to a large degree by the severity of the drouth in their respective trade territory in 1910, the winter of 1910-11, and the fatality of hog cholera during the past eighteen months. That receipts of hogs in Kansas City and St. Louis fell 1,200,000 short shows that in the past eighteen months production has been greatly curtailed in contiguous territory. Omaha gained the most hogs and was out of the infected district. The lesson of 1912 with its shortage in supplies, and an increased demand is that farmers will be wise to produce more live stock. Prices are such that all three classes of meat animals are profitable; an abundant grain crop cannot be utilized without them, and land cannot be kept up to productive possibilities without them. The total receipts at the five Western markets for the year were 8,011,000 cattle, calves included; 16,853,600 hogs; 12,912,000 sheep.

A good pair of draft mares is a good asset on any farm. Besides what they earn at work a pair of mule colts or high grade draft colts will bring 40 to 50 per cent on the value of the mares.

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Here's the most reliable 6 H.P. engine in America. I absolutely know that it will wear longer and do more work than any other engine of the same size you ever used. That's why we can say to you TAKE IT—USE IT. Send us just one-half of the purchase price or only $59.75 and the balance to suit yourself, small monthly payments or a six month's note, just as you like.

No Limit Guarantee!

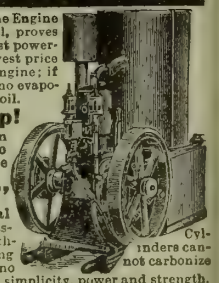
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Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

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Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

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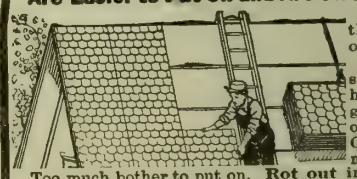
—only engine running on coal oil successfully, uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate the money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)

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They Cost Less, Last Longer, Are Easier to Put On and Are Fireproof



This is the Age of Steel. Wood shingles have gone out of date. Cost too much.

Too much bother to put on. Rot out in a few years. And they multiply by 10 the danger of fire.

Thoughtful men are nailing STEEL Shingles right over their old wooden roofs.

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come in big sheets of 100 shingles or more. Don't have to put them on one at a time like wood shingles. Just nail the whole sheet right over old roof or on sheathing. No extras, no painting, no tools needed. And money can't buy a more handsome roof.

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Write for Special Factory Prices —Freight Prepaid

We sell direct from factory to user, thus saving you 40%. And our business is so big that we cut our profit-per-sale to about half the maker's usual profit. And we pay the freight. Amazing as it may seem, these STEEL Shingles actually cost LESS than wood shingles.

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Feed—Our Weakest Point

Undoubtedly the most important single factor in the improvement of farm animals and the development of desirable breeds to a reasonable degree of perfection, is feed. In giving feed this credit it is, of course, necessary to include with the term, judgment and care in feeding, but it is the quality and quantity of feed more often than anything else that is lacking, and it is a better realization of the importance of quality and quantity of feed more than anything else, which must come to the stock men of this country before they can make the progress in animal husbandry which its importance and the money invested in it justifies.

The hundreds of thousands of dollars which every year go to the countries of Europe for imported draft horses is a tribute more to the superiority of the feeding methods of the old country breeders than to the superiority of the blood they use. American breeders, as a rule, are second to none in their willingness to spend money for good breeding stock, but there is a widespread lack among breeders and a more nearly universal lack among the farmers (who are the ultimate customers of the breeders) when it comes to developing the produce of the well bred animals which have been secured.

In France, for instance, it is the rule to full feed colts in developing for breednig animals, giving grain to foals, yearlings and two-year-olds in connection with luxurient pasture, colts of the latter classes getting as high as 25 pounds per day on grass. In this country it is the exception. A very large proportion of the colts raised in this country get no grain while nursing excepting what they pick up around the feed boxes of older horses. As yearlings they spend a long season pasture (often including as much as two months of short grass and hot weather), during which time they get no grain whatever. As two-year-olds they are very likely to be roughed through the winter without grain, passing through the period of greatest importance perhaps in their development, with the least opportunity for development. The result is that the average colt raised on the American farms is not ready to go to work until it is four years old and at that age is no larger than it ought to be at two. It is a little tougher from age and may endure more work than it would have as a two-year-old, but the chances are that the extra difficulty of breaking a four-year-old more than offsets any advantage it has in the matter of endurance.

Those of us who have made a point of attending state fairs where good draft horse exhibits are made, and visiting the barns of some of the best breeders and importers, have seen hundreds of two-year-olds weighing from 1,550 to 1,850 pounds, and this without excessive flesh, as the colts are still growing and do not fatten easily. There is absolutely no reason why all the breeders of this country who have taken pains to put good blood into their studs, should not make these same weights, granting, of course, the necessary time to learn successful methods of feeding or to secure the help of other successful feeders.

Year after year American importers bring from France, Belgium and England shiploads of registered draft stallions, including some of the best horses there produced, as is shown by the prize winnings of such horses at their home shows and again when they reach this side. We cannot claim that we have not the right kind of breeding available; it is largely a question of feed and has been so since the beginning of draft horse breeding in this country.

The same thing is true with cattle, and perhaps even more so. No one realizes until he stops to think it over, and then not unless he has had opportunity for wide observation, how our cattle growing methods have suffered from the early day range conditions, in which pasture and foundation stock was so cheap as to be very lightly considered. In the corn belt of this country where land is now high and labor scarce, and nothing but a good animal can be depended on to pay for its keep, there are thousands of localities where well posted farmers will tell you that the average beef making quality of the cattle is lower than it was 25 and 30 years ago.

Of course, various causes have contributed to this condition, but through it all the greatest cause has been the failure to feed in such a way as to develop the farm stock and thereby cause it to be money making. When a farmer carries a herd of so-called beef cattle year after year, and through the fault of his methods or the lack of quality in the animals, or both, fails to make any money, he becomes, as a rule, more careless both in the matter of feeding and breeding. If right feeding methods had been practiced in the beginning, better stock would have been available to him in the first place and good care would have made it bring him a profit.

The only way to get from beef stock the profit it has a right to yield is to keep every animal growing from birth as rapidly as it can be made to grow without impairment of its digestion. If it is started right and handled with judgment it can have practically all the plain feed it will eat, and the better and more regularly and more constantly it is fed, the less waste there will be. No one questions any more that early maturity is essential to the best profits, not only in beef stock, but in almost all kinds, and early maturity is only possible where good care is given right from the start.

In the history of the corn belt, particularly with the western portion of it, millions of cattle have been "roughed through" the winters, as we call it, with the result that they come out in March weighing less pounds than when they began the "roughing" period at the close of the grass season about the last of October. The annual waste from this cause alone, if we could have the figures on it, would be almost unbelievable, yet the fact of it cannot be doubted, and many a stock man has made the discovery through the use of his own scales after having repeated this bad practice year after year.

The question has often been asked how is it that a few small sections of England (more like the counties of our states than like the states of our Union) and similar sections of France, Holland and Belgium, have for half a century been sending improved blood to this country, and are yet still far ahead of us in the average standard of their live stock. The answer to this question is that they have fed and cared for their animals as farm animals should be fed and cared for, while we have allowed millions of dollars worth of good blood to deteriorate largely for lack of feed. Breeders and exporters of the old country who realize the wealth of foundation stock which has been brought here from their studs and herds, are amazed when they come to this country with its practically limitless facilities for growing feed, to find that chiefly from lack of feed there seems to be a constant deterioration which has to be offset by the importation of new blood.

There are all through the country west of the Mississippi, stock raisers and farmers who do not practice as good methods of feeding and care as their grandfathers and great grand-



How to Train Scary, Vicious, Balky, Tricky Horses and QUICKLY DOUBLE THEIR VALUE!

Write for Prof. Jesse Beery's FREE "HORSE-TRAINER'S PROSPECTUS"

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Prof. Jesse Beery won world-wide fame and was tremendously successful giving exhibitions of his marvelous skill in mastering man-killing stallions, training wild horses to drive without bridle or reins. The whole country was thrilled by his daring deeds.

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Prof. Beery's Correspondence Course in Horse-Training and Colt-Breaking is the only instruction of the kind in the world. Thousands of his graduates are reaping the profits and benefits of his wonderful course. For example, take the case of Emmett White, Kalona, Iowa, now a prosperous professional horse-trainer. Mr. White says: "I wouldn't take $70 for what you have taught me. You may judge of my success when I tell you that I have been able to buy a home and an automobile solely through earnings from training horses as taught by your excellent methods."

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A. L. Dickinson, Friendship, N. Y., writes: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several different men. I got them for $110, gave them a few lessons and have been offered $400 for the pair."

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So it goes. Everywhere, Beery's graduates are making money as trainers and "traders," giving exhibitions. Write and we will tell you about more of them. It's intensely interesting.

Train a Colt in 8 Hours!

You can do it by the Beery System. There is lots of money in breaking colts. The field is unlimited.

Bang! Bang! Bang!
The Beery System Drives Out Fear

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Prof. Beery has retired from the arena, after a career of unparalleled success, and is devoting his time to teaching his methods to a limited number of selected pupils—both men and women—by correspondence.

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The wonderful success of Prof. Beery's graduates—taught by mail at home during spare time—proves beyond question the value of his instruction. People gladly pay his graduates $15 to $25 a head to have horses tamed, trained, cured of bad habits, and colts broken to harness.

A Penny Postal May Make Your Fortune

No matter who you are or where you live, if you love horses and are ambitious to earn more money in a profession you will be proud of, write for the wonderful Free "Horse-Trainer's Prospectus" today, without fail. Tell me all about your horse.

PROF. JESSE BEERY, Box 13, PLEASANT HILL, OHIO

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE

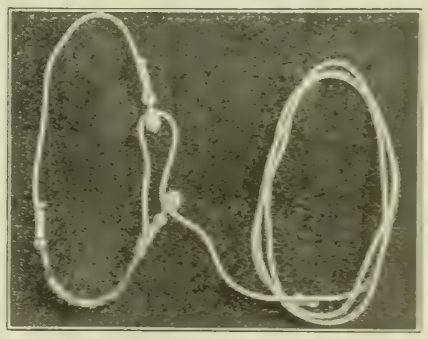
GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Be sure to read directions.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.** Return bridle any time within a month, if it don't do the work and your money will be refunded. That is our guarantee.



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KEROSENE, GASOLINE, OIL

WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining Best Quality With Low Price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene .....$5.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold) .....$4.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline .....$8.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails) $3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate .....$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate .....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home..$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$3.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits) .....$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay $1.25 each for crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at refinery in good order, freight prepaid.

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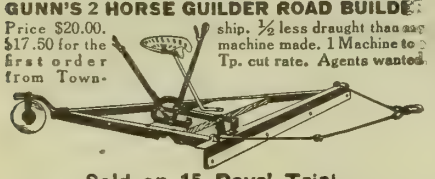
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I want to buy from the producer.

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Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial.

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fathers did in Virginia, Kentucky, New York, Ohio and other eastern states from which our race of stock men came. It is possibly all right to blame this condition upon the careless methods which came into vogue a generation or two ago when our prairie pasture was limitless and live stock could roam and propagate at will, but there is absolutely no excuse for failing to realize that a gigantic change of conditions has for nearly a score of years demanded the return to methods in keeping with the constantly increasing cost of every item that enters into the production of these animals. There is not greater work now confronting the extension departments of the many agricultural colleges of this land than the work of showing the farmers and stock men right on their farms, how to feed, when to feed, how much to feed and how seriously they interfere with their own interests when they fail to feed as they should.

EUGENE RUST, AND THE STOCK YARDS.

Notice in the daily papers that E. V. R. Thayer had been elected temporary president of the New Kansas City Stock Yards Company of Maine, has caused a misapprehension in many quarters. The New Stock Yards Company of Maine is simply a company organized to act temporarily as the owners of the stock purchased from the old stockholders of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company by the new interests represented, and does not directly conduct the affairs of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. The old officers of the company still hold their places, with the exception of the General Manager, Eugene Rust, deceased. The recent death of Mr. Rust makes no change in connection with the Stock Yards Company's business, as his prolonged illness has made necessary the carrying on of his work by other officials and his assistants.

In the ten or 12 years Mr. Rust was general manager, he made a host of friends among the stockmen and breeders of this territory. It was his part, as a rule, to represent the Stock Yard Company in all its relations with the American Royal Live Stock Show, and this further widened his list of personal (as well as official) friends, all of whom sincerely mourn his loss.

DIDN'T WIN THE $1,000 REWARD.

Although 1,200 applications were made for it, no one was able to land that $1,000 reward offered by Governor Stubbs of Kansas for an effective cure for the horse epidemic which swept the western plains last fall. Not one of the "remedies" offered them were considered certain of curnig the disease. All treatments proposed were turned over to the veterinary department of the Kansas Agricultural college where they were passed upon by the veterinary experts.

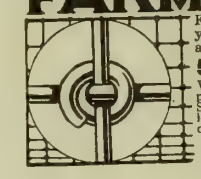
THAT NEW FERTILIZER SUPPLY.

The recent discovery of potash deposits in California is of much greater importance than those of us living in the newer sections of this country can realize. For many years farmers of the Eastern and Southern states have counted among their principal expenses the purchase of fertilizers, and potash is one of the elements for which they have had to pay most dearly.

Until now, practically our entire supply of potash for fertilizer has had to be imported from Germany, and it was a recent controversy with Germany, caused by the levy of export duties by the country on this fertilizer ingredient, which started our government to looking for a supply within our own borders. The deposit of the mineral which was found is in the Mojav desert in the southern part of California, and is said to be of good quality, that is, it is in the form of a mineral which will dissolve readily enough in the presence of warmth and moisture to make its potash available for plant food. Other deposits which have been found by the Department of Agriculture proved to be only partially soluble, or of such a nature that expensive chemical treatment was necessary in order to make them useful as a fertilizer. The new deposit is in the bottom of a dried up lake which has received the drainage from the surrounding hills for thousands of years, vast quantities of dissolved minerals thus having concentrated in it. Similar dried up lakes containing valuable deposits, it is believed, exist elsewhere in the arid regions and will be sought.

If you would have a trusty old horse train him when a colt. Every colt should be halter broke while very young and he will never forget it.

FARM FENCE



Factory prices enable us to sell you the most reliable farm fence at a saving of not less than

5 to 20 Cents a Rod

We make 78 styles of fence at 11 1-2c per rod and up and 54 styles of gates. Send for big four color catalog with lowest factory prices and find out about our 30 day Free Trial to Fence Buyers.

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I want every reader of this paper to have and read my Money Saving Gate Book. You can have one copy free if you will write me at once. This booklet tells you all about my

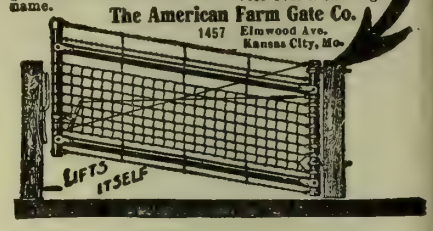
American Self-Lifting Galvanized Steel Gate

The only gate made with frame and couplings of 2-inch high carbon drawn steel galvanized tubing, equipped with an Automatic Equalizer, which allows the gate to Lift Itself and swing clear over uneven ground or snow, and a Ratchet Stretcher System which insures a tight, rigid gate forever. REMEMBER: This is the gate sold on a Three Years Guarantee. The gate that must be exactly as represented or you get your money back by simply returning it to your dealer. Write me today for my FREE gate book and nearest dealer's name.

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U. S. SPRINGFIELD CARBINE

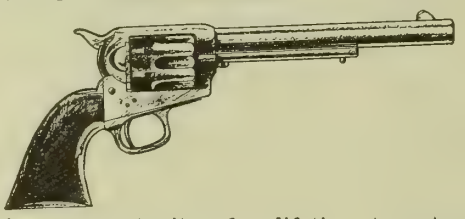


$2.95

This gun is the same calibre and make as the Springfield regulation. It is the gun carried by the U. S. Calvary, and is made shorter and lighter; weighs 7 pounds. Is 41 inches long; shoots 45-70 calibre cartridges. Loaded with solid ball or shot and can, therefore, be used as a rifle or shot gun for large or small game. This is a dandy and handy rifle for the sportsman. Is light and compact and easily carried. **Guaranteed to be in perfect working order.** Cost the Government $18.00 to make. Our price.....**$2.95**

COLT'S ARMY REVOLVER, $7.50

Colt's 45, Single Action, Regulation U. S. Army Six Shooter.



Here is an opportunity of a lifetime to get a genuine U. S. ARMY COLT'S SIX-SHOOTER at a bargain price. They have seen but little service, and are in good second-hand condition. Have a 5½-inch barrel. They shoot 45 caliber center fire cartridges. Price **$7.50**

Forty-five caliber cartridges, per box of 50, 90 cents.

We have some of these Colt's revolvers that have been nickel-plated and have checkered stock and are exactly like new. Price **$10.00**

Canvas Leggins, 45c. U. S. Army, 45c pr.



Made of heavy Khaki Canvas, seen little service, but practically new. Price per pair **45c**

U. S. Army Haversacks.

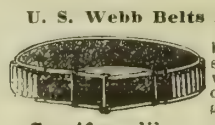
Regulation U. S. Army Haversacks, have leather sling for carrying over shoulder. Are just the thing for carrying shells, game, tools, lunch, etc. Are made of heavy drab canvas to repel water and stand any amount of hard service. Price....**45c**

U. S. Army Knapsacks.



Regulation U. S Army Knapsacks, are made same as haversacks, but larger and have 2 shoulder straps for carrying on back, for carrying blankets, camp equipment, etc. Brand new. Price **95c**

U. S. Webb Belts 25c.



Webb Belts, U. S. Army belts, woven webb made strong and durable. Loops woven in belt, not sewed on. For 10 or 12 gauge shot gun shells. Rifles — cartridges for calibres from 30 to 45. Price, each....**25c**

Specify calibre of cartridges or shot gun shells belt is to be used for when ordering.

FREE Send for our book of 1,000 Bargains, which illustrates and describes the hundreds of bargains we have to offer, mailed free if you write us and mention the American Breeder.

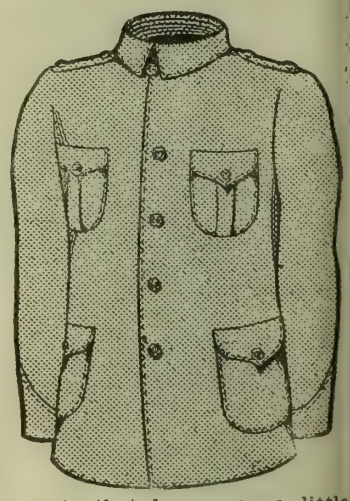
Sheffield English Steel Knives, 75c.

75c  **75c**

These knives are made of Sheffield English steel. They were purchased from the English Government. Blade is eight inches long, weight fourteen ounces, handle is made of select rosewood with steel tip, brass saw riveted, have steel hilt guard. This is as fine a Hunting Knife as any on the market, and blade is so shaped as to make a practical sticking and skinning knife. Worth $4.00. Price, complete with leather scabbard **75c**

U. S. ARMY KHAKI COATS, $1.15

Genuine Regulation U. S. Army Khaki Coats, purchased from the U. S. Government at a sacrifice sale. The price we ask is only a part of the cost of manufacture. These coats are Brand New, fresh stock. Made of Regulation Army Khaki material. They have four Bellows pockets with button flaps, shoulder straps, high Military collar and five buttons. Just the thing for Boy Scouts, Military organizations of all kinds, Academies, Schools, Lodges, etc. We have 26,000, and make special prices on quantities. Trousers to match, $1.25 per pair. Price, each.**$1.15**



Also a quantity of these coats that have seen a little service at **98c**

5-Shot Hammerless Repeating Rifle



Here is a magazine rifle worth $30.00 at a genuine bargain price. Only $2.95. This gun has box magazine, which holds five cartridges; requires three movements only for ejecting used cartridges and reloading and cocking. It is one of the finest **Sporting Rifles** obtainable, as you can use either shot or solid ball cartridges. We carry both kinds in stock—Calibre 43. **Guaranteed to be in perfect working order. Price** **$2.95**

CAL HIRSCH & SONS

U. S. Dept. 212 **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

The Relation of Inbreeding and Constitutional Decline

It is very probable that the delicate constitution possessed by considerable numbers of the commercial stock of the country is due to in-breeding, a system which is carried on, not, in most cases, on any fixed principle or with any definite object in view, but simply through force of circumstances or, perhaps, want of thought. On many farms a good, useful bull is purchased at what is considered a fairly big price, and the purchaser is anxious to make the most of him, and he is used in the herd too long. His own stock come round in due course, and the farmer can not afford to keep two bulls and wants to get a bit more out of the old one, so the bull is often put to his own daughters, or perhaps a useful youngster may be saved and kept for use in the herd and be bred to his own sisters. Once in a way this kind of thing may not do much harm, but it often happens that this sort of incestuous mating is carried on from time to time, and the constitution of the stock naturally becomes impaired.

In the breeding of pedigree stock inbreeding may be carried on up to certain limits for a certain definite purpose, but in the breeding of ordinary commercial stock there is no justification at all for pursuing that system. The object of all breeders of store stock should be to endeavor to obtain robust constitution. Graziers, feeders and dairy farmers, as well, require stock that can stand our changeable climate without constantly taking colds and chills, and that can stand high feeding, or, for that matter, if keep is short, can keep their backs up when on short rations, and that can digest and assimilate their food in a proper manner and turn it to good account. Weakly stock can never do this, and as in-breeding, if carried too far, is bound to produce weakly stock, breeders should be careful to use as much as possible sires that are unrelated to their own stock. Things are different now to what they were in the old days.

Pioneer Work.

The pioneer breeders of British stock were limited in their choice of sires. There were only a few herds that they could draw on for fresh blood, and even then they were in many instances closely allied to their own; but then their own stock was hearty and vigorous to begin with, and they carried on the principles of in-breeding with a definite object in view, viz., to fix type and characteristics. With the number of pure bred herds in existence at the present day, and with the types and characteristics of the different breeds already fixed, there is no necessity or excuse for carrying on any indefinite system of in-breeding.

Good animals of any type can now be bought at a reasonable price to suit the requirements of any herd, and to sacrifice robustness of constitution in the young stock just to save a few dollars in the purchase of a fresh sire is a penny wise and pound foolish policy. It must always be borne in mind that if a herd of any kind has any particular defect, in-breeding is sure to bring out that defect more prominently in each generation. In addition to that, the results of in-breeding are generally infertility and general weakness.

Calves are born into the world that can not stand their own mother's milk, and scour and die. Some are born rickety and never come to maturity; others are always wanting physic in some way or other. Size, too, is very often sacrificed by in-breeding, and with regard to the keeping up of size in either a herd or flock, fresh blood from time to time is bound to play an important part. A well known sheep breeder once told the writer that the only way he could maintain a certain standard of size in his flock was by introducing a few ewes from other flocks into his flock every year, just half a score or so, and he considered that this introduction of fresh blood on the female side as well as on the male side was a very considerable factor in maintaining the size and constitution of his flock. And in mentioning this, the same principle applies equally in the case of sheep or horses as to cattle. If a flock is too closely bred for some length of time, size and constitution are both lost. Thus it is that in many pedigree flocks where it is thought that type must come before everything, in-breeding is carried on to a great extent, and we often see some of our purest bred flocks consist of sheep that are fine in bone and with small frames, delicate in constitution, finding no favor with farmers. Type in pure bred stock is, of course, of the utmost importance, but by skillful breeding it need not be lost by an occasional change of blood from another flock equally as well bred.

In-Breeding and Prepotency.

It is generally thought that an in-bred sire is almost always prepotent to a great degree and one most desirable. In the case of horses; the writer has known many instances where such a sire has been so; in fact, some of the best sires ever known amongst Shires have been in-bred, and in thoroughbreds also, the great stallion, Wisdom, for example. But, on the other hand, in-bred bulls have been in many cases dismal failures and their produce not worth rearing. This, of course, applies to the present day. In the days of Belindae it was different. There are many people who maintain that it is impossible to breed stock up to a definite standard and maintain that standard without in-breeding. That was no doubt true sixty or seventy years ago when the field of selection was extremely limited, but it can not apply now, when selection is practically unlimited. Having once fixed a certain standard or type by a system of in-breeding, it must be a case of careful selection and skilful mating to keep up that standard, but there is no necessity nowadays for selecting and mating only closely related cattle. There is a wide range, and plenty of animals can be found in other herds, either unrelated or, at any rate, very distantly related that will answer the purpose for which they are required. Then, again, it is sometimes argued that in-breeding can be indulged in with impunity, provided the most careful selection is made in the mating of the animals, that is to say, by breeding only from those that show signs of the most robust constitutions and that have no defects of any kind.

That theory may be all very well for a time, but what a constant weeding out there must be; so much so, that a herd bred on these lines can never increase, but must sooner or later dwindle away. In a very in-bred herd the time is bound to come when, from sterility, weakness and other causes, the animals fit to breed from become fewer every year and the wastage greater. In-breeding is just useful nowadays to establish some special feature, but whether that special feature is worth the sacrifice is another matter. Breeders often wish to bring out some special feature in their stock and by a few years of in-breeding and careful mating they establish that feature, and when once established it is not necessarily lost by the judicious employment of fresh blood. On the other hand, the special feature often becomes more prominent.

So Far and No Further.

By a certain amount of in-breeding it is thus possible to improve certain points in our stock, but on the other hand it is more likely to bring out undesirable characteristics, such as want of bone and size, sterility and delicacy of constitution. On the whole, therefore, in pedigree herds it is best to guard against any system of in-breeding as far as possible, but in the breeding of commercial stock there can never be any justification for it whatever. The ideal of the producer of good stock should be to produce animals with size, quality, and constitution, that will live where others will starve, and that will turn the food given them to the best account. This sort of stock will never be raised by a careless system of in-breeding, and so long as the sires used possess the characteristics which the breeder wishes to bring out in his stock, it matters little what their pedigrees are from a commercial point of view, so that they are unrelated, or very nearly so, to the previous sires used; and that brings up one little point, which is, the importance of breeders of commercial stock studying the pedigrees of the sires they use, otherwise they may inadvertently purchase a fresh sire which may be so closely related to the previous one as to do an infinite amount of harm if used too freely.—T. B. G., in Farmer and Stockbreeder, England.

"As Many Inquiries as I Can Handle."

To the American Breeder:—Since writing you to change ad, I have had as many inquiries as I can handle, so please omit ad after this time and send me account for the two insertions. Have several propositions that look promising.—STANLEY TURNER, Tom Green County, Texas.

WHAT BREED OF POULTRY AND WHAT CARE?

To the American Breeder:—This problem confronts every poultry raiser who is a beginner as well as those who have been breeding for years without getting the results expected. Now, we want to say right here it is not so much the breed but the party who is caring for the particular breed that counts. No one can get best results from any variety unless, in the first place, they admire that variety and they must bear in mind especially when selecting their breed, for what purpose it is wanted, and we believe after giving careful consideration we should be able to put up a forcible argument and give a good, sensible reason why we keep certain varieties. We breed Black Langshans because we believe and have found them to be the best winter layers as well as furnish such a great amount of rich juicy, tender meat, both for market and table use, and if called upon we could give a great many more reasons for keeping them, and good ones. However, we are not trying to argue with you to keep any particular breed. We have friends who breed other varieties and get good results because they like that kind and try for best results. We have bred several varieties and have selected what suits us best. We would advise beginners,

(Continued on Page 16)

To the American Breeder:—Please continue my chicken ad until I write you again. Am having fine success with it and am well pleased.—Mrs H. A. Brookhart, Scotland County, Mo.

PURE BRED POULTRY.



FOR SALE.
S. C. B. Leghorn roosters and yearling hens. $1 each or 6 for $5. Mrs. H. A. Brookhart, Arbela, Mo. R. No. 1.

BARRED ROCKS—Utility and exhibition stock; 20 years with this variety. Indian Runner ducks and drakes. White Embden Geese. Also early selected Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn. Write me. **Jos. L. Racey, Arbela, Mo.**

Buff Orpington Cockerels The top birds only, from early hatchings; all others have been marketed. Pullets from same hatching are laying regularly now. These cockerels have had plenty of range and are in fine condition. Price $3 each .**L. H. Morse, 485 K. C. Road, Olathe, Kas.**

ROSE COMB REDS.
If you want quality and color in males, write me. Choice cockerels, $2 each; three for $5. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **C. W. Fansler, Prairie View, Kas. Box 7.**

Bourbon Red Turkeys
Hens $3 to $3.50; toms, $3.50 to $4; trios, $7.
C. E. Thompson, Route 27, Elberfeld, Indiana.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS
Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.
A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.
C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

NEVIUS' SHORT-HORNS AND POLAND CHINAS
Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.
C. S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

GOOD SHORTHORNS
Reds and Roans.
1 car load of bulls for sale.
1 car load of heifers for sale.
These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.
My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

PURE BRED HOGS.

TYSON BROS., McALLASTER, KAS., still have a few of their choicest young boars; weight 100 to 200 pounds; price $10 to $22. All rich red, good bone, backs and quarters; nice broad heads; short noses; small, nicely tipped ears; up on their toes, and the best of breeding. Also 38 sows and gilts. A bargain to close out quick. Write them.

75 POLAND CHINA PIGS
(registerable) at bargain prices.
Grand View Breeding Farm,
Wilder Carpenter, Prop., Marmaduke, Arkansas.

HIGH GRADE JERSEY HEIFERS.
25 head; ages from 8 to 30 months. Also one registered Jersey bull. Whole herd or none. Price attractive. Berkshire hogs. **J. H. Fullilove, Jr., Shreveport, Caddo County, La.**



SWEEPSTAKE 28006 WEIGHS 1,200 LBS. FIRST AND CHAMpion boar at Iowa, 1912, heads our herd of Chester Whites. WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Choice, growthy pigs of both sex, no akin. Catalog free. We also offer for sale recorded Shire fillies and mares in foal. Address, B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.

LAND DEPARTMENT

FOR BUYERS, SELLERS, TRADERS

Four Cents Per Word Per Month pays for advertisements under this heading, which are set solid in small type, as per style shown.

In case larger type or display is wanted, the rate is $2 per inch per issue.

Cash with order for amounts under $2.

Southwestern North Dakota Grain and Stock Land.

1,120 acres; 95 per cent plow land of deep chocolate loam. Very productive and unsurpassed for retaining moisture. In all prairie, what you want. First crop of flax on new breaking will net you $8 to $15 per acre. Price, $25 to $28 per acre. Will take for half of payment pure bred horses. Percherons preferred.

Also one of the finest 640 acre farms in the famous Durum wheat belt, Lamoure County, N. D. 540 acres of this is plowed. Write me for further particulars, stating what you have to offer.—**W. G. Fick, Verona, N. D.**

BARGAIN IN A 320 ACRE FARM.

For sale or exchange, within seven miles of good railroad town and 250 miles of Chicago, in central Wisconsin, fine black loam, clay subsoil; good water; 2000 cords of wood; diversified farming; crop failure unknown; greatest dairying country in the world; $22.50 per acre, one-fourth in live stock, one-fourth cash, and balance on time at 7 per cent. Address 215 Reed Street, Red Oak, Iowa.

A Good Eastern Kansas Farm

of 157 acres; 50 miles south of Kansas City; well improved, for sale or will trade for registered horses. Address Box 16, Paola, Kansas.

"ATTENTION STOCKMEN"

We have some fine alfalfa and grain farms in Oklahoma. Close to market, also big Texas stock ranches. Prices ranging from $3 to $10 per acre. A 9,000-acre ranch in Tennessee; timber, grass, water, surrounded by phosphate mines. Railroad through this ranch. Bargain. **Lawton Land and Loan Co., Lawton, Okla.**

GOOD 151 ACRE FARM

For sale or trade, in Anderson County, Kansas; 2½ miles of Garnett; lays fine; good improvements. Two lots with good six room house and other outbuildings in Braddyville, Page County, Iowa. Want good 1100 pound jack and ton stallion; must be registered and sound. **W. E. McKee, Braddyville, Page County, Iowa.**

WANTED TO TRADE.

80 acres, improved farm for registered Coach stallion and mares. Guaranteed sound. C. D. Turner, Doniphan, Missouri.

Irrigated Stock or Dairy Ranch.

480 acres, one-third under ditch, balance fine pasture land, 4½ miles from county seat, population 5,000. Well improved. Grows fine crops of grain, potatoes, alfalfa and clover. $35 per acre. Address owner, **Frank M. Read, Rapid City, S. D.**

Preference Right Lease on full section level school land, Portales Valley, New Mexico. Shallow water; good fruit, alfalfa or ranch land. Cost me $1,500; will trade for good stallions or other stock. Owner of this lease can secure section fine land very easily. **W. F. Richardson, Kismet, Kas.**

Arkansas Stock Farms. For all kinds of first class stock raising farms improved and unimproved, write **J. N. Jaggers, Walnut Ridge, Ark.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE, 160 ACRES

Western Kansas land worth $3,000; 100 acres cultivated. Will take good stallion in trade, Shire or Percheron preferred. Address **Jas. Hildreth, Dighton, Kas.**

One of California's finest fruit growing and residence sections is this valley. For further information, write O. N. Steele, 211 North Euclid Ave., Ontario, Cal.

8,080-ACRE STOCK RANCH.

For half its value for quick sale. Address owner for information. **A. J. Johnston, Merchants' Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., offers to the industrous poultry and truck grower an opportunity that cannot be equaled. Write for our five and 1 0acre tracts adjoining city.—**Crabtree Investment Co,. Muskogee, Okla.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued From Page 5)

sible. As a rule the application of a little mercurial ointment to the affected parts which may be gently rubbed in, and the excess wiped off with a clean cloth, has a good effect. The skin needs to be encouraged to again regain its soft, pliable state by the application of agents of this class. The animal should not be given hard road work for some time.

INJURED FOOT—I have a three-year-old mule which weighs 1200 pounds, which is a dandy, but when she was a colt the mare stepped on her foot and deformed it a little, though I am improving it by shoeing, but there is something like a running corn; resembles a fistula of the foot. There is a hole in the sole of the foot a half inch from the frog and an inch or an inch a half from the heel of the frog, or usual corn seat. There is a little pus comes from this and it makes her lame. If there could be any information or a cure for this mule, I would be pleased to get the same.—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—Pare away the horn sufficiently to expose the fistulous tract and explore it fully, for you may find some foreign body imbedded in the deeper parts. If this is carefully done an occasional injection of tincture of iodine by means of a hard rubber syringe should effect a cure.

VACCINATING HOGS AGAINST CHOLERA—Please tell me how to vaccinate hogs; how it is done; what medicine is used and where on the hog it is done.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Vaccination has proved the most effective means thus far known for preventing hog cholera. A serum prepared by various laboratories is the article used, and it is injected into some part of the hog's body by means of a hypodermic syringe. When the injection is properly done and a good grade of serum is employed hogs may be made immune for a limited period to the disease. A more permanent immunity may be conferred by permitting such vaccinated hogs access to infected premises or giving them at the same time or shortly afterward an injection of virulent blood. The veterinary department of your state agricultural experiment station should be in the best position to give you such further special instruction as you may need.

CONTRACTED TENDONS—I have just bought a colt coming three years old that has never been roaded or worked, but has been tracked some. He teeters on his knees at times but can stand as straight as any horse. Would it be advisable to have him shod with tips? I have been advised to bathe the parts with two parts alcohol and one part olive oil. What do you think of this, or what would you recommend?—Ohio Subscriber.

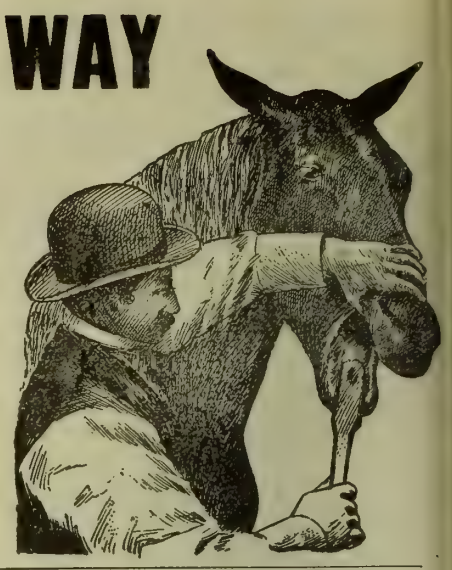
REPLY—While it may be maintained that this colt has never been worked it would appear that in his young state he has had sufficient service to cause an inflammation of the back tendons sufficient to cause a contraction of the same, and if the condition is not relieved it will very likely result in a state ordinarily known as knee spring. We do not believe you are justified in continuing this young animal in service, but should give it six months or a year's run at pasture. During this period a daily application of alcohol and witch hazel, equal parts, to the region back of and above the knee, will be of aid in strengthening and relieving the threatened condition. Let the application be well rubbed in. Many promising young animals are ruined by being put into service during an immature state.

SWOLLEN LIMBS—A neighbor of mine has a mule that is supposed to be bank poisoned, in coal mines. The mule's hind ankles swell from feet to above ankles very much, and one of them runs a white watery discharge most of the time. Can the mule be cured or helped? What can be done for it.—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—This affection is very difficult to overcome and it usually requires more attention than the average individual is willing to give to effect improvement. The animal should be kept free from everything of an irritating nature, such as mud or stable filth, and if not worked should have an opportunity to take exercise at will. As a rule it is better to permit such an animal access to a shed with lot or pasture connections rather than put it in the barn. Daily applications of sugar of lead solutions to the parts (one ounce to one pint of water) will help overcome the condition.

COUGH—I have a mare that has a cough and has had for about six months. It comes on and then it stops. Is there anything I can do for it. This is a good mare and if you can help her I will be very glad.—Kansas Subscriber.

THE RIGHT WAY



IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
Box 824. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Stallion Blankets

Made to Order—Get a Fit

A good, substantial blanket is a necessity for all valuable animals. Our blankets are treated with a preparation to prevent horses from tearing them. In ordering, send measure from top of collar to the tail and heart girth measure. We can fit any horse, jack or mule.

Blankets made of best heavy material, substantially lined. Surcingle material sewed to blanket to prevent tearing. Leather front fastener. Express paid. Price each, $4.00; three blankets for $10.

Kansas City Impregnator Co.

12th and Central Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue. Kansas City. Mo.

BREEDING APPLIANCES

EVERY GOOD, RELIABLE ARTICLE WHICH JACK AND STALLION MEN NEED.

From Carlson Semen Extractors to Emasculators—the best of all the practical horse goods in this line at reasonable prices and no cheap rubbish at any price.

Write for our catalog of good goods.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.

12th and Central Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but



Before After

ABSORBINE

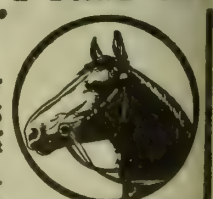
will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—POSITION

By an experienced horse trainer and stock man, a position as stallion groom or situation with some horse firm or stockman. Can give best of reference. State price with board in first letter. **W. J. Beutler, Chelsea, Mich. Box 55.**

HORSE BREEDING POSITION

Wanted by graduate of Graham Scientific Breeding School. I am a young married man. Have handled live stock, mostly horses, all my life; references furnished. **G. L. Deer, New Market, Indiana.**

POSITION WANTED BY PRACTICAL STALLION MAN

and graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have had seven years' experience handling breeding stock and the last year practiced capsule impregnation with good results. Will consider a job either during the breeding season, or the year round. References furnished if desired. Address, **T. J. Cunningham, Cartmell, Newton County, Mo.**

Col. Oscar H. Boatman
IRVING, KANSAS
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, Phone or Wire for Dates

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

BREEDERS' PRINTING

STALLION AND JACK POSTERS, CARDS OF ALL SORTS, SALE BILLS, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, LIVE STOCK CATALOGS, SHIPPING TAGS, ETC.

We are especially equipped with all kinds of cuts, paper, type and machinery for this class of work.

Send us your instructions in as good shape as you can and we will give you a good job and treat you right on the price. Address,

S. W. ANDERSON PRINTING CO.
225 West Twelfth St. Kansas City, Mo.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.

A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.

Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

PUNTON-REED
PUBLISHING COMPANY
1024-28 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

REPLY—One needs to know the cause of chronic cough before attempting to prescribe for the same inasmuch as cough is only a symptom of some abnormal state or disease. In some cases the act of coughing is helpful in overcoming the disease, as for instance, in such diseases as result in more or less exudation into the larynx, trochea or bronchiel tubes. One should always be careful that the cough is not caused by exposure, or a dusty or moldy food supply. In an animal already weak in the organs affected it only requires a small amount of dust in the hay or grain to make cough a constant annoyance. Try the following: Ammonium chloride one ounce, glycerine six ounces, fluid extract of licorice four ounces, water to make one quart. Give one ounce of this mixture with a syringe three or four times a day.

HEMMORRHAGE FROM MARE—One of my neighbors bred a mare to my stallion June 4, 1912, and is in foal, but the last month she has been passing blood. What would cause it? She has not lost her colt; has not been worked since harvest; she is running on clover and timothy pasture stock field and can run to an oats straw rick; plenty of water and salted regularly. Has not been in the barn at all this fall and is in good health generally.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be very difficult to guess the source of the blood in question, and for the present at least we think the mare had better be left alone unless the amount passed becomes alarming, or other untoward symptoms develop. Too much meddling may result in an abortion. The blood may come from the bladder on account of the presence of gravel or ulcerated state of its mucous membrane. Again there may exist attached to the vaginal wall certain soft tumors which bleed easily. Should she carry her foal to a safe termination and the hemorrhage continues, you should then by all means have her examined by a qualified veterinarian with a view of having the trouble corrected.

HARTSHORN LINIMENT — Please tell me how hartshorn liniment is made; I mean what drugs do you mix and how it is done.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—We presume you refer to a combination of ammonia water, turpentine and olive oil, which makes a pretty good cheap liniment. Take ammonia water 1 ounce, oil of turpentine 2 ounces, and olive oil 13 ounces. Shake the agents well together.

ENLARGED KNEE—I have a neighbor who has a work horse and he has on one of his front knees a large lump which covers his entire knee joint. It seems to be a bag full of water and is getting larger all the time. Sometimes the horse is lame and at other times he doesn't seem lame of any consequence. The lump or enlargement has been coming for about four years and gets larger all the time. Could you tell from this brief description what it is, and give a remedy for same?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear that the condition complained of involves the synovial apparatus of the joint and you should call in a well qualified veterinarian who should be able to decide this point. It is more than likely that the fluid needs to be aspirated and drawn off and perhaps a strong vesicant applied or the firing iron used.

The most important mule states are Missouri, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee, with Missouri in the lead and with St. Louis the most prominent mule market in the world. Mules are known in the market as sugar mules, cotton mules, lumber mules, railroad and mine mules. Mules generally live to a greater age than horses.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

75 head of imported and home-grown Percheron Stallions and mares at "let live" prices. Two year olds that weigh a ton.



C. W. LAMER & CO., Salina, Kans.

Wolf Bros. Big Boned Imported Percherons and Belgians



We landed September 1st with a great lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. We showed at the great Nebraska State Fair September 5th and won the following prizes:

Two champions, one reserve champion, eight first prizes, seven seconds, one third and three fourth—twenty-two ribbons in all.

THESE PRIZE WINNERS ARE ALL AT OUR BARNS AND FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

If you are figuring on buying a first-class stallion or a pair of imported mares and want to see the best horses, you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to see ours. Special low prices made for the next 60 days. Address, for all information

Wolf Brothers
Albion, Boone County, Nebraska

North & Robinson Co.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES.

50 head of American bred pasture raised stallions from 2 to 4 years old. The good, rugged, stocky Tiger built fellows, with plenty of bone, weight and quality. 40 head of American bred mares as good as grows at bargain prices.

We always have a good assortment of imported stallions and mares weighing a ton and over. Next importation will arrive February 10.

Every day a bargain day at our barns.

Large horse calendar sent free to horse breeders.

NORTH & ROBINSON CO.
GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

BIG PERCHERON MARES

for sale. 3 to 7 years old; 1,700 to a ton in weight. Some matched pairs.

Also a black 1,900 pound two-year-old stallion, a 1,500 pound yearling, and stallion and filly colts. **J. W. Barnhart, Butler, Bates County, Mo.**

Cheaper Money For Farming

Government Finally Getting at the Financial Difficulty in its Efforts to Increase Agricultural Production in the United States. Foreign Plans Being Studied.

Cheaper money for the borrowing American farmer is the object of an investigation recently undertaken by the State Department of the United States through five of its ambassadors in Europe.

In Americe the farmer today pays a higher rate of interest for his money, proportionate to the security which he offers in his farm-land mortgage, than almost any other class of investors in the country. In Europe the farmer borrows on equal terms with the biggest railroad, industrial corporation, or municipality.

When the work in Europe is completed the State Department will prepare an organization plan to fit the scheme to American conditions and a legislative program will probably be mapped out for the president to submit to Congress. The investigation is centered about the Credit Foncier of France and the Landschaften of Germany.

The Credit Foncier is a limited liability company operated under the supervision of the French government for the purpose of lending money to public-service corporations, communities, counties, and landowners, and to create and negotiate bonds based on mortgages which are limited to the amount due from the lender. In other words, the Credit Foncier acts as an agent for the French farmer, so that instead of seeking to raise money directly from some local investor by mortgaging his farm the farmer places his mortgage with the Credit Foncier, which in turn issues a bond based upon that mortgage and which can be sold anywhere throughout the country. In this way the French farmer is freed from the necessity of borrowing in the limited market of his own immediate vicinity.

It is just this restriction which is forcing the American farmer to pay exorbitant rates of interest and to put up with none too acceptable terms. In this country the farmer is practically forced to borrow from some investor in his own community. If local conditions make money "tight" there he suffers accordingly. In one section of the country he pays 6 per cent interest and in another 10 per cent, though in both instances the security offered may be the same. Never can he compete with the bonds of the big industrial corporations, though in many instances the security which he offers is just as good as that of the corporation.

Two classes of loans are offered to the French farmer by the Credit Foncier: Short-time loans, running from one to nine years; and long-time loans, running from ten to seventy-five years. The rate of interest which the French farmer pays is only 4.3 per cent per annum. Loans are made on first mortgage security only and the loan is limited to one-half the total valuation of the property upon which it is made. On the short-time loans the borrower pays only the interest due at the end of each year and at the expiration of the loan pays back the principal. In the case of long-time loans, however, he is given better terms. The principal in such loans is paid back in annuities, which are paid together with the interest nuities are spread over the entire due at the end of each year. The anperiod of the loan so that in the case of a loan for seventy-five years, where the interest is 4.3 per cent, the amount due each year, interest plus annuity, is only 4.48 per cent, and, in this way, the farmer is able to pay back the entire loan without great burden.

The French government supervises the operation of the Credit Foncier, appointing the governor and two subgovernors. The affairs of the company are run by a general assembly, representing all the stockholders of the company. This assembly appoints the council of administration, which, with the three treasurers general, numbers 23 members. The shares of the company are dealt in on the Paris Bourse and may be purchased by anyone. They are issued for 500 francs, paying 6 per cent dividends. The capital stock of the company is 200,000,000 francs, or about $40,000,000.

In Germany practically the same system prevails in what are known as "Landschaften." These are societies of farmers with the power to issue bonds based on mortgages held by the association. These bonds are guaranteed by every member of the bonds find ready sale in any bank in the Empire and are bought by investors of every class.

The backers of the scheme in Washington feel confident that plenty of American money at cheap rates can be found for investment in American farm-land mortgages if this system is introduced here, and the link is provided for the farmer to get his offer before the general investors of the country. It is intended to make the venture, when adopted here, a project primarily for the benefit of the farmer. The promoters of the scheme are not to receive any portion of the profits, and even the earnings of the stockholders will have to be kept down to very reasonable rates. Government supervision may be introduced as in France, or at society. With this guaranty these least provision would be made for thorough investigation of the operations of the company by the Federal and probably also by the state authorities. It is likely that the cooperation of the state governments will be required in other ways.

Discussing the plan today one of the government officials to whom has been intrusted the preparatory work declared that the failure in the United States to secure cheaper money for the farmer has been largely responsible for the fact that the per acre production of many staple agricultural products in this country is far behind the European production. This is true, he said, in the production of wheat, oats and potatoes, in all of which products Europe leads in acreage production. He pointed out that in Europe when the governments took up the question of teaching the farmer improved methods of agriculture they had the foresight to help him secure the wherewithal to adopt these methods. Much is being done by both the federal government and the states through the Department of Agriculture, the agriculture schools, experiment stations, and in other ways to teach the American farmer better methods, but nothing has been done, he pointed out, to help the farmer secure money with which to adopt them.

The agricultural education work in Europe was done hand in hand with the farmers' co-operative movement, and the governments aided the co-operative associations by granting subventions, lending expert advice, and in other ways, so that the farmer, whenever he was taught a new method or shown the value of introducing improved machinery, was given a way to secure the necessary machinery or adopt the new plan.

As an instance of the benefits extended to the farmer it is pointed out that in France these co-operative societies which have been developed with government aid spend a part of their surplus funds in the purchase of high grade agricultural machinery. This machinery can be obtained by

Imported Horses

AT

Public Sale

Owing to the calling off of the Streator Combination Sale, we have decided to hold a Sale on our farm, located 8 miles east of Streator, Ill., 3 miles north of Blackstone, Ill., on C. & A. R. R., 4 miles southwest of Ransom, Ill., on Santa Fe R. R., on

Tuesday, January 14, 1913

Commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., rain or shine, under a heated tent.

50 HEAD OF

Imported Percheron and Belgian Draft Stallions and Mares Ranging in Age from 1 to 4.

A very choice lot of young stock of size, quality and breeding. The best that could be purchased in France or Belgium. The Belgian mares are bred to our Champion Belgian Stallion Mayor d'Hoorezeke 2056 (24898), and Percheron mares were bred in France to Government Approved Stallions and colts will be registered as Imported in dam. There are several matched teams of different ages among the mares.

This sale will afford an opportunity to purchase good breeding stock at your own prices.

SEND FOR CATALOG.

THOMAS & JAMES WOULF

Importers and Breeders **STREATOR, ILL.**

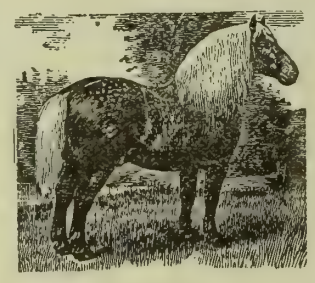
AUCTIONEERS:—Col. W. B. Isham, Mazon, Ill.; Col. F. H. Jackson, Rutland, Ill.; Col. G. F. Devenney, Prophetstown; Col. Fred Reppert, Decatur, Ill.

BREEDERS' SALE

350 HORSES 350

In COLISEUM, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

JAN. 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1913



On Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, We Will Sell

250 Imported and Native-Bred Registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.

100 HEAD of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.

100 HEAD of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.

100 HEAD of the BEST Registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 HEAD of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.

100 HEAD REG. STALLIONS of the very choicest of breeding and individuality.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913,

100 HEAD REGISTERED TROTTERS, Grade Draft, Single Drivers, Saddle and All-Purpose Farm Horses, Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

50 HEAD PONIES, IMPORTED and NATIVE-BRED REGISTERED Shetland, Welsh and Cross-Bred, from the best breeders in the state. Stallions and Mares good enough to head any herd; Mares and Geldings broke, and safe for your wife or child to drive.

Catalogue Ready Jan. 12, 1913.

D. Augstin, Pres. C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

IMPORTED BELGIAN

For Sale or Exchange.

One imported Belgian; color, chestnut; 12 years old; weighs 1900 pounds; 16½ hands high. Our reason for selling is that his fillies are in his way. Will sell this horse reasonable, or exchange him for another. **Sauer Bros., Sanborn, N. D., R. F. D. 2, Box 39.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We have 45 head imported and home-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale—an extra good bunch of horses. Our stallions are coming 3 year olds (many will weigh a ton now) and some 3 year olds that will weigh 2150 pounds. Good mares from weanlings to 4 years old. **Ben Bohlander & Son, El Paso, Woodford County, Ill.**

WHAT DO YOU WANT? Mares, stallions, jacks, saddlers; standard bred stock of all kind. The best is not too good. I WANT Percheron stallion, extra good and an extra good jack. **Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Clinton Co., Mo. Rte. 3.**

BURRESS BROS.

Breeders of Percheron and Belgian Horses.

We have some good, big boned draft stallions for sale of all ages. Our horses are pasture raised and acclimated.

We showed our horses at Nebraska and South Dakota State Fairs and the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Ia., 1912, and won eighteen prizes.

We still own, and are breeding, the imported mares that we won first and sweepstakes on at Nebraska State Fair in 1908. We also have some good, big, high grade colts that will make ton horses.

Write us, or come and see our horses before you purchase. Barns in town. Carroll is located on the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., sixty miles West of Sioux City, Ia., and 120 miles West of Omaha.

Reference—First National Bank, Carroll; Citizens' National Bank of Wayne.

Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne County, Nebraska.

PERCHERONS AND JACKS

for sale. "Don" 72956; black Percheron; foaled 1909; a sure breeder of fancy colts; easy to handle; broken and used every day in farm work; weighs 1,700 pounds in working order. Price $800.

"Coco" (84587); black Percheron horse colt; foaled 1911. $500. These animals have never been pampered or unduly forced. Both are rich in brilliant blood.

"Dan Taylor, Jr." 3194; jack; black with white points; 15 hands; very large boned; fancy head and ears; sure foal getter of dandy mules; quick worker. $1,000.

Will take registered mares or fillies in trade for any of above stock. We have a surplus of stallions and jacks. **Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Marion County, Ill.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Am offering these stallions because I have adopted the capsule system and have them to spare. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Neb.**

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

WORTH AN ANSWER.



It is worth a stamp and a moment of your time writing to learn about my registered Percherons now of serviceable age. Home-grown stallions of substance prove the best value. South Central Iowa. Good railroads.

Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Ia.

IMPORTED STALLIONS. BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.** Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

the farmer upon the payment of a practically nominal fee and is sometimes loaned gratuitously. Though such a plan is not a part of the present attempt, the reduction of rates of interest on money and the improved terms which it is expected will be obtained for the farmer will make it a much easier thing for him to purchase improved machinery and better his methods of cultivation.

The American organization would probably act in a far more restricted field than most of the European companies, which have many other functions than the sole one of floating bonds on farm mortgages. However, it would provide the essential link between the farmer and the general investor.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

(Continued From Page 5)

is useless to make a service on mares that cannot fertilize. Frequently it is not the loss of that particular service but as a result of breeding a diseased mare numerous other mares are not only made barren but are put in the infectious class of diseased mares. The capsule system is not the only thing taught at this school. Successful natural service is an important feature. A lot of breeders have made a success of the capsule system without attending a school, but many of these same breeders have later found that they could greatly enhance their income by attending this school. Breeders should stop to think how many extra colts it would require to pay the expenses of attending one term of school. After they have attended and practiced some of the up-to-date methods their own judgment will tell them whether it is necessary to attend later terms or not. Every breeder should be glad to know that there is an institution where plain horse men can get this kind of information without being embarrassed, regardless of their present education. Fathers and mothers should appreciate the outstanding character of every instructor in this institution, not only from a scientific standpoint, but for their high moral character, which has had wonderful affect on those who attend this school.

The next term is January 13 to 18. Breeders and farmers have had a great opportunity to get their work done owing to the open weather and we can not see any reason why a large number cannot be present at this term of school. It is up to the breeders to make this school a success. If any breeder attends this school and is not perfectly satisfied in every way his tuition fee will be refunded, and he alone is to be the judge. We believe it is the duty of breeders to come to this school and investigate for themselves. The hundreds of testimonials of successful breeders who have attended this school should be sufficient evidence of its great value. The tuition fee is $25 for a life membership.—Advertisement.

MAKE IT A BUSINESS.

"Horse-breeding as a business, the same as dairying," was advocated by Professor Cumming, principal of the Nova Scotia College, in a recent paper read at Ottawa last month. He pointed out that the successful dairy farmer found out his poor milkers and disposed of them in order to make the utmost profit. He also studied methods of feeding, etc., with the same end in view. The horse-breeder should apply the same business principles. With horses, as with cows, first-class animals are always scarce and dear. This principle should guide the horse-breeder in the selection of breeding stock. It had been estimated that it cost as much as $100 to bring a colt to two years old, from which period he should earn his own living. The better horse he was when he came to maturity, the more profit he brought to his breeder. Taking an ordinary "general-purpose" horse, it was shown that a good draft, road

PETER HOPLEY & SON,

ATLANTIC and LEWIS, IOWA,

Importers of PERCHERONS and SIRES



We have been making from one to three importations a year since 1884 of the best stallions and mares that we could find in France and Great Britain. **We have now the best lot of both breeds** of stallions and mares, nearly all two-year-olds, that we have ever had on our farms at one time. **They excel in weight, bone and quality.** We have two-year-olds weighing in moderate flesh **up to 1,950 lbs.** We have secured a number the get of the most noted sires in France and Great Britain. **We have a number of top show horses.** We want you to come and look them over, and you will agree that what we have said is conservatively stated, and in spite of our selections we are able to quote very moderate prices. Remember, our horses are all kept at the farms between Atlantic and Lewis, on the main line of the Rock Island, 60 miles east of Council Bluffs.

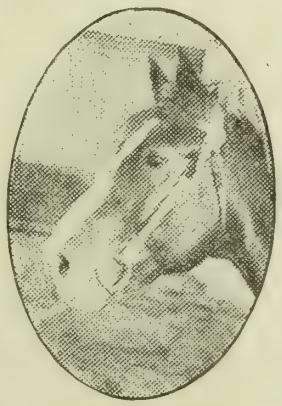


W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars. Send for our large CALENDAR, mentioning this paper.



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 8 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 3 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.



Pioneer Stock Farm

The Home of the Belgians.

We have for sale the classiest bunch of imported and home-bred stallions and mares we have ever offered for sale. Got first premiums and grand championship in every class we showed in at two state fairs; eight firsts and two grand championships at Oklahoma City and six firsts and two grand championships at Hutchinson, Kas. Any one desiring a first class stallion or mare will do well to see this fine bunch and get prices.

DAVID COOPER & SONS.

Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.

IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

CHAS. IRVINE,

ANKENY POLK COUNTY, IOWA.

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS AND BELGIAN MARES.

Imported and Home Bred—11 American Royal Prize Winners, 1912.

All of our horses are selected with extreme care as to breeding qualities. They are sound and fully acclimated. Sold with breeding guarantee and terms to suit, at farmer's prices.

Come and See Us, or Write,

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM, BLUE MOUND, LINN COUNTY, KANSAS.

A. A. FIRKINS. J. E. PARK.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MAMMOTH JACKS

Our stallions are all blacks and grays; all young; sound and ready for service. Some ton three year olds, as good as grow. All registered in P. S. of A.

Our Mammoth jacks are Kentucky and Missouri bred; all blacks with light points; all two years old and over; all registered and every one has size and quality; all broke to service. We give a liberal guarantee with all stock. Come and see us or write. Barns in town; 50 miles north of Kansas City and 35 miles east of St. Joe on Rock Island and Burlington.

FIRKINS & PARK, CAMERON, MO.

or carriage horse would bring, perhaps, twice as much. This might be taken as a general rule, and should condemn the aim in breeding of the "general purpose" horse. Great improvement in results, it was shown, had been secured at the Nova Scotia College farm by breeding half the mares to produce autumn foals. The gain from this had been found to be two-fold. In the first place, the farm work could be carried on by the mares without much loss of time from breeding; while it was also found that a September foal at eighteen months old was on about equal terms with his spring-foaled brother, six months older. The autumn foal went to pasture the following spring fit to make rapid growth, and it was at this period that he overtook the older colt. Practically, the autumn foal commenced to earn his keep at eighteen months instead of at two years old. From this experience it was advised that wherever a few mares were kept, some at least should be bred for autumn foals.

DIARRHEA IN ANIMALS.

To the American Breeder: Diarrhea is caused by some disturbance in the bowels. In some animals it may be produced by some specific germ, as "white diarrhea" in chickens, or cholera in hogs. In young calves or colts the milk of the mother usually induces it and very often proves serious. In older horses, fermented or soured feed, inactivity of the liver, worms, foul water, overheating or exposure to cold, may cause the trouble. In cattle, bloating excessive green feed or moldy silage may be the causative. The watery discharge from the bowels may be accompanied by cramps and other colicky symptoms, and in young colts and calves death often ensues.

Treatment consists in treating the cause of the diarrhea for it is only a symptom. Each case should be given individual treatment and no specific drugs can be mentioned for all cases.

In young colts, the mother should not be overheated or overworked. Foals should not be kept away from their mothers for more than four or five hours at a time. Often by milking out the mare completely, and giving the colt three or four eggs beaten up in two tablespoonfuls of whisky and giving boiled water to drink, following with a tablespoonful of castor oil, the trouble may be relieved. If the diarrhea is caused by worms, poisons, etc., of course these must be treated accordingly. Other young animals can be given the same treatment, giving about one-tenth the above dosage for smaller animals.

For calves, raw linseed oil is good with half teaspoonful of ginger.

In chickens thoroughly disinfect runs and coops with carbolic acid in whitewash.

Probably no other class of disease causes as much loss among young animals as do bowel diseases and it is a good policy to consult a competent veterinarian at the outset, for the correct treatment at the beginning will often save the animal's life.—E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

BURN OR BURY THE CARCASS.

Every dead animal should be burned or buried, whether it died from disease or by accident. Buzzards are very plentiful and it is a well known fact that they are liable to visit all kinds of carcasses. A buzzard that dines on the carcass of an animal which has died from hog cholera, black leg or any of many other well known diseases, frequently also partakes of another carcass on a farm which is not infected. The buzzard is thus a carrier of infectious germs into uninfected territory. The buzzard can cover a very great distance in a short space of time and infect widely separated localities.

This method of conveying disease is not studied closely enough. Frequently the buzzard takes germs away with him and at that same visit leaves another variety, which may be scattered about the farm or that vicinity.

Most states have laws requiring all animals to be buried. Every animal dying with an infectious disease should be buried. Hog cholera has been very prevalent during the last two years and the spread of this disease will not be stopped unitl the breeders and farmers understand more about the method of conveying this disease. A strict quarantine is the only method of saving the stock. If the germs do not come in contact with the stock the stock will not die from infectious disease.

THE ARABIAN METHOD OF HORSE TRAINING.

To the American Breeder: Having passed my 77th year I have given the care of all animals over to my son, who will care for me through my declining years. But there is one point upon which my long experience may aid in animal breeding.

We learned the Arabian art of training horses 65 years ago. I have had time to see that each generation becomes easier to learn our language, and find a horse is much safer and easier managed if he knows what you say to him. There is a horse on the farm that I have worked 26 years, and he has always done promptly what I requested him to do, and I have never known him to be struck with a whip. Supposing that you understand the Arabian art, I will not give it, but if it is not known to you then I will give it in full, so far as my memory serves. Our printed instructions were burned in my brother's house. For 30 years I kept a trained team to aid in raising barns, bridges and other heavy work with ropes and pulleys. I worked on the farm until I was 30, then returned to farm work when I was 60 years old.

A well trained horse is a great pleasure to me. If in the pasture, they will come when their name is called. If necessary they will lie down to receive what I wish to put on them, and get up with the greatest care if it is a sick or crippled person they are to carry. We boarded a man for four months, and he went thirteen miles to the doctor twice a week to have his foot restored that had been split with an ax and the nerves injured so it was so tender and painful that he could not bear for it to hang down. So we would have the horse lie down by the porch and he would get on its back with a pillow on the horse's neck and his sore foot on the pillow, and no man ever lifted a sick man with more care or carried him more gently.

The training should fill all demands on the farm. If you have never seen a stallion that was properly trained you may doubt their obeying their master willingly. But I know that I have trained them so completely that they would approach a mare gently. You must get them to know that you are their friendly master. A man should always be in a pleasant humor and use the kindest words so that he will not cause undue excitement.

The mustang (the Mexican pony) is hard to teach by any means that I have tried. The Shetland and Indian pony are quick to learn. Some men are as hard to keep in a good humor as a mustang. Such men will be greatly benefited if they try to learn the Arabian art of training horses, and practice what they teach.

ISAAC M. NEFF,
Harrison County, Mo.

AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB

COLT EXHIBITION

Class for Boys 9 to 13 Years.

1st Prize—Marion Merkle, Iroquois Co., Ills.
2nd Prize—Chas. H. Ross, Greene Co., Ills.

To the American Breeder:—I am sending you a photograph of my colt. Her name is Bessie; her color is bay; was foaled June 6, 1912. Her mother's name is "Fil" and she weighs 1,700 pounds. She is sired by Victor 75470, Percheron Society of America; he is three years old and weighs 1,850.



Bessie was sick when she was about two weeks old for three weeks and did not grow any, so she is not quite as good as she ought to be, but I think she is all right. I feed her oats and oil meal twice a day and she runs in the pasture all the time. She is broke to lead good and is very gentle and quiet.—Chas. H. Ross, Greene County, Illinois.

Who Has Hulled Soy Beans?

To the American Breeder:—I enclose check for $2.00 for three years subscription. Please send me your advertising rates. I would like to ask your readers through your paper if any of them have had any experience in hulling soy beans with a regular wheat thresher, if so, what changes they made.—Joseph E. Siegel, Miami County, Ohio.

WHAT BRED OF POULTRY.

(Continued From Page 11)

as well as those who contemplate making a change, to investigate and find out from observing your neighbors' methods, visiting poultry plants and see for yourself what you think would suit you best, and the main thing is to find out how to care for them. I believe there is more neglect to poultry on the average farm than any other kind of live stock. There is more money in poultry, more clear profit, for the amount of money invested, per head, than any other class of live stock. If the farmers' wives could and would invest at least one-half of the money made on their poultry for a short period in more comfortable buildings they could greatly increase their profits and save so much time and labor in caring for same.

Now, just one word to those contemplating buying stock or eggs: Select your breed, then select the party from whom you expect to buy with equally as much care, as there is as much difference in the strain as there is in the variety—some breeders putting in more time to produce larger, stronger, more vigorous specimens, with excellent laying qualities and ancestors of same quality, rather than quantity. The first named will cost you more money to begin with but will be much cheaper in the end.—Mrs. James A. Staples, Pettis county, Missouri.

YOUR CHOICE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN FORD STOCK FARM stallions at $100 profit. Absolutely first cost revealed in plain figures; the best money can buy. Positive guarantee with every purchase. Correspondence, inspection and personal acquaintance solicited. Investigate. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, South Dakota.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

Black; weight 1,800; 11 years old; sound. Have used him three years. Price $700 if taken this month, or will trade for mares or fillies. **Frank Brent, Smithshire, Warren County, Ill.**

FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS.

From two to six years; very good. Stock all registered. Have to sell to change blood. The oldest one a ton horse. Most are black. **D. Teinert, York, York County, Neb. R. F. D. 4.**

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale; two years old; steel gray; weight 1700. Also one registered Spanish jack; 16 1-4 hands; weight 1200, and one Mammoth jack, ten years old, 15 hands. Reason for selling, too much stock. **H. C. Broadstreet, Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana.**

TWO GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale or trade; three and four years old. Will trade for good, big jack or good, big standard bred stallion. Also some good, big jennets bred to Jack; 16 hands high with as much bone as I ever saw on a Jack, and a good one. Also good black Jack, coming yearling. **A. M. Perkins, Washington, Davies County, Ind.**

A High Grade Percheron Stallion

For sale or trade for young live stock. A good horse to buy and turn out on the range. He is a beautiful seal brown; has fine disposition; will work in any harness; eight years old; weighs 1800. A very sure breeder and a good sire; have colts to show. Is sound and right in every way. For particulars write. **D. L. Steefe, Sedgwick, Harvey County, Kas. R. F. D. 4.**

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale, if taken before the first of March, 1913. Two years old; weight 1700 pounds; color, black; star; has good disposition and is well broke to work. This colt is of the low down, wide out type. You seldom find as much bone and quality in the same horse. He is extra well bred. His dam is an imported mare; can show you his sire and other pure bred colts by his sire. If you want a stallion to head a herd of pure bred mares, you can't do better than to come and look at this colt. He was bred to a few mares last season and about 80 per cent are showing with foal. For particulars, write **F. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Harvey County, Kas., R. F. D. 4, Box 38.**

12 Percheron Grade Brood Mares

From 3 to 7 years old; weighing from 1300 to 1700; nine in foal by one of the best jacks in the state.

Also 20 young mules.

Hirsch Bros., Mokena, Will County, Ill

PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. One registered black stallion; three years; blocky build with big, clean bone; one two-year-old imported blue roan stallion.

Also a few mares. All registered in the Percheron Society of America. **Paul Hangartner, Roanoke, Woodford County, Illinois.**

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Registered; black; three years old; sound, with good bone and feet; lots of quality and action. A genuine show horse. A sure breeder and easy to handle. Price $1,000; no less; no trades. **Ralph Thurston, Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa.**

PERCHERON STUD COLTS

For sale or will trade for good jack. One is coming two in March, 16 hands, over 1400 pounds; one coming one in March, just as good; full brothers, both blacks, the older recorded. **Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kas.**

BELGIAN STALLIONS.

for sale. Two Belgian stallions coming two and three years old. Both state fair winners. Write for photo and further description to **C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass County, Iowa.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND.

10 stallions; 1 black imported Percheron; 13 years; weight 1800; 1 black imported Percheron; 5 years; weight 1800; 1 brown home-bred Percheron; 4 years; weight 1800; 1 black imported Coach; weight 1400; 1 bay Hambletonian; 6 years; weight 1100; 1 bay Hambletonian; 7 years; weight 1200. All registered.

1 large Mammoth black jack, 8 years; 1 large Mammoth blue jack, 8 years. All sure breeders. Colts to show. **Eli Smith, Cushing, Payne County, Okla.**

Two Percheron Stallions

One black imported stallion, Gageron; 16.3 hands high; 1800 pounds; in moderate flesh; colts to show.

We also have for sale young jacks and trotting bred stallions. Only 22 miles from Kansas City; 28 steam and electric trains each way daily. Write or phone me if possible before coming. **F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kansas.**

REGISTERED FRENCH COACH STALLION

For sale; Uzel Jr. (4174); foaled 1905; deighs 1360 in breeding condition; coal black; sure breeder; easy to handle; quick breeder; took first and sweepstakes at Iowa State Fair as 3-year-old; sound; well broke to all kinds of harness; colts to show. A show horse in all respects; fast walker and fine action. Registered in Iowa and Minnesota. Must be seen to be appreciated. Priced right for cash. Am closing out the business. **Ernst Klein, Lake Park, Becker County, Minn., R. 1.**

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERON HORSES

and dealers in American bred draft horses and standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere.



Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Vanderburg County, Indiana.

STALLIONS, MARES AND A JACK.

One six-year-old and two two-year-old stallions, registered in Percheron Society of America. These horses are built right. You will be pleased with them. Want to sell one; take your choice. Also four brood mares and one weanling filly, registered as above. Want to sell two, take your choice. Have bred Percherons for six years. Also one black jack with light points; 5 years old. Will price him right for cash, or will trade him for other property. Write for particulars. **H. M. Stephens, Munden, Republic County, Kansas.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale or exchange; 8 years old; black; weight 1900; sound and sure. Reason for selling, fillies in the way. **H. H. Mills, Webb, Clay County, Iowa.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale or trade; black; a ton horse; good and sure breeder. Will trade for a herd jack or grey Percheron stallion as good. **Elwood Rush, Lockwood, Dade County, Mo.**

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale; black; eight years old; weight 1800. An extra good breeder but needs changing. Price $500. **Beecher Rayl, Kempton, Tipton County, Indiana.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS

and mares, coming 3 to 5 years. These are good colts of the draft type.

One 11 year blue jack, cheap. **W. L. Lake, Ft. Cobb, Caddo County, Okla.**

IMPORTED STALLION.

Humboldt 80761; dapple grey; 5 years old; weight about 1900; guaranteed sound and a sure breeder. As good as you will see anywhere. Will sell him cheap. **N. M. Baldwin, Ottumwa, Ia., 1922 East Main Street.**

TEN GOOD STALLIONS

Registered draft, for sale to close partnership. **C. C. Walker, Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa.**

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

March 5—J. C. Robison and Willard R. Brown at Kansas City, Mo.

June 5—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

DRAFT HORSES.

Jan. 28-31, 1913—C. W. Hurt, Mgr., sales at Bloomington, Ill.

Feb. 20—Nuckolls Co., Horse Breeders' Ass'n at Ruskin, Neb.

Feb. 27—Thos. E. Deem, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.

JACKS AN DJENNETS.

Jan. 11—Geo. W. Riley, Redman, Mo.

Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.

March 10—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

For a long time past the American Self-lifting Steel Gate has been used and endorsed by the leading railroads, the U. S. Government and farmers, breeders and ranchmen in all parts of the country. In fact so successful has it been in every way that the makers—the American Farm Gate Co., 1457 Elmwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo., are now installing it on a positive Three Year Guarantee—agreeing to return the purchase money at the expiration of that period if after the severest possible tests the gate is not satisfactory. The company issues an interesting book on gates which is sent free to anyone writing them for it.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons of Huntington, Ind., write: "We are enjoying good trade this season. Our horses arrived October 10 and are now in the pink of condition. We are making very attractive prices on stallions at this time. Some of our recent sales are as follows: A fine young 2-year-old Belgian stallion to Messrs. Gandy & Son of Albion, Ind.; a 3-year-old Percheron stallion to Garrett Bramsch of Woodville, Ohio; Percheron and Belgian stallion to John Oesch of Topeka, Ind.; a Percheron stallion to Yost Y. Miller of Goshen, Ind.; three fine young Belgian mares to Messrs. Britt & Son of Turner, Mich.; a fine young Percheron stallion to John Orr of Patriot, Ind.; a 2-year-old Percheron stallion to Messrs. Roberts & Kinzer Bros. of Carmel, Ind.; a fine 3-year-old roan Belgian stallion to Wm. Bleke, Huntertown, Ind.; a fine team of Belgian mares to Lewis Wren of Goblesville, Ind.; a fine Belgian mare to Levi Heaston of Markle, Ind.; a fine Percheron stallion to Messrs. King & Son of Ossian, Ind.; a Percheron mare to W. E. Smiley of Payne, Ohio; a fine 2-year-old Percheron stallion to J. S. Miller of Wooster, Ohio, and a fine young chestnut Belgian stallion to Harrison Manis of Elwood, Ind."

Anyone wanting a good, practical stock man of seven years' experience with breeding stock should look up the advertisement in this issue of T. J. Cunningham, Cartmell, Mo., and communicate with him for further particulars.

Among the large consignees to the big breeders' sale of horses at Bloomington, Ill., are the following: Ben Bohlander & Son, ten imported Percherons, stallions and mares; James Loonan & Son, eleven head of imported and home bred Percherons; D. Augstin & Sons, Percherons; William Ritchardson, seven Percherons; W. C. Baughman, eight Percherons; John Wilt, eight Percherons and Belgians; D. S. Forrest & Son, eight Percherons; W. H. Ritter, imported Percherons and Belgians; A. V. Hodgson, Percherons; J. H. Weaver, Percherons; Woulf Bros., ten imported Percherons and Belgians; Turnipseed & Stewart, Percherons, stallions and mares; Lonzo McClain & Sons of Ohio, ten imported Percherons; Leigh Bros., Percherons; Ed Miller, Percherons; W. W. Down, imported Percherons and Belgians; J. R. Prendergrast, Percherons; Alfred Phillips, imported Percherons, and sixty other consignors of Percherons.

Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill., write: "A few days ago Prof. Edmonds of the University of Illinois paid us a visit with a view of purchasing something for use in his college. He has been looking for something for this purpose for some time and we are glad to say he selected a very fine specimen of the Percheron breed. We congratulate the college on being able to have such an animal there. We also sold to our long-time customer, C. G. Decker, of Champaign County, a very high class imported Percheron stallion to help his other horse with the business Mr. Decker has built up in his section. We have been selling Mr. Decker his stallions for several years. We predict for this horse a big season's business, for he is the type that people in that section will admire. We have many more of the same type and will appreciate a visit from prospective buyers of any of the draft breeds."

W. A. Lane and Co., of Greeley, Ia., write: "We have recently landed a large importation of the very best Belgian and Percheron stallions, and a few mares. These horses are all the big, heavy boned kind, and are all sound and right. They had a long, hard voyage, and are thin in flesh, but are all in good health. A buyer can make no mistake in buying any one of these horses, as they are all good ones, and our Mr. Lang is to be congratulated on his especially fine selection. We have always looked after good, clean, heavy bone, but he has been especially fortunate this year in obtaining it. These colts will improve the standards in any community that may be fortunate enough to get one of them. To accommodate our ever increasing trade, we will be compelled to import again in the near future,

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON SHIRE BELGIAN

Each year we show our New Importation the same month they land; each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old and 1st and champion on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS

Imported and American Bred.

We have a fine lot of stallions with plenty of bone and weighing from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds each; 3 to 5 years old; good colors; good terms; good safe breeding guarantee, and a square deal.

Some extra good mares weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds each, and in foal; 3 to 6 years old. Prices reasonable. See us before you buy. It won't take long or cost much. We can save you money. Barns in town.

JUNKENS & O'NEIL, 15 North Hazel St., DANVILLE, ILL.

Percheron, Belgian and Shire

STALLIONS. IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.

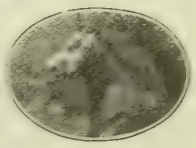
3 to 4 years old, maturing 1,800 to 2,400 pounds. No finer lot in America. Prices and terms reasonable. Barns in city.

LEW W. COCHRAN

Office 205 Ben Hur Bldg. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron stallions and mares.



The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.



R. L. HARRIMAN —AUCTIONEER—

Bunceton, Mo., the Fine Horse and Jack

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right. Work always up to the standard

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions and Mares also Home-Bred Stallions

I know the best farmers want good horses. I personally select horses with the aim to sell to horsemen who know.

If interested write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

At Union Hotel, Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.

On C. B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.

PERCHERON STUD

For sale or trade for mare or fillies. Pink Parader 34928; registered in P. S. of A.; 7 years old; weight 2200; a sure breeder, also a good breeder; sire the great horse, Pink 24765. **August Radloff, Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois.**

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. A red roan; 4 years old; registered; guaranteed sound and a sure breeder; colts to show. Write **H. A. Alcorn, Adair, Adair County, Iowa.**

HILLSDALE STOCK FARM,
De Sota, Jefferson County, Mo.

We wish to announce that we have serviceable jacks from 14.1 to 15.3½ standard. Jacks that have weighed 1150 priced from $450 to $1100. Also such saddle horses as High Chief 2211, who has defeated second prize horse at World's Fair. 1200 pound horse at $600. Colts, mares, fillies and jennets in foal; ones that produced jack colts this year. We can also sell jennets in carload lots.

Would exchange jack for registered Percheron stallion not over 10 years of age.

We guarantee to be as represented. Buy and sell on commission. Our knowledge, your gain. **Oscar Edwards & Son, De Sota, Mo.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



One of the largest collections of large boned black mammoth jacks owned by any one man; 15 to 16 hands standard measure; the kind that will breed the high class mules; the kind all are looking for. Priced to sell. Guaranteed. References the five banks of Lawrence. Address **Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.** Both phones.

Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and U. P. R. R.

A BIG CASH BARGAIN
In First Class Breeding Stock.

Two registered black jacks, 4 and 8 years old; heavy boned and right every way. Cash price for the two, $1,400.

One imported Percheron stallion; black; 8 years; 1,800 pounds; a high class horse. Cash price, $900.

I will take $2,100 cash for the three.

I am going out of the breeding business or would ask 50 per cent more. I guarantee this stock, and have the colts and the books to show for a business that has paid me over 50 per cent income on the price I am asking.

For particulars, address,
"S," Care American Breeder, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

SIX JACK COLTS

For sale. Also two Percheron stallions and five Standard bred stallions. 640 acres devoted to live stock. 22 miles from Kansas City and 28 steam and electric cars each way daily. Make appointment with me by phone or mail.
F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.

JACKS FOR SALE.



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention the American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

BIG BLACK JACK

For sale; weight 1000 pounds. Having three jacks, will sell one of them. These jacks are all registered and sound and sure breeders. Plenty of mules to show. Write us for full particulars. Will exchange for young mules. **Freeman Bros'. Big Mule Ranch, Neligh, Antelope County, Neb.**



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

100 WEANLING MULES

For sale. The very choicest kind, Mules in town. Also few choice jacks and jennets. No trades. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.**

and as usual the next importation will be fully up to the standard of this one. We are selling very rapidly, and our old customers are returning to us as they always have in the past for more horses when they need them. We hope to see many American Breeder readers here this winter, and we will assure them of the best of treatment, and will sell them horses well worth the money in every instance. We do not cater to parties wanting merely a cheap horse, but we handle the horses that will suit the most discriminating buyers. Neither will we sell below cost in Europe, but we will give as good value as can be obtained in this country from any legitimate importer, quality considered. We handle none but imported horses, and of the best of them, and parties that want a No. 1 good horse will do well to come here, and he will be able to obtain it. All pedigrees stamped and approved by the government. We will be pleased to have any of your readers come here and inspect this stock, whether they buy or not. We extend credit to responsible buyers who desire it, and they can buy as cheap for good note as for cash."

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "We have sold our International (Olympia) champion Percheron stallion Intitule to Samuel Insull, Esq., president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, to place at the head of his stud of Percherons at Hawthorne Farm, Libertyville, Ill. Intitule was considered second in the aged class at the last International and was considered by good judges one of the grandest specimens of the breed ever imported to this country. The price paid for this horse was $10,000. We also sold our grand champion Percheron mare at the International to Thomas G. Plant, Esq., of New York. We have also sold to A. O. Crooks of O'Brien County, Ia., an outstanding two-year-old Shire stallion, winner of first prize at the Bushnell Horse Show. We feel greatly interested in this sale for the reason that this is the third Shire horse that we have sold Mr. Crooks without his seeing either one of them and in each instance he has been highly pleased. Those enterprising breeders, Messrs. Schwake Bros., Goodhue County, Minnesota, we sold an imported Hackney stallion and a black Percheron stallion. To Orlin Kirk, Crawford County, Illinois, an imported Shire stallion and a pair of imported Shire mares. The Money Creek Horse Company of Houston County, Minnesota, selected an imported gray Percheron stallion. This is the second stallion we have sold this company. Our old customer, S. J. Huston of Louisa County, Iowa, purchased a pair of imported Percheron mares. To John H. Duis, Dawson County, Nebraska, we sold three imported Shire stallions. Mr. Duis has one of the best breeding barns in the state of Nebraska. To our old customer, Frank Stoddard, Coles County, Illinois, we sold an imported Shire stallion. This is the third stallion we have sold him. Dunham Bros. of Louisa County, Iowa, purchased the noted Shire stallion Jester. These gentlemen have a stud of pure bred Shire mares and this is the second Shire stallion we have sold them."

Alfalfa and grain farms in Oklahoma, close to good market, are advertised in this issue by Lawton Land & Loan Co., Lawton, Okla. Also big Texas stock ranches.

Special values in imported Percheron and Belgian mares, bred to great stallions, are features in the public sale of Thos. and James Woulf, Streator, Ill. The sale (which also includes a fine lot of stallions) will be held at the barns of Messrs Woulf, Tuesday, January 14. Write for catalog and attend.

The presence of a big importing and breeding business like that of North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb., is one of the most favorable factors for the improvement of draft horses in that state. Stallion men, stock men and farmers find that they get best results from seasoned and acclimated breeding stock, and North & Robinson furnish one of the best and most convenient sources of supply for this kind. For further information about the big assortment of stallions kept on hand, see the advertisement in this issue.

Lamer of Salina, Kas., has won for himself a big place in the draft horse business of America. Although one of the furthest west of the big importers he does business on a big scale, bringing in horses in train loads and selling them out at a rate rapid enough to justify his big investments. Wherever there is any business of importance in draft horse stock, the name of Lamer is well known and his important business announcements, like that appearing in his advertisement in this issue, are looked for.

The first big jack sale of the season is that of A. E. Limerick & Son and W. E. Bradford at Columbia, Mo., the date being February 6. Their offering consists of forty head—twenty-five jacks old enough for service and fifteen jennets, all registered stock. This is a closing out sale and every animal will be sold; nothing kept in reserve. For a catalogue or other information address either of the above named gentlemen.

Time always tells the tale of who gives the best service in a particular line. Time has shown that R. L. Harriman of Bunceton, Mo., is the premier auctioneer for public sales of high class horses (either draft stock or harness horses) and of jacks and jennets. The fact is he has had more to do with the wonderful development of the public sale business in jacks and jennets than any other auctioneer, and his presence at the head of the list in nearly all the most important sales is evidence enough of this fact. Col. Harriman is a horseman first of all—which may explain why he leads all as a horse auction ring general.

We are publishing on the back cover of this issue more new and interesting information about the wonderful pony subscription campaign being carried on by the national country women's paper known as the "Farmer's Wife," St. Paul, Minn. The easiest way to answer this advertisement and to get full information concerning it, is to fill out the coupon at the bottom of the page, cut it out and mail it to the Farmer's Wife, St. Paul, Minn.—adv.

Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio, write: "The International first prize two-year-old and reserve champion Belgian stallion Cyclon, winner also at the New York and Michigan state fairs, has been delivered to Henry H. Miller & Son of Huntington, Ind. These gentlemen have for a number of years been buying the best sires they can find, and in their purchase of Cyclon

HOME OF THE GIANTS.
75 Jacks and Jennets 75



All black; all registered. The big boned, big footed, heavy weighing kind. All from 15 to 15 1-3 standard. All ages up to six years. Every one guaranteed as represented. Main line Missouri Pacific; 65 miles east of Kansas City. Offices in town.
BRADLEY BROS., **WARRENSBURG, MO.**



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks
AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bargains. Come and see them.
J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

CLOSING OUT SALE
of

JACKS and JENNETS

at
E. G. DAVIS & SON'S BARN
Columbia, Mo.
Thursday, Feb. 6, 1913

40 HEAD
25 Jacks, old enough for service, 15 Jennets

Everything registered, 15 to 16 hands high, 2 to 6 years old. These Jacks are the tops of three states. They were bought at weaning time and several of them cost over $500.00 a head at 5 months old. There are some herd headers in this bunch, good enough to head any herd. As this is a closing out sale everything will be sold without reserve or by bid. You will find more jacks in this sale with 9 to 9½ inch bone than you ever saw in a sale of this size. For catalogue or for other information, address

A. E. LIMERICK & SON or W. E. BRADFORD
Columbia, Missouri

TEN JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale, including my pure bred Catalan (Spanish) jack, Pulido, by the great show jack, Bijosa, made famous by prizes he has won in Spain and France; 16 1-4 hands; black with white points. He is one of the finest individuals in America and an exceptionally good breeder. **Harry C. Parmenter, Yutan, Saunders County, Neb.**

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS



Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with **herd** headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — **G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Forty-five of the best Mammoth jacks in Kentucky from $300 to $1,000. Registered Percheron stallions from $250 to $750. Write for circular or visit the Cloverdale Farm. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

A FEW GOOD JACKS

for sale; two to seven years old; good height, bone and color. **G. H. Minton, Forest City, Holt County, Mo.**

Jack and Morgan Stallion

For sale; black Jack; six years old; 15½ hands high. Sorrel Morgan stallion; 16 hands high; weight 1260 pounds; four years old. Colts to show. Going out of business; will sell at a bargain. Write for particulars. **B. R. Lewis, Coffeen, Montgomery County, Ill.**

STALLIONS AND JACKS.

Extra good stock. Saddle stallions; 3 to 8 years old with the best of breeding. Percheron stallions 2 to 7 years old, weighing up to 2100 pounds. Fine in every respect. Jacks 3 to 7 years old; 15 to 15½ standard measure; good breeders and quick workers. Priced at a bargain. Must sell quick. **F. M. Branstetter, Gazette, Pike County, Mo.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black mammoth Kentucky jacks; big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell in carload lots for the next 30 days, at special prices. **Joe E. Wright, Prop., Junction City, Ky.**

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

We have a grand lot of big bone, Kentucky Mammoth jacks, from colts to 6 years old. Saddlers, stallions, mares, colts and fillies. Write us your wants or visit the Cook Farms. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

JACK FOR SALE.

Stands 15.3; weight 1100 pounds; 7 years old; large bone; good performer. Sure; warranted sound and right. **A. Calender, New Lyme Station, Ashtabula County, Ohio.**

they got one of the best Belgian stallions owned in this country. "Rubis de Bachte," a beautiful bay four-year-old Belgian, winner at the Ohio and Michigan state fairs, and champion at Syracuse, has been delivered to the Ash Horse Company of Weston, Ohio. These gentlemen, the oldest stallion owners in northwestern Ohio, are to be congratulated on having bought such a splendid animal. Seldom is found a better made horse. Correspondence with intending purchasers is solicited and our catalogue will be sent upon request."

If you are in the market for a Percheron stallion or Spanish jack, look up the ad of H. C. Broadstreet, Cloverdale, Ind., and then write him.

J. N. Jaggers of Walnut Ridge, Ark., is advertising improved and unimproved farms in Arkansas. Read the ad in this issue.

Five Percheron stallions are advertised for sale in this issue by D. Teinert, York, Neb. This is all registered stock, and must be sold as I am compelled to change blood.

If you are in the market for a good Percheron stallion it would undoubtedly pay you to investigate what A. M. Perkins of Washington, Ind., is advertising.

If you are looking around for a good man to handle your stock, don't fail to read the ad in this issue of G. L. Deer, New Market, Mo., and then write him for full particulars.

Paul Hangartner of Roanoke, Ill., is advertising Percheron stallions and mares in this issue. Don't miss looking up the ad if interested.

Ralph Thurston of Osceola, Ia., is advertising a good Percheron stallion for sale in this issue. Read the ad.

If you are in the market for a good Percheron stallion, don't fail to read the ad of F. D. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kas., in this issue.

If you have some good mares that you would like to exchange for a registered German Coach stallion, write to P. Blauksma, Bruce, S. D. See the ad in this issue.

Gus Aaron of Leavenworth, Kas., has some Percheron stud colts for sale or trade for good jack. It might pay you to investigate this.

Anyone in the market for chickens should read the ad in this issue of C. W. Fansler, Prairie View, Kas., and then write for further information.

Hirsch Bros. of Mokena, Ill., are advertising twelve Percheron grade brood mares for sale in this issue, also twenty young mares. If interested, read the ad.

Two registered stallions and one registered jack are offered for sale by Wilder Carpenter, Marmaduke, Ark. Mr. Carpenter is offering this stock very cheap as he has not time to care for them.

Some extra good stock in the way of stallions and jacks is offered for sale in this issue by F. M. Branstetter, Gazette, Mo. Read the ad; it gives a pretty good description of what he has.

If you have some registered Coach stallions and mares that you would like to exchange for 80 acres of good land, look up the ad in this issue of C. D. Turner, Doniphan, Mo.

Tyson Bros. of McAllaster, Kas., still have a few choice boars and gilts that they wish to dispose of, and will sell them cheap in order to close out quick. Read the ad.

Don't fail to read the ad in this issue of W. E. McKee of Braddyville, Ia. He is advertising a good proposition in the way of a farm for sale or trade for stock.

Anyone in need of a good man to handle stock should correspond with W. J. Beutler, Chelsea, Mich. His ad appears in this issue.

Oscar Edwards & Son of De Sota, Mo., start their ad in this issue. Don't fail to look it up. They guarantee all stock to be as represented.

When it comes to a good, all-round remedy for horses, "Spohn's" comes mighty near being in a class by itself. On this point Alonzo McDonald writes: "In Spohn's Cure I find greater results in handling catarrhal or contagious diseases in my stable than all other means I have used." See the ad in this issue.

Parties who would like to contribute one or more registered horses or jacks stock to a public sale of such animals, might write Thos. E. Deem, sales manager, Cameron, Mo., who is arranging for such a sale to be held at Cameron, February 27.

White to A. J. Johnston, Springfield, Mo., for full information about the 8080 acre stock ranch he is offering at half price. His ad is in this issue.

Peter Hopely & Son, the well known importers and breeders of Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Suffolk horses, of Atlantic and Lewis, Ia., start their advertising in this issue. Mr. Hopley states that they have had a good trade since returning home from the International, and that their horses are doing fine. They are pricing a fine lot of Percheron and Shire mares from two to four years old that should attract the attention of buyers everywhere.

A more general use of sheet metal in the construction of farm buildings has just been recommended by the Agricultural Department in Washington. It is pointed out that buildings so constructed are ideal not only for the sheltering of farm animals and crops, but can be erected readily at small cost for housing farm implements, thus preventing the destruction and waste which will go a long way in defraying the cost of farming by modern machinery. The Edwards Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, claim that perhaps the most generally used material of this kind is the Edwards "Reo."

Bradley Bros., the well known breeders of jacks and jennets at Warrensburg,, Mo., start their ad in this issue. If you are in the market for stock of this kind, don't fail to look up their ad and write them.

Ford & Harrington of Parker, S. D., ask our readers to investigate the stock they have for sale. They give a positive guarantee with every purchase and their stock is the best money can buy.

Buff Orpington cockerels are advertised for sale in this issue by L. H. Morse, 485 Kansas City Road, Olathe, Kas. If you are in the market, don't fail to read the ad, and then write.

Fred Chandler of Chariton, Ia., has some splendid Percheron stallions that he is offering worth the money. Read his ad.

A good Percheron stallion is offered in this issue by Frank Brent of Smithshire, Ill., at a bargain price, or he will trade for mares or fillies. If you are interested don't fail to investigate this.

A 480 stock or dairy ranch is advertised for sale in this issue by the owner, Frank M. Read, Rapid City, S. D., at $35 per acre. This looks like a splendid proposition and should be investigated.

Junkens & O'Neil of Danville, Ill., have a fine lot of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares that they are advertising at good prices. They guarantee a square deal to everybody. Their ad starts in this issue.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons of Huntington, Ind., have a new ad in this issue. Don't fail to read it. They give you many reasons why you should buy their stock. They guarantee satisfaction.

A high grade Percheron stallion is offered for sale or trade for young live stock by D. L. Steele, Sedgwick, Kas. See the ad in this issue and then write him for particulars.

Let Absorbine make money for you. It will reduce swellings, and soft bunches, stop lameness and inflammation, allay pain; heals cuts, bruises, lacerations, boot chafes, saddle galls, etc., without blistering or removing the hair and horse can be used. $2 per bottle at all druggists or delivered. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 388 Temple street, Springfield Mass.

A. Calender of New Lyme Station, Ohio, is advertising a good jack for sale in this issue. Look up the ad and write him if in the market.

Jos. L. Racey of Arabela, Mo., has some good Barred Rock chickens, Indian Runner ducks and drakes and Embden geese that he is offering for sale. Write him for particulars. His ad is in this issue.

To save money and get a better product in kerosene, gasoline, machine oil, axle grease and Processed Oil, the best thing for killing lice and curing mange, get the prices of C. A. Stannard, Box A, Emporia, Kas. You'll find them in his ad in this issue.

The best thing made in a two-horse road grader is made and sold by D. B. Gunn, Red Oak, Iowa.

Lew W. Cochran of Crawfordsville, Ind., writes: "At this time I have the finest lot of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions in my barns that I have ever owned at one time in both imported and American bred. I am selling all of my stallions direct from my barns and putting my prices at rock bottom. I have had three importations in the last few months and others to follow in a few weeks. Owing to quality, prices and terms on which I am selling my stallions, they are going very fast. I am making a specialty of selling in car lots to parties in other states and Canada, who take them out to resell in the stock company plan."

See the ad in this issue of W. F. Richardson, Kismet, Kas. He undoubtedly has a good proposition for somebody.

For the best, strongest, most convenient and most durable farm gate made, address American Farm Gate Company, 1457 Elmwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo. They make a special gate for stallions, bulls or other breeding stock.

ARABIAN STALLION.

Three-fourths Arabian; one-fourth Standard. Strawberry roan, with flaxen mane and tail; weighs 1200 pounds; 15½ hands high; plenty of style and quality and some to spare; coming 10 years old; plenty of colts to show, including prize winners. I sacrifice this stallion as I'm quitting the business. No trade. The first draft for $300 gets him. **H. Heckmann, Jerico Springs, Mo.**

PONIES, COACHERS, SADDLERS, MORGANS, ETC.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Five registered Kentucky saddle stallions, two beautiful mares, five black Mammoth jacks. Cheap for cash or on terms. **Kentucky Sales Stables, Fort Smith, Ark.**

GERMAN COACH STALLION.

What have you got to trade me for a fine German Coach stallion; registered; 5 years old; sure foal getter; fine action. Prefer mares. **P. Blauksma, Bruce, Brookings County, S. D.**

Two Registered Stallions, One Registered Jack for sale. A bargain for you. This stock is sound and sure. Will sell regardless of their worth as I must give my time to my hogs. **Wilder Carpenter, Grandview Breeding Farm, Marmaduke, Ark.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We have on hand the greatest collection of saddle stallions of any one firm in the world. Fifteen head of the famous Rex McDonald breeding—the greatest producer of the saddle family. Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention. We sell more stallions than any firm in the business. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Shelby Co., Mo.**

AUCTIONS ON FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

J. C. WOLCOTT H. M. BEERS J. M. GRANT

WOLCOTT, BEERS & GRANT

Strictly Auction and Commission Dealers.

Horses and Mules

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF HORSES AND MULES

GOOD MULE. A GOOD MARE OR GELDING.

If you need one or a trainload we can supply you. We are the largest dealers at the Kansas City horse and mule market and can sell at prices that will suit.

We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.

Inspection of our stocks in our three big barns at the Kansas City Stock Yards invited. Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have visited our barns for lectures on mule and horse types, and readers of the AMERICAN BREEDER particularly welcome.

Largest Individual Horse and Mule Dealer in the World **COTTINGHAM BROTHERS** A. D. COTTINGHAM, Proprietor.

STOCK YARDS. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

FRANK H. SWEET COMMISSION DEALER IN **HORSES AND MULES**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Telephones:
Home 4575 Main
Bell 3575 Main

Special Attention to Buying on Orders.

THIS PONY FREE!

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY, WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT, JUST AS IT LOOKS IN THIS PICTURE.

"DAPPLE"

"Dapple" is a beautiful three-year-old dappled-chestnut Shetland Pony 42 inches high, with Silver Main and Tail. He weighs about 300 pounds and is pretty nearly worth his weight in gold. Of the 83 Shetland Ponies we have given away to boys and girls we believe "Dapple" is the prettiest. In fact you very seldom can get a pony of this color. You may have seen lots of ponies in Circus Parades, but you never saw one prettier than this pony "Dapple" that we are going to give to you or some other boy or girl. We selected him out of 100 ponies at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, Washington, Ill., and you'd be the happiest child alive if "Dapple" were yours. Hitched up to his nobby pony wagon he will haul you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in, just about as fast as you want to go. And when you are not riding or driving him he will play with you and you can teach him to come when you whistle, and lots of cute tricks. Didn't you ever notice what good times children have who own ponies and how pretty these cute little fellows look when trotting up the road? Everybody runs to the door and stops to look at a Shetland Pony going by. Can you think of anything you would like to own better than "Dapple?" Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address at once.

Here's "Dapple"



THE OUTFIT

And best of all we send free with "Dapple" the complete Pony Outfit just as you see it in the picture. Besides the Pony, the Pony Buggy and the Harness shown we send a Saddle and Bridle, which would make you the most complete outfit that money could buy. You could ride horse-back or take all your boy or girl friends driving everywhere. The pony wagon is just the most comfortable riding and easiest pulling we could buy for our purpose. We have given away so many that we know exactly what kind most boys and girls like. The handsome nickel trimmed harness looks just fine on "Dapple" and the riding bridle is imported and the saddle which we also send we had made to order for "Dapple." No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbier or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free and all freight and express charges paid. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you this one, send your name and address to us right now so it will be sure to get to us quickly.

Send Us Your Name Today

If You Want to Own "Dapple"

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to become a contestant for "Dapple." Don't let anybody persuade you that you cannot win this pony because our plan of giving ponies away is different from others. The fact that we have given ponies to 83 boys and girls all over the United States from the State of New York to the State of Washington already is proof that we give them away. We publish The Farmer's Wife and The Farmer. The banker or postmaster in your town knows that we are one of the largest publishing houses in the United States so we can well afford to give ponies to boys and girls to advertise our papers. We never heard of one of these 83 boys and girls until they wrote and told us they wanted a pony which shows how fair and square our pony contests are and that no matter where the winner lives "Dapple" will be sent without any cost to you. You must send your name and address right away.



We Have Given Away 83 Ponies

Here are the Names of 30 of our 83 Lucky Pony Winners

"Roine," Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., Ind.
"Bob," Twylah Hart, Shelby Co., Ohio.
"Jean," John H. Elrod, Smith Co., Tenn.
"Chum," Bozzie F. Thornton, Mercer Co., W. Va.
"Sport," Fred Hagerman, DuPage Co., Ill.
"Beauty," Bertram Eldridge, Stark Co., Ill.
"Midget," John McCartney, Massac Co., Ill.
"Scotty," Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., Wash.
"Joe," Harold R. Palmer, Oswego Co., N. Y.
"Patsy," Rena Smith, Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"Bob," John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., Ark.
"Ginger," Chas. Foster, Randolph Co., Mo.
"Evangeline," Gladys Houx, Saline Co., Mo.
"Jim," Joey Edwards, Barton Co., Kan.
"Jerry," Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kan.
"Sportsman," Harold A. Pierce, Waushera Co., Wis.
"Tramp," Keith Walker, Juneau Co., Wis.
"Polly," Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wis.
"Curly," Viola Peterson, Ward Co., N. D.
"Captain," Ida O'Keefe, Montrail Co., N. Dak.

"Gus," Frank and Vera Brown, Dakota Co., Neb.
"Bingo," Jeanette Lansing, Dixon Co., Neb.
"Pilot," Fred Richardson, Broadwater Co., Mont.
"Ned," G. and Ruby Kobelin, Yellowstone Co., Mont.
"Babe," Roy Brown, Cook Co., S. D.
"Dixie," Walter McLaren, Moody Co., S. D.
"Bonnie," Amyle Kafer, Carroll Co., Iowa
"Bess," Wilfred Dearchs, Kossuth Co., Iowa.
"Hero," Gund Eckland, Lac qui Parle Co., Minn.
"Spotty," Mildred Etter, Watonwan Co., Minn.



Notice that we print the names and addresses of 30 of the 83 children to whom we have given ponies which we wouldn't dare do if it wasn't true that we gave away real live Shetland Ponies. We haven't room to print the names of our whole 83 Lucky Pony Winners, but will send you their names also just as soon as we hear from you. We will also send you 1000 votes toward winning "Dapple" and if you write promptly we have a surprise for you which will double your chances of winning one of our Shetland Ponies. The first thing our 83 Lucky Winners did was to send us their name and address which you must do if you want us to send you "Dapple."

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send the coupon opposite filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Dapple" is something that any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do, and any child who becomes a contestant will win a fine prize, even if he fails to win "Dapple" which is the best prize of all.

CUT OUT AND SIGN THIS COUPON OR COPY ON A POSTAL CARD AND MAIL TODAY

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 565 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me Certificate of Entry, and pictures of "Dapple" and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own "Dapple."

Name.....R. F. D.....

P. O.....State.....

This Coupon is good for 1000 votes for "Dapple."

EACH CONTESTANT A PRIZE WINNER

All contestants will surely get a prize of their own choosing from a list which we will send them. Besides the Pony Outfit and Twenty-five Grand Prizes we shall offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Outfits, Gold Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Hand Bags, Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and dozens of other desirable prizes. If you become an enrolled contestant in this Pony Contest you can't lose. But don't let anyone persuade you that you can't win "Dapple" because you have the same chance as any other child.

Be sure to address postcard or envelope **THE FARMER'S WIFE** 565 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices

Subscription Price; $1.00 per year or $2.00 for three years, payable in advance.

Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, January 20, 1913* *Number 1*

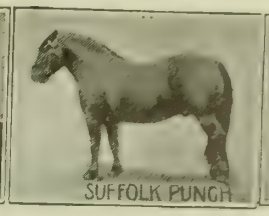






























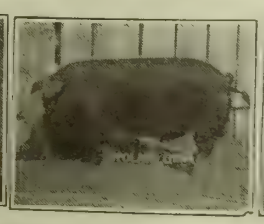
How All May Use Improving Blood

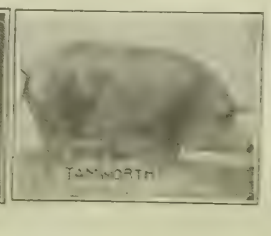
With modern methods, the above massive, well developed and highly bred stallion can be mated with 500 mares, and still get a better percentage of foals than was formerly obtained. By such methods hundreds of breeders are successfully doubling the net income from their breeding animals and at the same time guarding against injuring their own stock or spreading serious infection.













Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

Lafayette Stock Farm



Type of our Percherons

Always headquarters for the Best in

STALLIONS and MARES

Percherons and Belgians

In addition to the large number of Prize Winners at the French and Belgian shows this spring in Europe and at the various state fairs in this country this fall, we have a very large lot of good young stallions and mares of extra quality and bone, that we will price very reasonable.

We can show you 150 head of horses of the different breeds, the best lot ever imported to America. Sold with a reliable guarantee.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props. LAFAYETTE, IND.

TRUMANS'

CHAMPION STUD

The world's greatest collection of Shire Stallions and Mares, Percherons and Belgians to suit the most critical buyers; Hackneys of Richest Breeding and Strongest Individuality.

Fifth 1912 Importation of Shire and Percheron and Belgian Stallions arrived Oct. 29. Thirty-four years in the business and not one dissatisfied customer.

At the four great state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, our horses have won this year no less than 15 champion and 48 first prizes, 9 cups and four gold medals, in the very strongest competition, and the champion stallion at Nebraska State Fair was imported by us.

Address for illustrated catalogue and other information, mentioning the American Breeder.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois

Wolf Bros. Big Boned Imported Percherons and Belgians



We landed September 1st with a great lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. We showed at the great Nebraska State Fair September 5th and won the following prizes:

Two champions, one reserve champion, eight first prizes, seven seconds, one third and three fourth—twenty-two ribbons in all.

THESE PRIZE WINNERS ARE ALL AT OUR BARNS AND FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

If you are figuring on buying a first-class stallion or a pair of imported mares and want to see the best horses, you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to see ours. Special low prices made for the next 60 days. Address, for all information

Wolf Brothers

Albion, Boone County, Nebraska

TAYLOR & JONES

Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill.



Our new horses are now in the barns, and we have an extra good lot of Belgians, Percherons and Shires. We invite buyers to call and look them over. We buy the best we can buy, and if there were any better to be found we would handle them. Our guarantee is safe, and we can protect a buyer from loss for the full purchase price. Come and see us. It won't take long or cost much; and we feel sure we can save you some money.

TAYLOR & JONES, Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill.

PETER HOPLEY & SON,

ATLANTIC and LEWIS, IOWA,

Importers of PERCHERONS and SIRES

We have been making from one to three importations a year since 1884 of the best stallions and mares that we could find in France and Great Britain. **We have now the best lot of both breeds** of stallions and mares, nearly all two-year-olds, that we have ever had on our farms at one time. **They excel in weight, bone and quality.** We have two-year-olds weighing in moderate flesh **up to 1,950 lbs.** We have secured a number the get of the most noted sires in France and Great Britain. **We have a number of top show horses.** We want you to come and look them over, and you will agree that what we have said is conservatively stated, and in spite of our selections we are able to quote very moderate prices. Remember, our horses are all kept at the farms between Atlantic and Lewis, on the main line of the Rock Island, 60 miles east of Council Bluffs.



PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

Imported and Home-Bred

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES



My new importation of stallions and mares, which I personally selected, arrived last month. This importation, numbering over 40 head, comprises the best lot I ever imported, and with those already in my barns and pastures, makes Paramount Stock Farm one of the best places in America to come for strictly high class stallions and mares. Among them are prize winners and tops that cost a lot of money. Come to the farm, 2 miles north of Hudson, 9 miles southwest of Waterloo, and see them. Address, mentioning the American Breeder,

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Ia.

North & Robinson Co.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES.

50 head of American bred pasture raised stallions from 2 to 4 years old. The good, rugged, stocky Tiger built fellows, with plenty of bone, weight and quality. 10 head of American bred mares as good as grows at bargain prices.

We always have a good assortment of imported stallions and mares weighing a ton and over. Next importation will arrive February 10.

Every day a bargain day at our barns.

Large horse calendar sent free to horse breeders.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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Mule Trade and Jack Improvement

What the Mule Market Demands Are Bringing About in the Breeding of Jacks—Breeding Mules for a Type in France—Greater Opportunities in This Country.

In the December 20 issue there appeared on the front page of the American Breeder under a photograph of two mules, the following: "Good mule colts are selling for $125 each at weaning time." The growth of the mule industry in this country is marvelous. About one-fourth of the mares in the United States were bred to jacks this year. The average age of brood mares in the southern half of the United States is about ten years. The leading question at the present time is, where will we get the brood mares in a few years if this is continued? The United States has more mules than can be found in the rest of the world. Every mule produced removes the chance of producing a brood mare."

The statistics on this point, which we have gathered, were gotten by sending out hundreds of letters to stallion and jack owners in the southern half of the United States. We find in this large territory that more mares are being bred to jacks than to stallions. In addition to this, we know that a great many jacks are being used in the Northern States, as well as in the East and West. The replies to these letters over the Southern States also clearly indicate the average age of mares as being ten years or over; in many localities the reports state that there were very few mares under ten years of age. The fact that one-fourth of the mares in the United States were bred to jacks last year should convince horse breeders that the horse production is not increasing rapidly.

The mule growth in this country has developed beyond the expectation of the average breeder. There are more mules owned and produced in the United States than in the balance of the world. The principal thing of interest in this great mule development is the size of the mules. Before the war help was very cheap; a slave and a mule made a team. A light boned, 14-hand mule, with an abundance of action and a high head, was wanted at that time. Mules then were not used to any great extent only in cotton cultivation; many of them were not over 13 hands high. The soil was usually of a light nature and it was not thought best to till very deep. But the demand has greatly increased for larger cotton mules, 14½ to 15 hands, some 15½ hands for single use. But most of the cotton planters who have a smooth surface to farm are using regular cultivators, which require two mules, and many of them are using the double row cultivator, which requires three or four large mules.

There are more cotton mules used in the United States than of all other mules combined, and during the last ten years a wonderful market has developed for the big, rugged slaves. Had it not been for the Boer war a few years ago, which took 50,000 small mules out of our market, the undersized, plainer mules might have been a drug on the market at this time. The demand for large mules has increased nearly as fast as the demand for large horses. The smaller mules find a more ready sale at their value than do the small, plainer horses.

Mules are being exported to nearly all countries where mules are used. They can be raised in this country cheaper than in almost any other section, owing to our great feed supply. As an example of the exportations we refer to Roup & Hoffman's shipment a short time ago to South Africa. These were large, rugged mules. The purchase price (from Cottingham Bros. of this city) was $225 per head. Shiping expenses $60 per head and duty $5 per head, made a total of $290 per mule. Roup & Hoffman have usually purchased their mules in South America, but they state that the mules in that country are not large enough for their use, and that they can buy the large, rugged mules in this country cheaper than elsewhere.

Outside of the cotton mules, the sugar mules are of a trim build from one to one and a half hands taller than the cotton mules, but there is not so large a demand for sugar mules. The sugar sections are not extensive compared with the cotton sections. We would not advise any breeder to breed either for cotton or sugar mules. There will probably be an abundance of cotton mules when a larger and better type of mules is wanted. The small single mule team will be used less, and the demand for big, rugged mules will increase, not only in this country but for exportation purposes. Nearly all of the mules that have been shipped from the United States have been of the large type—large, serviceable animals.

Breeders, as well as bankers, must take care not to base their conclusions on the present day, but look forward ten or twenty years so as to be able to meet the demands at that time.

A Texas reader states that we are mistaken about mule colts selling for $125 at weaning time. If this reader will notice we specified "good" mules. Thousands of good mule colts have been sold during the last few months for $125 at weaning time. There is a difference in mules. Those who expect to produce the small type of mules that are most common, and which sell at $125 to $150 at maturity, cannot realize the same profit that the breeder can who produces mules worth $250 to $300 at serviceable age. Mule breeding has received less thought by the American farmers than any other class of live stock. Mules are purchased at weaning time, as a rule, and are bunched with their manes and tails trimmed so that they all look very much alike. Little thought is given to the kind of a mare or jack that really produces the high priced individual. Hence the average mare owner, and too many jack buyers, come to the conclusion that a jack is a jack.

During the early mule development in this country too much attention was paid to the light boned, fast walking, slim bodied mule. Jacks were in demand then which sired this type. It was only natural that jack breeders at that time were searching for this class of jacks. This has been carried to an extreme. Until this publication began to advocate large jacks, with plenty of body and plenty of bone, the demand was for jacks at least 16 hands standard measure. The constitution of these animals were deficient. If a type of jacks had been selected to use on jennets that weighed 1200 pounds and measured 16 hands standard measure, more progress would have been made. Those jacks, of course, during the early settlement, were not to be found; a few imported jacks may have reached those proportions but they were very scarce indeed. Some of the breeders have held to the idea that more bone and body was needed in the jack stock, consequently a great many good herd headers are to be found.

Still there are too many small, inferior jacks; the little ones have little value. The owners of jennets are largely to blame for this. No small, inferior jack should ever serve a jennet, but every jennet that will produce a good jack when mated with a big jack should be bred for that purpose. Jacks were never scarcer or higher. Undersized jennets can be bred to a good advantage to a stallion with the capsule system. There is no use to produce an animal of any kind that will not net a profit. Most of the little jacks are raised at a loss.

The writer was much impressed with an experiment in France in mule breeding. It was indeed enlightening to see those Frenchmen in the Poitier districts where they wear wooden shoes, making the only authentic mule breeding experiment of its kind in the world. The Poitou jack has been well bred for many generations; the breed produces a large type with much regularity. They are usually blacks, bays and browns. A registry has been established for this stock, and each animal admitted to record is inspected by a committee of three, to see that the animal in question is of the proper type. These jacks are about 14½ hands high standard measure, with very thick, long bodies and extra heavy bone. They usually have a very long coat of hair which does not add to their appearance when viewed by an American. In the same district is found a breed of horses known as the mulasiere. These horses are also registered; they have some hair on their legs but otherwise have some of the Percheron characteristics. These would be termed small draft horses in this country compared with our registered draft stock. The progeny of this cross results in a very large, handsome mule—the biggest and best mules in the world, as a class, if they could be termed class. I have seen in this country individuals better than these mules, but what impressed me is the uniform type from this union. Most of the mules have a heavy coat of hair but not as heavy as that of the sire. The ears and head are not as large as that of our mules, in fact, the ears are comparatively short, which is a characteristic of the Poitou jacks. This experiment proved two things, that draft mares could successfully be used and that it was not necessary that a jack have exceedingly long ears to be a good producer. The Poitou mule sells for more money than any other mule. They are wonderfully strong in the back. Many of them are used on the docks working to a large single cart, as is common in that country. Some of them are shipped to Spain.

During the last quarter of a century many jacks from this district have also been shipped to Spain to use as herd headers. The jacks and mules in the Poitier district are not numerous but there have been enough of them to prove that this method of mating is a success. I was informed by the breeders in that district that they expected to do more mule breeding because they found it profitable

The stand that the writer has taken

More Than From All Other Papers.

To the American Breeder: Please put the contents of the other side of this bill in your paper, one insertion, and send me the bill; tell me what two, three or four will cost. I did well with my ad last January. I sold three Percherons. My ad brought me many replies.

I think your paper is the proper stuff. While I have been in the breeding business since 1882, and try to be up to my job, your paper is the cause of me putting lots I know into practice. I also learned more about breeding out of your paper than from all other books and papers.—A. J. Robnett, Fayette county, Illinois.

Every Copy Worth the Year's Subscription.

To the American Breeder: You will find inclosed a check for $2 for which extend my subscription to the American Breeder for three years. I want to say in regard to your paper that the more I read it the more I think of it. I consider it the most valuable paper I take, and I wouldn't think of doing without it. I consider each copy I get worth the year's subscription and some of the copies are worth many years' subscription to me.—A. J. McLarty, Ramsey county, North Dakota.

in mule breeding has not been popular with some breeders. We can sympathize with the individuals who have spent many years in building a herd of stock to meet only one requirement, viz., that of height. We have never said that a reasonable height is a detriment, but we have said that all beasts of burden should be well proportioned. An extremely long legged jack, without any heart girth, does not have enough weight and constitution. Before a class of animals can be increased in size, there must be a provision for carrying food unless they are fed often. The demand in this country will be for a big jack, and in order to increase the size it will be necessary to make provision for feed carrying animals. There are also some who have sacrificed from their herds some of their very best jennets because they were not black with white points. Jacks are kept only for the production of mules. In the mule markets we find that steel gray mules, everything else being equal, are the best sellers.

If we wished to be popular with the jack breeders, especially, we would not make some statements which have been printed, but nearly every individual who has ever advocated something better has at first made enemies as a result of it. It is not necessary that anyone take our advice; we are simply stating the facts as we see them and these statements are only opinions of human beings.

The place for jack breeders to receive valuable information about their business is on the market where the produce of their stock must finally sell—the mule markets. This is the real test by which the financial value is determined. Occasionally one finds a jack breeder who has been in the business a lifetime, who has not improved his herd or set an example for others, but yet he is not willing to concede anything. Breeders must learn that to be profitable for themselves and their country, improvement is necessary.

The object of this article is not to antagonize but to cause jack breeders, as well as others, to think and investigate. There is a class of mule and jack breeders who claim that it is necessary to raise small mules because the large ones cannot stand the heat. When mules are shipped to the market no questions are asked as to where these mules were produced; they are rated according to the looks of the animal. Those who wish to produce mules to stand warmer climate, may continue to do so, but the market will give them nothing for it.

A little over thirty years ago a few jack breeders organized a jack registry. The requirements had to do with height and color, so that anyone could fill out an application and get an animal registered if it met these requirements. This association has continued with these lenient specifications all this time, and yet it has not been prosperous. Perhaps the most that this record has done was to place a premium on height and color —two things which the mule market does not recognize as being of prime importance. If after all these years only a few animals can show registered ancestors, what is the object of this arrangement? There are only a few living animals registered in it. Any one good mule producing state has more good jacks and jennets within its borders than is registered in the Jack Stock Stud Book.

In 1908 a number of jack breeders visited the mule markets and studied the jack registry system quite thoroughly. They found that extreme height in mules added no value. In fact, a well proportioned 14-hand mule was worth more money than the long legged, 17-hand mule. They also found that the black mules were third in market favor, so that the requirements of the old record association were not of any real value to the jack breeders.

(Continued on page 15).

More on the Carriage Horse

What Should Go Into the Foundation of the Breed the Government is Working On? The Best Use For Good Saddle Blood.

A saddle horse breeder has taken us to task for omitting the American saddle horse blood in our American carriage horse article. He states that the saddle horse is the most handsome horse in the world and could place a finish on the carriage horse better than any other breed. It perhaps never occurred to this breeder that the American saddle horse fills a special and very important class in the horse business of this country. Every saddle horse that is good enough to be called a saddle horse can go on the market and sell as a saddle horse. The demand for good five gaited, or even three gaited saddle horses was never better. We cannot see any reason why any individual should be taken from the American saddle horse ranks to be used in any other line of breeding. There is a distinct demand for every good animal and it is a breed of its own, and particular type of its own. The breeders of five gaited saddle horses have something more to do than to find fault with the American carriage horse. If they will pay strict attention to their own business and develop that particular class of live stock as it should be developed, and encourage their use, much better results can be obtained.

There is a wonderful field for the five gaited saddle horse, not only in the United States, but in many foreign countries. There is no handsomer or more intelligent animal or one that attracts more attention than a good saddle horse that is right in every respect. The great difficulty with saddle horse breeders is that they believe that every one should know just what they own, and what class of stock it is without any publicity. Some of them are offended if the buyers do not come direct to their place and pay them a handsome price without any expense. There are legions of people who are able, willing and ready to buy good saddle horses if they knew where to buy them. Saddle horse breeders must first learn to do a little outside advertising before they can expect that breed of live stock to be as widely popular as some other classes of stock.

A new demand for saddle horses has recently come into existence and that is for stallions to be put on a stud along with other stallions and jacks. A great many breeders are purchasing stallions which have a little more size than the show ring requires, as an individual of this kind can be purchased at a reasonable price and can be used to good advantage in country districts as an all purpose horse. There is another requirement, however, and that is a good disposition. This stallion will be used largely with the expectation of producing a set of animals that will be used by the ladies for riding, driving or an occasional day in the field. A great many farmers would like to have a horse of this kind. The sire of this animal can be used as a business horse and as a teaser. Those who have good regular five gaited saddle horses need not worry about any other outlet if they will only let the people know that they have them for sale.

STANDARD BRED HORSES.

There are more Standard Bred horses in the United States than horses of any other breed. The highest prices have been paid for a few select individuals of this breed of live stock. No other strain of animals have made greater progress in speed, yet there are thousands of these individuals that will never be valuable from a speed producing standpoint. In horse racing of all kinds, some necessarily are defeated, as they cannot all be money winners. We do not wish to discourage the Standard Bred horses, as the development and selection of speed sires has created a quality of wind, bone, hoof and muscle which is unsurpassed in other breeds. Standard Bred trotting horses have more durability in the harness for light road work than any other breed of horses, but they have not been bred for type, because speed, not type or beauty or uniformity, has always been the prime requisite. A comparison shows that a great diversity in conformation among these Standard Bred trotting horses can be found. There are a very large number of handsome individuals that should be segregated in a live stock record, and used as registered stock for foundation stock in carriage horse breeding. But in addition to the requirements now in force some plan should be devised to establish certain conformation. These precautions would provide registration, and neither need be very expensive. After a few generations the breeders of these handsome individuals could say with pride that their animals' ancestors were required to make certain performances before they could be registered.

A carriage horse breeding experiment has been carried on in Colorado for several years. The progeny of the horses in this experiment seem to be satisfactory from a type standpoint. Why not enlarge it and use these government stallions as far as possible, as we understand that a number of them will soon be available. This work should be started soon, otherwise a lot of available material might be lost track of.

We believe that a breed of live stock of this kind could be established with profit, but the question is, "What should enter into its foundation?" We invite suggestions along this line and hope those interested will prepare short articles on this subject for publication.

BRIGHT FOR KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Many of the men, in a territory covering a half dozen states in which Kansas City is looked upon as the chief market center, believe that the recent changes in the Kansas City stock yards management mark the beginning of this market's greatest growth. For years it has been claimed that much of the enormous influence wielded by the packers' organization was used in favor of the points where the packers controlled the yards. Kansas City was the only big market where the packers did not control. Now that the packers have secured control here as well, a big increase in ousiness is expected.

The new manager, George R. Collett, a man of twenty-five years' experience in his line, and now just at his prime, has shown that he intends to keep this market up to its possibilities. For some time, at least, he will have the assistance of the retiring president, Col. C. F. Morse, especially in connection with incompleted work planned by the former administration.

Two of the most active men on the job from the former management—W. H. Weeks, traffic manager, and E. C. Senter, general yard superintendent—are retained in positions which amount to promotion, and the new management will be from the start as close to the live stock interests as the old management ever was.

Following are the newly elected directors: E. V. R. Thayer of Boston, William A. Gaston of Boston, E. F. Swinney, president of the First National bank of Kansas City; Peter W. Goebel, president of the Commercial National bank of Kansas City, Kas.; P. R. Wornall of Liberty, Mo., G. R. Collett, W. H. Weeks and O. M. Waite of Kansas City.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

HANDLING A JACK—As I am rather a beginner in the jack business, I would like to ask a few questions as to how to feed and care for a jack. Last spring I bought a jack, one of the good kind. He was in bad condition when I bought him, but he gradually improved all through the breeding season and this winter he is getting real fat. I feed him twice a day about three quarts of oats in the morning and four ears of corn and plenty of timothy hay at night. He has an enclosure of twenty by one hundred feet to run in, goes in and out of his stall at will except in real cold weather when I keep him in. Is it best to keep him fat this winter or would it be better to reduce his flesh until nearer spring?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY — You are handling your jack nicely except that it is not advisable to let him get too fleshy at this time. It is best to bring him into the season in a good physical condition but so that he will gradually increase in flesh during the breeding season. It would be better to reduce the corn ration a little. Corn is not usually good feed for a jack; his hay should also be limited as jacks and mules masticate and consume much roughness. A little bran fed occasionally will keep the bowels in good condition if necessary, and usually considered good feed for a jack.

IMPREGNATORS—I wish to know whether I can get an impregnator which has a rubber sack to be inserted into the mare and then use a "squirt" to insert the semen into the other mares. Is there a better method than the above? If the semen is inserted into a mare that is not in season will she bear a colt and explain any point for or against such efforts. What are the most successful methods in using the impregnator on a ranch with a large number of mares and only one jack? How many can be bred from one cover of jack? Must the rubber sack remain in the mare while breeding the other mares or removed to warm water?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—All rubber should be eliminated, in artificial breeding. Many jacks and stallions are injured through the use of these rubber sacks. We have known of quite a few jacks that served in breeder's bags for several years and did fairly well, but for some unknown reason these jacks seem to get out of order after a few years and die. A very fine jack died in Missouri a few weeks ago that has done well with breeder's bags. We do not know the cause of this. The successful method in breeding artificially is to use the capsule and an instrument having a soft metallic point that can be bent to the lowest part of the uterus for extracting the semen. There are thousands of men using this method successfully. A dozen mares can easily be bred with one service of a stallion or jack with this method.

FEEDING SHEAF OATS—There is a practice in this country of cutting sheaf oats and feeding it as a part of the grain ration for horses and cattle. The stock eat it all right after it is chopped but, what I want to know is anything to be gained by it? I can see one advantage and that is, that stock have to eat oats slower than if it were threshed. Some say it will save hay, but isn't there enough more feeding value to hay to overbalance the straw? I would like the opinion of the editor and any others who have had experience with it. This is for horses doing regular farm work.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—There is probably some



CLASS No. 22 (JANUARY 13 TO 18) OF THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

1—W. T. Head, Lizton, Ind.; 2—Jas. H. Hall, Whiting, Ia.; 3—Peter Yung, Jr., Salisbury, Mo.; 4—Vird O. Cudd, Kansas City, Mo.; 5—Leon Le Claire, Willow Lake, S. Dak.; 6—John F. Ratliff, Carpenter, S. Dak.; 7—Charley Zollar, Tonti, Ill.; 8—C. H. Zachry, Merna, Neb.; 9—John M. Seward, New Providence, Ia.; 10—Ray Johnson, Union, Ia.; 11—J. W. McDonnell, Humboldt, S. Dak.; 12—C. B. Young, Rose, Kans.; 13—S. Doty, Lincoln, Kans.; 14—Guy W. Armstrong, Galesburg, Ill.; 15—H. B. Woolsey, Maquon, Ill.; 16—C. L. Clayton, Wakefield, Kans.; 17—Jas. Ratliff, Panama, Neb.; 18—Frank Countryman, Thayer, Kans.; 19—H. D. Penner, Potwin, Kans.; 20—Rolland Knoche, Onarga, Ill.; 21—Roy Haseltine, Springfield, Mo.; 22—W. T. Wilkins, Newburg, Mo.; 23—A. J. McLarty, Starkweather, N. Dak.; 24—Edjaert Steyaert, Moerbeke Waes, Belgium; 25—D. K. Roth, Gibson City, Ill.; 26—J. K. Stevens, Park Rapids, Minn.; 28—J. W. Mears, Randall, Kans.; 29—Bill Kelley, Bucyrus, Kans.; 30—G. B. Chandler, Buffalo, Kans.; 31—R. A. Fitzgerald, Bucyrus, Kans.; 34—C. F. Loomis, Jewell, Kans.; 35—Wm. Hartman, Baring, Mo.; 36—Geo. Massoth, Piqua, Kans.; 37—W. C. Smith, Nebo, Ill.; 38—J. J. Schenk, Allison, Colo.; 39—Ed Ferris, Haskins, Ohio; 40—C. R. Atwood, West Chazy, N. Y.; 41—Frank N. Taylor, Meridian, Ida.; 43—H. J. Chrane, Rocky Ford, Colo.; 44—C. E. Walters, Tecumseh, Neb.; 45—C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kans.; 46—Arthur J. Dole, Doles Park, Kans.; 47—Arthur Colegrove, Girard, Kans.; 48—H. C. Brenizer, Abilene, Kans.; 49—F. L. Foyer, Glasgow, Mo.; 50—T. T. J. Parker, Laddonia, Mo.; 51—Geo. W. Stouffer, Merna, Neb.; 52—D. S. Marker, Jud, N. Dak.; 53—Homer H. Jackson, Macedonia, Ia.; 54—Carl O. Williams, Kempton, Ind.; 55—Clyde L. Dull, Washington, Kans.; 56—H. F. Fox, Sedan, Mont.; 57—J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kans.; 58—A. E. Bennett, Marsland, Neb.; 59—C. L. Myers, Hardy, Neb.; 60—J. B. Uhlir, Knoxville, Neb.; 61—Charlie Baldwin, Ada, Kans.; 62—Henry J. Stuhr, Minden, Ia.; 63—G. W. Underwood, Valley Center, Kans.; 64—J. F. Foster, Oregon, Mo.; 65—Fred Boester, Winchester, Ill.; 66—E. N. Irish, Blandinsville, Ill.; 67—A. W. Shriver, Spivey, Kans.; 68—E. A. Gimple, Mankato, Kans.; 69—H. O. Wyland, Kirkman, Ia.; 70—W. T. Campbell, Elsmore, Kans.; 71—J. H. McKinney, Edgerton, Kans.; 72—J. F. Newton, Macon, Mo.; 74—Wm. Freitag, Minier, Ill.; 75—D. M. Gilchrist, Glasgow, Mo.; 76—J. J. Smallwood, Denlow, Mo.; 77—A. A. Willems, Conway, Kans.; 78—D. M. Johnston, Storm Lake, Ia.; 79—D. B. Coffin, Dunkley, Colo.; 80—Ed Early, Polo, Mo.; 81—E. J. Brouhard, Colo, Ia.; 82—T. C. Danskin, Colo, Ia.; 84—Louis Knoop, Cole Camp, Mo.

advantage in cutting sheaf oats and feeding it to work horses, provided it is fed in a large tight feedbox, but we doubt if it is worth the expense for the average individual. If an animal should eat too fast a self feeder can be prepared for less than one dollar which will regulate the eating capacity. All horse owners would probably find it valuable to feed their horses from self feeders. If your sheaf oats have been kept in the dry and the straw is in good condition, it serves very well for a cheap roughness. The relative value of hay and straw depends so much upon the condition and ripeness of the oats, and the kind of hay you have in mind that an abstract comparison cannot safely be made.

CASTRATING COLTS—Do you deem it safe for a man who has castrated calves and pigs and has seen colts castrated, to try using the emasculator himself on colts. The clamps are used here exclusively but as I understand the clamps, I think the emasculator or the ecraseur is much the better.—Missouri Subscriber.

During these high price times we would not advise amateurs to do any castrating. While the novice may save a few dollars occasionally, he is liable to lose more than the few dollars he will save in this work. Our advice is to get some one who is proficient in this work and eliminate this unnecessary loss. The emasculator is the latest and best method of castrating.

A RANK SERVER—I have a jack that is quite a prompt server but when he comes from a mare there is very frequently a large amount of the semen wasted and he leaves the mare as soon as his yard is removed. The jack does not appear to be sure on this account. The throwing off of the jack's discharge is quite frequently just as soon as he extracts his yard. Can anything be done and what is the cause? —Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—If this is a young jack, the operator should be very careful with him and make the services without a severe bridle. The operator should stand near the side of the jack and hold him on by taking hold of his front leg and quietly talking to him to keep him in that position as long as possible. A little encouragement will usually change the habit of a young jack or stallon. The service should be started before the penis is too erect. The semen should be examined under a microscope, as it is probable that this jack is masturbating.

THREE-YEAR-OLD SERVICES — I have a large Percheron colt, will be 3 years old in May. How often can I serve with him and be on the safe side. He bred six mares last year, but some time elapsed between each service. Five seem to be in foal. — Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—We would not advise more than three mares a week, no two services closer than twenty-four hours. If he is growing rapidly this might be a little more than he could maintain for many weeks.

GERMAN COACH HORSES—What is a German Coach horse? What blood lines are used to establish the breed? Please give me the address of the German Coach Horse Association of America.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—A German Coach horse is one that has been bred up through the use of Thoroughbred blood. The size has been increased and much atten-

(Continued on page 8).

HONEST MARE OWNER AT DISADVANTAGE.

To the American Breeder: As you ask the stallion and jack owners to write for your January 20 issue, I am accepting the offer. I am talking for my subject the front page of the January 5 issue, "Encouraging Better Sires." In a great many cases the stallioner waits six months after the colt is born for his fee, as a large number are depending on the coming crop for money, that's all right. But did you ever stop to think if these colts die in that six months they are very seldom ever paid for. When, on the other hand, the man that does business on a cash basis pays for his when the colt is but a few days old. Therefore, some think it pays to wait until after the colt is dead. The stallioner has no clue for his fees at all.

Some states have a law giving a lien on both the mare and the colt. This is no more than fair and I encourage all stallioners to urge their representative to act on this while they are now assembled, and next season give the good sire owners a chance to collect their justly entitled fees, as some of the neighbor states do. Then there is that class that come and go. They will live here this year and maybe ten or twenty miles away next year. You won't see the mares all summer and when fall comes you won't know whether they raised colts or not, only by what they tell you, and believe me I have known cases where they have told their neighbors to tell the stallioner that the mare did not have a colt. Nebraska Subscriber.

AN APPRECIATED APPRECIATION.

Mr. Frank B. Graham, Editor American Breeder: I want to thank you very kindly for the excellent manner in which you helped us out with our horse breeders' meeting. Your talk was a very valuable one and was greatly appreciated by all who were present.

The stallion lien law, similar to the Arkansas law, was adopted and the legislature will be asked to pass the same. Several amendments will be asked for which I think will make the Kansas stallion law more practical, although it looks as though they were going to eliminate the veterinary examination for soundness.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, George B. Ross, Sterling; first vice president, B. P. Waggener, Atchison; second vice president, A. L. Smith, Lawrence; third vice president, Charles Jones, Girard; fourth vice president, J. H. Lee, Harveyville; fifth vice president, W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan; sixth vice president, M. A. Smith, Cawker City; seventh vice president, George B. Allen, Meade; eighth vice president, J. C. Robison, Towanda; secretary, C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan; treasurer, N. H. Holdeman, Meade.

C. W. McCAMPBELL.
Secretary Kansas Horse Breeders' Association, Riley County, Kansas.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.

If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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MARE OWNER EDITIONS.

Two issues of the American Breeder in February and two issues in March will be termed "Mare Owner Editions." We expect to incorporate some new features that will not only be interesting to mare owners, but to all farmers and breeders. It is the intention ,to make these four issues good, big papers, full of live, up-to-date material, and we solicit the patronage and assistance of the owner of every good stallion and jack to send in the names of their mare owner friends whom they wish to help them encourage the use of better sires. If better stock is to be bred the stallion and jack owner must work with his mare owner customers with confidence.

We do not believe that an inferior sire is a benefit to any community or to its owner. An animal which will not produce good colts will cast a reflection upon the recommendation of its owner. Farmers are realizing that inferior stock is usually raised at a loss, while it is the better individual that nets a profit. We make these statements in order that no one shall be deceived. We are not soliciting the co-operation of anyone who stands sires that are not a benefit in live stock production.

The locality must be taken into consideration, however, as an excellent sire in one section of the country might be unsuitable in another. There are localities where an individual might be justified in maintaining an animal that would not be up to his own real standard. We could name several hundred individuals who have paid for subscriptions for their mare owners who have written us that this was the best money they have ever spent.

It must be remembered that this publication prints articles and discusses subjects that are never mentioned in other publications. Mare owners usually appreciate these papers, coming especially when they have more time to read, and giving them what no other paper has. We not only encourage the particular individual whom we can assist in being up to date, but co-operate with him in developing better stock throughout the community. A few good workers in a locality can make a wonderful change.

There are breeders who do not understand how to get business, yet they may own the best individual in the whole country.

This is the last call for the mare owners' editions. It is open to anyone whether a first subscriber or not. Those who are not regular subscribers can include their subscription for four issues, at the regular rate of ten cents for each mare owner, if ordered in clubs of ten or more. Each subscriber will get four issues. At this clubbing rate additional subscriptions will be ten cents each. We notify each one on such clubbing lists who it is has paid his subscription. All subscriptions for the mare owner editions must be received at this office by February 5 so that we may know how many papers to print.

A BREEDERS' PUBLICATION.

During the last year a campaign was made to interest breeders in owning stock in the Graham Publishing Company, which publishes the American Breeder. The stock was sold in small blocks so that it could be scattered out and interest many individuals. We were well pleased with the responses of the campaign. We can now advertise to the world that the American Breeder is owned by breeders. There is no more stock for sale. Of course a lot of good men let a good proposition slip by—as often occurs in such cases.

We can see why a lot of men hesitated in buying stock in this publication, for the per cent of publications of a national character that ever live to be one year old is very small. It requires extraordinary conditions and a vast amount of money to establish a publication like this, and those who do not understand fully what these conditions were are astonished that the growth of this publication should have been so phenomenal from the very start. The circulation has increased by leaps and bounds. We doubt if there is another publication in the country that can boast of such a substantial subscription list or an equal list of breeders who co-operate with us in securing subscriptions. We are quite sure that no other publication enjoys the same spirit of loyalty among its readers as is shown in the letters received at this office from subscribers. If it were not for these influential breeders over the country, who have stood solidly by this publication from the very start, such a strong institution could not have been established in anything like the same time.

FALL BREEDING.

A subscriber writes us that a very fine looking stallion was brought into his community this year and did an extensive business, but for some reason only a few of the mares settled. This subscriber states that he was about to sell a very fine stallion but this competition was a blessing in disguise, as most of these mares were brought to his place and bred this fall, and has made it possible for him to extend the breeding season in his vicinity and cover a greater period of time. This is a good thought and gives one hopes for a better fall season. Every breeder should arrange to have a fall season, for there are a lot of mares that will not fertilize during the spring months but which can be settled in the fall. Sometimes this unnecessary competition results in a stimulated and better business. Mare owners frequently find in this way that their old standby, who has been with them in good and bad times, has their best interest at heart. He has studied the problem from every angle and knows that he cannot cut the prices so that good stallions and jacks can be maintained.

SELLING LIVE STOCK.

There is a buyer somewhere who is just as anxious to pay a fair market value for your surplus animals as its owner is to sell. There is probably no other one thing as much needed in the live stock business as salesmanship. One frequently hears a breeder say that he can not expect to get the big prices that some other individual is receiving. The reason that this individual is complaining is because he has not let the prospective purchaser know in the best way that he has animals for sale. A few breeders expect to find, without spending any money, someone within their acquaintance that will purchase their stock. A little study and experience with advertising frequently proves its value, especially if the advertisement is properly prepared and placed in a publication that reaches the buyers in that particular line. Look through this paper and see what attractions the different advertisements have. Advertising has made more men wealthy than the same expenditures made in any other direction.

Among farmers and breeders there is usually some one in the family that writes a plain hand who would enjoy answering correspondence. With a little instruction a boy or a young lady who has a good memory can take up typewriting and shorthand if the correspondence is heavy, and can be taught to answer inquiries. This is not only a benefit to the advertiser but a good training for the member who does the writing. A little responsibility is a good thing for any young person.

Some breeders change their advertisements each issue. Others place much value on some particular feature that can be kept always in their advertisements; others display a particular herd header; some run a large advertisement occasionally; others keep a small advertisement in their favorite publication the entire year. From a study of the results of advertising we believe that those who have carried their advertisement the year around, always with some distinctive feature, but with an occasional change so that it will be up to date and attract at all times, are the most successful.

During the last few years breeders have been taking notes as to what publication furnishes them the cheapest advertising results. When an inquiry is received it usually gives the name of the publication in which the advertisement was seen. If several papers are being used the name and address of the inquirer is written in a book under the heading of that particular newspaper; then at the end of the selling season the actual buyers of stock are separated and compared with those lists to see just what paper furnished the actual buyers; then the price paid to each paper is considered, and in this way a correct understanding as to the value of a publication as a result getter is measured in dollars and cents.

We are very glad to state that we have had the opportunity of investigating several of these tests and find that the American Breeder furnished the cheapest and most successful advertising in nearly every case. This has been not only with horses and jack stock, but almost any animals or articles needed by breeders and stock farmers. The American Breeder probably reaches more up-to-date horse and jack breeders than any other two publications, so that as a rule the advertiser who only has a few head of stock is soon sold out and we lose his business. But he is a satisfied customer, and when other stock is ready for market an advertisement soon finds its way to the American Breeder. The advertising rates are very cheap, considering the large number of prospective buyers the paper calls on each issue. It takes the message direct to the up-to-date breeders of this country—it places the buyer and the seller in communication. Two issues of an inch ad usually sells a stallion, jack, mare or jennet. The price of this would not buy very much feed and would be a very small commission on a transaction of this kind. Those who have surplus stock can look through the different advertisements in this issue and select about the space they wish to use; count their words, send in their advertisement and we will do the rest.

THE BEST FEMALE PRODUCERS.

The next four issues of the American Breeder will be sent to a very large number of mare owners. We want our subscribers to contribute to these issues. Every one who has had a successful mare, cow or jennet that has raised a large number of offspring that have sold for a good price or otherwise proven valuable, can encourage our new readers. We will welcome articles of this kind for these issues. Animals need not have been extremely good, just so they have been good business propositions. We want our readers to tell us what good results they have had or known with successful females. This will be one of the best stimulants to the breeding business. Don't wait for some one else to write, just begin to write now if you know of a case that is above the ordinary.

SLOW JACKS.

There is probably no one thing as disgusting in jack breeding as to have a "slow" jack. We have been making many investigations in an effort to find something that could be fed to these animals without any serious injury. We have found a remedy that has given some results, but we do not care to publish it yet until it has been tried more extensively.

Those having animals of this kind who wish to experiment, can send us their name and address and we will send them this remedy free of charge, providing those who use it will write us concerning the results of the actions of the animal, as well as future results concerning foal production. We want only about 25 men and the first ones who write will receive this treatment.

THE PERFECT LIVE STOCK BREED

In England there are two breeds of cattle that spring from about the same foundation, one the Shorthorn, the other the Longhorn. One breed is about as old as the other. Shorthorns are now valuable all over the world. The Longhorn cattle are known in their own vicinity. Very few people in other countries know that there is such a breed of live stock. The writer was much impressed with the care and preparation these cattle receive at the Royal Agricultural show and other smaller shows and have received for years and at the fact that the same farms and families are still propagating this particular class of stock. They are very large cattle but not quick developers; neither are they as profitable as meat producers; in fact, they do not compare favorably with the Shorthorn cattle in any respect, yet the backers of this breed of cattle are greatly offended when asked about the merits of this stock. They believe they are the best cattle in the world. The question is, have the few interested breeders miscalculated on the quality of this stock or has the rest of the world been mistaken?

There is material for thought in this example. There are a lot of breeders who are not willing to concede that some other strain of stock has good

THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

NEXT TERM FEBRUARY 17 TO 22

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and their tuition fee to better advantage. Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys. Ask any graduate.

Here are some more new letters, published for the first time. We have never had space to print all we get.

I have attended two terms of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I think it is a wonderful institution. Each session of the term, in my opinion, is worth the tuition asked for a life membership, and it is impossible to make a failure if the instructions given there are followed, and besides being taught to be breeders, we are taught to be gentlemen—to be fair and honest in whatever we do.—A. J. McLarty, Starkweather, N. D.

I think the school is one of the grandest and most instructive schools for all horse owners, both old and young, and boys as well as not. I feel that I have been well paid by attending.—E. A. Gimple, Mankato, Kas.

I have attended the school and am well pleased with the way it has benefited me, and I know it will be of benefit to any man or boy if they would take a course, whether they ever owned a stallion or not.—Wm. Hartman, Baring, Mo.

I was greatly impressed while attending the Graham Breeding School. Each instructor was very strong in his line, and all exert an influence for better citizenship and morals. It is the best place any mare owner or breeder can spend a week's time to learn about barren mares and all mare and stallion diseases. It is worth many times the cost, just for the help that you can give your mare owners. The outside people do not appreciate these men's efforts as much as they should. Attend the school and be convinced.—T. C. Danskin, Colo, Ia.

I have attended the school and am well pleased. I think every one that has stock should attend. I would not take twice what it cost. Send your boys, they will not learn anything bad—some even get religion at this school. I was surprised to see the way it is conducted.W. T. Head, Lizton, Ind.

Having attended the school, I can not speak too highly of it. The instructors are all men of high ideals, not only along the line of scientific breeding, but in a moral way. The members of this school are men that will go home with a strong desire to be more useful, not only in the breeding business, but will have a strong desire to be better citizens. No man need fear to come or send his son on account of the training or morality of the school.—A. W. Shriver, Spivey, Kas.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and was greatly surprised at what was done there. Money could not buy what I have learned. I would advise every stallion and jack owner to attend this school.—Frank N. Taylor, Meridan, Idaho.

I have attended the Graham Breeding School and can say it is worth all the money it will cost you, no matter where you live. It has cost me, so far, about $75, and money could not buy the things that I have learned.—J. W. McDonnell, Humboldt, S. D.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I consider the time very well spent. I think the knowledge gained there will be of inestimable value to me, not only in dollars and cents, but in the moral uplift. No father need be afraid to send his son here, because the instructors are men of unquestionable Christian integrity. Every mare and stallion owner should attend at least one term. The lecture on "Diseases of the Foal and Fetus" is alone worth the tuition. May the school continue.—Rolland Knoche, Onarga, Ill.

I am very much pleased with the knowledge gained by my attendance at one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—C. R. Atwood, West Chazy, N. Y.

After attending the school I can recommend same for high class instruction and moral teachings as second to no institution of this kind. No young man who intends to engage or is engaged in the breeding business can afford to miss attending at least one term of this school.—D. B. Coffin, Dunkley, Col.

I think the school is a success from every viewpoint, and I do not see how any breeder can get along without a course.—D. M. Gilchrist, Glasgow, Mo.

I have been attending the Scientific School, and state frankly that I was more surprised at the work that is being done here, not only in horse breeding, but in the making of better American citizens. No father or mother need be afraid to send their boy to this school; if they will get him here he will sure not go astray. We have had several lectures here before this class and any one of them is worth the price of the whole term. If every man and boy (over 14 years old) could only attend this school our mothers could sleep better when their boys went to the city.—H. O. Wyland, Kirkman, Ia.

I have attended the school and will say that every horseman should attend, as what you learn here in one day will pay your tuition.—J. K. Stevens, Park Rapids, Minn.

Having again attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, will say it was good the first time I came, but still better the second. I do not think any man who will attend this school, and follow its instructions, can keep from being a better man mentally and morally.—Guy W. Armstrong, Galesburg, Ill.

Can certainly recommend the school and its instructors and their high moral character. The lecture on "Germs" was certainly worth the tuition and an "eye opener" to the careless.—Chas. Baldwin, Ada, Kas.

I have attended the school and will recommend it to anybody who is interested in scientific breeding, both from a business and moral standpoint.—A. E. Bennett, Marsland, Neb.

I have attended the school and have learned a great deal about horse breeding, and I think it is a good place for young boys to go, as it is a good moral school.—W. T. Wilkins, Newburg, Mo.

I have attended the school and it was far beyond my expectation. Any one of the lectures was worth the money.—Leon Le Claire, Willow Lake, S. D.

I have attended the school and was more than pleased. I would advise every stockman to come to this school.—H. J. Chrane, Rocky Ford, Col.

I have attended the school, and my opinion is that for the average man who has not thought very much upon this subject, it would probably be very much to his interest, both intellectually and financially, to do the same.—G. B. Chandler, Buffalo, Kas.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demontrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs. Physiology of the Generative Organs. Cells. Infection. Breeding Questions. Breeding Instruments. Foaling. Scientific Mating. Horse Judging. Mule Judging. Barren Mares. Barren Stallions. Abnormal Conditions. Diseases of the Foal and Fetus. Diseases of the Male and Female. Contagious Abortion. Feeding. Testing Breeding Stock. Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition. Buying Breeding Stock. Hereditary Defects. Horse Breeding. Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen. Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

features, and that their selection may not be the best in every particular. Every intelligent breeder should be willing to listen to an explanation concerning good qualities in any breed of live stock. There is no one breed absolutely perfect in every respect. The inferior characteristics of a strain of stock can be largely eliminated by a more careful selection of sires, but if the breeder thinks he already has perfection in his breed, he is not likely to exercise the discrimination necessary for making this improvement.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5).

tion has been given to the conformation. J. Crouch, Lafayette, Ind., is the secretary of the German Coach Society in this country.

FEEDING STALLIONS—I have two stallions, coach and draft, coming 3 and 10 years old. Are not fat at present but are both sound and O. K. They are worked and run in lot for exercise every day when weather is fit. Now I want to begin a line of feed and care that will put them in good shape and flesh by early spring. I have good, sound ear corn, oats, wheat, bran and wheat middlings, also oil-meal, mixed timothy and red top hay and corn fodder and wheat straw and would like to know how to best combine and feed these feeds to best advantage to bring the desired results. I desire to feed as much corn as can be properly used. To what extent can wheat middlings be safely fed to horses? The local veterinary tells me it is unsafe and I would like to feed it if I knew how to use it safely.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not a matter of cost in feeding stallions, but rations must be administered that will give the best results, regardless of cost. Oats and bran, equal parts by measure, with your mixed timothy and red top hay, with a little corn fodder and wheat straw, will give you the best results. The amount of bran can be diminished or increased to regulate the bowels. Begin your feed moderately and gradually increase a little, just enough to keep your horses in a good physical condition. Do not increase the flesh too rapidly.

BREAKING A JACK—I wish you would please tell me how I can break a 5-year-old jack for service. I have brought mares in his lot and he seems to be afraid of them.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that you will have trouble with this animal. Tie a good gentle mare in the stall next to him that is in good heat until he gets more familiar with mares. When you are ready to serve put the mare in a pit and put a twitch on her so that she will not make any noise; do not give her any opportunity to fight or frighten the jack, and handle him very gently. This service should be attempted in an enclosure, excluding all men, dogs, cats or other objects that might attract his attention. Be gentle at all times with this anmial.

JACK SERVICES—I have a jack coming 4. How many mares do you think he ought to go to this spring and how often to breed a mare. Some say nine, eighteen and twenty-one days. I see you recommend twenty-first day, if you think it best I will use the twenty-first day this season.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—An average of one service a day or no two services closer than ten hours should be sufficient. Mares should be returned for retrial on the twenty-first day after being bred.

WOULD YOU REFUND THE MONEY?

To the American Breeder:—B stands a stallion; terms, colts must stand and suck, but if mare is sold or leaves the country, season is due at once. C breeds his mare, gets her in foal; C sells his mare and pays B the season short one dollar, as that is the way B said he settled for those that were sold before foaling. The mare only went a short distance and when the mare died four days before her foaling time with swamp fever, the colt came dead a couple of hours after the mare died. Now C thinks B ought to give him another season. What is your opinion about this?—Kansas Subscriber. (Subscribers please answer.)

Horse Market Shows Big Gains

Early January Mule and Horse Trading Doubles Same Period Last Year. Sheep and Feeder Cattle Made Price Records. Other Lines Less Active.

The trade in horses and mules the first half of this month was above expectations and in direct contrast to the first half of January, 1912. Dealers in both Kansas City and St. Louis say that the trade this year is making up for the slump it took a year ago, though weather conditions a year ago were responsible for the slack demand. At the two above mentioned markets receipts of horses and mules the first half of this month were more than double those of the same period last year, and there has been practically no hitch in the trade. Good clearances have been reported almost daily and prices are firm. The bulk of the inquiry is coming from the South and Southwest. That trade has opened up unusually early, as planters are anticipating an early seeding season, and dealers supply the planters, the dealers are getting their supplies now. Kansas City and St. Louis being the natural gateways for this trade, they have reported more activity than other markets. One other class of animals in excellent demand is brood mares. Good ones are scarce at markets, and country buyers say farmers are unwilling to part with them at a reasonable figure. The Eastern drafter trade is opening up rather slowly, but weather conditions there have been unfavorable for outside work. Some expressers and chunks have been the principal Eastern requirements. The real activity in farm horses for the Central West will not be well under way before the middle of February. That demand is expected to be of large proportions as farm requirements will be large, and some sections that suffered big losses will have to replace the shortage.

This winter's feeding operations has been a big factor in producing the right class. This is more noticeable on mules in this section than for horses, though in the East horses predominated in feed barns. The constantly increasing spring requirements which assure a good spring market will establish winter feeding of horses and mules on more certain lines. A liberal percentage of the mules in Kansas and Missouri feed lots have already been disposed of and there is plenty of demand in sight to care for the rest. Feeders bought their thin mules pretty high last fall, and in early winter, but so far all reports state that a fair profit has been realized.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up..	$235@285
Drafters, fair to good	150@230
Chunks, good to choice.....	135@165
Chunks, fair to good.....	85@120
Expressers and light draft...	50@110
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	120@135
Southerns, plain to fair.....	60@115
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands.....$....$	75@120
14 to 15½ hands.....	110@150
15½ to 16 hands.....	140@185
16 to 16½ hands.....	180@265

Sagging Cattle Market.

The cattle market in the past two weeks has been on the down grade and prices now are 25 to 50 cents lower than two weeks ago. The greatest decline has been on the better class of steers or the kind that have become heavy in weight. There the exact position of the market breaks off for the supply of prime finished steers at river markets has been practically nil, and in Chicago only a few have been good enough to bring $9.25. The supply is made up of the short fed variety and many of them have been put through only enough feed to make a showing, but strange as it may seem, the kinds that show the least feed are making relatively the best price level. That to a large degree is due to the fact that killers have to meet country buyers' competition. Short fed steers are selling at $7.25 to $8.25, and above that point they begin to show considerable feed and some finish. A few bunches of Western hay fed steers sold at $6.50 to $7.00, and the large part of the Texas and Oklahoma meal fed steers brought $6.50 to $7.50. A few common Arkansas steers sold at $4.50 to $5.50. Receipts are holding up better than expected, but in the face of the reported shortage in the feed lots, the present run is at the expense of future supplies. Chicago territory is marketing more freely than any other section, and practically the entire receipts there are beef steers. At river markets beef steers predominate, though in smaller percentage than in Chicago. The general weather continues favorable for feeding, and there is plenty of feed to carry cattle on to grass and make good corn beef for next fall.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	$8.50@9.25
Good to choice steers.....	7.75@8.50
Fair to good steers	7.25@7.75
Common to fair steers	5.50@7.20
Meal fed, choice	7.00@7.75
Meal fed. common to fair...	6.00@7.00

Butcher Cattle Prices Firm.

Butcher cattle continue to bring steady prices. The only changes have been made in the shape of fluctuations of about 15 to 25 cents, but that narrow movement is unimportant at this season of the year, as there is a wide range in quality. Buyers, however, appear anxious for all classes of butcher cattle, and the small supplies are sustaining prices. Few farmers have fed heifers this year, and where half fat kinds are offered they receive bids from both killers and feeders. Spring demand will probably be more urgent than at present, as the beef trade then depends on its supply of swell cuts to come from tidy weight heifers. Veal calves and bulls continue in active demand.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice .....$	6.50@ 7.50
Fair to good	5.00@ 6.40
Common to fair	4.00@ 4.95
Canners	3.50@ 4.00
Heifers—	
Choice fed .....$	8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice	6.50@ 8.00
Plain to fair	5.50@ 6.45
Common	4.50@ 5.50
Veal calves	4.50@10.00
Bulls	4.00@ 6.50

Unprecedented Feeder Market.

Feeding steers up to $8, in January, and the bulk of the thin steers selling at $6.75 to $7.50, is the present status of the stocker and feeder market. Such prices were never paid for thin cattle at this time of the year, and from the

Selling Faster Than Ever Before

To the American Breeder: I like your paper exceedingly well, and am selling horses faster than ever before. We have sold, within a radius of ten miles, nine head in less than ten weeks—something no one has done before—and all horses went to different parties.—John W. Waddill, Adair County, Missouri.

MONEY SAVING GATE BOOK FREE

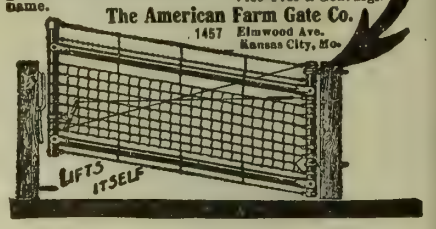


I want every reader of this paper to have and read my Money Saving Gate Book. You can have one copy free if you will write me at once. This booklet tells you all about my

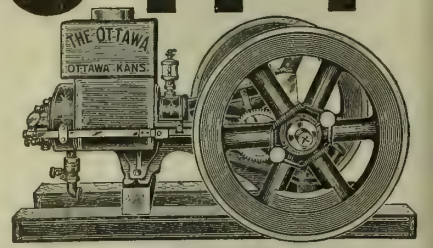
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The only gate made with frame and couplings of 2-inch high carbon drawn steel galvanized tubing, equipped with an Automatic Equalizer, which allows the gate to Lift Itself and swing clear over uneven ground or snow, and a Ratchet Stretcher System which insures a tight, rigid gate forever. REMEMBER: This is the gate sold on a Three Years Guarantee. The gate that must be exactly as represented or you get your money back by simply returning it to your dealer. Write me today for my FREE gate book and nearest dealer's name.

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1457 Elmwood Ave. Kansas City, Mo.



6 H-P



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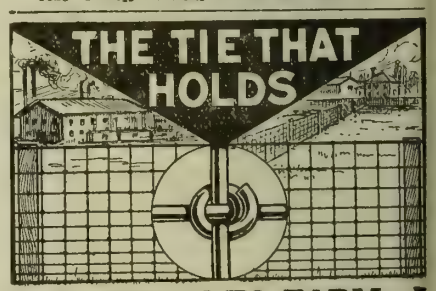
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FACTORY TO FARM

We save you big money and give you 30 DAYS TRIAL on every foot of our fence. Thousands of farmers are using OTTAWA FENCE and bought it

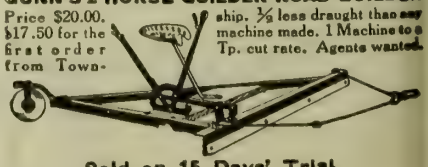
5 to 20 Cents a Rod

less than you would pay at retail, or anywhere else. We make 78 styles of fence at 11½c a rod up, and 54 styles of gates. Handsome 4-Color Catalog and Factory Price-List FREE

OTTAWA MFG. CO. 616 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

GUNN'S 2 HORSE GUILDER ROAD BUILDER

Price $20.00. $17.50 for the first order from Town-ship. ½ less draught than any machine made. 1 Machine to a Tp. cut rate. Agents wanted.



Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
D. B. GUNN, Red Oak, Iowa.

present outlook it appears that prices will go higher before they come in for any material drop. The scarcity of stockers and feeders, and a broad general demand, is sustaining the market.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.50@ 8.00
Good to choice feeders	7.00@ 7.40
Plain to fair feeders	6.00@ 6.85
Selected stockers	7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice stockers	6.50@ 7.00
Plain to fair stockers	6.00@ 6.45
Stock calves	5.50@ 7.50
Stock cows	3.85@ 4.25
Stock heifers	4.50@ 6.25
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Hog Prices Break and Recover.

Hog prices in the past two weeks broke and recovered a couple of times and at the close yesterday were in practically the same position as two weeks ago. Saturday of last week the market broke 20 cents and Monday and Tuesday was marked still lower, the early Wednesday market being the lowest of the season. Thursday prices turned up, and yesterday were 10 cents higher than the preceding day. Prices now are considerably higher than a year ago, and receipts of hogs at the five Western markets thus far this year are about 175,000 short of the same period last year. Average weight now is holding 10 to 15 pounds heavier than a year ago, and this increase to some extent affects the decreased number of hogs marketed. Traders still assert that February and March runs will be light. One of the big packers recently asserted that the hog market now is in practically the same position as it was in 1910 when in the following March prices reached $10.90.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.40@7.45
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.25@7.45
Medium weight	7.20@7.40
Light weight	6.50@7.25
Common to fair	5.75@6.75
Stags	5.60@7.25
Boars	4.25@6.75
Bulk of sales	7.25@7.40

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Jan. 13	$7.00@7.30	$7.10@7.45
Tuesday	6.95@7.25	7.10@7.40
Wednesday	7.00@7.30	7.10@7.42½
Thursday	7.00@7.35	7.15@7.45
Friday	7.10@7.45	7.15@7.50
Saturday		7.00@7.30

Sheep Advance and Fall Back.

The first week in January sheep prices bounded up 35 to 50 cents to the highest levels ever reached in January. This brought out increased offerings, and prices this week fell back about as much as they advanced in the former week. At the high point last week lambs sold up to $9.30, yearlings $8.00, wethers $6.00, and ewes $5.50. Since then 25 to 50 cents was quoted off, and prevailing quotations now are $8.00 to $8.75 for lambs, $7.00 to $7.50 for yearlings, $5.00 to $5.50 for ewes, and $5.25 to $5.75 for wethers. Traders are predicting higher prices in February, and record breaking prices in March.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN STALLION FENCE.

To the American Breeder:—I will give you the description of how I built a stallion fence. First, I got some good heavy 12 foot posts for corners; set four feet in ground and braced well. I set these so as to take in about two acres. Next, I set my smaller posts 10 feet apart and eight feet high. On the outside of these posts and at bottom I stretched 36-inch hog wire; then on the inside of post I put a 48-inch wire, starting about four inches below the top of bottom wire, or 32 inches from the ground. This will put your horse the thickness of post farther away from bottom wire than top and he is not so liable to put his feet in it. I staple these wires good and on top of the post about six inches from the woven wire, put a barbed wire. This will keep the horse from trying to put his head over the fence and cause your fence to sag. I make my gate out of 2x4s and 8 feet long, spiked to a 2x6 frame. I put these four inches apart upright and the smooth side on the inside paddock. I also have my barn so the horse can go from paddock to stall. I also have a barn door gate built as I have mentioned, so I can put a mare in paddock and shut horse in barn. This you will find a good way to catch a mare in heat. She will never go near the gate until she begins to come in. I have this paddock seeded well to grass. I believe this doubly pays for itself every year. Your horse gets exercise, grass and fresh air, and I would say 20 per cent more colts.—L. E. Ditto, Mercer County, Ill.

Each a Lucky Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

In every make an occasional car proves almost trouble-proof. No breakdowns, no repairs.

The man who gets it tells his friends he got a lucky car.

But every buyer of Reo the Fifth gets a lucky car. This is how I insure it.

How I Do It

A lucky car means simply a car built with proper care and caution. I have spent 26 years in learning all that is necessary.

I have all of my steel made to formula. Then every lot is analyzed twice to prove its accord with the formula.

Then the finished parts are tested. In every part I require over-capacity, not less than 50 per cent.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine, to prove that each tooth will stand 75,000 pounds.

Springs are tested in another machine for 100,000 vibrations

Added Cost

I use big tires—34x4—to save you tire expense and trouble. This year, by adding 30 per cent to my tire cost, I have added 65 per cent to the average tire mileage.

I use in this car 190 drop forgings, to avoid all hidden flaws. Steel castings would cost half as much.

I use 15 roller bearings—11 of them Timken, 4 Hyatt High Duty. The usual ball bearings cost one-fifth as much, but ball bearings often break.

I use a $75 magneto to save ignition troubles.

I doubly heat my carburetor—with hot air and hot water—to deal with low-grade gasoline.

I use a centrifugal pump, instead of a syphon, to insure positive circulation.

I use 14-inch brake drums for safety. Also seven-leaf springs, two inches wide.

1,000 Tests

The various parts of this car, during the making, get a thousand tests and inspections.

Each engine, for instance, is tested 48 hours—20 hours on blocks, 28 hours in the chassis.

Fitted parts are ground over and over, until we get utter exactness.

Each body is finished with 17 coats. It is deeply upholstered with genuine leather, filled with the best curled hair.

The electric dash lights are set flush with the dashboard. Thus the car's appearance shows the care we use.

Center Control

No other car has such easy control as you find in this Reo the Fifth.

All the gear shifting is done by moving a handle only three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the car has no levers, either side or center, to clog the way in front.

You get in this car the wanted left side drive. The driver sits close to the cars he passes. Yet you shift the gears with your right hand, just as with the old right hand drive.

Costs Me $200 Per Car

Reo the Fifth, without these precautions, could be easily built for $200 less. For the first few months you might not know the difference. But in years to come this skimping might cost you several times $200.

I know this well, for I have built cars for 26 years — over 60,000 of them. I know the cause of troubles.

I save this $200 per car by building only one model, by building all my own parts, by wonderful factory efficiency. And I put that saving into these extremes, to save you after-cost.

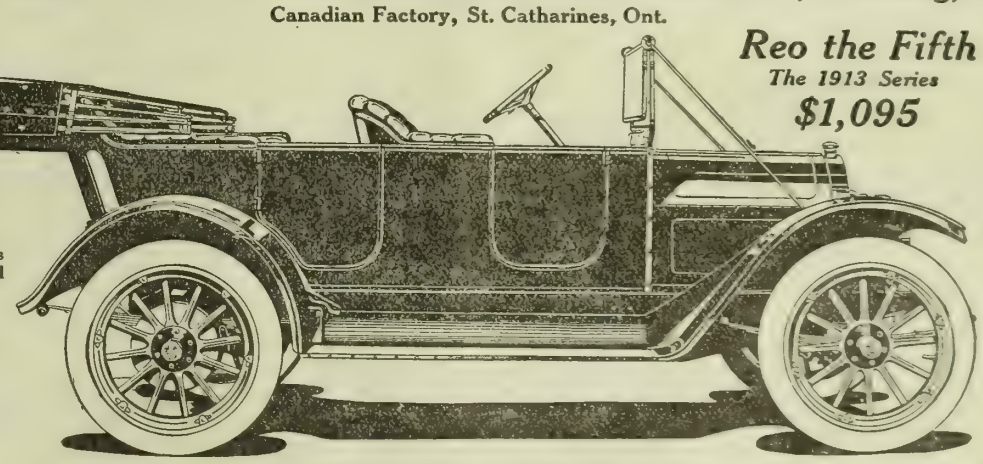
If you think that it pays to have a car like this, ask us to send you the details.

Our thousand dealers now are showing the 1913 model of Reo the Fifth. Write for our catalog and we will tell you where to see the car.

R. M. OWEN & CO. General Sales Agents for **REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Tires—34 x 4 Inches
Center Control
Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three electric lights
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170).

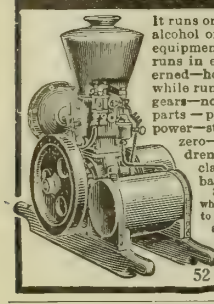
KEROSENE, GASOLINE, OIL

WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining Best Quality With Low Price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene ..... $5.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold) ..... $4.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline ..... $8.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails) $3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate ..... $4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate ..... $4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.. $3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools ..... $3.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits) ..... $5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay $1.25 each for crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at refinery in good order, freight prepaid.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KAS.

20 Reasons Why You Should Investigate the SANDOW Kerosene Stationary ENGINE



It runs on kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol or distillate without change of equipment—starts without cranking—runs in either direction—throttle governed—hopper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—starts easily at 40 degrees below zero—complete, ready to run—children operate them—5-year iron-clad guarantee—15-day money-back trial. Sizes 2 to 20 H. P. Send a postal today for free catalog, which shows how Sandow will be useful to you. Our special advertising proposition saves you one-half cost of first engine sold in your county. (167)

Detroit Motor Car Supply Co.
52 **Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

PURE BRED POULTRY.



FOR SALE.
S. C. B. Leghorn roosters and yearling hens. $1 each or 6 for $5. Mrs. H. A. Brookhart, Arbela, Mo. R. No. 1.

BARRED ROCKS—Utility and exhibition stock; 20 years with this variety. Indian Runner ducks and drakes. White Embden Geese. Also early selected Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn. Write me. **Jos. L. Racey, Arbela, Mo.**

Buff Orpington Cockerels—The top birds only, from early hatchings; all others have been marketed. Pullets from same hatching are laying regularly now. These cockerels have had plenty of range and are in fine condition. Price $3 each. **L. H. Morse, 485 K. C. Road, Olathe, Kas.**

ROSE COMB REDS.
If you want quality and color in males, write me. Choice cockerels, $2 each; three for $5. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **C. W. Fansler, Prairie View, Kas. Box 7.**

Bourbon Red Turkeys

Hens $3 to $3.50; toms, $3.50 to $4; trios, $7.
C. E. Thompson, Route 27, Elberfeld, Indiana.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.
A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.
C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

GOOD SHORTHORNS
Reds and Roans.
1 car load of bulls for sale.
1 car load of heifers for sale.
These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

PURE BRED HOGS.

75 POLAND CHINA PIGS
(registerable) at bargain prices.
Grand View Breeding Farm,
Wilder Carpenter, Prop., Marmaduke, Arkansas.

Pure Bred CHESTER WHITE Hogs.
October and November gilts, open, $10 to $25; sows, $30 to $35; boars, $10 to $30. **C. E. Thompson, Route 27, Elberfeld, Ind.**

TYSON BROS., McALLASTER, KAS., still have a few of their choicest young boars; weight 100 to 200 pounds; price $10 to $22. All rich red, good bone, backs and quarters; nice broad heads; short noses; small, nicely tipped ears; up on their toes, and the best of breeding. Also 38 sows and gilts. A bargain to close out quick. Write them.



SWEEPSTAKE 28006 WEIGHS 1,200 LBS. FIRST AND CHAMPION boar at Iowa, 1912, heads our herd of Chester Whites. WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Choice, growthy pigs of both sex, no akin. Catalog free. We also offer for sale recorded Shire fillies and mares in foal. Address, **B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.**

HOW ABOUT A "MARE LAW?"

To the American Breeder: Iowa has had one year's trial of the stallion and jack law—they say for the benefit of the breeder. Maybe it is a benefit to them, but where does the stallioner come in? It is not going to help him any that I can see. It appears to me that it is very risky to own a valuable stallion under this law, beccause if some accident happens to him and he gets some blemish he will be disqualified. Iowa leads the states in the number of pure bred stallions and she reached this position without a stallion law. My idea about a stallion law is to protect the man that pays two or three thousand for a good stallion. Make a law that will encourage him to get the best, but do not rob him at every turn, as the law is doing now. Give him a profit large enough so he can get the best. He has to hire a veterinarian and pay him out of his own pocket, whatever he asks, every year and send in certificate with $1 to the secretary. They say we must have a stallion law because the other states have them, and if we do not Iowa will be used as a dumping ground for unsound stallions. Then let us have the law that prohibits shipping unsound stallions into Iowa. If they are bound to have the law we now have to get better horses, as they claim, then I say place the brood mares under the same kind of law, because we have a lot of blemished brood mares that would not pass inspection. If it is the aim of the Iowa law-makers to get better horses in Iowa and to protect the stallioner, let them pass a law that his service fees will be paid without any expense to him, and if the breeder sells a mare he must give the buyer a receipt from the stallion owner that the service fees are paid, and if he does not do that the man who buys the mare is also liable. We all know that as a rule the stallion men are not rich. I never knew of one who got rich at the business, but they have done a lot of good. They have had the nerve to put their money into good stallions but they have not received the reward. —C. B. Dannen, Marshall county, Ia.

A WORD TO IOWA BREEDERS.

To the American Breeder: I would like the attention of every stallion and jack owner in Iowa long enough to read what I have to say. There are about one-third of the stallion and jack owners in Iowa that do not know about the new stallion and jack law that went into effect one year ago. In traveling not very far I can find several stallions that have not the required certificate of soundness that did stand for service last season. The owners are ignorant of the fact that it is a violation of the law, and that any one doing so shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 30 days, or by both fine and imprisonment. This law also applies to a stallion or jack that is offered for sale or exchange, as well as one standing for public service. Any one that did not comply with the law and have his stallion or jack registered with the Iowa State Department of Agriculture, A. R. Corey, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia., cannot collect the service fee of his stallion or jack by law, or in other words the man that gets a colt from one of these stallions or jacks does not need to pay for the colt. There is an expense attached to getting this certificate of soundness.

Now I see no reason why we (the stallion owners) cannot get some law by which we can collect the service

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND.
My property and breeding stock located in Princeton, Kas., 67 miles southwest of Kansas City, Mo., consisting of seven lots 50x150 feet; one 9-room house, and one 3-room house.

Breeding stock: Two jacks (King, 6 years old; 15¼ hands; Brigham; 11 years old; 15 hands). Both black with white points. Good breeders; extra heavy bone; colts to show.

Two stallions (Boquillon 41811 (59377), black; 9 years old; weight 1800 pounds, and David Lill 32329; 13 years old; weight 1200 pounds; bay, solid color.

Plenty of shade and living water. Good stand. No opposition. Want to change on account of health. **W. J. Ford, Princeton, Franklin County, Kas.**

IRRIGATED FARM LAND
With an Abundant Water Supply.
Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southeast Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Oats yields 30 to 80 bus.; wheat, 20 to 60 bus.; barley 30 to 80 bus.; potatoes 150 bushels and up; beets highest sugar content; alfalfa 4 to 6 tons per year and all grasses do well.

The climate here is exceptionally good.

Mining towns make good markets. Eggs average 30c; butter never less than 30c; oats $1.25 and up, per hundred; wheat, $1.50 and up, per hundred. For good values in land, or any reliable information, write
W. L. Morse, Mancos, Montezuma Co., Colorado.

LAND FOR BREEDING STOCK.
Good 100 acre farm, one mile from Mound City, the county seat of Linn County, Kas.; 80 acres good farm land; 20 acres rough timber land; good six-room house; abundance of good water; chicken house and shed stable; will take $65 per acre and take about $2,000 in good registered draft horses, jacks or other stock and give terms on part or all of the balance. Give full description and price of stock in first letter. Stock must be priced right. Address **Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Kansas.**

Southwestern North Dakota Grain and Stock Land.
1,120 acres; 95 per cent plow land of deep chocolate loam. Very productive and unsurpassed for retaining moisture. In all prairie, what you want. First crop of flax on new breaking will net you $8 to $15 per acre. Price, $25 to $28 per acre. Will take for half of payment pure bred horses. Percherons preferred.

Also one of the finest 640 acre farms in the famous Durum wheat belt, Lamoure County, N. D. 540 acres of this is plowed. Write me for further particulars, stating what you have to offer.—**W. G. Fick, Verona, N. D.**

BARGAIN IN A 320 ACRE FARM.
For sale or exchange, within seven miles of good railroad town and 250 miles of Chicago, in central Wisconsin, fine black loam, clay subsoil; good water; 2000 cords of wood; diversified farming; crop failure unknown; greatest dairying country in the world; $22.50 per acre, one-fourth in live stock, one-fourth cash, and balance on time at 7 per cent. Address 215 Reed Street, Red Oak, Iowa.

160 ACRE STOCK RANCH
For sale, two miles from Delta in the famous Gunnison Valley. Lots of water for irirgation, and stock in winter; also have breeding barn in connection; 35 mares bred last season; will have 50 breeding age this season; also one very fine jack and Percheron stallion. Have grazing privileges in forest reserve for horses and cattle. Address **J. F. Kistler, Delta, Delta County, Col.**

GOOD 151 ACRE FARM
For sale or trade, in Anderson County, Kansas; 2½ miles of Garnett; lays fine; good improvements. Two lots with good six room house and other outbuildings in Braddyville, Page County, Iowa. Want good 1100 pound jack and ton stallion; must be registered and sound. **W. E. McKee, Braddyville, Page County, Iowa.**

"ATTENTION STOCKMEN"
We have some fine alfalfa and grain farms in Oklahoma. Close to market, also big Texas stock ranches. Prices ranging from $3 to $10 per acre. A 9,000-acre ranch in Tennessee; timber, grass, water, surrounded by phosphate mines. Railroad through this ranch. Bargain. **Lawton Land and Loan Co., Lawton, Okla.**

Irrigated Stock or Dairy Ranch.
480 acres, one-third under ditch, balance fine pasture land, 4½ miles from county seat, population 5,000. Well improved. Grows fine crops of grain, potatoes, alfalfa and clover. $35 per acre. Address owner, **Frank M. Read, Rapid City, S. D.**

Preference Right Lease on full section level school land, Portales Valley, New Mexico. Shallow water; good fruit, alfalfa or ranch land. Cost me $1,500; will trade for good stallions or other stock. Owner of this lease can secure section fine land very easily. **W. F. Richardson, Kismet, Kas.**

WANTED TO TRADE.
80 acres, improved farm for registered Coach stallion and mares. Guaranteed sound. **C. D. Turner, Doniphan, Missouri.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."
Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—**Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 2 Lincoln, Neb.**

FOR SALE, 160 ACRES
Western Kansas land worth $3,000; 100 acres cultivated. Will take good stallion in trade, Shire or Percheron preferred. Address **Jas. Hildreth, Dighton, Kas.**

8,080-ACRE STOCK RANCH.
For half its value for quick sale. Address owner for information. **A. J. Johnston, Merchants' Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND
for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. **F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.**

Arkansas Stock Farms. For all kinds of first class stock raising farms improved and unimproved, write **J. N. Jaggers, Walnut Ridge, Ark.**

AUCTIONEERS

MAKE BIG MONEY.
There's a School
THAT SHOWS YOU HOW.
Next Term Opens February 3 and Lasts Four Weeks.
THIS IS THE BIG TERM FOR ACTUAL PRACTICE IN SALES.
Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
(Largest in the World.)
W. B. CARPENTER, President,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.



R. L. HARRIMAN

Bunceton, Mo., the Fine Horse and Jack
I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right. Work always up to the standard
AUCTIONEER

STANDARD BRED SADDLERS, MORGANS, PONIES, COACHERS, JACKS, ETC.

FOR CASH, CATTLE OR MARES

Will exchange this breeding stock:
Percheron stallion, Dupont 28835; black, with star; 16½ hands; 1700 pounds.
Standard and registered stallion, Mystic Eagle 37660 (Rule 1); very dark bay; 16½ hands; 1250 pounds.
German Coach stallion, Dewey; blood bay; 16 hands; 1200 pounds.
Jack, Monarch 1161; black, white points; 15½ standard; 1100 pounds.
This stock is sound and right in every way. Colts to show. For particulars write **Fred French, Boonville, Warrick County, Ind., Route 14.**

FOR EXCHANGE.

The black imported French Coach stallion, Scapin; register No. 2423; foaled 1896; is sound and one of the surest horses I ever owned; is in good shape and as supple as a 5-year-old; have plenty colts to show. Am compelled to change him on account of his colts. What have you to offer? Could use Coach, Cleveland Bay or draft horse. **L. D. Norris, Redding, Ringgold County, Iowa.**

KENTUCKY REX 1467

for sale; sired by Rex McDonald; dam, Maggie King by the famous old Forest King; 10 years old; extra breeder. Price, $500.
Also one five year old jack, black, mealy points; quick performer on mares, and sure. His mules are heavy boned, wide ribbed, deep sided. Jennets related to him and must sell, $500. This ad appears but once. **O. T. Karr, Quitman, Nodaway County, Mo.**

HACKNEY STALLION.

Foaled 1909; 16 hands, 1250 pounds; chestnut, for sale.
Percheron stallion; gray; 1900 pounds. Splendid bone and foot; foaled June, 1906. Always been worked on farm. Will trade for another equally good or for a first class two year old. **Rob't Means, Hersman, Brown County, Ill.**

STALLIONS AND JACKS.

Extra good stock. Saddle stallions; 3 to 8 years old with the best of breeding. Percheron stallions 2 to 7 years old, weighing up to 2100 pounds. Fine in every respect. Jacks 3 to 7 years old; 15 to 15½ standard measure; good breeders and quick workers. Priced at a bargain. Must sell quick. **F. M. Branstetter, Gazette, Pike County, Mo.**

ROAD STALLION

for sale; 11 years old; sired by Walnut Boy; black; 16 hands; weighs 1200 and sound. Have had him five seasons. Plenty of colts to show breeding. **Fred Hammer, Coatsburg, Adams County, Ill.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We have on hand the greatest collection of saddle stallions of any one firm in the world. Fifteen head of the famous Rex McDonald breeding—the greatest producer of the saddle family. Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention. We sell more stallions than any firm in the business. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Shelby Co., Mo.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Five registered Kentucky saddle stallions, two beautiful mares, five black Mammoth jacks. Cheap for cash or on terms. **Kentucky Sales Stables, Fort Smith, Ark.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

HORSE BREEDING POSITION

Wanted by graduate of Graham Scientific Breeding School. I am a young married man. Have handled live stock, mostly horses, all my life; references furnished. **G. L. Deer, New Market, Indiana.**

fee of our stallions and jacks. The law now in effect amounts to nothing, as it gives the stallion owner a right to file a lien on the colt up to the time it is six months old, and then you are out unless you can sue the mare owner and collect the fee that way. Six months is not enough time as about one-third of the service fees are not paid until the colt is past that age, and if the colt should die when it was about four weeks old, and the mare owner is a dead beat, how will I collect the service fee? And again, we will suppose that the mare owner is a stranger to me, but I have learned that he is a poor man and I am willing to give him time. And then when the colt is about five months old I find that this man is a rascal and will not pay his debts. Then I will go and see him and he will make a good promise, so I wait a little longer until the colt is six months old and then I get nothing. I have been in the business for nine years and know something about it. What we want is a law that will give us a lien on the mare and the colt (if she has one) for two years from the last date she was bred.

I want every stallion and jack owner in Iowa to write to their representative, asking them to work for a law of this kind. Now is the time to write as they are in session at Des Moines. Right now is the time. Don't wait. Some of you may say that you do not have any trouble in collecting the fees for your horse or jack, but your time is coming. It will only cost you two cents now; after a while it may cost you $15 to $30. A stitch in time will save nine. My advice is to take the stitch in time, as this kind of a law will not injure your business—it would protect you, and me and the honest mare owner. F. W. Moeller, Calhoun County, Ia.

A PLAN TO DIVIDE THE RISK.

To the American Breeder:—I keep three stallions and three jacks and think I have a good plan that we stallion owners should all adopt. I have the names of 14 stallion owners in and around Courtland that have agreed to collect one-half of service fee at first service of the mare, balance due when mare has living colt.

(Continued on page 14.)

IMPORTED STALLIONS. BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.** Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

PERCHERON STUD

For sale or trade for mare or fillies. Pink Parader 34928; registered in P. S. of A.; 7 years old; weight 2200; a sure breeder, also a good breeder; sire the great horse, Pink 24765. **August Radloff, Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois.**

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

Two Percheron Stallions

One black imported stallion, Gageron; 16.3 hands high; 1800 pounds; in moderate flesh; colts to show.
We also have for sale young jacks and trotting bred stallions. Only 22 miles from Kansas City; 28 steam and electric trains each way daily. Write or phone me if possible before coming.
F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Black; 12 years old; weight 1800 pounds. An extra good breeder, but needs changing. Price $300. **Earl J. Gossard, Kempton, Tipton County, Ind. Rte. 4.**

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR STALLIONS AT AUCTION?

In Our Public Sale at
TOPEKA, KAS., FEB. 28.

We have room for more draft stallions and mares and two or three jacks. We will accept the first good stock offered and entries will **Positively Close February 1,** so write us soon as you see this ad, giving age, breeding and description of the stock you want to sell. We are not charging any fee, but will pro-rate expense among consignors.

SNYDER & STALONS :-: Oskaloosa, Kansas



Pioneer Stock Farm

The Home of the Belgians.

We have for sale the classiest bunch of imported and home-bred stallions and mares we have ever offered for sale. Got first premiums and grand championship in every class we showed in at two state fairs; eight firsts and two grand championships at Oklahoma City and 12 firsts and four championships at Hutchinson, Kas. Any one desiring a first class stallion or mare will do well to see this fine bunch and get prices.

DAVID COOPER & SONS,
Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.

IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

CHAS. IRVINE,
ANKENY POLK COUNTY, IOWA.

A. A. FIRKINS. J. E. PARK.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MAMMOTH JACKS

Our stallions are all blacks and grays; all young; sound and ready for service. Some ton three year olds, as good as grow. All registered in P. S. of A.
Our Mammoth jacks are Kentucky and Missouri bred; all blacks with light points; all two years old and over; all registered and every one has size and quality; all broke to service. We give a liberal guarantee with all stock. Come and see us or write. Barns in town; 50 miles north of Kansas City and 35 miles east of St. Joe on Rock Island and Burlington.

FIRKINS & PARK, CAMERON, MO.

PERCHERON STALLION WANTED.
Also Percheron Mare and Jack.

I want young Percherons, good conformation and action and black preferred.
Want a jack, 15½ hands, standard, with good bone and body and a good performer and breeder.
Give full description and lowest cash price in first letter.
Orville Mills, Cedarvale, Kansas.

SMALL BREEDERS ON SMALL FARM

Near Town, We Have For Sale

4 Black Percheron Stallions, 3 years, all registered in the P. S. A. and weighing 1850 to 2100 pounds. They are all first class and will be priced to move them.
Good jacks also for sale.
C. R. Porter & Son, Novelty, Mo.

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

for sale; four years old past; 1800 pounds now in common flesh; he ought to make a ton horse when full grown in his old clothes. Lots of good colts to show, and mares in foal. Will sell him cheap for cash, or trade for a good Belgian or Shire. **M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa. Rte. 1.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE

One good grade Percheron stallion; color brown; weight about 1800. Registered as sound by Illinois Stallion Registration Board. Write **Wilber A. Terpening, Galesburg, Knox County, Ill. Rte. 6.**

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. **J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.**

YOUR CHOICE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN FORD STOCK FARM stallions at $100 profit. Absolutely first cost revealed in plain figures; the best money can buy. Positive guarantee with every purchase. Correspondence, inspection and personal acquaintance solicited. Investigate. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, South Dakota.**

THE BEST VALUE.



Home grown registered Percheron stallions of substance; 2 and 3 years old; grays and blacks. Big straight fellows that will pay you. It is worth a stamp and a moment's time writing to know about these. South Central Iowa.
Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia.

THREE DRAFT STALLIONS

for sale. 6 to 8 years old; 1850 to 2100 pounds; 2 Percherons and 1 Clydesdale; all registered. Good breeders, but their fillies are in their way.
Five Jacks for sale also; the big kind, 15½ to 16 hands; black with light points; yearling to 6 years old.
Five Hereford bulls—long yearlings and good.
J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.

IMPORTED STALLION

for sale or trade for grade horses or mares. Is eight years old; sorrel; sound and a good breeder: colts to show. **W. P. Smith, Monee, Will County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale; six years old; dark blue grey; weight 1,900 pounds in breeding condition. Guaranteed sound and a sure breeder. A low down, wide out fellow and a great sire of heavy draft colts. Works on the farm in all harness. Plenty of colts to show. He has great action and can't help but suit. Will sell him cheap. **C. A. Folts, York, York County, Neb. Rte. 1.**

PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Dark brown; 16½ hands high; good breeder. Colts to show. Broke to work single or double; sired by the imported stallion, Payson (15486) 25937, dam a very much grade Percheron mare. Priced to quit business.
Will take a good Shorthorn, Polled Durham or Red Polled bull as part pay. **E. L. Jones, Forgan, Beaver County, Okla.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

for sale. These are ton horses and prize winners; of massive build and great action; 3 and 5 years old; kind and gentle. Guaranteed sound and sure breeders. Give them a look before you buy. **R. E. Pratt, Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa. Rte. 1, Box 12.**

BURRESS BROS.

Breeders of Percheron and Belgian Horses.

We have some good, big boned draft stallions for sale of all ages. Our horses are pasture raised and acclimated.

We showed our horses at Nebraska and South Dakota State Fairs and the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Ia., 1912, and won eighteen prizes.

We still own, and are breeding, the imported mares that we won first and sweepstakes on at Nebraska State Fair in 1908. We also have some good, big, high grade colts that will make ton horses.

Write us, or come and see our horses before you purchase. Barns in town. Carroll is located on the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., sixty miles West of Sioux City, Ia., and 120 miles West of Omaha.

Reference—First National Bank, Carroll; Citizens' National Bank of Wayne.

Burress Bros., Carroll, Wayne County, Nebraska.

PERCHERONS AND JACKS

for sale. "Don" 72956; black Percheron; foaled 1909; a sure breeder of fancy colts; easy to handle; broken and used every day in farm work; weighs 1,700 pounds in working order. Price $800.

"Coco" (84587); black Percheron horse colt; foaled 1911. $500. These animals have never been pampered or unduly forced. Both are rich in brilliant blood.

"Dan Taylor, Jr." 3194; jack; black with white points; 15 hands; very large boned; fancy head and ears; sure foal getter of dandy mules; quick worker. $1,000.

Will take registered mares or fillies in trade for any of above stock. We have a surplus of stallions and jacks. **Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Marion County, Ill.**

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERONS

and dealers in American bred draft horses and Standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere.



Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Indiana.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We have 45 head imported and home-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale—an extra good bunch of horses. Our stallions are coming 3 year olds (many will weigh a ton now) and some 3 year olds that will weigh 2150 pounds. Good mares from weanlings to 4 years old. **Ben Bohlander & Son, El Paso, Woodford County, Ill.**

A High Grade Percheron Stallion

For sale or trade for young live stock. A good horse to buy and turn out on the range. He is a beautiful seal brown; has fine disposition; will work in any harness; eight years old; weighs 1800. A very sure breeder and a good sire; have colts to show. Is sound and right in every way. For particulars write. **D. L. Steefe, Sedgwick, Harvey County, Kas. R. F. D. 4.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

TWO GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale or trade; three and four years old. Will trade for good, big jack or good, big standard bred stallion. Also some good, big jennets bred to Jack; 16 hands high with as much bone as I ever saw on a Jack, and a good one. Also good black Jack, coming yearling. **A. M. Perkins, Washington, Davies County, Ind.**

Imported Percheron

stallion for sale. Black; 12 years old, weighs 1800 pounds. This horse is a good breeder and good actor, but has been here 8 years and the county is full of his fillies so must sell or exchange him. **Simon Hinschberger, Rte. 2, Sanborn, N. D.**

SHIRE AND PERCHERON

Stallions and Mares.

Imported long enough ago to be thoroughly acclimated and in thrifty condition. Good horses with quality at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. Will meet you at C. R. I. & P. or Interurban Ry., if notified. **H. P. Wilkinson Bros., Mitchellville, Iowa.**

FIVE REGISTERED PERCHERON

stud colts; all blacks; coming two years old. They won three first prizes in a show of 37 colts, Shelby County Colt Show. All sound; sired by my imported herd stallion, Gringalet (68210) 50724.

Prices $250 to $300 each.

H. O. Wyland, Kirkman, Shelby Co., Ia.

PERCHERON STALLION

To trade for one equally as good. Ouvrard 49255; black; 8 years old; weight 2100 pounds; sound; very sure; extra heavy bone. Reason for trading, his fillies are in his way. Prefer a gray. Must be a ton horse. For further particulars, write **H. W. Bowman, Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, Ill.**

Wanted---Good Draft Stallion

and good jack to work on shares with view of buying. Good business. Lost my stock in fire December 24. Have had three years' experience. Can give best of references. **Geo. Hurley, 927 Chickasha Ave., Chickasha, Okla.**

REGISTERED CLYDESDALES.

One Clydesdale stallion; coming three years old. An extra nice individual and well broken to work. One coming yearling and one coming two year old filly. **Lindley W. Baker, Milton, Wayne County, Ind.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION.

Black; weight 1700; 12 years old; sound. Price $500, or will trade. His colts took first premium at county colt show. I am going to quit. **J. E. Westlake, Moberly, Randolph County, Mo. Rte. 4.**

Black Percheron Stallion

for sale. Comet 78428; foaled May 3, 1910. This is a show colt, a line bred Brilliant. **A. C. Boyd, Joliet, Will County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

FOUR STALLIONS

For sale cheap. One imported Percheron, one high grade Percheron, one high grade Belgian. All No. 1 breeders. Also the standard bred trotting stallion, Arena 16105; trotting race record 2:11¾; sire of Budd 2:10¼, Giberette 2:16¼, etc. These stallions are sold for no fault—too many of their fillies here. **Ed Dorland, Humboldt, Richardson County, Neb.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale; 6 years old; sure breeder. Colts to show. **Chas. Snyder, Argyle, Custer County, S. D.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

IMPORTED BELGIAN

For Sale or Exchange.

One imported Belgian; color, chestnut; 12 years old; weighs 1900 pounds; 16½ hands high. Our reason for selling is that his fillies are in his way. Will sell this horse reasonable, or exchange him for another. **Sauer Bros., Sanborn, N. D., R. F. D. 2, Box 39.**

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Am offering these stallions because I have adopted the capsule system and have them to spare. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Neb.**

SEE OUR STALLIONS

BEFORE YOU BUY.

Percheron, Belgian and German Coach.



Our last importation arrived December 28. These with the select lot on hand enable us to offer for inspection at this time a great collection of stallions of strong individuality, rare quality and standard breed types. **There are yours at bed rock prices. OUR GUARANTEE is different to that offered by any other firm.** It will pay you to investigate it if you contemplate the purchase of a stallion.

Mention American Breeder when you write.

OLTMANNS BROS., Watseka, Ill.
Leer, Germany; N. Ft. Worth, Texas.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS

Imported and American Bred.

We have a fine lot of stallions with plenty of bone and weighing from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds each; 3 to 5 years old; good colors; good terms; good safe breeding guarantee, and a square deal.

Some extra good mares weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds each, and in foal; 3 to 6 years old. Prices reasonable. See us before you buy. It won't take long or cost much. We can save you money. Barns in town.

JUNKENS & O'NEIL, 15 North Hazel St., DANVILLE, ILL.

THE GRAND CHAMPION

HARCOURT

The only HORSE that was ever awarded First Premium three different years at the Ohio State Fair. Also winner of First Premium at the following State Fairs and Expositions: Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, also the International.

Stallions and mares for sale at all times.



LONZO McCLAIN & SONS

LIMA, Allen County; OHIO



W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars. Send for our large CALENDAR, mentioning this paper.



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF BREEDING STOCK

that I have been keeping for public service and will now sell at a bargain.

9 Stallions and 2 Jacks

One aged Percheron (Imported), weighing a ton, and a 2-year-old weighing 1,600 pounds.

Two are German Coachers, one from sire and dam that are both World's Fair Champions and one a great show horse himself. They weigh 1,400 and 1,500 pounds.

One extra fine Standardbred 4-year-old; 15½ hands; 1,100 pounds.

One fine Morgan; 5 years; 15½ hands; 1,250 pounds.

One fine combination horse; 9 years; 15¾ hands; 1,300 pounds.

Two high grade Percherons, 4 and 6 years; 1,600 and 1,700 pounds

For prices and particulars address

P. O. Box 237, Kinmundy, Marion County, Ill.

BELL'S HORSES

ANNOUNCEMENT



JANUARY 15, 1913

Finds us in possession of more good Percheron and Belgian draft stallions than we ever owned at this season of the year. Intending buyers should come and see them now.

BELL BROTHERS

WOOSTER :-: :-: :-: OHIO

MR. STALLION BUYER

Anywhere—U. S. A. or Canada

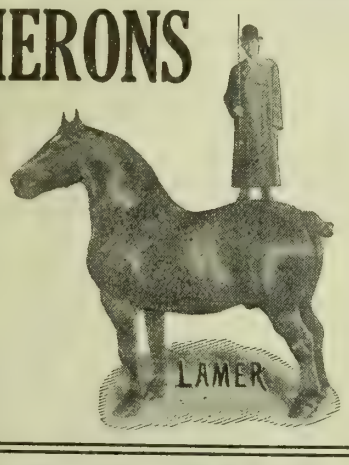
Do you want to save money on the next stallion you buy? Of course your answer will be—Yes. Then you will have to buy a ticket direct to HUNTINGTON, INDIANA, the place where you can get what you want at a surprisingly low price. Our new customers say, "If I had only come to your place last summer, I could have saved a great deal of money." Our old customers say, "SOUERS has saved me several hundred dollars and has always treated me the very best." You need not take our word, come to our barns and see for yourself. Get our prices and compare with other importers.

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

Stallion Service Book 10c. *Huntington, Indiana.*

LAMER'S PERCHERONS

STALLIONS & MARES



75 Head Imported and Home Grown at "Let Live" prices. 2 year olds that weigh a ton

C. W. LAMER & CO., SALINA, KAS.

W. H. Bayless-Dero & Co.

Blue Mound, Kansas



Importers of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares of all Ages and Prize Winners in Both Europe and America.

FIFTY HEAD IN OUR BARNS.

The Last Importation Arrived December 28, 1912.

The **fifty head** are as good as can be found on **either side of the water.** We have a buying partner in Europe who has a large breeding farm and some of our best horses are bred on this farm. **He buys in the dull season,** and buys everything young and sound. **We can sell a better horse for less money** than those not favored with this advantage, as we are the **only ones** connected with a **breeding farm in Europe.** Any one wanting either Stallion or Mare will find it to his advantage to visit our stables. We price them to sell, not to invoice. A good guarantee goes with every sale. Reference, any Bank in Linn County.

W. H. BAYLESS-DERO & CO., BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM, BLUE MOUND, LINN COUNTY, KANSAS.

(Two Railroads, eight trains per day.)

SKOOG, REED & DeCOW



Imported Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions, 3 to 5 Years Old and Well Acclimated and Ready for Business.

Also several yearling and two-year-old Belgian stallions, sired by our herd horse, Clarion D'Appel, that weighs 2400 pounds and from dams weighing over 2100.

Also several good jacks.

Come and see our horses if you wish to buy something good.

SKOOG, REED & DeCOW

HOLDREGE, NEB.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

I have a lot of the best specimens of the two leading breeds. I have personally selected them carefully for big bone, with quality, style, action and breeding, with weight from 1800 to 2200 pounds. I give a gilt edge guarantee, good for two years, with every horse. I am going to sell them down very cheap, considering the quality. Barns are four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, D. V. S.

EMPORIA, KANSAS

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES

Also Home-Bred Stallions.

I think it is better to have extra good stallions to show when customers come to see, than it is to claim you have them and cannot show. If interested, write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, **GALESBURG, ILL.**

At Union Hotel, Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.

On C. B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 8 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 3 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.



D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

INPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN ANB SHIRE

STALLIONS, IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. 3 to 4 years old, maturing 1800 to 2400 pounds. No finer lot in America. Prices and terms reasonable. Barns in city.

LEW W. COCHRAN, Office 205 Ben Hur Bldg., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale, if taken before the first of March, 1913. Two years old; weight 1700 pounds; color, black; star; has good disposition and is well broke to work. This colt is of the low down, wide out type. You seldom find as much bone and quality in the same horse. He is extra well bred. His dam is an imported mare; can show you his sire and other pure bred colts by his sire. If you want a stallion to head a herd of pure bred mares, you can't do better than to come and look at this colt. He was bred to a few mares last season and about 80 per cent are showing with foal. For particulars, write **F. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Harvey County, Kas., R. F. D. 4, Box 38.**

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

Black; weight 1,800; 11 years old; sound. Have used him three years. Price $700 if taken this month, or will trade for mares or fillies. **Frank Brent, Smithshire, Warren County, Ill.**

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale, or will trade for saddle stallion; he is registered; 4 years old; 2000 pounds; black, with stripe in face; can show his colts.

Also one jack, coming 3 years; 61½ inches high, black with white points; well broke.

Louis Knoop, Cole Camp, Mo.

BIG PERCHERON MARES

for sale. 3 to 7 years old; 1,700 to a ton in weight. Some matched pairs.

Also a black 1,900 pound two-year-old stallion, a 1,500 pound yearling, and stallion and filly colts. **J. W. Barnhart, Butler, Pates County, Mo.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS.

From two to six years; very good. Stock all registered. Have to sell to change blood. The oldest one a ton horse. Most are black. **D. Teinert, York, York County, Neb. R. F. D. 4.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale or trade for horses, cattle or mules. Nine years old; black; big boned; sound; sure breeder but needs changing. **B. H. Parvin, Kidderville, Hodgeman County, Kas.**

BELGIAN STALLIONS.

for sale. Two Belgian stallions coming two and three years old. Both state fair winners. Write for photo and further description to **C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Cass County, Iowa.**

SHIRE STALLION

For sale. Registered; bay; 4 years old; weight 1950 pounds. **G. C. Dunham, M.D., Kempton, Tipton County, Ind.**

TEN GOOD STALLIONS

Registered draft, for sale to close partnership. **C. C. Walker, Keota, Keokuk County, Iowa.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS

and mares, coming 3 to 5 years. These are good colts of the draft type.

One 11 year blue jack, cheap.

W. L. Lake, Ft. Cobb, Caddo County, Okla.

A PLAN TO DIVIDE THE RISK.

(Continued from page 11.)

I am in a good place to collect. Have a lot of good customers, but this is my objection to the stand and suck way of breeding: Many mares never will breed; many lose their colts; some die. There are a very few that won't pay anything. Now when a horse makes a service on a mare there is just one service less in that horse. The mare owner has received a part of your money that you paid for the horse, as much as if you would buy a binder and cut his grain, if your horse is getting foals for other mares. If he has a brood mare he will get a foal; if his mare is at fault, that is no fault of your horse. You risk one-half of the price when you know your horse is a breeder; is it unfair for the mare owner to risk the other half of the price when he knows his mare is a doubtful breeder or hard to get in foal?

I stand one horse that cost $2,000. He is six years old and when he has served mares that were breeders, has produced good colts. Several breeders came and bred mares to him and said: "I have tried everything else; he is young and might get her in foal; I will try him." He did not get them in foal; I lost the service the same as other good horses had done. He got lots of such mares and now they say he is not sure; still he has lots of mares in foal. Every man that bred to him got part of my investment. Is that fair? I expect to get all the stallion owners in this part of the country on this paper.—John Chadd, Republic County, Kansas.

IT'S THE TRANSIENT MARE YOU LOSE ON.

To the American Breeder: As I have had thirty-five years in the stallion and jack business, I will write a few lines on the subject of collecting service fees, and would like to hear from others along this line. I never have any trouble in collecting service fees on mares that are kept in the country and not traded. I believe I have collected over 95 per cent of the fees on this class of mares, while I believe I have lost 75 per cent of the fees due from the trading class of mares.

Some men will come and breed a mare, who were never known to have anything outside of a wife and several children, except this mare, a mother-in-law, a gun and a dog. They will go off, trade the mare, tell the man that he trades the mare with that she is in foal by a good horse or jack "over yonder." He will go back to the stallion owner and tell him that there is not a colt in her hide. The mare trades around and by the time comes that she is due to foal, she is out of the country and gone, consequently the stallion owner loses his fee. If I understand the Missouri law on collecting service fees, stallion and jack owners have no lien on the mare but hold a lien on the colt until it is 1 year old. If not collected before the colt is 1 year old, then he no longer has a lien on the colt. Now what I would like to have is a law to give the stallion and jack owners a lien on the mare, as well as on the colt, from the time she is bred until the service fee is paid, or until she is known not to be in foal; or make it a penalty for a man to trade a mare after she is bred before this fee is paid, the same as it is under a mortgage. L. A. Johnston, Stone County, Missouri.

To the American Breeder: I have a suggestion which I believe would be a benefit to both stallioner and mare owner; that is, to have all doubtful mares examined by a qualified veterinarian for a reasonable compensation, mare owners to pay for same. And when colts are paid for (say 30 days after colt is foaled) that stallioner deduct the veterinary fee out of the service fee. Let us hear from others.—W. H. Reid, Van Wert Co., O.

DISPERSION SALE

35 Percherons, Pure Bred and High-Grade, 3 Jacks, 1 Standard Bred Stallion and Our Entire Plant, Land, Buildings and Equipment

Neal, Kansas, February 15

The Percherons Include: 5 stallions headed by the imported horse Tatius (45938) 29483; a 3-year-old, weight 1600; a 2-year-old, weight 1500; a yearling, black, weight 1500, and a weanling, black, weight 1000.

25 Mares—1 span imported Percherons, 6 and 7 years, weight two tons; 1 span three-quarter blood black Percherons, 3 and 5 years, weight 2800 pounds, bred to Imp. Tatius; 1 span black three-quarter blood Percherons, 5 and 6 years, weight 3000, bred to Tatius; 1 span gray ¾-blood Percheron, weight 3100, bred to Tatius; 12 other grade Percheron mares, 5 to 9 years old, all bred to imported horses.

The jacks are good ones; 4 to 7 years old; 900 to 1100 pounds; one of them cost $1000.

The roadster stallion is standard and registered; bay; weight nearly 1200; a good combination horse.

Tatius the Old Stallion is a great horse and a great breeder. His colts of all ages will be there to show. He is strongly Brilliant bred, as are all the Percherons.

The Plant is a good one, well equipped (21 lots, barns and dwelling house) and will go to the highest bidder. This is a good locality and our business has been a money maker all the time. Am selling only on account of health.

Write us for complete sale list of stock.

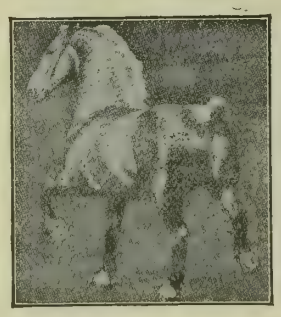
A. W. WILLIAMS & SON

NEAL, KANSAS

Neal is 12 miles east of Eureka, Kas., on Mo. Pac. Ry. Auctioneers—Harriman, Smith & Williams.

COMBINATION SALE

AT THE



LITTLE RIVER STOCK FARM

February 24, 1913

HALSTEAD, KANSAS

(Located on Main Line of Santa Fe, 10 Miles West of Newton, Kansas)

7 Head of Registered Percheron Stallions
10 Head of Registered Percheron Mares
4 Head of Registered Standard Bred Stallions
3 Head of Registered Standard Bred Mares

Sale also includes 20 head of draft and trotting bred mares and geldings; one good pair driving horses, and an excellent pair of showy draft geldings. Catalog issued after February 1st.

WRITE AT ONCE TO

C. B. WARKENTIN

NEWTON :-: :-: :-: KANSAS

COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, Auctioneer.

MULE AND JACK IMPROVEMENT

(Continued from page 4).

It was decided that a jack registry was necessary and that someone must start it who had enough prestige to make it a success, and that the rules must require animals to have a reasonable height, a reasonable heart girth and a reasonable bone measurement. Frank B. Graham conducted these records until a few weeks ago, giving to the jack breeders over four years of his time, for which he never received a dollar. One dollar per head was charged for registering; this did not pay the running expenses, but he knew that a record of this kind was necessary; that the breeders needed such a record, and he never hesitated at time or expense to give them his assistance. It was the intention to incorporate this registry about the first of January, 1911, but the Bureau of Animal Industry at that time withdrew its recognition from all American record associations, so the record was not incorporated until September 20, 1912.

We are proud to state that this is the largest jack registry in the world and the most authentic; every application is sworn to and the results are very satisfactory. But there is one thing that we are proud of, and that is that Frank B. Graham has had the confidence of the American breeders to the extent that this record has made the largest growth in the same length of time of any recognized association in America conducted by one man. This is a distinction for any man to be proud of.

A few months ago notices were sent out to the jack breeders who had patronized this association, announcing to them that it was necessary for a record association to be incorporated, so that in case of death the records would be continued without interference, and asked the breeders to name their choice of officers. Thirteen directors have been chosen, and several state vice presidents have been named; others will be named later. The jack breeders have made a good selection of officers. They have selected jack breeders, who are actually engaged in producing this class of stock, and the officers in this association own, at the present time, about 1,000 of the best jennets in America. There are not many other record associations that can advertise a similar fact.

These men are engaged in this proposition because they see the necessity for it. All other classes of live stock have reliable record associations and our advice to every jack breeder is to join this association, which can be made one of the biggest and most substantial of all associations in America. It has the material with which to work—and it will only be a few years until the jack buyers, who actually use this stock, will require these animals to be recorded with the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, because it is founded on solid principles. It has for officers men who are actually engaged with them; they have confidence in them. These officers are located all over the country; they have their friends and horse customers as followers, and with the assistance of the American Breeder, the only jack and mule publication in the world, it is bound to grow and prosper.

In selecting the secretary, William E. Morton, a very wise choice was made. Mr. Morton is a young man with an excellent education; a good bookkeeper and very accurate. We feel that the records of this association are in safe hands and those who expect to register jacks and jennets should send for application blanks immediately and get their stock recorded. The rules now give every breeder a fair chance to record his meritorious animals, but we understand that stricter rules will go into effect in the very near future. There are probably some who are of the opinion that it is not necessary to register jacks and jennets, but we want to go on record as saying right now that this is the time for everyone interested to get their stock in while it is possible. In all classes of live stock registered animals are worth much more than those not registered. For a very small sum and a little time good stock can be placed on record so that in the future when registered stock is wanted it will be easily supplied. The registry fee is $2 for non-members; $1 for members. A membership costs $10. This makes it possible for a member to continue to register his animals for all time to come at $1 each. Breeders having several head, or those who expect to stay in the business, should take out a membership.

As a result of patterning after the law of a state where little is known about the jack and mule business, several state laws do not recognize the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. This state is Wisconsin, where jacks are a curiosity in many localities. A few other states of little importance to the jack breeding industry have copied this law. Every law not recognizing the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America is in our opinion unconstitutional. Those having any difficulty with their registry

I Never Had Such a Deluge of Letters

To the American Breeder:—Please discontinue my ad. I never had such a deluge of letters of inquiry in all the advertising I have ever done in my life, and I have done some before. I have letters from eight states to date. I have about 40 inquiries. Please state in your next issue that it is impossible for me to answer all of them and I expect another bunch of letters tomorrow. I expect to dispose of my colts inside of another week. Your paper certainly delivers the goods. Enclosed is check for ad and paper.—Gus Aaron, Leavenworth County, Kas.

ON FEBRUARY 25

40 Good, Big, Rugged, Heavy-Boned Jacks and Jennets

Will Be Sold at

PUBLIC SALE, STERLING, KAN.



Pharoah, Grand Champion at Tennessee State Fair in 1910.

This is said to be the greatest public offering of big-boned, rugged Jacks and Jennets which produce that kind, ever made in the State.

25 Jacks coming 3 to coming 6 yrs. old

15 Jennets 3 to 8 yrs; some with colts,

and bred to Jacks of quality and reputation, including the

$2030 Jack, High Tide, and the Tennessee Grand Champion, Pharoah

Prize Winning Jacks at Recent State Fairs are Included in the Offering.

Sale will be under cover, one block from Santa Fe depot. Send for fine illustrated catalog, and be sure to mention the American Breeder when you write. Address either,

D. J. HUTCHINS, Sterling, Kans., or H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Kans.

Auctioneers---R. L. HARRIMAN and Assistants

CLOSING OUT SALE

of

JACKS and JENNETS

at

E. G. DAVIS & SON'S BARN

Columbia, Mo.

Thursday, Feb. 6, 1913

40 HEAD

25 Jacks, old enough for service, 15 Jennets

Everything registered, 15 to 16 hands high, 2 to 6 years old. These Jacks are the tops of three states. They were bought at weaning time and several of them cost over $500.00 a head at 5 months old. There are some herd headers in this bunch, good enough to head any herd. As this is a closing out sale everything will be sold without reserve or by bid. You will find more jacks in this sale with 9 to 9½ inch bone than you ever saw in a sale of this size. For catalogue or for other information, address

A. E. LIMERICK & SON or W. E. BRADFORD

Columbia, Missouri

RAISED ON MARES

Young jacks for sale, that were raised on brood mares—a great plan for getting mule jacks that are quick workers.

I want a good Percheron brood mare. Will trade jennets or jack stock.

Stanley Turner, Water Valley, Texas.

DEER PARK BREEDING STABLE.

Has for sale stallions, jacks and jennets. Percherons, Shires, Trotters and Saddlers of the best kind. All registered. Jacks of the good kind from six months old to seven years old; all blacks with white points, and some as good as grows. Am going to close out. Sell the good seed at bargain prices. So come if you want good stuff at a bargain. **Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.**

THREE JACKS FOR SALE.

One registered jack, 16 hands high; black with white points; extra heavy bone; good feet; good head and ears; foaled June 16, 1908. One brown jack; 15 hands high; heavy bone and body; good head and ear; foaled Sept. 4, 1909. One black jack; 15.3 hands high; extra good breeder—jennet jack—foaled in 1903. Will sell cheap or exchange for draft stallion. **W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Lincoln County, Mo.**

REPUBLIC COUNTY JACK FARM



Three good jacks coming 3 years old, for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.

T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Republic Co., Kansas.

A $1,000 JACK TO TRADE

A big, full made black jack with white points; 15 hands standard; six years old, for two good young draft mares in foal. Clydesdale preferred. Tell it all in first letter. **Enos Hayes, Elizabethtown, Hamilton County, Ohio.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Three jennets; two with colts by side; ages five, seven and nine; one jack colt; one jennet colt; two one year old past jack colts. Will sell cheap. **O. J. Wilkins, Piggott, Clay County, Ark. Rte. 1.**

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK

for sale; seven years old; weighs 1125 pounds; serves well on mares and jennets. Also two year old jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Mo.**

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

REGISTERED JACK

for sale; black; seven years old; 15 hands high; weight 900 pounds; sound and sure. Have colts to show. Have more stock than I can handle. The first $500 gets him or will trade for young mules or cattle. J. T. TAYLOR, FOLEY, Lincoln County, Mo.

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS



Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with herd headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.

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certificates should correspond with the secretary of this record association. We understand that test cases will be made in the near future, so that breeders need not fear these unconstitutional restrictions. The officers in this association are men of means and the leading jack breeders of the country and can be depended upon to see that the business in which they are engaged gets a square deal.

The directors selected for this association are:

T. E. Collins, Belleville, Kas.
H. L. Duvenick, California, Mo.
S. L. Green, Celeste, Tex.
Tuck Hill, McKinney, Tex.
H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kas.
S. W. Jetton, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
W. E. Morton, Kansas City, Mo.
C. F. Rice, Indianola, Ill.
U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.
J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Ok.
B. F. Swaggart, Lexington, Ore.
Lester Swink, Rocky Ford, Col.
J. T Watson, New London, Mo

Following are the rules of entry for this association:

1. Pedigree must give name, color, sex, year foaled in, and name and address of owner.
2. Jacks must measure 58 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground and measure 62 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 7 inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size.)
3. Jennets must measure 56 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground, and measure 60 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 6¾ inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
4. Any color admitted, provided they comply with Rules 2 and 3.
5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sire and dam are registered in this registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements. This will make a uniform type.
6. Each application must give exact measurements of foundation stock, so the certificate cannot be handed out with another animal.
7. Each application must be sworn to before a notary public or justice of the peace.
8. You can give the sire and dam names (barn names) for foundation stock.
9. This registry will not recognize any other jack registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this registry.
10. The fee for registering jacks and jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America shall be one dollar to stockholders and two dollars to non-stockholders for each animal registered. The fee for transfers shall be one dollar for each animal transferred. The fee in all cases to accompany the application. Each transfer shall be recorded before the offspring can be registered.

Note—We are now registering jacks and jennets that fill certain requirements as foundation stock, and it is not necessary to have the sire and dam registered or their ancestry traced, provided the animal fills the requirements of this registry as given in the rules of entry.

Each stud book will have a standard sire list, showing the exact measurements and colors of all sires. These stud books will be sold cheap so that everyone interested can own one and know the qualities of the sires. For the advancement of a breed it is necessary to use good sires.

For blanks, or any other information, address William E. Morton, secretary, 418 N. Y. Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

GET WHAT YOUR JACK SERVICE IS WORTH.

To the American Breeder: We wish to commend your article of a short time ago in which you advocate better jacks and higher service fees for the same. The jack men must wake up and look around or they will lose what belongs to them. The jack men and the people generally do not seem to realize that the size and price of jacks have doubled in the last few years. The days of the little jacks that looked like billy goats are gone forever. Jacks used to be stood for $10, but we must raise the price to $15 or $20. You positively cannot stand a $1,000 jack for $10 or $12.50—not a cent less than $15 and make your share. Just think, good mule colts will sell higher, on an average, than most any stock you can raise. A carload of the best weanling mules within 15 miles of our home, would cost you on an average of $125 right now, and we are quite sure that there is not six horse or mare colts here that would bring over $100.

We are the first people that ever stood a jack in this county for $15. We can't get business for a $15 jack if there is a $10 jack around. We have firms here that ship out mules by the hundreds every year. One firm sold $27,000 worth of mules to one man at one sale, a short time ago. We had a commercial club sale here a week ago and sold one sorrel two year old mule for $300; a blue two year old for $290 and a lot of them for $500 and $550 a span. Nothing else sells like good mules. Now you jack men surely do deserve your part of this profit and you will get it if you will only ask it. Don't allow anybody to stand a $350 horse higher than you stand your $1,000 jack. Bradley Bros., Johnson County, Mo.

SUCCESS WITH JACK AND STALLION.

To the American Breeder:—I feel that it is the duty of we stallion and jack owners to contribute a few words for the January 20 issue. I am not in the business very extensively, but am interested in the bettering of the stock in Missouri.

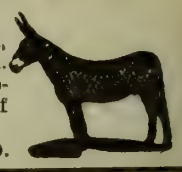
I have a splendid jack, six years old last month. I stood him for two years without the help of a horse and had very good success with him with the use of an impregnator. But I thought that doing his own teasing was having a tendency to make him a little slow, so last spring I purchased an imported Percheron horse, twelve years old, but a good breeder with good blood in him. I found it much more satisfactory work to try the mares with an experienced horse that was easily handled, besides I took care of 70 mares with this horse. I found too, that when I quit using my jack as a teaser, that I never had to wait over 10 minutes for him, generally about 5 minutes.

I have a two-acre lot or pasture with running water in one corner. The horse runs in this during the day, winter and summer, his stable door opening into the lot so that he can go in for shelter. In the evening at feeding time the horse is put up and the jack's stable door opened into this lot, so that each of them have half of the time for exercise. I have been

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HOME OF THE GIANTS.

75 Jacks and Jennets 75



All black; all registered. The big boned, big footed, heavy weighing kind. All from 15 to 15 1-3 standard. All ages up to six years. Every one guaranteed as represented. Main line Missouri Pacific; 65 miles east of Kansas City. Offices in town.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bargains. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

JACKS FOR SALE

Ranging in age from one to eight years. These jacks are good size and heavy bone, and prices reasonable. Also an imported Percheron and a German Coach stallion cheap. Write, or better, come and see this stock before buying.

Address **C. F. Rice, Indianola, Vermilion County, Ill.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS



For SALE—5 imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old; all tried and regular breeders; can show colts; weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. **10** large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke; good performers; can show colts and mares in foal. **10** head big black jennets, all bred to our imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Our horses and jacks were shown at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, in every class.September, 1912, in six diff erent classes, and won Come and see us. **J. P. and M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS.**



TWO MAMMOTH JACKS.

Four and eight years; weight, 950 and 980; 15 and 15½ hands jack measure; girth measure 68 inches. Big ears and feet; heavy bone; black, mealy points; good performers; show good colts. Price $600 and $800 cash. Sell separately.

IMPORTED PERCHERON.

Black; eight years old; weight 1900; girth measure 83 inches; sound; a sure foal getter. Colts to show. A good pedigree. Price $900. **W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kans.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



One of the largest collections of large boned black mammoth jacks owned by any one man; 15 to 16 hands standard measure; the kind that will breed the high class mules; the kind all are looking for. Priced to sell. Guaranteed. References the five banks of Lawrence. Address **Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.** Both phones.

Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and U. P. R. R.

WANTED—JACKS OR HEAVY STALLION

in exchange for land, second county west of Oklahoma in Texas on R. I. Railroad. 100 acres broken, part in wheat. Worth $2,500. Describe stock and price in first letter. **Dr. F. W. Roach, Anthony, Harper County, Kas.**

ONE MAMMOTH JACK

for sale; 16 hands high; 5 years old. **Also One Registered Belgian Mare,** 7 years old; imported; weight, 1700 pounds. **M. J. Ragan, Stockton, Kas.**

I'll Make Any Man Able

to buy my two registered stallions and one registered jack. A bargain for you. This stock is sound and sure. Will sell regardless of their worth as I must give my time to my hogs. **Wilder Carpenter, Grandview Breeding Farm, Marmaduke, Ark.**

BREEDING STOCK

for sale. One black jack; 14½ hands high; one grade Percheron stallion; weight 1600; both 8 years old. Colts to show from both. Stock guaranteed as represented. **Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Pike County, Ill.**

JACK WANTED.

I want to exchange a gray Percheron four years old. Registered in the Percheron Society of America, for a good young jack, not to weigh less than 1,000 pounds. **Mathys Bros., Onawa, Monona County, Iowa. Rte. 1.**

working the horse this winter some to the plow. I use him as the third horse with a jockey stick to keep him from bothering the mares. I do this, not that I need his work, but I believe that a stallion should have some work in the harness. I want to take up the capsule system next season.—T. H. Loy, Lawrence County, Missouri.

RAISING JACKS ON MARES.

To the American Breeder:—I read with approval your article on the house cleaning of the Percheron Horse Society, and think with you that no officer with the least suspicion against him should remain in office. In fact, if he were an honest man he should have at once resigned. However, I want to congratulate you on your stand in the matter.

Some years ago one of the jack registrations needed the same thing, but I hope they have reformed themselves since then. I noticed, however, that the Department of Agriculture withdrew its recognition. In my last letter did I tell you that we are now successfully raising jacks on mares? I have a colt, full brother to first prize jack at San Antonio International, being raised on a mare, and I have never seen any colt make a better growth; the mare runs on the range and comes up for feed. This colt will never know that he is a jack and will serve mares naturally, on the range. I expect the mare to carry him until next fall, and after one winter's feed he will be ready for service.

I have had some 25 years with ranch life and have seen many changes. We need more intelligent care of stock. I think amateur quack doctors kill lots of animals with remedies, when if left alone the stock would have recovered. All stock (dead) should be burned up, of course, if death is suspicious, to prevent further infection. Worn out stock should be mercifully destroyed and not allowed to starve and die a thousand deaths. Worn out horses make good hog and dog feed and their hides more than pay for skinning. In the interest of the horse, stock papers should advocate good roads—of width that can be kept good—wide tires with an axle that will keep out the dust and hold the oil. Thousands of horses are worn out, not with the load but simply because the axle is full of sand instead of grease. There is a simple remedy for this which would save untold labor to the poor beast. The American axle is a disgrace to civilization; it is nothing more nor less than a horse killer.—Stanley Turner, Tom Green county, Texas.

REMEDY FOR JACK SORES.

To the American Breeder:—I saw a piece in the paper of Mr. Smallwood of Missouri wanting a remedy for jack sores. I have a jack that had sores on his legs for a year and I tried everything that I could hear of, but nothing would help him. At last I commenced using slacked lime. I would throw some ime on the sore three or four times a day and in the course of a week, I could see some improvement, and in a short time he was sound and well. Try it.—Texas Subscriber.

OF COURSE HE'S NOT FOR SALE.

To the American Breeder:—I have an imported Spanish jack, registered as Fraigillo, foaled 1900, black with light points, 15¾ hands standard, 16½ hands jack measurement, weight 1,250 pounds, girth 70 inches, flank 70 inches, arm 19½ inches, knee 16 inches, smallest below knee 9 inches, hock 18½ inches, below hock 10½ inches. He will do his own teasing and as quick to serve a mare as any stallion. He is sure and an extra good breeder. Have any of the readers of the American Breeder got one that is his equal in every respect? If so we would be glad to hear from them.—D. A. Sprague, Clark County, Ohio.

FOUR-BOARD FENCE FOR PADDOCK.

To the American Breeder:—Take good heavy fence posts, eight feet long, set in the ground three feet deep, seven feet apart, then use oak fence boards, 1x6 inches and 14 feet long. Nail the top board 5 feet from the ground, the second eight inches below and the third seven inches below, with the fourth six inches; this brings the bottom board 15 inches from the ground and that is all that is necessary. I have used two paddocks of about one acre each with only three pine boards for fifteen years for standard bred stallions, Percheron stallions and jacks and have never had any trouble. Have very often had mules running on the opposite side of the paddock fence. Never make a tight fence around a paddock, as it will make a stallion more vicious and unruly and like a wild animal. They are very intelligent and human like and therefore want to see all that is going on around them and they will be much more contented if they are allowed to do so.—D. A. Sprague, Clark County, Ohio.

ADVISES STARTING LATE WITH CAPSULES.

To the American Breeder:—As I had a chance I thought this suggestion might be some benefit to some beginners in the capsule system. Do not begin until the first of May, because you can breed all the mares in the neighborhood in plenty of time, and above all keep the temperature right and you can not be too clean and careful.—N. S. Cox, Daviess County, Missouri.

WHAT OF THE BIG JACK COLTS?

To the American Breeder:—Last year, through your valuable paper, we had several reports from different parties about large jack colts. Some were 15 hands high at one year old, one that had to be tailed in getting up. Would like to know if buzzards have not pulled his tail before now. Please ask those parties to report again how those large colts have done.—G. B. Reagor, Bedford County, Tennessee.

MULE NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

A special train consisting of 15 new Wabash 40-foot stock cars containing 409 cotton mules, costing $100,225, from Cottingham Bros., Kansas City; bought and consigned to C. L. Bevill, Fayetteville, N. C., were handled by the Wabash from Kansas City to St. Louis.—Moberly (Mo.) Monitor.

J. E. Moore, of Guthrie, made the purchase last week of a lot of big mules. He bought three from W. W. Rauschelbach for $800, two from J. R. Ferguson for $530, two from J. L. Bell for $500, two from George Dickson for $460 and two from Herman Baurichter for $425. Mr. Moore shipped a car load from Guthrie Monday.—Cedar City (Mo.) Chronicle-Reporter.

All records in fat mule sales in Callaway County were broken last week, when buyers representing two East St. Louis commission firms bought 780 head for $16,338.75, or within a few cents of $212 apiece. The largest buyers were Guyton & Harrington, who got 505 head at a cost of $110,138.75. The other buyer was Howard Bailey. The mules were shipped Friday on a special train of twenty cars. Eighteen of the cars were loaded at McCreedie and two at Auxvasse. The shipment was the largest ever made in the history of the county, and probably never before did one firm buy and ship a train load of mules out of the county. The shipment also probably represented more money than any live stock shipment ever made out of the Kingdom.—Fulton (Mo.) Gazette.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Feb. 15—A. W. Williams & Son, Neal, Kas.

Feb. 20—Nuckolls Co., Horse Breeders' Assn., Ruskin Neb. Sale at Lincoln, Neb.

March 5—J. C. Robison and Willard R. Brown, at Kansas City, Mo.

June 5—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

DRAFT HORSES.

Jan. 28-31—C. W. Hurt, Mgr., sales at Bloomington, Ill.

Feb. 27—Thos. E. Deem, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.

Feb. 15—A. W. Williams & Son, Neal, Kas.

Feb. 24—C. B. Warkenten, Newton, Kas. Sale at Halstead, Kas.

Feb. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins, at Sterling, Kas.

Feb. 27—W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Ia.

March 10—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Feb. 14—W. F. McCoy, Pleasant Plains, Ill.

H. W. Bowman, Mount Carroll, Ill., is advertising in this issue a Percheron stallion to trade for another equally as good. If interested, don't fail to read his ad.

Geo. Hurley of Chickasha, Okla., would like to get a good draft stallion and a jack to work on shares. Anyone having such stock might find it of interest to correspond with him.

L. D. Norris of Redding, Ia., has an imported French Coach stallion advertised in this issue to trade. Don't fail to look up the ad.

A Shire stallion is advertised for sale in this issue by Dr. G. C. Dunham of Kempton, Ind.

J. H. Smith, proprietor of the Kingfisher Valley Jack Farm at Kingfisher, Okla., is advertising fifty registered jacks for sale. Read his advertisement in this issue.

One of the advantages which Oltmanns Bros. of Watseka, Ill., have in their draft and coach horse business is the ownership of a big breeding farm in Germany where the best stock is bred and good colt values are purchased in dull times and developed for exportation. The Oltmanns' farm at Leer, Germany, is famous for its draft and coach horses, and Holstein-Friesian cattle. See the advertisement of Oltmanns Bros. in this issue.

160 acre stock ranch with breeding barn in connection is advertised for sale in this issue by J. F. Kistler, Delta, Colo. Look up the ad.

Chas. Snyder of Argyle, Colo., has an imported Belgian stallion advertised in this issue. If in need of such a stallion look up the ad and then write him.

John L. Oliver of Tuttle, Okla., has a jack to trade and asks our readers what they have. See his ad in this issue.

Four stallions are advertised for sale cheap by Ed Dorland of Humboldt, Neb. Read what the ad says and then write him for full particulars.

If you have horses, cattle or mules that you would like to exchange for a Percheron stallion, look up the ad in this issue of E. H. Parvin, Kidderville, Kas., and write him.

Fred French of Boonville, Ind., has some good stock advertised for sale or trade for cattle or mares. Don't fail to read his ad if you are interested.

Anyone on the look-out for a farm should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Kas. He has a farm of 100 acres for sale and will take stock as part payment.

There are always bargains to be had at a closing out sale of breeding stock. Such a sale is to be held at Kinmundy, Ill. See the ad in this issue and write for particulars to P. O. Box 237.

U. G. Saunders, the well known breeder of jacks and jennets at Flemingsburg, Ky., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Saunders raises all his own stock and sells them worth the money.

HILLSDALE STOCK FARM,
De Sota, Jefferson County, Mo.

We wish to announce that we have serviceable jacks from 14.1 to 15.3½ standard. Jacks that have weighed 1150 priced from $450 to $1100. Also such saddle horses as High Chief 2211, who has defeated second prize horse at World's Fair. 1200 pound horse at $600. Colts, mares, fillies and jennets in foal; ones that produced jack colts this year. We can also sell jennets in carload lots.

Would exchange jack for registered Percheron stallion not over 10 years of age.

We guarantee to be as represented. Buy and sell on commission. Our knowledge, your gain. **Oscar Edwards & Son, De Sota, Mo.**

Stallions and Jacks

for sale. Two extra good jacks and two fine stallions. Jacks both black with white points; 15½ and 16 hands; big bone and large head and ears; good breeders and sure foal getters.

One imported Percheron draft stallion; 8 years old; weighs 1800 pounds; extra good breeder; good disposition.

One saddle stallion; 3 years old; 16 hands; will weigh about 1100; dark bay; goes all the gaits; a good breeder; will make a show horse. Colts and books to show. Reasons for selling: I am in poor health and not able to take care of them. Priced to sell quick. Reasonable terms.

F. C. Kroll, Lexington, Lafayette Co., Mo. R. F. D. 2.

45 miles east of Kansas City on Lexington branch of Mo. Pac. R. R.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. **L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.**

Big Black Jack

15½ standard; 16¼ tape measure; heavy bone; extra worker and breeder. Let us show you. **Garee & Garee, Noble, Cleveland County, Okla.**

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. **Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. **U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.**

"THE BIG FOUR."

Black jack with white points; two years old the first of last November; 15 hands standard measure. He has as much length and bone as anybody's jack; fine head and ear; big fine foot and bone. He is by Tax Payer, Jr., and out of a 15-hand jennet. He is big enough and bred good enough to head a herd of anybody's jennets; weigh 900 pounds; will make a 1200 pound jack. For photo and price, address, **W. H. Alexander, Lynnville, Giles County, Tenn. R. F. D. No. 2.**

GOOD, SOUND JACK.

for sale, or will trade for pair of mares. A sure foal getter, guaranteed. Reason for selling; am going out of business. **H. V. Somerville, Route 5, Oxford, Miss.**

TWO JACKS, ONE STALLION.

Sound and sure, good breeders and good business getters, at **Public Sale, Saturday, February 1.**

The jacks are 7 years old; 15 hands, heavy boned, [illegible] with light points. The stallion is a dark dapple gray, 16½ hands, 1600 pounds, shows all the saddle gaits and crosses well on both draft and road mares. Would not sell him but am quitting business. Sale in town.

J. E. Price (Phone 513) **Richmond, Mo.**

40 HEAD

Jacks and jennets. Write us for prices. CORSON BROS., POTTER, ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS.

SIX JACK COLTS

For sale. Also two Percheron stallions and five Standard bred stallions. 640 acres devoted to live stock. 22 miles from Kansas City and 28 steam and electric cars each way daily. Make appointment with me by phone or mail.

F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.

TWO YOUNG JACKS

For sale—my own breeding; 5 and 3 years old; black, with light points. The older one has proven to be an extra good breeder; the younger is not broken; they are 14¾ and 14½ hands high; I have their half brother, older, but no better bred, that is 16½ hands, with 10-inch bone. I guarantee every statement I make.

R.J. Dillon, Spring Hill, Johnson Co. Ks.

JACKS FOR SALE.



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention the American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black mammoth Kentucky jacks; big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell in carload lots for the next 30 days, at special prices. **Joe E. Wright, Prop., Junction City, Ky.**

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Forty-five of the best Mammoth jacks in Kentucky from $300 to $1,000. Registered Percheron stallions from $250 to $750. Write for circular or visit the Cloverdale Farm. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

JACKS AND SADDLERS.

We have a grand lot of big bone, Kentucky Mammoth jacks, from colts to 6 years old. Saddlers, stallions, mares, colts and fillies. Write us your wants or visit the Cook Farms. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

Jack and Morgan Stallion

For sale; black Jack; six years old; 15½ hands high. Sorrel Morgan stallion; 16 hands high; weight 1260 pounds; four years old. Colts to show. Going out of business; will sell at a bargain. Write for particulars. **B. R. Lewis, Coffeen, Montgomery County, Ill.**



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

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100 WEANLING MULES

For sale. The very choicest kind, Mules in town. Also few choice jacks and jennets. No trades. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.**

KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM.

50 registered, big boned, heavy bodied black jacks and jennets, from colts to 16 hands. Best breeding. Prices and terms right. **J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla., R. 3, Box 17.**

EIGHT GOOD YOUNG JACKS

For sale, from 1 to 4 years old. Could use a good young stallion in exchange. **R. B. Miller, St. Michael, Buffalo County, Neb.**

JACK FOR TRADE.

What have you to trade for a 3-year-old jack; extra sure; good breeder; colts to show. Send for photograph. **John L. Oliver, Tuttle, Okla., Box 164.**

A FEW GOOD JACKS

for sale; two to seven years old; good height, bone and color. **G. H. Minton, Forest City, Holt County, Mo.**

JACK FOR SALE.

Stands 15.3; weight 1100 pounds; 7 years old; large bone; good performer. Sure; warranted sound and right. **A. Calender, New Lyme Station, Ashtabula County, Ohio.**

H. P. Wilkinson & Bros. invite the attention of our readers to their offering of imported Shire and Percheron horses of both sexes. These animals were selected in the old country by H. P. Wilkinson himself. He bought just such horses as he would have selected were they for his own personal use and, as a result, buyers will find on the Wilkinson Farms high-quality

Here is a sample of the letters received from customers by the American Farm Gate Company of Kansas City, Mo.: "During the month of July your company shipped to us on trial two (2) of your 12-foot self-lifting galvanized steel gates. After thoroughly testing these gates we placed an order with you for 100 of the same kind. At the present writing the greater part of these gates are in use, and are giving excellent satisfaction. We have had quite a little experience with the various grades and makes of farm gates on the market, and after thoroughly testing all others, believe that in your gate we have found the ideal gate for our use. You may look for an order from us in the near future covering our requirements for the coming year. Yours very truly, Double U Company, L. H. Fitzhugh, Purchasing Agent, Post City, Tex."

A liniment that makes good so consistently that it will hold customers year after year must possess an abundance of merit. Absorbine is continually making new friends but it also holds the old ones because it does everything that is claimed for it in a mild and pleasant manner. F. B. Loomis, 1052 Richard street, B. C., writes May 22, 1912: "I have been using Absorbine ever since 1892. I started using it the season of 1892 with the mare Nellie Mason that I was racing that year, and have stuck to it ever since. I can't say too much for it and I keep it in the stable all the time."

Al E. Smith of Lawrence, Kas., writes us as follows about the good jacks he advertises regularly in these columns: "I have two-year-olds, and a number of them 15½ to 16 hands standard measure; will mature to 1200; three-year-olds weighing 1100 pounds; 4 and 5 and 6 year olds over 16 hands and weighing over 1200 pounds. Have over forty head of big black Mammoth jacks to choose from. No one is able to show as large a bunch with the bone, breeding style and finish found in these. A number of these are good enough to head any jennet herd. Took all the prizes on jacks and jennets of any age at state fair. I sold eighteen jacks in Missouri last year. My jennets are very large, some over 16 hands. These jacks are bred to breed the large high class mule. It would pay anyone wanting a good one to see these before buying. We raise most of our feed and do most of the work in taking care of this stock, therefore can sell for less money, for we are not at the expense many dealers are. My jack farm is two miles west of Lawrence. Will gladly meet buyers at any time at trains."

R. B. Miller of St. Michael, Neb., has eight young jacks advertised in this issue for sale, or trade for a stallion. Look up the ad.

Two young jacks are advertised for sale in this issue by R. J. Dillon, Spring Hill, Kas. Don't fail to read it.

Louis Knopp of Cole Camp, Mo., has a Percheron stallion advertised for sale in this issue, or will trade for a saddle stallion. He also has a jack for sale. Look for the ad.

Taylor & Jones, of Williamsville, Ill., write us under date of Jan. 7, as follows: "We feel we were never in better position to please parties wanting good Percheron, Belgian or Shire stallions or mares. Our barns are filled with a choice lot of all the draft breeds, both sexes, and we invite inspection. We never had horses do better than ours have done this fall and winter and with our low prices and our very liberal guarantee, we feel we can interest anyone wanting anything in our line. Write for our little booklet, just printed. It has information of interest to horsemen and especially to those who are planning to buy."

J. G. Truman, Mgr. Trumans' Pioneer stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "I am pleased to say that the carload of imported Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions that we had on exhibition at the short course last week held at the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, arrived home in first class condition. The exhibit was from start to finish a grand success. The horses were very highly complimented upon by Professor W. H. Pew, the students and the onlookers in general. At the head of the Shires was the International grand champion, "Lockinge Hengist;" the Iowa State Fair grand champion, "Carlton King," three years old; "Lion Heart II," second at International, and the yearling colt, "Carlton Royal Grey," first at the Iowa and Illinois State Fairs and International, 1912. The Percherons were headed by the Minnesota State Fair grand champion, "Karvoi," in his two year old form weighing around 1,900 pounds, and the Belgians were headed by "Emier," two years old, weighing over a ton, a noted prize winner in Belgium, and winner of the gold medal given by the Belgian Society of Belgium at the recent International. Our Mr. W. E. Truman was in charge of the exhibition and reports that greater interest was taken by the students and farmers than he had ever before witnessed, which shows that the draft horse trade and interests are in a flourishing condition."

J. M. Nolan of Paola, Kas., invites inspection of his stock at all times. He has Percheron, Belgians, French draft and Coach stallions from $350 up for sale.

Look up the advertisement in this issue of C. A. Folts, York, Neb. He has a registered Percheron stallion that he offers to sell cheap.

Dr. F. W. Roach of Anthony, Kas., has some land that he wishes to exchange for jacks or stallion. Look up his ad; you may be interested in his proposition.

An imported stallion is advertised in this issue for sale, or trade for grade mares. If in need of a stallion, write for full particulars.

M. J. Ragan, of Stockton, Kas., is advertising a big mammoth jack and Belgian mare for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

Anyone having a Shorthorn, Polled Durham or Red Polled bull to dispose of, and would like to turn it in as part payment on a Percheron stallion, should look up the advertisement in this issue of E. L. Jones of Forgan, Okla., and write him

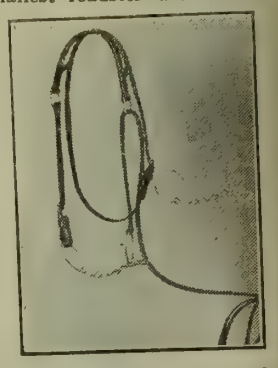
Rob't Means of Hersman, Ill., is advertising a good Hackney stallion for sale in this issue; also one Percheron stallion to trade. See his ad.

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail. —Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

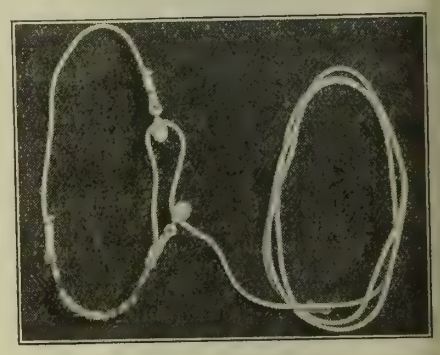
"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG

Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE

GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.



This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Be sure to read directions.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.** Return bridle any time within a month, if it don't do the work and your money will be refunded. That is our guarantee.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price, $5.00.

O. P. WILSON SERUM AND INSTRUMENT CO.,
3754 Wayne Avenue. Kansas City. Mo.

BREEDING APPLIANCES

EVERY GOOD, RELIABLE ARTICLE WHICH JACK AND STALLION MEN NEED.

From Carlson Semen Extractors to Emasculators—the best of all the practical horse goods in this line at reasonable prices and no cheap rubbish at any price.

Write for our catalog of good goods.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.

12th and Central Sts. **Kansas City, Mo.**

PUNTON - REED

PUBLISHING COMPANY

1024-28 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY. MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.

A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.

Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.



ABSORBINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 E free.

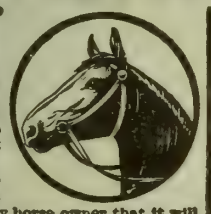
Before After

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

F. C. Kroll of Lexington, Mo., is offering his breeding stock consisting of stallions and jacks, for sale at reasonable prices and easy terms, as his health is such that he cannot handle them. Don't fail to read the ad.

If you are in the market for a road stallion, don't fail to read the ad in this issue of Fred Hammer, Coatsburg, Ill.

An imported Percheron stallion is offered for sale or exchange in this issue by Simon Hinchberger, Sanborn, No. Dak.

Five hundred dollars is the price J. E. Westlake, Moberly, Mo., is asking for his imported Percheron stallion. His ad appears in this issue.

If you are in the market for a Percheron stallion, look up the ad in this issue of R. E. Pratt, Shenandoah, Ia. He may have just what you are looking for.

Kentucky Rex 1467, sired by Rex McDonald, is advertised for sale in this issue by O. T. Karr, Quitman, Mo. The price is $500.

L. Donaldson of Olney, Kas., is advertising a few choice stallions, jacks and jennets for sale in this issue. Read the ad.

A. C. Boyd of Joliet, Ill., has his black Percheron stallion, Comet 78428, advertised for sale in this issue. He says this is a show colt. Don't fail to read the ad.

One black jack and a grade Percheron stallion is offered in this issue by Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Ill. If you are in the market, look up his ad, and get in touch with him.

A registered Percheron stallion is advertised for sale in this issue by Earl J. Gossard, Kempton, Ind., for $300. This stallion is sold for no fault, but must change.

Lonzo McClain & Sons of Lima, Ohio, owners of the grand champion stallion, Harcourt, start their ad in this issue. They have stallions and mares for sale at all times and if you are in the market, don't fail to investigate what they have.

Five registered Percheron stallion colts are advertised for sale by H. O. Wyland, Kirkman, Iowa, at prices ranging from $250 to $300. See his ad.

Garee & Garee of Noble, Okla., have a big black jack that they would like to dispose of. Their ad appears in this issue.

Read the new advertisement in thfs issue of Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa. He has home-grown Percherons worth the money.

A good grade Percheron stallion is offered in this issue for sale or trade by Wilbur A. Terpening of Galesburg, Ill. Look up the ad.

Look up the advertisement in this issue of W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Mo., it gives a good description of the three jacks he is offering for sale, or he will exchange them for a draft stallion.

The well known importers, Oltmanns Bros., of Watseka, Ill., start their advertising in this issue. They are advertising their stock at bed rock prices and guarantee every animal. If you are in the market for a stallion, it would undoubtedly pay you to investigate their stock.

J. P. & M. H. Malone of Chase, Kas., invite inspection of their stock. They have Percheron stallions, jacks and jennets for sale, and there is quite a few prize winners among them.

The well known firm of Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo., begin their advertising in this issue. Look up their advertisement, it tells something about what they are offering.

If you are in the market for a jack that has been raised on a brood mare, Stanley Turner, Water Valley, Texas, can supply your needs. Read his ad in this issue.

Scott, Abney & Jenkins of Virden, Ill., start their advertisement in this issue. They have a lot of jacks and mules that they will sell at reasonable prices.

A French draft stallion is offered for sale in this issue by M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Iowa, which he will sell cheap for cash or trade for a good Belgian or Shire. If you are interested, look up his ad and then write for further particulars.

O. J. Wilkins of Piggott, Ark., is offering three jennets and two jack colts cheap. If you are in the market, don't fail to investigate this.

F. D. Maddex of Arcadia, Neb., has 160 acres of hay land that he wishes to sell or trade for pure bred Percheron mares. He prices this land at $20 per acre.

Read the advertisement in this issue of C. F. Rice, Vermillion, Ill. He is offering some good jacks and a German Coach stallion at reasonable prices.

Don't fail to read the advertisement in this issue of J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo. He has three draft stallions, five jacks and five Hereford bulls to sell.

A big $1,000 jack is advertised in this issue to trade for two good draft mares in foal, Clydesdales preferred. Anyone having a surplus of mares of this sort would do well to get in touch with Enos Hayes, Elizabethtown, O., the owner of this jack.

Some registered Clydesdales are offered for sale in this issue by Lindley W. Baker, Milton, Ind. If in the market for a Clydesdale, read the ad and then write him.

Henry Obermann of Freistatt, Mo., invites any of our readers interested in jacks and jennets to come and see his stock. He guarantees them to be right. See his ad.

Mathys Bros. of Onawa, Iowa, would like to exchange a Percheron stallion for a good young jack. Read his ad and if you have a jack that you wish to dispose of in this way, write him.

Anyone in the market for Chester White hogs would do well to correspond with C. E. Thompson, Elberfeld, Ind. His advertisement appears regularly in our columns.

W. J. Ford of Princeton, Kas., is offering his property and breeding stock for sale in this issue. The ad tells pretty fully what he has and he will be glad to give further information to anyone interested in this proposition.

T. E. Collins & Son, Prop's, of the Republic County Jack Farm, at Belleville, Kas., start their ad in this issue. They invite inspection of their stock. If you are in the market for a jack or jennet, don't fail to write them.

Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio, write: "Among the sales made during the past two weeks we are pleased to announce the sale of the International Reserve Champion and first prize Belgian mare, "Sarah de Dottignies," to Mr. Andrew Harp of Van Wert, Ohio. This mare has beyond question, the greatest record of any draft mare imported to America this year, having won first at the West Flanders show in Belgium, first and championship at the Ohio, New York, and Michigan State Fairs, and first at Brockton, Mass., winning over last year's International champion. Messrs. W. E. Weigle & Son, Butler County, Pennsylvania, after inspecting several importing barns, purchased the International tenth prize two year old Percheron stallion, "Komite." Messrs. O. Fish & Son, of Paulding County, Ohio, have purchased the three year old Belgian stallion, "Baccus d'Hulencourt," prize winner at the Ohio, New York, and Michigan State Fairs. W. H. Reed, of Van Wert County, Ohio, gets the gray Percheron stallion, "Hilaire." This stallion, as a three year old, served in the stud of Auguste Tacheau, prominent French breeder, and has been very successful as a sire.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM



On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
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Made to Order—Get a Fit

A good, substantial blanket is a necessity for all valuable animals. Our blankets are treated with a preparation to prevent horses from tearing them. In ordering, send measure from top of collar to the tail and heart girth measure. We can fit any horse, jack or mule.

Blankets made of best heavy material, substantially lined. Surcingle material sewed to blanket to prevent tearing. Leather front fastener. Express paid. Price each, $4.00; three blankets for $10.

Kansas City Impregnator Co.

12th and Central Sts. **Kansas City, Mo.**

A GOOD MULE. A GOOD MARE OR GELDING.

If you need one or a trainload we can supply you. We are the largest dealers at the Kansas City horse and mule market and can sell at prices that will suit.

We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.

Inspection of our stocks in our three big barns at the Kansas City Stock Yards invited. Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have visited our barns for lectures on mule and horse types, and readers of the AMERICAN BREEDER particularly welcome.

Largest Individual Horse and Mule Dealer in the World
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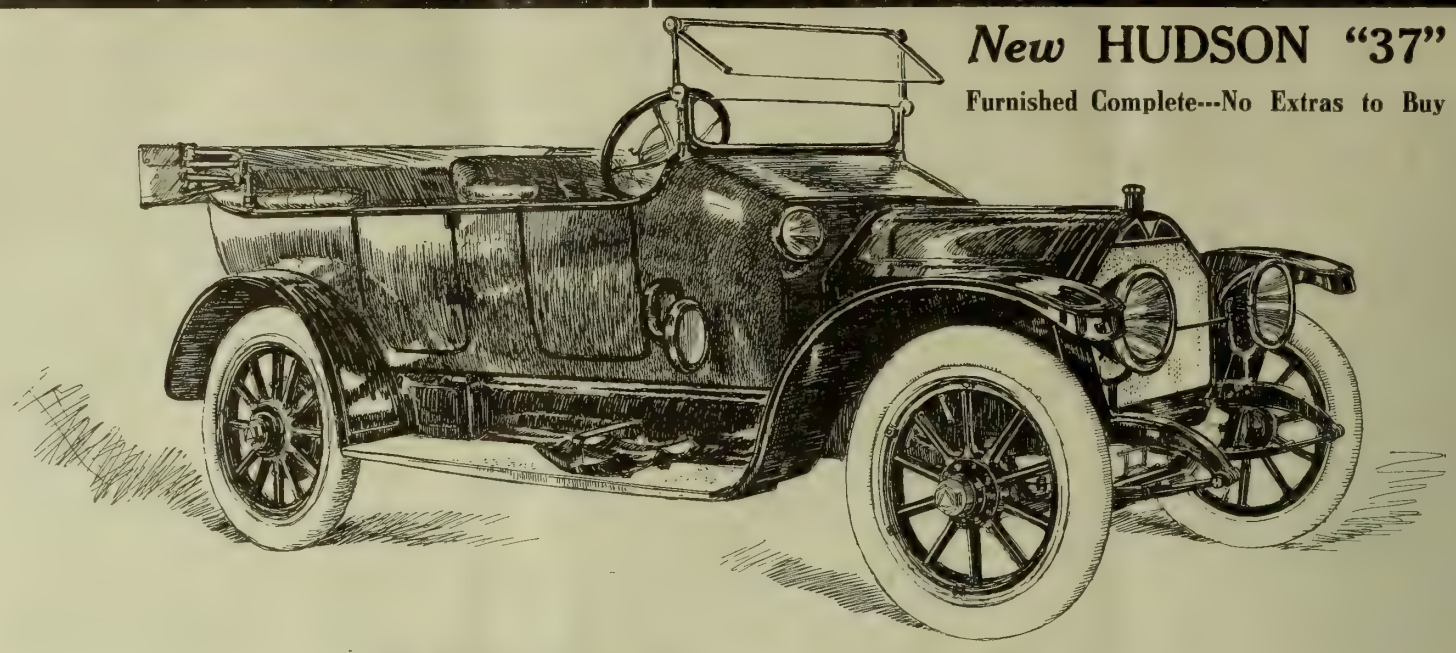
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Furnished Complete---No Extras to Buy

Which Shall It Be?

Will you prefer an old car, slowly and gradually improved, or a new car built upon the experience of 48 engineers in 97 factories—Such a car is the HUDSON "37."

Two kinds of cars are on the market this year, both of which types should receive your careful consideration.

One has been slowly developed from the models of years ago. It has been improved as improvements have been made in motor car designing. The valves have been enclosed. Self starters have been added; electric lights included; upholstering made deeper; probably the wheel base lengthened. But usually the car is as it was with all of the value and many of the shortcomings of the cars of earlier date.

Refinements have been brought to a high degree in cars of that type. They give good satisfaction. They are dependable up to a certain point. But they lack many of the things that have been learned in motor car building because it has been impossible to incorporate all of the new ideas into the design of other cars.

THIS NEW CAR WITHOUT SUCH FAULTS.

The other type of car is the one that has been designed with a definite purpose of incorporating only the good things that have been learned in the past ten years of motor car building. None of the old faults were included. Simplicity was made possible by this form of construction.

When this car was started, 48 expert engineers, gathered from 97 factories, trained in Germany, Italy, France, England, Belgium and Austria, combined what they knew in the perfection of the one car. It is their four-cylinder masterpiece and is the HUDSON "37."

WORKED UNDER HOWARD E. COFFIN.

These men were guided in their work by Howard E. Coffin, America's foremost automobile engineer. He had built six cars, all of them successes. His work is known to every motorist. His cars have been the stepping stones in automobile development. Under him these 47 engineers were capable of doing greater work because of his inspiration and the rivalry of each man with his associates focusing their experience on one car.

This is the type of car we ask you to see when you investigate the HUDSON "37."

DON'T BUY A CAR BECAUSE OF EQUIPMENT.

Yet the HUDSON "37" is as fully equipped as it is possible to furnish an automobile.

The custom now of fully equipping an automobile is liable to cause some to misjudge values. We can advise against your choosing a motor car because of its equipment for the very reason that HUDSON cars are fully furnished with the best equipment obtainable.

But in other cars you might be deceived as to value. Equipment does not indicate value.

Furnishing a speedometer, demountable rims, windshield, clock, etc., or giving a self-starting device, has no important bearing upon the character of the car. They are desirable on an automobile but they do not affect the power, speed or comfort or the easy riding qualities of the car. They have nothing to do with the stamina of the car. They do not affect the simplicity of the design. They do not guarantee the perfectly operating motor, all of which are more essential to your motor car satisfaction than is the possession of all the equipment that is put on even the highest priced cars.

Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

WHAT SHOULD A GOOD CAR COST?

With the cheapest cars giving the best equipment, one is liable to be confused as to what price it is necessary to pay for a good car. The very cheapest cars, of course, are not to be had at a low price. Brains cost money. Materials are costly. Workmanship is an item that even in the larger cars makes it impossible to give a quality that will stand up under all conditions and that will meet every desire of distinction, finish, luxury and safety. In the HUDSON "37" is combined all of these features at the lowest price at which it is possible to furnish them.

See the car. Compare it with any other automobile you have in mind. Up and down in the scale of prices, your conclusion must inevitably be that it has all of the features that the costliest car possesses. And yet the cost is low.

WHAT THESE 48 MEN HAVE DONE.

The HUDSON "37" is electrically self-cranking and electrically lighted. It is fully equipped; has 12-inch upholstery, top, rain vision windshield, a motor which develops 37-43 horsepower, speedometer, clock, 36x4 inch wheels, one 18-inch wheel base, tools and other equipment.

Therefore it has the best quality we know how to produce. Every detail of luxury is developed to the highest degree. The car is entirely operated from the driver's seat. Lights are controlled from the dash. All oiling places are conveniently located.

The price of either the Five-Passenger Touring Car, the Torpedo or Roadster models is $1875, f. o. b. Detroit.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Live Stock, and the Betterment of Families and Homes.

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Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, February 5, 1913* *Number 2*

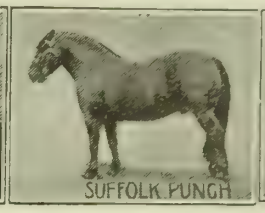






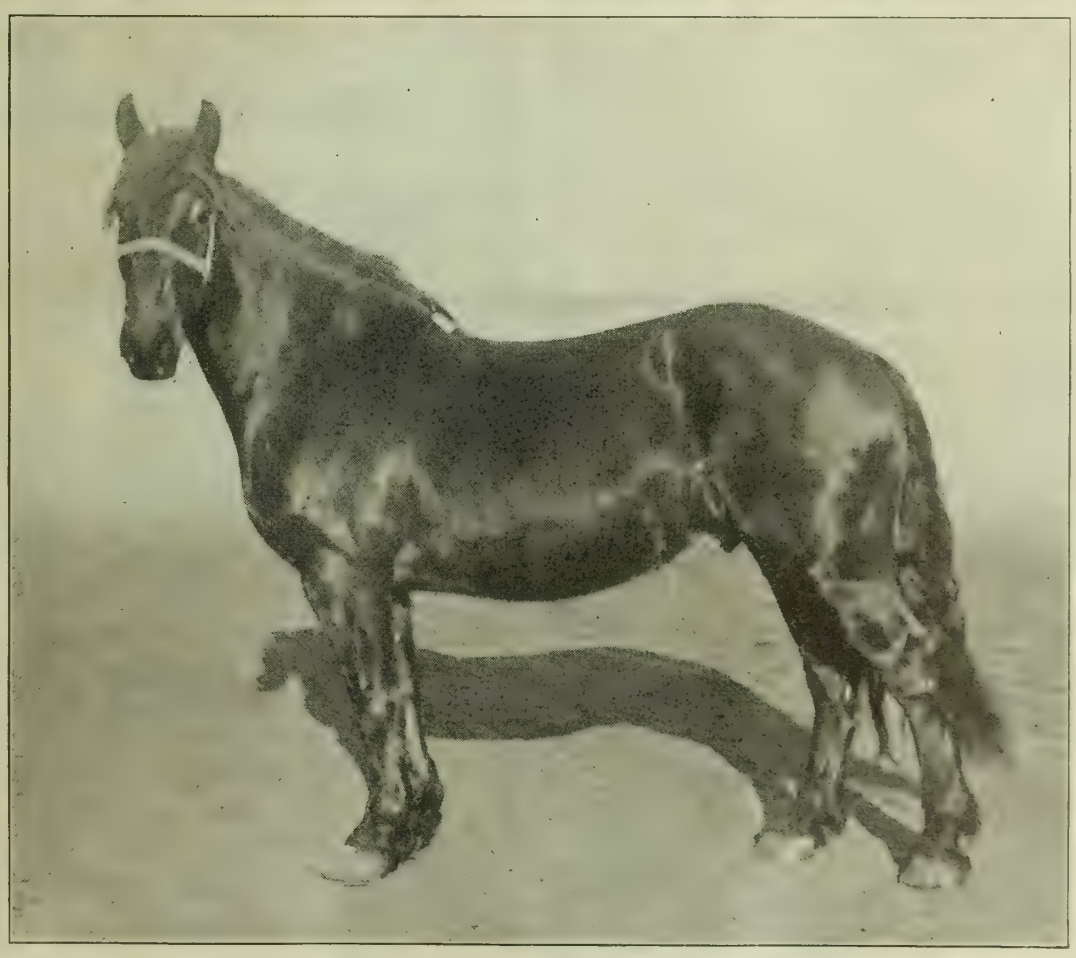




























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Fourteen years ago a Kansas breeder owned a pony mare weighing 780 pounds. She was bred to a fine registered draft stallion; the filly from this union developed into a good mare, which was bred to another fine registered draft stallion and the cross produced the above gelding which weighed 1,600 pounds and sold for $242. If every mare was bred to an outstanding individual, American horse stock would increase rapidly, both in quality as well as in financial returns rendered to owners of mares.







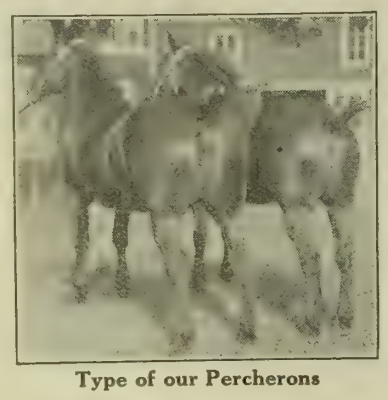






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STALLIONS and MARES

Percherons and Belgians

In addition to the large number of Prize Winners at the French and Belgian shows this spring in Europe and at the various state fairs in this country this fall, we have a very large lot of good young stallions and mares of extra quality and bone, that we will price very reasonable.

We can show you 150 head of horses of the different breeds, the best lot ever imported to America. Sold with a reliable guarantee.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props. LAFAYETTE, IND.

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CHAMPION STUD

The world's greatest collection of Shire Stallions and Mares, Percherons and Belgians to suit the most critical buyers; Hackneys of Richest Breeding and Strongest Individuality.

Fifth 1912 Importation of Shire and Percheron and Belgian Stallions arrived, Oct. 29. Thirty-four years in the business and not one dissatisfied customer.

At the four great state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, our horses have won this year no less than 15 champion and 48 first prizes, 9 cups and four gold medals, in the very strongest competition, and the champion stallion at Nebraska State Fair was imported by us.

Address for illustrated catalogue and other information, mentioning the American Breeder.

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Bushnell, Illinois

Wolf Bros. Big Boned Imported Percherons and Belgians



We landed September 1st with a great lot of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. We showed at the great Nebraska State Fair September 5th and won the following prizes:

Two champions, one reserve champion, eight first prizes, seven seconds, one third and three fourth—twenty-two ribbons in all.

THESE PRIZE WINNERS ARE ALL AT OUR BARNS AND FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

If you are figuring on buying a first-class stallion or a pair of imported mares and want to see the best horses, you cannot afford to miss the opportunity to see ours. Special low prices made for the next 60 days. Address, for all information

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TAYLOR & JONES

Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill.



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TAYLOR & JONES, Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill.

PETER HOPLEY & SON,

ATLANTIC and LEWIS, IOWA,

Importers of PERCHERONS and SIRES



We have been making from one to three importations a year since 1884 of the best stallions and mares that we could find in France and Great Britain. **We have now the best lot of both breeds** of stallions and mares, nearly all two-year-olds, that we have ever had on our farms at one time. **They excel in weight, bone and quality.** We have two-year-olds weighing in moderate flesh **up to 1,950 lbs.** We have secured a number the get of the most noted sires in France and Great Britain. **We have a number of top show horses.** We want you to come and look them over, and you will agree that what we have said is conservatively stated, and in spite of our selections we are able to quote very moderate prices. Remember, our horses are all kept at the farms between Atlantic and Lewis, on the main line of the Rock Island, 60 miles east of Council Bluffs.

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PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES



My new importation of stallions and mares, which I personally selected, arrived last month. This importation, numbering over 40 head, comprises the best lot I ever imported, and with those already in my barns and pastures, makes Paramount Stock Farm one of the best places in America to come for strictly high class stallions and mares. Among them are prize winners and tops that cost a lot of money. Come to the farm, 2 miles north of Hudson, 9 miles southwest of Waterloo, and see them. Address, mentioning the American Breeder,

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Blackhawk County, Ia.

North & Robinson Co.

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50 head of American bred pasture raised stallions from 2 to 4 years old. The good, rugged, stocky Tiger built fellows, with plenty of bone, weight and quality. 40 head of American bred mares as good as grows at bargain prices.

We always have a good assortment of imported stallions and mares weighing a ton and over. Next importation will arrive February 10.

Every day a bargain day at our barns.

Large horse calendar sent free to horse breeders.

NORTH & ROBINSON CO.

GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

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PERCHERON
SHIRE BELGIAN

Each year we show our New Importation the same month they land; each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old and 1st and champion on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., FEBRUARY 5, 1913. NUMBER 2.

Facts For Horse Breeders

Improvement of Stock, From Farmer's Standpoint, Mostly Made in Recent Years. Influences of Our Growing Mule Trade and of More Intensive Farming.

Those who expect to raise horses are much interested in the future horse market. There are a few who believe that the automobile will displace horses. Individuals who have paid little attention to horse production have always been with us. When the locomotive put in its appearance a great many expected to see the horse go out of existence; the bicycle had a few followers. There is no power that will ever wholly take the place of horses.

During the early settlement of this country little thought was given to horse breeding. The western part of this great domain was a pasture paradise. It was not necessary to pay much attention to horses for they were raised very cheaply. It was only necessary for ranchmen to let a band of mares run, without giving any care or attention excepting the branding iron. The demand was not for horses of extra quality, at that time, so that practically all development in horse breeding covers only half a century. During that time the markets have fluctuated greatly. This is one reason that horse breeding is not farther advanced. The cheap method in which horses were produced afforded an opportunity to overstock the market.

This is the history of every new country during the period of its settlement. In European countries these great fluctuations in horses are never known. The prices usually remain stationary. Horses (from the farmers' standpoint) have not been considered seriously in this country until this last, and still present, land boom. In '73 and '93 horse stock on ranges was killed like jack rabbits. In '93 it was carried to the extreme, and horse areas were nearly depopulated. In the western country grass was wanted for cattle and sheep. Little did these ranch men and others think of what they were doing. Since that time there never has been a surplus of even the inferior stuff in the western states.

Nearly every week in the year horses and mules are shipped from Kansas City to the western states. There are nearly 160,000 irrigated farms, most of which have been watered in the last 15 years. This has taken an enormous number of horses. The irrigation projects are only nicely started. These irrigated farms, as a rule, are very intensely farmed. As a result of the great scramble for land practically everything of any value is now owned, and has a consideration greater than ever was known in this country. Cheap pasture is a thing of the past and this will have a tendency to eliminate the inferior stock. The population in this country is increasing every year. The foreign immigration to this country is phenomenal. The writer has visited a number of foreign countries and find that great numbers of the people still intend to come to this free country of ours. This means a greater production of farm and live stock products, for these people must be fed and as the country becomes more thickly settled, it will be farmed better as a necessity.

In Belgium the average farm consists of about three acres of land. This is where the heaviest draft horses in the world are used and produced. If we follow the example of this productive section, large serviceable horses will be in great demand for farm purposes. Those people have learned that to farm those small tracts of land successfully, a considerable power is necessary. Only about one-third of the United States is considered horse or mule producing territory; that is, this much of the United States produces more horses than are consumed—the remainder is horse buying territory. In addition to the sections which depend on purchasing horses and mules, we find that mule production is retarding the increase in horses more than any other factor. One-fourth of the mares in the United States were bred to jacks last year. This stops one-fourth of the increase, and the mule industry is increasing each year. If it continues to increase for ten years with the same proportion that it has multiplied in the last ten years, we do not know where the horse market will go to in this country. This country owns and produces more mules than the balance of the world; they are being shipped from here to nearly all nations that use mules. A great demand will be for larger mules, as a rule, for export purposes. If American mules can be exported profitably, as is now being done while mules are higher in price than ever before in American history, with such a wonderful outlet, what need the horse breeders fear as to price?

During the last two years the germ has been discovered that is making many mares barren. Experiments have been carried on that show beyond question of a doubt that this germ can be carried from a diseased mare to a clean, healthy mare, from two to four days after the diseased mare has been served. This is an alarming condition and it can only be remedied by a better understanding on the part of those who maintain stallions and jacks. Mare owners should not patronize stallions or jacks unless the owner of such stock makes a careful examination of all mares and absolutely refuses to breed those that are diseased. Barren mares have caused a greater loss in agriculture today than any other cause known. After having an opportunity to confidentially investigate a great many service record books covering many states, we have come to the conclusion that only one mare produces a foal old enough to wean out of each three mares bred. This would not lead us to believe that horses were increasing rapidly.

Another serious drawback is that the high prices are taking many valuable young mares out of the breeding ranks leaving in their stead to be used as brood mares, animals which are neither very valuable as producers nor liable to be regular breeders. The value of a good producing dam of any kind has never been fully realized by the American farmer.

The statistics even do not give a fair idea as to horse production. Owing to the great changes that have taken place in this country, farmers that formerly used two horses to a small implement are now using from three to five, and heavier and better as a rule. Farm help was never scarcer or higher and every place a horse can be utilized to save the wages of a hired hand, it is done. This country is just going through its proper settlement which we believe will last for many years. There is no other country like this. Each year we are finding that many new lines of development are very profitable. It is the development that stimulates this demand for men and teams. The average wages of a man and a team (team weighing over a ton and a half) in the large cities is over $6.50 per day, and so great is this demand upon our draft horse stock that the quality of these horses is not as good as was found on the streets a few years ago. The farmers are finding it profitable to farm their land better. The staple crops of this country are usually high all over the world.

With the present prospect for future development there does not seem likely to be a surplus of good horses, but the producers of these animals should give this question more thought. The demand is for certain market requirements. Too many farmers are raising horses of an inferior type that are not very profitable. A majority of this plain stock is a drug on the market and much of it is produced at an actual loss. This will never properly be remedied until the farmers themselves create a demand for better sires. All live stock improvement among the common classes is made through the use of better sires. A well bred sire and an outstanding individual has a great value to every producing community. If a stallion sires fifty colts per year that are worth at maturity $100 more per head than those sired by inferior sires, what is the value to that community in one single year? We have not placed this value too high. This margin can be proven in a community where good horses are bred. It is very easy to add $100 to the offspring of an average mare by using an extra good sire and developing the progeny.

Encouraging the Use of Scrubs.

Every owner of a good stallion or jack can benefit himself and his community by sending in a good list of mare owners for the mare owner editions. One extra colt should more than pay the subscriptions for one hundred customers. A large number of them have sent in their lists. We are wondering why others have not done likewise. If you want scrubs to flourish, do not send in mare owner editions. If you want to improve the stock in your vicinity, get busy. We will do the rest.

Ten cents each in clubs of ten or more. Each mare owner will get two papers in February and two in March. Send your lists today. The mare owners' edition will not be sent for several days. This space in the mare owner edition will be occupied with an introduction to mare owners. Otherwise the paper which goes to the mare owners will be exactly like this one.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

The next term—February 17 to 22—will be the last and only term in Scientific Horse Breeding before the breeding season. Those who wish to be thoroughly equipped with practical work should be on hand at that time. A demonstration where breeders are expected to take part in the real work, makes this school very valuable. It is one of the most interesting sights that any horse breeder ever saw to see a large class of stallion and jack owners working on a mare while she is being dissected. It gives them lasting memories of these organs and their functions. In fact, it is the real foundation for all horse breeding subjects. There are a lot of men in the breeding business that have been opening the mouth of the bladder instead of the mouth of the womb.

A very large class is expected and preparations are being made for the best term of school ever held. It will begin every morning at 7:30 and last until 10:30 at night, consisting of demonstrations, lectures, lantern slides and illustrated work. It is remarkable how much real information these students can accumulate in one week, and it is made so plain that any one who will apply himself, can understand the work. This is the important feature.

Don't forget the date, and remember that this will be the last term before the breeding season. Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys to this school. The influence around them will be as good, and in many cases better, than they have at home. They will learn les-

sons that will be very valuable to them and their families—lessons that they cannot learn anywhere else that we know of. Any one who attends this school will very likely go home a better man, in more ways than one, than he was when he came. There are numerous surprises connected with this school. The tuition fee is $25 for a life membership. Any breeder who wishes to attend and is not absolutely satisfied in every respect, can have his tuition fee refunded, and he alone is to be the judge.—Advertisement.

IMPROVING THE STOCK.

To the American Breeder: As I like this paper better than any other stock and breeding paper I have seen, I will contribute a few remarks as the editor has asked the subscribers for expressions on subjects of interest to others.

I believe the American Breeder is trying to help every horse breeder to produce better horses and mules and better methods, and I am sure if we will all try, that there is plenty of room yet for improvement as to better stock.

This part of the country is principally a mule country and people are more particular about a jack to breed to than a good stallion. It seems to me that they should be equally as particular, or more so, about the stallion, as we have got to have the good big mares to produce the big mule. There are very few registered stallions in this county of any breed. I think if the mare owners would demand better sires and refuse to use the scrubs, the stallioners would get better individuals. Whenever a mare owner uses the mongrel sire instead of a good one, he is encouraging scrub stock, but to refuse the service of a scrub and use better ones he is encouraging better horses and we certainly need more of them here. There are lots of good draft horses standing in dealers barns, that, if it wasn't for the scrubs being so thick, would be out in the stud improving our stock. But there are so many here that would use a scrub at $5 instead of a good draft horse at $15. They can't see the $25 to $100 difference when they are matured.

Yours for better horses and mules and better methods of producing them. T. J. Cunningham, Newton County, Mo.

WINDOW SURFACE FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

Many farm buildings are poorly lighted; while a few are overlighted and cold. The amount of window surface required is rarely if ever estimated in a practical way. Guesses or convenience or cost are the usual methods of determination. Yet the relative amount of window surface and light admitted is so important, so necessary to good sanitary conditions that state laws are being passed prescribing the smallest window surface admissable in dairy barns, in order to safeguard our milk supply. The following amounts of window surface are recommended for the different farm buildings: Allow one square foot glass to twenty to twenty-five square feet of floor space in horse, cattle and large swine barns.

Allow one square of glass to every fifteen feet of floor space in dairy barns and poultry houses. In very cold climates the large glass area in dairy barns may make the use of storm windows advantageous. To be the most effective, windows should be long vertically and have narrow jambs. E. W. Hamilton, Agricultural Engineer, Idaho Experiment Station.

An "automatic cream separator," with a little built-in engine to run it, is among the latest aids to the dairy man being advertised. Labor savers have a welcome place in dairying.

ANOTHER WHO STUDIES HIS BUSINESS.

To the American Breeder: Enclosed find a few lines in praise of your valuable paper, as I have been a reader for some time and never have failed to find something of importance in each issue, and when my paper don't come on the day it is due, I am always dissatisfied. I read every article from cover to cover, and find that breeders all over the country have some of the same experiences that I have. I have been in the breeding business for five years and find that there is always something to be learned.

Last year was my first experience with capsule breeding; only bred a few mares but got along with it fine and had good success. One mare which seemed to be in perfect health was bred several times each season for two years by natural service, and failed to conceive, but last year one capsule did the work.

I have three stallions and one jack; one Percheron, one Standard Trotter, one German Coach and one Tennessee Mammoth black jack. This stock is sound and right in every way. I like the breeding business and have gone to a big expense to encourage raising better horses in our locality. I find too many men who would rather breed to inferior grades than to pay the price of a good sire, which every reading and thinking man knows is standing in his own light. If I continue in the breeding business I intend to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as I feel the need of more knowledge on these lines. I shall continue to read your paper and advocate its principles. Wishing the American Breeder and each of its readers a successful year, I am. —FRED FRENCH, Warwick County, Ind.

FEED FOR STALLIONS.

To the American Breeder: It seems to me one of the greatest troubles with most people in handling stallions is the feed. There are so many men that think they haven't time to feed and care for them properly. They will have them away off in some dark stable very unhandy to get to, and just throw in a few ears of corn and possibly a little oats. Just think of it yourself; if you had to sit down to a little bread and water you would soon get tired of that and your insides would soon be flapping together.

This has been my experience: Give them plenty of mixed feed, such as oats, cut hay or straw, or some good bright cut up cane and a little shorts, mixed well with water. Give them a reasonable amount of your other mixed feed and then pour this on top and turn it over in their feed box and see them go after it. It surely is a feast for them. And not only that, but it keeps their bowels regular. One of the secrets of feeding is to use the feed that will digest. Give this once or twice a day and you will have a good, strong horse that will go out and make a big season and get 80 per cent of mares in foal.—JOHN W. WADDILL, Adair County, Mo.

SUGGESTS SPRING STALLION SHOWS.

To the American Breeder: There are a lot of people who think that the American bred horse is not as good as the imported. But I think he is better, and you will all agree with me. But there is better pasture in summer in Scotland and England than we have and they don't have to feed so much grain. But we can grow them just as large as they can. I have raised horses in both Scotland and America and have had 3-year-olds weigh one ton and have had foals weighing 1050 at 9 months old, and took first prize at state fairs.

The only fault I find with American farmers is, they will not feed their colts. That is what I tell them. If they will buy a good mare and then look for a good sire, and then not forget the oat bin, I will assure them they will raise a good colt. But I don't see why they don't have spring stallion shows in this country so breeders could show their stallions, and it would encourage the farmers to look at them. I think it would be a good thing to help to encourage them, and then it would show where to get good sires to breed from. G. M. Clark, Lancaster County, Neb.

PLANS FOR A COLT SHOW.

To the American Breeder: My imported Belgian is 3 years old and weighed 2100 pounds at 3. My Percheron at 3 weighs 1920 pounds. The jack is 15½ hands high and weighs 1050 pounds. They are all sure breeders. I used the capsule system last year and had very good success with it and expect to use it more this year. I have been in the breeding business about ten years; have three registered Percheron mares, all of which will bring colts this spring.

I intend to hold a colt show this coming fall and offer such premiums that will encourage the farmers to come and bring their colts, and also to encourage them to take better care of their mares and colts. I expect to hold these colt shows at my farm four and one-half miles southeast of Ottawa, where I stand these two horses and jack, and advertise before so that everybody that has a good colt can bring them, and it will also be good and cheap advertising for my breeding stock. It will bring people that have been breeding elsewhere, and if I show the kind of colts I think I will, it will bring lots of new customers that have never seen the horses and jack. The success of such colt shows will encourage other stallion owners to offer premiums, and in this way colts from different horses may compete in these colt shows, and by getting a good bunch of colts together it gives the farmers an idea of the kind of horse they want to breed to.

A good start in having a colt show will prove a drawing card the first year and a feature thereafter, and will be an incentive to better breeding and better feeding, and this is sure to be a general improvement of the horse stock of the neighborhood. The draft horse of good size and quality will sell for more than any other farm animal per pound and the better the horse is at the time of sale, the more money he will bring. Anything we can do to encourage the farmers to produce better colts, and give them better care and feed, is sure to result in better prices and a larger market for that community, and be a cheap advertising for the stallion owners. W. W. Alexander, Franklin County, Kas.

ENDORSEMENT OF AN EXPERIENCED MAN.

To the American Breeder: I have been in the stud horse business for over forty years, and have learned more from your paper than I ever knew, but will not be satisfied until I take a course at the Horse Breeders' School.

One of my customers has a filly colt 10 months old that weighs 990 pounds.

I am trying to get a bill before our legislature in regard to breeding. T. H. Broughton, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

The corn exhibits of thirty of the prize winners in the Missouri state contest, just decided by the Missouri Corn Growers' Association at Columbia, will be submitted in competition with those of thirty-five other states at the National Corn Exposition at Columbia, S. C., January 27 to February 8.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

GRINDING CORN FOR HORSES—Should corn be ground into meal for horses?—West Virginia Subscriber.

REPLY—For a general healthy condition we would not advise grinding corn for horses whose teeth are in prime condition. To fatten animals it might be an advantage, or if the teeth were not in perfect order, it would be very profitable to grind the feed.

FEEDING BROOD MARES—I have four Percheron brood mares each weighing about 1,500 pounds. I let them run out during the day on good pasture and in stalk field; since January storm bringing them in barn on ground floor, box stalls, feeding oats, straw and six ears of corn twice a day. I think about February 1st will change the feed to oats and hay; first feed some oats with half ration of corn, then all oats until after foaling. Which is the best to continue feeding?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We are glad to see owners of mares pay more attention to the feed and management of their stock. As long as your mares have plenty of exercise and allowed their freedom during the day, it matters not so much what kind of feed you give, provided no severe change is made. All changes should be gradual. The mares should be kept in a good, thrifty condition. As a preference of feed we would advise oats and bran, equal parts by measurement, with prairie hay, and if alfalfa or clover is made a portion of the feed, less bran should be given. As these mares advance in pregnancy they will become a little more irritable and we would advise watching them closely to see if one is a severe fighter. If she has a tendency to kick she should be separated from the rest.

CONTROLLING A HORSE—We have a fine standard bred Arabian gelding; five years old; large and spirited, though not vicious or mean in any way, still is hard to control when automobiles rush by. He has ran with us several times and scared us badly, yet never quite "ran away" entirely. Can you suggest some plan, device or bit by which we can drive him with safety, single or double—usually we drive him with a mate.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will get a "Conqueror" bridle you can hold this horse anywhere. We would suggest that you lead him around an automobile and teach him the word "whoa" so that when he hears that word he will stop, and do not use it at any other time except when you intend for him to stop still. A horse has so much the advantage of a man with an ordinary bridle that it is not advisable to try to hold a bad horse that way. Another very good method is to take the Rarery tackle. This is an arrangement that takes their front feet away from them and causes them to fall. When the word "whoa" is used, and the horse does not stop, pull the rope and the horse falls on his nose. This should never be used with a new horse except on very soft plowed ground, as he is liable to be severely injured. After they become accustomed to this arrangement, which should consist of a lesson of not more than 30 minutes each day for a week, they may be used anywhere with this arrangement without very much danger. This is really the only way to

make a horse safe. After an animal has been used with these pullies, and he realizes that if he does not stop when he is spoken to that he will fall and be absolutely helpless, they usually respond quickly.

THOROUGHPIN—I have a two-year-old filly with soft swellings in the hollow on the outside of its hocks, caused (I think) by a little plowing last spring. One is smaller now. Are they spavins and can I take them off?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—The description of the location of the enlargements would indicate that your animal has developed thoroughpins, which is perhaps due to her being put to work too young. It is not likely that they will cause lameness provided you do not aggravate them by continued work. They are very difficult to remove and we do not believe you are justified in attempting it.

UNTHRIFTY STALLION — I have a stallion here that is thin in flesh and for the past two months has been grunting and groaning when he dungs and now his left hind leg has swelled from the belly to the hock. He eats good and is always ready for his feed. I feed oats and bran mixed with just a little corn. What can I do for him? Don't say, call a veterinarian, as there is none here.—Florida Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description does not point out any certain ailment so, inasmuch as you do not have acess to a competent veterinarian, we are only able to suggest a general treatment with the hope that you may be benefited. If your stallion has been receiving good care and remains unthrifty we fear he is suffering from some chronic ailment that may prove incurable. Give every attention to proper food, water and exercise with plenty of grooming. If constipated or infested with worms, give him a purge of one ounce of powdered aloes. Follow this with two ounces of elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine three times a day for a week or ten days and then discontinue and give Fowler's solution in the feed three times daily, giving one-half to three-fourths of an ounce at each dose.

DISEASED FEET—I have a jack that has been in Oklahoma for three years. When I got him he was almost a skeleton and so lame he could hardly travel, especially in front. I wondered if he had been foundered or alkalied. The wall of the hoof would itch and peel off. The bottom of the foot had a crumbling appearance. I have been oiling them with linseed oil once a day for four months. He has improved very much since, both in flesh and the lameness is fast disappearing. The soles of the feet are beginning to look healthy, but the hoofs crack and crumble yet. I have been advised to apply what I would term muriate of copper to the soles of the feet. This consists of copper dissolved in muriatic acid. Will you advise me through the American Breeder?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not believe your jack will be benefited by applying the preparation of copper mentioned. You will do better if you will either soak or poultice his feet for several days or until they are soft, and then apply the oil for the purpose of preventing them from drying out again. The oil will be more effective if you add to it about one-fifth oil of tar. Following the soaking with an occasional cantharides blister about the coronet so as to stimulate a more rapid and healthy growth of the hoof.

AZUTORIA—We have a mare about eight years old that became suddenly ill and we were compelled to take her out of the harness and left her with our veterinarian. The mare suffered from azutoria, the doctor told us. We now have her at home and while she eats well, and apparently is not suffering, she is unable to use her right hind leg properly. The leg is always in a flexed or bent position and when she walks the muscles appear knotty, as they also feel when we raise her front foot and compel her to use both hind legs. Will she outgrow this condition or ought we assist nature, and if so, would appreciate suggestions from you. The attack came on the mare about ten days ago.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Azutoria is regarded as a disease that primarily affects the muscles and often times the nerves controlling the affected muscles become involved. Such cases are frequently followed by marked atrophy and paralysis of the parts, greatly interfering with proper support and movement of the limb. At this time you should begin a system of gradually increasing exercise, first allowing the animal the freedom of a lot or pasture. In a short time if the animal shows strength and some improvement it should be driven to a light rig and gradually accustomed to drawing weight. The weakness and subsequent atrophy must be met by forcing the muscles back again into action and if the system is carefully and patiently pursued, nearly all cases of threatened atrophy can be checked. One should not continue the work too long at a time so as to produce exhaustion. Short, sharp pulls followed by rest give the best results. During the treatment apply some stimulating liniment to the parts and in so doing make use of plenty of hand rubbing.

WARTS—I have some spring mule colts whose noses and upper lips are covered with warts about the size of pin heads. What can be done for them? —Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—If such small warty growths are snipped off rather closely with a pair of scissors and the parts touched with a pencil of lunar caustic, it will nearly always cause them to disappear.

ABORTION—What is good for a mare that won't carry a colt to the proper time?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Various agents are used to ward off or prevent abortion, but perhaps the most dependable agent is some preparation of black haw. Begin two months before the usual period of aborting and give a teaspoonful in the feed three times a day. As you near the danger period gradually increase to three teaspoonfulls and if threatening symptoms appear this may be even doubled. Continue the agent until the usual aborting period is past and then gradually reduce the amount until finally discontinue it.

LAME JACK—I have a jack that I suspect has rheumatism and would like your opinion on him and your treatment. We noticed him being first sore about two months ago, as though his feet had been trimmed too short. About six weeks ago he was taken bad and would lie down all the time until you would make him get up and when he did get up he would set his hind feet forward and would jerk his front feet up as though they were paining him. He seemed so sore he could scarcely walk but when he was lying down he did not seem to be in any misery. We bedded him heavy and kept him blanketed. He stands up a good part of the time now, but is still very sore. Local veterinarian pronounced it founder, but he was getting his regular feed, water and exercise. His appetite has been good all the time and he drives well.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The symptoms you describe are very much like those of laminitis and your veterinarian should be able to determine this point. If no improvement has resulted from the treatment already given, we would suggest that you give him a half ounce of salicylate of soda three times a day for a week or ten days. Large warm poultices applied daily to his sore feet during the period should aid in relieving the difficulty if laminitis is present.

RHEUMATISM—I have a very large two year old jack that got lame in his right foreleg about the first of October last; was lame about three weeks and apparently got well. Then in a few days he was lame in his right hind leg and was lame about the same length of time and got all right. Has done the same way in the other legs. He now seems to be all right and is apparently in good health. I had a veterinarian to see him and he said it was rheumatism, so he treated him but did no good. Would be glad to hear from you in regard to the trouble.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The symptoms you describe are quite typical of rheumatism and it is very likely that the diagnosis is correct. You should first see that your animal is housed in a warm, dry place that admits a plentiful amount of sunshine. No good can be expected to follow medication if the animal is kept confined in dark or damp quar-

Continued on Page 10.

Best Producing Females

We wish to encourage our readers to recognize and properly value, and care accordingly for their best breeding stock. We will be glad to have those interested in helping, to send in particulars concerning the profitable female. We are not asking that these individuals be "world beaters." We would like to hear from every community that has an especially profitable female, whether it be a cow, sow, ewe, jennet or mare. Here are some letters from our readers which illustrate what we mean:

To the American Breeder: I have a mare that has raised ten colts. We sold her first colt (mule) the fall of 1901 for $90, since then have sold seven of her colts for $1,310, have one mare and a colt coming yearling left. The young mare is an extra fine one. Will foal a mule this spring. The coming yearling is good enough every way for a stallion if his mother only had pure Percheron blood in her. This colt weighed 725 pounds at 5 months. R. A. Carpenter, Chariton County, Mo.

To the American Breeder: I have jennet, Queen of Oakwood, by imported Taxpayer. I have sold from her up to date, one yearling jack for $750; one three year old jennet for $450; one two year old jack, $1,100; one two year old jennet, $900; one yearling jack colt, $500. I have on hand one two year old jack, I think worth $2,000; one four year old jennet worth $400, and one suckling colt, I think worth, $500, a total of $6,600. I think the above record is pretty good for one old jennet. Allen B Harlan, Maury County, Tenn.

To the American Breeder:— I bought a mare five years ago last July. She had a mare colt sucking when I bought them. The next spring she had a horse colt, the next four springs she had a mule each year and is now in foal to an imported Belgian horse. The mare colt I sold when two years old for $150. The horse colt I still own. The first two mules I sold when two and three years old for $265 and the two mules coming one and two years old, I still own. This mare raised two colts before I got her. She weighs 1,450 pounds, will be 14 years old next spring. She is black and her horse colts and also mules are all black. She does her share of the work in summer and I have never had to breed her more than once for each colt. She has raised four mules and four horse colts in succession and is now in foal. G. W. Ostrander, Knox County, Neb.

To the American Breeder:—The great Percheron show and brood mare, Bess 18667, owned by Geo. R. Kinnan of Elkin, Pa., died from an attack of azutoria, January 23.

Her owner informs me he has sold $4,775 worth of colts from her and five of her offspring in his stables yet. Her colts have been sold into several different states and like their dam, they have all made good.

This mare has been shown at 27 leading fairs. She has won 25 first premiums and two seconds. She was 18 years old; never refused a feed in her life; made half a team ever since she was two years old, and was noted for her intelligence and great powers of endurance. Geo. R. Kinnan, Indiana County, Pa.

To the American Breeder: — I owned a trotting bred mare that I began breeding at five years old. She was a sure breeder, raising 13 colts and dying at the age of 19 years. She missed only one year, and that was because she was bred to my two year old stallion, which got no foals that year. This mare not only had 13 colts, but raised every one of them and every one was raised without a barb wire mark. This latter, I consider very remarkable for colts are always running against wire fences.

I had another, a part Clydesdale mare, that foaled me 15 colts, but lost several of them, at, or near foaling time. Her colts were also always getting cut on barb wire.

The former mare was a small mare about 950, but raised very nice road horses when bred to road stallions and good general purpose horses, when bred to my Percheron stallion. One pair of her colts (full sisters), took first prize at the Sioux City fair for fine driving team. Lester Jones, Edmunds County, S. Dak.

MORE BIG JACKS.

To the American Breeder: I saw in the American Breeder, January 20, D. A. Sprague, Clark County, Ohio, giving a description of his big jack. I think I can beat him a little in size and age. I have a registered Spanish jack, 5 years old, 16¼ hands standard, weight 1,250 and thin, girth 70-in., flank 70-in., arm 20½-in., knee 16¾-in., smallest below knee 11-in., hock 20-in., below hock 14-in. H. C. Bradstreet, Putnam County, Ind.

To the American Breeder: In the 20th of January issue, I notice that Mr. Sprague of Ohio, gives measurements of his jack that I consider good, but not perfect by any means. In comparison, will give measurements of my Taxpayer jack, coming 4, August 4; black, white points, 16 hands, standard, weight 1,080, in winter condition, girth 72, flank same, arm 20, knee 17, bone below knee 9, hock 20, below hock 10½. I purchased this jack as a herd header and believe I have made no mistake. I know neither Sprague or myself own the best in the world, but think they will average quite well with others.

I, like Mr. Reager of Tennessee, am anxious to hear of the 15-hand yearling reported last year. W. F. Burnett, Jackson County, Ill.

To the American Breeder:— How are these measurements for an "Arkansaw" jack colt at 8 months of age? Ears from tip to tip, 30 inches; girth, 53 inches; flank, 53 inches; arm, 16 inches; knee, 12 inches; smallest place between knee and ankle, 7 inches; height, 13 hands; weight, 420 pounds. This colt's dam is a 14-hand jennet and his sire is a 15½-hand Kentucky jack—all black with white points. John W. Carlson, Logan County, Ark.

MISSOURI MULES.

To the American Breeder:—The mule should be raised on the farms of Missouri and other states becaues they are the next thing to the cash in your pocket or on deposit in bank. I never heard of a mule getting foundered. They don't have the colic, thousands of horses die annually from colic and founder. You will see many horses cut on wire, to one mule. You will see one hundred horses blind to one blind mule and you will see one hundred dead horses to one dead mule. I don't know what becomes of them, but don't think they die. They are the farmer's friend and financial helper. The farmers that raise mules are all making money. Raise the good kind, give them plenty to eat, and they are sure to make money. One team of mules will outwear two teams of horses on the average. Missouri raises the best mules in the United States. The Missouri mule is looked for now by the buyers of the world. Raise the mule and make money. M. V. Dillingham, Union County, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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CLOSER RELATION BETWEEN BREEDERS.

The owners of every good stallion or jack should have a list of all the mare owners, extending out as far as this breeder expects to command business. These names should be in alphabetical order. Any date book for keeping them will do. Two or three pages should be given to A and a reasonable amount of pages to B and so on through the book, so that when one wanted to find a man by the name of Brown, he would look in the Bs. This man's post office address should be given and his telephone number and if possible the numbers of the land on which he resides, or at least, the name of the farm upon which he lives. Every breeder should get a county map showing the section and township lines and study the location so that he may be better posted in case of an emergency call. Mare owners should be instructed to communicate with the owners of the breeding stock, so that in case an accident or an abnormal condition would arise communication can be established quickly. Frequently a mare has difficulty in foaling and the mare owner can call this stallion owner, who will, in return, advise him when to get a qualified veterinarian. A great many mare owners ruin their mares by trying to remove the colt themselves, or they may wait until the mare is nearly dead before sending for a veterinarian, unless properly advised.

Every stallion or jack owner who owns good stock should have his telephone number on his bills and all advertising.

Owners of scrub stallions and jacks need not go to this precaution, for in many cases it would be just as well from a financial standpoint if the progeny should not live. Breeders should study their service record book closely and notify the owner of each mare when she is due to foal; this may be done with a postal card that has been printed for this purpose, leaving blank the name of the mare and date of foaling. Or the telephone may be used for this purpose.

Good horses and mules are too high in price for us to take chances on losing them through ignorance and neglect. We hope to help establish a better feeling and a more perfect understanding between the owners of good sires and those who patronize them. They should all work together in harmony and treat each other on the square.

FEMALES NOT PRODUCING.

A part of the high cost of living can be attributed to the slack methods of breeding live stock in this country. The annual estimate of farm animals furnished by the Department of Agriculture, shows a decrease in the past year of 6,462,000, or three per cent in the number of head, while the total value is $492,500,000 greater than a year ago—an increase of nearly 10 per cent. A three per cent net decrease is not very extensive, but if the females were producing as nature intended, there should be a reasonable increase above consumption. It is important to note how many mature females there are in this country without any progeny. There is no other subject connected with agriculture so sadly neglected as that of animal production. This decrease can be attributed largely to the slack methods of our breeders. This country is increasing in population very rapidly, and unless more attention is given to this subject the supply of meat will be greatly curtailed.

It may be necessary to include the equines in the dressed meat division, the old horses being fed up for food. There are about 50,000 horses eaten every year in Paris. Practically every nation speaking a foreign tongue eats horses. There are in this country a very large number of foreigners who would welcome the opportunity to partake of the horse. Horse meat is not bad food after the appetite is accustomed to its use. Horses are not subject to tuberculosis and some other diseases which affect our meat producing animals. Physicians have advised horse flesh, largely for tubercular patients in foreign countries.

There is one of two things that American people can do, that is pay more attention to the females so that they will produce with more regularity or make some radical changes in the food supply.

FARM HOME EQUIPMENT.

In this day of activity and continuous study from a financial standpoint, one particular section of the farm home has been sadly neglected. That is the kitchen. There is no other part of the farm home as necessary as a well equipped kitchen. One may visit the average home and the front or introductory part of that dwelling may have an excellent appearance, but entirely too frequently the kitchen is the badly neglected part.

Men who labor should have an abundance of well prepared food in order to preserve the strength and vigor necessary in this day. A few dollars spent in properly equipping a kitchen is the very best improvement that can be made on any farm. Every kitchen should be piped with water so that in cooking, one need not travel a great distance in supplying the most used article in cooking—water.

Another thing necessary is to have a good stove—one that can be lighted easily and quickly—with numerous containers so that different articles may be kept at a proper temperature. A good reservoir should be provided where the dishes and other vessels can be boiled to properly sterilize and destroy all infection. The arrangement of the kitchen should be as convenient as possible to the dining room to save as many steps as possible. It is safe to say that if the head of the family would spend $10 in the kitchen of the average farm home, it would be the best investment he ever made. This improvement will last a lifetime and many extra dishes of a palatable nature will be prepared. Such an arrangement would cause any cook to be delighted with her work and to learn all the things about preparing the necessaries of life. Most of the serious stomach trouble that is now entirely too prevalent, along with constipation, which is a familiar thing in nearly every home, can be prevented with just a little expense and some additional thought. The high cost of living can be greatly reduced with the modern ways of preparation and a reasonable amount of study.

The next necessary thing in a farm home are good beds. Those who toil long and hard require a considerable rest. This cannot be had in any place so well as in a good bed. This bed should be located in a room well ventilated, with an abundance of light during the day time. Light, and especially sun, is a great germ destroyer. Do not keep the blinds pulled down to prevent the dust from blowing in the house. As a rule, it is necessary in every sleeping room that it be well ventilated and have a reasonable amount of daylight.

A little thought in this direction will keep a great many men at home; they will enjoy these extra meals and an excellent place to sleep; they are more easy to get along with. A man who has plenty of rest and a well satisfied appetite, is more peaceful. Our American women in this free country of ours are not as happy and contented as they might be; too many of them have a dejected, worn out look. If they and their husbands would think about these extra steps and have a little better means and methods for doing their work, and think of their general health a little more, the result would be happier families more robust children and better communities.

THAT FALSE MODESTY.

Realizing the great necessity of reaching owners of mares, and trying to help them raise a greater percent of foals, and better individuals, the writer sent out an article to one of the best farm papers in America without asking, or expecting, any compensation. The article was returned with a letter stating that it went into details too much and could not be printed in that publication, as all members of the family read it. In Europe these subjects are discussed freely among breeders of live stock. The ladies speak of ordinary breeding subjects as a matter of business; they realize that a gentleman will respect intelligent people. In this country it is a common practice for an entire family to talk about breeding chickens, dogs and other animals excepting horses.

Is it that horses are so much like humans that they are placed in the prohibited list? We do not understand why this difference exists, but we do know one thing and that is, that 75 per cent of the surgical operations performed (barring accidents) are the result of ignorance concerning infection. If mothers, wives and daughters knew as much about these subjects as they should, there would be less suffering and more healthy children. Which is the best, to consider a woman as an intelligent, happy, healthy individual, or one who must endure untold suffering because of ignorance?

Articles will appear in this publication from time to time on the subject of infection. We hope that every father, husband and son will invite his entire family to study these subjects and know the dangers of infection.

Through the microscope, wonders have been developed. We wish to call attention to one particular disease that has been called a "harmless" condition, but which is one of the most serious diseases known to mankind. This is gonorrhea. Some physicians have said that it was no worse than a bad cold. Any physician making a statement of that kind should be barred from further practice. In most cases the patient never entirely recovers from this disease. A young man may encounter this condition and be cured of the discharge, but he is not cured of the disease, as a rule. He still harbors the germ in his system. After he marries the wife suffers the consequence of his early career, to the extent that a very large per cent of the cases of female trouble are the results of this infection. When children are born, statistics show that a very large per cent of "child blindness" is the result of this infection.

This is only one of numerous conditions that every mother, wife and daughter should understand. There are not many who wish to bring this suffering into a family, for it is in many cases permanent through life. If every individual could understand the exact condition in these respects, the virtue of the people in general would be greatly advanced. If the American people are not to be taught these dangers through the papers that are willing to explain the exact situation in plain language, how are these conditions to be eliminated?

The medical fraternity is well versed in technical language and understands the exact conditions, but that information does not reach the public in time for prevention—the thing most needed.

The writer, through his investigation of scientific horse breeding subjects, has had access to all such knowledge, and we feel it our duty to make some statements along this line. Just recently a mother notified this office that she did not want the American Breeder to visit her home; that she did not feel that it was the proper material for her family. This home is not far distant, and the editor wishing to understand more about the situation, visited that section. He found a child who will never see and another one of the family with an incurable disease. If that mother had known a few years ago, what we are trying to teach through these few short statements, there would be a different home. As it is, this mother must nurse through life two of the most disagreeable cases which could be described. One may say, "as for me and my family we would not encounter these conditions," but every man that raises a family is responsible for it. It is absolutely impossible for him to guard all members through life. The only lasting protection that can be given is education. Risks, which the ignorant might take, will never be taken by those who know. One little germ may be the means of exterminating a whole family.

CLOSE OF WINTER MEETINGS.

The six or eight weeks just closing is a season of state agricultural meetings throughout the corn belt. These meetings are held, as a rule, at the capital of the state or at seat of the state agricultural college. In some cases, as in Kansas, there are two or even three sessions, the first session in Kansas being held at the agricultural college and the later two sessions at the capital.

In each state there are from ten to thirty organizations more or less agricultural in their nature, which carry out programs, or at least hold business meetings during these winter sessions. In many cases this big list of organizations will hold all of its meetings within one week and frequently that week is called "Farmers' Week," and the entire town and institution at which the meetings are held is given over to the entertainment of visitors. The benefit of these

meetings is very great, but there is often this drawback, that too much is crowded into too limited a time. To report any one of these meetings anywhere near full would require several pages of this paper. In fact, a full report of a single association, which often includes a list of prizes won in some contest which the association conducts, would take as much as two pages. Inasmuch as the American Breeder has a large number of subscribers in every state in the corn belt, and has some subscribers in every state in the Union, not to mention Canada and several foreign countries, it is evident that we cannot make special mention of these meetings, much as we would like to. Much of the information given at these meetings in the form of papers and addresses, we have already been able to offer to our readers, and as fast as possible we will cover additional ground, giving such information as we have not already reached, and in that way will contribute to the best of our ability to the great work which all of these state agricultural colleges and associations are doing. We would like, however, to print the names of the newly elected officers of every one of these organizations, or at least the name and address of the secretary, so that any seeker for information as to what any particular state association is doing, will know where to apply.

A Big January Horse Business

Nearly a Third More Than For January, 1912. High Point Knocked Off Prices for Beeves. Thin Sorts Hold Their Own. Hogs Lower Again.

The volume of business transacted at the principal horse and mule markets in the past two weeks has been large. Combined receipts of horses and mules in St. Louis and Kansas City in January were close to 27,000, or nearly 33 per cent larger than in the same period in 1912. This large supply has sold with prices fluctuating only $5 to $15 a head, the principal break occurring on the week end trade when buyers had left with filled orders. Prompt recoveries occurred and the general price position of the market is net unchanged. The South has been the principal buyers, though there is considerable demand for good heavy drafters and farm mares. Southern buyers say that plantation owners and farmers are buying more mules now than ever before, and that they are preparing for the biggest seeding season ever known. This foreshadows another active buying season in the horse market when harvest preparations have to be met. The South is taking a much better class of mules than ever before. While their main demand is for the lighter weight classes it is not uncommon for some heavy mules that cost $250 or better to be included in shipments.

The demand for farm horses is just beginning to open up for the central belt. Losses of last summer, together with the fact that feeders have fattened a great many horses during the winter, make spring trade prospects unusually bright. A good many farmers have adopted the policy of buying mares, so that they can at a later period become producers. Eastern markets have not received as many horses thus far this year as in January, 1912. That trade has been backward owing to unfavorable weather. Eastern buyers, however, assert that they can care for all the good heavy drafters offered this spring.

While the average run is not burdened with quality, the pluggy kinds have not been much in evidence. This is the poor season of the year for plugs, and the fewer offered the better.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$235@275
Drafters, fair to good	150@225
Chunks, good to choice	135@165
Chunks, fair to good	85@120
Expressers and light draft	50@110
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	125@145
Southerns, plain to fair	65@125
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@135
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@200
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

Big Break in Cattle Prices.

In the second half of January steers broke to new low levels for the season, and at the low point were 35 to 75 cents under two weeks ago. In the past three days, however, moderate recoveries occurred so that the net decline for the above named period was 25 to 50 cents. Heavy, thick fleshed steers were the greatest losers, and the light weight kinds that attracted bids from both killers and country buyers lost the least. Fairly liberal receipts, together with a let-up in demand for beef, were factors that caused the slump in prices. However, since the middle of December, it has been the policy of packers to depress prices, and in that time they sent prices down 75 cents to $1.50 a hundred pounds. The condition of the market is such now that feeders will have to offer small supplies or there will be still further declines. At river markets the run has been largely medium weight grades, though in the East heavy classes have predominated. The most important supply source for the next six weeks for river markets will be Colorado, the Panhandle and Oklahoma. Most of those offerings will be in the 1,000 to 1,200-pound class, so that choice heavy native steers should be given a chance to clear at higher prices. Prime steers are quoted at $8.50 to $9, fair to choice $7 to $8.45, and common up $5.75 up. On the quarantine side several car loads sold at $7.75, the highest price ever paid for that class in January. The bulk of the quarantine steers are bringing $6.50 to $7.25.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.50@9.00
Good to choice steers	7.50@8.45
Fair to good steers	7.00@7.45
Common to fair steers	5.75@6.85
Meal fed, choice	7.00@7.75
Meal fed, common to fair	6.00@7.00

Butcher Cattle Prices Steady.

In the past two weeks prices for butcher cattle fluctuated 15 to 25 cents, and in the past two days developed enough strength to close steady with two weeks ago. Receipts continue moderate, and it is keeping buyers in the saddle to get enough of this class of cattle. The bulk of the cows are selling at $5.25 to $6.50, and heifers at $6 to $7.25. Improved demand is expected as the season advancess, as no large supply is expected and killers will need all they can get to meet urgent requirements. Veal calves sold up to the highest level of the season, $11.50 being paid in Chicago and $10.50 in Kansas City. Since

Here's a Letter to Think About.

To the American Breeder: Last fall I sold two jacks through my ad in your paper, to the first men that came to look at them. I then answered L. W. Hoyt's ad in the American Breeder and found what I was looking for, the best jack colt that I have ever seen. While at his place, in Barry, Ill., he and his neighbors told me that he had bred 1,100 mares in that town and that he was a graduate of Graham's Scientific Breeding School. We took long drives through the country examing the mares and found better than 90 per cent were in foal, while in Iowa, I do not think 50 per cent are in foal, under the old system. I not only had a profitable and educational trip, but a very pleasant one for "Lee," as the boys call him, is the prince of entertainers.—Wyatt Carr, Story County, Iowa.

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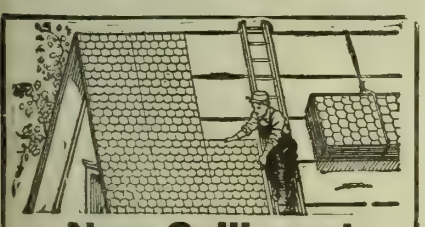
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No, Sir, you don't ever hear of any building burning up if it is roofed with Edwards STEEL Shingles. It's the man who roofs with wooden shingles or composition paper who loses by fire his house or barn.

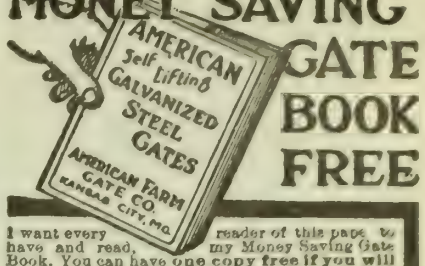
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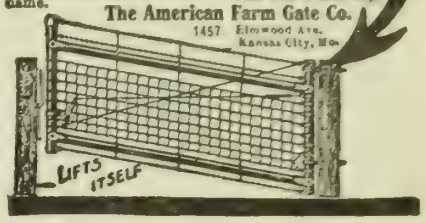


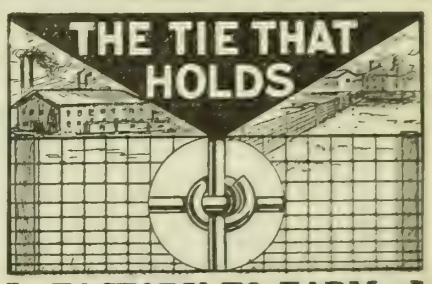
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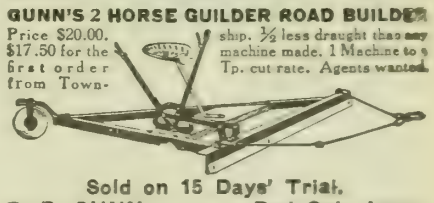
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Sold on 15 Days' Trial.
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WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining Best Quality With Low Price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene	$5.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	$4.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline	$8.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate	$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate	$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home	$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	$3.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits)	$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

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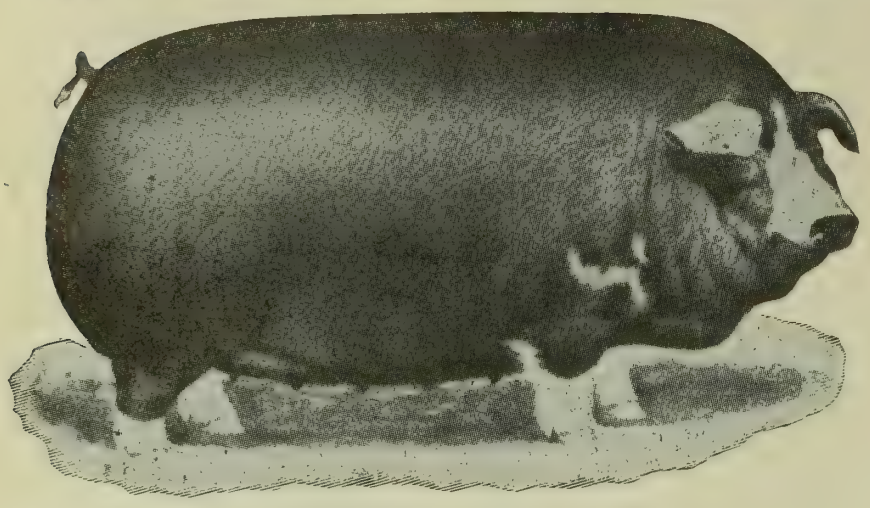
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WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINA

BRED SOW SALE, FEB. 19

AT

BUNCETON, MO.



One of My Double Expansion-Bred Brood Sows, the Best Money Making Type of Hog in America.

FROM A HERD OF 500 HEAD, that I honestly believe I can prove to you is the greatest herd of Poland China hogs in America, I have selected this Superior Offering of 85 Sows and Gilts, all Showing Safe in Pig.

I have never said so before, but now I am ready to tell you that when I began six years ago, to build the Wallace herd of Mammoth Poland Chinas I went into it with the determination to put together the greatest and best herd of Big Type Polands, not only in Misosuri but in the United States.

I honestly think I am going to offer eighty-five sows, the like of which you never saw go through one sale in all your life. I know it is an easy matter to get together thirty of forty good sows, but it is quite another matter to find one hundred good ones in one herd. This offering of eighty-five head has been selected from TWO HUNDRED SOWS that are all good ones.

Every one of these sows will be bred in the royal purple. Every one of them will be showing down heavy in pig to the service of one of the greatest quartet of herd boars that money could buy. More than half of them are tried sows that have raised one or two litters. The others are big, handsome fall and spring gilts, mostly of my own breeding, and are out of my choicest brood sows.

You must not blame a hog breeder these days for feeling a little "Swelled Up." Good hogs are better than a gold mine, with corn at forty cents, and the more a man has the richer he feels. I have sold more than one hundred boars since September 1st. They went to thirteen different states and some to South America. They put more than three thousand dollars in the bank for me. Besides this, I have fed and put off about that many fat barrows (cull boars), that went to market weighing 350 pounds at eight months old. Do you know anything that will make money like good hogs?

There is some controversy just now as to who has the most and best hogs. One man claims to have more than any other two breeders, I have no quarrel on this score. I invite you to see all the others and then come to see me. I am "from Missouri" and want to "SHOW YOU" a great herd; not the old-fashioned kind, but the new fashioned kind. The latest improved, up-to-date hog that has been bred for vigor, size and quality and beauty, not for color and spots regardless of what kind of mixing of blood it takes to get them.

I am not inviting you to come to see a lot of show hogs in elaborate show condition, but a genuinely substantial offering of the most useful, money-making kind of hogs that we know anything about. They are the kind that outgrow, outweigh and outsell all other breeds of hogs. They put over ten thousand dollars in the bank for me last year.

I ask you to come and see a herd of more than five hundred head on one farm, the produce of the greatest collection of brood sows and herd boars that money and good judgment could bring together.

The sows are not corn-fattened; they have been fed a judicious balanced ration that will insure the best results at farrowing time and help them to raise their pigs properly.

They are now safely in pig to my four great herd boars, Grand Leader, Expansion Wonder, A Monarch and Big Wonder.

I will sell them with an absolute guarantee as to health and future usefulness.

Write me at once for illustrated catalog, mentioning the American Breeder, and if you cannot come you can send a buying order to my auctioneer (Col. R. L. Harriman) in my care.

W. B. WALLACE, Bunceton, Cooper County, Mo.

N. B.—Attention is called to Bert Harriman's sale on February 18, 1913, at Pilot Grove, Mo. Parties from a distance can attend the two great sales at one trip.

early this week demand slackened and prices fell back 50 to 75 cents.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice. .	$6.65@7.50
Fair to good	5.25@6.60
Common to fair	4.25@5.20
Canners. .	3.75@4.25
Heifers—	
Choice fed	$7.50@8.00
Good to choice	6.75@7.40
Plain to fair	5.50@6.70
Common. .	4.50@5.50
Veal calves	4.50@9.75
Bulls. .	4.00@6.50

Feeders Move Readily.

Notwithstanding the break in fat steer prices demand for stockers and feeders continues active at firm prices. Extreme high sales have been less frequent than in preceeding weeks, but the average list is on a high level. Both countrymen and traders say they expect to see March prices the highest ever known. Young breeding cattle and stock calves continue high and very few have been offered recently.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.50@ 7.85
Good to choice feeders	7.00@ 7.40
Plain to fair feeders	6.00@ 6.85
Selected stockers	7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice stockers	6.50@ 7.00
Plain to fair stockers	6.00@ 6.45
Stock calves. .	5.50@ 7.50
Stock cows. .	4.00@ 5.25
Stock heifers	4.50@ 6.50
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Stronger Hog Prices.

The hog market in the past two weeks made the highest and lowest mark of the past two months. In the past three days the general market has shown considerable strength and unable to get past the $7.50 lull to any noticeable extent, general conditions favor higher prices later. Both traders and countrymen are predicting $8 or better for the second month this year. Packers, however, are showing no disposition to let prices get that high and before 8 cents is paid there will be some curtailment in supplies. Medium and light weight hogs last week sold at a premium over heavy hogs, the weightier class being in much larger supply than trade requirements justified. Heavy hogs will predominate from now on and it is quite evident that the light weights will take the price lead. Shippers are slowly getting back in the competition and Eastern markets will draw increased supplies from Western points.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Jan. 13.	$7.00@7.40	$7.00@7.45
Tuesday	7.10@7.52½	7.00@7.45
Wednesday	7.00@7.50	7.00@7.42½
Thursday	7.15@7.55	6.90@7.40
Friday	7.10@7.52	7.00@7.40
Saturday		6.90@7.37½

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.40@7.50
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.35@7.52½
Medium weight	7.40@7.52½
Light weight	6.65@7.50
Common to fair	6.00@7.15
Stags. .	5.75@7.50
Boars. .	4.25@6.75
Bulk of sales	7.40@7.50

Sheep Prices Unsettled.

The sheep market has been unsettled in the past two weeks, and the main tendency has been downward. Compared with the middle of January prices are 50 to 75 cents lower. In the past two days about 25 cents of the decline was regained and the market is headed up again. The big movement from the Arkansas valley is under way, and the large part from the San Luis valley has been marketed. Choice lambs are quoted at $8 to $8.40, fair to good $7.50 to $8, common to fair $7 up, yearlings $5.50 to $7.50, wethers $4.50 to $5.50, and ewes $4.25 to $5.15.

January Live Stock Receipts.

Receipts of live stock at the five Western markets for the first month this year were short on cattle, hogs and sheep. Hogs decreased 369,000, or 17 per cent; cattle, 70,000, and sheep 131,000. Cattle and sheep made a better showing than was expected, and hogs were fewer than expected. St. Louis showed an increase in cattle, and Omaha an increase in sheep, but all other points reported decreases. The combined receipts of cattle at the five Western markets in January was 642,650, and hogs 1,775,900, and sheep 935,250. But for the liberal supplies marketed from below the quarantine line 5 per cent fewer cattle would have shown up at river markets. The shortage in hogs is the result of the recent large losses from cholera, and a general scarcity of hogs in the country. All markets showed about the same relative decrease, indicating that no one section of the country suffered greater losses than another.



SWEEPSTAKE 28006 WEIGHS 1,200 LBS. FIRST AND CHAMpion boar at Iowa, 1912, heads our herd of Chester Whites. WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Choice, growthy pigs of both sex, no akin. Catalog free. We also offer for sale recorded Shire fillies and mares in foal. Address, B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.

CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the American Breeder: This letter is intended for all Shorthorn breeders who have any interest in the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association and desire its meetings continued. This association was the outgrowth of the Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association and under its present name has held fourteen annual meetings, most of which were successful and useful.

During the late years the attendance has been small and the benefit of these meetings restricted. Last year no meeting was called because of the ill health and absence of the secretary. The president of the association, Hon. A. C. Shallenberger, and others are very anxious to have the meetings continued and a greater interest in Shorthorns awakened.

With the hope of realizing this desirable result, a meeting is hereby called for Tuesday and Wednesday, February 11-13, 1913, in the hall of the Stock Yards Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. Will you not come and help put new life in this association? This is absolutely necessary or it will be abandoned. B. O. Cowan, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

NEVIUS' SHORT-HORNS AND POLAND CHINAS

Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

GOOD SHORTHORNS

Reds and Roans.

1 car load of bulls for sale.
1 car load of heifers for sale.
These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

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MAKE BIG MONEY.

There's a School
THAT SHOWS YOU HOW.

Next Term Opens August 4 and Lasts Four Weeks.

THIS IS THE BIG TERM FOR ACTUAL PRACTICE IN SALES.

Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.

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Horse and Mule Auctioneer,
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Real Estate

Special Rates on Application for Advertising in this Department.

HAVE SEVERAL very fertile relinquishments, 160 acres each; prices from $550 to $750; well located and partly improved. No trade. **Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kas.**

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. **F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.**

8,080-ACRE STOCK RANCH.

For half its value for quick sale. Address owner for information. **A. J. Johnston, Merchants' Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

PECAN VALLEY FARM

For sale; 162½ acres, deep, rich, black soil. You can't beat it. Come and let me show you, or send for description. **Sam Avard, Hawthorn, La.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—**Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.**

Land For Stallion

or cash. Smooth 160 acres Western Kansas land, worth $3,000 and good city residence worth $1,600; town of 4,000. Will sell either property and take good Shire stallion as part pay. Address, **Box 327, Dighton, Kas.**

BARGAIN IN A 320 ACRE FARM.

For sale or exchange, within seven miles of good railroad town and 250 miles of Chicago, in central Wisconsin, fine black loam, clay subsoil; good water; 2000 cords of wood; diversified farming; crop failure unknown; greatest dairying country in the world; $22.50 per acre, one-fourth in live stock, one-fourth cash, and balance on time at 7 per cent. Address 215 Reed Street, Red Oak, Iowa.

Southwestern North Dakota Grain and Stock Land.

1,120 acres; 95 per cent plow land of deep chocolate loam. Very productive and unsurpassed for retaining moisture. In all prairie, what you want. First crop of flax on new breaking will net you $8 to $15 per acre. Price, $25 to $28 per acre. Will take for half of payment pure bred horses. Percherons preferred.

Also one of the finest 640 acre farms in the famous Durum wheat belt, Lamoure County, N. D. 540 acres of this is plowed. Write me for further particulars, stating what you have to offer.—**W. G. Fick, Verona, N. D.**

IRRIGATED FARM LAND

With an Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southeast Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Oats yields 30 to 80 bus.; wheat, 20 to 60 bus.; barley 30 to 80 bus.; potatoes 150 bushels and up; beets highest sugar content; alfalfa 4 to 6 tons per year and all grasses do well.

The climate here is exceptionally good.

Mining towns make good markets. Eggs average 30c; butter never less than 30c; oats $1.25 and up, per hundred; wheat, $1.50 and up, per hundred. For good values in land, or any reliable information, write

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Montezuma Co., Colorado.

Management of Brood Sows

Feed and Care During Gestation. Special Ration Requirements For Gilts. Exercise, Ventilation, Lice and Worms Among the Things to Be Considered.

Written by John M. Evard, Iowa Experiment Station.

To produce strong, healthy litters it is not only necessary that the sows be fed correctly upon feeds that furnish sufficient muscle, bone and energy making materials, but that they be handled wisely during the period of gestation.

The mother sow needs food for three important purposes: First, for her own maintenance; second, for growth on her own body; and third, for the nourishment of the fetal pigs. Corn lacks muscle and bone formers and in addition is too concentrated (not bulky enough for breeding swine). Tankage, meat meal, linseed oil meal, skim milk, buttermilk, bran, oats, middlings, shorts, soy beans, clover and alfalfa are the logical supplements to corn in the middle west. At the Iowa station we have found that most excellent rations for gilts carrying litters are:

1. Corn 88 to 90 per cent, meat meal or tankage containing sixty per cent protein, 10 or 12 per cent.
2. Corn 75 per cent, finely cut clover or alfalfa 25 per cent.
3. Corn 80 per cent, oats, chopped clover or alfalfa 10 per cent, meat meal or tankage 10 per cent.

For old sows the proportion of meat meal or tankage can be cut down practically one-third to two-fifths and still get excellent results.

Stronger, healthier litters having more hair, more color and more bone have been the result whenever we added a suitable protein and ash supplement to corn. When we selected our supplements wisely we also got cheaper pigs. At present prices for purchased protein and ash supplements, meat meal and tankage are our cheapest sources.

Above all things, excepting the food supply only, an abundance of exercise is most important. All classes of pregnant animals do well only when abundant opportunity for exercise is allowed. The general tone and vigor of the mother is reflected in the offspring; the better the general health and condition of the dam the stronger and more vigorous the young. Range on pasture is perhaps the best of all. Allow the sows to follow cattle for a while, but be sure to remove them when they tend to become clumsy and heavy. Scatter the feed over the ground, such as sheaf oats, soy bean hay, etc., and let the sows gather it. Feed on the side of the field opposite the sleeping bunks. Allow hay in racks, the eating at which is conducive to light exercise. Shut the sows from the houses in the middle of the day rather than allow them to huddle up and snooze peaceably. Schemes to induce exercise cost little, yet the returns are considerable.

Warmth, dryness, ventilation and sunlight are the essentials of an ideal hog house. Such conducive conditions can be secured with a little forethought. Good, dry bedding is needed and to be kept dry must be changed regularly. Arrange the houses so as to avoid draughts and heavy winds, preferably placing them in sheltered nooks. Although the hog can stand considerable cold yet the breeding hog does not have the fat which would ordinarily keep the fat hog warm, neither does the breeding sow have such a warm coat as the horse, for instance, that roughs it. We have found in our experience that sensible shelter saves many cents.

We hog men cannot afford to feed our hard earned corn and other grains to lice and worms. Crude oil is cheap, costs not more than $4.00 a barrel, is easily applied and does the lice up brown and black, hence why hesitate. It kills the nits at one application and can be used in winter because it is an oil and does not evaporate. An old broom, a sprinkling can and a couple of hurdles handled by two active men is sufficient equipment for ridding the farm of hog lice.

Worms are a serious drawback. I know of no better remedy than Santonin 6 grains, calomel 4 grains to a hundred pounds of hog given once on an empty (12 hours off feed) stomach and repeated in 10 days if necessary. It is not well to use any worm medicine upon sows within a couple of months of farrow, because all pregnant animals in advanced stages have some tendency to abort when given a strong laxative. The thing to do is to tend to the worms in time.

Laxativeness of the bowels is highly desirable as costiveness is a menace. Plenty of exercise combined with laxative feeds such as tankage, oil meal, bran, alfalfa, hay, etc., will largely solve the problem. However, if it does not, a week before farrowing an emergency remedy of an ounce of Epsom salts per hundred pounds of hog will help considerably.

The essentials of brood sow management may be briefly summarized: Provide suitable food, but do not overfeed. Emphasize the protein and ash constituents. Keep the sow growing nicely but do not fatten. Devise schemes to induce exercise. A dry, warm, well ventilated bed in a sheltered house is in order. Kill off the lice and drive out the worms because you cannot afford to feed parasites. Avoid constipation by natural feeding management, but resort to emergencies if necessary. Practice gentleness with your brood sows, speak kindly in their presence, recalling always that good treatment bespeaks contentment with its corresponding profits.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY FAIR MANAGERS.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Association of County Fair Managers was held in the Agricultural Building at Columbia, Mo., on January 15, 1913.

A live stock classification for county fairs, prepared by the secretary, will be sent free for the asking. This classification was prepared that there might be a uniform distinction between the different classes and each class so clearly defined that the awards properly made would fix in the mind of the spectator the requirements for each class.

The association prepared a bill at this meeting to promote and foster fair associations in Missouri, to establish a fair commission, so that all fairs shall become educational and auxiliary, and providing for the payment by the state of 40 per cent of all certified premium lists; and appropriating the sum of $60,000 therefor. This bill was turned over to a committee on legislation to be introduced in the General Assembly now in session.

The officers elected for 1913 are as follows: President, J. Allen Prewitt, Independence, Mo.; vice-president, Jack Harrison, Auxvasse; treasurer, B. E. Hatton, Columbia; secretary, B. A. Trowbridge, Columbia.

WE'RE EATING MORE MUTTON; RESULT.

Increasing consumption of mutton in the United States has been stimulated by the relatively lower prices for that kind of meat than for beef and pork.

In 1912 about 15 million sheep were marketed at the twelve principal Western markets, about one-half million more than in 1911. About three-quarters million fewer sheep were sent back to the country for feeding purposes than in 1911, making an increase in the number slaughtered in 1912 of about 1¼ million.

Increased slaughter has reduced the flocks of the West materially and now sheep prices are the highest ever known in January.

Always mention the
American Breeder
when writing advertisers.

AGENTS—$173 IN TWO WEEKS.

Made by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive county rights if you write QUICK. **Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Ind.**

WORK HORSES

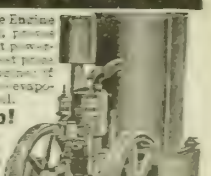
Two cars of good work horses for sale, from four to six years old. Ranch 40 miles southeast of Alamogordo, N. M. **J. A. Prather, Alamogordo, N. M.**

PRICE $5,000

For 70 bred mares and fine Tennessee jack. Mares from 3 years up and ranging from ponies to 16 hands high.

Jack, Jones Starlight No. 3288; black with white points; 15.1 standard; 67 inch heart girth; 15 inch knee; 21 inch arm; 34 inch ears; 115 inches in length; foaled December 1908. Refused $1,000 when 2 years old. **W. R. Davis, Sterling City, Sterling County, Tex.**

Use KEROSENE Engine Free!



Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine or not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

Gasoline Going Up!

Gasoline is 9 to 16 higher than coal oil and still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

Amazing "DETROIT"

—only engine running on coal oil successfully, uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes 2 to 25 h.p. Ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric machines, etc. Prices start small, $29.50 up. Sent any place in U. S. on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine until you investigate the money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." The coupon in the corner brings full details by return mail. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory Price. Write today.

Detroit Engine Works, [illegible] Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.



Alvin V. Rowe, Pres.

"Can't-Sag" Gates Save You BIG MONEY

Cost only one-third as much as ordinary iron, wire or gas pipe gates, but last twice as long. Neat in appearance—best and strongest gate made—light, easy to handle, opens both ways. Boards are double bolted between eight angle steel uprights and double truss braces. *Guaranteed never to sag.*

Cost Less Than All Wood Gates—Last 5 Times as Long

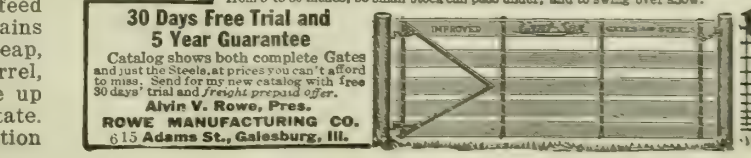
Can't Sag Gates are furnished complete, ready to hang, or just the Gate Steels which include everything except the boards. Patent self-locking hinge feature—reinforced two piece malleable hinges. Six Triangular Truss Braces make gates extra strong.

Improved Elevating Attachment permits the gate to be raised full length from 5 to 30 inches, so small stock can pass under, and to swing over snow.

30 Days Free Trial and 5 Year Guarantee

Catalog shows both complete Gates and just the Steels, at prices you can't afford to miss. Send for my new catalog with free 30 days' trial and *freight prepaid offer.*

Alvin V. Rowe, Pres.
ROWE MANUFACTURING CO.
615 Adams St., Galesburg, Ill.



"Can't-Sag" Gates & Steels

Draft Horses

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

One coming three; 2 coming two; sired by a 2200 pound stallion and out of daughters of Georgiana, one of the greatest mares of the breed, winner of first in Iowa and producer of 18 living colts without a break, three of the colts winning in state fairs. They are a wonderful family of show horses and sure breeders. These stallions will make better than ton horses. We are pricing them to sell.

WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.

Percheron Stallion For Jack

Registered stallion; 8 years; 1900 pounds; dark chestnut; a good breeder and sound. I want to trade for a big jack to use on jennets.

J. E. CLARY, Sheridan, Mo.

Registered PERCHERON STALLION And Big Black Jack.

Stallion is 5 years old; gray; a ton horse; sure foal getter and good breeder.

Jack is black with mealy points; 15¾ hands; 5 years old and a good breeder.

Write for prices.

H. A. WEHRMANN, Monticello, Mo.

WANT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Two Percheron stallions for sale; one dark chestnut 8 years old, weight 1800 pounds; one dark gray, 3 years old, weight 1700 pounds. Also my big black jack with white points, 7 years old, weight 1100 pounds, 15½ hands standard measure.

All sure breeders; colts to show. Would exchange for draft horses, mules or cattle.—**G. W. Newman, Elvaston, Hancock County, Ill.**

PERCHERONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

One coming three year old registered Percheron stallion, weight 1,900 pounds.

One weanling Percheron stallion; weight 800 pounds.

For prices write, **John A. Spohr, Wellington, Kas.**

STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS.

One dark bay 6-year-old stallion; weight 1700 pounds, high grade Percheron.

One very glossy black 6-year-old stallion, 1800 pounds, high grade Percheron.

These stallions are sound and good breeders, will sell or trade.

One 16 hand jack, 5 years old; 1100 pounds; black, with light points; guaranteed breeder and server on mares. For sale only. 4 good jennets to trade

GEORGE WORLEY, Dongola, Ill.

PERCHERONS

Stallion and filly; coming two years old; blacks, star; sound, not related. Good pedigrees; good stock. $400 each. **Wm. Williams, Bryant, Jay County, Ind. Rte. 4.**

Percheron and French Draft.

Stallions for Sale—Twelve head American bred, big bone, low down, blocky kind, from 2 to 4 years old. Sixteen registered crosses of our own breeding from the best sires obtainable. Broglie 41462 (55063), the greatest living son of Besique (19602), heads our herd now. These horses must sell. **G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Macoupin County, Ill.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Dark grey; coming six years old; heavy boned; a good breeder. Colts to show.

Also one black jack with white points; extra quick server; easy to handle. Would consider trade on jack for pure bred registered colt. **A. M. Ford, Illiopolis, Sangamon County, Ill.**

REGISTERED PERCHERONS

I have for sale some of the best and biggest two year olds in Nebraska. Also some matured stock at the lowest prices possible. I can please you in either sex. **L. F. Newbold, Minden, Kearney County, Neb. Rte. 4.**

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Five years old; weight 1,900 pounds; registered; sound; sure; gentle. Will give terms, or trade for young stock. **F. P. Anderson, Morrisonville, Christian County, Ill.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Continued From Page 5.

ters. What will relieve one case of rheumatism will have no effect upon another, yet ordinarily half ounce doses of salicylate of soda three times a day will help the average case in from ten days to two weeks, and if the case is recent often improvement can be noted earlier. It is well to use agents like iodide of potash, giving one dram in the drinking water three times a day. Do not give it in the feed. This may be alternated every other day with four ounces of sulphate of magnesia twice a day which may be dissolved in a small amount of warm water and given by means of a two ounce syringe by the mouth.

BROKEN WIND—Is operating on a horse, cut in the wind, a success?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—As to whether or not relief will follow an operation for broken wind depends on the nature of the affection sought to be relieved. Roaring can be relieved in the majority of cases by operation.

INJURED WITHERS—About six weeks ago a stallion playfully chewed the withers of a coming two year old filly, getting loose during the night. Withers swelled largely and finally broke on either side and apparently the parts bruised literally rotted away, leaving a raw sore on either side about eight inches long and two inches wide, from which a great deal of puss is constantly emited. Is this likely to be an incurable running sore, or, if healable, what treatment would you prescribe?—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—You need the services of a competent veterinarian to successfully handle a case of this nature, as it is very likely some of the ligaments are injured and surgical treatment will be needed. If neglected there will very likely result a case of chronic fistulous withers.

INJURED EYE—Five months ago a groom hit my young horse in the eye. The eye swelled badly and then swelling went down. Since then it swells around the eye every few days and the eye waters badly. No signs of injury to the ball only the lid below. Give suitable wash and treatment.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Apply a large, clean pack to the eye and keep frequently wet with ice water for a number of hours. Do this often as necessary to relieve the inflammation. Use a saturated solution of boracic acid in the eye three times a day.

INJURED COLT—I have a two year old light harness colt that has a very strange way of handling himself. His trouble came on him in the month of September while on pasture. He drags one front right foot almost every step. The other front foot he seems to handle all right. His hind parts are affected in both limbs, but more especially his right leg. When you attempt to back him, he will swing his body back as far as he can and then drag his hind feet afterwards. This colt was worked in the spring of 1912, was turned out to grass in May and was not taken up until the latter part of November. He eats hearty and has maintained his flesh both on pasture and since. He ran as a stud until after this trouble came on. About the middle of November I had him castrated and he is well of that, but his other trouble is no better. Twice in the past two weeks he has had to be helped up. He just seems to be partly paralyzed. Our local veterinary says he has cerebro-spinal meningitis. But it does not compare with some other descriptions of that disease. He says that nothing but nerve tonics can be given and that is uncertain as to results. If you can gain from the description what the trouble may be, please advise what to do.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear your veterinarian is in error concerning the nature of the trouble with your colt. We suspect he has been injured in some way and that the difficulty is in the region of the shoulder. The peculiar action of the hind limbs is very likely due to the injury in front. Why not ask your veterinarian to call in some good, competent graduate to advise in consultation, as a personal examination is necessary before any one could prescribe intelligently.

RETAINED AFTERBIRTH—I have had some trouble with the retention of the afterbirth in my mares. Can I feed in any way so as to assist nature

DISPERSION SALE

35 Percherons, Pure Bred and High-Grade, 3 Jacks, 1 Standard Bred Stallion and Our Entire Plant, Land, Buildings and Equipment

Neal, Kansas, February 15

The Percherons Include: 5 stallions headed by the imported horse Tatius (45938) 29483; a 3-year-old, weight 1600; a 2-year-old, weight 1500; a yearling, black, weight 1500, and a weanling, black, weight 1000.

25 Mares—1 span imported Percherons, 6 and 7 years, weight two tons; 1 span three-quarter blood black Percherons, 3 and 5 years, weight 2800 pounds, bred to Imp. Tatius; 1 span black three-quarter blood Percherons, 5 and 6 years, weight 3000, bred to Tatius; 1 span gray ¾-blood Percheron, weight 3100, bred to Tatius; 12 other grade Percheron mares, 5 to 9 years old, all bred to imported horses.

The jacks are good ones; 4 to 7 years old; 900 to 1100 pounds; one of them cost $1000.

The roadster stallion is standard and registered; bay; weight nearly 1200; a good combination horse.

Tatius the Old Stallion is a great horse and a great breeder. His colts of all ages will be there to show. He is strongly Brilliant bred, as are all the Percherons.

The Plant is a good one, well equipped (21 lots, barns and dwelling house) and will go to the highest bidder. This is a good locality and our business has been a money maker all the time. Am selling only on account of health.

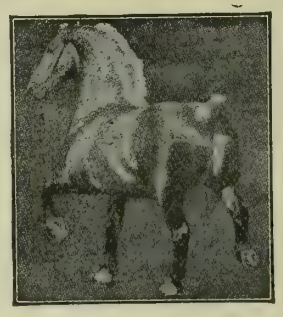
Write us for complete sale list of stock.

A. W. WILLIAMS & SON

NEAL, KANSAS

Neal is 12 miles east of Eureka, Kas., on Mo. Pac. Ry. Auctioneers—Harriman, Smith & Williams.

COMBINATION SALE



AT THE

LITTLE RIVER STOCK FARM

February 24, 1913

HALSTEAD, KANSAS

(Located on Main Line of Santa Fe, 10 Miles West of Newton, Kansas)

7 Head of Registered Percheron Stallions
10 Head of Registered Percheron Mares
4 Head of Registered Standard Bred Stallions
3 Head of Registered Standard Bred Mares

Sale also includes 20 head of draft and trotting bred mares and geldings; one good pair driving horses, and an excellent pair of showy draft geldings. Catalog issued after February 1st.

WRITE AT ONCE TO

C. B. WARKENTIN

NEWTON :-: :-: :-: KANSAS

COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, Auctioneer.

Breeders' Stallion and Jack Auction

Cameron, Mo., Feb. 27

26 Registered Stallions

Ready for Service, and One Registered Mare, as Follows:

18 PERCHERONS,
1 BELGIAN,
1 SADDLER
1 PERCHERON MARE,
4 JACKS.
1 STANDARDBRED.
1 SHIRE,

All these animals are registered, ready for service and represented just as the yare by the consignors, who are as follows:

Powell McCully, Princeton, Mo.; Henry Cole, Altamont, Mo.; J. E. Roberts, Weatherby, Mo.; A. A. Firkins, Cameron, Mo.; A. Schwalm, Clarksville, Mo.; W. A. McVay, Trenton, Mo.; J. A. Cook & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.; German Coach Horse Co., Drexel, Mo.; S. S. Lankford, Craig, Neb.; Moss B. Parsons, Lawson, Mo.; E. B. Youtscy, Pattonsburg, Mo.; Mr. Evarts, Mill Grove, Mo.

Write me for catalog at once, and be sure to mention the American Breeder.

THOS. E. DEEM, Sale Mgr.,

Cameron, Missouri

The Best Train Service, North, South, East, West.

PERCHERON SALE

At Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Wednesday, March 5th, 1913



20 mares and colts consigned by Willard R. Brown, Minneapolis, Kansas.

30 Imported and American bred stallions and mares consigned by J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas.

This will be a dispersion sale of the Willard R. Brown stud, which is one of the best in Northern Kansas, with 30 head of choice stallions and mares selected from the WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM stud, the largest importing and breeding farm in America, J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kans.

Do not miss this, the greatest opportunity ever offered to secure good breeding stock of both sexes, either imported or American bred.

Sale will be held at

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Commencing at 12:00 Noon

Address for catalogues, always mentioning the American Breeder,
J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kas.
WILLARD R. BROWN, Minneapolis, Kans.

Auctioneers:
R. L. HARRIMAN, J. D. SNYDER. C. M. CREWS.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.



The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.

Public Sale

Tuesday, February 11th

Imported Belgian stallion Aiglon (41858) 12841; 8 years old, a ton horse and a prize winner; color bay; sound and sure; colts to show.

Mammoth Black jack with white points; 7 years old; weighs 1050; 15½ hands; good length; extra heavy bone and body; ears 34 inches from tip to tip; a sure breeder that breeds big; colts to show.

Also about 15 head of good farm horses, mares, colts and mules, and cattle, hogs, poultry and other farm equipment.

J. C. DUGUID, Route 7, Olathe, Kas.

Send for bills or any information desired. Sale 5 miles east and ½ mile north of Olathe.

AUCTION SALE

OF PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

AT CARROLL STOCK PAVILION AT 1:30 P. M.,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1913.

(Four Belgians; one Shire; balance Percherons.)

We will sell 25 head of stallions ranging from two to five years of age; all blacks, greys and bays. A few of these are high class grades having several crosses of pure blood and will make ton horses. Our horses are pasture raised and possess big bone and size, combined with quality and action.

We showed our horses at the Nebraska, South Dakota and Sioux City fairs in 1912, and won 18 prizes. These horses have been inspected under Nebraska stallion law. Carroll is located on the C. St. P. & M. & O. Ry., 60 miles west of Sioux City, Iowa, and 120 miles northwest of Omaha.

For Particulars, Address

BURRESS BROS.

CARROLL, Wayne County, NEBR.

J. Wernfman, Auctioneer. Dan Davis, Clerk.

JACKS, JENNETS AND DRAFT HORSES AT

PUBLIC SALE MARCH 12

20 Jacks and Jennets—All blacks with light points, the jacks 1 to 4 years old and the jennets 4 to 8 years. This is a desirable class of stock, all blocky, heavy boned, and the jennets all bred to the famous herd jack, Ben Hur, a 1,200-pound, 16-hand jack.

10 Draft and Road Horses, including breeding stock and matched pairs of work animals.

8 Good Mares, all broke; some matched pairs.

Send for catalog and any information desired, and mention the American Breeder.

J. E. CLARY & SONS :-: :-: SHERIDAN, MO.

R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.

Sheridan is on the Chicago Great Western Ry., 55 miles north of St. Joseph, Mo.

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In the AMERICAN BREEDER. All advertisers like to know this.

PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Dapple gray; coming 12 years old; weight one ton; sound; sure foal getter. Plenty of colts to show. $500 buys him if taken soon. Am quitting the business. **E. P. Chapman, Prescott, Adams County, Iowa.**

Twelve miles west of Creston on the C., B. & Q.

Percheron Stallion

Halphine P. S. No. 45348. Black, with star; heavy boned; weight 1,900 pounds; sure foal getter and sound colts to show. This is a model draft horse seven years old. **Stephen Holtkamp, Pilot Grove, Lee County, Iowa.**

Two Percheron Stallions

One black imported stallion, Gageron; 16.3 hands high; 1800 pounds; in moderate flesh; colts to show.

We also have for sale young jacks and trotting bred stallions. Only 22 miles from Kansas City; 28 steam and electric trains each way daily. Write or phone me if possible before coming. **F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kansas.**

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERONS



and dealers in American bred draft horses and Standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere. **Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Indiana.**

YOUR CHOICE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN FORD STOCK FARM stallions at $100 profit. Absolutely first cost revealed in plain figures; the best money can buy. Positive guarantee with every purchase. Correspondence, inspection and personal acquaintance solicited. Investigate. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, South Dakota.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We have 45 head imported and home-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale—an extra good bunch of horses. Our stallions are coming 3 year olds (many will weigh a ton now) and some 3 year olds that will weigh 2150 pounds. Good mares from weanlings to 4 years old. **Ben Bohlander & Son, El Paso, Woodford County, Ill.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).

THE BEST VALUE.



Home grown registered Percheron stallions of substance; 2 and 3 years old; grays and blacks. Big straight fellows that will pay you. It is worth a stamp and a moment's time writing to know about these. South Central Iowa.

Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia.

PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Dark brown; 16½ hands high; good breeder. Colts to show. Broke to work single or double; sired by the imported stallion, Payson (45466) 25937, dam, a very high grade Percheron mare. Priced to quit business.

Will take a good Shorthorn, Polled Durham or Red Polled bull as part pay. **E. L. Jones, Forgan, Beaver County, Okla.**

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One 6-year-old black Percheron; weight 2,212 pounds, in breeding condition, with good style and action.

One dapple gray Percheron, 6 years old; weight 2,110 pounds; got the best action of any draft stallion his weight; lots of quality and good colts to show. Am offering these stallions because I have adopted the capsule system and have them to spare. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Neb.**

in this at foaling time?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—A mare should be fed a rather laxative diet during pregnancy, especially the last six weeks or month of gestation. At this time some alfalfa hay is in order and a small amount of old process linseed meal should be fed with the grain. Start in with a tablespoonful and gradually increase until a handful may be given. You will find by giving this attention you will have less trouble.

LOCAL ITCHING—I have a fine registered horse and at times he takes spells of gnawing or biting himself on the stifle joint and also on the elbow. When he is biting himself he will jump and go around as if he had pain. He keeps himself sore.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—See that this animal is given opportunity for regular exercise and is not fed too highly on heating grains; also that his stall is kept in a sanitary condition and no filth permitted to accumulate on the body. Apply to the parts affected three times a day a solution containing eight ounces each of witch hazel and alcohol to which one dram of lysol has been added. Give internally one-half ounce of Fowler's solution in the feed three times a day.

INFECTED PENIS—I have a large Percheron stallion, 11 years old, very active and served eagerly all through season. Never more than two mares a day. After end of season I noticed a sort of rash or skin pealing off all over penis and when a mare was brought to serve he was eager to tease and mount, but it seemed sore and he dismounted without having entered. I led him around and in a little while let him mount again. This time he entered a few inches and discharged, but it seemed to hurt and the penis softened very soon and fell limp. Upon examining mare it was found that he had deposited a thick gray discharge that resembled thin well cooked oat meal, white. Have noticed nothing wrong with him since but have bred no more mares. He is feeling fine and is eager after mares as ever. What is the matter with him, if anything? How can I get him to put out his penis so that I can wash him if it is necessary? He seldom does of his own accord. I notice that it has a sort of cheese on it, but isn't that common to all stallions when not used for breeding?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your stallion was perhaps suffering from an infection, possibly genital horse pox. You should cleanse his sheath with a warm bran mash, using a one-half of one per cent lysol solution to rinse the same. It is not necessary to have him extend the penis in order to cleanse the parts, but by bringing a mare into his presence may help if this is desired.

PURPURA HEMORRHAGICA — I have a mare four years old, never has been worked, or used, on pasture most of time, always been healthy, that came up four days ago with her legs swollen to almost double their size, clear up to her body and body was swollen some, running at the nose a watery discharge, her respiration was labored and she seemed to have a cold, she stood with her head very low to the ground, was very stiff and seemed like she was in great pain. She would not eat, but drank water freely, though difficult for her to swallow, bowels acted well and she did not seem to have fever. A Mexican here applied lard to the swollen legs and then rubbed them with hot bones. He then gave her a good osteopathic treatment and she seems a little better. I never saw anything like it and wish to ask you if you can tell me what is the matter with her and what should I have done for her?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Your animal apepars to have a blood disease called purpura hemorrhagica. Give laxative, nutritious diet and give one dram of the fluid extract of nux vomica every three hours.

CHOKED HORSE—We have a horse that was choked about four weeks ago. The veterinary probed her throat with a hose and her throat has been sore ever since. There has been a discharge at the nostrils and when she eats grain some of it works through the nostrils. What can I do for this horse?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—About all that can be done at this time is to keep the animal on soft non-irritating food, as very likely the region of the throat was wounded during the attempt at relief of the choke.

ABORTION—I have a Jersey cow

A BREEDER'S SALE

of

Percheron, Belgian and French Draft Horses

On Thursday, February 20, 1913,

at State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb. Positively no pontponement (rain or shine).

32 HEAD OF STALLIONS AND MARES—32

As good if not the best offering that will go through any sale ring this year.

10 mature stallions, 10 mares, 2 two year old stallions, 3 two year old fillies, 7 weanlings.

From the studs of Wm. Parr, Ruskin, Neb.; J. C. Day & Sons, Superior, Neb.; Frank Davidson, Ruskin, Neb.; Geo. Barber, Oak, Neb.; L. Wall, Ruskin, Neb.

Catalogues now ready. Send for one, mentioning the American Breeder.

PERCY BAIRD CLERK, RUSKIN, NEB.

Col. F. M. Woods, Auct.



I AM CLOSING OUT on account of my health and age.



Here are the Bargains:

One imported dapple gray Percheron stallion, weight 1985 pounds; foaled in 1903; good and sure breeder and easily handled; colts to show. His registration numbers are (59513) 57977.

3 good young jacks, all Mammoth bred; black, with white points; all broke and quick servers. One is 3 years; 16½ hands, standard; weight 1165; very lengthy; 9½ inch bone; 16 inch foot; 56 inch head; 35 inch ear; a herd header. One is coming 3 years; 15½ hands, 9½ inch bone and will make a good herd jack. The other (same age) is very heavy; broad backed, wide out and square, with a 10 inch bone in front and 12 inch behind; 14¾ hands.

6 good jennets; 1 to 8 years old; 14 to 15½ hands; all bred that are old enough.

Would take good cattle or mules on a trade.

G. B. WEAVER, ROUTE 1, HARRISONVILLE, MO.

SEE OUR STALLIONS

BEFORE YOU BUY.

Percheron, Belgian and German Coach.



Our last importation arrived December 28. These with the select lot on hand enable us to offer for inspection at this time a great collection of stallions of strong individuality, rare quality and standard breed types. **There are yours at bed rock prices. OUR GUARANTEE is different to that offered by any other firm.** It will pay you to investigate it if you contemplate the purchase of a stallion.

Mention American Breeder when you write.

OLTMANNS BROS., Watseka, Ill.
Leer, Germany; N. Ft. Worth, Texas.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

I have a lot of the best specimens of the two leading breeds. I have personally selected them carefully for big bone, with quality, style, action and breeding, with weight from 1800 to 2200 pounds. I give a gilt edge guarantee, good for two years, with every horse. I am going to sell them down very cheap, considering the quality. Barns are four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, D. V. S.

EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOMEWOOD STOCK FARM

Percheron, Belgian, Shire Stallions and Mares

Now is the time to buy a good stallion or mare. We have the kind you have been looking for. Our horses arrived home in October and are now perfectly acclimated and in the best of condition to do you a lot of good.

The Percherons are two and three years old, with size, bone and draft horse quality—many of them weighing over a ton, and not fat.

Our mares are of the best brood type; all are in foal and plenty of ton mares to select from. Every animal guaranteed sound, and a satisfactory breeder. Others say we have the best bunch of two-year-old Percherons they ever saw; you will say the same. Come and see us or write for full particulars. You will find horses right, terms right and prices below others of equal merit. We have also a lot of big, heavy boned, American bred stallions at surprisingly low prices. Don't buy until you have seen our stock.

Homewood is on the main line of the Big Four and I. C. R. R., twenty-three miles south of Chicago. Trains hourly to and from the city.

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The only HORSE that was ever awarded First Premium three different years at the Ohio State Fair. Also winner of First Premium at the following State Fairs and Expositions: Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, also the International.

Stallions and mares for sale at all times.

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Also Home-Bred Stallions.

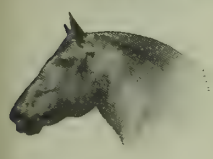
I think it is better to have extra good stallions to show when customers come to see, than it is to claim you have them and cannot show. If interested, write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

At Union Hotel, Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.

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"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2

A. A. FIRKINS. J. E. PARK.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MAMMOTH JACKS

Our stallions are all blacks and grays; all young; sound and ready for service. Some ton three year olds, as good as grow. All registered in P. S. of A.

Our Mammoth jacks are Kentucky and Missouri bred; all blacks with light points; all two years old and over; all registered and every one has size and quality; all broke to service. We give a liberal guarantee with all stock. Come and see us or write. Barns in town; 50 miles north of Kansas City and 35 miles east of St. Joe on Rock Island and Burlington.

FIRKINS & PARK, CAMERON, MO.

WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.



The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN ANB SHIRE

STALLIONS, IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. 3 to 4 years old, maturing 1800 to 2400 pounds. No finer lot in America. Prices and terms reasonable. Barns in city.

LEW W. COCHRAN, Office 205 Ben Hur Bldg., Crawfordsville, Ind.

THREE DRAFT STALLIONS

for sale. 6 to 8 years old; 1850 to 2100 pounds; 2 Percherons and 1 Clydesdale; all registered. Good breeders, but their fillies are in their way.

Five Jacks for sale also; the big kind, 15½ to 16 hands; black with light points; yearling to 6 years old.

Five Hereford bulls—long yearlings and good.

J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS

and mares, coming 3 to 5 years. These are good colts of the draft type.

One 11 year blue jack, cheap.

W. L. Lake, Ft. Cobb, Caddo County, Okla.

PERCHERON STUD

For sale or trade for mare or fillies. Pink Parader 34928; registered in P. S. of A.; 7 years old; weight 2200; a sure breeder, also a good breeder; sire the great horse, Pink 24765. **August Radloff, Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

Closing Out Sale

18 Percherons

Three stallions, two 6 years old, one 2 years old.

15 mares, all ages from weanlings to 8 years old. A number show foal. Write for descriptions. **Wm. D. Whisler, Garner, Iowa, Box 154.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Black; 12 years old; weight 1800 pounds. An extra good breeder, but needs changing. Price $300. **Earl J. Gossard, Kempton, Tipton County, Ind. Rte. 4.**

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Are as familiar as a household word. Present stock includes first prize winners at all the leading state fairs. The only firm in the west owning an international champion. By far the oldest and largest Clydesdale importers in America. Address or call on.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON :-: DE KALB, ILLINOIS

Formerly of Janesville, Wis.

that has aborted twice in the last year and a half. The last abortion was one year ago. They would occur at four and one-half to five months and she is three and one half months advanced now. Please tell me what to do to tide her over that period.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Abortion is difficult to overcome in cases that become chronic such as you have. Try two drams of the fluid extract of black haw in the feed twice a day, and as you near the time when she aborts, increase to one-half ounce twice daily.

HIDE BOUND—I know of a horse in my neighborhood, that is five years old, is poor, has rough hair, poor appetite, dull appearance and does not eat hearty. Some of my neighbors say he is hide-bound. Is there any such thing as hide-bound? If so, what is the remedy for the disease? —Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—A horse may become emaciated and unthrifty from various causes resulting in the skin becoming harsh and tight on the body. The treatment is in the direction of overcoming the cause of the condition, such as correcting the disease producing it, noting the condition of the teeth, etc. The animal should be placed on nutritious feed, with plenty of grooming and such remedies given as will promote a better state of thrift.

FOUL SHEATH—I have a Percheron stallion seven years old. The right side of his sheath is about twice as thick as the other side for about three inches at the bottom. When I first noticed it about three months ago the sheath was frothy at the bottom. I supposed he had a foul sheath and cleaned him out with warm water and bran; in two or three days I washed it with salt water. This I did nearly every day; sometimes using cider vinegar instead of salt water. It got some better at the start, but now stays about the same. I cannot see any sore nor feel any on the inside. He is in good shape and feels well; serves a mare as quick as ever. When he is left a few days without washing out it gets pretty bad; it looks like it was swollen a little up close to his belly, but I can feel nothing. His tail looks nice and his testicles normal. What can be the matter and what would you advise me to do. I can run my hand and a wet rag clear up on the inside and it does not appear to hurt him. The sheath seems a little hard where it is enlarged.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—We would infer from your description that this animal's sheath has been foul and that there must have been considerable inflammation of the skin lining of the sheath, as evidenced by the exudation. Use a one-half of one per cent lysol in the bran when washing and when the sheath has been cleansed apply a solution of sugar of lead to the interior of the sheath, using a solution containing one ounce to a quart of water.

DISCHARGE—On the 27th of July I noticed in the stall of my imported stallion a discharge of white stuff, not like semen, but tougher and more stringy. I had a licensed veterinary to treat him for four weeks and I did not let him serve any mares in that time, but I do not think it did him any good. After the four weeks I commenced letting him serve mares again and he still drips white looking stuff. This stuff does not smell bad for the horse is not sick, always feels good and will get ready and serve a mare just like he always did and the strangest thing to me is, nearly every mare he served after that four weeks got in foal. What will I do about this? Will the horse ever come right again? He is an excellent breeder. I have been careful not to breed any diseased mares, as I examine nearly every mare that hasn't a little colt by her side.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Your veterinarian should submit the discharge to a microscopic examination in order to determine its character and source, which is the

SHIRE AND PERCHERON

Stallions and Mares.

Imported long enough ago to be thoroughly acclimated and in thrifty condition. Good horses with quality at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. Will meet you at C. R. I. & P. or Interurban Ry., if notified. **H. P. Wilkinson Bros., Mitchellville, Iowa.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

SHIRE STALLION

For sale. Registered; bay; 4 years old; weight 1950 pounds. **G. C. Dunham, M.D., Kempton, Tipton County, Ind.**

TWO BLACK CLYDESDALE MARES

A matched team, for sale. They are coming 3 and 5 years old and registered. Also two Clydesdale stallions for sale, coming 2. **Frank M. Pollard, Dexter, Minn.**

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE

Fillies For Sale.

One coming yearling and one coming two year old filly. For particulars and prices, write **Lindley W. Baker, Milton, Wayne County, Ind.**

Black Percheron Stallion

for sale. Comet 78428; foaled May 3, 1910. This is a show colt, a line bred Brilliant. **A. C. Boyd, Joliet, Will County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

SMALL BREEDERS ON SMALL FARM

Near Town, We Have For Sale

4 Black Percheron Stallions, 3 years, all registered in the P. S. A. and weighing 1850 to 2100 pounds. They are all first class and will be priced to move them.

Good jacks also for sale.

C. R. Porter & Son, Novelty, Mo.

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale, or will trade for saddle stallion; he is registered; 4 years old; 2000 pounds; black, with stripe in face; can show his colts.

Also one jack, coming 3 years; 61½ inches high, black with white points; well broke.

Louis Knoop, Cole Camp, Mo.

FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS.

From two to six years; very good. Stock all registered. Have to sell to change blood. The oldest one a ton horse. Most are black. **D. Teinert, York, York County, Neb. R. F. D. 4.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

Registered Percheron Stallion

For sale or trade for horses, cattle or mules. Nine years old; black; big boned; sound; sure breeder but needs changing. **E. H. Parvin, Kidderville, Hodgeman County, Kas.**

IMPORTED STALLION

for sale or trade for grade horses or mares. Is eight years old; sorrel; sound and a good breeder; colts to show. **W. P. Smith, Monee, Will County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

only way to determine whether or not it is harmful to the animal.

LEAKING NAVEL—We have a lot of trouble with leaking at the navel. How could we prevent that? Or what treatment should we give it? I stand a horse and my patrons are eager to find out some remedy.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Nearly every leaking navel is an infected navel and the secret of successfully handling these cases is in way of prevention. Owners of mares should be extremely careful that clean places freshly bedded with bright straw are provided at foaling time, and that a prompt plan of systematic disinfection of the navel of every colt be made a part of the work. If this is faithfully persisted in the complaints of navel ill will largely subside.

INFECTED NAVEL—I had a mule colt foaled in 1911 that died in less than two days from something wrong with its kidneys. Its urine was bloody. In 1912 I lost another mule colt from the same mare and same jack with the same disease. Can you tell me the cause and if there is any cure or preventative? They seem to be all right at first with the exception of the bloody urine.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mule colt died of an infected navel which extended to and involved the bladder. Treatment for these cases lies in prevention by arranging for the mares to foal in scrupulously clean places, and repeated applications of antiseptics to the navel of the foal for several days after birth.

DRENCHING PREGNANT MARE—What effect will it have on a mare, that is with foal, to drench with a quart of linseed oil and two ounces of turpentine?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Drenching any animal with a large dose of any agent, particularly linseed oil, is a hazardous undertaking for the reason that some of the medicine may pass into the trochea and produce an intractable case of pneumonia. One should be very guarded about giving purges to pregnant animals for the reason that abortion may be induced by their action.

BLEEDING—Why do some horses and jacks bleed at end of penis during service? Does this affect them seriously?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Hemorrhage is usually induced by a rupture of some of the small vessels within the urethal canal. Occasionally there are ulcerated spots along the course of the uretha and inasmuch as the penis is surcharged with blood at the time of copulation, it will be appreciated that hemorrhage occurs easily. As a rule these hemorrhages are only slight and do not produce serious harm, but should not be ignored in bad cases.

FOUNDERING MULE—I have a mule that is nine years old, weighs 1,100 pounds, that has a chronic founder, was foundered three years ago and is lame at times and goes lame every time I have her shod. The sole of her foot is too low and it can't be cut down. Is there any way to cure it or even give her present relief? She is in good flesh, healthy and feels good.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Cases of chronic laminitis are difficult to treat but for service should be improved by proper shoeing. The general principles lie in applying a shoe that rests upon the wall and frog—bar shoe. Let it be shaped so that it will be off the roller motion pattern, and when set be placed back a little so as to shorten the toe a little. This will enable the animal to break over easily. A sole leather pad should be applied under the shoe for the purpose of protecting the sensitiveness of the sole, the irregularities being carefully packed with pine tar and oakum for the purpose of keeping out the dirt as well as to aid in keeping the horn soft.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS—I have a colt seven months old that has a bunch on its stifle about the size of a man's fist. It came there when the colt was about one week old. It also has the diarrhoea. I am feeding shreded corn fodder, a little alfalfa hay, one quart of oats, one quart of bran and a double fistful of flour once a day. Bran and oats three times a day. When I leave the flour out the colt gets awful loose and as long as I feed the flour the colt seems all right. I also have a four year mare that throws her stifle out ever few weeks. When I find it out she is standing in the barn and it will not stay in until I turn her out for four or five hours. Is there any cure for this or will it always bother?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—You need a veterinarian on the ground to help you out. The growth may be the nature of a tumor, in which case it very likely can be dissected out. Again it may be an enlargement due to distention of the capsular investment of the joint which would be a more difficult condition to treat. You should discontinue such food as tends to disturb the bowels of the colt, such as silage, bran and alfalfa hay. Feed good clean oats and flour and the best of prairie hay. These conditions are chiefly corrected by careful attention to the diet. A cantharides blister applied to the stifle of the mare bothered with displacement of the patilla every three weeks will have the effect of strengthening the parts and will perhaps overcome the trouble in a few months. You are located in a state where veterinarians should be accessable.

INCREASING JACK SERVICES—We have a very good jack and about 20 head of mules. This country is, however, not educated to the value of mules and therefore I wish to ascertain whether the jack (six years old next spring) would benefit by serving more mares. Last season he served about forty times during the season, with no more than one service a day and sometimes would stand a week without a single mare coming to him. Ought we arrange to give him a service every two or three days during the season, or are these stretches of a week or ten days a benefit to him? We are unable to state that he abuses himself and have found no symptoms, and while he serves every mare brought, the time varies from 15 to 45 minutes. He will serve much quicker the day following a service than he will the first service after a rest of a week or ten days.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—If you wish to increase patronage of this jack, get a few extra good mule colts and keep them where the farmers can see them and

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. **John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

for sale. These are ton horses and prize winners; of massive build and great action; 3 and 5 years old; kind and gentle. Guaranteed sound and sure breeders. Give them a look before you buy. **R. E. Pratt, Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa. Rte. 1, Box 12.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION.

Black; weight 1700; 12 years old; sound. Price $500, or will trade. His colts took first premium at county colt show. I am going to quit. **J. E. Westlake, Moberly, Randolph County, Mo. Rte. 4.**

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

for sale; four years old past; 1800 pounds now in common flesh; he ought to make a ton horse when full grown in his old clothes. Lots of good colts to show, and mares in foal. Will sell him cheap for cash, or trade for a good Belgian or Shire. **M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa. Rte. 1.**

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. **J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.**

FIVE REGISTERED PERCHERON

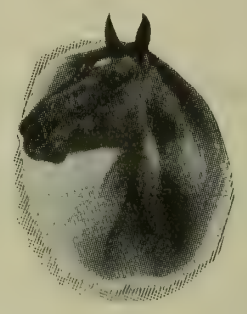
stud colts; all blacks; coming two years old. They won three first prizes in a show of 37 colts, Shelby County Colt Show. All sound; sired by my imported herd stallion, Gringalet (68210) 50724.

Prices $250 to $300 each.

H. O. Wyland, Kirkman, Shelby Co., Ia.

BELL BROTHERS

Want you to come to Wooster and see the Percheron and Belgian Stallions now in their stables.



Good train connections on all railroads. Come, or write now.

BELL BROTHERS

WOOSTER - - - OHIO

STALLIONS

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

HIGH QUALITY
REASONABLE PRICES
SATISFACTORY TERMS
STRONG GUARANTY
FAIR TREATMENT
CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

WRITE US

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

Stallion Service Book 10c **HUNTINGTON, INDIANA**

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS

Imported and American Bred.

We have a fine lot of stallions with plenty of bone and weighing from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds each; 3 to 5 years old; good colors; good terms; good safe breeding guarantee, and a square deal.

Some extra good mares weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds each, and in foal; 3 to 6 years old. Prices reasonable. See us before you buy. It won't take long or cost much. We can save you money. Barns in town.

JUNKENS & O'NEIL, 15 North Hazel St., **DANVILLE, ILL.**

W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars, mentioning this paper.



tell them what these colts are worth at weaning time. There are a lot of mares in every community that will not raise profitable horse colts that can be bred to a jack and give a better margin of profit. Of course the better the mare the better the progeny will be. Your jack could double the number of services very easily, but we would not advise arranging for extensive service without further compensation. Do not allow your jack to run in the same yard where the breeding and teasing is done.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES—I have a very fine pacing stallion and use him for breeding purposes and advertise him stating that all parties disposing of mares after being bred to my horse, forfeits insurance which is due at time they part with the mare. Now I have collected one claim this winter without any litigation, and have two others to collect. One of them keeps putting me off and the other one wrote me a bad letter stating he would not pay insurance until the mare had a colt, and he did not think she would have a colt, but when he traded her off he claimed she was with foal, and he made a good trade by her being with foal. That mare was a dangerous mare to breed. He also told me that the parties and he had an understanding that they would tend the season with the mare, and he was to give $75 for the colt at weaning time. The mare never was returned to the horse; now according to the laws of Ohio, can I collect this claim? This man is plenty able to

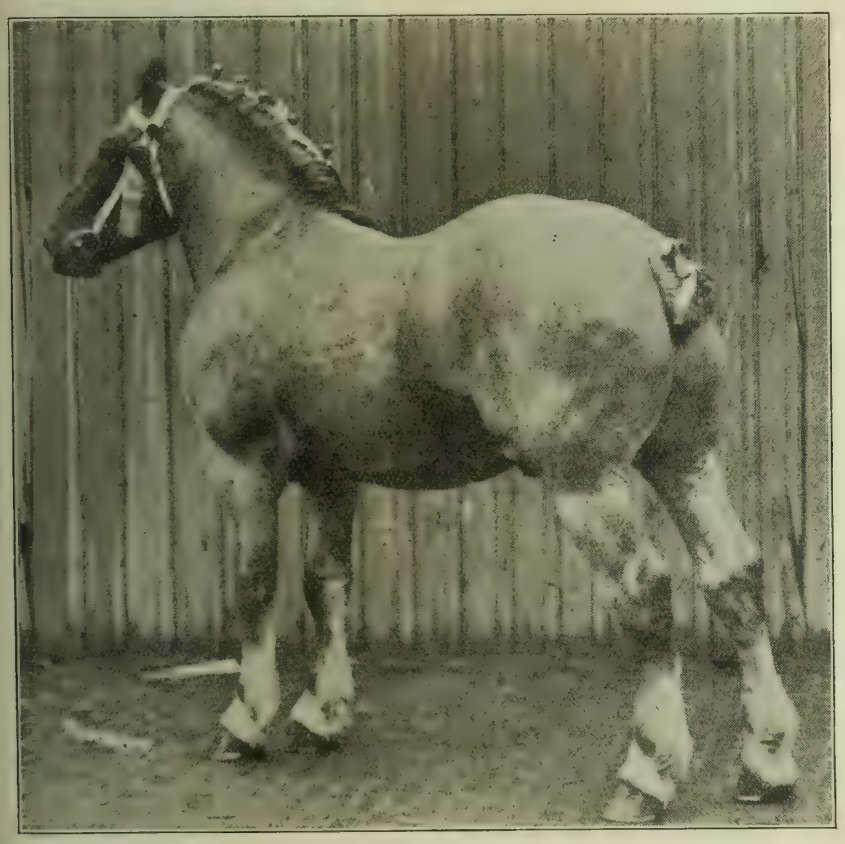
(Continued on page 17.)

HORSE BREEDING WITH CAPSULES.

Practically every line of business is adopting new but yet tried improvements. Every line of business that prospers must keep up with the times. The use of capsules is a great benefit to the mare owners as well as stallion or jack owners. Mares may be assembled at any advertised hour so that every one interested will know when a service can be had. Sometimes it is not convenient to take a mare to the horse on a particular date, but this method offers an opportunity to take the mare on the following day. It is not necessary to make dates as it is with the natural service.

Many good mares are injured by an excess of service, so that the per cent of foals will be small, but with the capsule service it is only necessary to make one service a day to breed all the mares in the community. With this number of services it is impossible to injure a matured stallion and he will discharge live spermatozoa at each service as a rule. When a stallion discharges fertile semen, one drop contains so many spermatozoa that it is impossible to count them all. It only requires one spermatozon to get one mare with foal, so that a single discharge of the stallion may be divided up into many capsules and breed a large number of mares at one service, with better results than can possibly be had with the natural service. There are many mares that have a closed cervix that will not permit the semen to enter the womb, where it must be deposited before fertilization can take place. These mares will not get with foal by the natural service (no matter what kind of a stallion or jack they may be bred to) without some assistance. When stallions are not bred excessively, the colts have more vitality and a greater per cent of them live and make good horses. The capsule system is well established. Thousands of breeders are using it successfully.

We are publishing a few statements from breeders giving their experience with this method of breeding. We will print the names and addresses of these individuals so that any ones doubting these statements may go and see them and visit the mare owners and find out for themselves whether it is a



CYCLON 6789 (72524).
First Prize Two-Year-Old and Reserve Champion Belgian Stallion at the Last International. Shown by Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio.

IMPORTED BELGIAN

For Sale or Exchange.

One imported Belgian; color, chestnut; 12 years old; weighs 1900 pounds; 16½ hands high. Our reason for selling is that his fillies are in his way. Will sell this horse reasonable, or exchange him for another. **Sauer Bros., Sanborn, N. D., R. F. D. 2, Box 39.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS.
BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.** Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale; 6 years old; sure breeder. Colts to show. **Chas. Snyder, Argyle, Custer County, S. D.**

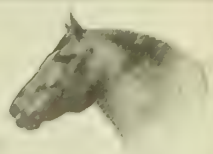
IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

CHAS. IRVINE,
ANKENY POLK COUNTY, IOWA.

D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

"Not How Many, But How Good."

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants.



Pioneer Stock Farm

The Home of the Belgians.

We have for sale the classiest bunch of imported and home-bred stallions and mares we have ever offered for sale. Got first premiums and grand championship in every class we showed in at two state fairs; eight firsts and two grand championships at Oklahoma City and 12 firsts and four championships at Hutchinson, Kas. Any one desiring a first class stallion or mare will do well to see this fine bunch and get prices.

DAVID COOPER & SONS,
Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 8 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 3 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,
Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.

SKOOG, REED & DeCOW



Imported Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions, 3 to 5 Years Old and Well Acclimated and Ready for Business.

Also several yearling and two-year-old Belgian stallions, sired by our herd horse, Clarion D'Appel, that weighs 2400 pounds and from dams weighing over 2100.

Also several good jacks.

Come and see our horses if you wish to buy something good.

SKOOG, REED & DeCOW
HOLDREGE, NEB.

W. H. Bayless-Dero & Co.

Blue Mound, Kansas

Importers of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares of all Ages and Prize Winners in Both Europe and America.

FIFTY HEAD IN OUR BARNS.

The Last Importation Arrived December 28, 1912.



The **fifty head** are as good as can be found on **either side of the water.** We have a buying partner in Europe who has a large breeding farm and some of our best horses are bred on this farm. **He buys in the dull season,** and buys everything young and sound. **We can sell a better horse for less money** than those not favored with this advantage, as we are the **only ones** connected with a **breeding farm in Europe.** Any one wanting either Stallion or Mare will find it to his advantage to visit our stables. We price them to sell, not to invoice. A good guarantee goes with every sale. Reference, any Bank in Linn County.

W. H. BAYLESS-DERO & CO., BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM, BLUE MOUND, LINN COUNTY, KANSAS.
(Two Railroads, eight trains per day.)

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLION.

I have an imported French coach stallion which needs to be changed that I will sell or trade for brood mares. **H. E. Patterson, Avoca, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

We have on hand the greatest collection of saddle stallions of any one firm in the world. Fifteen head of the famous Rex McDonald breeding—the greatest producer of the saddle family. Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention. We sell more stallions than any firm in the business. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Shelby Co., Mo.**

HACKNEY STALLION.

Foaled 1909; 16 hands, 1250 pounds; chestnut, for sale.

Percheron stallion; gray; 1900 pounds. Splendid bone and foot; foaled June, 1906. Always been worked on farm. Will trade for another equally good or for a first class two year old. **Rob't Means, Hersman, Brown County, Ill.**

REGISTERED STALLION.

Standard, bred, for sale. Allen Vincent (54073); beautiful blood bay; 16 hands; weight 1135; foaled 1905; trotter; fine style and action; kind and well trained. Sure foal getter; colts to show. First prize over all stallions at Ouchita Valley District Fair 1912. **H. A. Dean, Camden, Ouachita County, Arkansas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Five registered Kentucky saddle stallions, two beautiful mares, five black Mammoth jacks. Cheap for cash or on terms. **Kentucky Sales Stables, Fort Smith, Ark.**

STANDARD BRED STALLION

For sale. Waukesha Prince 36946, foaled 1902; a trotter; 16 hands; 1150 pounds; smooth, handsomely built and stylish; works under saddle or in harness anywhere; not afraid of autos or anything. His colts are all good gaited and fine individuals. He is sound and right in every respect. For further particulars and price (would trade for good jack) address **John Scherer, Olney, Ill. Route 8.**

HILLSDALE STOCK FARM

De Sota, Jefferson County, Mo.

We wish to announce that we have serviceable jacks from 14.1 to 14.3½ standard. Jacks that have weighed 1,150 priced from $450 to $1,100. Also such saddle horses as High Chief 2211, who has defeated second prize horse at World's Fair; 1,200 pound horse at $600. Colts, mares, fillies and jennets in foal; ones that produced jack colts this year. We can also sell jennets in car load lots.

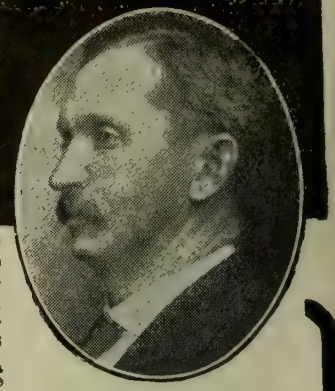
Would exchange jack for registered Percheron stallion not over 10 years of age.

We guarantee to be as represented. Buy and sell on commission. Our knowledge, your gain.

Oscar Edwards & Son, De Sota, Mo.

Learn Horse-Training —Make Big Money!

$1,200 to $3,000 a Year—at Home or Traveling



Prof. Jesse Beery

Send Coupon for "Horse-Trainers' Book" FREE

Prof. Jesse Beery, known from one end of the country to the other as the World's Master Horseman, having retired from the arena with an independent fortune, is giving the world the priceless secrets of his marvelous success. A copy of his wonderful "HORSE-TRAINERS' PROSPECTUS" will be mailed, free of charge, to all who are ambitious to master this highly profitable and intensely interesting profession.

Vast Audiences Thrilled by Beery Exhibitions

The thrilling exhibitions given by this King of Horse-Tamers and Horse-Trainers have never been equalled. His mastery of fierce, man-killing stallions, without whip, curb bit or other cruel devices, has astounded the world. The most unruly horses—kickers, tricksters, balkers—subdued while multitudes watched, wondered and applauded. Medals, trophies and honors of all kinds, showered upon Prof. Beery by admiring thousands, bear eloquent testimony to his matchless skill.

Learn Beery System by Mail, at Home

The Beery Correspondence System of Horsemanship is the only instruction of the kind in the world. The lessons are simple, practical and complete. Learn in spare time, right at home, to take the most vicious horse and subdue him in a few minutes. Prof. Beery can teach you how to break any horse of bad habits—teach a horse to drive without reins. How to tell the disposition of any horse on sight—judging a horse right the first time! How to cure shying, kicking, biting, balking, fear-of-automobiles-and-trains and all other bad traits forever.



Bang! Bang! Bang! "Who's Afraid?"

Break a Colt in 8 Hours!

The lessons in Colt-Breaking alone are worth the price of the entire course. You can train a colt, in 8 hours, to be absolutely trustworthy. There is big money in breaking colts and curing horses of bad habits.

Graduates Making Big Money

The success of Prof. Beery's graduates is remarkable. Big demand everywhere for competent horse-trainers. Many graduates making $1,200 to $3,000 a year. Owners pay $15 to $25 a head to have vicious, dangerous, tricky horses cured of bad habits and colts trained properly. Many graduates own profitable training stables. Others making all kinds of money buying cast-off kickers, balkers and tricksters for a song, handling them a few days and selling at top-notch prices.

Coupon Brings Prof. Beery's Great "Horse-Trainers' Prospectus" FREE

If you want to get into a big money-making profession—if you own unruly horses with bad habits—if you enjoy travel—if you are a natural-born trader and can buy cast-off horses cheap to sell at big profit when trained, send now, today, for this grand Free Horse-Trainers' Prospectus. Tell me all about your horse. (41)

Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 13, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Cut Out, Sign and Mail NOW!

"Horse-Trainers' Prospectus"—FREE!

PROF. JESSE BEERY
Box 13, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Please send the book free, postpaid.

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Postoffice _____

R. F. D. _____ *State* _____

success or not. Mare owners should study this system as well as stallion or jack owners, for it means more and better colts for them. A few statements follow:

I am no reporter for papers, but you know how I stand on the capsule breeding question. I am satisfied that in the last two years I have made $500 per year more by the capsule system than I could possibly have made in the old way of breeding. I will tell you what I think of most importance, is for the stallioner to run his own business. If we go to a merchant and he says his goods are worth so much, we can take it or let it alone and it should be the same with us. I have a good trade and don't keep track of the capsule colts. If I have, say six or eight mares to breed, I make my own choice as to which I breed natural and use capsules on the rest, the best I have ever been able to do was thirteen in thirty minutes and caught nine that paid me all right and then we generally breed all the old non-breeders with this method and of course that is bad.—F. C. Goodrich, Scottsville, Kas.

I am a new beginner in the capsule breeding system. I only bred a very few mares that way and had fairly good luck. I am going to try the three services a week plan this year. I have fully 85 per cent of mares in foal from last year's service and I lay my good luck to the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as I have attended two terms.—E. A. Wallace, Dallas City, Ill.

I have used the capsule system and would not stand my horse the old way. In fact, I think it the only proper way to breed. I have sold my horse and if I have to labor under the present stallion law, will remain out of the business. Am waiting to see what our law makers will do this winter.—H. L. Van Ornum, Forman, N. D.

In regard to capsule breeding, I used that method this season with a Carlson Extractor on several mares that had missed for from three to five years, and had good success with it. There is no doubt with me but it is the surest way to get a mare in foal.—Collings Bros., Bainbridge, Ind.

I know the capsule system is a success if it is handled with care and cleanliness, but don't get it into your heads that you can cause all the old worn-out non-breeding skates to bring colts. In three years using capsules, I have succeeded in foaling 60 per cent of mares and jennets. I wish every mare owner would take the American Breeder.—G. B. Weaver, Harrisonville, Missouri.

The capsule system, as taught by the Graham Scientific School, is of untold value to anyone standing a stallion or jack, as well as to the patrons of such animals, as the stallioner can give his stock more attention and time. The educated stallioner is certainly the safest to patronize, as he is able to insure more safely against disease. — E. O. Lynn, Neosho Falls, Kas.

In regard to the capsule system, will say I have grand success. I have gotten mares in foal the last two seasons that had not got in foal with the natural service. If I had a spayed mare I could use, I would never let my horses cover any mares besides her and I would not run any risk whatever of giving my horse any disease. Also, Mr. Graham, we are in need very much of a good veterinarian, as our veterinary has sold out and moved away; extra good place for a good one. For further particulars, write the undersigned—W. W. Barger, Lacona, Iowa.

Will say this for the benefit of the readers of the American Breeder in regard to capsule breeding. We have used the capsule system for the last three seasons and have never gotten less than 75 per cent and our natural breeding was about 48 per cent. We had a little trouble in getting the farmers started but now when they come to the barn they ask for the capsule. We have four horses, one standard, two Percherons and one Belgian. We bred 491 mares the season of 1912 and 80 per cent were bred with the capsule. We would not do without the capsule for any price. Would recommend it to all horse owners.—Ditgen & Schmitz, Andale, Kas.

I have used the capsule system of breeding for three years as per instructions of the American Breeder and have had splendid success. I do artificial breeding three times a week. I have never had a single complaint.—S. R. Schmitz, Mayview, Mo.

I have four head, two stallions and two jacks; have been here for six years. I have a large business worked up; breed some five hundred mares each season. At first I tried to breed all mares that came in, by natural cover, but this I soon found I could not



IMPROVE YOUR STOCK

It Pays to Clip

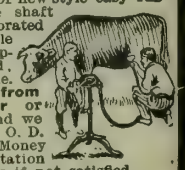
Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is

The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade.

PRICE $7.50

Get one from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not satisfied.



CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Dept. S. J., Ontario St. CHICAGO, ILL.
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK or BURSITIS FOR

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. **Does not blister or remove the hair.** Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle delivered. **Book 6 E free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

The Highest Bid Buys

Your Choice of These Registered Trotting Stallions.

Red Manor, bay, 5 years, got by Manor Chief 38873; dam by Simcoe Wilkes 4734.

Horticus, 3 years old, full brother to above.

Sable Chief, black, 5 years, by Manor Chief 38873; dam, Klonda, by Klondike; 2d dam, Anteros; 3d dam by Happy Medium.

These are desirable horses, but on account of sickness I must sell. Parties can see them here at my barns, and leave their sealed offers in the hands of some responsible party. On February 18 these sealed bids will be opened and the horses will go to the highest offers.

Reference—Any bank in Muscotah, or any business man. Address me for any further information.

J. C. GREENAWALT, MUSCOTAH, ATCHISON CO., KS.

P.S. I also have for sale some good brood mares and young stock.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

French Coach stallion; 12 years old, and a 4 year old black jack. **E. Joy, Golden City, Barton County, Mo.**

BREEDING STOCK

for sale or trade for farm land. Registered German Coach stallion, two good jacks and two mares. Address **Dr. Philip J. Schoene, Corner Main and Cusad St., Summerfield, St. Clair County, Ill.**

SADDLERS.

40 saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies of the best Denmark and Chief breeding. Special prices on stallions for the next 30 days. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

WANTED.

Man to stand jack during breeding season. Must be familiar with using capsule system; know how to keep breeding records; must be sober; industrious; not over forty-five years old and single. Correspondence solicited. **Bert H. Whiteley, Muncie, Indiana.**

Lake View Stock Farm

For sale, 15 jacks as good as any one has, from six months to five years old and from 14 to 16 hands high. I can sell them for less than any one. Write for particulars or come and see them. **T. H. Early, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.**

OAKWOOD FARM.

The home of imported Taxpayer (for which I paid $3,250 at auction).

20 Jacks, Imported and Native.

Two to six years old; 14½ to 16 hands with lots of bone, substance and quality. Have some attractive offerings in young jacks, and jennets with foal; descendants of imported Taxpayer. All stock registered and warranted. **Allen B. Harlan, Columbia, Tenn.**

For Sale or Trade

Nine jacks from six months to 10 years old and six jennets. The reason for selling all of this stock is trouble in my family. These jacks are heavy boned and short legged. **W. C. Fithen, Richville, Ottertail County, Minn.**

Two Good Jacks

For sale. One 16 hands high. 7 years old. The other jack is 5 years old and 14 hands high. Price reasonable. Colts in the country to show their breeding. Address **Wm. H. Knox, Bowling Green, Clay County, Ind.**

10 MISSOURI BRED JACKS

Sucklings to five years old; black with white points. The good kind. Nine jennets of the right type; two years old and up. All jennets of breeding age with foal. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. **Guy W. Fisher, Frankford, Pike County, Mo.**

Page Avenue Jack and Jennet Farm.

Three good herd jacks for sale; weight about 1,000; plenty of bone and frame; first class breeders and good ages. Also young ones for sale from colts to two year olds. Two of these jacks are half brothers to Missouri Wonder, sired by Silver Dick Bland. **J. R. Reynolds & Son, Guthrie, Callaway County, Mo.**

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM.

50 head of black Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale, from 1 to 7 years old. In the offering will be my herd jack, Monster, 16½ hands; very heavy bone and body. This jack is good enough to head anybody's herd of jennets. Would not offer him but his colts are old enough to breed. Would exchange for one as good.

Also one imported Belgian stallion and one registered black Percheron. **C. McNulty, Stockton, Rooks Co., Kas.**

JACK AND JENNETS

For sale. Ten jacks, ages from colts to 8 years old, four of which are 2 years old and one 3 years old; of good size and conformation.

Ten good jennets all in foal to Thompson's Wonder 2154; 16½ hands high. Prices reasonable. **W. L. Graham, Mackville, Washington Co., Ky.**

Three Black Jacks

With mealy noses, big ones—jacks with plenty of height, lots of bone, good ears and feet, good performers and good breeders; 3 to 7 years old. I will sell either one of the three. For further particulars address **A. T. Steelman, Roodhouse, Ill.**

Two Registered Jacks

Coming 3 and 4 years old; 15 and 15½ hands standard. Good workers and guaranteed breeders. Priced cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. My own raising. I need the money. Don't need the jacks. No trades. **J. A. Stormont, Dighton, Lane County, Kas.**

do, so I resorted to the capsule system of breeding mares and had great success.

In one colt show this year I showed two horse colts and two mule colts, all capsule colts, and each of these took first in its class. The capsule system is here to stay; it makes prize winners.—C. F. Johnson, LeLoup, Kas.

In regard to scientific breeding, will say I get from three to five colts at a service with my jack. It is a benefit to myself and also to my customers, as they are not waiting for turns, and you are always up with your work.—A. S. Snyder, Elkville, Ill.

The capsule system has proved to be a great saver of time, both to the mare owner and myself. We can get a good half day's work with our stallion without having to be trying mares all through the day, and there is no need of mare owners making any extra trips. Most of the mares I bred with capsules were not in very good condition, or were mares that had failed to get with foal by natural service. So considering the class of mares, I got a good percentage with foal. I bred a 20-year-old mare last spring with a capsule. She has not got with foal for five years, but she is now showing with foal.—F. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 15.)

pay. There is some always breeding old mares in order to trade them off, and as my horse is very sure with my help, I get my share of these kind of mares, and when I breed a mare and get her in foal, I want my money. When mares change hands for trade, usually they do not treat a mare well enough for her to carry a colt until time to foal, and if I fail to collect it at the proper time the claim is lost and I am getting tired of that way.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—If the owner of the mare agrees to pay you when the mare changes ownership or leaves the county, you can sue and collect if the owner of the mare is worth it, or you may advertise these conditions by posters and in the county papers sufficiently to make your point by advertising; unless your state law requires a certain method of publication notice to make that part of your contract binding. It is better to have an understanding with the owner of the mare beforehand so that he absolutely knows the conditions of this contract, then you will be perfectly safe to bring suit on these terms.

STOVE FOR ARTIFICIAL BREEDING—I would like to know what kind of a stove is the best to use to keep the water hot for artificial breeding. This is a great problem, as most stoves get too hot.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—An oil stove is usually the best and cheapest for heating water. Gasoline and other fuel may not be very safe about the barn. We would like to have a discussion as to the best method of heating water for breeding purposes. This is an important subject. The time has come when breeders must have sterilized water to use in their breeding operations, whether they use capsules or the natural service, every breeder should study this subject.

REGISTERING A JACK—In the enclosed pedigree I cannot find where his sire or dam have any pedigree or register record. Will you look over the record and see if you can find any of his ancestors recorded, and if not can I have my register certificate changed, as I don't want to misrepresent this animal? Will return certificate if need be.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Jacks are registered on specifications. Your jack has met these requirements and is registered in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. Blood lines are not necessary in the foundation stock of this association. This is the only live stock record in the world that is founded on principles requiring a well proportioned conformation, and if the breeders will patronize this record association, and have the jacks and jennets registered according to the requirements, it will only be a question of time until the progeny will breed true to well formed type. We are glad to receive a frank statement, as the above indicates this man is honest; he does not wish to deceive any one, and the world would be better and less critical if we had more such individuals.

ARABIAN HORSE COLOR—What is the color of a full blooded Arabian horse?—Kansas Subscriber.

LaFAYETTE STOCK FARM

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Mammoth Jacks & Percheron Stallions



20 JACKS—3 to 6 years old; 14.2 to 16 hands high. All black; all broke and guaranteed.

10 PERCHERON STALLIONS—2 to 3 years. Mostly imported. All guaranteed breeders.

Will exchange Stallions for Good Jacks. One German Coach stallion 11 years old. One Belgian stallion 5 years old. Both sound.

20 Jennets in foal to my champion jack, Dr. McCord.

ALL FOR SALE PRIVATELY—NO SALE THIS SPRING. Visit or Write.



W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

55 Miles East of Kansas City on C. & A. R. R.

My Fourth Annual Jack and Jennet Sale of the

CLOVER LEAF VALLEY JACK FARM

WILL be held in my new pavilion at **La Plata,** Macon County, **Mo.,** on **March 10, 1913,** when I absolutely guarantee to sell the bets bunch of jacks and jennets that I ever offered for sale and one that will equal or surpass any offering of this stock made during the year 1913. Every jack and jennet registered and black with white points. I want you to write now for my catalog illustrated with the photographs of every animal taken from life January 2, 1913, and telling you more truths about this stock than I could possibly put in a great big five-page advertisement costing thousands of dollars. I sell more jacks that pay for themselves in one and two years than any man in the world.

Write for the catalog now and be sure to mention the American Breeder

G. C. ROAN, PROP., LA PLATA, MACON CO., MO.

MAMMOTH JACKS, PERCHERON STALLIONS



33 Head of Jacks and Percherons.

The jacks are three to six years old and from 15 to 16 hands high.

Percherons are from two to six years old and weigh from 1800 to 2000 pounds.

We Have the Kind That Will Please You.

Write for prices before you buy. Farm and sale barn on 21st street one miles east of Wichita Union Stock Yards. Write today.

J. C. KERR, WICHITA, KAS.



"Oakland Stock Farm"

The most extensive breeders of jacks in Missouri. We raise them, and raise them so we can sell them cheap. We are not in the brokerage business—sell no jack to the farmer that we don't raise ourselves. We guarantee all of them; have them in value and can sell them from $250 up. Come and see them; come and stay all day and night, if you want the jack for yourself.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS



For SALE—5 imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old; all tried and regular breeders; can show colts; weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. **10** large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke; good performers; can show colts and mares in foal. **10** head big black jennets, all bred to our imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Our horses and jacks were shown at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. erent classes, and won in every class. September, 1912, in six diff Come and see us. **J. P. and M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS.**



JACKS FOR SALE

Ranging in age from one to eight years. These jacks are good size and heavy bone, and prices reasonable. Also an imported Percheron and a German Coach stallion cheap. Write, or better, come and see this stock before buying.

Address C. F. Rice, Indianola, Vermilion County, Ill.

WANTED.

Two or three good jacks; must be at least 15 hands standard measure and weigh 1,000 pounds or more. Must have good foot, bone and body; quick to serve mares and sure foal getters. I have no choice of color if they have lots of quality. I also want a good stallion.

I want this stock to stand on shares with the privilege of buying jacks at an established price to sell. I know how to care for and sell jacks. Have handled jacks and stallions for twenty-five years. Can give best of references.

Don't answer this ad unless you have good stock and mean business, as I have no time for worthless correspondence.

ADAM MATZ, Carmi, White County, Ill.

MISSOURI REGISTERED.

Spanish jacks and jennets. Seven jacks and six jennets; mostly black with white points; ages from 6 months to 3 years; including my 10 year old herd jack; weight 1200 pounds. Would not offer him only I must change—some of his colts are old enough to breed. Price $1,500 for all. Will sell one or all. **Frank Busch, Villa Ridge, Franklin County, Mo., R.F.D. No. 1.**

NOTICE.

Eight head of large Mammoth jacks and eight head of large Mammoth jennets. All young and right in every respect. Jennets in foal to 1200 pound jack. Will sell at a bargain or exchange for land within 100 miles of Kansas City. **W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo., 39 miles north of Kansas City.**

JACKS FOR SALE.

If in the market, write me. Have two good jacks for sale. Their mules here to show. Will trade one for good driving team. **Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Reno County, Kas.**

JACKS FOR SALE.

Sired by the great jack, Dr. McCord 1776, supposed to be sire of more high priced jacks than any jack living or dead. Also some jacks sired by Dr. Long 1767. If you are in the market for a jennet jack of the right kind, see **Dillingham & Dewitt, Blue Springs, Jackson County, Mo.**

SOME GOOD GRAY JACKS

For sale; my own raising; sure breeders; the kind that sire good size and good style mules. Priced right. Address **A. C. Briggs, Missouri Valley, Harrison County, Ia.**

Ten Jacks



one to six years old for sale. Must be seen to be appreciated.

HAMPTON BROS., WINCHESTER, CLARK CO., KY.

Two Jack Bargains

One black Spanish jack, 4 years old, price $300.

One black Spanish jack, 5 years old, price $450.

Both sure and quick; mules to show.

Julius Lebantschnig, R. 1, New Douglas, Madison County, Ill.

PREMIUM JACK.

KENTUCKY JUMBO; black jack, white points; six years old in September; 15¾ hands. Won second premium at one and two years old against all jacks; won first premium at three, four and five years old against all jacks. Big head, big ears, big body, big bone and a big jack; good performer; sure breeder; gets big mules. Plenty of colts to show. If you are not looking for a No. 1 jack, this is not the jack you want. Price $1,500. No trades.

Have a nice jack two years old in July; black, white points. Would trade for registered Percheron stallion or registered mare in foal. **P. H. Vories, Sparta, Gallatin Co., Ky.**

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. **Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**

THREE SHOW JACKS

for sale. Three registered black jacks; three years old; 15½ and 16 hands high. Good enough to win at any state fair.

YEAGER & BROSHEARS,
Oakland City, Gibson County, Ind.

2 Black Jacks

AND ONE SADDLE STALLION

extra good, for sale; priced right.

Would trade for registered Percheron stallion. **Louis Schneider, Horton, Vernon County, Mo.**

REPLY—There is no particular color for Arabian horses; nearly all colors may be found in this breed. The idea generally prevails that Arabian horses are white. But this is a mistake. Collections of white and spotted horses have been exhibited at different times and represented as pure bred Arabians which has caused a considerable comment concerning the color of these horses. There is a recognized registry association in this country for pure bred Arabian horses. While there are quite a few greys among them, the white or spotted horses are very scarce.

REGISTERING SADDLE HORSES—I am seeking information how to register two colts sired by Rex Squirrel No. 5053; dam Lettie, sired by Westward No. 2363. Any information you can give me as to cost for registering, where to register and what will be necessary to register, will be highly appreciated. The dam of the colts is pedigreed, but not registered, but is eligible to registration.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Rex Squirrel 2053 is registered in Volume 2 of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Register. You will write to the secretary of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, Louisville, Ky., for application blanks and full particulars.

DISTEMPER IN BREEDING STOCK—In the spring of 1911 I stood a three year old jack and a two year old horse. The jack never did serve more than one mare a day, but scarcely missed one day while season lasted. I could have gotten three times the mares if I could have served them. He turned his mares off good; very few ever taking the second time. He foaled 75 per cent of his mares from the middle of July until the first of February, 1912; then, there were eight mares lost their colts from the jack. The horse served from two to three mares a week, seldom more than two. There were four mares that lost colts from the horse in about the same length of time as from the jack. They both started in the season in fine shape; were fed the very best feed; had a pasture with lots of good grass to run in. About the middle of April they both took the distemper; the jack was off his feed for three or four days and hardly ate anything; the horse never misses a feed. I kept them in good flesh. They had a very light cough that lasted until fall. Last spring the horse served twice the mares he did the spring before. The jack served from eight to nine mares a week. They both had the same care in 1911. There hasn't been but one mare that lost a colt so far and this one got kicked, which was the cause of this. Do you think this was the fault of my stock, or was it a disease among the mares?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—The year 1911 will long be remembered by the breeders of live stock as a serious year; the conditions were not favorable to mares carrying their colts a full period. The year 1912 has been much better. The point we wish to emphasize in this case is that you may not have as many mares in foal as you are looking for owing to the distemper in your breeding stock—the per cent of foals may be very light. Next spring you will remember that we made mention of this fact. There is perhaps no other one thing as dangerous to breeding stock as the so-called distemper. Stallions or jacks should not be used while in the condition you describe. We have known quite a few good sires to be nearly ruined by being used while they had this sickness. They should be retired from service until they entirely recover.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

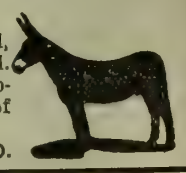
FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bargains. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

HOME OF THE GIANTS.

75 Jacks and Jennets 75



All black; all registered. The big boned, big footed, heavy weighing kind. All from 15 to 15 1-3 standard. All ages up to six years. Every one guaranteed as represented. Main line Missouri Pacific; 65 miles east of Kansas City. Offices in town.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.

BREAKING A SLOW JACK—What is the best and surest method of breaking a slow "jenny jack?"—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We would be glad to have our readers give their experience with slow jacks. A discussion of this subject is invited.

SURENESS OF AGED STALLION—Will a horse that has once been noted as a sure foal getter, but has been "overbred" ever "come back," with proper care? If so, what is the best method of caring for him? My horse is nine years old, strong, healthy, active and keen. One party who stood him three seasons writes me he made as good as eighty-five per cent the three years he stood him and he has always been recognized as a very sure foal getter, but I think he must have been bred to excess at some time prior to the time I bought him, a little more than a year ago. The past season I bred forty mares and will get forty or fifty per cent of colts from all mares bred. Will a lot forty-five by forty-five feet, to which he has access at will, be sufficiently large for him to take exercise during the winter months, or would I get better results during the breeding season to work him on the farm this winter? What is best feed for a stallion or jack during breeding season?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—I think your stallion will give you an average per cent of foals. He may not be as good as he once was but nature very often does wonderful things for animals. I would limit this stallion to about one service a day and use the capsule system as much as possible. I am of the opinion that this stallion is a rank server and the semen is perhaps not ejaculating into the uterus as it should. If you will use capsules properly every service will be a complete service. If you are seriously doubtful about this horse I should advise using the microscope at every service. Oats and bran, equal parts by measurement, should be good feed for your stallion when fed with prairie or Johnson hay. We would not advise any serious change in the method of handling or feeding this horse; do not feed too extensively, but just keep him in a good physical condition so that he will gain gradually during the breeding season.

EXERCISING A STUD COLT—Will a yearling (past) saddle stud get exercise enough in a box stall 12x19?—West Virginia Subscriber.

REPLY—This colt cannot take sufficient exercise in a box stall of this size. One of the greatest requirements for all good live stock is to have ample room for exercise. The digestive organs must work just as well, or a little better, in developing an animal than in mature stock. More especially do these active horses need more room because these colts will be expected to be actors at maturity. If he has never had an opportunity to expand his muscles, the owner will be to blame.

BREEDING HINNIES—I have five jennets that I am going to breed on the share; the party owning them wants them bred to my registered Percheron horse which weighs 2,000 pounds in good flesh. Two of these jennets had jennet colts last spring; three of them have been rebred and but one of them shows in foal; the other two are coming three and never have been bred. Now, what I want to know is: Will these jennets breed to a horse as well as to a jack, or is there much difficulty in foaling them to a horse? Three of these jennets are about 14½ hands high and have pretty good bone and pretty well made; the other two are small and not more

Stallions and Jacks

for sale. Two extra good jacks and two fine stallions. Jacks both black with white points; 15½ and 16 hands; big bone and large head and ears; good breeders and sure foal getters.

One imported Percheron draft stallion; 8 years old; weighs 1800 pounds; extra good breeder; good disposition.

One saddle stallion; 3 years old; 16 hands; will weigh about 1100; dark bay; goes all the gaits; a good breeder; will make a show horse. Colts and books to show. Reasons for selling: I am in poor health and not able to take care of them. Priced to sell quick. Reasonable terms.

F. C. Kroll, Lexington, Lafayette Co., Mo. R. F. D. 2.

45 miles east of Kansas City on Lexington branch of Mo. Pac. R. R.

JACKS AND JENNETS.



One of the largest collections of large boned black mammoth jacks owned by any one man; 15 to 16 hands standard measure; the kind that will breed the high class mules; the kind all are looking for. Priced to sell. Guaranteed. References the five banks of Lawrence. Address **Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.** Both phones.

Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and U. P. R. R.

"THE BIG FOUR."

Black jack with white points; two years old the first of last November; 15 hands standard measure. He has as much length and bone as anybody's jack; fine head and ear; big fine foot and bone. He is by Tax Payer, Jr., and out of a 15-hand jennet. He is big enough and bred good enough to head a herd of anybody's jennets; weigh 900 pounds; will make a 1200 pound jack. For photo and price, address, **W. H. Alexander, Lynnville, Giles County, Tenn. R. F. D. No. 2.**

SIX JACK COLTS

For sale. Also two Percheron stallions and five Standard bred stallions. 640 acres devoted to live stock. 22 miles from Kansas City and 28 steam and electric cars each way daily. Make appointment with me by phone or mail.

F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

TWO YOUNG JACKS

For sale—my own breeding; 5 and 3 years old; black, with light points. The older one has proven to be an extra good breeder; the younger is not broken; they are 14¾ and 14½ hands high; I have their half brother, older, but no better bred, that is 16½ hands, with 10-inch bone. I guarantee every statement I make.

R.J. Dillon, Spring Hill, Johnson Co. Ks.

Our 35th Public Sale

From the Greatest Jack and Jennet Breeding Establishment in the Country will be held at



Limestone Valley Farm
Tuesday March 4

65 *High class* *Registered* **65**

Jacks & Jennets

We guarantee this the best offering of the year from any firm, breeder or company.

Nothing priced or sold before the sale. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Sale under cover with comfortable seats and fire Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return on day of sale. Free conveyance from Smithton to sale.

If interested, please write for fine illustrated catalogue, as we can send catalogues only to those who write for them.

LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM is located 189 miles west of St. Louis and 99 miles east of Kansas City, main line Mo. Pac. and M., K. & T. R. R.'s, 6 miles east of Sedalia and 2 miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri.

Write for catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder, and come to this Great Sale.

L. M. Monsees & Sons - - Smithton, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—R. L. Harriman, Jas. W. Sparks, C. J. and Kemp Hieronymus, J. Zack Wells, John D. Snyder, John Logsden, Ed Ringen.
CLERK OF SALE—Frank Monroe, Sedalia, Mo. Terms, cash.

than 13 hands high. I am figuring on breeding them by capsule. Will a jennet raise as good a mule bred to a horse as a mare will breed to a jack? —Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—You can breed these jennets to your Percheron stallion with the Capsule System if you will be careful with your work. After they have been bred take them away from the sound of the jacks so that they will go out of season. Arrange to breed those that have colts on the ninth day with a capsule, whether they are in heat or not. A jennet is not quite as sure to a stallion as she would be to a jack. These three jennets should not be bred to a stallion unless you have other reasons than those you have given. These jennets are too good to raise mules; they should be bred to the largest and best jack in the country. Good jacks are going to be very scarce in the near future and it is not advisable to take good females from the ranks of this class of stock. A jennet will not raise as good a mule as will a mare because she does not have the capacity to digest enough food to give a sufficient flow of milk. They would do much better if the progeny could have plenty of feed. This is a point well to remember, that all animals that are expected to develop rapidly and make a good growth, must be fed liberally from the start.

TWO YEAR OLD SERVICES—How many mares should a two year old saddle stud serve and how often should he make service?—West Virginia Subscriber.

REPLY—About ten services should be the limit for this colt, with no two services closer than one week. Do not permit this colt to do any teasing or allow him to run in a paddock where mares have been bred or teased unless you wish to encourage him to masturbate.

REGISTERING STANDARD BRED HORSES—I have a trotting mare, 20 years old that was sold when she was a two year old with papers in writing as follows: "One brown filly sired by Moonlight; dam Mattie Cook by Geo. Cook by Don Pedro, by Mambrino Chief. (Signed) Jerry Johnson. (Witness) E. H. Hutchins." Do you think these papers are enough to get this mare registered? If so, where will I write?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise you to correspond with Frank E. Best, secretary of the American Trotting Association, at Chicago, Ill. We doubt very much if this mare can be registered and if there is any possible show of having it done, it should be sent in immediately as there is considerable talk of closing the records and permitting only the progeny from registered ancestors.

OLD MARES AS BREEDERS—Is a mare 20 years old, that failed to get in foal this year, likely to get in foal another year?—West Virginia Subscriber.

REPLY—The fact that your mare has failed to produce at this age will make her more difficult to fertilize, as a rule. There always comes a time in the life of every female when she will cease producing. This sometimes happens in mares in otherwise prime of life. Some are really short lived in this respect. A mare of this age, or any other mare for that matter if not diseased or has some abnormal condition can frequently be benefited by using the saline solution. This increases the blood supply and assists nature to perform its natural functions. We have been trying for several years to get our readers to understand more about assisting nature in the production of offspring.

A FOUNDERED JACK—Will a jack that has been foundered breed any of the effects in the mules he sires? The jack's feet is about all the way he is off from being foundered.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your jack will not breed any of the effects of being foundered. He might have a bad conformation that would be closely related, or a weakness that would resemble founder to some extent, and these he would breed. The result of accident or sickness is not transmitted.

PERCHERON FRENCH DRAFT—To satisfy myself as well as other readers of the American Breeder who may have been erroneously informed, will you please answer, through the columns of the American Breeder, the following questions: What is the difference between the French Draft Horse Association and the Percheron Association? Can you give me the history of each? I recently bought a stallion that is registered in the National French Draft Horse Association and the parties I bought him of said he was a Percheron horse. Some of my neighbors say he is not and that the French Draft and the Percheron are two separate and distinct breeds of horses. Now which is right? —Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—In 1876 a record association was formed for registering draft horses from France. A few years later a factional fight was started in this record association. One element contended that horses from the Perche, Boulonnaise, Nivernaise and Ardennaise districts were all the same. The other element contended that horses bred in three departments known as the Percheron districts of France, should be recognized as Percheron horses. Another record was started which is now the Percheron Society of America. Both of these records claimed the date of 1876 as their origination. The French draft have admitted the registered breeds of draft horses from France which are registered at Paris by the Department of Agriculture. The rules of the Percheron Society for a great many years have admitted only animals bred in the Percheron districts of France. These horses, however, can be registered in the French draft book, but those registered at Paris could not be registered in the Percheron Society of America. There is not very much difference between the Percheron characteristics, and some of the other draft breeds registered with the French draft association in Paris.

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. **U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black mammoth Kentucky jacks; big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell in carload lots for the next 30 days, at special prices. **Joe E. Wright, Prop., Junction City, Ky.**



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

40 HEAD

Jacks and jennets. Write us for prices. CORSON BROS., POTTER, ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS.

100 WEANLING MULES

For sale. The very choicest kind. Mules in town. Also few choice jacks and jennets. No trades. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.**

Dispersion Sale

Clydesdale Horses
Angus Cattle



Thursday, February 20th

My entire stud of Clydesdales, headed by Imp. Athlete (10961) 12455, son of the great Baron's Pride (9122), 2 aged stallions, 1 three-year-old, 1 yearling, 3 weanlings, 7 mares, 3 to 6 years old, and one yearling filly.

I have kept Clydesdales for 30 years and reserved the best stock for my own use. The mares are all in foal to Athlete, are fine workers, sound, weighing 1,600 to 1,800, and can show the best colts in Western Iowa.

For full information about both the Angus cattle and these Clydesdales, write me at once, mentioning the American Breeder.

R. M. Pomeroy,

Shelby, Iowa

William T. Trotter's

Second Annual Jack Sale

Will Be Held in

Mt. Ayr, Iowa, February 27th

This offering consists of

15 Big High Class Jacks and 15 Jennets, 3 to 8 years old

These are all blacks, 14 to 16½ hands high, heavy boned and heavy bodied.

The jacks are all broke to serve and include some of the best mule producers in the world and a few right to head good jennet herds.

The jennets are very roomy and deep bodied and are bred to our two stud jacks Keno and Jumbo.

Do not miss this sale if you want a good one.

Write me for catalog and be sure to mention the American Breeder.

William T. Trotter,

MT. AYR, IOWA

Auctioneer, COL. R. L. HARRIMAN

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Feb. 20—R. M. Pomeroy, Shelby, Ia.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Feb. 19—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Feb. 11—Burress Bros., Carroll, Neb.
Feb. 15—A. W. Williams & Son, Neal, Kas.
Feb. 20—Nuckolls Co., Horse Breeders' Assn., Ruskin Neb. Sale at Lincoln, Neb.
Feb. 24—C. B. Warkenten, Newton, Kas. Sale at Halstead, Kas.
March 5—J. C. Robison and Willard R. Brown, at Kansas City, Mo.
March 13—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kas.
June 5—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

BELGIAN HORSES.

Feb. 11—Burress Bros., Carroll, Neb.

DRAFT HORSES.

Feb. 11—J. C. Duguid, Olathe, Kas.
Feb. 27—Thos. E. Deem, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.
March 6—Mitchell County Breeders at Beloit, Kas., M. A. Smith, Mgr., Cawker City, Kas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.
Feb. 11—J. C. Duguid, Olathe, Kas.
Feb. 15—A. W. Williams & Son, Neal, Kas.
Feb. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins, at Sterling, Kas.
Feb. 27—W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Ia.
March 4—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 10—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
March 12—J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Feb. 14—W. F. McCoy, Pleasant Plains, Ill.
Feb. 20—R. M. Pomeroy, Shelby, Ia.

An excellent chance to buy a Belgian stallion and a high class jack, as well as a lot of other farm animals, is offered in the advertisement of J. C. Duguid, Olathe, Kas., who holds a public sale February 11. The Belgian is a bay and in addition to being typical of his breed, his colts are unusually desirable in the matter of color. Plenty of colts by both stallion and jack can be seen.

Fence builders, and that means most of us, should refer to the advertisement of the Up-To-Date Manufacturing Co., 990 Tenth street, Terre Haute, Ind., in this issue and get this company's catalogue and prices.

There is a best in everything and the possibilities are that best collection of large type Poland Chinas in the United States is advertising its public sale of bred sows and gilts in this issue of the paper. The herd referred to belongs to W. B. Wallace of Bunceton, Mo., and is known as "Wallace's Mammoth Poland Chinas." Mr. Wallace has put more money in good, practical foundation stock the past half dozen years than probably any other breeder. He apparently has built up one of the biggest and highest class demands for his stock which any breeder has ever built in an equal length of time. In all his selections, whether buying from outside or reserving animals from his own production, he has asked but one question, "Which is the best?" until now, with a herd numbering 500 head he is able to spare and offer to his customers a collection of absolute tops. Mr. Wallace is not expecting extremely high prices in this sale, but one thing is certain, that buyers for the extremely good kind will find in his offering just what they want. Do not fail to send for an illustrated catalogue of these money making hogs, addressing W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., and mentioning the American Breeder.

Notice the announcement of the Nuckolls County, Neb., Horse Breeders' Association in this issue. The association holds a public sale of Percherons at Lincoln, Neb., February 20. Send for catalogue at once, addressing this association at Ruskin, Neb., and be sure to mention the American Breeder.



Good Jacks

A few very desirable ones for sale; two to seven years old; good height, bone and color.

G. H. MINTON,

Forest City, Holt County, Mo.

STALLIONS AND JACKS.

Imported Percheron stallion; dapple gray; weight 1800 pounds. Will sell or trade for horse that is good enough for full blood mares. Reason for exchanging—his colts are in the way.

Black jack; 2 years old; 14½ hands; extra fine; will make a 1,000 pound jack. Price $450.

Two German Coach stallions. Will sell either one. **Clem Gude, Hamburg, Fremont County, Ia.**

Big Black Jack

15½ standard; 16¼ tape measure; heavy bone; extra worker and breeder. Let us show you. **Garee & Garee, Noble, Cleveland County, Okla.**

REPUBLIC COUNTY JACK FARM



Three good jacks coming 3 years old, for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.

T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Republic Co., Kansas.

DEER PARK BREEDING STABLE.

Has for sale stallions, jacks and jennets. Percherons, Shires, Trotters and Saddlers of the best kind. All registered. Jacks of the good kind from six months old to seven years old; all blacks with white points, and some as good as grows. Am going to close out. Sell the good seed at bargain prices. So come if you want good stuff at a bargain. **Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.**

A $1,000 JACK TO TRADE

A big, full made black jack with white points; 15 hands standard; six years old, for two good young draft mares in foal. Clydesdale preferred. Tell it all in first letter. **Enos Hayes, Elizabethtown, Hamilton County, Ohio.**

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS



Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with herd headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.

THREE JACKS FOR SALE.

One registered jack, 16 hands high; black with white points; extra heavy bone; good feet; good head and ears; foaled June 16, 1908. One brown jack; 15 hands high; heavy bone and body; good head and ear; foaled Sept. 4, 1909. One black jack; 15.3 hands high; extra good breeder—jennet jack—foaled in 1903. Will sell cheap or exchange for draft stallion. **W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Lincoln County, Mo.**

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK

for sale; seven years old; weighs 1125 pounds; serves well on mares and jennets. Also two year old jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Mo.**

JACKS FOR SALE.



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention the American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

RAISED ON MARES

Young jacks for sale, that were raised on brood mares—a great plan for getting mule jacks that are quick workers.

I want a good Percheron brood mare. Will trade jennets or jack stock.

Stanley Turner, Water Valley, Texas.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. **L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.**

J. C. Greenawalt, Muscotah, Kas., has a new and interesting form of advertisement in this issue. He has three roadster bred stallions and a number of mares which he must sell on account of ill health, and asks prospective buyers to look at these horses and leave sealed bids on any or all of them. Bids will be opened at a certain date and the highest offer will get the animal.

One of the most important jack and horse sales in North Missouri will be held March 12 by J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo., and parties interested should write Mr. Clary at once for catalogue and be sure to mention the American Breeder. The jacks and jennets which Mr. Clary sells are of the blocky, heavy boned type—a type which the best mule business of this country especially demands, and of which we have never had enough.

W. T. Trotter of Mount Ayr, Iowa, holds a public sale of jacks and jennets February 27. His advertisement appears in this issue. Here is one of the season's most important offers, there being two features in it which every buyer will appreciate. In the first place the jacks include some of the best mule breeders in Iowa; in the second place the offering of jennets is made up of deep bodied animals and all of them are bred to high class jacks. Buyers of either of this class of stock understand that they get money makers right from the start, and that is the point to be considered in making an investment. Write Mr. Trotter at once for catalogue and mention the American Breeder.

For catalogue of the public sale of registered draft stallions and mares to be held at Beloit, Kas., March 6, address M. A. Smith, Cawker City, Kas.

It is just a few days until Burress Bros. of Carroll, Neb., hold their public sale of registered Percheron horses, the date of the sale being February 11.

Notice the bargain offer which G. B. Weaver of Harrisonville, Mo., is making to close out his breeding establishment. He is going out of the business on account of his age.

The advertisement of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Chicago, Ill., in this issue reminds owners who clip their animals that the season is here in the southern part of the United States, and it will not be long until they will be clipping them everywhere.

A tool, or rather a combination of twelve tools in one, which is needed in every barn, livery stable, factory, garage, etc., is manufactured by the Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Ind. This company wants agents.



D. J. HUTCHINS OF STERLING, KAS., the first subscriber to the Stallion and Jack News, now the American Breeder. Mr. Hutchins paid his subscription at the Monsees sale five years ago, where he bought the highest priced jack ever sold at auction up to that time.

The big practice term of the Missouri Auction School is now on, this term having opened February 3. The announcement of the next term appears in the school's advertisement in this issue. For particulars address W. B. Carpenter, president, 1405 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Look up the advertisement in this issue of Wm. H. Knox, Bowling Green, Ind., and write him for further particulars about the two jacks he is offering.

Any one in the market for good work horses should look up the advertisement in this issue of J. A. Prather, Alamogordo, N. M. Mr. Prather has two carloads for sale.

Alex Galbraith & Son of De Kalb, Ill., one of the oldest and best known importers of Clydesdales in this country, start their ad in this issue. If you are in the market for Clydesdale stallion or mare, don't fail to investigate what they have for sale.

Don't fail to read the ad in this issue of the Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kas. It may interest you.

J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky., is offering 40 saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies for sale in this issue at special bargain prices for 30 days.

Read the advertisement in this issue of Guy W. Fisher, Frankford, Mo. He is advertising ten Missouri bred jacks and nine jennets for sale and would like to hear from anyone wanting stock of this kind.

Geo. Worley of Dongola, Ill., is offering for sale in this issue two high grade Percheron stallions; also a 16-hand jack. Write him for full information.

J. R. Reynolds & Son of Guthrie, Mo., are advertising three good jacks for sale in this issue. Don't fail to look up their ad if you are interested.

Fifty head of jacks and jennets are advertised for sale in this issue by C. McNulty of Stockton, Kas. He is also offering his herd jack, Monster. Look up the ad and then write for further information.

If you are in the market for a jack or jennet, don't fail to look up the advertisement in this issue of W. L. Graham, Mackville, Ky. He may have just what you want.

Look for the advertisement in this issue of John Scherer, Olney, Ill. He is advertising a standard bred stallion for sale.

For further information about the three jacks which A. T. Steelman, Roodhouse, Ill., is advertising in this issue, write him and he will be glad to tell you all about them.

If you are in the market for a jack it would undoubtedly pay you to write to J. A. Stormont, Dighton, Kas. His ad appears in this issue.

Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill, have some Percheron stallions advertised for sale in this issue. They will sell these stallions worth the money and would like to hear from anyone in the market for stock of this kind.

"Can't Sag" gates are advertised in this issue by the Rowe Mfg. Co., 615 Adams street, Galesburg, Ill. You will get the idea at a glance when you see the advertisement, and it is certainly worth investigating by everyone. Mention the American Breeder when writing the Rowe Mfg. Co., as per address above.

One of the very few opportunities this year for buying high class Clydesdale horses at auction will be found in the dispersion sale of R. M. Pomeroy, Shelby, Iowa. Mr. Pomeroy has been breeding Clydesdales for thirty years and using them exclusively in his farm work. During all that time he has held out the best stock for his own use and the fifteen head he is selling in this dispersion sale are high class workers, as well as high class producers. At the head of his stud, and included in the sale, is the imported stallion, Athlete, son of the world famous Baron's Pride. See the ad in this issue and be sure to write Mr. Pomeroy for catalog and kindly mention the American Breeder.

An entire herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle will be sold at auction in the dispersion sale of R. M. Pomeroy of Shelby, Iowa. The sale is to be held February 20, so write Mr. Pomeroy at once for catalogue.

Nobody could ask a better assurance of the best values in public sales than is given by G. C. Roan of La Plata, Mo., in his advertisement in this issue. Mr. Roan makes his fourth annual public sale of jacks and jennets at La Plata, Mo., on March 10, and every man in the market for this class of stock will be interested in his catalogue. Mention the American Breeder when writing.

A special and deserved recognition is to be shown to one of America's most important agricultural industries by the new National Fair and Exposition Association, with headquarters in New York. This association plans on being to the East what the International Live Stock Show is to the West, with the addition that it will provide classes for a big showing of jacks, jennets and mules.

Road work is a good thing only when rightly done. D. B. Gunn, Red Oak, Ia., sells a machine (at a low price, too) with which you can do it right. See ad, and do business with him.

One of the vital points in a public sale is the auctioneer. In many sales the right kind of an auctioneer is the whole thing. There is one who is always "right" and that is R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.

A recent letter to this office from H. L. Goodwin, manager of the American Farm Gate Company, 1457 Elmwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo., states that since March 1, 1912, they have sold 5,000 gates and as yet have not had a gate returned or a complaint because of broken gate. We know for a fact that there is not a stronger farm gate made in America, and probably none as strong, and for convenience and ease of operation the American Farm Gate ranks first. We hope every one of our readers will write the American Farm Gate Company and get full information on this point.

Don't put it off. The oil advertisement of C. A. Stannard, Box A, Emporia, Kas., in this paper, offers several articles which nearly every stockman and farmer needs. Particularly, at this time, is it a good thing to use some "processed oil." It gets 'em—lice and nits both. Tell Mr. Stannard you

ON FEBRUARY 25

40 Good, Big, Rugged, Heavy-Boned Jacks and Jennets

Will Be Sold at

PUBLIC SALE, STERLING, KAN.



Pharoah, Grand Champion at Tennessee State Fair in 1912.

This is said to be the greatest public offering of big-boned, rugged Jacks and Jennets which produce that kind, ever made in the State.

25 Jacks coming 3 to coming 6 yrs. old

15 Jennets 3 to 8 yrs; some with colts,

and bred to Jacks of quality and reputation, including the

$2030 Jack, High Tide, and the Tennessee Grand Champion, Pharoah

Prize Winning Jacks at Recent State Fairs are Included in the Offering.

Sale will be under cover, one block from Santa Fe depot. Send for fine illustrated catalog, and be sure to mention the American Breeder when you write. Address either,

D. J. HUTCHINS, Sterling, Kans., or H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Kans.

Auctioneers---R. L. HARRIMAN and Assistants

TWO MAMMOTH JACKS.

Four and eight years; weight, 950 and 980; 15 and 15½ hands jack measure; girth measure 68 inches. Big ears and feet; heavy bone; black, mealy points; good performers; show good colts. Price $600 and $800 cash. Sell separately.

IMPORTED PERCHERON.

Black; eight years old; weight 1900; girth measure 83 inches; sound; a sure foal getter. Colts to show. A good pedigree. Price $900. **W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kans.**

KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM.

50 registered, big boned, heavy bodied black jacks and jennets, from colts to 16 hands. Best breeding. Prices and terms right. **J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla., R. 3, Box 17.**

JACK WANTED.

I want to exchange a gray Percheron four years old. Registered in the Percheron Society of America, for a good young jack, not to weigh less than 1,000 pounds. **Mathys Bros., Onawa, Monona County, Iowa. Rte. 1.**

BREEDING STOCK

for sale. One black jack; 14½ hands high; one grade Percheron stallion; weight 1600; both 8 years old. Colts to show from both. Stock guaranteed as represented. **Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Pike County, Ill.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Forty-five of the best Mammoth jacks in Kentucky from $300 to $1,000. Registered Percheron stallions from $250 to $750. Write for circular or visit the Cloverdale Farm. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

GOOD, SOUND JACK.

for sale, or will trade for pair of mares. A sure foal getter, guaranteed. Reason for selling; am going out of business. **H. V. Somerville, Route 5, Oxford, Miss.**

ONE MAMMOTH JACK

for sale; 16 hands high; 5 years old. **Also One Registered Belgian Mare,** 7 years old; imported; weight, 1700 pounds. **M. J. Ragan, Stockton, Kas.**

EIGHT GOOD YOUNG JACKS

For sale, from 1 to 4 years old. Could use a good young stallion in exchange. **R. B. Miller, St. Michael, Buffalo County, Neb.**

saw his ad in the American Breeder when you write. He owns his own oil wells, and sells his stuff worth the money.

George W. Souers & Sons, importers and breeders of Percheron, Belgian and Coach horses at Huntington, Ind., write as follows: "Business is moving nicely and the prospects are that we will make this a record year. We sold during the last week ten imported draft stallions to customers from the states of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. We still have a very fine lot of good ones on hand and will make the lowest prices possible, when the quality of the horses are considered. Our business since January 1 is far in excess of any year in the history of the firm."

Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kas., is advertising two good jacks for sale or trade for a good driving team. See the ad in this issue.

Anyone in the market for good breeding stock should look up the advertisement in this issue of Clem. Gude, Hamburg, Ia., and then write him for full particulars.

Sam Avard of Hawthorn, La., is advertising a 162½ acre farm for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

If you are in the market for a jack don't fail to read the ad in this issue of Dillingham & Dewitt of Blue Springs, Mo. They have them sired by Dr. McCord 1776.

A registered stallion is offered for sale in this issue by H. A. Dean of Camden, Ark. Read what the ad says.

Oakland Stock Farm, Chillicothe, Mo., start their advertising in this issue. They raise their own jacks and offer them for sale worth the money. Look up the ad.

Rufus Beck of Brownsville, Ind., is offering his imported Percheron stallion for sale at a bargain, as he is going out of the business. His ad appears in this issue.

If you are in the market for a jack don't fail to read the advertisement in this issue of A. C. Briggs of Missouri Valley, Ia. He may have just what you want.

Anyone in the market for Percheron or French draft horses should look up the ad in this issue of G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Ill.

W. R. Davis of Sterling City, Tex., is advertising 70 bred mares and a Tennessee jack for sale in this issue at a bargain. Don't miss reading the ad.

E. Joy of Golden City, Mo., is advertising a French Coach stallion and a jack for sale or trade. Write him for particulars.

Look up the ad in this issue of Adam Matz of Carmi, Ill. He is in the market for stock to stand on shares.

A 3-year-old Percheron and a weanling Percheron are advertised for sale in this issue by John A. Spohr, Wellington, Kas. Look up the ad.

H. Knoche & Son of Onarga, Ill., start their advertisement in this issue. They extend an invitation to any of our readers who are in the market for a good Percheron to inspect their stock.

Anyone in the market for jacks or jennets should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo. He has them priced at a bargain, or will exchange for land.

Read what Frank Busch of Villa Ridge, Mo., is advertising for sale in this issue. You may be interested.

Yeager & Broshears of Oakland City, Ind., are advertising three show jacks for sale in this issue. Don't fail to look up the ad.

Anyone wanting a position on a stock farm should look up the advertisement in this issue of Bert H. Whiteley, Muncie, Ind., and if you can fill the requirements, correspond with him.

Louis Schneider of Horton, Mo., is advertising two jacks and a saddle stallion for sale or trade. See what the ad says.

W. J. Finley, the well known breeder of jacks and Percherons at Higginsville, Mo., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Finley will sell his stock privately as he is not expecting to have his usual big public sale this spring. If you are in the market don't fail to read the advertisement.

Wm. D. Whisler of Garner, Ia., is closing out his stock of eighteen Percherons three stallions and fifteen mares. No doubt there are many bargains to be had here and anyone in the market for stock of this kind should not fail to write Mr. Whisler for description and prices. His ad appears in this issue.

Stallions in service. Why do they often become weak, exhausted and "slow?" Because their systems become impoverished from the drain on their vital forces and their bodies infected with poisonous germs absorbed from direct contact in the act of service. Spohn's Cure, given a dose every two or three days, will act directly on the blood, expelling the poisonous germs, and keep the whole system toned up and vigorous in service.

A match team of Clydesdale mares are offered for sale in this issue by Frank M. Pollard, Dexter, Minn. He also has two Clydesdale stallions for sale. See the ad.

Absorbine reduces swellings and fatty bunches, strengthens strained ligaments, muscles, heals cuts, bruises, allays pain and inflammation. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used. $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill., write as follows: "Old customers continue to come and we are doing a nice, quiet business and still have some extra good bargains in Percherons, Belgians and Shires. We also have a nice lot of draft mares, so can fit you out nicely, if you are in the market for both. We can show a line of imported and American bred stallions and mares with quality, draftiness and weight at prices that will appeal to any one who really wants to buy. Our two guarantees afford you absolute provection and we will be glad to explain these to any one contemplating buying stallions of any of the draft breeds. Come and let us explain our manner of selling stallions so you take no risk whatever."

A. Latimer Wilson of Creston, Iowa, writes that he will have an importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and Percheron and Belgian mares to land at Creston the 15th of February.

"Business is good," is the report we always get from Henry Lefebure, importer and breeder of Belgian draft horses at Fairfax, Iowa; he reports his horses all in the pink of condition, and the sort the American people are looking for. His sales since the International are as follows: A roan Belgian to J. J. Scott of Shipley, Ia.; sorrel Belgian to Simon O. Donnell, Seneca, Ill.; bay Belgian to J. H. Rahilly, Dexter, Minn.; black Percheron to Herman Milke, of Daraboo, Wis.; bay Belgian to Wm. Felton, Maquoketa, Ia.; sorrel Belgian to J. Serbosek, Fairfax, Ia.; grey Percheron to W. Ervin, Downey, Ia.; sorrel Belgian to J. H. Lacy, Harrison, Neb.; Belgian stallion and two mares to A. Kenoyer, of Sidney, Mont.; black Percheron to Elmer Tow, Norway, Iowa; brown Belgian to J. Schneider, Elkader, Ia.; blue roan Belgian to H. C. Greengo, Glenville, Minn.; roan Belgian to Wilson Reed, Morning Sun, Ia. Besides sending us the above information, he writes as follows: So well was I prepared for the usual growth and increase in business that the above sales have not left me with an empty stall to pick from. Men are in need of a Belgian and who are ready to buy very seldom leave here without a good horse.

I have a barn full of good, strong colts coming three that weigh from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds, and the coming four and six year olds weigh from 1,900 to 2,400 pounds. I have no agents nor traveling salesmen; I sell all my horses myself at my farms and thereby save for my customers the agents' salaries, expenses and commissions, all of which must be added to the price of the horse. Readers in need of a good Belgian or Percheron should write for Lefebure's illustrated horse catalog and arrange to visit his stables before buying. Please mention this paper when writing.

Prospective stallion buyers will make a mistake if they fail to attend Burress Bros', auction sale of twenty-five head of Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions at Carroll Stock Pavilion, at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, February 11, 1913. These horses are all good individuals—big, young, sound and of good colors. Silver, the only Shire in the sale, is a big dapple gray, 4 years old, weighing nearly a ton. He won first at South Dakota and Sioux City fairs, 1912. Frank, a coming 3 year old Belgian, who won first at South Dakota and second at Sioux City fairs, 1912, is an exceptionally well made colt. His dam, Laura De Rollingham, won first and sweepstakes at Nebraska State Fair as a 3 year old in 1908. A few high class grade stallions carrying several crosses of pure blood will be sold. Come to Carroll February 11, view a string of good ones, and buy a dependable stallion at a reasonable price. See ad in this issue.

L. F. Newbold of Minden, Neb., has some good registered Percherons advertised for sale in this issue. Look up the ad and then write him for further information.

Look up the advertisement in this issue of "Box 327," Dighton, Kas., and you may find something in it that will interest you.

Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio, writes: "A daily horse show is being held at Wooster now and we are visited every day by men from all over the country. Our horses are in splendid form and we can please all the critical buyers who are now making their selections. Our sales are good and among the horses sold last week are the following: The celebrated roan three year old Belgian stallion "Marichau," third prize at Brussels, champion at the Ohio, New York and Michigan state fairs and fifth at the International, has been bought by Messrs. Cooper & Burton of New Castle, Pa. These experienced and widely known stallion owners and breeders, examined the entire show of Belgians at the International this year and selected this horse as their choice for their good stock raising county. Messrs. A. Stump & Son, Elkhart County, Indiana, long customers of ours, bought the four year old Belgian stallion "Malin," and the black Percheron stallion "Karmaux." The former horse headed our stud the past season and the latter horse was a prize winner at a number of state fairs this season. The Messrs. Stump certainly have a grand pair of horses that their customers will appreciate."

Frank L. Stream of Creston, Iowa, writes that he will have a new importation of Belgian and Percheron horses to arrive at his barns February 7th, 1913. Mr. Stream invites all his old customers, and new ones as well, to come and see this load of horses as they will be the largest and heaviest he has ever imported.

Stephen Holtkamp, Pilot Grove, Ia., is advertising his Percheron stallion, Halpine, for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

If you are looking for a bargain in the way of a Percheron stallion, don't fail to read the ad in this issue of E. P. Chapman, Prescott, Ia.

Two black Spanish jacks are offered for sale in this issue by Julius Lebantschnig, New Douglas, Ill. Don't fail to read the ad.

A. M. Ford of Illiopolis, Ill., is advertising a Percheron stallion and a good black jack for sale in this issue. If you are interested, look up the ad.

F. P. Anderson of Morrisonville, Ill., is advertising a Percheron stallion for sale in this issue, or trade for young stock. If interested, look up the ad and then write him.

If you are in the market for a jack, don't fail to read the ad in this issue of Hampton Bros., Winchester, Ky. They are advertising ten jacks from one to six years old.

If you have some brood mares that you would like to exchange for a French coach stallion, read the advertisement in this issue of H. E. Patterson, Avoca, Ia., and then write for full particulars.

S. Metz & Sons of Homewood, Ill., breeders of Percherons, Belgians and Shires, start their ad in this issue. If you are in the market for stock of this kind it would undoubtedly pay you to investigate what they have.

G. H. Minton of Forest City, Mo., is advertising some good jacks for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

Wm. Williams of Bryant, Ind., is advertising a good Percheron stallion and a filly for sale for $400. If you are interested, read the ad in this issue and write for particulars.

J. C. Kerr of Wichita, Kas., starts his ad in this issue. He is advertising 33 head of jacks and Percherons and invites inspection of his stock before buying elsewhere.

Any one in the market for a jack or jennet should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of W. C. Filthen, Richville, Minn. He has some that he will sell cheap in order to move them quickly.

It would undoubtedly pay any one

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE

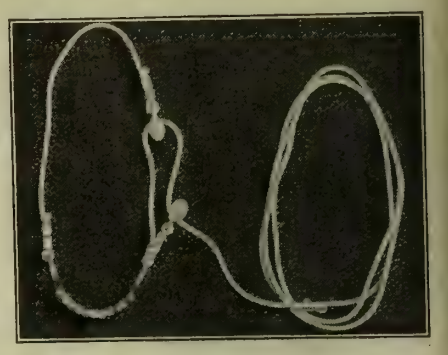
GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Be sure to read directions.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.** Return bridle any time within a month, if it don't do the work and your money will be refunded. That is our guarantee.



KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. WILSON & CO., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.

A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.

Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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1024-28 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness



(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.
"Visio" will convince any horse owner that it will absolutely cure defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE to refund money if it does not cure.
$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.
VISIO Remedy Ass'n, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

in the market for a jack or jennet to investigate what Allen B. Harlan of Columbia, Tenn., is offering for sale. His ad appears in this issue.

T. H. Early of Centralia, Mo., starts his ad in this issue. Write him for particulars about the jacks he is offering for sale.

John W. Waddill, Brashear, Mo., writes: "I like your paper exceedingly well, and I am selling horses faster than ever before. Quick sales and small profits is our motto. We still have plenty of good young draft stallions two years old, weighing close to a ton, and sound and all right in every way. I must say that I have some of the best Coach colts of my own raising you ever saw. You will hear from them later on. Besides we have some fine fillies of our own raising. Belgians, Percherons and Shires. We have yearling fillies weighing better than 1400 pounds, and good enough to win in any show ring. Will be glad to show them to any one. We have sold nine head in less than ten weeks, within a radius of ten miles—something that no one has ever done—and sold to different parties, and some of the buyers have been offered a good profit on their investment."

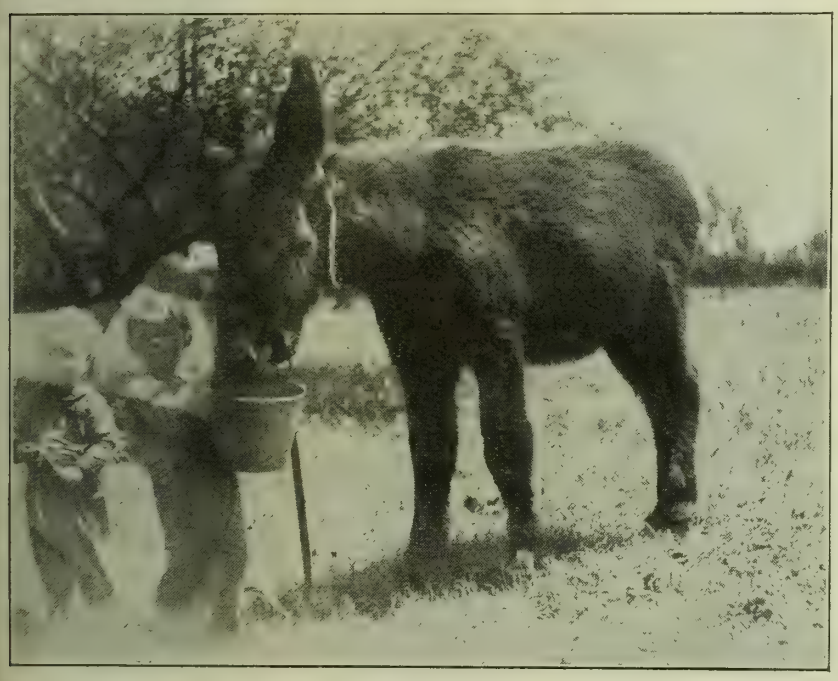
The progress in gasoline engine manufacture is greater than in almost any line of industry, and makes it doubly worth the buyer's while to watch out for the latest improvements. There is no engine made more strictly up to the minute than the one the Ottawa Manufacturing Company advertises in this paper. Answer the ad. It is the best way to learn how good these engines are.

Corson Bros., of Potter, Kas., start their ad in this issue. They have 40 head of jacks and jennets for sale.

bination sale under the management of C. B. Warkentin of Newton, Kas., and he should be addressed at once for catalog. The second sale is February 25 to be held at Sterling, Kas., consisting of a joint offering made by H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kas. These offering of jacks and jennets contain probably more good, rugged, heavy boned, highly bred stock than has ever been offered in one public sale in Kansas before. Address Mr. Hutchins at Sterling or Mr. Hineman at Dighton, for catalog, and do not fail to mention the American Breeder in either case.

Thirty-five head of registered and high grade Percherons and three jacks are to be sold February 15 at auction by A. W. Williams & Son, Neal, Kas. The Percherons include a span of ton imported Percheron mares and the famous imported stallion, Tatius (45938) 29483. Much of the younger Percheron stock is the produce of this imported animal which are strongly Brilliant bred. The jacks in the sale range from four to seven years in age and in weight from 900 to 1100 pounds. One of them cost $1,000. Other important features of the sale are found in the advertisement in this issue. Address Messrs. Williams as above for sale list, and mention the American Breeder.

One of the best places for Western breeders to buy Belgians and other draft horses is from the firm of Skoog, Reed & De Cow, Holdrege, Neb. This firm not only import Belgians and Percherons, but also have an extensive breeding establishment in which high class Belgians are produced. There is never any trouble in securing horses there which are in shape to do well under Western conditions.



THE YOUNG SONS OF JULIUS LEBANTSCHNIG STARTING EARLY IN THE JACK BUSINESS.

If you are in the market for a jack write to H. V. Somerville, Oxford, Miss. His ad appears in this issue.

Orville Mills, Cedar Vale, Kas., is in the market for a Percheron stallion, Percheron mare and a jack, and would be glad to hear from any one having such stock for sale.

C. R. Doty & Son of Novelty, Mo., are advertising some good breeding stock for sale in this issue at reasonable prices to move them quickly.

D. K. Roth of Gibson City, Ill., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Roth imports and breeds Belgians and Percherons. If you are in the market for stock of this sort, don't fail to look up his ad, and then write for particulars.

If you are in the market for a jack, look up the advertisement in this issue of W. H. Alexander, Lynnville, Tenn. He might have just what you are looking for.

J. F. Taylor of Foley, Mo., is advertising a registered jack for sale in this issue, or he will trade for mules or cattle. If interested, read the ad and then write him.

The American Breeder is fortunate in being able to offer to its readers the advertising of two of the most substantial and reliable automobile manufacturers in America, namely, the Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., and R. M. Owens Co., Lansing, Mich. A handsome advertisement for both these companies appears in this issue and we do not hesitate to recommend either to any of our readers who have automobiles to buy.

We wish to call especial attention to two important sales of draft horses, jacks and jennets to be held February 24 and 25 at Halstead, Kas., and Sterling, Kas. The first sale is a combination sale under the management of C. B. Warkentin of Newton, Kas., and he should be addressed at once for catalog. The second sale is February 25 to be held at Sterling, Kas., consisting of a joint offering made by H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kas. These offering of jacks and jennets contain probably more good, rugged, heavy boned, highly bred stock than has ever been offered in one public sale in Kansas before. Address Mr. Hutchins at Sterling or Mr. Hineman at Dighton, for catalog, and do not fail to mention the American Breeder in either case.

The writer recently heard several practical horse men discussing the methods of Prof. Jesse Beery, who advertises regularly in these columns, and every man in the discussion agreed as to the value of the information which Prof. Beery offers.

Our readers will note from the enlarged advertisement of the Blue Valley Stock Farm at Blue Mound, Kas., that an addition has been made to this well known firm of Belgian and Percheron importers and breeders. By the new arrangement the Blue Valley Stock Farm associates itself with a big establishment in Belgium, which gives special facilities for getting better horses and getting them at the best possible terms. Already one very fine importation has been received under the new management. The firm name now, as will be seen by the advertisement, is W. H. Bayless, Dero & Co. The address is as before, Blue Mound, Linn County, Kas.

Some interesting information about opportunities for land buyers in Southwest Colorado are contained in the advertisement of W. L. Morse, Mancos, Montezuma County, Colo.

The blood of two of the most famous jacks in the West, Pharoah, the Tennessee grand champion of two years, and High Tide, a $2,030 Missouri jack, will be the feature in the big sale of jacks and jennets to be held at Sterling, Kas., February 25, under the management of H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins of Sterling, Kas. Write either of these gentlemen at once for illustrated catalog, and mention the American Breeder.

—Advertising.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it.

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



BREEDING APPLIANCES

EVERY GOOD, RELIABLE ARTICLE WHICH JACK AND STALLION MEN NEED.

From Carlson Semen Extractors to Emasculators—the best of all the practical horse goods in this line at reasonable prices and no cheap rubbish at any price.

Write for our catalog of good goods.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.
12th and Central Sts. Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTIONS ON FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

J. C. WOLCOTT H. M. BEERS J. M. GRANT

WOLCOTT, BEERS & GRANT
Strictly Auction and Commission Dealers.
Horses and Mules
Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF HORSES AND MULES

FRANK H. SWEET COMMISSION DEALER IN **HORSES AND MULES**
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Telephones:
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Special Attention to Buying on Orders.

A GOOD MULE. A GOOD MARE OR GELDING.

If you need one or a trainload we can supply you. We are the largest dealers at the Kansas City horse and mule market and can sell at prices that will suit.

We handle all grades of mules. Have sold mules to every state in the country in the last twenty-five years. Mule and horse departments in charge of recognized experts.

Inspection of our stocks in our three big barns at the Kansas City Stock Yards invited. Students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, who have visited our barns for lectures on mule and horse types, and readers of the AMERICAN BREEDER particularly welcome.

Largest Individual Horse and Mule Dealer in the World
COTTINGHAM BROTHERS A. D. COTTINGHAM, Proprietor.
STOCK YARDS. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City

Mo. Large, Airy Rooms, Good Beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

Last Term This Season, February 17 to 22

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and their tuition fee to better advantage

Whether it is you or your son who is coming, do not fail to read what these graduates say about the character of this school. We have never had room in our announcements for all the good letters we received. The ones printed below, all received since the last term, have never been published before.

I have attended the school and find every lecture or demonstration worth my expenses.—Fred Boester, Winchester, Ill.

I have attended the school and find that it is a school of high moral standing, and no one can attend it without getting the worth of their money.—G. W. Underwood, Valley Center, Kas.

I think this school is the best thing for stock men I ever attended. I don't see how we can get along without it.—Charley Zollar, Tonti, Ill.

I have attended the school for the second time and am much interested in the high class instruction, and gladly decommend it to any progressive breeder.—Wm. Freitag, Minier, Ill.

I think it will pay anyone in the horse breeding business to attend the Scientific Breeding School. —C. T. Loomis, Jewell, Kas.

I have handled stallions and jacks for forty-six years and thought I knew the business pretty thoroughly, but one week at the Graham School was a surprise and an eye opener.—H. F. Fox, Sedan, Montana.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it is one of the greatest things in the world, and anyone that is in the business of horses and jacks, should attend.—J. J. Smallwood, Denlow, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I think that I have been repaid many times the cost. Any stallion keeper should attend. It is conducted on a strictly moral plan and I would not hesitate to send my boy there and feel sure he would be guarded from going wrong and would come away better prepared to resist the evil ways of the world.—J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kansas.

I can heartily recommend the school as an institution of high character. The moral influence I have received from one week's stay at the school will be worth many times the amount of tuition to my wife and four little boys. The able lectures are the best in their line the country affords. No father should hesitate to send his boys.—C. L. Clayton, Wakefield, Kas.

I have attended the Scientific Breeding School and am pleased with the way it is managed. It is very instructive and a place where no man need be afraid to send his boy.—W. T. Campbell, Elsmore, Kas.

After several years, acquaintance with Graham's Scientific Breeding School, through the columns of the American Breeder, I was able to accomplish a desire of long standing, and many disappointments, by attending the January, 1912, term. In common with the declaration of many classmates I do not hesitate to say that the lessons of any one or two days amply repaid the full cost of the trip, the time and the tuition. Nor can I do less than say that the high moral influence of the management and of the many Christian members of the class will be one of the pleasantest memories of my life, and so long as I shall put in practice the teachings of the school I shall rejoice that so many clean men are proving that no odium of necessity attaches to business of using the laws of nature's God in producing horses.—D. M. Johnston, Storm Lake, Ia.

I have been very much impressed with the way this school was carried on this term. It was a success from beginning to end. The instructors are better than before, and I am perfectly sure that a father can send his boys to this school without any risk.—H. D. Penner, Potwin, Kas.

I have attended the school and think it is all right. You need not be afraid to come and you need not be afraid to send your boy. I was much pleased with the school.—Jas. H. Hall, Whiting, Iowa.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and learned the wonderful value of this school, both morally and scientifically. Parents should send their boys to this school. I advise every breeder to attend this school.—A. A. Williams, Conway, Kas.

This is my second term to this school and I can see a great improvement over the former term, especially in the moral character and the way the professors delivered the lectures. The school is a great place for any horse man to attend.— E. J. Brouhard, Colo, Ia.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and found it excellent, and cannot see why any breeder of pedigreed horses and jacks can get along without this fine work, for what little time and small amount of it, will cost to get this good session.—Peter Yung, Jr., Salisbury, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it is O. K. I think all horse breeders and mare owners ought to attend one term.—J. F. Foster, Oregon, Mo.

I have attended the January, 1913, term of the Graham Scientific School. Am very much pleased with the work and the manner in which it is carried on. I think it very essential that every mare owner or horse breeder should attend. — H. B. Woolsey, Maquon, Ill.

I am well pleased with what I have learned at the school. Any one lecture is well worth the cost of the term.—Frank Countryman, Thayer, Kansas.

This is my first term and will say that in the first two lectures I received information enough to fully repay all my expenses. Furthermore, the moral influence of the institution is beyond reproach.—H. C. Brenizer, Abilene, Kas.

As a student of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, will say I am more than pleased with what it gives. First, it makes better men of its students—gives them a better knowledge of the laws of health of both man and beast, as well as giving the knowledge of the breeding problems that are confronting us in this day. It is a progressive movement.—J. M. Seward, New Providence, Iowa.

I have attended the January term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Every stallion or mare owner should attend this school for the benefit of the horse industry of our country, and also for its moral influence. Any parent need not hesitate to send their sons to this school. I would advise any one who intends to stay in the horse breeding business to attend this school. I cannot praise this school enough for the good it is doing in this country in this respect.—Henry J. Stuhr, Minden, Ia.

This is my second term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I think it is a great thing for stock breeders. Every man that handles stock ought to take a course. It means better farms, betters stock and more money for the farmers.—J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and must say I cannot place a value on the information which I have received, as one lecture alone was worth many times the cost of tuition, and must recommend it to others. Parents, don't be afraid to send your boys, for they can't help but come home better men and will be of much good to the community morally.—Carl O. Williams, Kempton, Ind.

I attended the last term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and cannot say enough for this school. In the first place all of the instructors are of the highest moral character. As to the value of this school in dollars and cents, I cannot express it. Each and every one of the lectures is worth more to me than what my tuition cost me. The one lecture on "Germs" is worth everything to me. I cannot understand how I got along before. I wish that every farmer and his boys could attend the next term.—Louis Knopp, Cole Camp, Mo.

I have attended the Scientific Breeding School and will say it is a place where you practically get something for nothing, considering what it cost, especially, not only from the breeder's standpoint of view but of the moral character of the instructors and of the morality taught in the school. Would not take $1,000 for the information I got there.—R. A. Fitzgerald, Bucyrus, Kas.

I attended a term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School and am very pleased with it. I think everybody interested in horse breeding ought to attend. Any one of the lectures is worth all it cost me and everything was conducted in a nice, moral way.—J. J. Schenk, Allison, Colo.

The character and morality of this school is above some of our state institutions. I am a booster for scientific breeding, and every mare and stallion owner is doing himself and his community a financial and religious injustice in not attending this school.—Ray Johnson, Union, Ia.

I believe the Graham Scientific Breeding School is a good thing, and it is not only a good thing for every breeder to know, but it teaches a good many things that everybody ought to know. Am well pleased with the school and shall attend again later. Every man that attends is doing a great thing for his community as well as for himself.—C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kas.

I have just finished a second term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and can say the more a man sees of it the more he thinks of it. Any one of the lectures is surely worth the price. It is a place where no man need be afraid to send his son.—Chas. W. Stouffer, Merna, Neb.

I have just attended my first term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it a great help, and would gladly recommend it as a valuable school for anyone to attend, especially all stock men and their boys.—C. H. Zachry, Merna, Nebraska.

I have attended the January term of school and think that the faculty there have a way of presenting the knowledge of scientific breeding to the student so that he cannot help but feel that he is getting the full worth of the price of tuition. The moral spirit of the place is good enough for anybody. No parent need fear for their son's welfare. Success to the school.—E. N. Irish, Blandinville, Ill.

I have attended my first term of the Scientific Breeding School and am more than satisfied with what I have learned, and wish to state that so far as I can see no father or mother need fear for the morals of their sons under such instructions, for they will gain knowledge that will raise the standard both morally and scientifically in any community in which they come in contact.—T. T. J. Parker, Laddonia, Mo.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs, Physiology of the Generative Organs, Cells, Infection, Breeding Questions, Breeding Instruments, Foaling, Scientific Mating, Horse Judging, Mule Judging, Barren Mares, Barren Stallions, Abnormal Conditions, Diseases of the Foal and Fetus, Diseases of the Male and Female, Contagious Abortion, Feeding, Testing Breeding Stock, Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition, Buying Breeding Stock, Hereditary Defects, Horse Breeding, Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also tell whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen, Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, February 20, 1913* *Number 3*









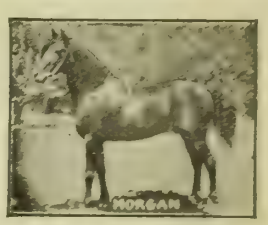






















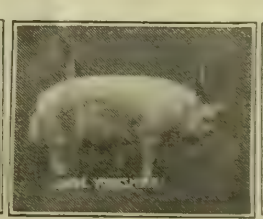
BREEDING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

About twenty years ago, a Kansas breeder owned an extra good mare, weighing fifteen hundred pounds. He has used scrub stallions, and saved a little money in service fees but lost a fortune in producing animals that did not pay for their production. After four generations of scrub sires, the above animal is the result, which sold for $116.00 on a good market. There are a lot of farmers doing this same thing, because they never stop to think. If stock does not net a profit, why produce it?










Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

BREEDING APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS

THE CARLSON IMPROVED SEMEN EXTRACTOR AND CAPSULE SYRINGE

This extractor has been improved so that it is much easier to use. The proper temperature can easily be maintained. Anyone should have good results with this instrument by following the directions carefully. This is the only instrument made that has been successfully used for getting the semen from the uterus. Several imitations have been sold that have met with disappointment. We believe this instrument with its improvements will make it possible for any ordinary breeder to use the capsule system successfully. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times before breaking. This makes it possible to get the semen. All necessary directions will be sent with the instrument.

Special offer: 50 pointed breeding capsules, price $1.00; a tested hot water thermometer, price $1.00; the improved Carlson semen extractor, price $7.50; all for $7.50.

Curved Metal Impregnator

This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickel plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it. Price $4.

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Made especially for this purpose. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price $1.00.

Pointed Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding. Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use. Price, per box (100) $1.50.

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

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This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6. Price, $2.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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Our Early Horse Improvement

Bits of History From the Development of Early "Strains." Founding the First American Breed. Influence of Outside Blood. Need of Care.

Perhaps the first improvement of any note was in the vicinity of the Allegheny mountains. A strain of bay horses about 16 hands high, weight 1,200 pounds, was originated. There were not many of these, but enough to attract attention, and these were used as wagon horses. They were good walkers and very fine lookers, but they were noted as being light in the body (a small bread basket). An occasional animal possessing these characteristics is yet seen in that section of the country.

In the hills of Vermont, and adjoining states, a demand was created for a type of horses that could be used as "truck" horses in farming the small fields in that hilly section. Other requirements of these horses during those days was to be used on stage coaches, riding purposes and a general all purpose horse with lots of staying qualities. Any one who has ever visited the hills of Vermont can readily see why such a type was originated. The strenuous requirements developed a strain of horses later known as the "Morgans." It was many years after the settlement of this country that any particular notice was taken of the progeny of any one strain of horses. Then a search was begun for the breeding of this type of stock.

The frontiersmen in Kentucky, Tennessee and adjoining states, then a new country, were greatly in need of a saddle horse—an animal that could cover a considerable distance with ease to both man and beast. A selection of sires from the Thoroughbred had developed some of the characteristics of the present small saddle horses, but a little later a pacing strain of animals was introduced from Canada or the northern states, which was crossed with the Thoroughbreds, and later carefully selecting the best sires from this union, and from development, the American saddle horse—strictly an American product—has been developed.

The frontier had been shifted farther west to the plains country, where one or more animals were found convenient for road work. From a combination of Thoroughbred, Morgan and the Northern pacing blood, the Standard bred horses have been developed. Great stress was placed on these individuals for speed purposes, at both trot and pace. The entire country soon had the pacing fever, and we might say that no other line of horse improvement has had a greater opportunity for developing one particular characteristic, and that is extreme speed for one or more miles. Out of this conglomeration of blood has developed an American product that is now sought in many countries for speed purposes.

The environments have much to do in horse breeding. During the early settlement of this country there were found in the Northwest territory, animals weighing from 100 to 300 pounds more than those found in the southwest portion of the United States. All of these horses probably originated from the same fountain head, but time and conditions have made different types, different sizes and different characteristics. This is a natural study. Again, all of the Western range raised horses have peculiar characteristics, different from those found in the corn belt. No other strain of horses in the world, regardless of blood lines, have ever had the natural staying qualities of the Western broncho under Western conditions. These horses can run farther and carry a large man and a large saddle a greater distance with scant rations than any other horses in the world.

velop in the Eastern states and farming was taking on more of a settled appearance, it was decided that larger horses were needed for the better tillage of the land. This induced the importation of a few draft stallions, which were at first criticized severely. In fact, the patronage to these sires was very limited for several years. Their immense size was thought to be unnecessary. Stallions that weighed 1,500 pounds were a curiosity and considered freaks, but in after years when a few colts were

As the new conditions began to de-developed and used, the value of these sires was considered differently. Breeders and farmers in the South and the West are just now beginning to realize the value of draft horses, the same as those farmers then living in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, excepting that the stallions which were introduced into the Central states were of a high quality, and those which were early introduced into many Southwestern and Southern states, have been inferior in quality. This has held back the improvement of draft stock in these sections.

No other country has such a mixture of horse flesh as that of America. The settlement and improvement in this country has been very short; much of the development in America has come during the last half a century. With this settlement the immigrants have come from every civilized country. There is about as much of a mixture in our horses as is found in the human. We now have the fastest harness horses in the world; the best five-gaited saddle horses to be found, and great strides are being made along other lines of live stock.

This country being so extensive in area, varying in conditions and products of the different sections, and having so many different types of animals, makes us slow to specialize on one particular type or breed. Those who are producing animals for financial gain should study the market conditions closer. During the last quarter of a century market specifications have made numerous changes in horse breeding. There are about 20 different market types which have developed and which should be studied closely. The large cities have come into prominence as our guide in many of these classes. For intance, draft geldings are not known in the horse market as belonging to "breeds." They must fill certain specifications.

While the draft horses are being drawn from the five different fountain heads, there will continue to be a considerable difference in the types and characteristics. But should the time come when the stock will all be produced here, practically every breeder who furnishes pure bred sires to the public will be forced to adhere a little closer to one type. But that will take time. If the American people were able to get the other foreign breeds changed as the Frenchmen have changed them, this would be a noticeable step toward uniformity. Belgium breeders are beginning to see the necessity of making a few minor changes to accommodate American and Argentine markets. The American people, being a new nation settled with people from other continents, makes it possible to change the conditions more rapidly. They come in contact with other types used under all kinds of conditions, so that their judgment in this matter is greatly widened. They can see the other fellow's stock and note the advantages as well as the defects.

There is a great lesson in the vast difference between the Shire and the Suffolk breed of horses. They were originated and developed in adjoining counties in England. The great changes have been brought about largely through the selection of sires. The selection of sires means much to the horse breeders in this country. A sire is more than one-half of the herd. The value of a well bred sire cannot be described better than to mention the results obtained from using a well bred Thoroughbred, which is the running horses. When a sire of this kind is used on a pure bred mare, there is little guess work as to what the result will actually be. They cannot all be winners, but nearly ever union of this kind results in a very rapid horse. Another peculiar characteristic of this breeding is that the progeny is usually easily trained to extend themselves at a gallop. A horse of this breeding may not be used for racing purposes until well advanced in age, yet he takes to this training readily.

If we use a registered Clydesdale stallion on a pure bred dam, the result will be a Clydesdale progeny. The better the material used in this breeding the better the progeny. Pure bred strains of horses are now so well advanced that there is little guess work connected with the selection of the

STUDY HORSE BREEDING AT HOME.

With the great demand for more information on live stock breeding, we have wondered if it would be possible to prepare a series of lessons on this subject and publish them in the American Breeder. We know that we can prepare this material, but whether our readers would study it or not is the question.

Then there is another feature. The American Breeder has lost a lot of subscribers by advocating modern methods. If we would teach a lot of worthless rules that we know are not right these men would have remained with us. If we carry this farther, and start a school of real instructions, what will be the result? It is not only the loss in the subscription list, but this work will cost a small fortune. We know that an army of men need this information, and it is our business and duty to be of as much service to our readers as possible.

In private conversation with a number of readers who have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School, they have stated that they know this information would mean hundreds of dollars to every progressive breeder. These men have said that the ordinary breeder does not really know how much there is to learn, or how much advantage it is to know these things and be up-to-date. It has been said that the wise man is always a student. One never gets too old to learn, but he who has learned a few things and believes that he has learned it all, is the dangerous man in the community. A number of breeders have pledged their support to do all they can to maintain and increase the circulation of the American Breeder, if a series of lessons were prepared and published. If we start this school, which will be known as the American Breeder's School, it is our intention to make it very complete and have much value. We will make these lessons as plain as they can be made with printer's ink. We are going to ask our readers what we shall do in this case, and how many of them will pledge their support to add ten or more new subscribers to the American Breeder this year. Notice that we make a club rate of 75 cents per year for clubs of four or more. The regular subscription price will be $1 a year, or three years for $2. There will not be any deviation from this price.

best sires. The selection of good individuals and plenty of feed will produce good stock, but if inferior material is used in a herd, or if they are stunted, little results can be expected. Poor feed and the use of inferior blood has overstocked the market with the inferior horses. An inferior sire can do more harm in a community in a year if used extensively, than several good sires in the same length of time can undo. Anyone interested in horse breeding, who cares to study the situation, must come to the conclusion that if the best profit is to be derived, good blood and plenty of feed must be used.

QUOTES COLLIER'S WEEKLY IN CONDEMNING WISCONSIN STALLION LAW.

To the American Breeder: I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper ever since its first issue. Have paid up my subscription for three years in advance, and intend to continue it. I learned things from your first issue which I was unable to learn elsewhere about the breeding business, and I think it the best instructor we have. I am not a writer for any publication, but thought I would send you a few lines about what is being done here.

I have been breeding Percheron horses the past thirty years, beginning with a recorded stallion and afterward breeding recorded stallions and mares. After the Wisconsin law was passed that we should have licenses for our stallions, I got a license for mine according to this law. One of my stallions had a small lump in his throat which may have been caused by taking cold or distemper, which slightly affected his breathing. Some one from avarice or spite sent in a complaint of unsoundness to ———— and he took my license from me and called for satisfactory evidence of soundness before he would return it. I told him I would put the colts of his getting in evidence of his being free from transmissible unsoundness. His reply was: "Proof relative to soundness of colts is not mentioned or considered in the law."

One of the most important things in horse breeding—sound, healthy colts—is not even mentioned or considered in this infamous law which he formulated and got passed by the legislature and intends to enforce on the people of Wisconsin. This happened about three years ago. In Collier's National Weekly of October 10, 1908, is an article by Joseph Medill Patterson in which he says the passage of this law was secured by concealing the full import of it, even from the legislators, until after they had passed it. Three years ago, according to the Wisconsin stallion directory, there were within a radius of ten miles of my place, ten stalllions classed as "scrub, mongrel and grade," licensed and in good standing, and seven recorded stallions of the different breeds. By this directory for 1911 there were fourteen "scrub, mongrel and grade," and only three recorded stallions. I have thought from the beginning that this law was unconstitutional. It did not help me collect my fees, but I was liable to criminal prosecution and fine and imprisonment if I failed to observe it. I have disregarded his law and defy any faker to fine and imprison me. There is not an unsound colt from my horse that I have ever seen or heard of. They are selling for as high prices as any others in this country. One of the best veterinarians here examined the horse and advised the man who cared for the horse this year to mind nothing about ———— but to go on and attend to his business.

I see in your last issue an article about horses' feet. This horse has as good feet as any I have ever seen of any breed, which is transmitted to his colts. There are but few people here who take interest enough in breeding good horses to induce a man to keep a good stallion. There are several scrub mongrels hawked about the country, breeding the mares on the owner's premises, which get over 100 mares each season.

To illustrate, I will give you an instance where a horse made up of four or five different breeds, which was bred and raised on a farm two miles from mine, and used as a common work horse, and his owner obtained a license from ———— and used him for breeding purposes as well as work for two seasons, then sold him. The last year he owned him he got nine colts in my immediate neighborhood, seven of which are dead, and the two living are only common, ordinary colts. Dead colts from a mongrel like that are like dead rats in comparison with those bred from a good recorded horse, are the most valuable kind for the owner. The man who purchased this horse had another which might be classed as a mongrel and made it his special business to take them around wherever he could get any business, and I was told, on good authority, that he bred 115 mares with him in one season. The same year I bred 17 mares at my place with a recorded Percheron horse weighing 1900, which has left some of the best colts to be found here. He was too good a horse for this country and is now in California, where he is well liked and his services will be appreciated. I was sick last winter with pneumonia and was compelled to sell all of my stock, as I was unable to take care of it, and my health is ruined so that I can never take part in active farming operations again. Even if I could I would not feel justified in making a purchase of one of the best stallions to bring here under existing circumstances.—E. Fish, Rock county, Wis.

IS HE TOO FAT?

To the American Breeder:—I have a Percheron stallion coming 5 years old. He is very fat. He has a stall 12x20 and a large lot to run in and when I work a team I put him in harness. He is a free worker and feels fine, not lazy like some of the fat stallions. This horse gets only 1 quart of oats and 2 ears of corn three times a day and some clover hay. Would you take all corn from him until I begin plowing in the spring? Some of the stallion owners tell me I had not ought to work my stallions through the season in the plowed fields. I work them the same as I do my mares, to whatever I want to do. I bred 90 mares to this horse and there are 68 safe in foal. I used the capsule some to help him out.—B. E. Lite, Davis County, Iowa.

TENNESSEE AGAINST SPAIN.

To the American Breeder:—I notice in your valuable paper of January 20, D. S. Sprague, Clark County, Ohio, giving a description of his imported Spanish jack. I cannot equal him in every respect, but can surpass him in some measurements. I have a Tennessee raised jack, three years old last August, that measures 15¾ hands high; from the tip of his nose to the crown of his head, 31 inches; girth, 68 inches; flank, 67; arm, 20 inches; knee, 15¾ inches; below knee, 9 inches; hock, 20 inches; below hock, 10¾ inches. The time is coming and even now is at hand that you do not have to leave the grand old state of Tennessee to find a good jack. So let us hear from the stockmen giving the measurements of their jacks. I know of jacks in Tennessee that will surpass either of these jacks, and like the Ohio man, I would like to hear from the stockmen of the different states giving the measurements of their jacks.—J. T. Pylant, Lincoln county, Tenn.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

Amount of Feed for Mares—Is four pounds of good oats and three ears of corn twice a day enough grain for a 1,500 pound mare that is not used? Mare is seven years old; has the run of pasture through the day and kept in barn at night and given hay; sometimes they are given one or two pounds of alfalfa hay each. These mares will foal mules sometime about April 20.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We should say that these rations should be ordinarily satisfactory for the average mare if there are straw stacks or other roughness available in the pasture. But there are no two horses exactly alike in regard to feeding. Every feeder should learn to judge the condition of animals. The bowels is one of the best guides. If the bowels are too loose, a part of the laxative feed should be reduced; if it smells extensively, too much grain is being fed. At this time horses, as a rule, should be kept in a good physical condition, but not exceedingly fat. All breeding stock should be fed with as much regularity as possible and avoid all abrupt changes that are likely to physic the animal. The digestive tract and the genital organs are so closely associated that an excessive movement of the bowels frequently causes a disturbance that may expel the fetus.

Abortion—My neighbor bought a mare there months ago and was told that the mare was in foal. The mare was healthy all the time and is now. On the 22d day of January she dropped a dead colt and it was rotten; had no eyes; just had spots in places and had no hair on him; was size of a small dog. The mare had milk a month before she dropped the colt. When he bought the mare she had distemper. He smoked her with old shoes and chicken manure, which he thinks was the cause of her having a bad colt. Can he breed her again? And was that the cause of the trouble?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We cannot say just what caused this abortion, but would advise our readers not to use this treatment as it is ridiculous and any intelligent man should know better. It is strange what ideas some men will get into their heads. This mare should be cleaned up by a qualified veterinarian and should not be bred for several months.

Four Year Old Services—I have a jack that will be four years old the 5th of July. He is 15½ hands high and weighs 850 pounds. How many mares ought I breed him to this year to not impair him and to make a success? I have a pasture which joins his stable lot that I let him run in all the year. Is that all right?—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—You can breed one mare a day with this jack and let an occasional day slip. We would not advise two mares on any one day. Your jack is growing nicely but does not have a good bread basket. If he is not crowded and is well cared for, he may get heavier and spread out. Your pasture and barn are ideal.

Breeding Three Year Old Fillies—I have a heavy draft mare which will be three years old the first of June, and expect to work her next spring; she weighs 1,200 pounds. Do you think her too young to breed and have her foal a colt at four years of age, or wait until she is a four year old and then breed her to foal at five?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare should be bred next spring and put to work, but do not work her extensively and be liberal with the feed. Keep her growing nicely. Select the best stallion you can find, regardless of price, and try to raise a bigger one. Your mare is undersized; she is not a heavy draft mare.

In-breeding Jennets—How will it do to breed jacks back to their mothers? —Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not advisable to breed jennets back to their sons. You had better ship your jennet to the biggest and best jack that you can find, if there is not one in your community. Arrange for pasture so that the jennet can stay several months, and be sure she is in foal before bringing her home.

Standard Bred Horses—As I am new in the horse business I would like for some one to tell me what is a Standard bred horse. I understand what a pure breed, or cross bred, or grade horse is, but I don't know what breeding a horse has to have to be a Standard bred. If some one will explain this to me I will be very thankful.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Trotting and pacing horses have been registered according to certain standards of speed. This was the foundation and is yet used in connection with registering horses so that the word "standard" has its meaning with this class of horses. They are registered in the American Trotting Association, Chicago, Ill., Frank E. Best, secretary.

Raising "Hinnies"—May I inquire as to whether we could have any luck or success breeding jennets with the capsule system, as our horse will not cover a jennet.—Nevada Subscriber.

REPLY—If you can deposit the semen of your stallion in the uterus of a jennet in a natural, healthy condition, at the right temperature, regarding the laws of cleanliness, you can make a success of breeding jennets with the capsule system. You will find full instructions concerning the capsule method in a later issue.

Crooked Jack Colt—I have a fine jack colt, four months old, which knuckles over forward in his front ankles. I have put irons on him; his ankles became sore. Could I put him in plaster paris? Please give me some advice.—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—We would not advise putting this colt in a plaster paris cast. Teach him to eat feed and as soon as possible wean him. Arrange the feed so that it is not necessary for it to reach down; have your feed box and manger high enough so that it can eat standing up erect. Your colt will improve more rapidly after it is weaned. It is probably too tall to reach down to suckle the jennet. Teach the colt to drink cow's milk by giving it a very small quantity to begin with and gradually increase the amount. Be very careful that the vessel that contains the milk has been thoroughly cleaned. Have your blacksmith prepare shoes with a projection extending out about an inch in front of the foot; have this projection bend back to the hoof so that it will not be catching on things. Pare the heel down enough to give the foot the right angle. Allow the colt a reasonable amount of exercise so that it can move around at its leisure. Nature will do much for a patient of this kind.

Unthrifty Mare—I have a five year old mare that does not do well; has a good appetite; hair rather rough; hide bound slightly; doesn't always digest her food properly. She has been this way since three years old, when she raised a colt.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Have a good veterinarian examine the teeth; also have your

veterinarian make an examination of the uterus, which may be in a very badly diseased condition. Give this mare plenty of alfalfa hay and oats, with plenty of freedom.

Rank Stallion—What is the trouble with a stallion that comes off a mare with an enlarged penis? This causes him to draw a large portion of the semen.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your stallion dismounts too quick. Let him have a little more rope while serving mares. Allow the mare to take a step or two if she wishes. You have probably noticed that he does not do this on large mares as he does with smaller ones. Encourage him to stay on just as long as possible.

Shy Breeding Stallion—I have a stallion that is ten years old and he has not brought over 40 per cent of mares in foal all his life. Would it improve him to put him to work?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will work your stallion enough for sufficient exercise it will be beneficial, but the principal thing for you to do is to learn more about the breeding business. If this stallion gets 40 per cent of his mares in foal, why does he not get more? That is the question for you to study. When a stallion gets 40 per cent we know that he is discharging live spermatozoa at times. Get a microscope and test the semen at every service and keep a record of the times that fertile semen is discharged, then you will know how many services to make. When live spermatozoa are deposited in the uterus of a mare, and she does not fertilize, it is the fault of the mare and not the stallion. You have either bred too many mares or you have been breeding diseased mares. Work for stallions is only intended to build up their physical condition.

Registering Jacks—What are the requirements to have a jack registered, and where must I write?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Wm. E. Morton, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for application blanks. If your jack measures 58 inches from the highest central part of the withers to the ground; 62-inch heart girth and seven inches around the front leg at the smallest part between the knee and ankle, he can be registered. The owner of every jack that will meet these requirements should send at once for application blanks and have it registered.

Raising Mules in Montana—I have been thinking of going to Montana and taking a homestead with the idea of raising mules or cattle. There would be three or four of us go and locate close together and work the stock business together. Our idea was to get good, big Montana mares and take a good jack from here. I have handled stock all my life in Illinois, but have had no experience in the West. Of course I know it will be different there; that is the reason I would like to have your idea. Any information you may give me in regard to this will be greatly appreciated. Would also like your opinion in regard to location if you have any information on government land in Montana. We would expect to raise grain to feed the young stock so as to keep them growing from start to finish.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to the government land office at Helena, Montana, for a description of the government land which may be homesteaded and such other information as they are able to furnish you. Most of the valuable land has been taken, but there are locations that might be of some advantage to you. The best thing for one to do is to take a trip to that section of the country and first select your location and study the conditions. A little time making yourself familiar with the new country will be very profitable. You will find drawbacks as well as advantages in every section. It is usually better to take breeding stock, and especially jacks, from Illinois to Montana in the fall, so that they will have an opportunity to become acclimated and ready for the spring service. There is a great demand for big

(Continued on page 30.)

Producing Cavalry Horses

The Western Range, Rather Than the Corn Belt, Seems Suited to the Breeding of Cavalry Horses on a Practical Money Making Basis.

An idea of the conformation and general make-up of the ideal cavalry horse is not easily obtained from the individual animals in use today. Occasionally an excellent animal is found, but the majority of them are not what they should be at the present time; and those which are called passable are not easily obtained at the prices offered. A great many breeders who have formerly tried to produce cavalry horses have gone into other lines of breeding. Some of them have stated that there was little profit in it If cavalry horses cannot now be purchased at a reasonable price compared with other horses, what can the government expect in the future?

The common method of buying cavalry horses has not met with general approval. A contract is let for a certain number of horses filling cavarly horse specifications. The original contractor makes sub-contracts with other individuals, and they in turn make other contracts. Each one of these contractors must necessarily make a profit, so that on the producer falls the expense of feathering the nest of numerous middle men.

Again there has been talk that some one connected with the purchasing of these animals for the government must be reckoned with. We do not know just how serious this matter is. We do know that the government is having great difficulty in finding the right kind of horses at a cost satisfactory to the War Department.

During the last few years the scarcity of these horses has caused the government agents to try different experiments in the way of producing a better and more uniform class of horses for cavalry purposes. Stallions have been purchased and stood at a nominal fee by the government. To encourage the production of this type, breed associations have studied these questions seriously with a view of encouraging the use of a particular breed for cavalry horses. This has especially been encouraged in the corn belt, but the farmers are not very much enthused on the subject. They have realized that they can breed horses to fill other market requirements, and realize a greater profit. We do not believe that the farmers who have an abundance of feed can afford to raise cavalry horses. If every animal produced would meet the specifications it might be profitable where an individual owned mares that were of this particular type. But they are not all cavalry horses; many of them are rejected and those which do not pass the required examination have little value and are produced at a loss.

There are thousands of stallions in the different light horse breeds that can produce good cavalry horses. The rational proposition in this case is to select stallions that have actually produced a large per cent of cavalry horses. Again we wish to emphasize a point we have often made, that a successful sire is the one to choose for a given type. These successful cavalry horse sires can be purchased cheap; they can be found of from six to eight years of age that have not had excessive service. Why not purchase these stallions and take them to the government reservations where horses can be raised cheaper and more satisfactorily for this particular purpose than anywhere else in the world. Western mares make excellent dams, for they carry with them the characteristics of the Western broncho that has been raised for generations in the open air and are familiar with hardships. By using a hot blood sire on the mares a good type can be produced that cannot be excelled for this purpose anywhere else in the world. A band of 25 or 40 mare can be turned loose with a government stallion—each animal having the government brand—and in addition to the government brand a hoof number can easily distinguish each animal. A record of all breeding operations and description can easily be kept.

It is already necessary to patrol a large number of the government reservations, and these animals could easily be protected without much added expense. Reservoirs could be made and certain winter ranges could be provided with emergency feed so that a very little loss would result from winter storms. A little band of mares of the right kind, having plenty of hot blood could be maintained and the true cavalry type from a breeding standpoint, could be established so that in the future the studs could be replenished without so much effort and a more satisfactory strain of horses would be the result.

We believe that if this plan was in operation with a few details worked out, the best results could be obtained. If the feed situation was not satisfactory for the development of the progeny, the geldings could be separated either at weaning time or as yearlings, and taken to a location where better feed and a greater opportunity for advancing the growth could be had. A similar experiment has been going on in Oklahoma where colts have been purchased and developed. These have given fairly good results except that the type has not been as well maintained as was expected. In a breeding project of this kind there would necessarily be some rejects that could be condemned and sold for enough to pay for their maintenance. The mares could be retained on the range and separated and placed with another stallion. There are plenty of reservations (now being occupied by an inferior class of stock) that could be stocked as we have indicated above to a good advantage. Most of these ranges (on which it is a considerable distance to water) can be utilized better with horses than any other kind of stock. Horses also fare better in winter as they are usually good rustlers and can uncover the grass in times of snow. With an emergency supply of feed and water horse stock can be produced easily and with good results. Utilizing this range would afford an opportunity for the employment of a lot of soldiers instead of keeping them in a single camp a great length of time.

The cavalry horse problem is not peculiar to America. All nations are having similar trouble in supplying animals of this type. In England the breeding of hunter horses is greatly encouraged by the government in order to produce a type of animal of good conformation, rapid on foot, good jumpers and with lots of staying qualities. France has developed perhaps a half dozen different breeds of horses in trying to establish a particular type that would produce cavalry horses with as few failures as possible. They have given up the idea of any particular breed, but when a stallion is found that will produce a high per cent of cavalry horses, he is purchased by the government and stood for public service at about a four-dollar service fee. Other countries have different methods of encouragement. We are of the opinion that if the United States produces a good number of cavalry horses the government must increase the purchase price for individuals ready for service or breed them from the Western range mares.

Under the provisions of the current appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture, authorizing the inauguration of experiments in the breeding of horses for military purposes and providing $50,000 for that purpose, the secretary of agriculture, with the concurrence of the secretary of war, has appointed the following gentlemen as advisary agents in the selection of stallions and to assist in the operation of the government's plan: Mr. Henry Fairfax, of Virginia, for Thoroughbreds; Mr. C. L. Railey, of Kentucky, for American Saddle horses; Mr. Walter Palmer, of Illinois, for Standardbreds; Mr. Maxwell Evarts of Vermont, for Morgans.

Each gentleman acts with the officers of the Government in the selection of stallions of the breed he represents. The secretary of war has designated Lieut. Col. D. S. Stanley of the Quartermaster's Corps to represent the army, and the secretary of agriculture has designated Mr. George M. Rommel, chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to represent the Department of Agriculture.

Thirteen stallions have been purchased to date, as follows:

Thoroughbreds—Gold Heels, by The Bard; dam, Heel and Toe. Charcot, by Common; dam, Spanish Match.

Saddle Horses—Young Bill, by Golden King; dam, by Bourbon Chief. Fair Acre King, by Bourbon King; dam, Aletha Chief. Richmond Choice, by Rex Peavine; dam by King Richard.

Standardbreds—MacNunne, by MacDougall; dam, The Nunne. Sigler, by Red Medium; dam, Maud Sigler. Be-Gue, by Wiggins; dam, Lady Crescent. Twilight M., by Delmont, Jr.; dam, May Fry. Lord Rion, by Orion; dam, Madge Fullerton.

Morgans—Daniel Webster Lambert, by Joe Allen. Madison Lambert, by Lambert B. Prince M., by Ethan Allen 3d; dam, Topsy M.

All of these horses are well bred and registered, and some are well known individuals. Gold Heels, for example, had a conspicuous career on the turf; Common, the sire of Charcot, was by Isonomy, winner of the Derby and other important stakes in England. All the saddle hores thus far purchased have had winning records at the Kentucky fairs. Of the Standardbreds, MacNunne is notable in that he, like Carmon at the Colorado stud of the Department of Agriculture, is a grandson of Robert McGregor. Sigler was first in two-year-old class for Standardbred trotters at the National Horse Show in 1911; and Lord Rion's sire, Arion, sold for $125,000. The Morgans thus far purchased are excellent representatives of the breed and should prove useful as sires of cavalry horses of good size and conformation. The sire of Prince M, Ethan Allen 3d, has left a remarkable impress on the character of the Morgans of the east side of Vermont.

The Department of Agriculture expects to make other purchases during the winter.

WORKING THE STALLION.

To the American Breeder:—This has been a fine fall to prepare stallions for the coming season; fine fall to plow and a better place never was to break a stallion, than in the furrow. Hitch him up by an old mare and tie him so he will have to work. Don't say stallions are too valuable to work, as they are not. I heard a man say that they were too valuable to work. He has a top cross or grade horse that hasn't breeding enough to cover a postage stamp, and he bought him for $265 at auction.

Men, there is too much of this kind of work going on. Buy a good registered horse and work him in the harness every day all winter and from two to four hours a day all through the season. A "Humane" collar is a very fine collar for a stallion. I have worked one on a stallion for over two months; plowed, and did all kinds of work without hurting a single hair on his shoulders, and he will go on the stud in fine shape. Advertise in the spring that your horse has been worked all winter and that you are going to show your patrons the semen so they will be satisfied the horse or jack is all right. Don't be sending in questions to the paper as to what is the matter with your horse, "He just rubs all the time." He needs more exercise; that is the main reason our per cent of foals is falling all the time. We are abusing our stallions worse all the time. The fattest and finest will do for the show ring, but not for the stud.—E. E. Hall, Anderson County, Kansas.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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UNSOUND BREEDING STOCK.

It matters not so much when unsound animals are produced or who produces them. Nearly every one of them with a good pedigree will find its way into the breeding ranks somewhere. It may be rejected in one state, but this is a very large country, peopled with "many men of many minds;" some one will use this animal. This is a very broad and important subject when we take into consideration the individual who produces an unsound pure bred animal.

A great many breeders are not posted on the amount of injury to a community which can accrue from the use of an animal having a weakness that can be transmitted to the progeny. The quickest and most certain way to eliminate all unsoundness is for those who produce pure bred animals to consider these questions seriously. If every pure bred female was bred to a sound sire without any transmissible weaknesses, a move in the right direction would be started. There are plenty of outstanding individuals that are sound and of strong conformation, within the reach of every one owning a valuable female. A little care and attention in the selection of herd headers will do more for the up-building of sound breeding stock in this country than all the stallion inspection laws combined. All important questions must be solved by starting at the real foundation of the difficulty. A great many breeders have used stallions not up to the standard, on their females, because they have not given this particular subject enough thought. The object in a campaign of this kind is to eliminate most of the chances of producing an inferior sire that might perpetuate his inferiority and thus do great damage. It is only reasonable to expect that nearly every female, regardless of conformation, will be bred somewhere to some kind of a sire during this period of scarcity and good prices. If only sound sires are used on pure bred females for a generation or two, there will be little use for any regulations concerning unsound horses. Within the next quarter of a century a grade or a mongrel will meet with little demand. Practically all sires will be of a good conformation and registered in recognized stud books. This should cause every breeder who owns a pure bred female to think seriously about the selection of the sire before she is mated.

LOSSES FROM LACK OF HOUSING.

A great contrast in weather conditions has been experienced during the past two winters. Live stock generally has been in good condition this past season. The extreme winter weather of 1911-12 caused many to arrange for better conditions, and an abundance of roughness was prepared.

One can never foretell the nature of seasons and the safest plan is to provide early for suitable shelter. It is not only the humane thing to do, but it pays. A man that would rebel at burning seventy-five cent corn to add to his own comfort does not hesitate to feed the same to stock that it may supply in them body heat. Body heat must be maintained in some manner and if shelter and protection is not provided the animal must draw from the food consumed.

There is a whole lot of indifference manifested by people in this matter of comfortable shelter for live stock. Too often the south side of a wire fence affords the only protection for cattle or a few boards arranged to protect from the summer sun provides a draught of winter air for swine.

To provide warm, comfortable quarters for stock need be no expensive problem. While commodious barns are to be desired, yet a suitable protection may be made with very little outlay. The roof of a building erected chiefly for shelter is one of the most expensive parts of the structure. With a good grade of tarred or felt roofing one can make a rain and snow proof roof that will last for years. Inasmuch as it is light it does not need any great strength of frame to support it. The frame may be covered with boards of rather inferior grade provided they are of uniform thickness and inasmuch as the roof may be built quite flat, no lumber is wasted for the sake of securing a proper pitch, which is important when shingles are used. If such sheds are constructed with as few posts as possible for center supports it adds considerable to the convenience of access to all parts of the interior with team and wagon, which is appreciated in feeding, bedding and hauling away manure. If such a shed is constructed sufficiently roomy and with doors that may be closed through bad storms the entire herd may be shut in during such a period where they will pass through the storm unchecked in growth or gain.

Besides this, their feed will be dry and palatable and the manure will not be exposed to the elements to be leached away and perhaps lose its most valuable portion by being carried by rains or melting snow down some creek. We do not believe that farmers and even those that keep numbers of stock realize the waste that yearly takes place from not saving and spreading the manure made by the stock upon the land that is to produce crops. We feel sure that the agriculturist does not fully appreciate how rapidly he is depleting his soil of its native fertility and that unless he begins a system of renewing that fertility that he can expect an exhaustion of the soil to that point where agriculture will be no longer profitable such as has already taken place in several of our earliest settled states. There is no cheaper way of returning to the soil the fertility lost in grain farming than by husbanding the manure produced by the live stock of the place. When stock is forced to gather its sustenance from the fields during periods of inclement weather it finds its food in a stale and unpalatable condition and as spring opens up the harm done to the ground by tramping and puddling it is almost beyond computing. Past seasons have developed a condition causing many to try the silo for the first time, and the enthusiasm and good reports from such experience has been very gratifying. The signs of the times point to their more general use. It means that a larger acreage of corn ground may be cleared for fall preparation. In this way ground in localities where fall plowing is of great benefit, may be prepared and the load of spring work proportionately lightened. Let us have good stock, better sheltered, the manure returned to the land, better and more palatable feed and fields cleared early that they may be put into shape for a better crop the subsequent year, and not ruined by animals tramping through the early spring mire in quest of the poorest grade of food.

WRITING ARTICLES.

We wish to thank our readers for the many valuable articles that have been contributed to this paper. We wish to encourage them to write more of these. We like to have these subjects discussed by those in the field of activity. The American Breeder is in a position to carry on the greatest experiments in the world through its readers. The many new things which have been advocated in this paper have been tested, and we are glad to have our readers to state, in their own language, what results they have obtained. Some have made mistakes that have cost them money. We are glad to have those explain their mistakes, so that others will not make the same errors. It is not necessary that the article be long, in fact, we would rather have short articles, of from two hundred to five hundred words. Tell the story in just as few words as possible. Make the sentences short. We will correct the grammar and make it readable when requested. We wish every reader would take this as a special invitation to prepare a short article that will interest other breeders. Don't wait for someone else to write, do it now. We are going to have a lot of space the coming year for these statements. The American Breeder will be larger and have more room. Who will be first?

"APPEARANCE VALUE" OF GOOD STOCK.

Did you ever stop to consider the "appearance value" of a horse or mule? By appearance is meant a value in addition to the amount that the animal will bring in cold, hard cash or to its producing power. A Kansas City banker recently hold a story that illustrates the point. He said: "A few years ago a big Missouri farmer wanted to negotiate a considerable loan. I was young in the banking business, but my firm sent me to look over the collateral offered. I was to meet the man seeking the loan at the hotel in his home town. I got there before the appointed hour and awaited him. About half an hour after the appointed time a middle aged man in a ramshackle old buggy drawn by two of the worst looking crowbaits I ever saw arrived and introduced himself as the person I was looking for. He said he would show me the farms he sought to borrow on. We had to drive some seven or eight miles, and the sight of those disreputable horses, the clink of the chain tugs, spoiled those farms as an asset. I could not imagine a man who had such horses being worthy a loan, and I would not take the responsibility. I reported to my bank, "Assets do not justify the amount asked."

In other words, those plug horses ruined his credit, a thing that is of more value sometimes than actual cash.

No breeder, no farmer, or anyone who uses horses or mules in his business, can afford to do without the "appearance value" derived from good stock. It increases his credit, advertises his business and gives the owner the proper standing in his own community.

If you do not believe these facts, make your own observations and see how many exceptions you can find.

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOKS.

At our request many breeders have sent us their suggestion as to a service record book. We have taken the best of these suggestions and made a new record book that we believe is very complete. It contains two hundred pages for recording mares; twenty index pages arranged in alphabetical order so that all the mares belonging to one letter will be together and each mare will have her page number so that she will be easy to find. A specimen page of this record book can be found in an advertisement in this paper.

We have the record books which we have had heretofore. Thousands of breeders have been using them and know what they are. The old form has a blank note for the signature of the mare owner. It contains only room for one hundred mares. This book has given good satisfaction, but many breeders want a book with more pages in it, without a note attached. We can supply either on short notice. The price of these books is 50 cents each or six for $2.00. In ordering please state whether it is a new or an old one wanted.

JACK SERVICE FEE.

We never have known why it was that the average mare owner will object to paying a reasonable service fee for an extra good jack, but it is probably the fault of the owners of this stock. If the jack owners will see that the mules are sold for a fair market value, and get it thoroughly advertised that there is a difference in jacks, the service fee problem will solve itself. Good jacks are very profitable when properly handled.

There is another method by which good jacks can be made money makers very easily, that is by the use of the capsule system. This is really a benefit to every one concerned, as the jack will not be crowded severely and not be injured. Several mares may be bred at each service and make plenty of money for his owner. This is a matter that should be studied closely by those owning good jacks.

WHAT PERCHERONS RECOGNIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT?

What associations for the registration of Percheron horses are recognized and approved by the United States government? And are there any associations not recognized by the national law and yet recognized by some state? If there is such an association give name of it? Are the horses registered in it considered pure bred? Are the horses registered in an association that is not recognized by state or national law pure bred?—South Dakota Subscriber.

The only Percheron horses recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry are those registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and imported to this country. January 1, 1911, the government withdrew its recognition of all American recording associations. The Percheron Society of America with headquarters in Chicago and the American Percheron Breeders' Association with headquarters at Plainfield, Ohio, were recognized by the government up to January 1, 1911. The Percheron Registry Company of Columbus, Ohio, was also recognized, but was taken over by the Percheron Society of America. There is no national law which supervises any American association.—Editor.

DAN, THE FIRE HORSE, DEAD AT 34 YEARS.

Kansas City's best known and most widely traveled horse died last week. This was Dan, the fire horse, with whose portrait older readers of the American Breeder are familiar. Dan and his mate, Joe, were taken to London in 1893 by the Kansas City Fire Department to be exhibited and used in the contests there under the auspices of the International Fire Congress. In the contests for quick hitch and run, Dan and Joe beat all other contestants and did one of the best jobs of European advertising for the United States, and Kansas City in particular, which was ever done. A year later Joe was killed in a collision with a cable car here in Kansas City. Dan stayed in the service until 1906, although he was used carefully toward the last. He was then retired as a pensioner and taken care of at Swope Park until his death. He lacked only a few months of being 34 years old.

GOOD NEWS OF AMERICAN ROYAL

The best news which has come from the American Royal Live Stock Show for some time was contained in the report of the last regular meeting. At the meeting of the new board of directors elected at this time, all past doubt as to where the next American Royal Show would be held was wiped out. The show will stay at the stock yards, and it is apparent from the list of new officers that the stock yards management will be in hearty sympathy with the show.

Thos. J. Wornall, who has been officially connected with the greatest growth the show has known, was chosen secretary and manager. The other officers are as follows: President, H. C. Duncan; vice-president, J. C. Ewing; treasurer, R. H. Hazlett; directors, N. H. Jentry, G. E. Clarke, C. E. Caldwell, W. H. Weeks, Geo. R. Collett, R. J. Kinzer. Mr. Collett is general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co., and Mr. Weeks is his assistant and T. J. Wornall is on the stock yards board of directors. The office of the American Royal will continue as heretofore, in the Live Stock Exchange building, Mr. Wornall in charge.

ANNUAL SHORTHORN BULL SALE AT KANSAS CITY.

An annual sale of good, well fitted Shorthorn bulls, to be held at Kansas City, has been decided upon by the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association as a feature of the annual meetings of this organization. In addition to the bull sale, a part of a day at least, will be given at each session to the discussion of subjects of interest to the members of the association and on the evening preceding, or the evening following, the sale, an annual banquet will be held. All this was decided upon at the meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association which was held at the Live Stock Exchange in Kansas City last week. The meeting was one of the best held in several years, and was well attended, chiefly by breeders from Kansas and Missouri, some of whom were among the organizers of this association 14 or 15 years ago. The time of meeting will be fixed hereafter for some time in March, to make it more suitable for the sale. Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: James Tomson, Carbondale, Kas., president; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., vice-president, and E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., secretary.

SHIRES AVERAGE $2,270.

To the American Breeder:—We are in receipt of a cablegram from our Mr. J. H. Truman advising us that at Lord Rothschild's sale held at Tring on the 14th, 32 Shire colts and fillies, running in ages from yearlings to three years old this spring, sold for an average of 545 guineas ($2,270) and the colt that was junior champion at London last year, Champion's Goalkeeper, topped the sale at 4,100 guineas. This is the world's record sale. —Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, McDonough Co., Ill.

AS THE NEW YORK HERALD INTERPRETS US.

With thousands of horses to be seen daily on the streets of New York, and with mules so uncommon here as to be almost a curiosity, few persons realize that something like a craze for mules is sweeping over the country. According to the editor of the American Breeder, which is authority on the mule raising industry, the United States now has more mules than can be found in all the rest of the world, and, what is more remarkable, about one-fourth of all the mares kept for breeding purposes in this country were last year mated with jackasses.

These figures will astonish the average horsemen, and, if they are anything like accurate, they should set all horsemen thinking about the ultimate effect of this craze for mule breeding on the horse stock of the country.

ILLINOIS LICENSED STALLIONS NUMBER 9,677.

The stallion registration board of the state of Illinois has just issued its third annual bulletin, listing by counties all the licensed stallions standing in that state at the time the copy for the bulletin was compiled. The licenses in force October 31, 1912, show the following numbers of pure bred stallions: Percheron, 2,711; French Draft, 277; Belgian, 357; Shire, 473; Clydesdale, 204; Suffold, 6; Standard, 1,203; Morgan, 74; Thoroughbred, 20; Hackney, 43; German Coach, 162; French Coach, 38; Saddle, 55; Cleveland Bay, 3; Shetland, 58. This makes a total of 5,688 pure bred stallions. The total number of grades standing is given as 3,984. There are five cross bred stallions licensed, making the grand total of 9,677 stallions licensed in the state.

"THERE NEVER WAS A TIME WHEN THE WORK OF THE BREEDER WAS SO MUCH NEEDED AS NOW."

Frank B. Graham, Editor American Breeder.

Dear Sir: I want to thank you most cordially for the splendid paper which you read before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and to say that the information that you gave was most highly valuable and thoroughly appreciated by the members.

I want to compliment you on the manner in which you usually wind up your addresses with a little moral lecture. Coming as it does in connection with matters which have their chief interest in money making, these little lectures have a weight which you, yourself, can not fully appreciate. They will do an enormous amount of good. I also wish to thank you for the notice of the meeting of this association which has appeared in the American Breeder.

There never was a time in the history of this country when the work of the breeder was so much needed as right now. The question of the meat supply as well as the motor supply of this country will affect breeders of cattle, hogs and horses alike. In the twenty-three years of its existence the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association has been able to do a vast deal of good, but its most valuable work still lies ahead of it.

Conditions are such in this country that the farmers are at the critical point—they must either continue their present methods of grain farming and go down hill, or they must increase their live stock farming and win success. It will either be a crises or an epoch.

Very truly yours,

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

I. D. GRAHAM, Secretary.

The crusade against public betting on trotting and running races has done much, and the automobile has done much more, to deplete the supply of light horses in the last few years, but neither of these influences can hold a candle to the mule as a blight on the horse stock of the United States if the estimate of the Breeder is to be relied upon.

Every mare used for breeding mules is virtually the last of her line. She may produce a dozen or more mule foals, but there her family ends, since the long-eared hybrids do not reproduce. With good mule foals selling for $125 each at weaning time, the growth of the industry is little short of marvelous, and many of the choice draught mares as well as trotting bred mares and thoroughbred mares are being mated with jacks. So far as the effect on the future horse stock of the country is concerned these mares might as well have been exported to Africa. In either event, they would leave no descendants to perpetuate the breed in America. Even the mule breeders are beginning to show concern about the future supply of mares for their operations if the present tendency is not arrested.

Mark Morton, one of the officials of the American Hackney Horse Society and of the Percheron Society, and an extensive breeder of both carriage horses and draught horses, said to a reporter of the Herald at the National Horse Show of 1911, that he attributed the increasing scarcity of good horses in the markets of the country to the craze for breeding mules, which then was less pronounced than at present. Mr. Morton at that time predicted a veritable "horse famine" as the ultimate outcome of the short sighted course pursued by the breeders, and judging from the stories told by dealers who buy for the New York market, the time is close at hand when an adequate supply of good horses cannot be found.—New York Herlad.

NATIONAL FEEDERS AND BREEDERS' SHOW.

The next great American show of live stock will be the National Feeders and Breeders' show to be held at Ft. Worth, Tex., March 8 to 15. The show will be housed in the Coliseum building at Ft. Worth, built for that purpose, and the premium list provides for complete classification of breeding stock and horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. In addition there is a classification for mules and much more elaborate ones for fat cattle and fat hogs, both single animals and car lots.

This will be the 17th annual exhibit conducted by this association. The secretary and manager is John H. Stofford, Ft. Worth, Tex. In the division for horses, all light harness and saddle animals will be shown at night and the Ft. Worth horse show has become a society event as well as a high class exhibition.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

The fine publishing plant of James M. Pierce, Des Moines, Ia., was burned early this month. Mr. Pierce issued three big farm weeklies, besides doing much outside publishing, and the fire was one of the most serious that has occurred in the farm paper field.

The choosing of good practical men (mature in judgment and schooled in accurate and scientific knowledge) for county farm advisers, is one of the most commendable of the many commendable things the various state agricultural colleges are doing.

Keep the weeds down; have a place for everything. Then you will have more time to live. Persons will travel miles to see your home. You will be a better citizen and more useful to the community—Kansas Industrialist.

In Missouri's recent corn show at Columbia, first prize for acre yield was won by L. F. Cottey, Edina; second prize, Chris Smith, Bunceton. The first prize acre yielded 100 bushels and five pounds. This yield was larger by over two bushels than the best yield from bottom land.

The "Old Dutch Cleanser" people—the Cudahys—are "chasing the dirt" out of Meade County, Kas. This particular batch of dirt they are after is said to be a silica mine between Meade, Kas., and Fowler, Kas. The Cudahys use silica for its scouring properties in making their "Old Dutch Cleanser."

Jack Harrison, one of Missouri's best known breeders and stockmen, has lately disposed of the old Harrison ranch of 982 acres, near Aux Vasse, on a basis of $100 per acre. He gets $50,000 cash and a 415-acre Ralls County farm. Bell Bros., of Rochester, Ill., get the Harrison place.

The value of Missouri farm products and live stock for the past year is estimated at more than three-quarters of a billion dollars. Of this stupendous sum almost $200,000,000 is represented in the ordinary field crops alone, according to W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

A live stock classification for county fairs has been prepared by E. A. Trowbridge, animal husbandryman of the Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo., and can be had for the asking. This is a good thing. Some premium list classifications remind one of the waitress who asks whether you will have grape fruit or griddle cakes.

When a public sale of fine stock is disappointing, some of the papers that advertised it include in their reports the statement that "some of the better lots might have brought more money," a sort of non-committal sop for the sellers who were not satisfied with the way things went.

Now it is announced that the Implement Dealers' Association is going to join the bankers, grain dealers and railroads in teaching the farmer how better to farm. What the farmer needs is more hired men, with brains enough to differentiate between a buck rake and a billy goat, and industry enough to keep themselves warm working when the thermometer stands at 40. The bankers and railroad magnates haven't helped much in this line, but the implement men ought to do better.

Congress has given us law to keep out diseased and insect infested plants—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

Experiences of Practical Men With Modern Breeding Methods

To the American Breeder: I would like for some of our brother breeders to tell me where and how I can get onto the capsule system of breeding. Please give me full instructions; also where I can get the capsules and whatever it takes to make it a success.—Missouri Subscriber.

On this page we are printing communications from a few of the hundreds who doubtless will gladly give the gentleman the information he desires, and "show" him if necessary.—Editor.

To the American Breeder:—I have used capsules for about six years and have had fine success. I have found that I can get mares with foal with capsule when I cannot any other way. I bred five mares with one cover to my jack and four of the mares are heavy with foal. I also bred jennets with the capsule, and had good success. I also used the Carlson Semen Extractor the last year. I will use the capsule this year also.—Alex Brown, West Mineral, Kas.

To the American Breeder:—You want all the information from beginners who have been using the capsule and impregnator system. Now I am not a graduate from your school, but would be if I could have gotten there, but I expect to be in the near future, for I think the Scientific Breeding method is a marvelous thing to the horse business. Every man that owns a stallion or jack cannot afford to be without the system. I ordered a box of capsules and an impregnator last spring and without any experience, I settled three mares out of five that have never before raised colts and had been bred every season from three to seven times and some mares had missed colts from two to seven years. I settled those with good results.—W. A. Schwenck, Bushnell, Neb.

To the American Breeder:—I have used the capsule system on only a few mares, but got two imported mares in foal with it that just would not settle any other way for two years. I was very much satisfied. In fact, I did not intend to use it very extensively when I got it.—W. J. Butler, Ottawa, Ill.

To the American Breeder:—I used the capsule system with about the same results as the horse or natural service. I got some mares that were given up with the natural service, but again I missed some both ways. Last year was a hard one here, as we did not have feed, but think will have better success since I attended the Breeding school.—Leon LeClaire, Willow Lake, S. Dak.

To the American Breeder:—I have been in the breeding business about 18 years. I now use the capsule system and can save my customers lots of time coming back. I can accommodate all that come and save my stock and get a much larger percent of foals. It not only helps me, but gets more colts for my customers. I have settled a great many mares that I could not settle with the horse. I have no trouble with my customers, they come and call for the capsule.—G. W. Nickerson, Bethany, Mo.

To the American Breeder:—I have been using the capsule system of breeding for the past two years with splendid success.—C. L. Gay, Rockport, Ill.

To the American Breeder:—The capsule breeding is a new thing in my locality. That being the case, I have bred only a few mares, and they were mares that could not be foaled otherwise. I foaled all these to my jack except one. After the season I foaled her with my horse. I expect to do a good business this year with the capsules.—Herbert Parsons, Oto, Mo.

To the American Breeder:—Three of the prizes in our colt show were won by capsule colts. Farmers are convinced that "it can be done" and in some cases to advantage rather than the use of the stallion with some mares. They are now inquring about the "new way" around here.—R. R. Pittis, Scio, Ohio.

To the American Breeder:—I have used your capsule system for two years and have had good success. I have gotten two colts with one cover several times. I would not do without one if they cost twice the price. It is better for the horse. Some mares will take the horse the whole season. I use the capsule on her and if that does not get her in foal she is void. It is sure and safe.—E. E. Brennen, Filer, Idaho, R. No. 2.

To the American Breeder:—I have used the capsule system one season with entire satisfaction. I can truthfully say that the capsule method of breeding is far in advance of any other way of breeding.—J. F. Sperry, Huerfano, Colo.

To the American Breeder:—I can say I have been in the stallion and jack business for 15 years, have handled three stallions and one jack two seasons and before I used the capsule system I missed one-third of the mares bred. Now I breed all healthy mares to the horse (natural service) and all bad ones are cleaned up and bred with capsules. I get 75 percent of mares in foal this way. I consider my semen extractor, syringe and capsules make me $200.00 a year and would advise every stallion and jack owner to get an outfit. Any man that is clean and particular can use them.—Emil Hosler, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to the breeding with the capsule system, I must say I have bred nine mares in 1912, of which there are four in foal, which is not bad for a beginner. They were bred only once. If the mare owners would be willing to come to the place where the horse has his stand, it would be the only way to breed.—Emil J. Lorenz, Jamestown, N. D.

To the American Breeder:—I have used the capsule system some and have found it to be very satisfactory. One of my friends bred a mare and took her home, some three miles, and extracted the semen from her and bred another one and both got in foal. —B. D. Wilcox, Preston, Idaho.

To the American Breeder:—Last season I had good luck with the capsule breeding system. I settled mares with one capsule that had been bred the two previous seasons by natural service and failed to get in foal. I would not do a breeding business without using this system of breeding.—Orville Mills, Cedarvale, Kas.

To the American Breeder:—I have used the capsule system for two seasons and have had fair success with it. I have been able to get some mares in foal with the capsule that I was not able to get any other way. I have never been fixed up in the right way to use them properly.—A. B. Tyler, Draper, S. D.

To the American Breeder:—I have used the capsule system of impregnation and consider it a success.—T. C. McGiboney, Kimble, Mo.

To the American Breeder:—I used the capsule system last year with good success and think it all right if handled right.—I. H. Tohill, Hutsonville, Ill.

To the American Breeder:—I have tried artificial breeding with extractor and capsules, after taking a course at Graham's Scientific School, and find it a more satisfactory way than the old way. I would advise every stallion and jack owner to attend the school and follow its teachings. It will mean success to do it.—H. C. Jackson, Dimmitt, Tex.

To the American Breeder:—I cannot do without your paper for it tells all about horse raising and breeding. It is worth twice the money it costs and if every stallion owner would follow the instructions they would get a much greater percent of foals. I used the capsule system last season and had good results.—Theodore Tanner, Stone Fort, Ill.

To the American Breeder: I have been using the capsule system for three years and can publicly say they are all right. Have settled lots of mares, and I am satisfied I have settled lots of mares that could not have been settled any other way. I bought one of the top jennets sold last spring and I think the owner had been breeding her for a year or two. I got her the first shot with a capsule. She will foal in April.—T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Kas.

To the American Breeder: I had fine success with the capsule system and advise all breeders to attend the breeding school. There are more things to learn than the capsule system that have been a great help to me.—Ray Colgrove, Girard, Kas.

To the American Breeder: In regard to the capsule system, I used it on nine mares of my own and got the nine in foal with it. I also used it on a few of the customers' mares and as near as I can find out, a good per cent of them are in foal. I think the capsule system is going to be a success and expect to continue using it on my own mares and on my customers' mares that are willing for me to use the work.—I. C. Evans, Troy, Ia.

To the American Breeder: In regard to capsule breeding; if properly handled in every way it is a grand success, but if handled in a haphazard way it is a failure. I had fair results with capsules last season, but believe I am in a better position to get good results next season than in the past. I think the best resuls I had last season, I bred four mares at one service and got them all in foal.—T. J. Cunningham, Cartmell, Mo.

To the American Breeder: Have used the capsule system the past season and like it fine. I have settled mares that had been bred the naural way for several years and did not settle. One had been bred four years and did not settle; settled her the first year with capsule.—H. C. Wornom, Mayfield, Kas.

To the American Breeder: Will say that we have good success with capsule breeding; would not think of depending on the old method of breeding, and not use the capsule. No man can afford to be in the dark and he who does not use the capsule system is in the dark.—J. H. McKinney, Eudora, Kas.

To the American Breeder: In regard to experience with capsule system in breeding, I have used capsules two seasons and consider them as sure as natural service, and on barren mares much more so, if they are used by a man who knows the antiseptic rules.—F. W. Roach, Anthony, Kas.

To the American Breeder: We tried the capsule system on thirty mares last spring and all seem to be with foal. As it was a new venture in this neighborhood no one seemed to have faith in it, but this season will quiet their fears, and we will use it more extensively in the future. We had a larger trade than we could handle with our stallion and decided the only way out was to breed with the capsule, and it solved the problem to our and the public's entire satisfaction. The time is coming when the mare owners will insist on the capsule method rather than breed to a scrub stallion or jack.—Miller Bros., Atlantic, Iowa.

To the American Breeder: As I bought a capsule outfit last spring, I will say that I have had very good results. I am not sorry that I bought it. I think no horse breeder should be without one.—J. S. Gieselman, Morris, Minn.

To the American Breeder: The little that I have used the capsule system is satisfactory. I consider a wise breeder would not do without it; it saves the horse, gets better and stronger colts and more of them and is a money maker. With its help I got 85 per cent of foals last year.—H. C. Tillotson, Latham, Kas.

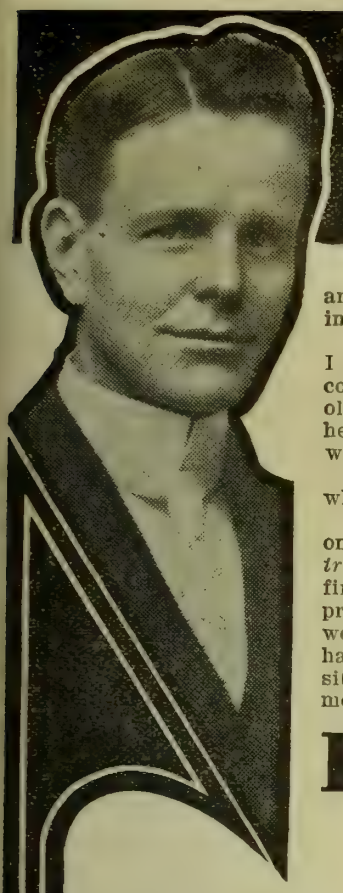
To the American Breeder: I will say I did not get to try the capsule system much; I bred eight in all, old mares that had been no good, and got five in foal. I think the system is the right thing.—James Sabin, Soldiers Grove, Wis.

To the American Breeder: I have had two years' experience with the capsule system and have this to say that in coming years it is the only method that should be used.—Wm. J. Steinbach, New Rockford, N. D.

To the American Breeder: I have used the capsule system for two seasons and have met with good success, having foaled both mares and jennets when every method had failed for several years. Do not use it much except on barren animals.—B. C. Hunter, Farmington, Tenn.

To the American Breeder: Will say the capsule breeding is a success if properly used. My luck has been in being careful of temperature and cleanliness and the exclusion of the sun's rays—three essentials that must be observed. I wouldn't be in the business without this system.—R. W. Davis, Wolbach, Neb.

To the American Breeder: I used the capsule some last season; had reasonably good luck for what I used.



I WILL TEACH YOU HOW—SECURE YOU A POSITION—YOU PAY WHILE YOU EARN

My business is to assist you to make money—more money than you are now making. To assist you to a position of trust and confidence in the business world. To fortify you with a business training so complete, and so thorough that it puts you in the position of the "sought," instead of the seeker. To take you by the hand and lift you out of the rut.

I have assisted hundreds of ambitious young men and women of the farm to high salaried positions of trust and influence. I have hundreds of letters from graduates who are today earning more money—and earning it with more ease—than the average country doctor, lawyer, banker or merchant. These young men and women, like yourself, were once plodding along in the same old rut—wishing and hoping for a chance to realize their ambition to become successful workers in the business world. They heeded the Ransomerian knock of opportunity—and today, as Ransomerian graduates, have either reached, or are well on the way to the goal of their ambition.

Away down in your heart you know you have an ambition to progress—to get down to brass tacks with yourself and get somewhere—and you can, if you will.

You may want to become a stenographer; bookkeeper, expert penman, enter civil service. Or you may have decided to stay on the farm—but no matter what your ambition may be, a thorough business *training is absolutely necessary.* Realize that ambition—start now—take your first step—clip the coupon at the bottom of this page. It will bring you a special proposition—a brand new feature. I have arranged for the young men and young women readers of the American Breeder—a proposition so good no other school has ever felt able or competent to offer you. I want you to get this special proposition. I want you to learn at first hand just what this is, and just what it means to you.

C. W. Ransom

BE SQUARE WITH YOURSELF—LOOK TO YOUR FUTURE NOW

The business world is crying out for competent, well trained young men and women to fill good paying positions of trust and confidence. The United States Government, Railroads, Corporations, Law Firms, Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers—all are clamoring day and night for sturdy bodied, clean-minded assistants in their mad rush for the Almighty Dollar. But the demand is that you *must be prepared.* This does not mean that you must have had previous experience—but it *does* mean that you *must* have a thorough business training in a specialized business training school; that you *must* have the stamp of approval and unqualified recommendation from a recognized business trainer—from a school with the reputation of producing competent, successful workers—a school such as the Ransomerian School is.

In this constant demand for trained assistantants, preference is given the young men and women from the farm. Why? I'll tell you! It is not that they are any better than their city bred friends, but simply because of the fact—and experience has proven it—that the young folks of the farm early learned the value of exactness, promptness and time—three patent essentials absolutely necessary in a well organized business office. Look around you! You can count among your friends a boy here and a girl there, who are making good in the business world; friends who are no brighter than you—who were possessed of no better education than you—but who, by their heeding the persistent knocking of opportunity—and having embraced it—applied themselves, are now well on their way toward the top of the ladder. This is dyed in the wool truth, friend, and you know it!

You are as ambitious as they; you are just as bright; just as capable; just as persistent. There is a position ready for you—and just as good, or perhaps even better than theirs—when you are ready for it.

Then why delay longer? Why allow your ambition to be smothered for lack of will power? Why not give way to that everlasting, burning ambition to do something worth while, to get somewhere in the business world? Then write me fully and frankly and tell me your hopes, and ambitions, and let me send you my special proposition and literature containing a simple matter-of-fact statement of my school and my methods.

PERSONAL

I spent 18 years of my life on a farm—and a Kansas farm at that, and I can look at this matter just as you do. I know the confidential talks you have had with yourself of what you want to do in the business world. I know the thoughts that flit through your brain day after day as you drudge along following the plow, round after round. I know what it is friend, for I have been there myself. I remember full well, one cold dark December morning, while out harnessing my team by the light of an old smoky lantern, that my emancipation came. I remember it as though it were but yesterday. I said to myself something like this: "Ransom, there's work for you to do out in that great big business world somewhere, when you are ready for it; work you can do; work you will enjoy; work for which you will be well paid. Prepare yourself for it; start now." And I did. Before I took that team out to the field, I returned to the house and answered the advertisement of a business expert. That decision, made while harnessing the old bays, decided my future, and today I can claim the credit, and enjoy the distinction, of having assisted hundreds of young men and young women of the farm to well paying positions of trust and confidence, in nearly every state in the Union, and many foreign countries.

Here is Your Chance—And Now

I WILL TEACH YOU HOW—SECURE YOU A POSITION—YOU PAY AS YOU EARN!! Stop right here and now—let this soak in. I mean just exactly what the sentence implies. I mean that I can fit you to realize the ambition you have so long harbored to become a successful worker in the business world. I mean I will not only fit you for that position—but assist you to secure it when you are competent to accept it. I mean you can pay me for one-half of your business training after I have fitted you for a position—and you are drawing a regular salary. I will make the balance of the payments to suit your convenience; and I will also assist you to a place to work outside of school hours, that will pay your room and board while in school. You could not ask for a fairer proposition than that, could you? Of course you couldn't. But get the full details. Write for my special proposition. It goes into every detail fully and accurately. Use the coupon, a postal, or letter. Simply indicate what branch you are especially interested in. Do not hesitate or delay. The sooner you act, the sooner you will be a Ransomerian Graduate—and a Ransomerian Graduate is a successful, trained business worker. This is your opportunity to realize your ambition. Embrace it.

And These Branches the Stepping Stones

Pennmanship.	Stenography.	Commercial Arithmetic.
Auditing.	Accounting.	Business Practice.
Bookkeeping.	Banking.	Commercial Law.
Civil Service Training.		Rapid Calculation.

Any single one of these branches is a stepping stone to better positions. You may have a preference—you may want your business training to embrace one or all of them. But no matter your preference or disposition—one, or all—means expertness with me. Look to where these branches lead. Penmanship to professorship; Stenography to Private Secretaryship; Audiiting to Management; Accounting to the independent business of Public Accounting; Civil Service training to Government positions, etc. Here they are—all of them—ready and waiting for you to choose. One is equally good as another—it's simply a matter of preference.

WRITE ME NOW—PERSONALLY!

You cannot be impressed too strongly with the fact that Expert Business Training is absolutely necessary to your future success, no matter what line of endeavor you desire to follow. Therefore, start right—prepare yourself in a school that has proven its merits—from which a diploma means something.

Opportunity will not always be yours. Embrace it now while you have the chance. Take advantage of this special proposition I have arranged for you. The sooner I tell you about it, the sooner you will realize your ambition. You KNOW you want to be a successful business expert—I can make you that.

C. W. RANSOM, President,

THE RANSOMERIAN SCHOOL

OF EXPERT BUSINESS TRAINING

SUITE 911 MINOR BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MO.

OPPORTUNITY COUPON—USE IT

C. W. RANSOM, Suite 911, Minor Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Please send me free and with no obligation on my part, your special proposition regarding your Expert Business Training Course. I am especially interested in **Civil Service, Stenography, Penmanship, Banking, Commercial Law, Business Practice, Rapid Calculation, Auditing, Commercial Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Accounting.** (Check Your Preference.)

Name .....

Town ..... R. F. D. ..... Age .....

State ..... A. B. .....

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. . .....

Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. ..... Colt { Yes. / No. }

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
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RETRIED.

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$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal

STUD ..... Page.....

Stallion Service Record Book for Two Hundred Mares.—The latest and best on the market, as cheap as the cheapest. It is a handy pocket size with waterproof cover, printed on the best paper. It has a calendar, a gestation table and an index of twenty pages so that each mare can be found easily. Each mare has an entire page. This book can be used for several sires without carrying more than one at a time. Notice how easily it is to record the breeding of a mare and give the details. This record book is the result of the opinions of many breeders. It has no worthless advertisements in it. If you are not satisfied with it, return it and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you. Price 50c, or six books for $2.00. Postage prepaid. Published by

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

225 WEST 12TH STREET

KANSAS CITY :-: :-: :-: MISSOURI

Can tell more about it when colts begin to come. I think I bred over five hundred mares in 1912.—J. G. Tyler, Edmond, Okla.

To the American Breeder: I will say I have had fine success with the capsule breeding; think it the only way on mares that are hard to get in foal. Would not stand horses without the use of them.—S. C. Marshall, Overbrook, Kas.

To the American Breeder: I have used the capsule system for two seasons and would not do without it. My success has been very satisfactory to me and my patrons. I have settled mares which never did breed and the colts are as good as any in the county. Farmers are taking more kindly to the new system as they study it and get better posted on breeding times.—J. S. Smith, Callaway, Neb.

To the American Breeder: Will say that I have used the capsule system for two seasons, and am much pleased with the results. The first season the percentage was better than by natural service and this year the per cent will be at least 15 per cent better than last. The colts are just as good as by natural. Our patrons are pleased because there are no disappointments in getting a service. Would quit the business before going back to the old way.—Joe V. Painter, Middletown, Ind.

To the American Breeder: As to the capsule system taught by F. B. Graham, after three years of trial, will say it is the only way.—Wm. L. Parr, Ruskin, Neb.

To the American Breeder: I have excellent success with the capsule system. It will pay any man with stallion and jack stock to learn and use the capsule system. Please send sample copy of the American Breeder to Hunt & Long, Huntsdale, Mo., R. 1. They are just starting in the stallion and jack business. I say it is the best paper of the kind in the world.—O. W. Layson, Hatton, Mo.

ANOTHER WHO THINKS THE BREEDER SHOULD BE LICENSED.

To the American Breeder: Your letter of January 29th received. Would have answered sooner but was away at the time it came and returned last night. I have been using the capsule system for three seasons. I wouldn't think of standing a stallion or jack without being a graduate of the Breeding School, and I don't think any man ought to be allowed to stand stallions for public service without he was capable of detecting and treating diseased mares, and testing the semen of the stallion. I think a law to make the stallioner pass an examination, with certain qualifications to procure a license to stand a stallion, would be of much more value to the breeding public than a law to license the stallion like we have in several of our neighboring states and I am sure the percent of foals raised each year would be 40 per cent greater. At least it made that difference with me and I had been in the business for 25 years.—C. A. Kilkeny, Clark County, Mo.

A new breeding establishment devoted largely to Percheron horses, is to be established on the F. I. Burt ranch in Hodgeman County, Kas., which has been traded to Ed H. Rife, a rancher of Rock Springs, Wyo. The ranch contains 1,840 acres of the best watered land in Hodgeman County and is one of the largest ranches in that section today. The consideration was $52,000, a 50-room hotel in Eureka Springs, Ark., being taken as part payment. Mr. Rife will bring to the ranch some fine Percherons from his big ranch in Wyoming.

Mule Trade Shifts to Country

Buyers Took 1700 Direct From One County—Price of Beeves Turns Upward Again—Feeder Cattle Highest on Record—Hogs Up on Reduced Receipts.

Thus far this year Calloway County, Missouri, feeders have sold close to 1,700 head of mules direct to buyers who ship South and Southeast for final distribution. Other sections in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa have sold direct to buyers whose final distributing points were in the East, South and West. It would be hard to estimate this total volume of business, but its most important feature is that buyers have dealt with feeders, reducing freight, commission and handling expenses to a noticeable degree. The fact that a community that prepares good horses and mules for the professional buyer insures itself a home market is worthy of consideration, and is somewhat new to the central West.

This season has been unusual throughout. Last fall the abundance of feed made countrymen buy an unusual number of horses and mules for fattening this winter, and the urgent demand early this year sent buyers direct to feed lots to get their supplies. This condition may prove only temporary, but horse feeders are of the opinion that this new system of buying promises fairly to be permanent. Much, however, depends on whether countrymen continue winter feeding.

In the past two weeks buying direct from the countrymen has affected the commission dealings at central markets, in that volume of business was reduced, and demand became less urgent. In some cases prices were quoted down $5 to $10 a head, but in the past two days the loss was recovered. At markets in the Central West the most important demand is for farm mares. Seeding and farm work time is at hand, and farmers want the class that can be turned to work, and producing at the same time. Eastern trade is rather slack, though comparatively few strictly choice drafters have been offered. Medium Southern grades are in fair request, and the cheapest classes have sold fairly well. While the general trade has had some dull periods, it must be taken into account that the volume of business in the six weeks this year has been in excess of any previous similar period in the past ten years. Dealers say that requirements in the next two months will be large. Actual farm demand has not developed full force; Eastern trade can expand considerably; the South is still buying; and construction work will be a steady outlet source.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$$230@275
Drafters, fair to good	140@225
Chunks, fair to choice	130@165
Chunks, fair to good	85@120
Expressers and light draft	50@110
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	125@145
Southerns, plain to fair	65@125
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@135
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@200
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

Rebound in Cattle Prices.

Two weeks ago cattle prices were at about the lowest level of the season, the closing days in February having seen a slight advance over the lowest point. The first two weeks this month has marked a steady advance, and prices now are 50 to 75 cents above the closing January level. The beginning of the Lenten season on February 5, did not make any curtail-

ment in demand, on the contrary killers have been so busy in January reducing prices at the expense of supplies that the beginning of an important fast season saw them eager for the offerings. Light receipts has been one cause of advancing prices. While total supplies of cattle at Western markets showed only a moderate decrease, the larger numbers sent back to the country, and reshipping to other markets left comparatively few for killing purposes. There is no doubt in the mind of the trade but that the low point of the season has been passed, and while February has already exceeded precedent by showing a substantial advance, March and April prices still have the prospect for a better showing. Hay fed cattle from Colorado, and meal fed steers from below the quarantine line, together with light receipts from the corn belt, are the principal sources of supply for the next two months. That part that remains in feed lots is in strong hands and will be marketed wisely, and with country buyers crowding killers for the lighter weight class a substantial rise may occur early in March. In the past week the top price for steers in Kansas City was $8.65, and in Chicago $9.25. Other markets reported sales up to $8.60, but the bulk of the steers at all markets were on a $7.50 to $8.25 basis. The meal fed classes are bringing $7 to $7.85.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.65@9.00
Good to choice steers	8.00@8.60
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.00
Common to fair steers	6.25@7.40
Meal fed, choice	7.50@7.95
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.45

Moderate Advance for Butcher Stuff.

A less noticeable advance occurred in prices for butcher cattle than for fat steers in the past week, but at the low time two weeks ago butcher cattle were relatively higher than steers. In a general way prices are up 20 to 35 cents, and quotations show a comparatively narrow spread as choice stuff is very scarce. Killers' requirements are larger, and orders are not fully filled at any time. As the weather grows warmer demand for light cuts of beef will increase, and tidy weight heifers will be scarce. Most of the cows are selling at $5.50 to $6.50, entire range $4 to $7.50, and heifers $4.50 to $8. Veal calves are selling up to $10, but a drop in prices is forecasted for the next two weeks, as calves from the dairy districts will be fairly plentiful by that time.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.75@7.50
Fair to good	5.50@6.70
Common to fair	4.50@5.50
Canners	4.00@4.45
Heifers—	
Choice fed	$7.75@8.00
Good to choice	7.00@7.70
Plain to fair	6.00@7.00
Common	5.00@6.00
Veal calves	5.00@10.00
Bulls	4.25@6.50

Red Hot Feeder Market.

The bulk of the stock and feeding steers are bringing $7 to $7.50, half fat feeders up to $8.10, and thin feeders with good quality up to $7.75. Prices are the highest ever known, and to one who has not kept pace with the rise in prices in the past twelve months, present quotations are astonishing. One thing quite noticeable is that the daily supplies are being absorbed readily and there has been no congestion in the feeder trade in several months past. Breeding cattle, though exceedingly scarce, are being watched for with unusual activity, and the bulk of the light heifers that usually go to killers at this season are being turned back

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.65@8.15
Good to choice feeders	7.35@7.60
Plain to fair feeders	6.75@7.30
Selected stockers	7.35@7.65
Good to choice stockers	7.00@7.30
Plain to fair stockers	6.50@7.00
Stock calves	6.00@7.65
Stock cows	4.50@5.50
Stock heifers	4.75@6.50
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Cut Down Upkeep

By R. E. Olds, Designer

I have built cars for 26 years—60,000 of them.

But of all I have learned, nothing else compares with these ways for cutting upkeep—shown in Reo the Fifth.

The Final Cost

The buyer sees just the car's first price. But the vital thing is the after cost.

That may be little or it may be much. It depends on the builder largely. And the difference to you, in the course of five years, may be $1,000.

How I Reduce It

One big item is tires.

In Reo the Fifth I cut this cost by using tires 34x4. They cost $60 per set more than tires often used on a car of this weight. But they save many times that in tire bills.

I use in this car 15 roller bearings —11 Timken, 4 Hyatt. They cost five times as much as common ball bearings. But they do not break.

I use 190 drop forgings, at twice the cost of steel castings. But drop forgings don't have flaws.

Margin of Safety

Axles and driving parts should show very large over-capacity. I build them all to stand the tests for a 45 h. p. car. That leaves enormous margin.

I have all steel made to formula. Then I analyze each lot twice.

For testing my gears I use a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

I use 7-leaf springs, two inches wide. And I test them for 100,000 vibrations.

Each engine is tested for 48 hours —20 hours on blocks, 28 hours in the chassis. I employ unusual tests.

Each car in the making gets over 1,000 separate tests and inspections.

Costly Items

I use a $75 magneto to save ignition troubles. I double-base my carburetor, for low-grade gasoline. I use a centrifugal pump, not a syphon. That adds about $10.

I use 14-inch brake drums.

I give each body 17 coats, so the finish will endure. I use the best genuine leather in upholstering. Also the best curled hair.

I am using flush electric dash lights in place of the old-style lamps.

All these things are costly. Yet I supply them, through factory economy, in a wonderfully low-priced car.

A car without them is likely to cost five times as much for upkeep. There may be costly repairs, and frequent.

I never would buy a lesser car. Therefore, I never shall build one.

Our $100 Control

Here is one feature worth $100 which costs not an extra penny.

It's the Reo center control. All the gear shifting is done by moving one little handle only three inches in each of four directions. It is as simple as moving the spark lever.

The driver sits on the left hand side, as in the latest high-priced cars. And this control lever is at his right hand.

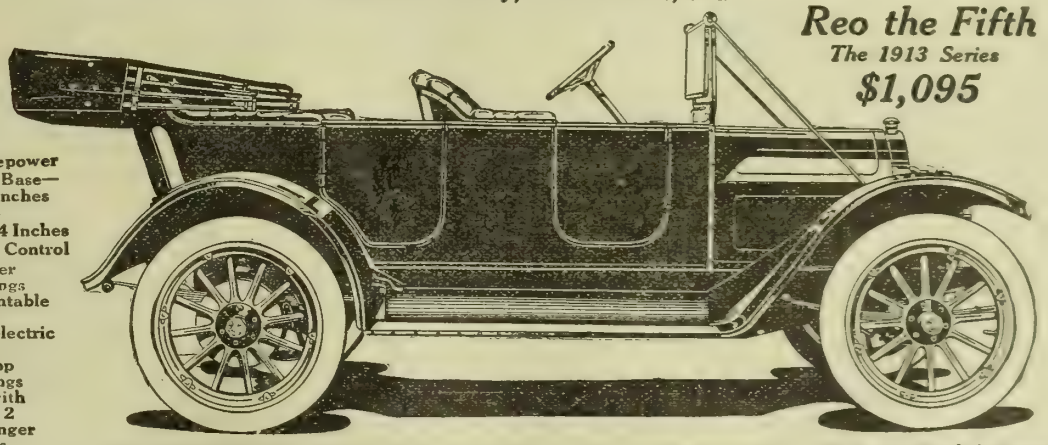
Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. There are no brake levers, so both front doors are clear.

A car in these days should have these modern features.

Sold by 1,000 dealers. Write for our 1913 catalog and we'll tell you the nearest show-room.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Tires—34 x 4 Inches
Center Control
15 Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three electric lights
190 Drop Forgings
Made with 5 and 2 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170).

Big Rise in Hog Prices.

In the past two weeks hog markets took on a keen edge and cut its way to the highest levels since October. The entire list attained an $8.00 or better level on Wednesday, but in the past two days weakened moderately from the extreme high level. The top reached in Chicago was $8.47½, in St. Louis $8.55, and in Kansas City $8.20. Other markets were relatively higher than the Kansas City market early this week, but in the past two days there has been a moderate readjustment. Light receipts caused the general advance in prices, which compared with two weeks ago was 60 to 70 cents, and compared with the low time in January was close to $1.00. Diminishing supplies caused the advance, and still higher prices are expected. Thus far this year the five Western markets received 520,000 fewer hogs than in the same period in 1912. The hog price record was made March, 1910, when $10.50 to $11.00 was quoted. That level is not expected this year, though March will probably uncover the $9.00 hog. The packers have lost control of the situation, and with shippers buying eagerly, light and medium weight hogs are binging premium over heavy grades.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.90@8.05
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.00@8.10
Medium weight	7.95@8.10
Light weight	7.45@8.00
Common to fair	7.00@7.50
Stags	6.25@7.75
Boars	4.50@7.25
Bulk of sales	7.90@8.05

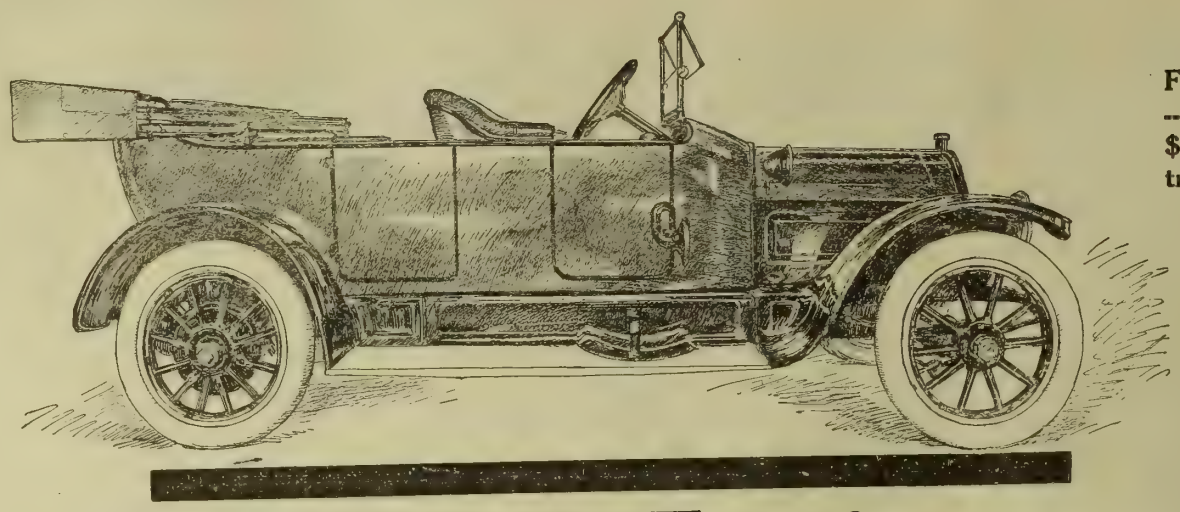
The following table shows the range in hog prices in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Feb. 10	$7.65@7.85	$7.30@7.60
Tuesday	7.85@8.20	7.35@7.70
Wednesday	7.90@8.20	7.40@7.75
Thursday	7.90@8.20	7.35@7.65
Friday	7.80@8.10	7.40@7.75
Saturday		7.50@7.85

No Important Change for Sheep.

Prices for sheep fluctuated 25 to 40 cents in the past two weeks, and are closing this week net unchanged. Receipts have been fairly liberal, and the quality is good. Hay fed sheep from the Northwest, which were a depressing influence in the market, have about all been marketed and corn belt and Colorado fed sheep have practically a clear field for the next two months. The present outlook is for stronger prices as no large supplies are in sight. Shearing of heavy fat

New HUDSON "37"



Furnished complete --- No Extras to Buy $1,875, f. o. b. Detroit, Mich.

48 Picked Engineers Build a New Car

All that is known in motor car design is embodied in the experience of the HUDSON engineering board. These men had a hand in the construction of over 200,000 automobiles of 97 well-known makes.

There are men on this board from every automobile building nation—Germany, France, England, America, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Belgium. In constructing their latest model, they worked under the direction of Howard E. Coffin, America's foremost designer.

It is the four cylinder masterpiece of the largest engineering board in the automobile industry.

Howard E. Coffin built six famous cars, more than any other engineer. He never created a failure. He has always led in four cylinder construction. Yet even he could not have conceived so remarkable a motor car as has this great body of experts by combining their ideas.

They have built a simple car, one with several hundred fewer parts than the others in its class and simplicity the keynote to now upkeep. You have noticed this is you have ever owned a car of complicated design.

New HUDSON "37"

In any automobile the design of which is not well balanced, rods, wires and supports are necessary. These things need attention and constant adjustment. That takes repair men's time. It costs money. This simple car has none of these.

A Dustproof Car

These engineers have built an automobile that is fortified against the most ruinous element a motor car must face—dust.

Dust, dirt and grit work their way in through the valves of the average motor, eat into the bearings and shorten the life of the motor—the very heart of an automobile.

But these engineers have enclosed the valves, valve mechanism and all moving parts, making them impregnable to the ruin of dust, dirt and grit. They have built a dustproof car.

Electrically Self Cranked—Electric Lighted

There is nothing in the operation of the car that cannot be accomplished from the driver's seat. You press a button to crank the engine. The electric Delco self cranking system has an electric motor, the transmission of which meshes with the cogs of the HUDSON'S flywheel, a positive self cranking method.

In addition, when the engine is running, it generates electric current which is stored in a battery to be used for lighting at night and in starting the car.

Three buttons on the dash control the head, tail, side and dash lights.

The Most Beautiful 1913 Car.

Motorists have termed the New HUDSON "37" "the most beautiful 1913 car." Its long, handsome, sweeping lines and its Americanized European body construction, make the New HUDSON "37" a car that men who last year bought $5,000 and $6,000 cars are proud to own.

In comfort the HUDSON is supreme. Its 12-inch Turkish type upholstery, over three-quarter elliptic springs, makes the car so remarkably easy riding that this fact alone has decided many sales in its favor.

The large, roomy tonneau and the ease of entering the car are other features appreciated by the wise motorist.

It Is a Proved Car

When the engineering board of the Hudson Motor Car Company had designed the HUDSON "37" it was placed in the hands of a racing driver to test the car. He worked it out over 20,000 miles at train speeds. His course consisted of the worst roads he could find in ten states, the Allegheny Mountains and Southern Canada.

The battering which he gave the car was the equivalent of 40,000 miles service in the hands of the average owner of four years' average use.

When he finished the tests, not a single change from the basic design decided upon by these experts was made. The car was then publicly announced, for from an engineering standpoint is was perfected.

You cannot gain an adequate appreciation of the New HUDSON "37" from what we have said here. Its extraordinary beauty, comfort and the correctness of its mechanical design can only become known to you through a personal investigation and inspection of the car.

Go see it today at the nearest HUDSON dealer's. If you do not know his address, write us and we will put you in touch with him.

May we hear from you at once? Write today.

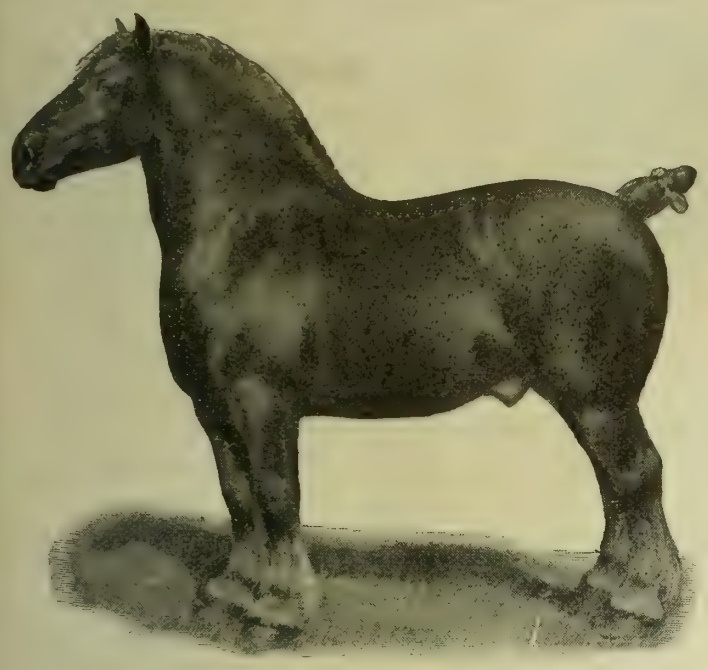
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7579 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Belgian and Percheron Sale

Blue Mound, Kas., Thursday, March 6, 1912





28 Head of the best Draft Horses that ever entered a sale ring.

10 Imported Belgian Stallions, 2 to 6 years old.

8 Imported Belgian Mares, 2 to 3 years old; 3-year-olds in foal to imported horse.

2 American Bred Belgian Mares, 2 to 3 years old, 3-year-old in foal to imported horse.

6 Imported Percheron Stallions, 2 to 4 years old.

1 French Draft Stallion, 4 years old.

1 Cross-bred Stallion, 7 years old.

4 Big Jennets.

Sale held under cover, rain or shine. Catalogs ready February 24. Write for catalog and arrange to come to this sale.

Auctioneers—
Cols. Harriman, Long, Robbins, Macon, Bridges.

W. H. BAYLESS-DERO & CO.

Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas

sheep before marketing will begin early in March. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $8.25 to $8.75; fair to good, $7.75 to $8.25; yearlings, $6.75 to $7.50; wethers, $5.50 to $6.25; ewes, $5.00 to $5.75.

RAISING GOOD CALVES.

To the American Breeder: I will try and give you my idea of how to raise young stock for breeding or butchers' purpose. I would take them both the same, as I think that all young things should have the best care, whether for breeding or for killing purposes. The prices that have been paid for baby beef during the last fall and this winter so far, make it an important item in the all round farmer's business.

Now we will take for instance a farmer that has six good grade cows, these cows should have their calves not earlier than February and not later than May. Take good care of the cows and the calves, do not let them out in the cold or wet. Let the calves have good exercise until you have good pasture. Let them run with the cows during the first part of the summer, until the flies begin to hurt them; then bring them to the barn or shed away from the flies if possible during the day time. Let the cows come up at night and turn the calves out at night with the cows and bring them up in morning.

By this time you will have some green corn in the roasting ear. Give the cows a feed night and morning, chopped up fine. They will eat it clean, stalks and all. Nothing will bring you more money. Teach the calves to eat it with oil meal or cotton seed meal and they will be on full feed by the time you want to wean them. Let them suck the cow until two months of her next calving. Feed the calves good all through the winter and summer and by the second week in December your yearlings will weigh 1,200 pounds, or more, and top the market. I know they will do it as I have done it myself and what one man can do another can.

Mr. Ben Duncan of Kansas City, sold one steer, that I fed last year for $154.40. It was calved March 23, 1911, and sold December 11, 1912. He was sired by a good Shorthorn bull. This steer lost one month feed by not having the right treatment. Thos. Minton, Cooper County, Mo.

GOOD THOUGHTS ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

To the American Breeder:—While I know that this topic has been discussed time and again, human nature differs greatly as to the time it takes to learn the care of animals. People forget or neglect things that should greatly interest them. We are approaching another season and it is time that we should be preparing a great many things on the farm, but above all, the care of the stallion should be of vital interest, for without due care we should not look for him to get his mares in foal.

Of course every man who owns a stallion should have a suitable stable, warm, but with the best of ventilation, with door to the south and a corral about 32x48 feet or larger, to run in at times if weather and condition of ground permit. His stall should be level and cleaned every day and well bedded at evenings and he should be kept in it at night on account of possible storms coming, causing him to catch cold, and leading to many temporary ailments which in time might throw him out of balance and cause him to be unfruitful. One man should feed him at all times and although late, a warning in this respect will suffice. Never from the present time until about the last of October, should a stallion be fed corn. Feed him good clean oats three times a day and at noon a feed of oats and bran, be it wet or dry, never under any circumstances feed very much hay, and if possible, select clover or alfalfa. Be sure it is well cured and bright, for musty feed of any kind will cause trouble. See that your horse gets salt at will and see that he is well groomed so that there will be no cause for different skin diseases. If your horse is exercised and fed properly in proportion to size and breeding, you will have no trouble getting him to settle his mares.

Right here is the thing importers and small breeders have to combat. Perhaps 75 per cent of the stallions are ruined by carelessness or ignorance on the part of their masters. I believe this is a great injustice to the stallioner. Why not have mares undergo the same law.—A. Kool, Marion County, Iowa.

IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

CHAS. IRVINE,
ANKENY POLK COUNTY, IOWA.

HE WILL CONVINCE THEM, TOO.

To the American Breeder: I am not much on the write as a correspondent, but if I could get all my patrons and neighbors to believe as I do, they would raise about two to one more colts than what they do. Last year was my first year in the capsule work. I certainly made a success of it; bred 127 mares and am sure of 90 safe in foal, and maybe more. I handle the horse at Beardsley, Minn., but my home is at Burtrum, Minn., and to tell the truth, this vicinity is 25 years behind the times. Talk to them and they laugh at you, for they think it impossible to use capsules and that

IMPORTED BELGIAN

For Sale or Exchange.

One imported Belgian; color, chestnut; 12 years old; weighs 1900 pounds; 16½ hands high. Our reason for selling is that his fillies are in his way. Will sell this horse reasonable, or exchange him for another. **Sauer Bros., Sanborn, N. D., R. F. D. 2, Box 39.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS.
BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.**

Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION.

Black; coming 8 years old; weighs 1900 pounds; to exchange for another. Colts in the way is the reason for exchanging. Never has been beaten at fairs. Plenty of colts to show and plenty of bone. **B. D. Prentice, Laird, Yuma County, Col.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For registered Belgian stallion, Victor II, 2466, a large Kentucky jack; black, white points; a good, sure breeder. Colts to show. Weight 1000 pounds. **Hogan & Stover, Greenleaf, Washington County, Kas.**

SHIRE STALLION

For sale. A good imported black; 4 years old; sound; weight 1800 pounds. **Magnuson Bros., Osceola, Polk County, Nebraska.**

third service is as good as the first. In 1912, at Long Prairie, they held a Farmers' Institute. I had just received my extractor and capsules and had them there and showed them as near as I could how it worked. Well that was very well, but they argued that the semen was weaker because there was not a quart used. Then I explained that the one service a day made the semen that much stronger. Some could see and others could not, so that is the way it stands. But maybe I will get a chance to convince them yet.—Scott Huntosh, Todd County, Minn.

DON'T CASTRATE TOO EARLY.

To the American Breeder: I note what Mr. Thomas of Ada County. Idaho, has to say in regard to castrating colts too young, and I think he is right. He must have studied the horse business a great deal and had lots of experience with large bunches of geldings from the way he has written on the subject—I am now 45 years old and have been on the roundup ever since I was 14 years old, working for big cow outfits, which used from 100 to 1,200 head of geldings to do the work with the cattle, as it was all range work and was done without corrals or pasture. There had to be a man with the saddle horses day and night so as to have them when they were needed and to keep any from getting away. I know, as I have been with them all hours of the day and night, in all kinds of weather, and always made a study of their actions. Of course, when the summer work was over the saddle horses were turned loose on the range to run until the spring roundup commenced, so the first work that was done was to round up the saddle horses, which took the men about twenty days.

What I want to say in regard to castrating colts too young, here is where you can learn and see the results of castrating too young. A man that had no mares, and with none around for his saddle horses to get with, could round his up in one-fourth of the time his neighbor could that turned his loose with a big bunch of range mares, as they would be scattered to the four winds by spring. He could also hold his and keep them all without losing any and they were not much trouble to him; while his neighbor, who turned geldings loose with mares, the chances are that he never found them all and there are some that are trying to get away all summer and go back to the mares. The chances are he will lose a few of this kind and perhaps take more with them. There is many a horse ridden down hunting for this kind, while I always note that these mare geldings, as I will call them, were invariably always horses that had been castrated too young, in fact these geldings that were castrated too young were as hard to separate from a mare as a sucking colt would be, and harder to keep away, as the colt will forget its mother in a few days and the old mare geldings never will forget the old mare and the old range he has been used to running on. I always take notice these mare geldings could never stand the work that the others could. They are also harder to teach anything and are much easier to get scared at anything and want to run away, and they are much harder to break than a horse that runs until he was matured before castration. Did you ever notice that a stallion is no trouble to break to work? If you never did, just notice once that they are no trouble at all. I have broke all kinds, even the old wild mustangs that used to run there on the plains in West Texas in the early eighties. They had never seen civilization, didn't know what a white man was, corral, horse barn or rope, so let me tell you something, Mr. Farmer, let your colts run as long as you can before you castrate them. Don't be afraid they will get too old, the older they are before the job is done the better horse you will have. —L. D. Carter, Canyon County, Idaho.

FAVORS EARLY CASTRATION.

To the American Breeder: I note in December 20 issue of your valuable paper an article written by H. A. Thomas of Ada County, Idaho, my neighbor state, on castrating colts at ages over one year. I can hardly agree with Mr. Thomas, as I understand his reasons, that is, they are not as apt to become foul. Now if every horseman was of the same opinion there would be no room for an argument, but I am not courting an argument.

I will state my experience of forty years of horse experience and general castrating. I have raised colts, three in number, all from the same horse and same mare; two of them had large sheath and penis and one had a small sheath and penis. I don't think that it makes any difference about the castrating in regard to the foulness of a horse; if the sire has a large sheath his progeny will be apt to follow after him. As to the toughness, I have raised as tough horses as ever lived and cut them at 5 and 6 months old. I have seen horses castrated at 6 years that had no bottom or endurance, and I think Mr. Thomas has seen the same thing. One great fault I have to letting horses go until they are 2 to 4 years old, they generally have a beefy head and throat latch. If they are cut at 5 or 6 months they almost invariably swing both testicles and they can be castrated without the least danger, and they hardly notice it and keep right on growing. They have a cleaner throat latch, a bonier head and are trimmer all around. As to the toughness of a horse, it depends on the sire and the dam as much as almost anything else, and then the right kind of care to go with it from colts up to the time of breaking.

I will say in short that I have experimented on them at all ages and will say that 6 months at the most is the most satisfactory age with me. If there are any old experienced horse men that don't think as I do I would be glad to see it in print in the best paper of its kind published—the American Breeder. O. H. Dunham, Uinta County, Wyoming.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

To the American Breeder:—I have been in the stallion business for 13 years and have stood 18 different horses and I am sure that they were not all alike in nature and in breeding condition. I had one black Percheron stallion that did not pay for his feed in getting colts, when he was young. As he grew older he became better. When he was ten years old I did not give him any exercise at all except from his stall to the teasing place and he served 76 mares and got 66 living colts. The next spring I took him out on the road quite a lot and he fell down one-half on the same mares. I then bought two imported horses. One of them was a four-year-old and was a money looser the first year. The other was a five-year-old and he served 107 mares in three months and 97 of them were in foal and the next year he served 140 from February 26 until June 10 and settled 111. If he could have stood three weeks longer he would have gotten at least 125 or 130, but I sold him on June 1 with the privilege of keeping him until June 10. This horse served as many as four mares a day and from February 26 until June 10 made a gain in flesh of 110 pounds. He weighed 1,990 at beginning of season and when shipped out, 2,100 pounds.

Now, I am going to give you some of my experiences with barren mares. I do not believe in that at all and if my horse has plenty of time, such as in the fall, I can get every mare in foal.

BELL BROTHERS

Assure Intending Buyers Of

BELGIAN STALLIONS



A choice of some of the highest class stallions of the breed to be found in America.

Come now to see both Belgians and Percherons.

BELL BROTHERS

WOOSTER - - - OHIO

"Convenient From Anywhere"

Percherons and Royal Belgians

We have decided to offer all of our state fair prize winners—22 stallions and mares—for sale. Every one of these horses have been shown and has been a prize winner at the shows of 1912. These stallions and mares will be sold at exceedingly low prices, quality considered.

We are showing some other good stallions and mares, which we offer at prices that defy competition.

We earnestly request you to look over our stallions and mares before buying.

True photos from life on application.

Address,



Four Royal Belgians imported by us in 1912.

WOLF BROS., Importers and Breeders. Boone County, ALBION, NEB.



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 8 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 3 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.

W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible, and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars, mentioning this paper.



D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants.



Pioneer Stock Farm

The Home of the Belgians.

We have for sale the classiest bunch of imported and home-bred stallions and mares we have ever offered for sale. Got first premiums and grand championship in every class we showed in at two state fairs; eight firsts and two grand championships at Oklahoma City and 12 firsts and four championships at Hutchinson, Kas. Any one desiring a first class stallion or mare will do well to see this fine bunch and get prices.

DAVID COOPER & SONS,

Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West



I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.

Lafayette Stock Farm



Type of our Percherons

Always headquarters for the Best in

STALLIONS and MARES

Percherons and Belgians

In addition to the large number of Prize Winners at the French and Belgian shows this spring in Europe and at the various state fairs in this country this fall, we have a very large lot of good young stallions and mares of extra quality and bone, that we will price very reasonable.

We can show you 150 head o horses of the different breeds, the best lot ever imported to America. Sold with a reliable guarantee.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props. LAFAYETTE, IND.

TAYLOR & JONES

Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill.



Our new horses are now in the barns, and we have an extra good lot of Belgians, Percherons and Shires. We invite buyers to call and look them over. We buy the best we can buy, and if there were any better to be found we would handle them. Our guarantee is safe, and we can protect a buyer from loss for the full purchase price. Come and see us. It won't take long or cost much, and we feel sure we can save you some money.

TAYLOR & JONES, Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill.

PERCHERON SALE

At Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Wednesday, March 5th, 1913



20 mares and colts consigned by Willard R. Brown, Minneapolis, Kansas.

30 Imported and American bred stallions and mares consigned by J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas.

This will be a dispersion sale of the Willard R. Brown stud, which is one of the best in Northern Kansas, with 30 head of choice stallions and mares selected from the WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM stud, the largest importing and breeding farm in America, J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kans.

Do not miss this, the greatest opportunity ever offered to secure good breeding stock of both sexes, either imported or American bred.

Sale will be held at

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Commencing at 12:00 Noon

Address for catalogues, always mentioning the American Breeder,
J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kas.
WILLARD R. BROWN, Minneapolis, Kans.

Auctioneers:
R. L. HARRIMAN, J. D. SNYDER. C. M. CREWS.

Breeders' Stallion and Jack Auction

Cameron, Mo., Feb. 27

26 Registered Stallions

Ready for Service, and One Registered Mare, as Follows: 18 Percherons, 1 Belgian, 1 Saddler, 1 Percheron Mare, 4 Jacks, 1 Standardbred, 1 Shire.

All these animals are registered, ready for service and represented just as they are by the consignors, who are as follows:

Powell McCully, Princeton, Mo.; Henry Cole, Altamont, Mo.; J. E. Roberts, Weatherby, Mo.; A. A. Firkins, Cameron, Mo.; A. Schwalm, Clarksville, Mo.; W. A. McVay, Trenton, Mo.; J. A. Cook & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.; German Coach Horse Co., Drexel, Mo.; S. S. Lankford, Craig, Neb.; Moss B. Parsons, Lawson, Mo.; E. B Youtscy, Pattonsburg, Mo.; Mr. Evarts, Mill Grove, Mo.

Write me for catalog at once, and be sure to mention the American Breeder.

THOS. E. DEEM, Sale Mgr.,

Cameron, Missouri

The Best Train Service, North, South, East, West.

PERCHERON and SHIRE

STALLIONS AND MARES AT AUCTION.



Jas. A. Barr of York, Neb., and W. C. Muirhead of Bradshaw, Neb., will hold a public sale of Registered Percheron and Shire stallions and mares,

Wednesday, March 12th, at ALLIANCE, NEB.

Nothing but first class stock will be sold.

Send for catalogue to either Jas. A. Barr, York, Neb., or W. C. Muirhead, Bradshaw, Neb.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

One coming three; 2 coming two; sired by a 2200 pound stallion and out of daughters of Georgiana, one of the greatest mares of the breed, winner of first in Iowa and producer of 18 living colts without a break, three of the colts winning in state fairs. They are a wonderful family of show horses and sure breeders. These stallions will make better than ton horses. We are pricing them to sell.

WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.

Registered PERCHERON STALLION And Big Black Jack.

Stallion is 5 years old; gray; a ton horse; sure foal getter and good breeder.

Jack is black with mealy points; 15¾ hands; 5 years old and a good breeder.

Write for prices.

H. A. WEHRMANN, Monticello, Mo.

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Registered in the P. S. A.; dapple gray; coming 8 years old; weighs 2020 pounds; girth measures 92 inches; front bone 11 inches; hind 12¾ inches; sure and good breeder; colts to show. Address **C. A. Kilkeny, Kahoka, Mo.**

MUST SELL

A fine coming three year old Percheron stallion; Brilliant breeding. Use him and have him growing into money at the same time. Pedigree and photograph on application. Priced to sell. **Leon E. Tompkins, Palatine, Cook County, Ill.**

SMALL BREEDERS ON SMALL FARM

Near Town, We Have For Sale

4 Black Percheron Stallions, 3 years, all registered in the P. S. A. and weighing 1850 to 2100 pounds. They are all first class and will be priced to move them.

Good Jacks also for sale.

C. R. Porter & Son, Novelty, Mo.

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. **J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.**

PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Dapple gray; coming 12 years old; weight one ton; sound; sure foal getter. Plenty of colts to show. $500 buys him if taken soon. Am quitting the business. **E. P. Chapman, Prescott, Adams County, Iowa.**

Twelve miles west of Creston on the C., B. & Q.

PERCHERONS AND ANGUS

For sale. Stallions coming two years old—sire and dams imported. Will also sell imported Retif, 7 years old; a splendid breeder; used by us three years.

Angus for sale include one T. Erica and six Queen Mother bulls, from 8 to 15 months old. Prices reasonable. **Marco B. Walker, Mgr. Cold Brook Stock Farm, Clarinda, Iowa.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale; eight years old; black; sound and fine breeder. Exceptional style and finish. The first choice after ten days with leading importers. Price $800. **D. B. Jenkins, Jewell, Jewell County, Kas.**

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION

for sale. Five years old; weight 1,900 pounds; registered; sound; sure; gentle. Will give terms, or trade for young stock. **F. P. Anderson, Morrisonville, Christian County, Ill.**

REGISTERED PERCHERONS

I have for sale some of the best and biggest two year olds in Nebraska. Also some matured stock at the lowest prices possible. I can please you in either sex. **L. F. Newbold, Minden, Kearney County, Neb. Rte. 4.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS

and mares, coming 3 to 5 years. These are good colts of the draft type.

One 11 year blue jack, cheap.

W. L. Lake, Ft. Cobb, Caddo County, Okla.

Do just as a horse and mare would do if they were running out. Breed them as often as you look at them and they will become in foal. In 1911 I traded for a good mare that was 16 years old and had never had a colt. Had been bred to jacks and horses every year until stallion owners would not have her any more. The man I got her from said that I would just wear my horse out trying to get her in foal. I said that we would see, and when she was ready we began and it just took me 12 days to get her in foal.

About six years ago a man by the name of Ed. Blen er brought me a very nice big bay mare and said that he would give me double the price if I got her in foal. I told him if he would pay for the mare's feed bill and leave her with me I would get her in foal and if I did not I would give him a colt out of one of his other mares. He bred seven mares to my horses. I had four at the time. He left the mare and at every chance I had with any of my horses, I took her in the ring and it took me 60 days to get that mare in foal. She was served twice one Sunday, when the horses were not working and the last service settled her. If any one does not believe this they can write to Mr. Ed. Blender.—Mike Quint, Ellis County, Kansas.

FROM MARE OWNERS' STANDPOINT.

To the American Breeder:—The popular topics seem to be, Drafting Laws for the benefit of the stallion owner and educating the mare owner. Why not have a law that will benefit the mare owner as well as the stallion owner? The average stallion owner will let his stallion serve every mare brought to him, whether the mare is diseased or not. Probably he won't know th diseased, or maybe Jones who owns the mare is a good customer and might take offense if told his mare is diseased. This is a case where both stallion and mare owner need educating. W. H. Reid, in the January 20th issue, has a good plan on having doubtful mares examined by a veterinarian. Why not have a law compelling every stallioner to pass an examination as to his qualifications for telling a diseased mare and have a penalty for mating his stallion with a diseased mare. I think that many good brood mares are made barren by being mated with a stallion that has previously served a diseased mare. While I admit that the average owner needs educating along these lines, I think that the average stallion owner needs it worse, for it is he who mates his stallion with diseased mares and causes many a mare owner losses as well as himself.

I want to say also that I am in favor of the colt stand and suck way of breeding, because I think the stallioner will be more particular as to the condition of the mares he mates his horse with and, second, the mare owner has any number of risks to run before his colts are matured ready to put on the market. In the January 20th issue of the American Breeder, I see an article, a plan to divide the risk. This plan may be all right in some cases, but it won't do for all, for there are stallion owners who would be right after that ready cash. If they got half of the service fees at the time of service they would most likely breed more mares than they would otherwise, figuring that if they breed four mares a day at $7.50 cash each, and a chance for another $7.50 each, it would be better than breeding two mares a day at $15.00 each and taking the risk of them being in foal or having a live colt. Possibly they would see a chance to sell or trade their stallion at the end of the season and the more ready cash they can get the better. You will hear some stallion owners say they can't make anything at the colt stand and suck plan of breeding;

BREEDERS' SALE

45 STALLIONS AND MARES 45

AT FAIR GROUNDS **BELOIT, KANSAS**

The Mitchell County Horse Breeders' Association announce their sale of 36 registered Percheron stallions and mares, one French draft stallion, three German Coach, and four Standard-bred stallions and mares.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1913

These horses are products of Mitchell County farms, and none of them have been purchased for this sale; The men who bred and raised them will be their to vouch for them. They range from weanlings to mature ages. Catalog ready; write for one at once, mentioning the American Breeder.

ADDRESS

CHRIS HANSEN

BELOIT :-: :-: :-: KANSAS

OR

M. A. SMITH

CAWKER CITY :-: :-: :-: KANSAS

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON SHIRE BELGIAN

Each year we show our New Importation the same month they land; each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old and 1st and champion on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

A. A. FIRKINS. J. E. PARK.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MAMMOTH JACKS

Our stallions are all blacks and grays; all young; sound and ready for service. Some ton three year olds, as good as grow. All registered in P. S. of A.

Our Mammoth jacks are Kentucky and Missouri bred; all blacks with light points; all two years old and over; all registered and every one has size and quality; all broke to service. We give a liberal guarantee with all stock. Come and see us or write. Barns in town; 50 miles north of Kansas City and 35 miles east of St. Joe on Rock Island and Burlington.

FIRKINS & PARK, CAMERON, MO.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE

STALLIONS, IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. 3 to 4 years old, maturing 1800 to 2400 pounds. No finer lot in America. Prices and terms reasonable. Barns in city.

Lew W. Cochran, Office 205 Ben Hur Bldg., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Fort Morgan, Col.

LAMER'S ←

PERCHERON SALE

SALINA, KANSAS

THURSDAY, MARCH 13

44 Head—20 stallions; 12 of them imported, all 3 year olds, weighing 1800 to 2100 pounds.

More weight, bone and conformation than has ever been offered at auction. The home bred stallions are 1 to 4 years, and as good as grow.

24 Percheron mares, 1 to 5 years old.

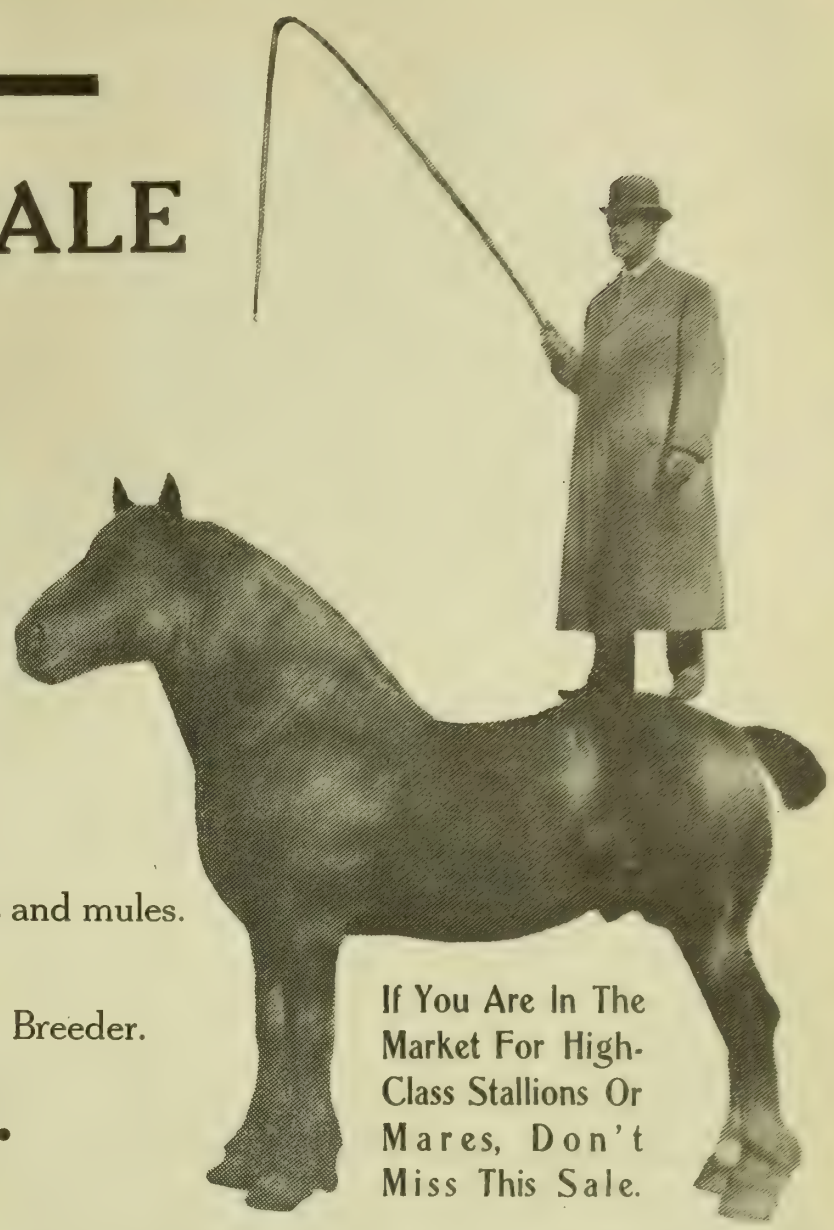
P. S.—I will also sell 100 head of work horses, farm mares and mules.

SALE STARTS 10:00 A. M.

Write today for the catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

C. W. LAMER & CO.

SALINA, KAS.



If You Are In The Market For High-Class Stallions Or Mares, Don't Miss This Sale.

why can't they? Because they don't use and care for their stallions as they should. I don't think that a stallion should serve more than two mares in any one day of twenty-four hours and those services not closer than eight hours apart. I now recall to mind a case where a stallion owner let his horse serve two mares in the forenoon and three in the afternoon. The man that brought the last mare asked the stallioner if he had bred any mares to his horse yet that day, he was told only one and that was in the morning.

I think if the average stallion owner was educated a little more on the breeding business he could make himself as well as his patrons more money. If the capsule system of breeding is a success, which it apparently is, according to reports, I believe the average stallion owner, by using this method, could adopt the colt stand and suck plan of breeding, breed for less money and double or even treble his present income. I am in favor of giving the stallion owner a lien on the mare and colt for six months from date colt is foaled, but he should be compelled to collect the service fee within the six months. I don't say this to give the mare owner a chance to get out of paying an honest debt, but to protect a purchaser of these animals. Let's hear from other mare owners. Yours for better sires and more colts.—A South Dakota Mare Owner.

CURIOSITIES, A COMPLIMENT AND AN IDEA.

To The American Breeder: Medical book publishers have compiled a work on the curiosities of meidcine called "Snomalies and Curiosities of Medicine" Gould and Pyle, and here one can find something about the old types of men and other strange things that has afflicted men in different parts of the world since Adam. But it remains for some genius to compile a similar work on horses, as the Moose Nose; the lop eared; the one with one more leg than the others, hairy horses, hairless horses, milking horses, like the little brown Tartar mares, some born without tail bones (rabbit tailed), the giants, midgets, etc. Or on cattle—the small Chinese cow, huge cattle, trotting oxen, etc. The odd things about sheep, and four horned hogs, dogs and the circus freaks and the hybrids now to be found in menageries among the wild animals.

Those who have made horses a study have found many strange things that as yet, but little literature is found relating thereto. As for instance osteoporosis that running horses are said to get from an absence of lime salts from being raised in certain localities, while bulletins again dispute this theory, telling how eating millet causes it; how horses seem to get heaves by coming to some places; how horses get to be "dummies"; why some running horses look to be fleet with pedigrees running back straight to a century, yet are failures; why some horses go knee sprung, others are stumblers; why some go over in Thrombosis both in front and behind. Another thing is the bad shaped feet behind, as seen in a jack, which I have found among Shetland ponies, mules and horses. There is also many strange things found among cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, that is more interesting to a breeder than the anecdotes of animals found in story books.

This letter is prompted by reading about the sloping croup, and in draft horses in this issue of your paper, by E. A. Wentworth. Here's hoping there will be many more papers in your paper of original stuff, as I am tired of the stereotyped horse news that I find in most other horse papers. In Gobaux's "Exterior of the Horse," mention is made of the bad hind feet, as in the jack mentioned, and of the brain disorders of "dummies" and balkers. D. J. Doran, 233 Hudson St., Gloucester City, New Jersey.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS

Imported and American Bred.

We have a fine lot of stallions with plenty of bone and weighing from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds each; 3 to 5 years old; good colors; good terms; good safe breeding guarantee, and a square deal.

Some extra good mares weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds each, and in foal; 3 to 6 years old. Prices reasonable. See us before you buy. It won't take long or cost much. We can save you money. Barns in town.

JUNKENS & O'NEIL, 15 North Hazel St., DANVILLE, ILL.

SEE OUR STALLIONS

BEFORE YOU BUY.

Percheron, Belgian and German Coach.

Our last importation arrived December 28. These with the select lot on hand enable us to offer for inspection at this time a great collection of stallions of strong individuality, rare quality and standard breed types. **There are yours at bed rock prices. OUR GUARANTEE is different to that offered by any other firm.** It will pay you to investigate it if you contemplate the purchase of a stallion.

Mention American Breeder when you write.

OLTMANNS BROS., Watseka, Ill.
Leer, Germany; N. Ft. Worth, Texas.





150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions. $350 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

For Quick Sale

..One Percheron stallion; registered; black; nine years; a ton horse; guaranteed and priced right.

One jack five years old; black, light points; 14½ hands. Two coming one year old jacks; also my herd jack, black, light points; 14¼ hands; weight 1125, and seven jennets in foal and two yearlings. Would exchange for registered mares or good grade draft mares. Could use young registered saddle horse. **Phil F. Simmons, Elmdale, Chase County, Kas.**

A GREY PERCHERON STALLION

For sale; 7 years old; weighs 2065; kind, gentle; good server and very sure. Registered in P. S. of A.; has three crosses of Brilliant.

Also 6 year-old black jack; 14 hands high; good server and sure. Plenty of colts by both to show. Both priced cheap. **L. N. Thompson, Cowden, Shelby County, Ill.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION AND MARE

For sale on account of changes in my farming.

The stallion is 12 years old, dapple gray, and a good one. Will sell cheap if sold before the season opens.

The mare is black, 5 years old, gentle, works anywhere and safe for women to drive and a good one.

PETER LAUTZENHEISER, Maximo, Stark County, Ohio.

WANT TO EXCHANGE

Grey horse; eight years old; weight 2200 pounds, for another equally as good; prefer black. Have to turn this horse on account of his colts.

Also have a feed mill combined with a feed stable for rent. Good opening for the right party. **H. H. Koth, Monona, Clayton County, Iowa.**

FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS.

From two to six years; very good. Stock all registered. Have to sell to change blood. The oldest one a ton horse. Most are black. **D. Teinert, York, York County, Neb. R. F. D. 4.**

Wright Bros.' 7th Annual Horse Sale

Will be held at Walnut Avenue Farm, 4½ miles southeast of Mount Pleasant, Ia., Tuesday, March 4.

40 head good farm and draft horses including five registered French draft mares, one grey registered French draft stallion coming three years old, brood mares in foal, geldings and fillies of the useful farm kind. Also six registered Hereford bulls. **Wright Bros., Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, Ia.**

YOUR CHOICE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN FORD STOCK FARM stallions at $100 profit. Absolutely first cost revealed in plain figures; the best money can buy. Positive guarantee with every purchase. Correspondence, inspection and personal acquaintance solicited. Investigate. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, South Dakota.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS

$600 to $1000



Home Bred Stallions $300 to $600. Mares, safe in foal, $350 to $500.

Don't write for our catalog but come. We have all the draft breeds.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.

Lincoln, Nebraska

DEER PARK BREEDING STABLE.

Has for sale stallions, jacks and jennets. Percherons, Shires, Trotters and Saddlers of the best kind. All registered. Jacks of the good kind from six months old to seven years old; all blacks with white points, and some as good as grows. Am going to close out. Sell the good seed at bargain prices. So come if you want good stuff at a bargain. **Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.**

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERONS

and dealers in American bred draft horses and Standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere.



Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Indiana.

Aunt Becky and Old Betts

Written for the American Breeder.

Grandfather Cole was a "Hoss Doctor." He had bled "hosses" and gave pokeroot tea and things along the Muskingam, in South Ohio.

In the spring when "the sign was going down" he "throwed colts" and clamped them with "shoemake." I have seen Uncle Asa Cole do the same. We all came to Henry County, Ill., in the fall of '53. Uncle Asa, Aunt Becky and four kids, my father and family. Uncle Asa drove Jack and Betts, a good team, 1,100 pounds each, a wide track wagon, "strap skein" and "linch pin." He rented 80 acres for grain and moved in the log cabin and next spring Betts had her first foal. Jack had to plow the corn. Every spring about time to plant corn, Betts had her foal. We planted with the hoe then. Every summer Jack had to plow the corn. This continued until Betts had nine foals and Aunt Becky could count the same number at the table and around the fireside, then old Betts missed one year and could only produce a foal in two years until she was past 21 years. When Betts had a count of 14 foals and every one alive and Aunt Becky had a count of seven buxom girls and three stout boys out of a total of thirteen, the race was finished. And while both done well, I always thought old Betts was the most help to Uncle Asa and Aunt Becky they had. Betts' foal bought one-half interest in the first McCormick reaper in Henry County in trade. One foal brought to Uncle Asa his first stallion. The reaper and the stallion fees, $5.00 each, and the continued addition of the foals dropped time after time, gold pieces in an old shot sack and when the war of '61 broke out an old Hardshell Baptist preacher who was an old Hardshell Democrat wanted to sell his 40 acres and leave the North to take care of itself. Uncle Asa asked the price, answer was $40 per acre in gold—no "Lincoln shinplasters"—Uncle took his shot sack and counted $1,600 and owned his first piece of land. He moved Aunt Becky, the kids, old Betts and all on his 40 acres. The three died on that 40. Betts at 27, uncle and aunt at 75 and 65, leaving an estate valued at $75,000 to $80,000. The question arises, why did he not get more brood mores like Betts? My answer is, first, he did not know her value; he did not see what she was doing for him until after it was all done, and then where could another mare like Betts be found?—N. P. Mayhew, Cherry County, Neb.

SIX COLTS IN SIX YEARS, $1,535.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to the best female producers, I have one registered Percheron mare that raised six colts in six years. The two first colts were fillies and four stallions which I have sold from the age of nine months to two years old, that gave me the sum of $1,535.—Dona Allard, Plymouth County, Iowa.

HOW IS THIS FOR BUSINESS?

To the American Breeder:—I noticed your article, "The Best Female Producers." I have a mare, half Percheron and half Shire or Clyde, which I bought unbroken, coming four years, old, just a fair, common mare. Horses being cheap, paid $110; bred her in spring, raised colt, selling same colt, coming three years old, for $147.00, when horses were yet cheap. Next two colts sold when four and five years old at $500. Next mare colt died when three years old, which I valued at $300. Next, a gelding, got wire cut and small spavin, but would have been worth $275. Sold for $150. Next a mare, I valued at $275, died when about two weeks old. I have

"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2

WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.



The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty-miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE AT RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM

A fine lot of registered Percheron colts broke to service, weighing 1,600 to 1,775 pounds. Two year olds that weigh from 1,450 to 1,650 pounds; good colors of black and grey. These are the big bone kind and any colt out of eight head will mature into a ton horse or better. A few good imported and home bred mares for sale. I have mares weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds.

Also a few large Mammoth bred jacks from 15 to 15½ hands high, all young.

It will pay any breeder to come to our farm and look this stock over before buying. **O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS.**

150 miles west from Kansas City on the Union Pacific, main line.

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES

Also Home-Bred Stallions.

I think it is better to have extra good stallions to show when customers come to see, than it is to claim you have them and cannot show.

If interested, write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

At Union Hotel, Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.

On C. B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.

PETER HOPLEY & SON,

ATLANTIC and LEWIS, IOWA,

Importers of PERCHERONS and SIRES



We have been making from one to three importations a year since 1884 of the best stallions and mares that we could find in France and Great Britain. **We have now the best lot of both breeds** of stallions and mares, nearly all two-year-olds, that we have ever had on our farms at one time. **They excel in weight, bone and quality.** We have two-year-olds weighing in moderate flesh **up to 1,950 lbs.** We have secured a number the get of the most noted sires in France and Great Britain. **We have a number of top show horses.** We want you to come and look them over, and you will agree that what we have said is conservatively stated, and in spite of our selections we are able to quote very moderate prices. Remember, our horses are all kept at the farms between Atlantic and Lewis, on the main line of the Rock Island, 60 miles east of Council Bluffs.

YOU ARE WELCOME

Whether You Buy or Not

We want to get acquainted and talk stallion business with you. It will be interesting. Price and quality the convincing argument. Satisfaction another link in the chain binding us to our old customers. It will be a step forward when you buy of us. Write or wire us when you will come.

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

HUNTINGTON :-: :-: :-: *INDIANA*

(Stallion Service Books 10c.)

CLOSING OUT BREEDING STOCK

One registered imported Percheron stallion, one Coach bred stallion, one three-year-old jack, and two jacks 7 and 8 years old. All priced to quit business. **Geo. S. Brown, Ethlyn, Lincoln County, Mo.**

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Prince 11459, in American Percheron Registry Ass'n of La Grange, Ill. Color black; weight 1750; four years old; shows 70 per cent breeder. For quick sale, cheap. Inquire **Chas. McNickle, Deshler, Henry County, O.**

THREE PURE BRED PERCHERON

stud colts for sale; eight, nine and 12 months old. Also one pure bred Percheron stallion, five years old; weighing one ton.

J. G. RICHARDS, Struthers, Ohio.
Mahoning County.

BLACK PERCHERON

stallion for sale. Six years old. Fine action; showy and a guaranteed foal getter; weight 1,760 pounds. Lots of colts to show. Price $650. **H. B. Browning, Linwood, Leavenworth County, Kas.**

Closing Out Sale
18 Percherons

Three stallions, two 6 years old, one 2 years old.

15 mares, all ages from weanlings to 8 years old. A number show foal. Write for descriptions. **Wm. D. Whisler, Garner, Iowa, Box 154.**

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;

100 Percheron mares;

all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)

Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

Percheron Stallion

Halphine P. S. No. 45348. Black, with star; heavy boned; weight 1,900 pounds; sure foal getter and sound colts to show. This is a model draft horse seven years old. **Stephen Holtkamp, Pilot Grove, Lee County, Iowa.**

Pioneer Stock Farm

We have on hand at all times Percherons, Belgians, Shires and German Coach stallions and mares; imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show if you will only come and see. John W. Waddill, Brashear, Adair County, Mo.

REGISTERED STALLION.

Standard, bred, for sale. Allen Vincent (54073); beautiful blood bay; 16 hands; weight 1135; foaled 1905; trotter; fine style and action; kind and well trained. Sure foal getter; colts to show. First prize over all stallions at Ouchita Valley District Fair 1912. **H. A. Dean, Camden, Ouachita County, Arkansas.**

PERCHERONS



Three coming 4 years old, three coming 3 years old, two coming 2 years old. Stallions, greys, blacks and blue roan. Home bred. Registered P. S. A. Heavy, well grown and showy. South Central Iowa. Fast trains. **Fred Chandler, Charlton, Ia. Route 7.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

three good young suckling, one yearling, one two-year-old, all good. Mare is in foal now, and always ready for work; is carrying the eleventh colt in succession. This mare was always bred to a pure bred Percheron stallion. I have heard of others doing better, but more not so good.—H. Zachgo, Iroquois County, Ill.

NO GUARDIAN NEEDED.

To the American Breeder:—Five years ago I bought a half blood Percheron mare, five years old, and weighing about 1,400 pounds. I paid $200 for her and some of my neighbors thought I needed a guardian. Well, after working her first colt two seasons, I sold him in August as a three-year-old at $160. Last August I sold her three-year-old filly and two-year-old gelding for $325. The filly had nearly ruined one foot on a wire, or I would have got $50 more. I have a fine yearling and the mare is due to foal again in a few weeks from a good horse. To sum up, I have seven years' hard work, counting work of colts, one good yearling, $485 and the mare would bring more than first cost "under the hammer." This is not extraordinary, but beats working geldings. I forgot to say that the mare failed to settle once, from neglect.—J. S. Howe, Richland County, Ill.

MARES THAT PAID.

To the American Breeder:—I read in one of your issues, asking that production statements of brood mares be sent. About sixteen year ago I bought Nell, a five-year-old mare, ⅞ Percheron. I always bred her to the best sires that I knew of; she raised one mule colt and eight horse colts and lost one, making ten colts foaled in all. I have sold all of her offspring, excepting the first and last colt. The mule colt I sold at weaning time for $50, when horses were cheap. The horses, six head, sold for $1,189, which would be $198 per head. And as I also stated that I had two left of the offspring, one gelding and a mare, Coaly, coming 14 years old this spring. She has raised six colts and lost her last year's colt, but is in foal now. I have sold only one of her colts for $200 and have the others left; was offered $325 for one of Coaly's mare colts, five years old. I forgot to state that I sold Nell, the first mare, four years ago last fall, for $100.—J. W. Syfert, Sumner County, Kas.

PROFITABLE PERCHERON MARES.

To the American Breeder:—I have two recorded Percheron mares, which I think have been good producers, although I haven't owned them but a year. One will be 13 in the spring, has had eight colts from nine services; seven colts were mares. I lost a sister last month coming seven years, carrying her third mare colt from four services. She missed as a five year old. I bought a mare in the Barnes & Redman sale at Oskaloosa, Ia., the 23d of Nov., 1911, which will be 10 in the spring and is carrying her eighth colt, five of which have been horse colts. Her three-year-old colt sold in the sale for $900; her two-year-old the spring before sold for $600, private sale. I sold her mare colt last August 12 for $200, foaled May 5, making a total of $1,700 produced by her in four years and Mr. Barnes still has a stallion colt by her which will be two years old this spring. I paid $410 for her and have sold one colt at $200 and am offered $400 for a pair of mare colts from her and her mate this year.

I think this ought to convince any one that the drafters are the best to own, for any one can handle them just as profitably as I can, and the majority of people a great deal better than I can. I bought a mare of Mr. Barnes seven years ago, but had bad luck with her, so will not mention her

North & Robinson Co.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES.

50 head of American bred pasture raised stallions from 2 to 4 years old. The good, rugged, stocky Tiger built fellows, with plenty of bone, weight and quality. 40 head of American bred mares as good as grows at bargain prices.

We always have a good assortment of imported stallions and mares weighing a ton and over. Next importation will arrive February 10.

Every day a bargain day at our barns.

Large horse calendar sent free to horse breeders.

NORTH & ROBINSON CO.
GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

I have a lot of the best specimens of the two leading breeds. I have personally selected them carefully for big bone, with quality, style, action and breeding, with weight from 1800 to 2200 pounds. I give a gilt edge guarantee, good for two years, with every horse. I am going to sell them down very cheap, considering the quality. Barns are four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, D. V. S.
EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOMEWOOD STOCK FARM
Percheron, Belgian, Shire Stallions and Mares

Now is the time to buy a good stallion or mare. We have the kind you have been looking for. Our horses arrived home in October and are now perfectly acclimated and in the best of condition to do you a lot of good.

The Percherons are two and three years old, with size, bone and draft horse quality—many of them weighing over a ton, and not fat.

Our mares are of the best brood type; all are in foal and plenty of ton mares to select from. Every animal guaranteed sound, and a satisfactory breeder. Others say we have the best bunch of two-year-old Percherons they ever saw; you will say the same. Come and see us or write for full particulars. You will find horses right, terms right and prices below others of equal merit. We have also a lot of big, heavy boned, American bred stallions at surprisingly low prices. Don't buy until you have seen our stock.

Homewood is on the main line of the Big Four and I. C. R. R., twenty-three miles south of Chicago. Trains hourly to and from the city.

S. METZ & SONS, Bell Phone, Homewood 58 W. Homewood, Ill.

PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM
BREEDS AND IMPORTS



PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES

My November importation is ready for business. My two year olds are weighing 1,860 to 2,000 pounds; three year olds and over, 1,900 to 2,250 pounds. They are high class and sound. I am making prices that sell. I will pay any man's expenses that can say he is disappointed in the size and quality of my horses. Seventy-five head to select from. Write your wants. Send 10 cents in stamps for large picture of the horse parade.

Experienced Groom Wanted.

WM. CROWNOVER Hudson, Iowa

Stallions and Mares
At Bargain Prices
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES

NINETY-EIGHT HEAD FROM WHICH TO SELECT.

Forty Percheron stallions 2 to 4 years old; blacks, greys and a few bays. All registered in the Percheron Society. Several of these two year old will now weigh from 1800 to 1950. Price $500 to $1000. Three a little higher.

Fifteen Belgian stallions, 2 to 5 years old; bays and sorrels; two-year-olds that are weighing a ton. Price $500 to $1200.

Thirty Percheron mares, 2 to 8 years old; blacks, bays and greys. All registered in the Percheron Society; 22 showing heavy in foal. Price $300 to $700.

Ten head of Shire mares and stallions that I will sell at bargain prices. All of these stallions have been examined and found to be sound and of pure breeding, and certificate of such will go with each horse. If you want a real bargain in an imported or American bred stallion or mare, come right away as I mean business

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kans.

Rhea Bros., ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We have 40 head of stallions on hand today. Ages from coming two to five years. The older horses weigh from 1,900 to 2,200 pounds and are not loaded down with fat.

These stallions have been raised in the open fields and are acclimated and will breed from the start. You cannot over-estimate the importance of acclimation—it means much to you.

Our horses have more bone than is usually found among Percherons, and they are clean jointed and sound.

We are offering stallions at very reasonable prices, far below what the same class of horses are usually quoted; but we raise them here on the farm; raise our feed and can afford to sell cheaper than others not so favorably situated.

Every stallion fully guaranteed. Life insurance furnished at cost if desired. If interested in Percherons we ask you to come and see us or write today.

References—Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Arlington State and First Nat'l Bank of Arlington, and the Citizens State Bank of Blair, Neb.

Arlington is on the main line of C. & N. W. R. R., 34 miles northwest of Omaha, 55 miles north of Lincoln, and eight miles east of Fremont. We have 12 passenger trains every day.

RHEA BROS. :-: :-: Arlington, Nebraska

Percheron and French Draft.

Stallions for Sale—Twelve head American bred, big bone, low down, blocky kind, from 2 to 4 years old. Sixteen registered crosses of our own breeding from the best sires obtainable. Broglie 41462 (55063), the greatest living son of Besique (19602), heads our herd now. These horses must sell. **G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Macoupin County, Ill.**

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).

THREE DRAFT STALLIONS

for sale. 6 to 8 years old; 1850 to 2100 pounds; 2 Percherons and 1 Clydesdale; all registered. Good breeders, but their fillies are in their way.

Five Jacks for sale also; the big kind, 15½ to 16 hands; black with light points; yearling to 6 years old.

Five Hereford bulls—long yearlings and good.

J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.

SHIRE AND PERCHERON
Stallions and Mares.

Imported long enough ago to be thoroughly acclimated and in thrifty condition. Good horses with quality at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. Will meet you at C. R. I. & P. or Interurban Ry., if notified. **H. P. Wilkinson Bros., Mitchellville, Iowa.**

Imported Shire Horse

for sale. Must dispose of him on account of his colts. Will guarantee him in every respect. **Ellis Shire Horse Co., W. J. Helms, Keeper, Ellis, Kas.**

DRAFT STALLION WANTED

In exchange for two pacers and one trotter. One is a black mare, record 2:16½ and now in foal to good trotting stallion. One is a bay 3-year-old mare, standard and registered, and nominated for the Horse Review Futurity Stake for trotters and pacers. One is a bay gelding 2 years old, extra good, highly bred and sound. For particulars address **D. V. Palmer, Lake Park, Dickinson County, Iowa.**

at present. At that time he owned a mare that was a fortune maker to any one. The list includes Mahaska, her colts and grand colts, the stallion, Dewey, was sold to father. Since that time Barnes has had two sales, one in 1909, in which he sold Mahaska for $245; three of her mares for $950; one three-year-old horse colt for $700; three granddaughters for $690.

BARGAIN, BARGAIN, BARGAIN.

BELGIAN, PERCHERON AND THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

For Sale or Trade for Other Live Stock

Imported Belgian, coming 7 years old; chestnut, weight 2180; pure bred certificate No. A-4105; sure breeder; splendid colts to show.

Imported Percheron, coming 8 years old; black; weight 2060; pure bred certificate No. A-1284; a good breeder with lots of good colts to show.

Thoroughbred, fashionably bred chestnut stallion; sure as a goat; colts have size, style and exceptionally quiet dispositions. Pure bred certificate No. A-571.

Reason for selling—to dissolve partnership and quit the business.

A Quick Bargain for Someone.

ANDERSON & BICKNELL CO.
Lovington, Ill.

In his 1911 sale he sold three of her mares for $975; three granddaughters for $965; one grandson for $450; making a total of $6,275, added to the $4,250 he had already sold, $10,525, making a small fortune.

IDAHO QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To the American Breeder:—Here are five questions that come often in the correspondence of this station—with the answers we make given in each case:

1. Why is a horse trocared on the right flank for bloat and a cow on the left flank?

Answer—Because in the horse, the gas accumulates in the large bowel which lies on the right side. In the cow, the rumen or paunch is punctured and this lies on the left side.

2. What is the difference between glanders and "farcy"?

Answer—"Farcy" is the skin form of glanders, and is transmissible to man.

3. When a contagious disease breaks out on the ranch, what is the best thing to do?

Answer—Send for a competent veterinarian to diagnose the trouble, who will notify the state veterinarian. Immediately separate healthy from sick animals. Disinfect premises with a 10 per cent solution of formalin or a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid in white wash.

4. Are pure bred stock more subject to disease than grades?

Answer—As a pure bred is naturally more valuable than a grade, the loss is more keenly felt in the region of the pocket book. On this account they sometimes are more coddled, kept in more artificial conditions, and are sometimes lacking in constitutional vigor.

5. If blackleg is suspected among calves how can the disease be eradicated?

Answer—Burn carcasses of dead animals; move cattle to new pasture; use blackleg vaccine. Write to veterinary department, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, giving number of cattle to be vaccinated, and the vaccine, with full instructions, will be sent free of charge.—E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

TRUMANS'
CHAMPION STUD

The world's greatest collection of Shire Stallions and Mares, Percherons and Belgians to suit the most critical buyers; Hackneys of Richest Breeding and Strongest Individuality.

Fifth 1912 Importation of Shire and Percheron and Belgian Stallions arrived Oct. 29. Thirty-four years in the business and not one dissatisfied customer.

At the four great state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, our horses have won this year no less than 15 champion and 48 first prizes, 9 cups and four gold medals, in the very strongest competition, and the champion stallion at Nebraska State Fair was imported by us.

Address for illustrated catalogue and other information, mentioning the American Breeder.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm
Bushnell, Illinois

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Are as familiar as a household word. Present stock includes first prize winners at all the leading state fairs. The only firm in the west owning an international champion. By far the oldest and largest Clydesdale importers in America. Address or call on.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON :-: DE KALB, ILLINOIS

Formerly of Janesville, Wis.

FOR BREED PURITY AND BREEDERS' INTEGRITY.

To the American Breeder:—I am not a college man or theorist; my knowledge has been acquired by practice work and observation, connected with a wide range of travel and intercourse with progressive men. For forty years my main study has been the horse. In that length of time, I have acquired some knowledge that the average man or farmer could use to advantage, if it was put in practice by them. It has been said, and it is true, that a little knowledge is dangerous. Also that the American people like to be humbugged and the more they are humbugged the better they like it.

We have papers and papers that are printed in the interest of the farmer, at least are claimed to be, but alas, they utterly fail to meet his requirements. Why, just look them over, and you will see that they are filled with advertising of all classes with an iron clad warrant attached to all of them; grafters galore—gold bricks thrown in. Now in the past twenty years there has been a revival in horses and to some extent has bettered their condition, but there is still a vast amount of room for improvement in the same time. From the year 1898 to 1910 the horse men of this country lost their grip, farmers stopped breeding, markets slumped, the outlook to the average man was dark, but there were a few of the believers in the church that stuck to their faith in a small measure, but they were not among the leaders. The result in most cases: they have spent their means to keep the church alive and were forced to step down and out and see the inflow take their places—Uncle Sam among them.

Now we are launched on a new era, and a lot of the fakers are lost in the land with the pedigreed stallions, and some of them become attached to the best strains of blood of some family in a day, that are of no akin or never could be. Our laws prohibit it, but are not enforced. It

THIS STALLION FOR SALE



Gore's Denton 9567, by Gore's Best 6678 (19655), son of the double London winner, Soxton Tom (15871). 7 years old; sure breeder; colts to show. Young stallions for sale also.

J. E. McWHERTER,
BREEDER OF SHIRE HORSES
Plymouth, Hancock County, Ill.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt
Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

TWO BLACK CLYDESDALE MARES

A matched team, for sale. They are coming 3 and 5 years old and registered. Also two Clydesdale stallions for sale, coming 2. **Frank M. Pollard, Dexter, Minn.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

THREE YOUNG SHIRE

stallions for sale. **G. A. Tallmadge, Madison, Lake County, So. Dak.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For good pure bred stock—cattle preferred—equity of $2250 in a $3000 stock of groceries and queensware. Now with the Interstate Mercantile Co. at Oklahoma City, Okla. Incumbrance can run until April 25, 1914. No interest, insurance or taxes to pay. Address **C. Michel, Leslie, Franklin County, Mo. Route 2.**

BREEDING STOCK BARGAINS.

One black Percheron stallion coming three years old; registered in P. S. of A.; 16½ hands high.

One bay Wilkes stallion, eight years old; 16½ hands high; weight 1200 pounds; registered in American Trotting Association.

One Mammoth jack coming three years old; black, light points; will mature 15½ hands; registered. This stock is all A-No.-1 and perfectly sound. **H. B. Higgason, Flora, Clay County, Ill.**

CARLOAD OF MARES

For sale or trade; four to seven years old; all sound and safe in foal. Exchange for registered Percheron weanling and yearling fillies and studs. Could also use one extra large well bred weanling jack or a big boned 16-hand jack, 10 or 12 years old, that weighs 1100 pounds, and a sure foal getter. **S. L. Overholser, Glenham, Walworth County, S. D.**

WORK HORSES

Two cars of good work horses for sale, from four to six years old. Ranch 40 miles southeast of Alamogordo, N. M. **J. A. Prather, Alamogordo, N. M.**

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

for sale; four years old past; 1800 pounds now in common flesh; he ought to make a ton horse when full grown in his old clothes. Lots of good colts to show, and mares in foal. Will sell him cheap for cash, or trade for a good Belgian or Shire. **M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa. Rte. 1.**

4 PERCHERON STALLIONS REGISTERED

For sale at low prices. Proved Breeders; Sound; Inspected by the State; 1,800 to 2,000 pounds.

C. F. HYNEK, WILBER, NEBR.

SADDLERS, MORGANS, COACHERS, PONIES, ETC.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 1/2 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION STALLION.

Torrent 2813; French Coach; three grand prizes in France; a good many in the United States. Never was beaten in the show ring and cannot be beaten in his class now. He is sound and in good shape and a sure foal getter. Foaled June 4, 1897. For sale cheap if sold before April 1. **Tichenor & Maghee, Saratoga, Carbon County, Wyo.**

COACH STALLION WANTED.

Will sell or exchange for Coach stallion not over 12 years old one extra good saddle stallion coming three, No. 4742; sired by Rex Blees 1416; first dam, American Beauty 2708; traces back to Burhan Denmark; is a bright bay; stands 15½ hands; weight 1000 lbs.

Also two good coming two year old jacks and a few good jennets for sale cheap. **L. D. NORRIS, Redding, Ringgold County, Ia.**

IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLION.

I have an imported French coach stallion which needs to be changed that I will sell or trade for brood mares. **H. E. Patterson, Avoca, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.**

GERMAN COACH STALLION

For sale or exchange; registered; black; 11 years old; weight 1450 lbs. An extra good breeder, but needs changing. **John M. Walker, Nineveh, Indiana. Route 2.**

is not the policy to enforce the law where wealth and influence are at stake. Honesty and integrity should be the motto hung up in every breeder's barn and over the register desk of every family of horses, and every stallion owner should refuse to give any mare out of the class she belongs simply to get patronage, and any farmer that has a well bred mare should see that she was bred to a like strain of blood if bred at all. He should be a self-thinker, one not to be misled into breeding a Shetland pony to a Percheron stallion. American farmers have today a lot of horses that are burdens to them; that is, so far as wealth is concerned, and until they sit up and open their eyes and educate themselves, they will continue to shovel their hard earned dollars into just such stock. The past week I spent on the road, looking for a pair of mares. In 200 miles travel, I found but one that was actually worth $100, yet I looked at a herd of them and the farmers wonder why they cannot sell. One man said to me in describing his mare: "That mare is out of my old mare and she was a good one. I bought her out of a carload that came from the west. Why I paid $60 for her and I paid $8.00 service fee to a man in Pennsylvania, don't recollect how his horse was bred, but he was a dandy, weighed 1,800 pounds." His old mare would not have weighed over 800. There you have a sample of the way breeding is done. All the rage is number of pounds, regardless of quality, conformation, color, or breeding. The stallioner is to blame for that and because he wants the patronage just for the dollar. I am a Morgan fancier, but I can see quality in any horse if it is there, and I see quality in the American Breeder that no other paper has at the present time, and I think that "A Square Deal to Patrons" must be hung above the editor's desk. —E. A. Rickard, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

WHY I BREED MORGANS.

To the American Breeder:—I see in your paper you are asking for some opinions on the horse. I have many times been asked why I breed Morgan horses. The reason is I have never found their equal in other breeds that meet with a ready market at all times. I never have to look for buyers, at prices that far exceed prices for other breeds, and they are in their prime at 20 years if taken care of. I admire a good horse and have no fault to find with the drafters; they are a useful horse in their place as well as other breeds, but Neighbor Breeder, be careful, the best will produce some inferior stock. The percentage of pure bred sires is a step for better in all breeds. Don't let a few dollars be the cause of using mongrels—that is a step backwards. D. Skinner, Meade County, Kas.

Let The Advertisers Tell It

Advertisement, $15.75; Total Sales, $12,800.

To the American Breeder: I have sold the entire property advertised with you for $12,800, to Mr. D. B. McCahan, Newman Grove, Neb. He will run the barn here for the coming season. He paid me for the house and barn, $4,500; for the jack, $800 and for the three stallions, $7,500. Please send bill for the amount owing you and stop the ad. (The amount was $15.75.—Editor).—Henry Dreher, Boone county, Neb.

Best Results From American Breeder.

To the American Breeder: From my ad of two stallions and two colts I had 30 answers. I have advertised before in different papers, but I got the best results from the American Breeder that I ever got. When I have any more stock to sell I will sure use your paper.—Wm. Hartman, Knox county, Mo.

Made a Sale On First Reply.

To the American Breeder: My advertisement sold my horse the first week, and to the first man who answered the ad. I received numerous inquiries, all of which I answered, telling them the horse was sold. The American Breeder is all right.—B. B. McEndarfer, DeKalb county, Ind.

Answers From Six States; Stock Sold.

To the American Breeder: My ad with you brought most satisfactory results. I received a great many answers, coming from six different states, and from Canada, and sold my stock. When I have more stock for sale, I shall not hesitate to advertise in the American Breeder.—F. R. Howard, Cass county, Ia.

One Ad Found a $1,000 Buyer.

To the American Breeder: I am going to send you my ad again this year. I sent it to you last year and the result was that I sold a Limestone Wonder jack for $1,000 cash, and only ran the ad three times. —Charles Wyatt, Pike county, Ind.

Every Ad Brought Him Business.

To the American Breeder: I have had definite results, which consumated in business, from every ad that I have placed in the American Breeder, and I have never had to run one the second time.—Chas. A. Galt, Linn county, Kas.

Twenty-five Replies and a Satisfactory Deal.

To the American Breeder: I received about 25 answers to my advertisement and made a satisfactory deal.—L. M. Laflin, Vernon county, Missouri.

Taking care of the soil is the first consideration in conservation of our resources.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. **H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Kentucky Rex 1467; color bay; sired by Rex McDonald; dam, Maggie King by the famous old Forest King.

One imported Belgian; 12 years old; color bay; has weighed 2,210 pounds. This stallion is the surest draft stallion I ever saw. Has colts out of 1,100 mares that weigh 1,500 to 1,600; sired colts out of 1,400 mares that have weighed 1,870. This stallion has stood here six seasons; fillies in the way.

One Mammoth jack 14½ hands high; black, white points; quick server; extra breeder; lots of bone; length and body. I want a Belgian stallion and a good jack I can use on my jennets. Big, smooth; any color; want quality and breeding.

The above stock are all sure and good breeders. Will guarantee as represented. Books and colts to show. **O. T. Karr, Quitman, Nodaway County, Mo.**

BARHAM, SON & BUTLER

(The Home of Star McDonald 1712.)
At Milan, Tenn.

Will sell high class registered saddle horses, also a few large fine jacks at auction, March 19 and 20. Nearly all their consignments are from Kentucky, and the very best; many of them premium winners at Kentucky's best fairs. Write them for catalogue.

This firm keeps constantly on hand for sale at any time registered saddle horses and fine jacks. They have won more premiums than any stable in Tennessee on saddlers.

They are also large handlers of cow peas.

PURE BRED AND REGISTERED STALLIONS

for sale as follows:

One stallion foaled in 1906; grey, weight 1,900 pounds; a sure and good breeder. One stallion foaled in 1910; grey; weight 1,900. Never served mares. Three stallions foaled in 1911; grey; weight 1,500 to 1,600 pounds.

Also two stallions of the so-called Arabian. Both pure white; one foaled 1906; weight 1,350; 16 hands; a sure and good breeder. One foaled 1910; weight 1,125; 15¼ hands; untried.

For further particulars address **Wm. P. Newell, Washburn, Woodford County, Ill.**

HILLSDALE STOCK FARM

De Sota, Jefferson County, Mo.

We wish to announce that we have serviceable jacks from 14.1 to 14.3½ standard. Jacks that have weighed 1,150 priced from $450 to $1,100. Also such saddle horses as High Chief 2211, who has defeated second prize horse at World's Fair; 1,200 pound horse at $600. Colts, mares, fillies and jennets in foal; ones that produced jack colts this year. We can also sell jennets in car load lots.

Would exchange jack for registered Percheron stallion not over 10 years of age.

We guarantee to be as represented. Buy and sell on commission. Our knowledge, your gain.

Oscar Edwards & Son, De Sota, Mo.

KENTUCKY STALLIONS

For sale cheap; one 7 years old, 16.1 hands high, weight 1235, gentle for lady to drive, sure foal getter; colts to show; easy to handle.

One coming 3; 16 hands high. Both sound as a bullet. Reason for selling, want to quit the business; got more work than I can do. If you want a good one cheap, write to **Tom J. Hallmark, Curdsville, Daviess County, Ky.**

SADDLERS.

40 saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies of the best Denmark and Chief breeding. Special prices on stallions for the next 30 days. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

French Coach stallion; 12 years old, and a 4 year old black jack. **E. Joy, Golden City, Barton County, Mo.**

SNAP FOR STOCKMEN

$5 to $7 per Acre

For McDonald county, Missouri, lands, practically all in native blue stem grass, 50 per cent subject to cultivation, fine running water, two to eight miles from Kansas City Southern Ry., and only 175 miles straight run to Kansas City market.

Cattle and hogs are being raised and laid down on the K. C. market at less cost and greater profit than at any other point in the southwest. Pasturage most all year 'round. Clover, alfalfa, corn, etc., make good crops. Ample rainfall. Most of land in native timber with fine grass.

BEST HOG COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Stock hogs come from this section because they are free from disease and it costs practically nothing to raise them.

K. C. Southern Ry. is making consistent gains in cattle shipments while most roads show loss. Great opportunity to buy now while you can still get bottom prices and stay close to big markets. Only a few hours' ride to big cities of Carthage, Springfield and Joplin.

Fine climate. No bad blizzards or hot winds. Ideal country to enjoy life and make money. This same land put in fruit is netting annually $100 to $150 an acre. Tracts of several hundred acres or more at $5 to $7 per acre. For particulars address **Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent,**
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
671 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS

For sale and exchange. For information write **J. J. W. Dvorak, Wyndmere, North Dakota.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

160 acres, black, sandy loam; all tillable; 90 acres in cultivation. Between Wichita and Rainy Mts., Kiowa County, Okla. Plenty good water; good fences; good house and barn and all necessary outbuildings. Full young bearing orchard and fruits; hedges; groves and alfalfa. $6,500 cash or payments, or will take part in stock. Address **Owner, Box 257, Waukomis, Okla.**

Land For Stallion

Wish to exchange a quarter section raw land; good soil; one-half mile from town, for a Percheron stallion; weight 1800 pounds or over; under nine years old. **Forrest Rice, Blaisdell, Montraille County, N. D.**

Must Sell---Sacrifice

160 Sumner County. Highly improved; close to town; 40 acres alfalfa; 60 pasture; excellent farm. Information LOCK BOX 285, WELLINGTON, KAS.

Land For Stallion

or cash. Smooth 160 acres Western Kansas land, worth $3,000 and good city residence worth $1,600; town of 4,000. Will sell either property and take good Shire stallion as part pay. Address, **Box 327, Dighton, Kas.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 2 Lincoln, Neb.

BREEDING STOCK

for sale or trade for farm land. Registered German Coach stallion, two good jacks and two mares. Address **Dr. Philip J. Schoene, Corner Main and Casad St., Summerfield, St. Clair County, Ill.**

PECAN VALLEY FARM

For sale; 162½ acres, deep, rich, black soil. You can't beat it. Come and let me show you, or send for description.
Sam Avard, Hawthorn, La.

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. **F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.**

LAND AND JACK.

For sale or trade, 640 acres of land, 300 of it under cultivation. Also black jack. Will trade for registered Percheron stallion. **S. B. Clark, Nesbit, North Dakota.**

HAVE SEVERAL very fertile relinquishments, 160 acres each; prices from $550 to $750; well located and partly improved. No trade. **Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kas.**

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Feb. 24—C. B. Warkenten, Newton, Kas. Sale at Halstead, Kas.
March 5—J. C. Robison and Willard R. Brown, at Kansas City, Mo.
March 6—W. H. Bayless-De Ro & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.
March 6—S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Mo.
March 13—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kas.
June 5—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

BELGIAN HORSES.

March 6—W. H. Bayless-De Ro & Co., Blue Mound, Kas.

DRAFT HORSES.

Feb. 27—Thos. E. Deem, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.
March 6—Mitchell County Breeders at Beloit, Kas., M. A. Smith, Mgr., Cawker City, Kas.
March 20 and 21—North & Robinson Co., Grand Island, Neb.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Feb. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins, at Sterling, Kas.
Feb. 27—W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Ia.
March 4—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—S. J. Miller, Kirksville, Mo.
March 12—J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo.

A big public sale of imported and home bred Percherons is billed by C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kas., for March 13. The offering is remarkable for the large number of imported three year old stallions it contains—stallions ranging from 1800 to 2100 pounds and with heavy bone and substance in proportion. In addition to the imported stallions there is a large number of home bred stallions and a fine line of registered mares. Lamer & Co. will also sell 100 head of grade farm mares and good work stock. This will be one of the biggest vendues of horse flesh ever held in Kansas. Send at once for a catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder. Address C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kas.

On March 6 the purebred horse breeders of Mitchell County, Kas., will hold a public sale at Beloit. Forty-five head of stallions and mares will be sold, including thirty-six registered Percherons, balance other draft breeds or Standard bred. For catalogue address (mentioning the American Breeder) M. A. Smith, Cawker City, Kas. See ad in this paper.

Have you noticed the bargains offered by G. W. Weaver, Harrisonville, Mo., who is quitting the breeding business? Read his ad.

If you want to read a mighty instructive book on conserving the most important and at the same time most severely tried point of resistance in a horse, write the National Nailless Horseshoe Company, Philadelphia, Pa. There is much more in this book than an advertisement; it is full of ideas and instructions, and to many a man it will mean the preservation of a horse's greatest asset and the restoration to usefulness of many a horse which otherwise would be out of service for good. Mention the American Breeder when answering this company's advertisement.

Rhea Bros. of Arlington, Neb., are pioneers in the idea of selling acclimated Percherons to their customers, and the carrying out of this idea has been one of the most important factors in their success. It is one of the first requisites of a stallion if it is to pay a profit to its owner that it be acclimated. This firm has other strong claims on the patronage of those in available territory which are set forth in the advertisement of Rhea Bros. in this issue.

Lack of business training is the greatest difficulty encountered in business. Men with brains, energy and capital find that they must learn through expensive experience many things which a thorough business training would have given them beforehand. One of the best means for avoiding this great difficulty is now offered by the Ransomerian School of Penmanship, 309 Minor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Address C. W. Ransom, President, for further information. You will find his advertisement in this issue.

The greatest car in the thousand dollar class today is Reo the 5th, the 1913 machine put out by R. M. Owen & Co., sales agents for the Reo Motor Car Company. Here is a car high class in every respect which has set the price competition of cheap cars, the service competition of medium low priced cars and appearance competition of the best lookers going. We hope every reader in position to make use of a good automobile will answer our regular advertisement from R. M. Owen & Co., Lansing, Mich., asking for catalogue and mentioning the American Breeder.

The New Hudson 37, the automobile which the Hudson Motor Car Company is advertising regularly in the American Breeder, is seen with increasing frequency on country roads as well as city streets all over this country. There is probably no car more universally tested or universally liked now before the American people. This car is especially built to meet a demand for cars with more service than the popular light weight touring car which had been in use, and less expensive than the really high class machines formerly have been. That it is meeting that demand is shown by its growing popularity.

C. E. Brooks, 1007 State Street, Marshall, Mich., has a page advertisement on the back cover of this issue. It is of supreme importance to many families in recommendation of this advertiser's appliance—appliance for the cure of rupture. Nothing more need be said than that they are bought and used by the United States War Department.

One of the season's most important sales will be held at Blue Mound, Kas., March 6. This is a sale of Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares and jacks and jennets. Included in the offering is probably the best collection of imported stallions west of the Mississippi today, as this firm, W. H. Bayless-Dero & Co., have special facilities in the way of European connections for getting the best there is going in Belgians. The sale is being made on too short notice, this being the very first announcement of it, and the probabilities are that buyers will secure excellent bargains because of this fact. Catalogues of this offering are ready now and everyone in position to use a good Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare or a jack or jennet providing he can get it at a bargain, should send at once for a catalogue and mention the American Breeder.

Notice the advertisement of Barham, Son & Butler, Milan, Tenn., breeders and dealers in high class saddle horses, and dealers in jacks. This firm also makes a specialty of selling its customers the best seed obtainable for cow peas.

Read the ad of O. T. Karr, Quitman, Mo., which appears in this issue and see if he isn't advertising some stock that you would be interested in.

S. B. Clark of Nesbit, N. D., has interesting land and jack ads in this issue. Don't fail to read them.

Ernest Shoebotham of Fairbury, Neb., has four jennets and two jacks that he will sell at a bargain as he is going to change locations and don't care to move them.

Hogan & Stover of Greenleaf, Kas., have a large Kentucky jack that they would like to exchange for a registered Belgian stallion. If you are interested be sure to write them.

Every man or boy who has problems in horse training and handling to master will be interested in the advertising of Prof. Jesse Beery which we publish. Address him at Box 712 Pleasant Hill, O., about his special free offer.

Read Geo. S. Brown's ad in this issue. He is closing out his breeding stock. His address is Ethlyn, Mo.

A percheron stallion and a six year old jack are advertised for sale in this issue very cheap by L. N. Thompson, Cowden, Ill.

Read the advertisement of G. A. Tallmadge, Madison, So. Dak. He has three shire stallions for sale.

L. D. Norris of Redding, Ia., wants a Coach stallion and would like to exchange his saddle stallion for one. His ad is in this issue.

Don't fail to read the advertisement

LOOK HERE.

How Would This Jack Suit You?

7 years old; weighs 1050; a quick server; colts to show; won first at state fair 1910 and 1911. Is black with white points.

I also have a good black 2-year-old jack 60 inches high and two good jennets—5 and 1 year. Am quitting the business and will sell them right. **J. W. Gillum, Wing, Ark.**

Jack and Farms

For sale. One extra good jack, two years old last October. Can be registered; black, light points; the best I ever saw for his age. Have also six or eight farms for sale at $20 to $25 per acre; well worth the money. **Lars Bartelson, Badger, Holt County, Neb.**

Two Registered Jacks

Coming 3 and 4 years old; 15 and 15½ hands standard. Good workers and guaranteed breeders. Priced cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. My own raising. I need the money. Don't need the jacks. No trades. **J. A. Stormont, Dighton, Lane County, Kas.**

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Will take registered Percheron stallion in trade for good black jack.

For sale also, 640 acres of land—300 cultivated. **S. B. Clark, Nesbit, N. D.**

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM.

50 head of black Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale, from 1 to 7 years old. In the offering will be my herd jack, Monster, 16½ hands; very heavy bone and body. This jack is good enough to head anybody's herd of jennets. Would not offer him but his colts are old enough to breed. Would exchange for one as good.

Also one imported Belgian stallion and one registered black Percheron. **C. McNulty, Stockton, Rooks Co., Kas.**

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

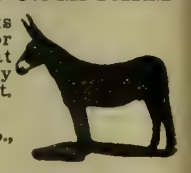


Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with herd headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.

10 MISSOURI BRED JACKS

Sucklings to five years old; black with white points. The good kind. Nine jennets of the right type; two years old and up. All jennets of breeding age with foal. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. **Guy W. Fisher, Frankford, Pike County, Mo.**

REPUBLIC COUNTY JACK FARM



Three good jacks coming 3 years old, for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.
T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Republic Co., Kansas.

A $1,000 JACK TO TRADE

A big, full made black jack with white points; 15 hands standard; six years old, for two good young draft mares in foal. Clydesdale preferred. Tell it all in first letter. **Enos Hayes, Elizabethtown, Hamilton County, Ohio.**

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK

for sale; seven years old; weighs 1125 pounds; serves well on mares and jennets. Also two year old jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Mo.**

JACKS FOR SALE.



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention the American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

Lake View Stock Farm

For sale, 15 jacks as good as any one has, from six months to five years old and from 14 to 16 hands high. I can sell them for less than any one. Write for particulars or come and see them. **T. H. Early, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black mammoth Kentucky jacks; big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell in carload lots for the next 30 days, at special prices. **Joe E. Wright, Prop., Junction City, Ky.**

Page Avenue Jack and Jennet Farm.

Three good herd jacks for sale; weight about 1,000; plenty of bone and frame; first class breeders and good ages. Also young ones for sale from colts to two year olds. Two of these jacks are half brothers to Missouri Wonder, sired by Silver Dick Bland. **J. R. Reynolds & Son, Guthrie, Callaway County, Mo.**

Two Good Jacks

For sale. One 16 hands high. 7 years old. The other jack is 5 years old and 14 hands high. Price reasonable. Colts in the country to show their breeding. Address **Wm. H. Knox, Bowling Green, Clay County, Ind.**



Good Jacks

A few very desirable ones for sale; two to seven years old; good height, bone and color.

G. H. MINTON,

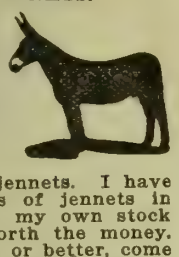
Forest City, Holt County, Mo.

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. **Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. **U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.**

Headquarters for

Mo., Ky., and Tenn. Jacks



Sold singly or in carload lots. I guarantee more bone and more good Jacks and jennets than any breeder or dealer in Missouri. Every one black and from 15 to 16 hands high. Have them of all ages. Thirty-five years doing business with the public, and never had a lawsuit with a customer.

ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
(Lawson is 28 miles from Kansas City.)

SIX JACK COLTS

For sale. Also two Percheron stallions and five Standard bred stallions. 640 acres devoted to live stock. 22 miles from Kansas City and 28 steam and electric cars each way daily. Make appointment with me by phone or mail.

F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.

THREE JACKS FOR SALE.

One registered jack, 16 hands high; black with white points; extra heavy bone; good feet; good head and ears; foaled June 16, 1908. One brown jack; 15 hands high; heavy bone and body; good head and ear; foaled Sept. 4, 1909. One black jack; 15.3 hands high; extra good breeder—jennet jack—foaled in 1903. Will sell cheap or exchange for draft stallion. **W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Lincoln County, Mo.**

OAKWOOD FARM.

The home of imported Taxpayer (for which I paid $3,250 at auction).

20 Jacks, Imported and Native.

Two to six years old; 14½ to 16 hands with lots of bone, substance and quality. Have some attractive offerings in young jacks, and jennets with foal; descendants of imported Taxpayer. All stock registered and warranted. **Allen B. Harlan, Columbia, Tenn.**

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS

MAKE BIG MONEY.

There's a School THAT SHOWS YOU HOW.

Next Term Opens August 4 and Lasts Four Weeks.

THIS IS THE BIG TERM FOR ACTUAL PRACTICE IN SALES.

Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

(Largest in the World.)

W. B. CARPENTER, President. Horse and Mule Auctioneer, 14th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Ten Jacks



one to six years old for sale. Must be seen to be appreciated.

HAMPTON BROS., WINCHESTER, CLARK CO., KY.

in this issue of C. Michel, Leslie, Mo., and if you are interested write him for full information.

Read what Lars Bartelson of Badger, Neb., has to sell. He would be pleased to hear from any one interested.

Chas. McNickle of Deshler, Ohio, is offering his Percheron stallion, Prince 11459, for sale cheap in order to dispose of him at once. Read the ad.

John H. Chambers of Edinburg, Ind., is advertising four Clydesdale and one Percheron stallion for sale in this issue.

Don't fail to write Firkins & Park of Cameron, Mo., if you are in the market for stallions or jacks. They have a large bunch to select from and no doubt could please you.

Fisher & Walker, the well known importers of Percherons, at Evansville, Ind., invite all our readers to inspect their stock before buying. Their ad can be found in these columns.

J. P. & H. M. Malone of Chase, Kas., are advertising a nice lot of Percheron stallions, jacks and jennets regularly in this paper. If you are in the market don't fail to write them.

If you are on the lookout for a Percheron, Belgian or Shire stallion or mare, don't fail to look up the advertisement of North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb. They will send any of our readers who are interested a large horse calendar.

D. Teinert of York, Neb., has five stallions advertised for sale. He is compelled to change blood. Look for the ad.

It would undoubtedly pay anyone in the market for Percheron or Belgian stallions or mares to write to J. R. Justice, Galesburg, Ill. You can find his ad regularly in our columns.

Prize winning stock in the way of Percheron, Shire or Beligian stallions is offered for sale by the Percheron Importing Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Don't fail to inspect their stock if you are in the market.

Write to S. Metz & Sons of Homewood, Ill., if you are in the market for a Percheron, Belgian or Shire stallion or mare. They would be pleased to tell you about their stock.

W. H. Richards of Emporia, Kas., has a nice lot of Percherons and Belgians of his own selection that he is offering very cheap, considering the quality. His ad appears regularly in this paper.

If you are in the market for a Percheron, Belgian or Coach stallion or mare, Ives & Bellman of Delavan, Wis., have 100 head that they would be glad to have you inspect.

Peter Hopley & Son of Atlantic and Lewis, Iowa, importers of Percherons and Shires, invites inspection of their stock at any and all times. They have been making from one to three importations a year since 1884 and have some of the best stallions and mares they could find in France and Great Britain. They are regular advertisers.

Look for J. M. Nolan's ad in these columns and if you are in the market for a draft or coach stallion, don't fail to write him. He lives at Paola, Kas.

D. Augstin, Prop. of White Oak Stock Farm at Carlock, Ill., always has a large number of Percheron stallions and mares on hand to select from. Write him for prices and description if in the market.

The well known firm of H. Knoche & Sons of Onarga, Ill., have a number of fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur that they are offering for sale. Look up their ad.

Deer Park Breeding Stables, owned by Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo., have stallions, jacks and jennets for sale. They are going to close out and will sell this stock at bargain prices. Don't miss writing them.

Wright Bros., of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, hold their annual sale of breeding stock on March 4th. Look up their ad, it tells what their offering consists of. If you are interested it might pay you to write for further particulars.

H. Schofield of Worthington, Minn., has bought the entire flock of Shropshire sheep, formerly owned by G. W. Patterson. He has more than he needs and wishes to dispose of one or two carloads. If you are in the market for stock of this kind, no doubt it would pay you to investigate his stock.

If you are in the market for breeding stock, read the ad in this issue of H. B. Higgason, Flora, Ill.

W. A. DeMerritt, the well known breeder of Clydesdale horses at Plainfield, Ill., starts his ad in this issue. He has stallions and mares of all ages. He also has a nice herd of Shorthorn cattle. Look for the ad.

The manufacturers of "Spohns" (advertised in this issue), write that "The original formula of Spohn's Distemper and Cough Cure was for a number of

Jack Bargains?

NEAR KANSAS CITY

GET FRESH STOCK; SAVE COMMISSIONS AND ONE- THIRD EXPENSE BY BUYING FROM THE BREEDER DIRECT.

Four jacks 3½ to 4 years old; black with white points; 14½ to 15½ hands high; extra heavy boned and as much body as they make them, which means constitution and long life.

J. A. McKitterick, Greenwood, Mo.

28 Miles from Kansas City on Mo. Pac. and Rock Island.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS



For SALE—5 imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old; all tried and regular breeders; can show colts; weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. 10 large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke; good performers; can show colts and mares in foal. 10 head big black jennets, all bred to our imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Our horses and jacks were shown at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September, 1912, in six different classes, and won in every class. Come and see us. **J. P. and M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS.**



"Oakland Stock Farm"

The most extensive breeders of jacks in Missouri. We raise them, and raise them so we can sell them cheap. We are not in the brokerage business—sell no jack to the farmer that we don't raise ourselves. We guarantee all of them; have them in value and can sell them from $250 up. Come and see them; come and stay all day and night, if you want the jack for yourself.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM, CHILLICOTHE, MO.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bargains. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

HOME OF THE GIANTS.

75 Jacks and Jennets 75



All black; all registered. The big boned, big footed, heavy weighing kind. All from 15 to 15 1-3 standard. All ages up to six years. Every one guaranteed as represented. Main line Missouri Pacific; 65 miles east of Kansas City. Offices in town.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.

MAMMOTH JACKS, PERCHERON STALLIONS



33 Head of Jacks and Percherons.

The jacks are three to six years old and from 15 to 16 hands high.

Percherons are from two to six years old and weigh from 1800 to 2000 pounds.

We Have the Kind That Will Please You.

Write for prices before you buy. Farm and sale barn on 21st street one miles east of Wichita Union Stock Yards. Write today.

J. C. KERR, WICHITA, KAS.



JACKS FOR SALE

Ranging in age from one to eight years. These jacks are good size and heavy bone, and prices reasonable. Also an imported Percheron and a German Coach stallion cheap. Write, or better, come and see this stock before buying.

Address C. F. Rice, Indianola, Vermilion County, Ill.

THREE SHOW JACKS

for sale. Three registered black jacks; three years old; 15½ and 16 hands high. Good enough to win at any state fair.

YEAGER & BROSHEARS,
Oakland City, Gibson County, Ind.

Three Black Jacks

With mealy noses, big ones—jacks with plenty of height, lots of bone, good ears and feet, good performers and good breeders; 3 to 7 years old. I will sell either one of the three. For further particulars address **A. T. Steelman, Roodhouse, Ill.**

MILLER'S GREAT OFFERING OF *Percheron Stallions and Mares, Mammoth Jacks and Jennets*

I believe the Percherons and Jacks in this sale are the best I have ever offered—I believe they are the best, as a lot, to be sold this year, including state fair prize winners. Sale at

KIRKSVILLE, MO., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1913.

10 STALLIONS, 6 MARES, 20 JACKS, 13 JENNETS

The stallions include the great Incident 67799 (80596), Introuvable 41334 (56490), Perfection 75251, Instar 67798 (79181), King's Model 78285—ton horses and better, bred right and made right. A great line of Mares, including Rose O'Grady 81635, Majestic 60511, Bell, Lady Roberta, Star Bright and Coquette—Fine individuals and great producers. The Jacks and Jennets are among the best to be sold this year. A revelation to Jack and Jennet buyers. Come and see them. A great line of Jennets safe in foal to Miller's Stonewall 3367. 39 head in all—the year's best offering.

Write today for my catalog and kindly mention the American Breeder.

S. J. MILLER, Kirksville, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS.



One of the largest collections of large boned black mammoth jacks owned by any one man; 15 to 16 hands standard measure; the kind that will breed the high class mules; the kind all are looking for. Priced to sell. Guaranteed. References the five banks of Lawrence. Address **Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.** Both phones.

Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and U. P. R. R.

Two Jack Bargains

One black Spanish jack, 4 years old, price $300.

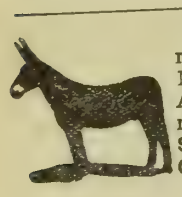
One black Spanish jack, 5 years old, price $450.

Both sure and quick; mules to show.

Julius Lebantschnig, R. 1, New Douglas, Madison County, Ill.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. **L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.**



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

JACK AND JENNETS

For sale. Ten jacks, ages from colts to 8 years old, four of which are 2 years old and one 3 years old; of good size and conformation.

Ten good jennets all in foal to Thompson's Wonder 2154; 16½ hands high. Prices reasonable. **W. L. Graham, Mackville, Washington Co., Ky.**

Jacks and Jennets

for sale. Two big young jacks and four big jennets. Any reasonable offer will buy them as I am going to change locations. **Ernest Shoebotham, Fairbury, Jefferson County, Neb.**

BREEDING STOCK

for sale. One black jack; 14½ hands high; one grade Percheron stallion; weight 1600; both 8 years old. Colts to show from both. Stock guaranteed as represented. **Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Pike County, Ill.**

KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM.

50 registered, big boned, heavy bodied black jacks and jennets, from colts to 16 hands. Best breeding. Prices and terms right. **J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla., R. 3, Box 17.**

SOME GOOD GRAY JACKS

For sale; my own raising; sure breeders; the kind that sire good size and good style mules. Priced right. Address **A. C. Briggs, Missouri Valley, Harrison County, Ia.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Forty-five of the best Mammoth jacks in Kentucky from $300 to $1,000. Registered Percheron stallions from $250 to $750. Write for circular or visit the Cloverdale Farm. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

years in certain eastern countries considered the most efficacious remedy for those dreadful, insidious diseases, diphtheria and scarlet fever, and is from the prescription of Mr. Von Baronhoffe. German veterinarians first publicly tested the compound after the original formula in cases of infectious catarrhal pneumonia. The relief was instant and the cure was speedy and permanent, and was brought to the notice of the government, and was afterward introduced into the United States

Oltmann Bros., Watseka, Ill., have an advertisement regularly in our columns. They are importers and breeders of Percherons, Belgians and German Coach horses.

Sauer Bros. of Sanborn, N. D., have an imported Belgian for sale or they will exchange for another stallion. Read their ad.

David Cooper & Sons of Freeport, Kas., say they have the classiest bunch of imported and home bred stallions and mares they have ever offered. Anyone in the market will do well to investigate this stock.

Imported Belgian and Percheron stallions are offered for sale at all times by C. W. Babcock, Walford, Ia. See his ad.

D. V. Palmer, Lake Park, Ia., has two pacers and one trotter that he would like to exchange for a Percheron stallion. Read the ad in this issue.

If you are in the market for a Percheron stallion or mare, look up the advertisement in this issue of Peter Lautzenheiser, Maximo, O.

Ed Boen of Lawson, Mo., writes: "I have more big black jacks than I ever owned before and will show you more big 15½ to 16 hand three year olds than any man in the country. Fifty big jacks and jennets—every one a black Mammoth. I never handle any but the good ones; over half of my jacks are good enough to head any bunch of jennets and I have never spared time nor money in selecting the best to start with. I have one of the best bunches of jennets in the United States. Last spring I sold seven jack colts out of this bunch of jennets to one man in Colorado for $800 apiece. I never had a law suit. Have sold thousands of them. Sold 50 last spring, 20 going to Colorado. I will treat you right; give you the best I have to eat and sell you anything I have on the farm. I am responsible for any deal you make, no matter how big."

G. A. Ford, manager Ford Stock Farm, Parker, S. D., writes: "During the week ending the month of January we had the pleasure of selling J. M. Trecker, Salem, S. D., an imported black Percheron; John Lechner, Leola, S. D., two imported Percherons, gray and black; C. E. Wiley, Carthage, S. D., an imported Belgian; Percy Bump, Montrose, S. D., an imported black Percheron; John Reimer, Zeeland, N. D., an American bred black Percheron; F. F. Tiesen, Freeman, S. D., an imported chestnut sorrel Belgian; Jacob Unruh, Parker, S. D., imported dark gray Percheron, and sale of 5 head to party in Montana, not yet delivered."

J. G. Truman, manager Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., writes: "Inquiries for strictly high class Shire, Percheron and Belgian stallions still continue good. Among the sales made by us last month not previously reported are the following: Shire stallion to Lawrence Balk, Carroll County, Ia.; Percheron stallion to Rutgert Peters, Calhoun County, Ill.; Belgian stallion, William J. McDonald, Bureau County, Ill.; Shire stallion, Andrew Backlund, Spokane County, Wash.; Percheron stallion, B. F. Allender, Page County, Ia.; Percheron stallion, Warren Cupp, Iroquois County, Ill.; Shire stallion, Montgomery & McLeod, Benton County, Ia.; Percheron stallion, B. H. Dennis, Keokuk County, Ia.; Shire stallion, E. E. Cooper, Keokuk County, Ia.; Percheron stallion, John White, Keokuk County, Ia.; Shire stallion, J. T. Price, Clinton County, Ind.; Shire stallion, Murray & Spindler, Ida County, Ia. This is the third Shire stallion we have sold these gentlemen.

Fifty (50) head registered Percherons, all in Percheron Society of America. Robison & Brown sale of Percherons at Kansas City Stock Yards, Wednesday, March 5, 1913. This is a dispersion of the entire stud of W. R. Brown of Minneapolis, Kas., and in this consignment will be some of the best brood mares that ever went through a sale ring, both imported and American bred. They will weigh up to twenty-two hundred (2200) pounds and every mare in the sale old enough to breed is showing heavy in foal. They are ready to start right off to making money, all are excellent workers and they are bred to one of the very best young stallions in Kansas. Among the young things are several show prospects. J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kas., is consigning thirty (30) head of the best young stallions and mares that ever left White Water Falls Stock Farm. Some stallions and fillies sired by the great World's Fair Champion stallion Casino

Geo. W. Souers & Sons of Huntington, Ind., write: "Our January business has been a record breaker, and the outlook for February is very encouraging. Those interested in securing a good stallion should see us before making their final decision. We have some extra good ones and can suit the most particular judges. About seventy-five head of imported and American bred stallions to pick from, thus enabling us to satisfy all. These stallions are in the pink of condition, are thoroughly acclimated and ready to enter active stud service. Two year olds,

LaFAYETTE STOCK FARM

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Mammoth Jacks & Percheron Stallions



20 JACKS—3 to 6 years old; 14.2 to 16 hands high. All black; all broke and guaranteed.

10 PERCHERON STALLIONS—2 to 3 years. Mostly imported. All guaranteed breeders.

Will exchange Stallions for Good Jacks. One German Coach stallion 11 years old. One Belgian stallion 5 years old. Both sound.

20 Jennets in foal to my champion jack, Dr. McCord.

ALL FOR SALE PRIVATELY—NO SALE THIS SPRING. Visit or Write.



W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

55 Miles East of Kansas City on C. & A. R. R.



I AM CLOSING OUT on account of my health and age.



Here are the Bargains:

One imported dapple gray Percheron stallion, weight 1985 pounds; foaled in 1903; good and sure breeder and easily handled; colts to show. His registration numbers are (59513) 57977.

3 good young jacks, all Mammoth bred; black, with white points; all broke and quick servers. One is 3 years; 16½ hands, standard; weight 1165; very lengthy; 9½ inch bone; 16 inch foot; 36 inch head; 35 inch ear; a herd header. One is coming 3 years; 15½ hands, 9½ inch bone and will make a good herd jack. The other (same age) is very heavy; broad backed, wide out and square, with a 10 inch bone in front and 12 inch behind; 14¾ hands.

6 good jennets; 1 to 8 years old; 14 to 15½ hands; all bred that are old enough.

Would take good cattle or mules on a trade.

G. B. WEAVER, ROUTE 1, HARRISONVILLE, MO.

(35 Miles Southeast of Kansas City.)

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Ponge, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

40 HEAD

Jacks and jennets. Write us for prices. CORSON BROS., POTTER, ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS.

SIX JACKS, SEVEN JENNETS

For sale. All blacks; registered; priced at a bargain for the lot or will sell one at a time, or any part. **Bert Fry, Plainfield, Bremer County, Ia.**

100 WEANLING MULES

For sale. The very choicest kind, Mules in town. Also few choice jacks and jennets. No trades. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.**

BARGAIN IN A YOUNG JACK.

26 months old; 13½ hands standard measure. A good jack and guaranteed all right. Price low for the kind. **Nick Wagoner, Menlo, Thomas County, Kas.**

three year olds and four year olds of all colors. No better lot of stallions have ever been in our barns and they will be sold upon a very small margin to make room for another importation. Now is the chance to get something good at a low figure."

Wolf Bros. of Albion, Neb., write: "We beg to say that our horses are in pink of condition and business is opening up in good shape. We have sold in the past ten days a black two year old Percheron stallion to Mr. Dean of Pierce, Neb., a bay Belgian stallion to Mr. Volk of McLean, Neb., a gray four year old Percheron stallion to Mr. Foster of Aldine, Neb., a black Percheron stallion to Mr. Dauthit of Wayne, Neb., a sorrel Belgian stallion to the Odebolt Belgian Horse Company of Odebolt, Ia. We also sold to Mayer Bros. of Uniontown, Wash., a Belgian and a Percheron mare. We have decided to sell every one of our prize winning stallions and mares, 22 in all, a grand lot of individuals, at prices that can not be duplicated, quality taken into consideration. They all have quality, draftyness and weight and will appeal to anyone who really is looking for high class breeding stock. We will be glad to send to anyone interested, free photos from life upon application."

Henry Heibner of Danville, Ia., is advertising jacks for sale or will exchange for Percheron mares. Read the ad in this issue.

Ellis Shire Horse Company, W. J. Helms, keeper, Ellis, Kas., has an imported Shire horse advertised in this issue. He is compelled to dispose of him on account of his colts. Look up the ad.

D. B. Jenkins of Jewell, Kas., is offering his imported Percheron stallion for sale for $800. Look up the ad in this issue.

Look for the advertisement in this issue of Wm. P. Newell, Washburn, Ill. He is advertising some pure bred, registered stallions. If you are interested he will be glad to give full particulars.

Tom J. Hallmark, Curdsville, Ky., is advertising Kentucky stallions for sale cheap in this issue. Look up the ad. It gives a good description of the stock he is offering.

Three Percheron stud colts are advertised in this issue by J. G. Richards, Struthers, Ohio. If interested, look up the advertisement and write him.

A big black jack is offered for sale in this issue by P. P. Maddox, Keystone, Neb. Look for the ad.

Phil. Walker, the well known breeder of jacks and jennets at Moline, Kas., starts his ad in this issue. He invites any of our readers who are in the market for stock of this kind to come and see what he has. His prices are reasonable.

Wm. Brinker of Mt. Erie, Ill., is in the market for a good jack to stand on shares, with a view to buying. It should pay anyone looking for a good proposition to ask for full particulars in regard to this. Look up his ad in this issue.

Look up the advertisement in this issue of J. E. McWherter, Plymouth, Ill. He is advertising stallions for sale.

A German Coach stallion is offered for sale or exchange by John M. Walker, Ninevah, Ind. Read the ad.

Six hundred and fifty dollars will buy a black Percheron stallion. See the ad in this issue of H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kas., and write him for full particulars.

Geo. M. Dyer, O'Fallon, Mo., starts his ad in this issue. He is advertising four good black jacks. If in the market write him.

If you are in the market for a Percheron stallion or a black jack, look up the advertisement in this issue of H. A. Wehrmann, Monticello, Mo., and write him.

Chas. Wyatt of Petersburg, Ind., is advertising eight good jacks for sale. He also has a trotting or coach stallion to trade for a Percheron mare or jennets. See the ad.

If you are in the market for a jack look up the ad in this issue of J. A. Fisher, Independence, Mo. He is advertising a bargain.

Don't fail to read the advertisement of J. E. Smith, Granger, Mo., if you are in the market for a jack.

A good 160 acre farm in Sumner County is advertised for sale at a sacrifice price. Look for the ad under Lock Box 285, Wellington, Kas.

O. L. Thisler, the well known breeder of Percheron horses and Mammoth jacks at Chapman, Kas., starts his ad in this issue. If you are in the market for stock of this kind it would undoubtedly pay you to investigate what he has.

S. L. Overholser, Glenham, S. D., is advertising a car load of mares for sale or trade for Percheron weanlings and yearling fillies and studs. His ad appears in this issue.

If you have a black stallion that you would like to trade for a grey one, read the advertisement of H. H. Koth, Monona, Ia. Mr. Koth also has a feed mill and feed stable for rent.

Don't fail to read the advertisement in this issue of O. J. Rhoades, Lees Summit, Mo., if you are in the market for a jack. He undoubtedly could please you.

Don't fail to read the new advertisement in this issue of Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Ia. Mr. Crownover states that his November importation is ready for business. He has seventy-five head in his barns at present.

Write to J. J. W. Dvorak, Wyndmere, N. D., for full particulars about the land he is advertising in this issue.

Ed Boen, the well known breeder of jacks at Lawson, Mo., begins his advertising in this issue. Anyone in the market for stock of this kind should write Mr. Boen for description and prices.

A 160 acre farm in Oklahoma is advertised for sale in this issue by "Box 257, Wankomis, Okla." Look up the ad. It gives a pretty description.

Bert Fry of Plainfield, Ia., is advertising six jacks and seven jennets in this issue which he says he will price at a bargain. Look up the ad.

Forrest Rice of Blaisdell, N. D., wants to exchange a quarter section of land for a Percheron stallion. Read what he says in the ad, which appears in this issue and then write for full particulars.

If you are in the market for a jack or jennet, look up the ad in this issue of John Henry, Fairfax, Ia. He has them from $250 up.

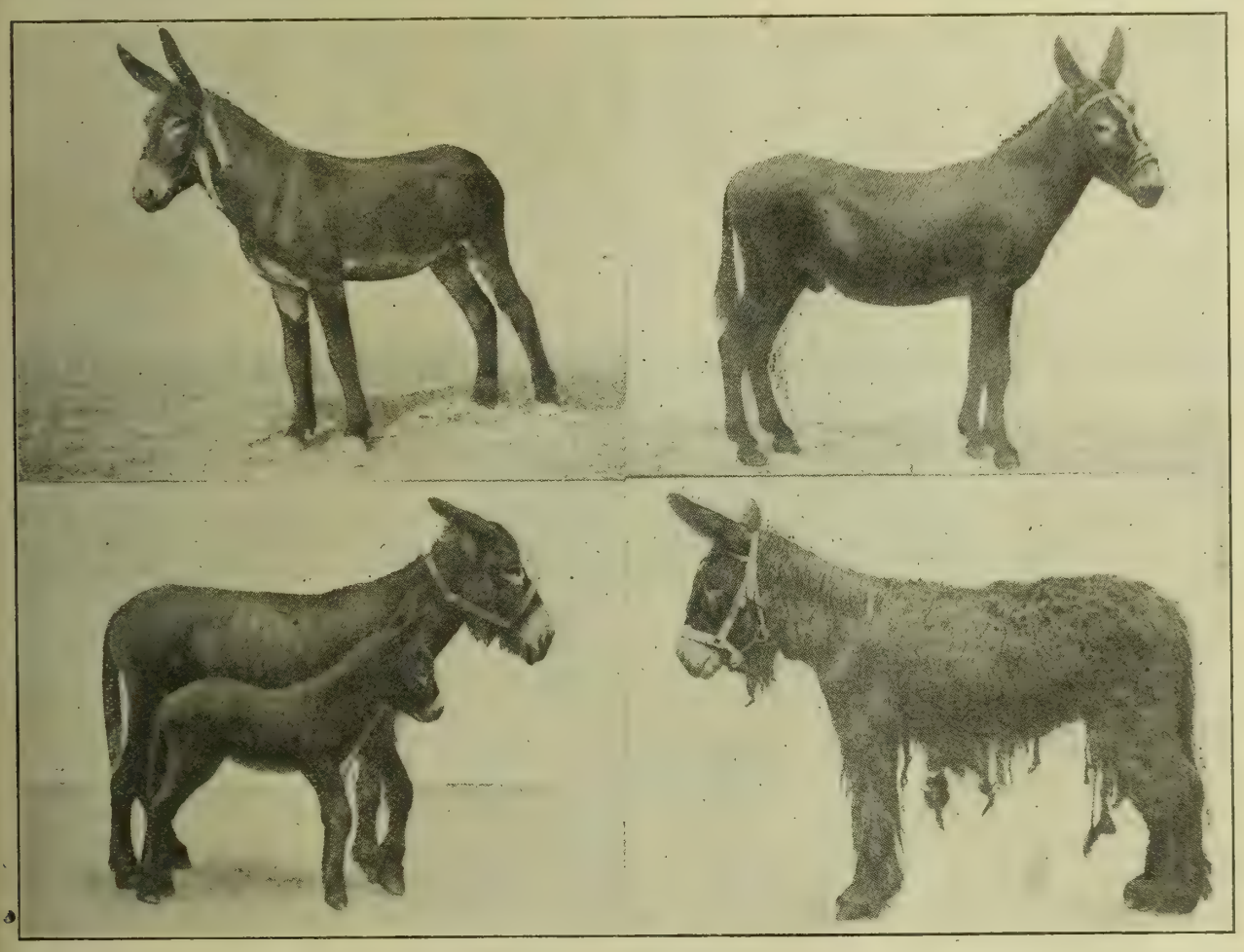
A Mammeth jack is advertised for sale in this issue by D. H. Bibens, Larned, Kas. If in the market, write him.

Look up the advertisement in this issue of L. J. McIntosh, Burns, Kas. He has a black jack for sale.

Can you imagine an event more important in the jack and jennet business than the thirty-fifth public sale from the most famous herd of jacks and jennets in America? That is exactly what is being advertised in this issue by L. M. Monsees & Sons of Smithton, Mo., and if any other assurance is needed as to its importance, just read the guarantee of Mr. Monsees himself as printed in the advertisement. What this firm has achieved in breeding, showing and selling jacks and jennets constitute important chapters in the live stock history of this country, and part of it forms some of the most remarkable pages on the records of national and international live stock shows. For full information on this particular offering which will be sold March 4 at Limestone Valley Farm, address L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., and mention the American Breeder.

M. P. Lydon of Cresco, Ia., has a French draft stallion advertised in this issue. Will sell him cheap for cash or will exchange for a good Belgian or Shire.

W. H. Fulcomer, proprietor of the Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm at Belleville, Kas., would be pleased to hear from any of our readers who are in the market for a registered Shetland.



TYPES OF JACK STOCK.
Upper Left, American Jack; Upper Right, Italian Jack; Lower Left, Spanish Jennet and Colt; Right, French or Poitou Jack.

WHO CAN ADVISE HIM?

To the American Breeder: I would like to have your advice about getting a position by placing an ad in the American Breeder. I am a young, single man and own a farm here, but I get tired of batching and I am going to let a man run the place this year and I will hike out for a while. I have done nearly all kinds of farm work and have used horses all my life and owned some good grades; have taken care of stallions and jacks out of season and last year I traveled a fine pure bred draft stallion with good success and have done some artificial

Strictly Good Jacks

Five head—coming 4 and 5 years old; 15.1 to 15.3 hands high standard, and very heavy bodied; 9 inch bone; good feet, heads and ears. One jack is iron gray; others black with white points. All well broke to mares, and three suitable to head highest class jennet herds. Colts to show from the older jacks. For prices phone, write or see, **O. J. Rhoades & Son, Lees Summit, Mo.**

Mammoth Jacks

AND JENNETS

PRICES FROM $250 UP.

14 to 16 hands high.

JOHN HENRY, FAIRFAX, IA.

8 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

Mammoth Jack

for sale. Five years old; large, heavy boned; good action and nice to handle. Colts to show.

D. H. BIBENS, LARNED, KAS.

Pawnee County.

FOUR GOOD BLACK JACKS

for sale; 15 to 15½ hands; coming three, four and five years.

GEO. M. DYER, O'FALLON, MO.

St Charles County.

FOR SALE—$400

The very best money making jack in the state for $400. J. A. FISHER, INDEPENDENCE, JACKSON COUNTY, MO.

FOR SALE.

Black jack, light points; 15 hands high; weight about 1,000; measures around girth 65 inches; arm 17 inches and eight inches about half way between knee and ankle; heavy boned; nine years old. Can show plenty of his colts. I have two jacks and only want to keep one, is the reason for selling him. **L. J. McIntosh, Burns, Marion County, Kas.**

BIG BLACK JACK

For sale. Six years old; heavy bone and a sure breeder. Plenty of colts to show. **P. P. Maddox, Keystone, Keith County, Neb.**



JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

JACK TO STAND WANTED.

I want to stand a good registered jack on the shares, with view to buying. Must be not less than 15½ hands and 1000 pounds and not over 5 years. Want a black with white points, heavy bone and body.

Reference: Farmers' Bank of Mt. Erie.

WM. BRINKER, Mt. Erie, Ill.

JACKS FOR PERCHERONS

For sale or trade for registered Percheron mares, two medium size jacks. One black jack coming six years old. Colts to show. One blue grey jack coming three years old. Satisfactory guarantee will be given with these jacks. **Henry Heibner, Danville, Iowa. Route 2.**

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

MISSOURI BRED JACKS

For sale, from one year to four years old; good bodied and plenty of bone. Priced reasonable. **J. E. Smith, Granger, Scotland County, Mo.**

Our 35th Public Sale

From the Greatest Jack and Jennet Breeding Establishment in the Country will be held at



Limestone Valley Farm
Tuesday March 4

65 *High class Registered* **65**

Jacks & Jennets

We guarantee this the best offering of the year from any firm, breeder or company.

Nothing priced or sold before the sale. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Sale under cover with comfortable seats and fire Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return on day of sale. Free conveyance from Smithton to sale.

If interested, please write for fine illustrated catalogue, as we can send catalogues only to those who write for them.

LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM is located 189 miles west of St. Louis and 99 miles east of Kansas City, main line Mo. Pac. and M., K. & T. R. R.'s, 6 miles east of Sedalia and 2 miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri.

Write for catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder, and come to this Great Sale.

L. M. Monsees & Sons - - Smithton, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—R. L. Harriman, Jas. W. Sparks, C. J. and Kemp Hieronymus, J. Zack Wells, John D. Snyder, John Logsden, Ed Ringen.
CLERK OF SALE—Frank Monroe, Sedalia, Mo. Terms, cash.

breeding but never fixed any horses for showing. I have lived on an isolated ranch alone for days at a time and have done quite a lot of work in the saddle. What I want is to get a job with draft horses or jacks and would prefer to tend more stock and be at one place all the time. Would not object to camping on a ranch with a man or two, or alone or going on the road; plenty of reference and no "booze" or tobacco.—Bob Fields, Yamhill County, Ore.

ANOTHER BIG JACK.

To the American Breeder: I saw an item in your paper of January, 1913, in regard to a large jack, owned by Mr. D. H. Sprague of Clark Co., Ohio, in which you ask if any readers of the American Breeder has his equal. I have a Mammoth black jack foaled in 1907. He is coal black with light nose; 15½ hands standard; heart girth, 73 inches; flank girth, 74 inches; arm measure, 23 inches; knee measure, 16 inches; smallest below knee, 8¾ inches. He weighed 1,000 pounds at two years old. I have not weighed him since.—I. L. Crockett, Clay County, Ark.

NO "BUZZARD BAIT" HERE.

To the American Breeder: I have noticed several inquiries lately in your paper about the big jacks of last year; namely, Mr. R. Beager of Tennessee, and Mr. W. F. Bernett of Illinois. I said last year I thought I had the largest yearling in Missouri. I think now we have the largest and best two-year-old in the state. He is 16 hands standard; 70 inches heart girth; 9½ below knee; 20 inches hock; black with white points. The black is good black and white is very white and doesn't look as though the buzzards would ever get a job from him. These measurements are correct and any doubting Thomas can come and see for himself.—Dillingham & Dewitt, Jackson County, Mo.

SLOW JACKS.

To the American Breeder: I have three jacks and one is slow, unless he gets a smell of a jenny and then he is quick as a horse. The way I do is take a sponge and a piece of small hose and run the hose in and draw the urine and throw the sponge in his stall for two minutes and take him out to the mare and he will serve as quick as a horse.—Perry Simmons, Story County, Iowa.

GETTING PAY FOR COLTS.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to the colt question, if a man sells a mare and colt and doesn't say anything about the colt not being paid for, can they take the colt? If so, can't they handle the man for getting money under false pretense? If we can't, our law is no good, if we can't catch the rascals. The honest men don't need any law, they will pay anyway. I think we ought to have a law where we had a lien on the mare so they couldn't trade them off.

I know of one case where a man traded for a mare and promised to pay for the colt if she had one. Then he traded her off in a short time and told the man she wasn't in foal, and would never pay part of it. Some say to go on to the man that bred her; suppose he isn't worth it, then what?

We had a law passed on us requiring a sound horse. If he goes wrong, we have lost the worth of our horse. I think we need some protection. Some say to get your money at time of service. There are lots of men that wouldn't take the chance of losing their money. After the mare owner gets a colt he feels more like giving the money up. C. W. Bord, Warren County, Ill.

JACKS, JENNETS AND DRAFT HORSES AT

PUBLIC SALE MARCH 12

20 Jacks and Jennets—All blacks with light points, the jacks 1 to 4 years old and the jennets 4 to 8 years. This is a desirable class of stock, all blocky, heavy boned, and the jennets all bred to the famous herd jack, Ben Hur, a 1,200-pound, 16-hand jack.

10 Draft and Road Horses, including breeding stock and matched pairs of work animals.

8 Good Mules, all broke; some matched pairs.

Send for catalog and any information desired, and mention the American Breeder.

J. E. CLARY & SONS :-: :-: SHERIDAN, MO.

R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.

Sheridan is on the Chicago Great Western Ry., 55 miles north of St. Joseph, Mo.

SAVED HUNDREDS OF MILES OF TRAVEL FOR $2.80.

To the American Breeder: The little ad I put in your paper enabled me to buy a fine Kentucky jack. I received over 100 letters from jack men and still getting them. I think the American Breeder the best paper in the world for stockmen.—G. L. Epperson, Llano County, Texas.

TWO MAMMOTH JACKS.

Four and eight years; weight, 950 and 980; 15 and 15½ hands jack measure; girth measure 68 inches. Big ears and feet; heavy bone; black, mealy points; good performers; show good colts. Price $600 and $800 cash. Sell separately.

IMPORTED PERCHERON.

Black; eight years old; weight 1900; girth measure 83 inches; sound; a sure foal getter. Colts to show. A good pedigree. Price $900. **W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kans.**

Egg Contest Now International

White Leghorns From England in Lead—Silver Wyandottes and White Wyandottes Follow. A Feeding Test of Great Value. Advantage of Early Hatched Pullets.

The second National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., is proving much more satisfactory, in every particular, than the first contest. While many birds are not yet mature, yet every pen had laid some eggs before the close of the first month. The total for the first six weeks is 5,254 eggs. The English pen of S. C. White Leghorns, No. 2, leads with 263 eggs. Silver Wyandottes, pen No. 23, is second with 217 eggs. White Wyandottes, pen 28, are third with 185 eggs. The yield for the first few weeks was not equal to that of last year because the birds are practically all pullets this year, and large numbers of them are not mature, but last year large numbers of them were hens and laid early in the contest and fell off later. The yield has increased rapidly each week and we are now getting a 33 1-3 per cent egg yield from the entire flock, and still gradually increasing.

The ten leading pens for December yielded as follows:

No. 2, S. C. White Leghorns, 222 eggs; No. 43, S. C. Reds, 162 eggs; No. 23, Silver Wyandottes, 157 eggs; No. 28, White Wyandottes, 151 eggs; No. 60, White Orpingtons, 136 eggs; No. 33, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 135 eggs; No. 20, White Wyandottes, 133 eggs; No. 59, Black Orpingtons, 133 eggs; No. 53 Black Langshans, 131 eggs; No. 24, White Wyandottes, 129 eggs.

The English pen of S. C. White Leghorns won the silver cup for December with a record of 222 eggs. This pen is getting quite a good lead over the other pens. They continue to be more active than any pen in the contest, and are consuming quite a good deal more dry mash than the other Mediterranean varieties. These birds differ from the American Leghorns in the fact that they have larger combs, tails are not well spread and rather high, and eyes are not bay in color. They are an interesting lot of birds, however, and seem to have the ability to lay. Their eggs are not of an uniform dead white color, like many of our American strains of Leghorns.

Pen No.	Name and Address	Dec.	6 Wks.
	S. C. White Leghorns.		
2.	Tom Barron, Catforth, England	222	263
14.	Pennsylvania.	89	126
8.	Walter Hogan, Petaluma, Cal.	87	113
	Silver Wyandottes.		
23.	A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill.	157	217
19.	V. G. Warner, Bloomfield, Ia.	128	148
27.	Missouri.	61	71
	White Wyandottes.		
28.	A. G. Russell & Son, Pine Bluff, Ark.	151	185
24.	New Jersey.	129	151
20.	Illinois.	133	141
	S. C. Reds.		
43.	Lakemont P. Farm, Winter Park, Fla.	162	173
37.	E. E. Shelley, Memphis, Mo.	87	88
31.	Mrs. Emma B. Powers, Marshfield, Mo.	37	42
	Black Orpingtons.		
59.	Canada.	133	160
55.	E. B. Foster, Caldwell, Ohio	9	9
51.	W. H. Lovelace, Elsberry, Mo.	7	7
	Black Langshans.		
53.	Indiana.	131	158
57.	L. E. Meyer, Bowling Green, Mo.	110	120
49.	Missouri.	85	91
	Barred Plymouth Rocks.		
33.	Illinois.	135	146
39.	M. W. Baldwin, Sioux City, Ia.	66	68
45.	S. H. Page, Waverly, Ia.	38	51
	Buff Wyandottes.		
30.	Vermont.	112	145
26.	Missouri.	64	69
22.	Crawford & Saylor, Maryville, Mo.	53	61
	White Orpingtons.		
60.	Missouri.	136	143
52.	Jas. L. McDavid, Hillsboro, Ill.	90	119
56.	Kentucky.	46	47
	Buff Orpingtons.		
58.	Missouri.	126	133
50.	Missouri.	98	101
54.	J. D. Crowson, Fulton, Mo.	58	65
	Buff Plymouth Rocks.		
47.	Thos. B. Elliott, St. Louis, Mo.	102	129
41.	Dr. Scott Covalt, Council Bluffs, Ia.	81	90
35.	Missouri	70	71
	S. C. Brown Leghorns.		
3.	J. E. Bedford, Columbia, Mo.	108	123
9.	Missouri	64	70
15.	Aug. H. Morgan, Mobile, Ala.	14	16
	R. C. White Leghorns.		
16.	Guy M. Watson, Morley, Mo.	79	104
10.	Missouri	77	89
4.	Fields Bros., Cape Girardeau, Mo.	64	82
	Anconas.		
1.	Mrs. Daisy Rose, Bois D'Arc, Mo.	89	89
13.	E. B. Foster, Caldwell, Ohio	68	86
7.	P. J. Smith, Astoria, Ore.	58	82
	Partridge Wyandottes.		
25.	Missouri	24	30
21.	Lester Howell, Monett, Mo.	63	69
29.	Lester Howell, Monett, Mo.	18	23
	Black Minorcas.		
11.	Iowa	53	59
5.	Missouri	28	36
17.	Perez R. Steele, Windham, N. Y.	17	17
	S. C. Buff Leghorns.		
18.	Missouri	38	55
12.	E. D. Sheldon, Afton, N. Y.	43	44
6.	W. D. Hart, Ashland, Mo.	9	9
	R. C. Reds.		
34.	Chas. A. Bryant, Richland, Mo.	45	50
40.	M. L. Puckett, Puxico, Mo.	34	34
46.	Indiana	9	9
	White Plymouth Rocks.		
38.	Missouri	48	49
44.	Wisconsin	37	37
32.	Elbert E. Lawrence, Craig, Mo.	9	9
	Partridge Plymouth Rocks.		
42.	Missouri	31	33
36.	Indiana	17	28
48.	John F. Hacker, Marissa, Ill.	11	11
	Experimental Pens.		
63.	Maine Method	109	134
64.	Canadian Method	96	130
68.	Feed of all kinds before hens.	120	121
70.	Confined to house.	112	119
65.	Savlor Method	97	108
67.	Norwich Feeder	86	104
62.	New York Method.	69	82
61.	Connecticut Method	69	80
69.	Farmers' Method	62	80
66.	Egg Farm Method.	49	56

The monthly record of each individual and pen, and the total pen record for the first six weeks for each pen of ten birds is shown in the table.

Our Feeding Test.

In connection with our egg laying contest, we are trying out ten different methods of feeding. The birds used in this test are one-half Buff Orpingtons and one-half White Leghorns. The Orpingtons are all of the same breeding, all pullets, and as near the same age and weight as we could get them. The White Leghorns are composed of four pullets and one hen in each pen, of the same breeding, same age and practically same weight. The exact method of feeding one of these pens will be announced each month. You can make note of the formula used and watch the results. You can be your own judge as to the practicability of each method. We expect to also be able to determine the most economical method for use in this section.

Connecticut Method—Pen No. 61.

Scratch Grain Mixture.—60 lbs.. cracked corn, 60 lbs. wheat, 40 lbs. heavy white oats, 20 lbs. barley, 10 lbs. kaffir corn, 10 lbs. buckwheat, 10 lbs. coarse beef scrap.

Dry Mash Mixture.—200 lbs. coarse wheat bran, 100 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. glutten meal, 100 lbs ground oats, 75 lbs. standard middlings, 50 lbs fish scrap, 50 lbs. beef scrap, 25 lbs. low grade flour.

A Norwich Automatic Feeder is used for the grain and the birds are allowed to feed themselves, except during the long summer days, it may be necessary to close the grain feeder a part of the time. The dry mash is kept in a hopper or receptacle for that purpose. The mash, as well as grit, shell and charcoal, are kept continually before the birds. Succulent food consisting of apples, mangel wurtzels, green cut corn, or dried beet pulp may be used. The dry beet pulp is used principally, and is soaked in water (and usually warm) for about an hour before being fed. It consists when dry of about 8 per cent of the dry mash by weight.

In the feeding test, in pen 68, where feed of twenty-eight different kinds is kept before the birds at all times, these pullets made a rapid gain on the other pens toward the last of this month. Our prediction is that they have been or are being stimulated to high production and may keep it up for a time, but will finally become over fat, drop off in egg production and break down in health. It is going to be interesting to see just what they will eat, the greatest quantities of what they like best, and what the final results will be as to their general health and the number of eggs laid under this method of treatment. More pullets are now laying in this pen than any other. We also keep buttermilk and water before them at all times and record the amount of each consumed.

We are feeding ground meat and ground mustard to one pen, No. 66, but so far it has not made much of a record.

The farmer's method of feeding where the hens get a very simple ration, the yield thus far indicates that it might pay the average farmer to buy a little beef scrap, alfalfa meal, and a few other ingredients to add to his rations.

These one hundred pullets used in this feeding test are laying many more eggs daily than two hundred of their full sisters on the outside which are not being fed as heavily as these in the tests. This is but another proof that if you want eggs in winter, your hens must be fed liberally.

The town does not need the retired farmer while the farm needs his experience and his capital. A retired farmer is capital going to waste.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

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Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.

C. S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

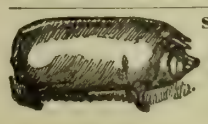
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1 car load of heifers for sale.
These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.
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I have purchased from G. W. Patterson his entire flock of high class Shropshires. I have more than I need and will sell one or two carloads of the breeding ewes. Also have lambs for sale by McKerrows 1834 (07133 R), the sire of 81 first prize and championship winners at World and State Fairs. For prices and particulars write H. Schofield, Worthington, Nobles County, Minnesota.



SWEEPSTAKE 28006 WEIGHS 1,200 LBS. FIRST AND CHAMPION boar at Iowa, 1912, heads our herd of Chester Whites. WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Choice, growthy pigs of both sex, no akin. Catalog free. We also offer for sale recorded Shire fillies and mares in foal. Address, B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.

Standards for Ground Feeds.

What the Kansas Law Says You Should Get When You Buy Shorts, Bran and So Forth, and How to Be Sure.

Prof. L. A. Fitz, Department of Grain Improvement, Kansas Agricultural College.

How do you buy your bran, shorts, mill run, or corn chop? Do you suppose that all bran, or all shorts, or all corn chop is alike? Do you suppose that a mixture of corn chop and corn bran is just as good for feeding purposes as pure corn chop? If such mixtures are not just as good, then it becomes self evident that they are not worth as much money as the pure article.

But, you ask, how can I as a consumer tell when I buy a sack or a ton of bran or of shorts whether or not it contains screenings or other foreign material and whether it is of high or of low feeding value? The Kansas State Feeding Stuffs Law requires that all mixed feeds and all concentrated feeds in which the composition of the original material is changed must be registered with the director of the experiment station and that a statement regarding the ingredients used in any feed must also be filed with him.

It further requires that the following information or label shall be placed upon each and every sack or package of such feeding stuff:

1. Name and address of manufactur or seller.
2. Registered name, brand or trademark.
3. Net weight of package.
4. Guarantee giving minimum percentage of protein and fat and maximum percentage of crude fiber.

Hence, if screenings or corn bran or kindred substances are mixed in with the pure feeds the manufacturer must so state plainly on the label. Every purchaser should examine carefully the label on his feed so that he may know what it is represented to be. Then he should examine the feed to see whether or not it is true to the name or brand under which it is sold.

By simply examining the feed the consumer can tell little or nothing concerning the amounts of protein, fat, and crude fiber it contains. It requires a chemical analysis to determine such constituents. Hence the value of having a guaranty plainly stated.

Protein is a term used to designate the compounds containing nitrogen. It is important because it is the constituent of the food used in forming new animal tissues and repairing the wear and tear incident to the life processes.

The Fat (or ether extract) in our concentrated feeds is composed mostly of vegetable fats and oils. This is used in the animal body as a source of body fat and to furnish heat and energy for the animal.

Crude Fiber is the cell wall, fibrous, woody portion of the plant. It resists the action of the digestive juices. The bacteria in the intestines cause some of the crude fiber to be digested but this operation requires so much energy that it consumes a large portion of the value derived from the crude fiber. Hence, of two samples of shorts having equal amounts of protein and fat the one containing the small percentage of crude fiber is most valuable.

In our mill feeds which are the natural by-products resulting from the manufacture of various cereal foods there is a decided variation in composition. This is to some extent due to difference of composition in the original material but to a much greater degree it is due to the process of manufacture and the way in which the different mill streams are combined to produce a given feed.

It is not enough for the consumer to know that a given lot of feed is pure shorts or pure bran. He should examine the guarantee as well as the brand and see what analysis is given. The following maximum and minimum percentages found together with the ranges and averages calculated show this information should be carefully considered when buying feeds.

Results of analyses of concentrated feeding stuffs:

Standard Shorts—113 Samples.	Protein	Fat	Crude Fiber
Maximum	23.78	5.93	8.11
Minimum	14.04	2.16	2.22
Average	18.45	4.35	5.52
Bran—88 Samples.			
Maximum	22.38	4.97	12.55
Minimum	13.29	2.84	5.99
Average	17.24	4.24	10.60
White Shorts 12 Samples.			
Maximum	19.57	4.98	6.05
Minimum	15.88	2.46	2.10
Average	17.55	3.72	4.07
Brown Shorts 6 Samples.			
Maximum	20.40	5.57	8.28
Minimum	17.20	4.26	5.25
Average	18.87	4.92	6.76
Bran and Screenings— 29 Samples.			
Maximum	19.74	4.88	13.07
Minimum	14.26	3.37	8.65
Average	17.32	4.37	10.86
Mill Run— 15 Samples.			
Maximum	20.18	4.75	11.18
Minimum	15.62	3.93	7.40
Average	18.11	4.37	8.73
Mill Run and Screenings— 5 Samples.			
Maximum	20.09	4.75	8.99
Minimum	17.59	4.19	8.00
Average	18.93	4.46	8.59

Whether or not the addition of screenings to bran will lower its feeding value depends upon the character of the screenings. If these consist very largely of broken or shriveled wheat kernels the value of the bran may be increased. On the other hand, if the screenings consist largely of weed seed or chaff and straw the feeding value will be greatly lowered by mixing in such material In addition to this the farmer runs the risk of bringing onto his farm seed of bad weeds which will be scattered about the place in the manure. Even if the screenings are ground it does not insure that all the small seed will be too badly broken to germinate. Consequently it becomes necessary for every purchaser of any such mixed feed to be on his guard.

Any feed that consists solely of the unmixed chop or meal made from the entire kernels of any grain and no portion of the product abstracted nor any substance added thereto does not require registration and label. Thus pure corn chop does not need to be registered.

In case any manufacturer or consumer finds that the law is not being complied with he should at once notify the Feed Control Section, Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

BROUGHT INQUIRIES AT LOWEST COST.

To the American Breeder: I take pleasure in advising you that the American Breeder stood second highest in the list of inquiries for catalog of our December 10th Percheron sale, also that the cost per inquiry was the lowest. Inquiries were from a wide range of territory, showing that your paper is read throughout the country.

Congratulating you upon the remarkably good showing made by the American Breeder, I am, Sincerely yours.—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

KEROSENE, GASOLINE, OIL

WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining Best Quality With Low Price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene .....$5.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
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XXX 64 gravity gasoline .....$8.75 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails) $3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate .....$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate .....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home..$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$3.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits) .....$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
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C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KAS.

WOVEN WIRE IN STALLION FENCE

To the American Breeder: I have a lot fenced off for my stallions. I set posts in the ground three and one-half feet, leaving six and one-half feet above the ground. I used good boards, eight inches wide, one inch thick and four inches space between the boards. I used four boards at the bottom and used woven wire at top of fence. I stapled the bottom wire so the horses could not rear or kick over the boards, and this wire being at the top of fence lets in light and will not pull over post. I have used it for three years and it gives satisfaction.—B. E. Lite, Davis County, Ia.

To the American Breeder: I use 11-foot posts, leaving eight feet above surface, placing them eight feet in space, so there isn't any chance of weakness between the posts. Use 16-foot plank, six boards high, making a four inch space so that the animal cannot either put his foot or head through the cracks, that he might reach other stock. Above the planks I use woven wire so that the fence will not be top heavy. This makes the fence strong and the fence does not cast much shade.—S. M. Myers, Knox County, Mo.

To the American Breeder: For a stallion fence take woven wire four feet high, set posts in the ground about eight feet apart, raise wire from ground two feet, put two barb wires on top to make fence about eight feet high. I have a fence of this kind that I have had for five years and have had four different stallions in it, and it has proven all right. Woven wire is much better than boards. It lets in air and sunshine, and that is what the stallion needs. One way to prevent diseases is to have the barn opening into a lot surrounded by a fence of this kind so that the stallion can run in and out at will. This kind of a fence is not expensive. Forty rods of wire will make it ten rods square, costing about 50 cents per rod, or $20.—Will Maxwell, Muscatine county, Iowa.

FAT STALLIONS; CAPSULE COLTS.

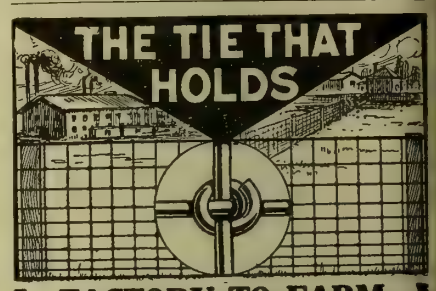
To the American Breeder:—I will send you a picture of my full blooded imported Percheron stallion. He is five years old, 16 1-3 hands high and weighs 1,910. He is not fat; has good heavy bone, good feet and legs, extra broad at both ends with a good middle, heart measurement 92 inches, middle 99, and just in front of the sheath 94 inches. I do not believe in keeping a stallion too fat. I just keep them in good living shape. I think a good many stallions are ruined for breeders by keeping them too fat. I think the farmers are to blame for the stallions being kept too fat, for the first thing a farmer will ask is how much does your stallion weigh? They pay no attention to form, legs and feet, but just to weight. If farmers would pay more attention to the conformation of a stallion and not so much to weight and fat they would fare far better in breeding, in getting more colts and better ones. Some men take a stallion that should weigh 1,800 or a little better and fatten him up to 2,100, then he looks like a cow at a fat stock show and can stand but very little exercise in hot weather, and that is one thing that makes so many poor breeders.

As to the capsule breeding, it is all right. In 1911 I used only three capsules, as the farmers did not believe in it. They thought the colts would be weak and not live. I was so far behind with my mares that I could not breed three mares with natural service for a week, so I bred them all from one service of the horse and they all three brought colts from that serv-

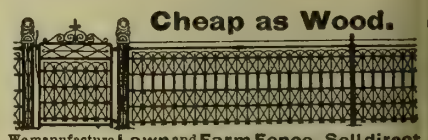
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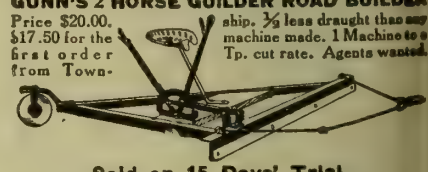
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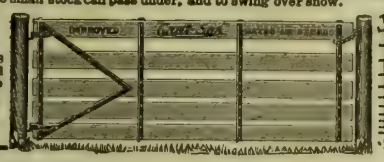
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Why risk life and valuable property when you can make your buildings practically fireproof simply by roofing with Edwards STEEL Shingles?

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ice. All the colts were good ones and are still alive and good. In 1912 I used a good many capsules, bred as many as four mares at a time (could have bred ten) and all four are in foal, three at another time and all are in foal. I used them on mares that had never brought a colt, although they had been bred for years, and I got the most of them in foal. I think it is a much surer way to breed than the natural service.—W. H. James, Christian County, Illinois.

PREVENTION OF BOTS IN HORSES

To the American Breeder:—Take a piece of soft cloth or waste, moisten with coal oil and rub over the legs and shoulders of horses infested with bot eggs or "nits." Otherwise, the horse licks the eggs off his body, the saliva dissolves the shell of the egg, the larvae is swallowed and develops in the stomach. Few persons realize how much damage bots really cause to a horse. Each bot is firmly attached to the stomach-wall and after they drop off, the small puncture develops into an ulcer that does not heal. Prevention is better than cure. E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

LICENSE KEEPERS; NOT STALLIONS.

To the American Breeder: I have read the correspondence from Calhoun and Marshall Counties, Ia., on the stallion and jack laws of Iowa and do not agree with either. The trouble with the stallion business is: there are not enough colts foaled. Repeal all the stallion laws we have and make the keeper take out a license instead of the dumb brutes. Make the examination similar to the one the government has its foremen pass before they can take charge of the government breeding barns, have them take a rigid examination on the contagious diseases that are contracted only by breeding such as Dourine coital examthema, euretheral gleet, leucorhea, contagious abortion and various others which the mares and stallions of Iowa are infected with. They are no worse than the mares and stallions of other states. One term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School, a government veterinary book (Bulletin No 42), with some study, and any keeper ought to be able to pass the examination. Make it a misdemeanor for the keeper of a stallion or jack to breed a mare that has any of the diseases that the male passes on, or uses his stallion or jack after it has become infected, punishable by revoking his license for a period of five years, and a fine not to exceed $100. This will stop the spread of diseases. If you want to make any business pay, you cannot carry accounts without interest for more than six months. Let us stop hallowing "wolf! wolf!" and get down to real cause. Why do not more than 33 per cent of all the mares bred in the United States produce foals? Is it because of the Iowa stallion and lien laws?—C. A. Luce, Decatur County, Iowa.

SCANT COMFORT FOR "C."

To the American Breeder:—You requested subscribers to reply to "Kansas Subscriber" about "Would you refund the money?" I would not refund any money or give "C" another season. The season was settled when "C" sold the mare and settled for same. The colt would, no doubt, have come O. K. had the mare not sickened and died. This case reminds me of a man in my township who sold a team after the assessor had taken his stock. He put up a big row at the "Town Meeting" to get the team taken off the assessor's books. Now, everyone knows the impossibility of such an action and everyone ought to know that when a stallioner has fulfilled his part, the only thing left to do to close the season is for the mare owner to pay up, and when paid it should take better reasons than those set forth in this case to justify another season.

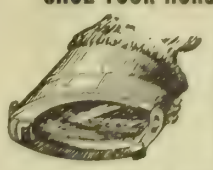
I am a mare owner and believe in getting all that is coming to me, but having done so, I try to keep my troubles to myself, if all is not as I might wish.—A. C. Petterson, Hankinson County, N. D.

A COLT SHOW WITHOUT PREMIUMS.

To the American Breeder: I want to tell the readers of your paper what I think is a good way to have a colt show. I have tried to give premiums but I say that it did not give satisfaction. So I think the nicest way and the one that treats everybody alike and that is to have everybody come and bring their colts and have two

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

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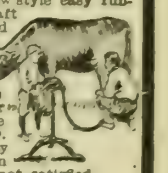
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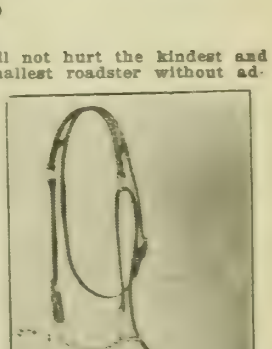
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Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



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"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG
Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

barrels of lemonade, and two or three boxes of cigars and some ice cream, and all have a good time. Have some one taking the pictures of the colts and some one to lecture on the progress of the horse business. I think this an ideal colt show. D. H. Perrin, Decatur County, Kas.

DEVELOPMENT OF HORSES.

To the American Breeder: I do not think some peope have the right idea when developing a young horse. I have only been in the stallion business for a short time. I have found it to be the opinion of some people that the fat horse is the best developed. If their opinion is correct, I need a new one.

A horse that is carrying from 100 to 300 pounds excess over and above what I think constitutes a well developed horse, is carrying something that he would be better off without, and there is where many a green buyer buys something they do not want at all when they find that they have already bought. I think a surplus of fat is a detriment to an animal. Some people say to me, "Your horse is a little undersize." I can show anyone horses within a short drive—horses that are not a bit better horses and have no larger bone, but on account of this surplus fat makes a big showing and makes a horse look larger. I would not want a man to judge a horse for me if he could not judge a horse, whether he was with or without fat. What I would judge a well developed horse to be is a horse of good uniform build; good big flat bone, wide breast, deep heart and made up with good heavy muscle. An animal overflushed with fat has no such constitution and mental powers as a horse with a reasonable amount of fat.

What I think it takes to develop a good solid individual is a reasonable amount of pure feed to keep him in fair shape; plenty good, fresh water and all the liberty that can be had, will develop a horse with a sounder constitution and a better and more serviceable animal; while it may not pull so heavy on the scales, but will be more horse there than a man needs if he needs any at all, and if he needs any at all he needs one with muscle instead of surplus fat. A surplus of fat disqualifies an animal from manual labor, breeding, driving or any other useful purpose. I am 26 years old and intend making horses a study, and if my opinion is wrong, I wish to have it changed.—L. M. Escell, Shelby County, Ill.

NOT ALL SCRUBS ARE GRADES.

To the American Breeder:—We hear much, in this progressive age of horse-breeding, about the grade and the scrub stallion and rightly we should. The kind of stallion which stands for service in a district is a fair indication of the class of horses which in a few years will dominate that district, and surely this is enough to make mare-owners use the utmost precaution in selecting sires. The grade stallion does not stand in favor with the best breeders, because they all understand the value of pedigree. There are those, however, who place too much confidence in pedigree, and are not exacting enough in the individual requirements of the horse. The scrub which does most damage in horse breeding is not always the grade scrub, but often the pedigree stallion, whose pedigree is used as a blind to cover the eyes of the somewhat lax breeder, and also as a blanket to hide all the deficiencies of individual conformation and quality. A pure bred horse gets no inconsiderable amount of patronage by reason of his breeding. If he is a representative of a distinguished line of blood, and is himself a nondescript type, he may do a great amount of harm, because people rely upon the blood of his ancestors to repair or counteract what he lacks in conformation. Here is where the pedigreed scrub gets the opportunity to do more damage than the non-pedigreed inferior animal. His influence is greater because he gets more mares.

Now, what are the chances of pedigree overcoming, or making up for, lack of quality or individual conformation? Considering laws of breeding from a theoretical, as well as a practical viewpoint, the most direct influence upon offspring is that of its parents, and declining proportionately and regularly as generations recede one after another. Thus it was believed by Galton, and his theory seems plausible, that a colt would contain 25 per cent of the characteristics of each of its parents, 12½ per cent of each of its grandparents, 6¼ per cent of each of its great grandparents, 3⅛ per cent of each of its great-great grandparents, and so on infinitely. It is clearly seen that the blood of the horse a few generations back has very little effect upon the offspring. Pedigrees are mighty valuable in their place, but they can never take the place of conformation, can never be satisfactorily used as a substitute for a scrawny, flat-ribbed, light minded, coarse-haired, meaty-legged, faulty-going horse. If every animal which appears in the pedigree were noted, and the individual below par in type and conformation, he should not be used. His is the influence which most directly governs the destiny of his colts. Beware of the scrub traveling on pedigree alone. Get the horse with the good pedigree attached to faultless conformation. T. Nunn, Yahill County, Oregon.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

jacks in that country. Big Montana mares, when mated with a good, big jack, will produce good mules.

Crooked Colts—Two years ago one of my neighbors bought a good Percheron mare from a man traveling through the country. The mare is a fine one to all appearances and was with foal, but nobody knows anything about the stallion. She brought a colt that was very crooked in the hind legs. She was then bred to a good horse that seems to get all of his colts with very crooked hind legs, and that colt was the one I last saw. The mare is now in foal to my 2,200 pound Percheron. The stallion is a proven breeder in Colorado, but his first colts in New Mexico come this spring. Now is the fault with the mare or the other two stallions? Is she likely to bring a crooked colt from my horse? And is there anything to do to help her. When she begins to get heavy with foal she stands around with her head down and seems to make bag for a longer period before foaling than most mares, although I have seen a few that were her equal in this respect. If you can throw any light on this subject, kindly do so.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—This is probably a hereditary tendency in the mare to produce crooked colts. This mare should be worked at moderate farm work regularly up to foaling time. This will keep her in a better condition, as she will be forced to take her regular exercise. This may be the difficulty. All pregnant females should have sufficient exercise during pregnancy; great care should be taken not to over exert her. The feed should be regular and good care should be given at all times.

Diseased Mare—I have a mare about ten years old that raised a colt last summer. Since she had the colt she has not been right. When I work her she will start out all right, but will soon throw her hind parts over to one side so that the tug rubs the hide off her leg making it sore. When working she passes water quite frequently—a little bit at a time—which smells quite strong and at times is thick and of a grayish or yellowish color. She acts as though she was in pain at times. When not working she seems to feel all right. She was bred again last summer, but I don't think she is with foal. She eats good, but don't do as well as she should. Do you think she is hurt in the kidneys? Or what is the matter with her? And what remedy would you recommend for her ailment?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Have a qualified veterinarian examine the genital tract to see if she is not seriously diseased in the uterus; also have him make a rectal examination of her kidneys and ovaries. The diseased condition in the uterus may have extended to the ovaries. It is difficult for us to make more than suggestions in a case of this kind without having an opportunity to make a better investigation.

Thoroughbred—Will you kindly tell me what is meant by "The Thoroughbred" horse, as there seems to be some confusion among our neighbors as to the meaning.—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—The Thoroughbred is the oldest recognized breed of horses in the world, for which a registry association has been maintained. The word "thoroughbred" should not be used for any other horses; other registered horses should be called pure breds.

Itchy Stallion—What can I do for a stallion that is itchy from his knees and hocks to his hoof most all the time? I have been using cresol dip, but without effect.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Feed this stallion a teaspoonful of glauber salts once a day to begin with, and gradually increase until his bowels are in a good condition. Change his feed to oats and bran, equal parts by measurement. Give a little salt in his feed so as to encourage him to drink more water. Be sure that your hay is good and bright; clean your barn and spray the premises with your dip.

Stallion Sores—Will you tell me what is the matter with my imported stallion? I got him a short time after he was imported. I got him in March and the last of June he got a sore on his right hind leg in front of hock and on the left half between the knee and pastern, and it would bleed badly by spells and then scab over and then bleed again. It did the same thing last season on one leg and on his back and I could not heal it until the fall. The veterinarian said it was "importing fever." He had been sick on the boat and after he landed a short time, but has never been sick since and has been a sure breeder. The spots do not hair out right. He foals good. Can you tell me what to do to prevent him from getting sore and make the spots hair out?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will give this stallion plenty of exercise and keep his legs clean, with good nutritious feed composed of oats and bran, equal parts by measurement, and good bright prairie or timothy hay, and keep your barn clean, you should not have any sores on your stallion. If pimples should break out anywhere on this horse, feed him a little glauber salts and increase or decrease so as to keep his bowels in a good condition. Do

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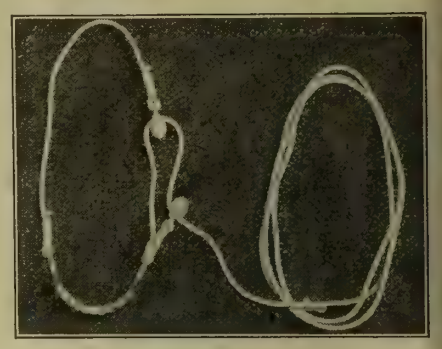
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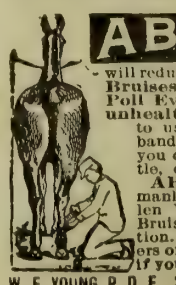
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not feed any corn to a patient of this kind. The hair will not grow on the spots which are now bare. You may have to exclude the flies from this animal in order to prevent a recurrence of these sores. The hair is gone and there is no protection from the flies; a very small space may become raw which affords an opportunity for flies to infect these sores. Flies are great carriers of infection. It is a very cheap method of keeping your stallion in good condition to screen the stall.

Contagious Abortion—If a mare aborts, can a stallion by serving this mare, carry the germs to another mare, causing her to abort?—South Dakota Subscriber.

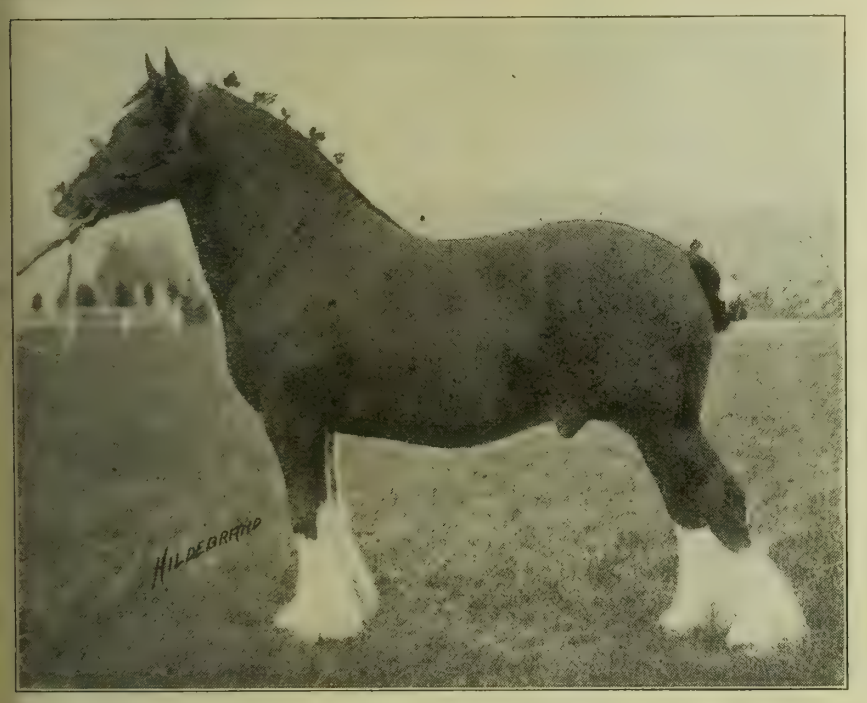
REPLY—Every mare that has aborted from any cause should be watched closely, as the average breeder is not able to diagnose the difference between contageous abortion and accidental abortion. Contageous abortion can be transmitted from one mare to another through the act of copulation. If a mare has lost a colt from contageous abortion, or in fact any other cause, she could be cleaned out by one who is familiar with infection. Contageous abortion is getting to be very serious in certain parts. A later article will deal with this subject.

Largest Number of Registered Horses—In your last issue I notice an article stating that the number of Standard bred stallions in the United States exceeded any other breed. Can you give me approximately the number as compared with the name and number in second place?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—There are more registered standard bred horses in the United States than any other breed. A few years ago the Thoroughbred horses would have occupied the second place but so many of these have been shipped to other countries; many have been discarded and sold without certificates, owing to the antagonistic racing laws. Percherons now rank second in the number of registered horses. We are not prepared to give the exact number as many have died and it is only a matter of guess as to how many there are now.

Breaking a Young Jack—Will you please tell me how to break a young jack? I have a jack two years old this spring. Is he too young to breed this spring? And how many mares can I breed to him?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The proper time to begin with the jack is at weaning time, which should not be later than six or seven months of age. He should be separated from all jennets, jacks and mules. He should be in a corral where he cannot see any of his long eared relatives. His associates should be horse stock, and this should all be young and timid so that he will be the master of the situation. He will grow to maturity and never know that he is a jack unless he is associated with those of his own kind. The early association of a jack has much to do with his future usefulness. Every one should pay particular attention to this and see that they are excluded from the view of all long eared animals and that their associates should be horse stock. Jacks raised under these conditions are very easily broken. Jack colts should not be raised with hogs or cows, and the one that cares for them during the first two years of their life should use them during the first breeding season, if possible. Ladies should not feed or handle young stock as there are many cases on record where a man has been compelled to don the uniform of a woman before a jack would make his first service. Other cases are reported where young jacks must be associated with cows before they will perform. It seems to us that a lot of jack breeders are very dilatory about this rule or there would not be so many slow jacks in the country. After a jack has reached the age of 30 months he may begin to breed a few mares; some start them at two years of age; others contend that three years would be better. A jack 30 months old can breed eight or ten mares during one season, with no two services closer than one week. The first service made on a small, gentle mare in very good heat. That first service should be made about right, for it is this service that the jack will remember through life. Be careful not to make any mistake at this particular time. Handle the jack gently and carefully; take plenty of time; after he has smelled of the mare give him a little while to make the service. If he does not make it put him back in the stall a little while; take the bridle off; give him another trial. Be sure that the jack stays on until the penis is withdrawn before he gets down, then you will have a good server. Encourage him to stay on; have the mare well pitted if he is to be used as a pit jack; be careful that he does not get hurt or frightened before this service is made. The keeper should be his care taker. He should be fondled and petted so that he will not be afraid of any one. Some jacks have more life and energy than others. By gentle handling this class may become a little unruly, but it is better to have an unruly jack than one which is very slow. An unruly jack can be handled with a severe bridle.



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After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture.

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

DON'T MAKE THE CHILD WEAR A TRUSS THROUGH LIFE.

I Want to Reach the Parents of Every Ruptured Child in the Country.

The Truss Is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only as a Relic of Barbarity

I want them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that I make for children who are afflicted in this way.



The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture. Now he is as sound and whole as if he had never been ruptured.

My appliance can be put on any child with perfect safety to the little one. For growing children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—than my Appliance. I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children.

Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.

No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children. No matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do **not** have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses.

But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome, steel truesses any more.

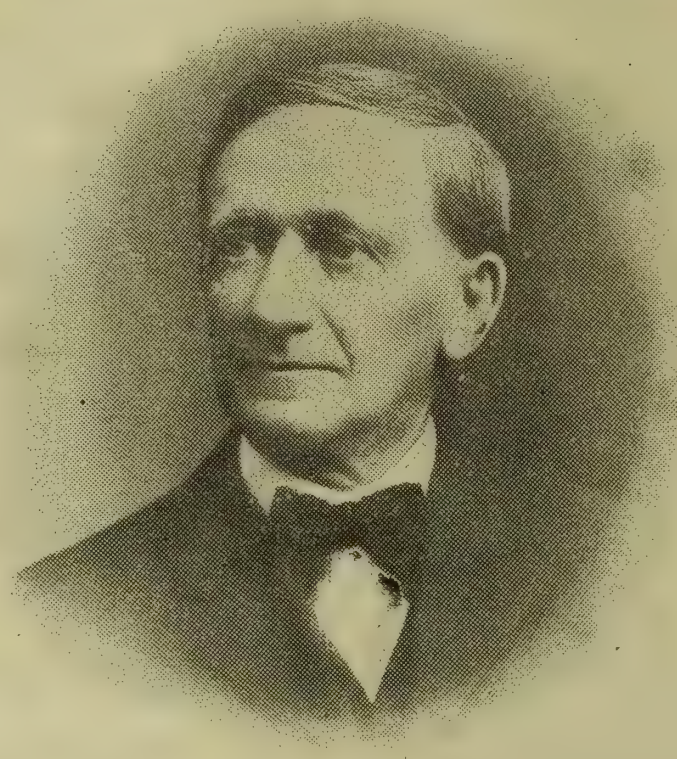
You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

OTHERS FAILED BUT THE APPLIANCE CURED.

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.

Yours respectfully,
WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

PENNSYLVANIA MAN THANKFUL.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable Godsend to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

REMEMBER

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

TEN REASONS WHY

You Should Send For Brooks' Rupture Appliance.

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the pricipies that inventors have sought after for years.
2. Ahe Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair. that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupons today.

CURED AT THE AGE OF 76.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76, years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.
High Point, N. C.

CHILD CURED IN FOUR MONTHS.

C. E. Brooks,
Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly.
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Ia.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN CURED.

Commerce, Ga., R.F.D. No. 11.
Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Dear Sir:—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.
Yours sincerely, H. D. BANKS.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

C. E. BROOKS, 1007 State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R.F.D..... State.....

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, March 5, 1913* *Number 4*



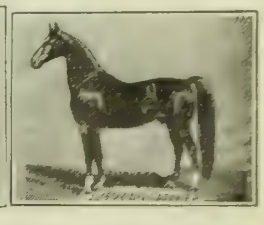










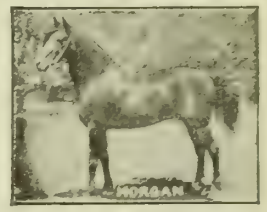
























The Making of Good Horsemen.

The best time to begin educating for a practical knowledge of horsemanship is at an early age. These boys are being encouraged to help their father care for the stock. They enjoy it and benefit greatly at the same time, learning much by association. This stallion seems to have the perfect confidence of his master and apparently feels the responsibility of his charge. Notice his intelligent look and his general condition of thrift. In temperament as well as in type he is essentially a draft animal.











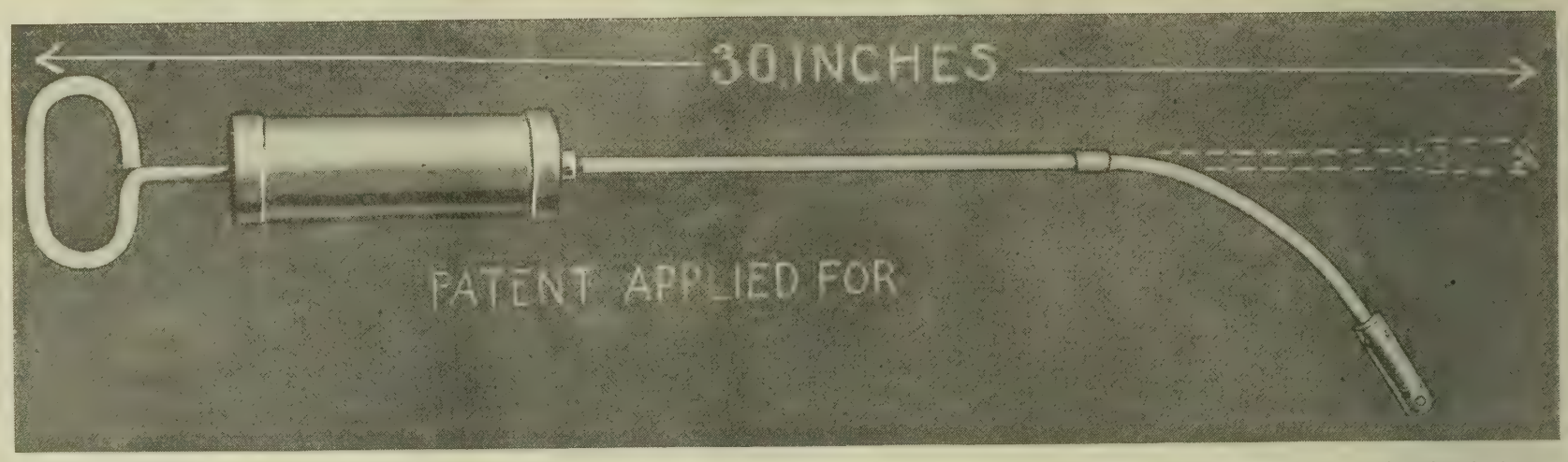




Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

BREEDING APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS

THE IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR AND CAPSULE SYRINGE



This extractor has been improved so that it is much easier to use. The proper temperature can easily be maintained. Anyone should have good results with this instrument by following the directions carefully. This is the only instrument made that has been successfully used for getting the semen from the uterus. We believe this instrument with its improvements will make it possible for any ordinary breeder to use the capsule system successfully. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times. All necessary directions will be sent with the instrument.

Special Offer: 50 pointed breeding capsules, price $1.00; a tested hot water thermometer, price $1.00; the improved Carlson semen extractor, price $7.50; **ALL FOR $7.50.**

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35.. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price, $1.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety.

Price, $1.25.

Curved Metal Impregnator

This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickel plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it.

Price, $4.00.



SPECULUM.
Made of Good Material, Nickel Plated, Will Last a Life-time.
Price, $3.00.

Pointed Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use.

Price per box (100), $1.50.

Bulb Impregnator

This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6.

Price, $2.00.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 or 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1914. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag.

Price each, $1.00.

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: **Kansas City, Missouri**

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 5, 1913. NUMBER 4.

Horse Breeding Study At Home

The Beginning of the Systematic Instruction in Fundamentals Through These Columns. How it May Be Extended to a Great Class of 150,000 Breeders, Farmers and Others.

For years we have been receiving so many letters and inquiries from breeders who seek more information about their business, but whose farming and stock raising affairs are such that they cannot leave home, that finally we have worked out a plan for giving a regular course of instruction through the columns of the American Breeder. To go further than we have already taken our readers by means of articles on timely subjects in the paper, calls for a systematic course of study, and that is just exactly what we have been working out.

There is less known about live stock breeding than about any other subject in agriculture today. This is especially true with horse breeders. Of each three mares bred in the United States, only one of them produces and raises a foal up to weaning time. Every breeding animal is supposed to be a producer.

Who is to blame? Where have the breeders ever had an opportunity to learn anything about breeding live stock? Printed literature containing plain information on this subject has been refused admittance in many homes. The breeders themselves are to blame for this false modesty. The veterinarians as a rule have not been encouraged to study the practical side of breeding subjects; their time and energy in the recognized colleges have been almost exclusively spent with diseases. Breeders can give this important subject their best efforts without even crossing the boundaries of veterinary practice—a profession so great that its members have not yet found time to specialize in this particular line.

We have hesitated to undertake this most difficult problem, as too many people expect instantaneous results and are not willing to begin at the bottom and increase in knowledge step by step, as is necessary to be a successful breeder. We wish to impress upon our readers the importance of studying these lessons closely as they are presented. Keep them filed away.

As an illustration of the necessity of this school we make mention of "opening mares." The average breeder knows very little about the anatomy of the genital organs. Many of them open the mouth of the bladder instead of the cervix. The average breeder does not know why a mare does not get in foal. The average breeder does not know when a mare should be bred for the best results. There is just one way that these things can be made plain by the use of printer's ink, and that is for the student to begin with the first lesson, which appears in this issue. Study it carefully. This school will cost us a lot of money and a lot of hard work, but if our readers will appreciate it and try to better themselves and their communities, we will consider that the results are worth our efforts.

A lot of special charts and photographs will be used. We should like to ask each of our readers to form classes of ten or 20 or more young men to meet at his place every two weeks as his pupils. There are many stallion owners who will learn more rapidly than others, and who can be instructors in this work and build up among their patrons a wonderful interest in breeding better live stock. These lessons will include a lot of material that has never been in print, and is absolutely new to the world.

There will be no extra charge for this work. We promised our readers when this publication was started that we would give them everything we could, and expected to be of as much service as possible. This course of instruction will be given to probably the largest class of this kind in the world. Nearly 50,000 horse breeders will start with this first lesson; if one-fourth of these start their own classes of 20 or more students, this will bring the total size of the class to in the neighborhood of 150,000.

The first lesson is, as usual, the most difficult. After one gets started and interested it will be much easier. We hope our readers will see the necessity of studying this first lesson thoroughly. The anatomy of the genital organs must be understood before going further on breeding subjects. One who does not understand this anatomy is not in a position to learn much about horse breeding.

We will soon take up infection, so that breeders can put themselves in a position to prevent much of the disease. A prevention is always better than a cure. It is always cheaper and safer, but if a breeder does not understand infection he is not in a position to prevent the difficulty.

We ask those who take part in this work not to be discouraged, as some, no doubt, will say that they cannot learn the terms, it will be necessary to use in order to be exact. There are not many big words, and we would suggest that each student get on friendly terms with a veterinarian or a physician who can give him the correct pronunciation of these words; say them over in unison a few times so that they can be spoken easily and correctly.

One can take this course at home and study it without being embarassed; if he makes a mistake, no one need know it. Any breeder who will study these lessons carefully can increase his business because he will understand his work and will be saved making many worthless services. Those who use only the natural service need this information much more than those who are able to use the capsule system. When the natural service is employed each and every service must count in order to make it profitable. When capsules are used and a number of mares bred at one service, more chances can be taken on breeding a few doubtful mares. Breeders cannot estimate the value of this school; it not only means money to them, but those who follow its instructions carefully will be leaders in horse breeding and in the up building of their communities.

Everything printed in the American Breeder from this on . . e closely copyrighted, and every line will be protected so that it cannot be reprinted anywhere else. Those who expect to get the benefit of our investigations can expect to get it only from the American Breeder. It matters not what kind of a stallion or jack or other breeding stock one may own; these lessons are valuable to him because we can make it profitable enough for him so that he can buy the best. The low per cent of foals secured is one reason why so many breeders use inferior stock. Another reason is that the mare owners have not been shown the necessity of using better sires. The owner of good stallions or jacks could not do any better than to have as many of these mare owners as possible formed into a breeding class and get them interested with him in this work. He will be prepared to explain to them why certain mares are not profitable as producers, and gradually eliminate from his territory the undesirable mares. He will be surprised to know how much interest the mare owners will take in this work. The average individual has little idea as to how conception takes place, or, in fact, little definite idea of anything else connected with horse breeding.

One objection to a school of this kind, or any other progressive movement, is that some who own breeding stock think that they cannot learn anything more. There are many of this kind. Some of them own good stock, but are doing more injury to the breeding business than the intelligent men can repair. A lot of these breeders have never read anything about breeding. Ask one of these individuals a question and he says, "Oh, just because."

It is necessary to study these lessons carefully in order to understand other literature. Those who have not had an opportunity to get familiar with these terms cannot get interested in reading material when technical terms are used; they do not understand the meaning and consequently interest is soon lost in the subject. But most of the leading horse breeders in this country are going to grasp this great chance. It means a wave of education that will be noticed all over the country where horses are raised or used. Practically every community where horses are bred will feel the effect of this information. Those who fail to grasp this opportunity can blame themselves only. How will a horse breeder feel when some other breeder asks him a few simple questions that he cannot answer? That is the proposition exactly. Are these men going to sit back and live in ignorance all their lives? Stallion and jack owners know less about their business than any other class of men in America. This is the time to get busy. No one can afford to be a back number.

Stallion and jack owners are going to start large mare owner classes so that this education will be a necessity. A lot of the mare owners throughout the country will become expert horse breeders. What will a stallion or jack owner do when he comes in competition with one of these intelligent men who understands the breeding business?

Nearly every day in the year this office receives a communication from someone asking for printed literature on this subject, and especially the anatomy of the male and female animals. There is practically no literature printed in plain enough terms for the average stallion or jack owner to understand. What they want is this preliminary work that will explain everything in the plainest of language, so that they may get a start. It is just as necessary that this information start at the bottom as it is for a child to learn his A, B, C's. A lot of farm papers are going to be forced to print information on this subject so that the mare owners will know something about it. Those who have been posing as experts from this time on will be required to answer questions and make certain explanations that will call for real knowledge. The mare owners throughout the country are not getting enough colts and they are going to study mighty hard; they are looking for literature on this subject that will help them. The stallion or jack owner that sits back and does not try to improve his condition is going to be a back number. This is going to be the big year for education among horse breeders.

We want every progressive horse breeder in the country to telephone his friends and ask them to join with him in this horse breeders' school; visit them in their homes, or at gatherings, or in town on Saturdays. Do this now and get them enlisted immediately so that they can get this issue of the American Breeder containing this first lesson and start now.

We are making a clubbing offer of 75c a year for clubs of four or more. Regular subscription price $1.00 per year or three years for $2.00 . There are not many mare owners who would not be glad to get in on this proposition. If they are not able to meet with the class at the regular time the paper will go to their homes where they can study it and review a little at the next class so that they will not miss out. This affords the greatest opportunity that breeders have ever had to be associated closely with their cus-

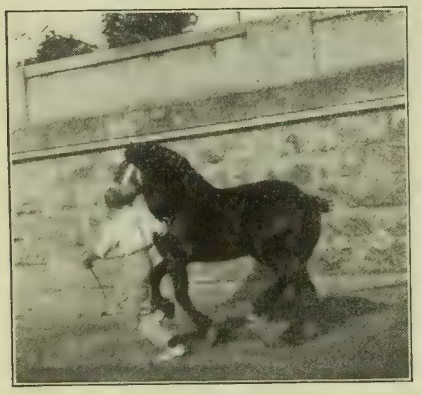
See Page 6 For First Lesson

In Horse Breeding

The American Breeder's School

tomers, and at the same time build up a great interest in breeding live stock. Nearly every breeder can find 20 or more men who will gladly go in on this proposition. This not only includes mare owners but merchants, physicians, veterinarians, blacksmiths and others who would be glad to join this course. This will be the first time that this instruction has ever been printed in a way that ordinary men could understand it. All new members who expect to join this class should send their subscription in as soon as possible.

In the last issue of this paper we asked our readers how many of them would appreciate this work by pledging themselves to add ten or more new subscribers to the American Breeder this year. We have been more than surprised at the widespread response to that proposition. Nearly every letter that reaches this office has stated that the writer could be depended upon for ten or more new



An Ardennaise stallion weighing about 1700 pounds, and very active. These horses are found on the frontier between France and Belgium.

subscribers. The great majority of these letters have come from the most successful horse breeders in the country, who are seeking more information on this subject. They realize every day that they need something more and that we are in a position to supply this knowledge.

This school will be under the supervision of the editor, Frank B. Graham, who has studied scientific horse breeding in nearly every district in the world where good horses and jacks have been bred. He has made more scientific investigations along this line than any other living man. He has had at his command a corps of the best scientific men in the country. These investigations have cost a fortune. He now intends to give this information to the breeders of live stock for the asking. His practical experience as a horse breeder, as well as his association with thousands of other horse breeders, places him in a position to be of untold value to the breeders.

WATERING HORSES AND JACKS.

Fresh water at regular intervals is just as necessary as having the right amount of feed at the proper time. Animals which do not consume a reasonable quantity of water are not in their best physical condition; their bodies are feverish, which usually leads to constipation. If an animal is not drinking enough water a little salt may be added to the feed until a reasonable quantity is taken into the system.

Every valuable animal should have its own particular water vessel so as not to carry any infection from one animal to another. Common water vessels frequently are the means of conveying diseases. Some animals will not drink out of a new vessel or one that they have not been familiar with. This is especially true with jacks; frequently they will go for days without drinking, if a new or peculiar looking vessel is provided. Jacks get out of condition quicker by not having their water regularly than from almost any other cause. A great many jack sores might be prevented if the jacks were kept in a better physical condition—they need more fluid in the body. This is especially true when feed of a heating nature is given.

CAPSULE BREEDING OPPOSITION.

There was a time when a lot of breeders who were producing pure bred stallions for sale, thought that the capsule system would be injurious to their business. They were of the opinion that one stallion would be able to accommodate so many mares that the sale would be greatly restricted. Some of these breeders have found that their best customers are those using capsules.

Hundreds of stallions have been purchased during the last year for more than $2,000 each; quite a few of them have brought over $4,000 each. More high priced stallions are sold to capsule breeders than to all of the other breeders combined, because they can make it profitable to own the good ones. It makes an outlet for the good ones and this demand is only in its infancy. Just as rapidly as it is made possible for a stallion to be profitable there will be plenty of men ready to engage in that business. There are thousands of localities where good stallions are needed. All the breeders need is to understand that they can make money. Those who have been so short-sighted as to fight the modern methods have been injuring their own future.

Where a stallion is able to accommodate a large number of mares the price can be made cheap enough to compete with scrub horses, so that the better animals are not interfered with. The capsule method of breeding has come to stay and a great many of the large breeders are now using it and advocating it because they have confidence in it. They have been shown.

There is another class of men who are opposing the modern methods in horse breeding. These individuals do not happen to be the originators of this particular method of breeding. They are jealous of its success and are doing everything possible to destroy the confidence of men interested in this plan of breeding. But there are so many of our followers who are ready to stand up in any company and fight for this system, that we do not expect much opposition in that direction.

But the most disgusting individual who is fighting the modern method of capsule breeding is one who has heretofore made a fortune out of selling breeders' bags, impregnators and a lot of "dope" that had no value except that it paid a wonderful profit to him. This individual has placed on the market an extractor and uses with his advertisement a photograph of the Carlson Semen Extractor and guarantees it to be the best one on the market. The extractor which he is advertising is not a success. We do not believe he ever intended it to be a success, but just one of his smart plans of deceiving the public and helping to destroy the modern methods in order that he might convert the people back to his old method of selling goods at a great profit. This is the most contemptible method of doing business. Just so long as the breeders are misled by these "grafters," not very much progress can be expected. The extractor put out by this individual looks like a play thing. There is very little suction in the syringe; the body of it is made of very light material so that it will not maintain an even temperature. His guarantee may be good, but after he gets the money it will be up to him whether he returns the cash or not. In all probability he will want you to take some more of his "dope," and in the end the purchaser of that extractor is disgusted with the capsule system. This is a very smooth proposition. We believe a "word to the wise" is sufficient.

SERVICE RECORD BOOKS.

Many breeders require their customers to sign notes. Their record book has a note attached with provisions in it. We have come to the conclusion that, as a rule, the note attached in a service record book has very little value. A note is not any better than a common account. The service record book without a note is a book account. If a note is taken it releases all other claims in law, so that if there is a lien law it has no effect because that debt has been settled with a note. At least this is the view that numerous lawyers have taken. If a note is taken it should be on a regular form without any provisions in it so that it can be transferred. These blank notes can be obtained at any bank for the asking.

After studying this subject carefully we have decided not to encourage the signing of notes unless the stallion or jack owners can have enough signers on the note to make it absolutely good. There is usually a lot of good business lost by forcing customers to sign these notes. There are not many breeders who are able to get their notes signed, anyway. Several states will have lien laws this spring so it is not advisable to accept a note and release the mare and the colt. The American Breeder has both kinds of books for sale, one being the old kind that we have been selling for years, with a note attached.

At the request of many breeders the subject of a new service record book was brought up and these men have given their suggestions as to the best plan for a book of this kind. The result of their and our experience has been combined in a new service record book. This book is not any thicker than the old book, and it is shorter. It can be carried in the hip pocket, or coat pocket, or shirt pocket. It is very small and convenient to carry, yet it is complete in all its details. It has room for 200 mares; each mare having a complete page. There are 20 index pages, all in alphabetical order so that any mare can be found quickly by turning to the index. It has a gestation table, also a calendar, and a good water proof cover. It is printed on good paper and the smallness of it makes it convenient to carry during warm weather when the breeder does not have on many clothes. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book at a time.

Every breeder should have one of these books because it is accurate and makes it easy to record the mare quickly. An exact form can be seen in this paper. Either the new or the old book can be had from the American Breeder, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., for 50c each. This new book is absolutely the best and the cheapest book on the market. If the purchaser is not absolutely satisfied with it in every respect, he may return it at our expense and get his money back.

RELIGION AMONG HORSE BREEDERS.

There may have been a time when the owners of breeding stock were not of a high moral character, but if that time ever did exist it is now changing. A lot of horse breeders are religiously inclined. It is surprising how easy it is for a movement of this kind to get started with just a little encouragement.

At the December term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School the instructors urged those present, and especially the young men, to lead good, clean lives. A little later on an opportunity was given to the students to speak on better living. W. H. Hanna of Tontognay, O., delivered one of the most impressive short addresses the writer ever heard. He also led in encouraging others to speak and the meeting resulted in four conversions to Christianity. Other good, short speeches were made. Mr. Hanna may never know the value of his work that evening. What this world needs is more men like Mr. Hanna who are not afraid to stand up for what they know to be right.

At the January term of school this same spirit manifested itself early in a meeting in which Arthur Colegrove of Girard, Kas., took the lead. A number of speeches were made. There were 83 men present and about 20 men were converted to Christianity that one night. These men were of various ages, the youngest being about 21 and the oldest 61 years of age. This was the most stirring meeting the writer ever saw, and everyone present was amazed at the results.

At the February term of the same school, there were in attendance about 130 men; about 75 of these were religious. Mr. Lewelling of Beaver City, Neb., took the lead in advising others to take a more advanced stand in the matter of religion. This meeting re-



A Nivernaise horse ready to be shown in the ring at Paris.

sulted in 17 conversions in one night. These conversions have been the most complete the writer ever saw.

The Graham Scientific Breeding School is an institution where a large number of breeders assemble and are instructed in horse breeding for one week. The instructors in this school are men of high moral character who encourage a cleaner life and show the necessity of being men among men, and the dangers from certain diseases. It is also pointed out that a man who lives a clean life will live longer and be happier. One night in the week, after the lectures are over with, the balance of the evening is devoted to the subject of better living. The meeting is turned over to the breeders themselves to conduct as they choose. They handle it in such a way that many of them make a start they would not make at home. This shows the value of men who are willing to speak for the truth in any class of men, and the great necessity for men of this kind. At these meetings no one is ever embarressed by having all the Christian people stand up all around them; they are never classified and anyone can sit in one of these meetings without embarrassment whether he cares to take any part or not. Not only that, but the example is set in the way of right living. The results of these meetings have been wonderful and we wish there were more of them. It is safe to say that no individual who was present at any one of these meetings returned to his home without being a better man.

To the American Breeder: Please discontinue my ad as I am so nearly sold out. Have sold close to 25 head already this winter. Am very pleased with your paper. I think it is one among the best. I thank you very much. I hope to do more advertising later on. Wishing you success, I beg to remain your friend. — John W. Waddill, Adair County, Mo.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

AZOTURIA—What is the matter with my mare? Yesterday I worked her about three miles to wagon with light load; got within one-half mile of home when I noticed she was sweating more than necessary. I stopped a moment and when I started she seemed to be stiff and I could hardly get her home; when I turned her loose she was so stiff I could hardly make her move, and it seemed to hurt her to move, especially in the right shoulder. I gave her some hay and she ate and drank just like there was nothing wrong. She isn't near so stiff but seems to be sore but is still hearty. The mare is ten years old; weight about 1500 and she is bred to a $3,000 Hackney horse. Is a valuable mare; is almost too fat to work but is used to work, as I make a regular farm animal out of her. If you can tell me the trouble and give me a remedy I will appreciate it.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY.—Your description is a very accurate one of the symptoms of azoturia and you are fortunate in having the case terminate favorably. The fat, well kept animal that has stood in the barn a few days on full feed is a frequent victim of azoturia. The handling of such cases would be largely from a preventive standpoint as medical agents are quite unsatisfactory in the really serious cases. An effort should always be made to provide exercise during periods of enforced idleness and a substantial reduction of the grain ration is always in order during this period. It is a disease that affects the muscles primarily and when severe enough to cause the horse to go down through inability to use the affected muscles, often results in death.

CATARRH OF THE BOWELS — I have a stud colt coming two that very often gets very loose in his bowels. Had a bowel trouble when about three months old caused by eating too much grain; came very near losing him. His feed is one gallon oats with one ear of corn and corn fodder for roughness. Very often have to cut his feed down on account of diarrhoea. He was not bothered any last winter with diarrhoea, but has been giving trouble this winter ever since I began feeding dry feed—West Virginia Subscriber.

REPLY:—Your colt is becoming a victim of chronic indigestion on account of the bowel derangement. You will have to make a careful study of the feed that best agrees with him and deny him access to such as appears to disagree with him, otherwise you will have a worthless animal in the course of time. Clean, bright oats ordinarily serve as at least a part of a good, wholesome ration for the horse kind. To this can be added some wheat middlings or a low grade of flour, old process oil meal, etc. Clean, bright prairie hay in the way of roughness usually serves best to overcome the irritable state of the bowels. Give one-third teaspoonful of dried sulphate of iron with a teaspoonful of golden seal in the feed three times a day.

STALLION PREFERS DRIVING MARE—We have one of the best Belgian horses in Western Iowa, but he is so slow. He will get ready for a driving mare but does not seem to care for a draft mare.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY:—There are conditions under which stallions have cause for making a choice in mares. We do not know just why this particular stallion should select driving mares, but a light mare could be used to get him ready for one of the thicker kind until the season is farther advanced, when it would be advisable to gradually do away with the light mare. If your breeding pen was absolutely dark you might make the change better so that he could not see the conformation; he would then be guided by the scent. We would also advise getting a draft mare that was in foal and keep her tied somewhere near this stallion so that they would get acquainted. Try to get a mare that is not too cross—one that he will take up with.

CHRONIC COUGH — I have a mare ten years old due to foal soon; has always been a good brood mare and for about two weeks she has had a cough; at times she coughs pretty bad, and every time she coughs the water just flies; don't seem to have any control of it. Do you think she will deliver the colt O. K.? She is bred to a jack.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY:—It is just likely that your mare will carry the colt to the proper time and deliver it without mishap, but the matter of the cough should receive your attention. Cough is dependent upon a great variety of things and is only a symptom of disease at some point. You should have a good veterinarian examine your mare carefully and advise with you how to overcome the difficulty.

SERVING TOO MUCH—I have a Percheron stallion that will be 18 months old March 11 and weighs 1450 pounds. I intend to break him and use him a little for light work. I thought of starting breeding May 1. How many mares can he serve? Will two covers a week be too many? How should he be fed to get the best growth?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY:—You will have better results with this colt if you will keep him growing nicely another year without any service. He might make a few services this fall. Twenty months of age is too soon to start a stallion in service. Your colt has grown rapidly and he will be very soft; if his masculinity is aroused he may fret and worry to the extent that he may not develop as you are expecting him to do. You will find it very profitable to break this colt to work, but be very careful not to give him too much of it. Remember that he is a big, overgrown colt and will be easily injured; just work him enough to break him; do not try to perform any labor with him. While you are working this colt you should have only one thing in view and that is "breaking a stallion." From the weight you have given for his age we would not advise you to make any change; keep him growing just as you have.

ROARER—I have a four year old unbroken horse, a very bad roarer; caused by distemper two years ago. I saw in your paper an answer to a similar case saying an operation would be necessary. Now we haven't a very skillful veterinarian in our county, but as the horse is useless we wish to operate on him. I mean the veterinarian is quite skillful but has never had a case of this kind. If the horse is led on a walk he checks up and roars loudly; is distressed and gets entirely out of wind. Will you kindly describe the operation for a case of this kind. Is there a growth in the windpipe which shuts off the air? And can it be removed surgically? Will it be necessary to open the windpipe? And will this be safe if it is sewed up again quickly?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY:—If your veterinarian is a graduate he should know how to operate on a case of this kind, otherwise he has no business meddling with this case. This is an operation that must be skillfully done in order to secure results and if crudely done will mean disappointment and perhaps death of the animal. We would judge from your description that you have a very bad case and unless a competent man undertakes the task with an appreciation of just how the case should be handled, there is grave danger of the horse choking to death before the real surgical operation is begun.

MORE "FOGY" NOTIONS — I have two young Percheron mares that will be three years old this spring; weight 1400 pounds each. Which would be the most advisable to breed to, horse or jack, for safety of mares at foaling time? Also is it any harder to get a mare in foal by the horse after being bred to jack for first colt?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY:—It will not make any difference whether your mares are bred to stallions or jacks so far as difficult parturition is concerned. One is just as safe as the other. If your mares are allowed their freedom so that they may take exercise as they desire up to foaling date, little difficulty should be anticipated at foaling time. It will not make any difference whether your mares are bred to stallions or jacks so far as future fertilization is concerned. Occasionally a stallion owner who wishes to injure a competitor who owns a jack will start a "fake" story to further his own interests.

LAME COLT—I have a mule colt nine months old which became lame in one hind foot at about three weeks old; can't tell whether the mare stepped on it or not. It was not very lame at first but now it limps considerably when on hard ground. Its heel is contracted some and the top of its hoof is inclined to curl up just a little. Now there are chances that it might have been foaled that way. Do you think there is anything I can do? I have put a light shoe on it in order to give the hoof its proper shape; that's about all I have done for it. The shoe has been on about three weeks. It seems to use it some better than before shoeing—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY:—It is very likely that your colt was injured in some manner, for you state that it became lame when about three weeks old. All cases of lameness should be studied very carefully before attempting treatment so as to be sure the nature of the lameness is understood and properly located, otherwise valuable time will be lost in the treatment and may be submit the animal to unnecessary pain during the course of attempted cure. We can give you no better advice than urge you to have a qualified veterinarian first examine this colt that the treatment be intelligently inaugurated.



Suffolk horses shown at the Royal Agricultural Show in England.

SLOW STALLION—We have an excellent Belgian stallion that it is nearly impossible to get a service from, but when he does serve he nearly always gets a colt. His colts are exceptionally good and we are very anxious to get him out of that habit. We would certainly be grateful for any information that will give us satisfactory results.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY:—Take the feed away from your stallion or at least half of the grain, for about 24 hours; give him two miles of exercise so that he will not jump around too much when he is turned loose. Get a mare in good heat, one large enough to hold him up and one that will not fight, and turn them loose together in an enclosure. Be careful that the stallion cannot get out. Do not have the enclosure too large where he can run and hurt himself when he is not used to it. Just let the two run together until he serves that mare. After he has made a service take him away then make a little pen in the corner of your breeding enclosure so that you can put the stallion in there and turn him loose. The next day bring the mare in in front of this pen a few feet and open the door of the stallion's pen. Do not have a whip unless you think you will need one; let the stallion make the service loose. Be very gentle with your horse all the time so that he is not afraid of you; be very gentle with him while making the entrance. Do not try to breed any mares with a sunken rectum if he has a long or large penis because you are liable to have trouble with him and you cannot stop him. This is getting to be a very popular way of making a service, either with a stallion or jack, especially if they are a little timid. Your stallion has probably been handled severely with a bad bridle. Do not try to make too many services with him to begin with. After he has had his play and there is no danger from the extra exertion, he may be put back to his regular ration, but gradually increase the grain ration to oats exclusively and diminish the hay ration so as not to have too much of a bulky body. Oats will make him more keen.

RHEUMATISM—I have a very large fine jennet that is due to foal soon. She has had rheumatism for a year. Her tendons are very large and badly knotted between the knees; her ankles are cocked over so badly that she is almost helpless. What can I do for her?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY:—It is very likely that you are correct in your diagnosis and the case is sufficiently bad to warrant you in employing a veterinarian who can give personal attention to the case. These subjects become aggravated as a rule during advanced pregnancy, and upon giving birth to the foal frequently rapidly improve. It is perhaps advisable inasmuch as the foaling period is close at hand to do nothing until after that date with medicinal agents, but you should look after the general comfort, house her from inclement weather, and furnish her nutritious diet. Such animals are quite helpless and should be given additional good care over their mates.

ANATOMY OF THE MALE AND FEMALE ORGANS—Will it be possible for me to secure a book of you dealing with the anatomy of the male and female organs of horses? If so, write price of same.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY:—There are no books printed on this subject that is plain enough for the average breeder to understand. The proper thing for you to do is to join the American Breeder School and study the first lesson which appears in this issue, then you will not only learn the anatomy of the genital organs, but you will learn a lot of things about horse breeding. The anatomy, however, is the foundation for all breeding subjects. Without this information advancement would be very limited. The anatomy of the female is the most important. This will be given in April 5th issue, with other lessons following regularly.

COLOR OF SEMEN — What is the color of a stallion's semen? Should it be thick or watery?—Alberta, Canada, Subscriber.

REPLY:—Semen is usually about the color of the white of an egg—sometimes a little more yellowish. It matters not what color it is, or how thick, as far as the results are concerned. There is only one way that you can tell whether the semen is good or not, and that is through the use of the microscope. A microscope of 100 diameters can be used, but 500 diameters is better.

LAME STALLION—I have a standard bred stallion that is lame in his right hand leg. He was hurt about two years ago by being struck by a bull. When he travels far he goes pretty lame, but when he stands, doesn't show it. There is no swelling or heat anywhere in the part but seems to be in the flank mostly. When he steps sideways he favors it more. He steps as though it might be a spavin, but I know it is not. Could you tell me some liniment that would help but would not blister?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY:—It would be improper on

(Continued on page 8.)

The American Breeder's School

Horse Breeding---Lesson I

Anatomy of The Male Generative Organs

(Frequent Reference to the Drawings Should be Made Studying this Lesson.)

In taking up the study of any subject it is first needed to have an understanding of the nature and scope of the subject studied in order to fully understand the matter presented.

Anatomy for our purpose deals with the structure, form and relation of the component parts of the animal body. It deals with cold facts as they are found. Shape and structure are studied without any regard to the function or purpose of the parts. Anatomy is shorn of action for action or function comes within the province of physiology. Anatomy is necessarily the foundation science, for a correct knowledge of the parts that make up a machine is required before a perfect understanding can be had of its workings. Physiology, then, deals with life and its activities while anatomy has to do largely with the dead subjects. A study of the two subjects go closely hand in hand and are properly intimately related. In fact it is difficult to discuss the one without encroaching more or less upon the other. No great attempt will be made in this series of articles to follow closely the confines of the subject as the presentation will serve its purpose better if references are occasionally made to the related branch.

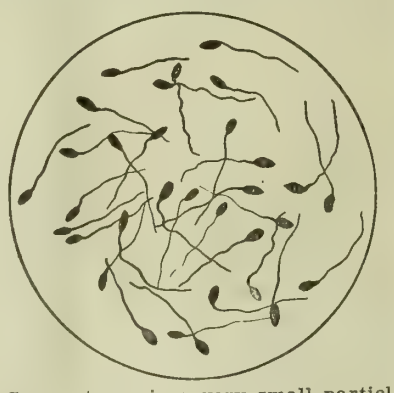
It shall be our purpose to restrict our discussion to only such anatomical parts as concern our special study, namely—the generative organs. These parts can be studied and investigated independently of the remainder of the animal body without difficulty and a few facts well learned will be far more advantageous to those who follow us than a superficial smothering from an attempted general knowledge of the entire structural body of the horse.

In the propagation of a species like the horse, Nature has delegated certain cells for that special purpose. It is interesting to know that nature arranges her work with considerable division of labor, each task of which is assigned to cells of a certain type. In the evolution and development of the body through growth, cells are caused to take on certain forms that best suit them for certain special work. Examples of this lie in the muscle cells whose office it is to contract, in the nerve cells whose function it is to convey impulses in the outer covering of the body—the skin whose mission it is largely to protect and in this process of specialization there is developed both in the male and female bodies certain special cells whose function it is to propogate the species or kind.

In the female one single cell, the ovum, is developed at a time. In the male thousands are developed for the same purpose. The student of artificial insemination hopes to take advantage of Nature's generous and seemingly wasteful method by effecting several divisions of the ejaculation of the male and by careful practice introduce a portion into the generative tract of a number of females and thus perform all that Nature can ever do, and produce several foals where only one was produced before. There is nothing mysterious or unreasonable about the method, for even after numerous divisions of the ejaculated mass from the stallion, there is still wasted hundreds of male cells, for the reason that only one is required in the fertilization of the cell from the female.

The cells that are elaborated in the male body are known as spermatozoa and they are developed in the testicles. A spermatozoan is a cell so small that it requires a microscope to detect it. It is about the 1/25,000 of an inch in diameter and in its fully developed state it has an appendage, or tail, attached to one end of the cell, which enables it to move from place to place. This is a necessity in a cell possessing the function peculiar to it, for it must, as it were, search for and find the female cell in order that fecundation may take place, and inasmuch as it is deposited at a point rather remote from the place where it ordinarily meets the female cell it must traverse quite a space before union of the two can occur. This property of possessing ability to move from place to place is highly important in spermatozoa and the value of a stallion can be largely measured by the activity—his cells show under the microscope.

The spermatozoa are developed in the testicles, two glands that are located in a sack called the scrotum, between the thighs of the horse. The scrotum is made up of several layers which are only modifications of the muscles and tunics that compose the abdominal wall. The outer covering or skin is soft, thin and velvetly and covered with short fine hair and shows a well defined line in its middle running in the long direction of the animal, which is called the raphe. The testicles, two in number are separated from each other by a partition consisting of a certain arrangement of the walls of the scrotum. The scrotal sac communicates with the larger cavity above, containing the bowels, by means of a constructed passage-way which is known as the inquinal canal. It is through this canal that the blood vessels pass to and from the testicle and the secretion or spermatozoa are permitted to pass upward through a special duct. The



Spermatozoa in a very small particle of semen, magnified about 1,200 diameters.

nerves and other important structures reach the testicle through this same passage-way and sometimes when the canal is unduly large or certain positions are assumed by a stallion the bowels or loose fat may pass into this narrow canal where from being compressed, disturbances in the way of serious inflammation usually follow, resulting in loss of life unless prompt relief is given. At the point where the inguinal canal opens into the scrotum below is spoken of as the external abdominal ring while the corresponding point above at the entrance of the abdominal cavity is known as the internal abdominal ring.

The testicles during the early life of the unborn colt are not found in the scrotal sac but are located back of the kidneys under and to the outer side of the backbone or vertebra. A provision is made by means of which they are caused to be drawn in the direction of the internal abdominal ring from which point they may descend through the inguinal canal to the scrotum below. A failure of the cord that operates to guide the testicle to its natural destination results in the testicle remaining in the larger cavity containing the bowels, establishing a condition termed a ridgling. The testicles in such cases shares in the defect and as a rule are small and illy formed, which accounts for the fact that the great majority of ridgling horses are not breeders. This statement is made with the understanding that the breeding is dependent upon testicles that are within the abdominal cavity.

The testicle is invested with several coats, the outer one being smooth and shiny and is a continuation of the large smooth sheet that clothes the bowels on their outside and lines the larger cavity containing them.

Beneath this coat is the true envelope of the testicle (tunica albuginea). This coat is a dense fibrous structure, strong and resisting and is reflected into the gland from various directions so as to divide it up into numerous tabules. These tabules or compartments number from two to three hundred, and within these is found numerous convoluted tubules that are the places where the male cells or spermatozoa are developed. There is still another inner inverting coat of a thin fragile nature made up chiefly of many small blood vessels that are concerned in supplying the gland with blood.

The convoluted tabules (tubuli seminiferi) begin within the testicle, near its outer circumference in a blind end and proceed in wavy lines in a common direction where all the tubules emerge from the testicle in straight lines (vasa efferentia). These several emerging vessels continue and form a structure immediately above the gland called the epididymis. The epididymis has at its anterior (front) end an enlargement called the globus major and posteriorly (at the rear) a smaller enlargement called the globus minor. The vessels that largely constitute the epididymis gradually unite until only one vessel remains, which is called the vas diferens.

The vas diferens continues upwards through the inguinal canal, passing the internal abdominal ring and turning backwards, is continued as the ejaculatory duct. The vas deferens is the canal through which the spermatozoa by means of the viratile action of the appendages or tails, reach a point where they may rest until such time as copulation takes place, when they may be discharged through the ejaculatory duct into the uretha (that tube in the penis) from whence they may be projected to the exterior. The vas deferens is considerably dilated at its upper end, which serves as a receptacle for the cells until such time as they may be discharged.

At the same time the spermatozoa may have access to neighboring pear shaped receptacles (vesiculae seminoles) which lie a little back of and above the bladder. These receptacles not only serve as storing places for the spermatozoa but secrete a fluid which is instrumental in promoting the activity and life of those cells.

Proceeding backwards we find the prostate gland, an irregular shaped structure that consists of one central and two lateral lobes. The prostate gland secrets a fluid that is discharged into the uretha at the time of copulation, and becomes mixed at that time with the spermatozoa and fluid from the vesiculae seminoles. The amount of fluid secreted by the prostate varies greatly and a stallion may ejaculate more than the normal quantity of semen and yet be sterile. Over use may stimulate the prostatic secretion and diminish the number and activities of the spermatozoa.

Two pear-shaped bodies lie just back of the prostate, and like them open into, and discharge their secretions into, the urethal canal. These are called Cowpers glands and they secrete a rather thin alkalin fluid whose function it appears to be to lubricate the urethal canal in advance of the discharge previously alluded to.

It will be seen that semen is made up not only of the vital cells of the male (spermatozoa) but of secretions from several glands. The latter serve the purpose of providing fluids in which the cells are bathed, while prolongs their life and adds to their power of motility. It is quite impos-

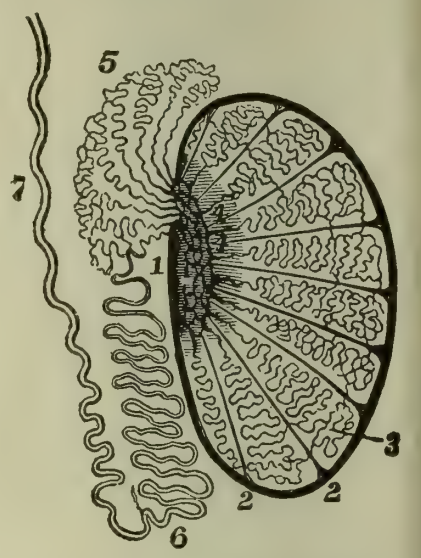


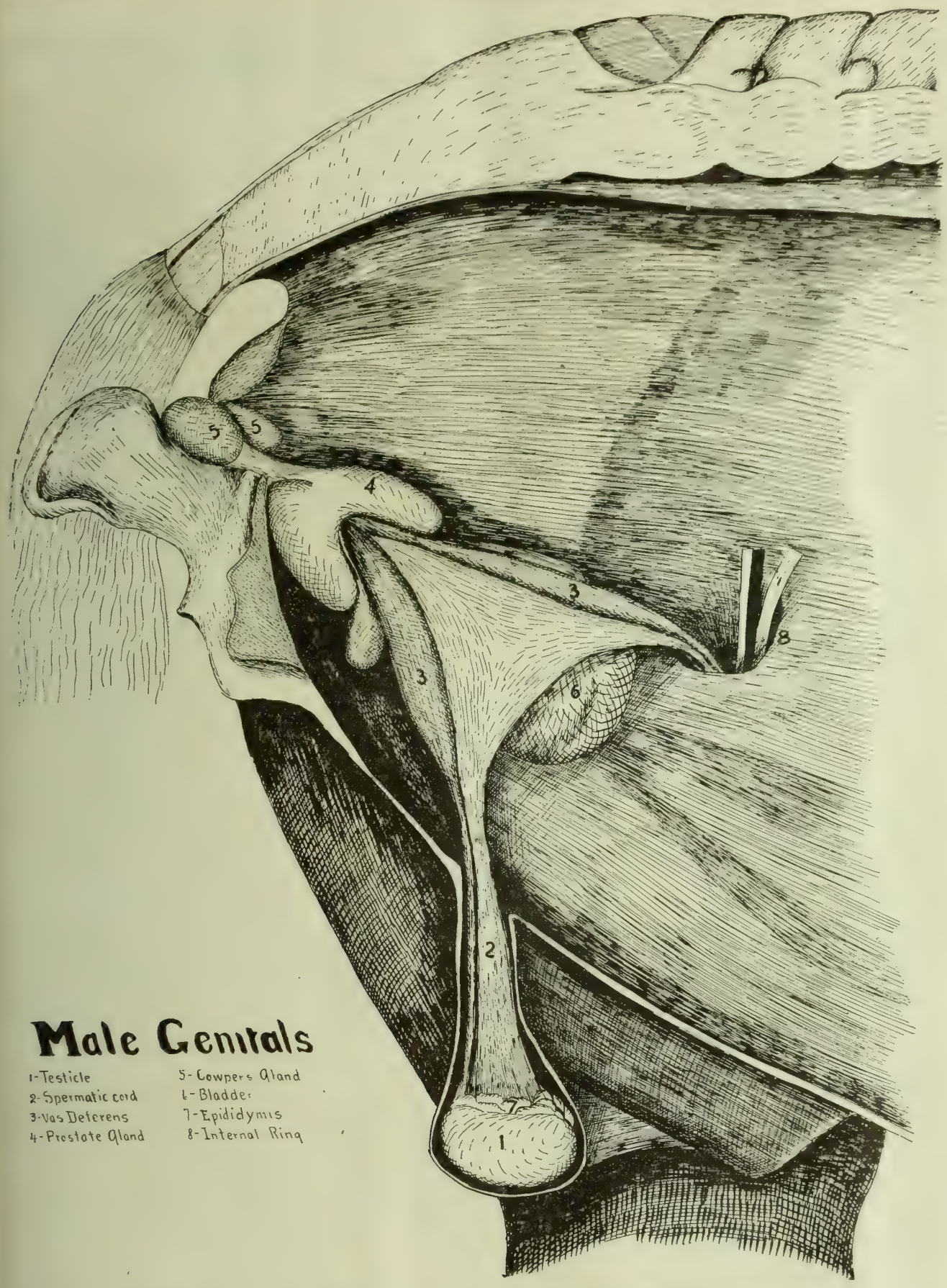
DIAGRAM OF THE TESTICLE.

1, Mediastinum testis, containing the rete testis; 2, 2, trabeculi; 3, one of the lobules; 4, 4, vasa recta; 5, globus major; 6, globus minor; 7, vas deferens.

sible to estimate how long a spermatozoa will live under the favorable environment of the female genital tract, but there appears to be good reason to believe that it is not impossible for them to retain their vigor under these favorable surroundings from one heat period to another. In less unfavorable conditions outside the animal body it has been demonstrated that they will show activity for as much as eight or ten days.

The uretha is a membranous tube extending from the neck of the bladder to the exterior. It serves the purpose of being an outlet not only for the semen but of the urine. It proceeds backwards from the bladder, makes a turn downward beneath the anus and becomes directed forwards where it is surrounded by the penis and extends the full length of that organ. Its termination is that portion that is exposed to view at the end of the penis. The urethra is surrounded by a muscular wall made up of circular muscles which perform a rhythmic contraction during the process of urination or ejaculation and expel whatever may be within the canal, with considerable force.

The penis is an organ that is chiefly concerned in copulation. For this purpose it is so constructed anatomically that it may be erected and lengthened. It is composed of a peculiar tissue, so arranged that it may be promptly distended with blood. Its component parts are surrounded by a dense, fibrous envelope which latter is re-



Male Genitals

1-Testicle
2-Spermatic cord
3-Vas Deferens
4-Prostate Gland
5-Cowpers Gland
6-Bladder
7-Epididymis
8-Internal Ring

flected into the organ thus dividing it up into numerous small compartments, or lobules. In the process of erection these lobules become quickly distended with blood, resulting in erection. This act would not occur were there no arrangement provided for ready escape of the blood from the organ. Certain muscles are arranged across the course of the outgoing blood vessels which become contracted during the process of erection, thus hindering the outflow of blood and so long as they are tensed just that long will an erection be maintained.

The next lesson, in the issue of April 5, will be on the anatomy of the female generative organs. This will be even more interesting to horse breeders. Other lessons will follow on physiology of the male and female organs. We hope our readers will bear with us in the first two lessons, as the study of anatomy is the dryest and least interesting feature in a course of study. The average breeder may not see the necessity for studying these lessons carefully, but it is just as necessary to learn these lessons as it is for a child to learn its letters. If our readers will start with this issue and get interested, excellent results will be obtained from these lessons. If there are any terms which are not understood we will be glad to have our readers make inquiry about them so that we can furnish the necessary explanation.

Having read carefully through this lesson, one or more times, the student should now ask himself the following questions and find the answers thereto from the text and the accompanying drawings:

No. 1.—Why is it necessary first to learn the anatomy of the genital organs?

No. 2.—What do you learn in studying anatomy?

No. 3.—Name the different substances which go to make up the semen of a stallion.

No. 4.—Is the fertility of a stallion determined by the quantity of semen discharged.

No. 5.—If not, how is the fertility determined?

No. 6.—What substance in the semen is absolutely necessary for the fertilization of the female cell?

No. 7.—In what gland (a) is this vital substance produced? (b) What part of this gland?

No. 8.—What is the vital weakness in "ridgling" stallions that seems to be responsible for their frequent failure to breed?

No. 9.—How many parts of the male generative organs can you name?

No. 10.—What parts normally pass through the inguinal canal?

No. 11.—What other parts may enter this canal and cause trouble?

No. 12.—What part of the fertile semen has the power of self movement?

No. 13.—Why is this power of movement necessary?

No. 14.—Name the glands producing the other substances found in semen.

No. 15.—Describe the Vas Deferens and tell what two parts it connects.

No. 16.—Give the use and location of the urethra.

No. 17.—How are fluids propelled through the urethral canal?

No. 18. How is the penis charged with blood in order to cause its erection?

No. 19. How many spermatozoa are required to fertilize the female cell?

No. 20. Trace the spermatozoa from the place of its formation to the point of its discharge from the generative organs, naming the parts through which it passes.

BARREN MARES.

Those who have made a close study of their service record books find that a certain number of mares have caused them the most expense with the least profit. Mares which are served with the natural service several times during one season without any results, are not profitable. The method of insuring a colt to stand and suck invites these mares to be bred without much restriction. This is the only country, where horses are bred extensively, that does not charge a certain amount when the service is made. Practically every mare that can be bred is being tried. The present high prices and the bright prospects for the future in horse values will encourage this practice. In years gone by those owning mares which failed to conceive after one or two trials, usually considered their time worth more money than the chances of getting a colt. The limit has been reached in breeding every mare that is presented for service.

We announced a year ago that an organism had been discovered which was responsible, in our opinion, for making many mares barren. This work has been carried on farther and many experiments have been t
We are now convinced beyond any question of doubt that these germs can be transmitted from a diseased mare to a clean, healthy mare for several days after copulation with a diseased mare. These germs do not seem to cause the penis of the stallion to get sore, and this is perhaps the reason that this discovery was not made sooner. About the only injury connected with this is that of the mare.

A statement concerning the investigation and discovery of this organism, and the results obtained, has been sent to nearly every graduate veterinarian in the United States. So far it has not been questioned. We do not yet know how serious this condition is, although our investigations covered several states. The condition which these germs produce is very unfavorable to fertilization. So far as we have learned not a single mare has been fertilized for a considerable length of time after being inoculated. It is our opinion that a majority of these mares will not get in foal for at least a year after being infected, and many of those are made barren permanently

It is amusing to hear some individual say there is nothing to this; that he has settled mares under any and all conditions. Any individual who would make a statement like that knows about as much about scientific horse breeding as he does about astronomy. It is true that nature performs wonderful things with animals under good treatment, but if the uterus is diseased to the extent that spermatozoa cannot live, how can the mare get in foal? In the April 5th issue we will try to show the best plan for preventing the spread of this disease.

During the last few years this paper has spent considerable time and money carrying on experiments on treating diseased mares. Wonderful results have been obtained during the last year. A line of simple treatment has been introduced that any horse breeder should be able to use without any injury. This treatment costs very little and it should be worth hundreds of dollars to any stallion or jack owner who expects to remain in the business. We have a very good method

of trying these different experiments, as the writer has a very large number of personal acquaintances who can make satisfactory tests and report the results in an authentic manner. This treatment will also be given in the April 5th issue, which is our annual barren mare issue.

We invite our readers to send in their questions and descriptions of special mares for that issue. It will contain charts and photographs with description of how to use them. If you do not receive the April 5th issue on time, write us for it as we want all our readers to be sure to have that particular issue. When you receive it keep it on file.

MASTURBATION.

"I would like to ask advice in regard to an eight year old stallion. He made a good season last year and in about a month he commenced masturbation, and he looks bad; hair is long; no life. I used a ring on him but he can have a discharge without an erection. The other day I was brushing him and had him cross-tied on the floor and he let a discharge out on the floor—I would think about three tablespoonfulls. It looked like healthy semen. What can I do for him? He is a valuable pacer."

Have a microscope ready so that the next time this stallion discharges this fluid, you can make an examination. See if there are any spermatozoa, either dead or alive. This may be a case of an undue amount of secretion from some of the glands along the urethra. If this is the case your animal is not in a serious condition, but it is not a good practice. This stallion should be a lesson for other breeders.

Masturbation among stallions is the result of bad practice. Usually Standard bred horses, or any other hot blood strain, that have a highly nervous temperament, and are kept in the best possible physical condition, should not be allowed to make a service or tease mares, or come in contact with mares in heat until a reasonable number of mares can be had with much regularity. When animals are in the best physical condition they are in the best breeding condition also, and if this animal nature is excited a great desire is stimulated to the extent that masturbation may be the result. Many horses of this kind are thoroughly broken and well mannered so that they may appear in any and all kinds of company without making any noise or showing any signs of this great desire, yet they have it, and when they are left alone at night in comfortable quarters, an opportunity is offered for the creation of this habit. Young stallions of any kind should not be used as teasers, neither should they be allowed to come in contact with surroundings where mares have been teased or bred. Their scent is excellent. If this desire can be kept dormant until such a time as it may be used regularly, the habit will not be started. A preventive in this direction is certainly much better than a cure. Owners of young, valuable stallions or jacks must pay more attention to this habit. It has ruined many good animals and will injure many more if the breeders do not pay more attention to it. More stallions and jacks are ruined from masturbation than from any other cause. It is a difficult thing to diagnose in many animals. Horses which are not associated with strangers, or many people, frequently do this about midnight; those which have been exhibited and are familiar with all sorts and scenes and conditions are liable to do it any time. There is only one way to be sure about this and that is to put a day and night watch on the animal, so that he will not know that he is being watched.

Masturbation does not always ruin the usefulness of an animal, but it very frequently detracts from his usefulness as a breeder. Plenty of exercise and the association of pregnant mares or geldings is not objectionable for stallions, but it is a very common thing to see a stallion standing in the stall in the same barn with mares in heat.

By way of correction a whang leather may be cut the right length to make a ring for the penis when it is not erected; the edges should be trimmed down; the ends stitched together so as not to cause any irritation; it should be brought forward and back so as not to leave it in one position too long. There may be other appliances that will prevent, but the best method is to be careful with the young stock so that they will not get this habit.

WHAT A SAMPLE COPY DID.

A stallion and jack owner was in our office yesterday. He came in to subscribe for the American Breeder. He said that he had received a sample copy two years ago; that he had kept it and studied it, and he called to mind seven extra mares that he had gotten in foal that year from information contained in that sample copy. The writer asked him why he had not subscribed sooner. He said that it had been carelessness on his part; that he intended to take the paper, but had just neglected it from time to time—keep putting it off. He said that he did not know that that sample copy was sent to him for the purpose of getting him to subscribe for it. He said he had never thought of it in that way.

We often wonder what stallion and jack owners think we send them sample copies for. We are especially anxious that every breeder in the country join our regular subscription list at this time so that they may start with us in the American Breeder school. We want them to study this first lesson and keep the papers on file so that they may be in on the ground floor.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

our part to undertake to prescribe for an animal that has been lame for two years from the meager data furnished. By all means you should have this horse examined by a man competent to pass upon the location of his lameness before attempting treatment. An animal may be very lame from spavin and yet no enlargement appear at the usual site of that disease.

THE BEST IMPREGNATOR — Will you tell me what kind of an impregnator would be best to get, the O. C. Safety and Dilator or the O. C. Improved Reliable? I have to be away from home with my horse and would have to depend on others for the warm water most of the time.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY:—We would not recommend any of these instruments. They have very little value in horse breeding. The best instrument, and the only one made that has any real value, is the Carlson Improved Semen Extractor; it can be used as an impregnator. The body of it is made of very heavy brass so that it will hold temperature longer and better than any other instrument made. If the semen is to be taken from one mare to the other, both mares must be close by. The instrument should be boiled before being used and have time to cool down to 100 degrees. It should be immersed in sterilized warm water and kept at exactly the right temperature; then it is inserted into the mare where the semen may be taken either from the vagina or the uterus. This is the only instrument made with which the semen can successfully be taken from the uterus. After the semen is sucked into the syringe the plunger is pushed in until the semen starts out at the point, with the point held up; then insert it into the other mare quickly before it has any opportunity to cool. You will get as good results from this breeding as you can get with any instrument. Be careful that the mare that the stallion serves is not diseased. Select the cleanest and healthiest mare for the service.

MANGE The summer of 1911 my colts got in with a bunch that had the mange and all took it. I treated them all with Texas crude oil that fall and it didn't show up until the spring of 1912. I treated them all again and now they are all getting it again. These colts are all in good condition. I also disinfected each time. This would take the hair off but still it don't seem to kill the germ. Please give me a cure that I can depend on for a cure.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY:—One would think that the treatment given should clean up an outbreak of mange, particularly if it was repeated at the proper time. We would recommend that you make use of the well known lime and sulphur dip which is very effective. Take eight pounds of unslacked lime and boil it with sulphur in water so as to dissolve all the sulphur possible. Boil in as much water as you can conveniently for two hours and then add sufficient water to make 100 gallons. To do it properly the animals should be dipped in this solution for two or three minutes, the dip being used at the temperature of the body, viz.: 100 degrees F. If a dipping tank is not available, and the number of stock is not great, hand dressing may be resorted to, but it should be thoroughly done. The application, in order to be fully effective, should be repeated in ten days.

FOOT EVIL—Is foot evil in cattle a germ that lives in the mud and filth? or is it filth alone that causes it? What is the most effective means of getting rid of it after they become sore? Would any of the dip preparations be strong enough if placed in a vat and drive the cattle through it?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY:—We are not sure of just what you mean by the term "foot evil" as applied to cattle, but presume your stock has either been subjected to the irritating influence of mud or filth, or has contracted some infectious disease of the feet. A good practice is to provide a shallow broad trough at a point about the watering



Bringing in the cows after herding them all day around the commons in Spain so as not to waste any pasturage.

place where the cattle will have to pass into when coming to drink, and keep this filled with some of the coal tar disinfectants. This is a very effective way to control foot rot in sheep. Look carefully to remove the cause if due to irritating substances in their lots.

GLEET—Please tell me what to do to cure a horse of the gleet.—Kansas Subscriber.

By gleet we presume you refer to chronic nasal catarrh. This disease is characterized by a discharge from the nostril and may be dependent upon a diseased tooth for its cause. A careful examination of the teeth is in order to fully determine whether or not they are responsible for the difficulty. Again nasal catarrh frequently reaches a point in severity that it necessitates trephining the bones of the head so as to liberate the pus that may be pent up in the sinuses. If your case is one of rather long standing, it is quite likely that it has reached one of these conditions and it will necessitate surgical measures in order to effect a cure. If such a case it would be folly for us to undertake to tell you what to give in the way of medicine. It would be better to have your animal examined by some competent veterinarian so as to first be sure of the exact conditions present.

NAVEL ILL—I would like you to prepare a piece on bloody urine or kidney trouble in colts.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY:—Watch for a later lengthy article on "Navel Ill." Follow its directions and you will not have any colts with bloody urine.

SCOURS IN COLTS—Last year at foaling time I had trouble with my colts. At first they seemed to be bound up, then in a few days they would take the scours. I managed to save all of them but it was quite a task. Now what I want to know is how to remedy this trouble with the young colts. I take it that the scours are caused from the feed the mares get, or is it because the mothers have too much to eat? There was no veterinarian here but I saw a doctor and he prescribed as he would for a child—a teaspoonful of castor oil and one-half as much laudunum. My mares were fed on alfalfa hay straight and had all they wanted. I separated them at foaling time and they had a corral to run in with their young. We expect about seven colts this season out of eight mares. This is why I am after more knowledge on this subject. Two of my mares cost me $1,000 apiece and therefore I am anxious to save their colts. My stock is all healthy; running in the fields days and in corral or in a stable nights. We have had no abortions so far. Some of the mares worked hard for four weeks on a fresno pulling dirt out of a deep ditch; eighteen feet.—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY:—It would require a personal examination in order to reach a positive conclusion as to the real cause of the condition in your colts, but we fear on account of the number affected that there was some infection responsible for the trouble. First, we think you should attempt to make some other roughness, apart from alfalfa, a part of the ration near and through the foaling period. This plant excites a copious milk flow and perhaps early in the life of the foals their digestive organs were overtaxed resulting in indigestion and diarrhoea. It is never advisable to submit pregnant mares, particularly when advanced, to severe ditch work. The dangers of abortion or injury to the foal are too great. This season study carefully the diet of your mares and do not feed too heavily near the foaling period and for a short time thereafter. Gives the mares ample opportunity for exercise.

THREE YEAR OLD JACK SERVICES—How many mares can I breed with a 3-year-old jack this season?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY:—Three or four mares a week, no two services closer than ten hours, will give you the best results. Your jack may serve a great number of mares and get them with foal, but it may be a detriment to him in after years.

RETAINED TEMPORARY TEETH—I have a fine Percheron horse which will be four year old this spring. About a year ago he had an ulcerated tooth on each side above, the first one on each side. I had the veterinarian pull them out as they had caused his head to swell. One side went down all right but the other side swells up about once a month for a few days, then gradually goes down, but not to normal. It does not seem to cause any pain as he is doing well and always seems to feel good. I have been painting it with iodine for about two months, about a week, then rest a week. I can't tell that it has done much good. What would you suggest doing? The veterinarian thought perhaps he would have to lance it but I would like to treat it some other way if possible.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY:—The difficulty complained of was primarily due to a failure of the temporary molars to shed off at the proper time and by retaining their position in the jaw offer resistance to

(Continued on page 26).

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Percheron Society Affairs

In March, 1911, this publication started a series of articles entitled "The Percheron Society House Cleaning," which resulted, at the December election in 1911, in a settlement of the points at issue satisfactory to most of the Percheron breeders at the time. Since that time we have done everything possible, with honor, to restore harmony and prosperity in the breed. If that agreement of December, 1911, had been faithfully carried out, as was arranged, the Percheron Society of America today would have been united without any question, but those in charge of the affairs have not done what they agreed to do. An effort was made to apply a "coat of whitewash," which does not suit the American people.

We have been condemned by some Percheron breeders, as well as others interested, for not continuing the agitation. We thought it best for every one concerned to let those in charge have an opportunity to get affairs and records in the best possible condition. We would have continued in this attitude if, in our opinion, an effort was being made to give the Percheron breeders a square deal. Now, as another cause for dissatisfaction, and coming at a critical time, appears, Volume 14 of the Record, that looks like an index, but it is supposed to be the complete volume. The pedigrees are not printed in full, only the sire and dam and the date of foaling, and the name of breeder are given. A notice printed in the book states that this was done by order of the board of directors, but this information does not enable a man to pick up this abbreviated volume and obtain the information which often is important to breeders and buyers of Percherons.

It is not likely that the Percheron Society of America will be run in a manner satisfactory to a majority of the breeders until some changes are made in the list of office holders, although some of the officers are highly satisfactory. At the next election in December the term of office of four of the directors will expire. These are H. G. McMillan, J. L. DeLancey, C. O. Keiser and W. S. Dunham. These men have held these offices practically ever since the association was started. They have had these offices a long time. If it is a duty to fill these positions these men should retire and ask others to perform a part of that duty. If it is a pleasure and affords them any advantage it should not be monopolized by these parties. If these four offices were filled with men satisfactory to a majority of the Percheron breeders, this dissatisfaction would soon cease. We cannot understand why these men do not resign. If these men are compelled to hold these offices in order to protect secrets in the records they will have a difficult time at the next election, in our opinion. There seems to be a general feeling among the Percheron breeders that there will be a "house cleaning" if necessary.

Most of our readers have heard of H. G. McMillan, who has owned some very prolific stock. J. L. DeLancey breeds few, if any, Percherons, any more. He handles the money for the Percheron Society of America and holds a salaried job. C. O. Keiser has disposed of most of his breeding stock and gives comparatively little time to the production of Percheron horses now. Mr. Dunham, of "Steam Roller" fame, is the fourth of those whose time expires next December, in all probability. Although there has been difficulty at many elections of the Percheron Society of America, practically the same officers have been re-elected year after year. A proxy committee is appointed to examine and vote proxies. These proxy committees have always voted for those who were up for re-election, as near as we know. This has made it generally impossible to effect changes in the officers unless some one should resign of his own accord or there should be some one on the board who was not satisfactory to the others; several such have been dropped. The December, 1911, election is practically the only exception to the general rule.

In order to safeguard a campaign for new officers from possible defeat by a report of the proxy committee it will be necessary for all of the breeders who are in favor of a change to unite on four candidates, so that all of the breeders will know who the candidates are in plenty of time. Then, in our opinion, there will not be any division. This will make the election easy for those who are in favor of a cleaner record. The American Breeder has devised a plan by which this can be done. Nearly every Percheron breeder is familiar with some honest, capable man or men that he would like to see on the board of directors. We want every member of the Percheron Society of America to write this office and name one, two, three or four such men as his choice for these candidates. We will start a voting contest and the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes can be the candidates for the next election. There are a few new members of the Percheron Society of America whose names and addresses we do not have. We want every Percheron breeder in the country to telephone other Percheron breeders what is going on, and ask them to join with us in this next election; explain to them the exact condition and have them send the names of their choice for candidates. Any communication coming into this office concerning this voting contest will be confidential. No one will be embarrassed. This should be attended to now; start it in plenty of time so that all of the breeders over the country will have a sufficient opportunity to know that something is going to happen.

No one should be offended at another Percheron breeder for naming his choice as a candidate. We contend that this is a free country and every individual has a perfect right to vote. Most breeders have friends with whom they are personally acquainted, and know them to be men of high moral character that can be depended upon. Why should they not make a choice of an individual of this kind? No others have as good a right to express an opinion in this way, for these Percheron breeders who own registered Percheron mares are the rightful owners of these records and they should be represented. After the four prospective directors are selected as candidates so that there will be no splitting of support, all can unite on these men. No proposed candidate will be offended if he fails to lead in the voting contest.

We will have more to say from time to time on this subject. We will also report fully each issue, the progress of the voting, until time to close. No one need wait on others to voice his preference. Here is one place every stockholder can get his vote counted. Let the votes come.



A LESSON IN DEVELOPING COLTS.

Percheron colts in the Percheron district of France. Notice the feed box which is always full of good feed. These colts never get hungry. They also have good pasture. There is a lesson in this picture for every draft horse breeder—plenty of feed and exercise.

SHIPPING STALLIONS AND JACKS.

Considerable money is invested in a good breeding animal, and much care should be exercised as to the method in which shipment is made. Nearly every state requires a health certificate. Before an animal is shipped a qualified veterinarian, one who is authorized to make this inspection, should inspect the animal and furnish a health certificate so that it will pass from one state into the other without any interference. There are many places where an exhorbitant fee will be demanded if this certificate is not ready to be shown at any time. Different states have different requirements, so that it is necessary to find out who is qualified to make this examination in order to be sure that you have the right papers at the right time. No stallion or jack should be started on a journey across any state line without a health certificate, as nearly every state requires this.

The usual shipping rate is based on 3,000 pounds for one animal. Different railroads have different rules, so that the larger the number of breeding stock, the less expensive it is, until carload lots are reached.

Before a valuable animal is loaded into a car it is profitable to disinfect that car; other animals that had an infectious disease may have been shipped in this car. This might result in a great loss. Most any good spray of a disinfectant nature will do for this purpose. An animal that has not been on a journey of this kind frequently gets very much excited during the early end of the journey. It is best to be present so as to be there in case of an emergency. Occasionally an animal gets very warm and makes it necessary to have a little ventilation. If an animal is to be shipped alone, and no one accompanies the shipment, a very good method is to turn the animal loose, whether it be a stallion, jack or mare; place in one corner of the car a barrel of water, substantially wired fast; fill the barrel with water and put a bucket in it so it will not splash out. A bale of hay is all the feed necessary for a short journey. It is better to withhold grain for at least 24 hours, or if any is given during this period it should be a very small amount. Stock are not liable to have any intestinal trouble if the bowels are empty, but plenty of water should be given at all times. Occasionally one end of the car is fenced off, so that the animal can have his freedom in that portion of the car, and then the doors are frequently left open. This is not altogether safe, because the train is liable to change directions, or the wind might change, so as to greatly change the temperature in that end of the car, which might result in the animal taking a bad cold or getting the pneumonia. These things must all be looked after with valuable animals. There is very little danger in shipping stock if the caretaker is alert.

Where a contract is made for shipment it usually specifies that the railroad will not be responsible for more than $100 per head. This has been found unconstitutional, but a late decision makes it binding in some cases. In case of an accident, do not remove the animal until the station agent has been notified of the accident; give him plenty of time to see and investigate the seriousness of the condition; do not notify any other individual except the station agent; he is the authorized agent of the railroad company. It is best to have a witness present when you notify the agent, if possible, then the railroad attorney can not go before a jury and say that they did not have an opportunity to inspect the damage at the time. Be very careful about signing any papers in a case of this kind. The railroads are very careful to make the price high enough so that they can afford to carry this stock, and it is our business to see that our readers are able to collect for the full amount of damage when such has been sustained.

TWINS—HORSE AND MULE.

A few cases of twins, one being a horse and the other a mule, have been reported. We will be glad to have our readers report these cases as they know of them. One reader is asking how this can be possible

Reproduction in the equine is maintained ordinarily by the female giving birth to a single one of her kind. It occasionally occurs that a mare will give birth to twins. Perfect twins result from two ova being fertilized at or near the same time. The periods between two fertilizations are not definitely known, but we have evidence that it may be any time between the two heat periods. This may result from one or more services of a single horse or from two horses or even from a horse and a jack. Services resulting in twins, one a horse and the other a mule, are rare occurrences.

Twins, as the result of the services of two different sires, are generally delivered in two separate envelopes or sacks. When delivered in one envelope it is due to the fertilized ovum having become divided, favoring the union of the two bodies in some manner and thus giving rise to a double monstrosity.

When fertilization takes place the cervix contracts and its opening is closed by a mucous plug, and thus it usually remains throughout the period of gestation. If, however, as sometimes occurs, an undue amount of secretion should occur within the uterus subsequent to conception, and force an opening from within through the cervix, thus permitting the fluid to escape, there would be an opportunity for another conception to occur should the mare be bred and there were additional ova released at about this period.

Experiences of Practical Men With Modern Breeding Methods

We have printed a large number of statements similar to these printed below, relative to the use of capsules, giving the names and addresses so that all those interested could go and find out for themselves. We also have received numerous complaints from breeders who had written us their experience along this line. They say they are receiving a great many letters asking for further information. These men are not under any obligation to answer these letters. If anyone is interested enough to know whether they are telling the truth or not, the proper way is to go and visit these breeders and see the mares and colts. We have space to print only a few more of the hundreds of these statements that have been received. In a former issue a request was made for breeders to give their experiences along this line. It is remarkable how the capsule system, as advocated by the American Breeder, is spreading. The failures have been very few. We have tried hard to make the instruction very plain. Those who have falied, and all our new readers, as well as our old readers, are requested to study the lessons in horse breeding which start in this issue. There is no need for any ordinary horse breeder to make a failure.

In regard to the capsule system, will say I have not had an occasion to use it to any great extent excepting on supposedly barren mares, and to my surprise the results were very satisfactory. I consider it a very good investment as one extra colt will more than pay for an outfit. Any stallion owner can operate with the best results if they follow the directions closely.—F. H. Jarvis, Bristol, Ind.

In regard to what results I have had with the capsule system of breeding, as taught by the American Breeder, I only bred a few mares two years ago and I got every one in foal, got 100 per cent. Last year I bred about 100 with capsules and as far as I can find out by this time there are at least 90 per cent in foal. It is hard to tell the exact number yet as I can't get to see all of my customers, but it is the only way to breed, as it gives the mare owner a chance to have his mares guarded against infectious diseases, as well as the horse and jack owner.—Barney Lott, Goltry, Okla.

I have been using the capsule system of breeding for the past three years, have had good success with it. Can get any mare in foal with a capsule that could be got in foal with a natural service and some that will not breed naturally, do breed by using capsules. I have got capsule colts all over this part of the country, and my patrons have ceased to look on it as an experiment and many of them ask to have their mares bred that way, and with small or nervous mares, or mares with any kind of malformation it is much better and safer than any other way. I advertise to make a service and use capsules at a certain hour and my patrons know that every mare that is here and in breeding condition will be bred, as I never make a failure and can breed any number in reason. I don't know of anyone around here that gets as big a per cent of colts as I do.—D. H. Adcock, Alexis, Ill

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I have used the capsule in my breeding business with success. Last year got over 80 per cent of mares in foal, bred by this means. In fact, settled some that would not settle by natural service, though at first met with considerable opposition the people had been prejudiced by some inexperienced breeders using inferior impregnators. Now some of my patrons don't want anything else. In my opinion it is best, in many cases safer—the colts are just as good and it saves vitality of horse which makes a surer and stronger breeder.—John Scherer, Olney, Ill.

I have used the capsule system with the best of results and firmly believe the sooner every breeder gets accustomed to using it and have the capsule system used on their mares, a greater profit to them with less travel and not so much loss to mare owners.—F. Borgschulte, Portage Des Sioux, Mo.

As to my success with the capsule system of breeding, will say I have used almost every known device for the artificial impregnation of mares and I have found nothing that equals a Carlson Extractor and capsules. I have gotten mares with foal by this system that seemed impossible to do by natural service. As I breed exclusively my own mares, I consider I have saved several hundred dollars in the three years I have used them. In fact, I could not well do without them.—D. L. Harloborn, Enterprise, Oregon.

I have read your paper ever since it started and have learned more from it than I had learned before. I have been in the breeding business for 40 years. I have a set of the Carlson tools. I use the directions sent with them. I think it more sure and better every way than the natural service. Had a capsule colt take first premium at our fair. Am 75 years old, but will keep a good imported German Coach this spring. The breeding business is generally in the hands of those who know nothing about it. —Elias Harned, Jasper, Tenn.

I have been in the breeding business over twenty years but never did any capsule breeding until the last two years. I have had splendid success with the capsule system. A great number of my customers prefer the capsule breeding.—W. R. Husted, Centerville, Kas.

I have used the capsule system of breeding as advocated by the American Breeder the past season and find it a good success, where the work is properly done it is a great advantage over the old way of breeding. It gives the mare owner much better accommodations by giving them the chance to breed to a good horse for the price of a scrub.—John T. Adams, Charleston, Ark.

I have had very good success with capsule breeding and will do it more extensively in the future.—D. M. Gilchrist, Glasgow, Mo.

I used capsules for the first time telling my men to mark every mare when used, and I am not sure as any mare missed that capsule was used on; if there was, it was but one, and in one or two cases it was with mares that they had about given up ever getting a foal.—G. F. Hutchinson, Plattsburg, N. Y.

We had very good results with the capsule system last year and intend to stand our Percheron stallion at two places this season, on account of using the capsule system.—F. S. Jennison & Sons, Farnsworth, Kas.

I have used the capsule for three years to success and would not care to stay in the business without the capsule system. It keeps your stock sure. You can avoid undesirable mares. It is all O. K.—L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Ill.



A FINE SPECIMEN OF POITOU JACK, THE FAMOUS FRENCH BREED. And a Type that is Growing in Popularity in this County.

Have had fine success getting mares in foal that have always failed to stand the natural way. I have one mare that was torn in foaling her last colt so badly that she could not be bred the natural way and she stood to the first capsule. I think the capsules a great success.—S. J. Holmes, Wheaton, Mo.

I will say that I am well pleased with the Carlson semen extractor and microscope. I wouldn't take $100 for my extractor or microscope if I couldn't get another one. I will say I had pretty good luck with my extractor. I got as many mares in foal with it as I got in foal with the horse. I will say that every breeder should have a microscope to test the stallion every time he makes a service so that he will know whether he has live spermatozoa. I expect to do more of my breeding this year with the capsule.—A. M. Lorue, Sloan, Ia.

My experience with the capsule system as taught by the American Breeder, has been very gratifying in results, especially on aged mares.—Dr. C. W. Hobbs, Smith Center, Kas.

I say the extractor and the capsule business is the only way for success and would not do without it in my business at any cost.—J. W. Farnim, Pinckneyville, Ill.

I like your system fine, but they are not raising mares enough in this part yet to need it very often. No man that is in breeding business ought to be without it.—A. Calender, New Lyme, Ohio.

I have found by experience with the capsule system that it is very profitable. I do not know how many mares I have gotten in foal with these capsules, but know it is all right. I have some mares with foal that have been tried for years.—Joe Englerth, Morrison County, Minn.

I have used the capsule system some two years ago; I had good success, but the mare owners were afraid to use them until they would see if it was a success. But they see they are all right now. I did not keep a horse last year, but if I ever keep a horse again, the capsule system is the right way.—J. C. Lafferty, Danbury, Neb.

I have used the capsule on mares that could not get in foal with horse or jack, and 60 per cent has proved to be in foal and the capsule system saves the horse and jack.—W. B. Roe, Norcatur, Kas.

I have had good success with the capsule breeding outfit, and think every man that owns a stallion should have one.—H. J. Bailey, Glenwood, Mo.



A Percheron stallion photographed on the main street of Nogent, France, where the Percheron Stud Book is located.

I did not use the capsule until the last season, but had very good success; have a few mares that were bred when not in heat that are in foal. It is going to take better next year with customers, as they see how it works. I am well pleased with the per cent that I got; got some mares that never were in foal before. Am willing to do everything to help you I can in the future.—L. E. Goodale, Smith Center, Kas.

In regard to the capsule system, I think it is a great thing. I have got mares and jennets in foal that would not breed at all. Would not do without them.—J. S. Shank, Paris, Ill.

I find the capsule system to be all that is claimed for it, has been very successful in settling mares that had been given up as non-breeders. Also foaled my jennet with capsule, she was not in heat; has a nice jack colt by her side—that can be seen for inspection. I have convinced some who had no faith in it and will convince others if they will come to my barn where they will find as good jacks stallions as our satte affords.—W. A. Winningham, Honey Grove, Tex.

In regard to the capsule system, I had good success. I only used it one year, then I sold my breeding stock so I have no breeding stock now, but if I had I would not do without the capsule system, as that is the only way of successful breeding.—Geo. Sperline, Sabetha, Kas.

In regard to capsule system, I think I have had fine success with it. I have used it two years, had several capsule colts last year. Will show many more this spring. I bred seven mares with one service and never had to breed but one over. Two of them were mares that had been bred four times at another barn.—F. B. Griswold, Agra, Okla.

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. .....

Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. ..... Colt { Yes. / No. }

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal }

STUD ..... Page.....

Stallion Service Record Book for Two Hundred Mares.—The latest and best on the market, as cheap as the cheapest. It is a handy pocket size with waterproof cover, printed on the best paper. It has a calendar, a gestation table and an index of twenty pages so that each mare can be found easily. Each mare has an entire page. This book can be used for several sires without carrying more than one at a time. Notice how easily it is to record the breeding of a mare and give the details. This record book is the result of the opinions of many breeders. It has no worthless advertisements in it. If you are not satisfied with it, return it and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you. Price 50c each, postage prepaid. Published by

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

225 WEST 12TH STREET

KANSAS CITY :-: :-: :-: MISSOURI

I have had some trouble in getting the semen, but when I got it, I had good results. I think the capsule way of breeding is a success and is coming to the front. It is the best and surest way of breeding. I got some hard mares in foal by the capsule system that have been barren for years. —T. S. Adams, Udall, Kas.

In regard to the capsule system breeding, I will say I had very good success last year. About 75 per cent of what I bred that way are with foal this spring.—T. W. Williams, Charlotte, Ia.

I could not say too much for the capsule system. I settled two mares over 20 years old with capsules last season that had not had colts for years and bred regularly every year, too. One of them had a bad case of leucorrhea, the other never had but one colt. I want to boost the capsule system.—S. S. Mouse, LaCygne, Kas.

The capsule system is the only way to make horse breeding pay in this day and age of the business. If I had to go back to the old way I would sell my horses and quit the business at once. I have very good results from the capsule system, but always breed the healthy mares by natural service. Capsuled one mare 21 years old that had one colt 12 years ago, and she had a mule colt, and a good one, too. Capsuled one mare with a slit in the neck of the womb four inches long, and she foaled a capsule colt.—M. Roberts, Tecumseh, Neb.

In regard to the capsule system, as taught by the American Breeder, will say that I have practiced it for two seasons. Have got larger percentage of colts, put in less time and trouble, and used less stock. Expect to continue using the capsule system.—L M. Laflin, Milo, Mo.

When I started using capsule system three years ago, my competitors knocked on it, telling mare owners (some of whom didn't know any better) that it took all the service to make a colt and that the strongest germ destroyed the weaker ones. However, I have been sawing wood all the time and find my list of customers gradually increasing. It is no uncommon thing to hear men, living out of my territory, state that I was one who started their mares producing. At my colt show last fall, the capsule colts were among the prize winners. I am striving to improve on my methods and would not, for any amount of money, go back to the old way. I use the microscope and find it is a strong argument in convincing mare owners that live spermatazoa is what they want instead of simply having their mares ridden by stallions. As for me, I will stick to the capsule system. Wishing you success in your educational campaign, I beg to remain, yours respectfully.—W. F. Burnett, Vergennes, Ill.



A Belgian mare and colt on the road to a summer horse show in Belgium.

I am only a young man, but I find the capsule system a very easy and successful way of breeding if the operator is accurate and clean. Our horse is young, but with the capsule system, I could handle all that came and not injure our horse. A large per cent of the first capsule mares were mares that had failed for several years and the owners thought they would try a stallion that was not worn out. The largest per cent of these mares settled with the first service. I would not do without the system and think it is a great help to modern breeders.—John G. Pribblenow.

BARREN MARE ISSUE.

Several readers have written us asking if there would be another barren mare issue this spring, and if it would contain simple remedies for barren mares. April 5th issue is our annual barren mare edition. It will contain the saline solution, soda, iodine and other treatments for the different conditions. We want our readers to pay particular attention to this issue, and if they do not receive it on time to be sure and write for it, as it will be valuable. Do not forget April 5th issue.

THE MARE SHOULD BE "RIGHT."

To the American Breeder:—I'm of the same opinion as W. H. Reid of Ohio, that is in regard to the shy breeder or doubtful mare. It certainly ought to be to the mare owner's interest to get his mare in foal, and if the stallion owner is willing to deduct the veterinary prices from the service fee, this, I think, would be a bonanza for the mare owner. The most serious question I see is whether all veterinarians would be able to pass upon cases of this kind. There is no question about there being a great many mares in diseased condition, apparently looking all right. I have had some experience with such mares since I began to breed with capsules. There are thousands of these mares bred every year, scattering the disease throughout the country. If they were bred by the capsule method, the operator understanding his business, the chances for spreading the disease would be greatly eliminated. I trust there will be a law passed soon compelling all mares offered for service to have health certificates from a competent veterinarian.—M. G. Viers, Webster County, Iowa.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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HANDLING STOCK WITH KINDNESS.

There are four things that are very cheap and are not used enough in handling live stock, kindness, sunshine, fresh air and pure water. These are all necessary, but perhaps the one used less and worth more in maintaining live stock is kindness. Animals that are not abused or afraid of their master will live on less feed, thrive better and are usually more easily handled. On many farms horses, especially, are abused and roughly handled when it is not necessary. There are many hired hands handling live stock that cost their employer more money by their coarse method of handling live stock than their salaries amount to.

When one visits a farm and all of the live stock is gentle, so that they can be easily approached, and glad to see their master, it is evidence that they are getting full value for their feed. But where animals are excited and jump every time they are spoken to, or something moves, the digestive organs are not working as nature intended. A horse is of a highly nervous temperament, perhaps more so than any other animal. Horses must be handled firmly but at the same time kindness is a necessity.

A little different treatment is called for in an entire animal. One must always remember that in handling one of these individuals that their masculine character is liable to exert itself at any moment, and a little more firmness must be displayed by the caretaker. In handling stallions or jacks the best method for the caretaker to teach them that he is the master, is with a bridle that will control them. There is very little use for the whip. If it ever becomes necessary that one of these animals must be whipped, a good severe whipping should be administered, and then a very long vacation should be given before another whipping should be thought necessary. This continuous slapping and pounding gets very little results. In fact, the animal rather gets so he expects it. Those who expect to get full value of all the feed given to live stock must administer a part of that necessity in the way of kindness.

KEEPING FAITH WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have been asked to issue big, special editions, and make them highly colored and artistic. We never have been favorable to these handsome bindings that require a lot of money to prepare. It has always been our aim to make each issue a little better in actual utility value than the last one and to condense the information so as to make the educational value a little more available to all. We realize that our readers are business men; they are not looking to us for entertainment; they want something of a solid nature that is not rehashed each day by the common run of publications. We have given our readers opportunity to help make special subscribers' issues in order to bring out new points and break the monotony of reading what the other fellow says all the time.

There is this about our policy which we think more worthy of pride: We have not allowed our advertising patronage to influence the policy of the paper. We have been particular about the character of the advertisements which appear in this paper (more especially about that class which appeals to the bulk of our readers) and have never allowed the presence of any advertisement, large or small, to influence our editorial treatment of any subject. Our advertising space is for sale to all men or firms of good repute, who use it for legitimate propositions to our readers, but the use of our editorial space is given entirely to the interests of our subscribers.

One single subscriber has made a complaint about the advance in the subscription price. He states that he can get another publication for $1.00 a year that is larger than the American Breeder. But he did not realize that that particular publication is carrying and lending its prestige to a lot of advertising that we would not accept. We have letters in our office to show that we have turned down business which the publication he mentioned has given pronounced attention.

We believe that in the course of time the breeders of live stock will begin to realize that a publication to be of value to them must be edited in their behalf and not "tucker" to the crooked element. There are not many men but what have had transactions at some time or another which they regret, but as time advances they all find great opportunity for improvement.

The editor of this paper has been greatly benefited by occupying his position. He has learned that many individuals have followed his advice, and here is an important thought for every individual who has influence in public life, "Where shall he lead them? Will he teach them to be crooks or to become upright, honorable citizens? Will he accept a lot of 'fake' advertising and allow that policy to warp his conscience?" Responsibility is one of the greatest factors in building moral character. We recently heard an individual say that he was able to take care of himself in any and all company, and was willing for the rest of the individuals to do likewise. But this life is not all a matter of dollars and cents.

We are asking all the time of our readers for any information they care to give in making the American Breeder a better paper; one that will have more influence for the improvement of live stock, as well as raising the moral standing of men. We believe it is the duty of everyone interested in better farm stock, better farm homes and better citizenship to study these questions carefully. The most we can do with printer's ink is to cause people to think and think aright.

INTEREST IN ADVERTISING.

Most everyone is interested in this particular line of business. Breeders of live stock are anxious to know what other breeders are doing. They like to understand more about the live stock trade. Some may have never noticed it, but one of the first things an average breeder does when he receives a live stock paper is to look at some special department. This may either be the advertising department, or he may be looking for some more information in his special line. At certain times of year many breeders are more interested in the advertisements than the reading material.

Those who have contemplated purchasing breeding stock know what a great study it is. One breeder recently said that there seemed to be so many animals for sale that he did not know where to go first; but after this breeder had looked around a while, he discovered there were not so many that met his requirements for sale, after all. There are a lot of people buying breeding stock and the growing demand is for the better stock.

One of the reasons that a breeder should read and study the different departments is, that from this study he learns how to advertise. Advertising is just as important to those who wish to dispose of many animals as it is the producing of them. Those who expect to have animals to sell in the future cannot begin too early to learn a system of advertising. Salesmanship is just as necessary in the breeding business as in the mercantile trade. A shrewd merchant will not carry anything over through a dull season if there is any way to avoid it. When breeding stock reaches maturity it is not only expensive to keep it, but it actually begins to decrease in value if not properly used. Females may be bred and produce young, but sires must be used on other stock to be profitable.

In the case of a valuable sire, a good volume of trade must be secured. The more thought this subject is given the more breeders will see the necessity of learning how to advertise. One of the very best methods is to read the advertisement of the successful man in the business. It is a good plan to look at the advertisement from the other fellow's angle of the game. Look through the advertisement and see which one you would select first and see what particular sentence or line of argument attracts your attention. There is no better time to begin a study of this kind than with this issue of the American Breeder.

GETTING THE BUSINESS.

The first thing necessary in building a substantial business is to be able to give value received. No one can expect his customers to continue year in and year out unless they get a good value for their money. When a breeder is introducing new sires that have not shown their real value in that vicinity, those to whom he has proven himself to be a gentleman, will believe his statements. There is no other one thing as essential in the business world today as that of a good character.

Practically all business is done on confidence. When the government puts its seal on paper money we believe the United States Treasury Department will do just as it has agreed to do. When we buy young stock or patronize an individual in any way, we have confidence in his integrity. If we do not, we would not give any more for fine stock than it could be cashed for on the open market. There never was a time when honor and character commanded a greater premium than at the present time, and this is especially true in high class live stock business. Quite frequently we see an individual take chances on making a little money with a shady deal that ruins his chance of building a foundation for a wider business in the future. No one in business can afford for any price, to destroy the confidence of men in him. One of the greatest lessons that can be taught to the rising generation is to be strictly honest.

There is no other place where this has more value than with the owners of good stallions and jacks. These men do business with the same class of people for years, and the best advertisement that any man can have is for his neighbors to say, "Go and see this man; you will find him a gentleman." This life is not all a money consideration. Those who have feeling for their fellow men, and who keep their character clean by living a life beyond reproach, have something to live for.

RENEW.

Renew your subscription now. Those who expect to read the American Breeder must keep their subscriptions paid in advance. This paper stops when the subscription expires. It may, in a few cases, be sent for a few issues, as the subscriber may have neglected to renew, but all subscribers have been notified and those who are not paid in advance at this date will not receive any more papers until the subscription is renewed. The American Breeder is printed twice a month and contains real information for its readers. Every article in it is closely copyrighted. It does not belong in that class of publications that rehashes material from other cheap publications that are maintained by advertising. There are two classes of publications. One is conducted for the benefit of the readers; the other is sometimes called a mail order sheet. It is our duty to protect our readers and give them the best service we can, regardless of cost.

The breeding season is just now beginning. We do not see how any breeder can be without this publication for $1.00 a year. It can be had cheaper by subscribing for three years, for which the price is $2.00.

FORMING BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Every stallion or jack owner, who expects to remain in the business, is offered a wonderful opportunity to organize a Breeders' Association among his mare owners. The school conducted by American Breeder can just as well be given to the owners of mares as of sires. We will make a special subscription offer for this purpose, in clubs of four or more for seventy-five cents each per year. A little effort on the part of the owner of a stallion or jack can get a large number of these men, and especially the young men, interested in it. The time to begin is right now. All subscriptions sent in before the 20th of this month can get this issue of the American Breeder containing the first lesson. No breeder can expect to have a good breeding community unless he educates his customers. This education will form a union stronger than any other advertising can do. It will be a business getter. The owners of mares will appreciate his efforts, because it will be valuable to them.

"STALLION AND JACK NEWS."

We frequently get requests for sample copies of the "Stallion and Jack News." The name of the Stallion and Jack News was changed to the American Breeder, at the request of its readers, in December, 1911. There is no newspaper now known as the Stallion and Jack News, or any paper of a similar name that is recognized. There is a circular sent out occasionally bearing a similar name, which is an advertisement for some kind of "dope," that in some cases has very



CLASS No. 23 (FEB. 17-22, 1913), OF THE GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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little value and in most cases has a great profit for the individual who sells the stuff. The reliability of that circular may be left with those who have purchased the "dope."

The name "Stallion and Jack News," however, will long be remembered by many breeders. In fact, some of our subscribers in writing to the American Breeder still call it the Stallion and Jack News.

GOOD BREEDERS NEEDED.

It is remarkable how many owners of breeding stock are making inquiries from those successful with modern breeding methods. This opens a new field of occupation. There are thousands of breeders who do not wish to go to the trouble to learn the breeding business, but who wish to employ good men whom they can depend on. The owners of this stock have realized that there is something wrong with the financial end of their business. The old method of employing for common wages someone to stand the stallion and jack who does not know anything about it, should be a thing of the past. An educated man can very easily double the income from a good sire without increasing the investment. This fact should cetrainly stimulate thousands of breeders to act if they would think about it. Any breeder can turn to his record book and find where a good number of mares have been bred through the entire season without getting any results. These mares are certainly not very profitable. The next thing is to know what to do with them. We want everyone interested in this subject to join thee American Breeders' School, which starts in this issue. It matters not whether he owns horse breeding stock or not, this information will be valuable for breeders of any kind of live stock.

EXCHANGING SIRES.

A stallion, after about four years' time, usually has in its neighborhood many fillies to be bred. It is common practice in this country to refuse to inbreed live stock. A breeder may have a filly out of this stallion, as well as other mares. He does not wish to breed this filly back to his sire, so he begins a search for another stallion. When he has found a suitable sire for this filly, it is usually the case that he arranges to breed all his mares at the same place. So it is not the filly so much as the inclination for this breeder to take all his mares to the same place, which creates a necessity for another horse. Some of these stallions that have been in service long enough to have mature progeny, have proven themselves to be excellent sires, yet a change is found necessary in most cases. The owner of this stallion sees the need of getting new blood, but he does not know where nor how to make the change. He is afraid to advertise this stallion for sale, because he does not want his customers to know that he would sell the horse for any price.

In reality, these stallions that have proven themselves to be excellent sires should remain in that vicinity, but the question is: can the owner of that stallion afford to do it? There is one thing that we are sure of; that the owners of these stallions cannot sacrifice them. A stallion that has been in service just long enough to have a lot of fillies to be bred is just in his prime, but this is not saying that this is the only good stallion in the country, because there are others just as good, and the owner of this stallion could not do anything better than to find some other breeder in exactly the same condition with a good stallion needing a new horse. This is where the best possible business can be done in the breeding business. The owners of both stallions will have an opportunity to see the colts at maturity; the only time when the real value of a sire can be accurately estimated.

A breeder of good standing at home can go back to his people and say: "I have seen the colts at maturity from this horse; I know he is a good breeder; he has given good results; I believe he is just in his prime; and if you use this stallion, you will not make any mistake." This kind of talk coming from a good straight man, will get him business. A stallion for which he can say as much might be found in an adjoining county, or at least, not a great distance away.

The next thing is how to find this other horse, and when is the proper time to do it. During the breeding season is the proper time to begin negotiations of this kind. An advertisement can be inserted in this paper, giving a description of the stallion: breed; age; home bred or imported; color; form; condition of flesh; how long stood in one place. This if the breeder does not want anyone to know who owns this particular stallion, the advertisement can give the number of his postoffice box, town and state. This advertisement should be started soon, so that breeders could correspond with those who wish to make a change. This would give them an opportunity to see the stallion during the breeding season. Arrangements could be made so that the change may take place at the close of the season. The stallions would change in their ordinary breeding condition so there would be practically no danger of sickness and they would both remain in good breeding condition. They could find their new homes early, which would give their owners an opportunity to try them and be ready for the next season, with very little expense.

We consider this particular subject one of the most important in the stallion business. It is not an uncommon thing to see a valuable, tried sire, sacrificed for almost nothing. With the great demand for these good horses, it would seem to us that everyone owning a stallion of this kind would be interested in this subject. We know there are thousands of fine, pure bred horses that must be changed this year. An advertisement of this kind in any issue of the American Breeder will only cost $2.80 for one inch, and it will put the owner of this stallion in touch with those who wish to exchange. There will be a lot of breeders who will wait for the other fellow to advertise, but we wish to say that those who advertise first will have a choice of the horses to work on. We should think that this choice would be worth at least $2.80.

We want everyone interested in an exchange of this kind to watch the advertising department of the American Breeder through the breeding season, for these changes. Hundreds of changes like this have been made through this paper and it offers much to the breeders. We doubt if it has been appreciated.

The field is the best classroom for instruction in practical agriculture.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

February Markets Closed High

Demand for Horses and Mules Still Broadening. Beeves Make Record Gains for the Season. Stockers Highest Ever. Hog Receipts Past Two Months 17 Per Cent Below a Year Ago.

"Horse hide will soon be as scarce as sea otter fur," was the word the motor truck men assembled in Kansas City last week passed out to the public. All business has to pass through the speiling stage, and the motor truck men are no exception in their business. They have had it in for "Dobbin" for the past five years, and the only thing they can get against the horse is that one of these big trucks has to be pulled out of a mud hole once in a while by a big strong span of horses. Look at a few facts and draw your own conclusions. About five years ago the motor trucks became a possibility. In a much more perfected state now than then prices have been reduced 25 to 40 per cent. It has been proven that the truck is profitable for hauling large tonnage for a distance of more than one mile, and only on unusually good country roads, or paved streets at that. It is still too expensive in short hauls, and where much backing and dodging is required. It cannot do the hauling required in construction, grading, levee, lumber, farm, and numerous other lines of building and pioneering.

On the other hand, prices now for horses and mules are 100 per cent higher than five years ago, and the highest in the history of the country. One county in Missouri fattened and sold over one-half million dollars' worth of mules in the past eight weeks. At any market center in the central west, and there are about eleven of them, a day's business seldom falls below $50,000, the record for a whole week of motor truck sales at last week's big exhibition of motor trucks. Demand for draft stock extends almost from the Arctic circle to the equator, and from coast to coast.

At the Kansas City horse market last week prices were strong and the trade active. Other markets reported a healthy demand, and all classes sold freely. Except for mules, the most urgent demand is for farm mares. The country man wants both pulling and producing power, and it is hard to get enough heavy mares to go around. The East is buying heavy drafters, and the best class of heavy mules available. The lighter classes are going South and Southeast. Farm requirements are large. Some levee, sugar, lumber, and mine orders were filled. Also mules were sent to the big farming sections. Dealers say that receipts are not coming up to expectations and that the supply is hardly equal to the demand. Prices are so high that much economy is being practiced. Any tendency to weaken the market brings out renewed demand. Farm animals will be in active demand for some time to come, and with a big amount of construction work going on in the country, no one anticipates any curtailment in prices.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$230@275
Drafters, fair to good	150@230
Chunks, fair to choice	130@165
Chunks, fair to good	90@120
Expressers and light draft	50@110
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	125@145
Southerns, plain to fair	65@125
Plugs.	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@135
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@200
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

February Cattle Prices High.

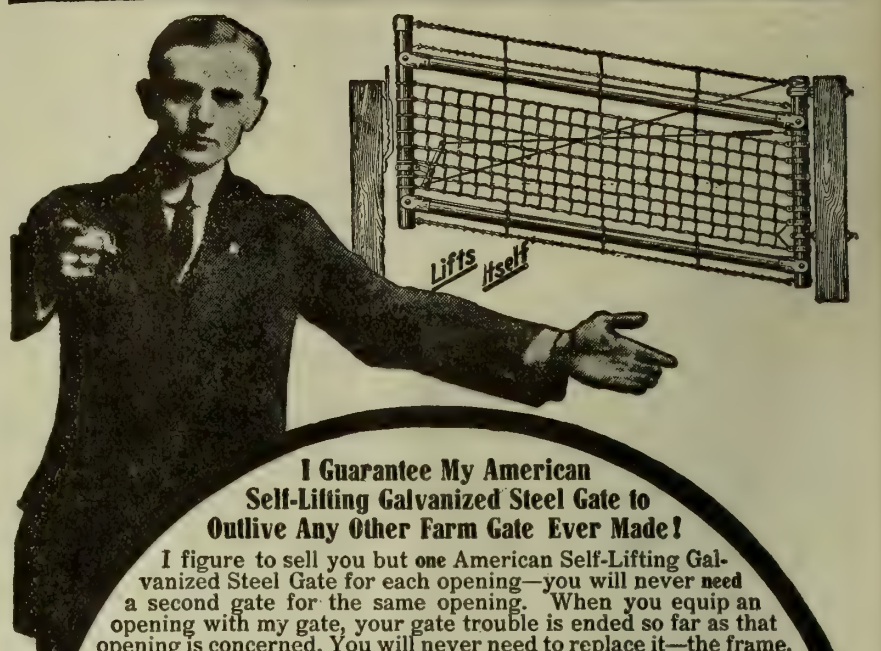
The last two weeks in February added 25 to 50 cents to practically all prices of cattle. Fat steers sold up to $9, or at the opening figures this year, and the plainer steers were higher, showing the biggest February advance on record. The average February is a month of sagging prices, as supplies of beef are large and generally packers look forward to decreasing rather than increasing stocks of meat. This year, however, they anticipated more beef in February than in January, but the contrary proved true, and late February prices were the highest. The bulk of the best steers coming now are selling at $8.25 to $8.75, a few selling up to $9 and $9.25 would be paid for strictly prime beeves. Fair to good steers are drawing $7.65 to $8.20, and quality considered, they are relatively the highest. Steers from below the quarantine line sold up to $7.95, the highest price ever paid for that class of cattle in February, and 20 cents above the January record. The entire market shows a very narrow spread in prices, and there are strong indications that the prime offerings are in for a general advance. Following the close of the Lenten season there is usually an urgent demand for prime beef. Easter, March 23, will close that season, and killers in the next few days will be after choice steers. On the other hand, the cattle being fed now are in strong hands. Feeders have been encouraged to hold on by the February rise in prices, and the scarcity of thin cattle for future feeding makes pounds gained an important factor. The past ten days was the most unfavorable period of the winter for feeding, cold, rain, sleet and snow were hard on the cattle, but at the same time it supplied stock water in many localities that were almost dried up. It also insured a good start to grass, with the first touch of warm weather. Light weight cattle will have a broad outlet in March and April, and weight making may be discounted some then as a change to rising temperatures usually calls out demand for light cuts of beef. Nebraska is shipping its cattle freely, Colorado still has some hay fed and beet pulp steers, Texas and Oklahoma will contribute a good many cotton-seed meal and cake steers. Reports from Southern Texas are that the early weeds have started to grow and that cattle have found enough pasture thus far to begin gaining weight. This means some early grassers, with the assistance of cotton seed cake.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@9.25
Good to choice steers	8.25@8.70
Fair to good steers	7.75@8.20
Common to fair steers	6.50@7.70
Meal fed, choice	7.65@8.00
Meal fed, common to fair	6.65@7.60

Cow and Heifer Trade Active.

Scarcity continues the prominent feature in the cow market. Killers seldom find enough cow and heifer stuff to fill their orders, and added to this the inroads country buyers



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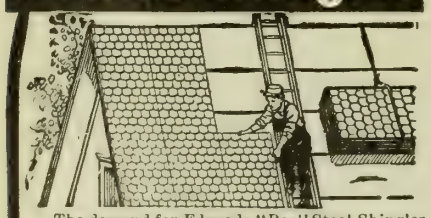


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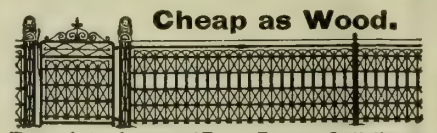
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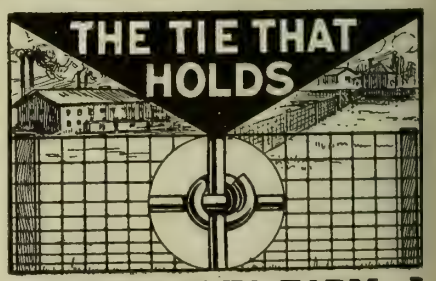
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have made in the supply there is a general shortage. Heavy cows, Thursday, sold up to $8, or as high as heifers, though buyers say prime tidy weight heifers would bring $8.25 or better. Cold weather cut down receipts of veal calves, and prices are



A jaunting cart used in the large cities of Ireland; the principal means of conveyance about ports and depots. This vehicle carries six passengers besides the driver.

up 25 cents. Bulls are selling up to $7.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher stuff:

Cows—	
Choice. .	$7.00@7.75
Fair to good	5.75@6.95
Common to fair	4.75@5.70
Canners. .	4.25@4.70
Heifers—	
Choice fed	$4.25@4.70
Good to choice	7.25@7.75
Plain to fair	6.25@7.25
Common. .	5.00@6.20
Veal calves	5.75¾10.00
Bulls. .	4.50@6.75

Unprecedented Stocker Prices.

Stock and feeding cattle in the past two weeks have sold at the highest prices ever known, and it looks as though there was no let up in the demand. The top prices were $8.35 for feeders, $8.25 for stockers, $7 for stock heifers, and $6.50 for stock cows. The bulk of the stock and feeding steers brought $7.25 to $7.75. Demand is coming from a wide area, and general scarcity has entered into the price, making the plainer kinds relatively the highest. Some cattlemen say that March prices will be still higher.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.75@ 8.35
Good to choice feeders	7.50@ 7.75
Plain to fair feeders	7.00@ 7.45
Selected stockers	7.50@ 8.25
Good to choice stockers	7.25@ 7.50
Plain to fair stockers	7.25@ 7.50
Stock calves	6.75@ 7.20
Stock cows	4.75@ 6.25
Stock heifers	5.00@ 6.75
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Higher Prices for Hogs.

In the past two weeks hog prices reached new high levels for the year. On Tuesday, a week ago, $8.50 was paid in Kansas City and $8.72½ in Chicago. In the next two days prices fell back 25 to 30 cents, but most of that loss was regained and the market closed the week in a firm position. Decreasing supplies at Western markets, together with an increased demand from the East were the principal causes of the advance. Provisions came in for a rise also, and that part of the market, though showing unusual dullness up to this time, is now in for further advances. Packers have apparently lost control of the market. The demand is not dependent on packers, as the small slaughter houses throughout the country are buying, and many of the Eastern markets are drawing their supplies from the West. Chicago territory is shorter of hogs than Missouri river markets. Heavy hogs are coming freely, considering the total supply in the country, and the light weight grades command a premium over the heavier classes. Prices at shipping points now are $7.75 to $8, and any drop from that level will reduce the movement.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.15@8.35
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.25@8.40
Medium weight	8.20@8.35
Light weight	7.75@8.40
Common to fair	7.50@8.15
Stags. .	6.50@8.10
Boars. .	4.75@7.75
Bulk of sales	8.20@8.35

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Feb. 10	$8.10@8.40	$7.85@8.15
Tuesday	8.20@8.50	7.95@8.30
Wednesday	8.00@8.35	8.00@8.25
Thursday	8.05@8.32½	7.85@8.15
Friday.	8.10@8.40	8.00@8.25

Lambs Lower; Sheep Higher.

The bulk of the offerings at the sheep pens in the past two weeks were lambs and prices fell 25 to 40 cents, closing February lower than at the opening of the month. Sheep were comparatively scarce, and practically all grades were quoted up 25 cents. The spread in prices between sheep and lambs now is narrower than at any previous time this year, with sheep relatively higher than lambs. Weather conditions have delayed sheep shearing near the big markets, and a good many sheep in fleece are awaiting warmer weather. Omaha continues to receive liberal supplies of sheep. Improved prices are expected for lambs in the next two weeks. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $8 to $8.40, fair to good $7.50 to $8, yearlings $7 to $7.75, wethers $5.50 to $6.50, ewes $5.25 to $6.15.

February Live Stock Receipts.

In February receipts of cattle at the five Western markets were only 62,000 short of the same month, 1912. Kansas City received about 22,000 more and St. Louis 12,000 more, though the other markets reported a decrease. In the two months this year the five western markets received 1,169,000 cattle, compared with 1,235,000 in same two months 1912. Hogs decreased more than 300,000 last month, making a total loss for the two months of 684,000, or 17 per cent. Sheep were 113,000 short in February, and 216,000 short for the two months. Both traders and commission men say there is little prospect for any increase in supplies in the next three months. Increased weight in cattle and hogs has offset the shortage to some extent.

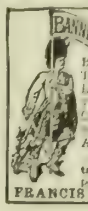
Stannard's Processed Crude Oil
THE BEST DIP MADE

for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits). . . . . $5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for my refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KANSAS.



ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

Bridles . . . .90 "
Army Revolvers . . 1.65 "
Saddles . . . .25 "
Cal. .45, Revolvers . . $ 7.50 up.

MARCH 1913 CATALOGUE 68 pages

FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, New York City

GENTLENESS IN HORSES.

In the horse market certain animals must fill certain requirements. One of these requirements is a good disposition. A horse must be gentle, as a rule, to bring the most money. This is one of the reasons that branded horses do not sell so well in the Eastern markets. The purchasers who are not familiar with Western horses expect to find a bronco disposition closely associated with the brands. An animal which has not been properly broken and accustomed to the different sights in a new locality is not as valuable as one that can be depended upon.

Quite frequently in the large cities a team will be hitched to a load of property valued at hundreds of dollars. A team which can take these loads through a crowded street, sometimes only moving the wagon a few feet at a time, very frequently being compelled to start a load on slippery places, or be confronted by some unusual sight that would greatly frighten the average horse and yet tend strictly to business, is composed of the animals that the market is looking for so far as disposition goes.

CRUSHED OATS
ARE FAR BETTER FOR HORSES and cattle than ground feed. Get a "NATIONAL" Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalogue. Agents wanted.

W. R. BELLOWS CO.,
97 Warren St., New York.



I'll Stop Your Worm Losses
I'll Prove It Before You Pay

Don't let worms breed **contagious diseases** among your hogs this year. Don't let them kill off the young pigs and rob you of your season's profits. You can **prevent it** if you will just take "a stitch in time." **Now** is the time when worms begin to get in their **deadly** work. **Now** they are breeding, multiplying by the millions in the stomach and intestines, and if you don't get the best of them, they will surely get the best of you. Let me show you how. I'll get rid of stomach and free intestinal worms in your hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and prove it to your satisfaction (not mine) before you pay me a cent. I'll do it with

Beware of Imitations — SAL-VET — Look at the Name Carefully

The Great Worm Destroyer and Conditioner

I've done it for thousands and in addition they write me they never had stock thrive better, look better and bring them such profitable returns. Here is my offer to you.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Simply fill in the coupon, tell me how many head of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle you have. I will then ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You pay the small freight charge when it arrives—put it where all your stock can get free access to it—**and they will doctor themselves.** They eat it as they do salt—just as they need it, and at the end of the 60 days if you don't feel **satisfied,** write me and I'll cancel the charge. I take your word as final—I let you act as judge of its merit—I put everything up to you. How can you risk loss—how can you let your stock drag along when they should be thriving, growing into profit when such a fair, open offer like this is put at your disposal? You have all to gain—nothing to risk. Fill out and mail the coupon **now.** Don't put it off—lest you forget. Read the letters above.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres.—*The S. R. FEIL CO.*—Dept. AB Cleveland, Ohio

Prices: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12

60-day trial shipments based on 1-lb. of "Sal-Vet" for each hog or sheep, and 4-lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular packages. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs.

(37)

I have been in the hog business for 30 years and have tried every known remedy for hogs, but have never found anything equal to your Sal-Vet. It certainly does the work and is easy to feed. I feed it to little pigs, boars, pregnant sows and find it O. K. I will never be without Sal-Vet.

C. F. MARSHALL & SON.
Per G. F. M. Monroe, Ia.

"I had a lot of sick hogs and I lost five of them. I began feeding them Sal-Vet, my losses stopped and the hogs soon got into a fine, healthy condition.

V. P. UNDERWOOD.
R. D. No. 1, Roachdale, Ind.

While I cannot say positively Sal-Vet kept my hogs from having Cholera, I had no such sickness while my neighbors almost without exception lost hogs from Cholera. I certainly have great faith in Sal-Vet and it is all and more than you claim for it.

J. C. CONOVER.
Chrisman, Ill.

I used your Sal-Vet regularly while feeding a bunch of fattening hogs and can say it is just the article. It made my hogs double their weight in 50 days. It is a great conditioner and worm destroyer—E. E. SHULL, LaCygne.

Sal-Vet always comes in original "Trade-Marked" Packages. Never sold loose in bulk or by the pound. Look for the "Sal-Vet" trade-mark.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, O.
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name . . . . . P. O. . . . . Shipping Sta. . . . . State . . . . . Sheep . . . . . Hogs . . . . . Cattle . . . . . Horses . . . . . A B 3-1-13

Horse Breeding With Capsules

In the discharge of the average stallion there are about eight ounces of fluid. In one drop of fertile semen there are countless numbers of spermatozoa. Only one of these is required to fertilize the ovum (female egg), the balance of the semen is wasted.

Artificial insemination was first employed in the human race. It was next used in the case of shy breeding mares, but now days it is used generally from a commercial standpoint. One good stallion can be mated with 500 mares during one short breeding season and get a better per cent of foals than was formerly obtained by the natural method.

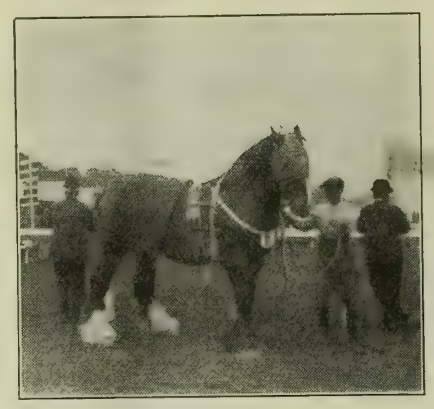
During the early history of artificial breeding, many experiments were tried. The method which has given the best results during these many years includes the use of an extractor having a soft metallic point so that the semen can be obtained from the uterus after a stallion has served a mare. This semen, from a single discharge, may be divided, put in capsules and a dozen mares may be bred from one service. This was the basis of its success in horse breeding.

All of the early text books have taught that the discharge of a stallion was made in the vagina. This has been found untrue. In a majority of the services the writer has found the semen in the uterus from where it has been extracted for breeding purposes when good serving stallions have been used on breeding mares. About 20 per cent of the average mares on which the natural method fails have been made producers with the capsule system. Mares having a closed cervix will not fertilize without some assistance. Fertilization cannot take place unless the semen is deposited in the uterus where the spermatozoa can find its way up into the uterine duct (Fallopian tube), where fertilization takes place in the mare. There are mares having a diseased condition, or an acid condition in the vagina, that are perfectly normal in the uterus. These mares can frequently be fertilized with the capsule when the natural service would fail.

It is remarkable how the modern method of capsule breeding has spread over the country. Thousands of breeders are using the modern method of capsule breeding; it has found its way into foreign countries. There are some who are opposed to it. These are usually men who are not abreast of the times. But one question will silence any intelligent objector on this subject: "When fertile semen is discharged into the uterus in a clean, normal and healthy state, what more can any stallion or jack do?" There have been failures. This is due entirely to ignorance. Failures are not confined exclusively to capsule breeding. We believe every intelligent and progressive man should favor the most modern methods in this day and age. There is perhaps no other one thing in any line of business that means as much to the breeders of better live stock than the modern methods of capsule breeding. It is not confined exclusively to horses; several cattle breeders are using this system with high bred stock.

This plan is an advantage to the mare owner. It soon becomes common knowledge that mares can be bred each day at an advertised hour —say four o'clock in the afternoon. The breeding business unfortunately comes during the busiest season on the farm when every horse is used to the limit? It is not convenient at many times to take a mare at a special time when the natural service is employed. But if the mare owner knows that he can get a service any day promptly at four o'clock with the capsule system, that is what he wants. This is causing the mare owners to keep up a demand that owners of stallions and jacks must be more proficient in their work. There are hundreds of breeders who are collecting for more than one hundred colts per year, and quite a few who gets pay for 200 colts, from a single sire. If these men are doing this successfully, why is it considered impossible for others? The writer has on many occasions produced as many as a dozen colts from a single service of a stallion. There is no other method by which any certain higher standard of stock can be developed in even double the time because this one offers the opportunity of mating such a large number of females to the best stallion in a vicinity. If a number of mares can be fertilized at a single service a good sire can stand so cheap as to eliminate the only feature that we have to meet in competition with scrubs.

If the writer was looking for an investment of a few thousand dollars he would buy a good stallion—one of the best in the country. This horse would be stood for the same price as the scrub horses in that section. It is only a question of time until a majority of the best stallions will be siring many colts at a single service. If ten colts can be produced in one day from a good sire, at the scrub's price to insure a colt to stand and suck, how long will the scrub last against this competition? Owners of scrub stock are very antagonistic to this modern method. They realize what it means; that they must either purchase better sires or retire. With the capsule system well established if an excellent stallion would stand in a community at $10 to insure a colt to stand and suck, how many farmers would patronize scrubs? The owner of every good sire should study this system carefully and start a campaign of education among his patrons. The right individual will have no difficulty with an introduction of this kind if he starts right.



A dangerous stallion blindfolded for handling in an English show ring.

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

Seldom See



a leg knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Before After will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 E free.

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SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

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One ounce will prevent the horse from taking the disease. As a curative, given in half ounce doses every third day till three doses have been given, will make a sure cure.

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CENTRALIA, MISSOURI.

Jack Sores Cured

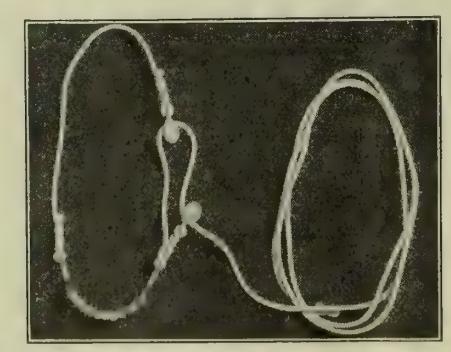
By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

N. B.—When we started this ad a year ago the American Breeder required us to deposit $500 with them, to insure the protection of every subscriber who bought "Jacksorine." We have sold several hundred boxes, and only 8 buyers failed to work a cure. These got their money back.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.
O. P. WILSON & CO., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at $2.50 each.

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KEROSENE, GASOLINE AND OIL
To Consumers at Wholesale Prices

NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline. .....$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....$3.50
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60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, Box A, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Rules For Capsule Breeding

The capsule system is now being used by thousands of successful breeders. A stallion must discharge live spermatozoa in order to get colts either with the natural service or with the capsule system. (See first lesson in American Breeder School on "Anatomy of the Male.") The semen is taken from the uterus or vagina with the Improved Carlson Semen Extractor and immersed in warm water that has been boiled and cooled down to 100 degrees. The extractor should be sucked full of boiled water two or three times before it is used, and immersed in warm water a sufficient length of time to bring it to the right temperature, of 100 degrees. The body of this instrument is made of heavy brass, which maintains an even temperature best of the metals. The operator should have his hands thoroughly washed with soap and water before the breeding is started; he should have a bowl to catch the semen with in case any was spilled at the time of service. In case the fluid was caught in the bowl it should be covered immediately to keep the direct rays of the sun from striking it. The operator should get the fluid into the extractor as soon as possible after being caught, then immerse the extractor in warm water.

A helper should be instructed to have his hands thoroughly washed and to hold his finger over the point of the extractor and fill the capsules half full. In case too much fluid was run into the capsules, the suction can be pulled which will stop the overflow. All of the mares that are to be bred should be examined before the breeding is started so that the capsule may be inserted easily and quickly. Diseased mares should either be refused or bred with capsule last, so as not to carry any infection to the healthy mares. The owner of each mare is instructed to manage his own mare, and as the capsule is about to be inserted he shall hold up one front foot of the mare so that she cannot kick. The mare owners should be instructed not to interfere with this work because it is necessary that it be done accurately and quickly. Any funny stories should be told after the breeding operation is over.

Where several mares are to be bred a choice may be made for the natural service. This mare should be healthy, gentle and the tallest, as the tall mares are the ones on which the best services are made. The best capsules are pointed capsules made especially for this use; they should be kept in a box tightly closed and not handled at any time except when the hands have been thoroughly washed. The common, ordinary capsules purchased at the drug stores are not usually a success. Each breeder should have a few capsules in a separate box where they can be seen and handled so that the curious men will not interfere with the clean capsules. No grease of any kind should be used in horse breeding. Ground slippery elm can be purchased at any drug store and put in a clean, smooth can that has been boiled; punch a few holes in the top so that it can be dusted on the arm for a lubricant. It is best to have a jumper with the sleeves cut out which can be put on and used during the breeding operations. After the capsule is filled place the lid on it as quickly as possible, with a twist; close the hand around it so as to keep it warm and away from the light. The hand can be inserted into the mare with the capsule still in this position so as not to give the semen an opportunity to chill at any time. Have the mare owner pull the tail out of the road while inserting the capsule. These men are glad to help out if only asked.

Insert the capsule into the womb; only fill one capsule at a time and use it as quickly as possible; the capsule should have the cap taken off and laid on a clean towel that has not been used since being boiled. Every breeder should have a good supply of these towels and only use each towel once before boiling again. A shaded place where there is no dust nor current of air is sufficient for a breeding room; the nearer air tight and the cleaner it can be kept, the better. It is not necessary to have an expensive barn, but it is necessary that the capsule be filled in a shaded place. This is the only time that the semen comes in contact with the light; if the operator closes his hand around the capsules while inserting them the exposure to light can be reduced to the minimum.

It is necessary to have a large reservoir holding several gallons of water that can be boiled; a faucet with a cut-off valve is convenient for letting the water out of the reservoir to rinse the hands after being washed with soap and water. This should be boiled and allowed to cool so that the operator can get cool water to put in the pan when the water is too warm. Do not use any water for keeping the instrument in except what has been boiled; keep the thermometer in it, and watch the temperature. The pan containing the water where the extractor is to be immersed should be 40 inches long, eight inches wide and six inches deep. Any tinner can make it. Set it on a cracker box; cut holes in the top of the cracker box and place two small lamps under it, one in each



A French farmer working two stallions, the usual hitch in France. These horses stand for hours without being tied.

end. These lamps can be regulated so that the water can be kept exactly at 100 degrees for a great length of time. There is no difficulty about keeping the right temperature if this plan is followed. If the operator is careful about keeping the water at 100 degrees, and fills the capsules quickly, and closes his hand around the capsule to keep it the right temperature, and away from the light, and it contains live spermatozoa, and he inserts it into the mare, it is all any horse or jack can do. The capsule should be filled quickly when the extractor is taken out of the water, and the extractor should be put back in the water as soon as possible so not to let the semen chill. If the operator is not quick it is best to unscrew the long point from the extractor so that it will not have to run through so much metal, which might chill it. In fact, it is better to take the long point off. The helper can hold his finger over the end of the extractor just as well as over the point.

Unless a regular helper is there at each breeding it is a good plan to break in a mare owner by showing him how to fill capsules with water before the breeding operations. Then he will know just how to do it; explain to him that it is a delicate operation and that you are depending on him for this service.

Temperature is one of the big things; cleanliness is also necessary. There is nothing difficult about this work. If the ordinary breeder will study it he can be very successful.

A few have had difficulty in getting the semen. The improved Carlson Semen Extractor has a new point protector which makes it possible for nearly anyone to get the semen without any difficulty. (We would advise every breeder to practice on a mare a little before he is ready to breed mares. He may take sterilized water and inject into the uterus of an old mare and practice getting the water again.) The point protector referred to keeps the membranes from clogging the suction. One finger is inserted into the uterus with the point, which bends the point down to the lowest part of the uterus. There a basin is made where the fluid runs to the lowest part around the point of the extractor.

A nine-day mare has a larger opening in the womb so that two fingers may be inserted without any injury, to keep the membranes from clogging the suction. The membranes in the uterus of a mare that does not have a colt by her side are not so pliable. One finger is all that is necessary in a case of this kind. A nine-day mare is usually healthy. Make the suction just as slowly as possible. The large part of the extractor is so many times greater than the smaller part that it may suck too rapidly and cause the membranes to fill in the suction.

If a mare strains, just wait until she quits straining; it sometimes requires several minutes to get the fluid in a mare that strains hard. A little practice makes this work easy, but the operator should do some practicing before he is ready to breed, because if it is all new to him, he may be excited more or less and make a failure. There is no reason for anyone to make a failure in getting the semen with this instrument when breeding with a stallion. Sometimes it is a little difficult to get the semen from a jack, that does not discharge much semen.

In entering the mare with the extractor one can usually tell whether the semen is in the vagina or not. If it is in the vagina, get it there, if not, proceed on into the uterus. If for any reason the extractor should seem to pull harder than common it is evidence that the membranes are clogging the point of suction; push the plunger in a little and start over again. Occasionally a mare is found where the membranes are very pliable. In extreme cases it may be necessary to insert two fingers into the uterus to keep the membranes from clogging the suction. If the semen is not found in the front part of the uterus the cervix may be pushed forward a reasonable distance; do not push hard, just lightly; then the finger may be bent down with the point of the extractor and make a basin at that place. With a little practice this is easily accomplished.

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Is Your Horse Vicious, Tricky, Balky?

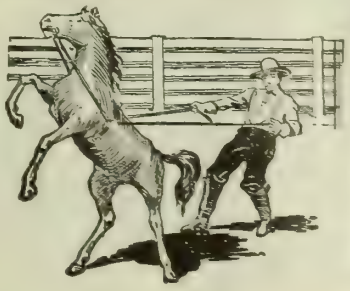
You can cure any horse of bad habits and actually double its value by this wonderful system. Everywhere are unruly, tricky, balky, dangerous horses—"not worth the powder to blow them up." These horses, by the Beery Methods, can quickly be made safe, useful, valuable.

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Prof. Beery's graduates in all parts of the world are making money training horses, breaking colts, giving exhibitions, buying up cast-off "tricksters" and "man-killers," taming and training them and **re-selling at high prices.** For example, take the case of Emmett White, Kalona, Iowa, now a prosperous professional Horse-Trainer. Mr. White says: "I wouldn't take $500 for what you have taught me. You may judge of my success when I tell you that I have been able to buy **a home and an automobile** solely through earnings from training horses as taught by your excellent methods." A. L. Dickinson, Friendship, N. Y., writes: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for $110, gave them a few lessons and have been offered $400 for the pair."

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Stock hogs come from this section because they are free from disease and it costs practically nothing to raise them.

Fine climate. No bad blizzards or hot winds. Ideal country to enjoy life and make money. This same land put in fruit is netting annually $100 to $150 an acre. Tracts of several hundred acres or more at $5 to $15 per acre. For particulars address **Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent,**

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IRRIGATED FARM LAND.

With Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southeast Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Oats yields 30 to 80 bus.; wheat, 20 to 60 bus.; barley 30 to 80 bus.; potatoes 150 bushels and up; beets highest sugar content; alfalfa 4 to 6 tons per year and all grasses do well.

The climate here is exceptionally good.

Mining towns make good markets. Eggs average 30c; butter never less than 30c; oats $1.25 and up, per hundred. For good values in land, or any dred. Gor good values in land, or any reliable information, write

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Montezuma Co., Colorado.

Must Sell---Sacrifice

160 Sumner County. Highly improved; close to town; 40 acres alfalfa; 60 pasture; excellent farm. Information LOCK BOX 285, WELLINGTON, KAS.

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. **F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.

PECAN VALLEY FARM

For sale; 162½ acres, deep, rich, black soil. You can't beat it. Come and let me show you, or send for description. **Sam Avard, Hawthorn, La.**

RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS

For sale and exchange. For information write **J. J. W. Dvorak, Wyndmere, North Dakota.**

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

GOOD SHORTHORNS

Reds and Roans.

1 car load of bulls for sale.

1 car load of heifers for sale.

These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

I have purchased from G. W. Patterson his entire flock of high class Shropshires. I have more than I need and will sell one or two carloads of the breeding ewes. Also have lambs for sale by McKerrows 1834 (07133 R), the sire of 81 first prize and championship winners at World and State Fairs. For prices and particulars write **H. Schofield, Worthington, Nobles County, Minnesota.**

A MARE THAT STOCKED A FARM.

To the American Breeder:—Notice in your last issue that you are publishing short stories of mares that have been proven great breeders. I take the liberty of writing you about Georgiana, a mare whose record, I believe, has seldom been equaled.

Georgiana is a pure bred Percheron mare that in show condition, weighed over a ton. She was good enough in her day that she was first in class at one of the great Iowa state fairs. She is still ilving and is absolutely sound today. She worked hard until she was 17 years of age and foaled three times in harness. As a brood mare, she produced 18 living colts, one right after the other without a break, all of them ton horses or better, three of them state fair winners, one of them weighed 2,560 pounds.

Her daughters are keeping up her remarkable record; one daughter already having produced 12 colts without a break. If anyone has a mare that can beat this record, we should be glad to hear about it. So far, we have never heard of any pure bred that has equalled this wonderful record.

All the Percheron horses on our farm are all the direct female descendants of this grand old mare, and we believe in this family, we have one of the greatest families of the Percheron breed as brood mares, work mares, and show horses.—Woodlawn Farm Co., Whiteside County, Ill.

THE "MORTGAGE LIFTER" ENTERED.

To the American Breeder:—I have an O. I. C. sow registered as Ozark Bess 37005; she has given birth to four litters of pigs, one of 13, two of 15 each, and on February 13 she farrowed 16 pigs. This makes a total of 69 pigs in four litters. I have been in the hog business for about 15 years but this white sow beats them all. She is a large sow and an excellent feeder.—M. W. Magnusson, Maries County, Missouri.



Shorthorn cows going to the ring in a popular live stock show in England.

COST OF RAISING GRADE AND PURE BRED COLTS.

To the American Breeder: It is supposed among some horsemen and farmers that it costs more to rear a pure bred colt than to rear a grade. The animal husbandry department at the agricultural college has begun an experiment to try out this question this winter. Prof. W. A. Cochel has selected twenty colts, ten of them pure bred Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and ten grades of the same breeds. One lot is to receive oats, alfalfa hay and corn fodder. The other lot will be fed in such a way as to receive the same food nutrients as if oats had been included. The lot receiving oats and alfalfa hay will get its corn fodder while running in the pasture.

All the colts are fed in an open shed and during the day are kept outside in the pasture. Their coats are heavy and they are in the best of condition. The lots are divided this way; five pure breds and five grades, five fillies and five horses. The question to be answered is: has a pure bred the same opportunities to develop as has the grade, or is it as much a matter of feeding as of breeding? Some of the colts are imported and some are home bred. The experiment throughout will be as ordinary as if any farmer in Kansas were conducting it. Careful records will be kept and results published at the proper time.—Charles Dillon, Riley County, Kas.

HORSES IN A FIRE.

The owner of valuable stock especially should spend some time thinking about what he would do in case of a fire. The average individual is usually excited in case of fire, and does many things that he would not do if not excited. Every breeder should study his own surroundings and figure out the things he wished to do first in case the barn should get afire and be beyond control. Every breeder should have a place where this stock could be taken out and tied quickly. As a rule, horses must be led out, as they will not leave their home very quickly; some of them will stay in the barn and burn, even though they are loose.

It is necessary to have a place where stallions or jacks can be tied. One frequently sees a barn so situated that if a fire would break out at the main entrance it would be impossible to remove a single animal. A breeding barn is a hazardous risk at its best as there is usually hay and other material scattered about that will catch fire easily. It is visited by all sorts of men—some very careless. Many fires are started from matches being dropped here or there, and an animal stepping on a match may ignite it, which may result in the premises being destroyed. Every breeder should have up a sign, "No Smoking," and the owner should set the example by not breaking the rule himself about the premises.

If it is necessary to have fire about the place it would be profitable to use matches which are sold in small boxes that cannot be ignited except when they are scratched on this particular box. These matches are not very dangerous, and they are very cheap. Everyone knows that there will not be any fire unless a fire is started. A match is the easiest and quickest way of starting a fire. Occasionally where a stove is used in a barn one is liable to get careless about the flue, or he may allow inflammable material to accumulate in such a position that a fire is easily started. A little thought along this line at the



IMPROVE YOUR STOCK

It Pays to Clip

Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is

The Stewart

Ball Bearing

Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade.

PRICE $7.50

Get one from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not satisfied.



CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

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Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

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Next Term Opens August 4 and Lasts Four Weeks.

THIS IS THE BIG TERM FOR ACTUAL PRACTICE IN SALES.

Tuition remains the same, $50 down and 25 per cent of the first $200 you make out of auctioneering.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

(Largest in the World.)

W. B. CARPENTER, President. Horse and Mule Auctioneer, 14th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED.

Reliable man to work on farm. Must be capable of handling stallion. Good wages to right party. Address, **Albert Dykins, Ramona, Lake County, South Dakota.**

CARLOAD OF MARES

For sale or trade; four to seven years old; all sound and safe in foal. Exchange for registered Percheron weanling and yearling fillies and studs. Could also use one extra large well bred weanling jack or a big boned 16-hand jack, 10 or 12 years old, that weighs 1100 pounds, and a sure foal getter. **S. L. Overholser, Glenham, Walworth County, S. D.**

GO AHEAD---LOOK AROUND

We would like your business, but we are glad to have you see others and compare with our Stallions.

Our PERCHERONS and BELGIANS will meet the demand FOR QUALITY AND REAL DRAFT. To know about them, you must see them. Once seeing them, you will be satisfied.

Call on us at HUNTINGTON, INDIANA.

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

HUNTINGTON :-: :-: :-: INDIANA

(Stallion Service Books 10c.)

proper time might be well spent. After the barn burns, and a great loss has been brought about, it is too late to think then.

RUSHING STALLIONS.

One of the most disagreeable things in the breeding business is to have an uncontrollable stallion. They are dangerous to both man and beast, and unnecessary. Any man can handle any stallion if he knows how. Every stallion should be taught to walk up to within a reasonable distance of the mare and stop and wait for the signal to make the mount. Some one will say, "I would like to see anyone take my stallion and do that." There is not a stallion living that has a normal head that the writer cannot do this with within a very short time. He has handled many of them.

The first thing necessary is to get a bridle that will control them. The best bridle for this purpose is a "Conqueror" bridle. This pulls right up in their mouth and the harder they pull the worse the bridle will cut. Take a stallion out around other horses and teach him that you are the master of the situation. Begin early by getting a mare that is in heat and practice with your horse every day until he minds you. Take him up to a certain place where he is expected to stop, and stop him with this bridle; teach him that when you say "Whoa" that you expect him to stop absolutely still and remain stationary until you give a signal for him to mount. Take him to this place several times the first few days and stop him and lead him away and repeat this a few times. After his mouth gets sore enough you can handle him. This is the only way to handle them.

There is one difficulty with the "Conqueror" bridle and that is that animals must not be tied with it as it will injure them. After the stallion with this new method of serving, the "Conqueror" bridle may be dispensed with, but if he shows any signs of going back to his old habit, it should be used again. One should be careful not to go to the extreme, as this method is very severe and it might result in making a timid server. Judgment must be used in this the same as in all other things. A great many stallions get injured themselves. Mares are frightened and occasionally injured. One of the most serious things is that the owner of the mare who is usually holding the mare, gets frightened, turns her loose and then all is excitement. Then word goes out that a certain breeder has an uncontrollable stallion and it is not advisable to take mares to that place because it is dangerous, which is not a very good drawing card for business. There are not many men who wish to take the chance of getting their mares crippled and more of them who do not wish to get crippled themselves.

Just a little time along this line will make this part of the business satisfactory instead of dangerous.

BARREN MARE IMPREGNATORS.

I have seen an advertisement of the "Barren Mare Impregnator" that has a bag attachment that goes into the uterus. It is supposed to hold the mouth of the womb open so that the discharge will be caught in the bag. The advertisement states that all the fluid will be caught in this bag each time. The party advertising this Barren Mare Impregnator said some years ago that it was dangerous to take the semen from the womb. "I would like to know what you think of this Barren Mare Impregnator?"

There are not many stallions that will serve a mare with an instrument in the neck of the womb. Valuable stallions have been spoiled from such arrangements. A cervical plug was made some years ago that also spoiled numerous individuals. These arrangements are similar to the dilator impregnator which has no value for the breeders but only intended to catch "suckers." The Barren Mare Impregnator that you describe is dangerous to use; if it does not ruin your stallion or jack it is too large to put in the cervix of the average mare —it is also difficult to keep clean.

If the discharge went into this bag, as advertised, it would be about eight ounces of semen. How could it be gotten out without causing some damage? It is quite likely that the advertiser will instruct you to use the bulb impregnator to get this fluid.That impregnator has a long, fine rubber hose and there is no way of keeping it at the right temperature, as the semen would be sucked out of this bag into the bulb impregnator which would chill rapidly; the long rubber hose would serve as a radiator to cool the semen. The bulb impregnator will not stand boiling to be thoroughly cleaned.

Colts have been produced by this bulb impregnator, and in fact by nearly every known method has produced a few colts. What the breeders want to do is to get a good per cent of colts. This cannot be done unless the operator is clean and maintains the right temperature. Breeders' bags have also been advertised and used extensively. Many stallions and jacks have been ruined by their use.

There is only one successful way to breed mares without a natural service, and that is to have a metal instrument with a soft metallic point. By this plan semen can be taken from the mare without any danger, either to the mare or to the stallion or jack. The semen can be divided and put into capsules, filling one capsule at a time, with excellent success. Metal instruments can be boiled and kept clean. Each capsule is used only



Secretary Hynderick of the Belgium Stud Book and his friends at the Brussels horse show. This building is large enough for ten different categories (classes) to be shown at once. These mares are valued at $2,000 each and average in weight about 2,400 pounds.

Lafayette Stock Farm

We Are Glad to Inform our Many Customers and Interested Buyers that We Have Without Doubt the Largest and Best Selection of

Percheron and Belgian

STALLIONS AND MARES

both imported and American bred, ever offered to the trade, in ages running from three years old on up. The Percherons, blacks and grays in color; Belgians, blacks, roans, sorrels and bays in color.

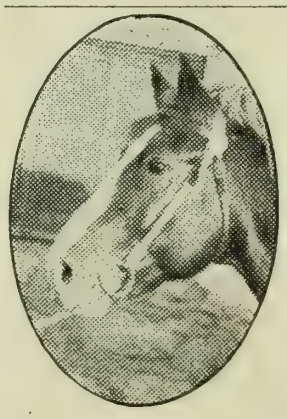


Type of our Percherons

We can suit any buyer in a horse and price. We don't want the intending buyer to think because we won all the first prizes in France, except one in 1912, nor because we won most of the prizes offered at the International in 1912, that our horses are priced high. We can and will sell as low as any importer can sell them, quality considered, and with a good guarantee. We make terms to suit you.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props.

LAFAYETTE :-: :-: INDIANA



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 8 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 1 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.

W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars, mentioning this paper.





Pioneer Stock Farm

The Home of the Belgians.

We have for sale the classiest bunch of imported and home-bred stallions and mares we have ever offered for sale. Got first premiums and grand championship in every class we showed in at two state fairs; eight firsts and two grand championships at Oklahoma City and 12 firsts and four championships at Hutchinson, Kas. Any one desiring a first class stallion or mare will do well to see this fine bunch and get prices.

DAVID COOPER & SONS,

Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.

once, and it is clean, so there is no chance for infection.

The so-called Barren Mare Impregnator, Dilator, Breeders' Bags, and all other rubber goods should be dispensed with in artificial breeding. They have no real value. It is this kind of "dope" sold to the horse breeders, with great expectations, and advertised to be easy to use, that has caused so much difficulty and so many failures in artificial breeding. The sooner the breeders learn that these things have no real value, and get on a solid basis, the better it will be for horse breeders.

OPENING MARES.

It is amusing to see some horse breeders open mares. There is a class of men who never read, that are doing a world of damage to the breeding industry. It is not uncommon to see a breeder have a bucket of lard or grease so that he may stick his hand in this material before inserting into the mare. He does not perhaps realize that this material is a great culture for germs and that it is being inoculated daily with fresh infection. There are others who use soap. All of these agents are injurious to the mucous membranes of the mare and should not be used. Ground slippery elm is very good, but before it is used the hand should be washed with good soap and water—thoroughly washed—and rinsed in sterilized (boiled) water. Every breeder should have some means of boiling water; it should be put in a receptacle that has been cleaned; a faucet should be located so that a little water could easily be let out to rinse the hands without contaminating the whole barrel.

Great care should be taken not to open the cervix of a mare which is pregnant. We cannot place too much stress on this particular feature. We are of the opinion that nearly every uninstructed breeder causes numerous abortions each year. If a mare has been bred and returned three weeks or six weeks later, showing some signs of heat, we would advise being very careful about opening the cervix of this mare without first taking a speculum and looking at the cervix. Soon after conception takes place the cervix fills with a mucous plug and a little practice with the speculum will enable a breeder to determine quite accurately whether the mare is pregnant or not. It would be a good plan to make numerous inspections of different mares so as to get this knowledge well founded in one's own mind. The great difficulty about opening mares with the hand is that even though the cervix is not penetrated it may break so that the mucous plug will be cracked. In that case germs enter these cracks and liquefy the mucous plug; then an abortion is sure to follow in nearly every case.

Experiments have been carried on within the last two years that justify these statements. After a mare has aborted, even though it be very early, it is difficult to fertilize this mare, as a rule. We have come to the conclusion that every breeder should have a good speculum, not only for making examinations of this kind, but for the examination of barren mares. This will be explained more fully in the April 5th issue. The speculum should be about 15 inches long, made of metal; glass speculums are not a success because they are easily broken; that is, a nick may be made in one of them which may not be noticed, yet it will lacerate the membranes quite frequently—neither can they be kept as clean as a nickel plated speculum. The speculum should be rinsed in sterilized water after being used.

About ten per cent of pregnant mares will receive the embrace of the stallion sometime during pregnancy without much objection. Occasionally a mare will show some signs of heat and then deliver a foal in a short time. A speculum will often diagnose these cases. A record should be made of the condition of the cervix at the time of breeding. The service record book should have notations indicating whether the cervix was loose or closed at service. After a few months of pregnancy the cervix seems to get shorter. Near parturition an exploration of these parts reveals the fact that the cervix is very small and short, which quite frequently looks like a small walnut.

We would like to impress upon our readers the necessity of being more careful about opening mares. Every mare that has not got a colt by her side, however, should be examined. In this day and age every breeder should be able to diagnose the exact condition of a mare; he should be able to give an exact reason for each mare not fertilizing.

We hope all our readers will get interested in the school which will be conducted in the American Breeder. It is just as easy to be a leader as a follower.

STALLION FEED.

Before the breeding season starts, owners of every good sire should lay in a supply of feed. This feed should be of good quality. It should be free from mold or smut. It should be kept dry so that it will remain in good condition. A few dollars spent in the right kind of feed is always a good investment, because no one can afford to take chances of running out of feed and be forced to make a radical change during the season. Oats should be the principal ration. No other feed can produce the same physical ability. If alfalfa or clover form a part of the rations, it should be well cured, especially alfalfa. Early cut hay is trying on the kidneys if not fed very sparingly. If the animal does not masticate the food thoroughly, the teeth should be examined by a qualified veterinary dentist. The condition of the bowels should be a guide as to the amount of food given.

VALUABLE INFORMATION WASTED.

In this day and age the activity of men is specialized more or less. There are some who are interested in very limited subjects. Even among horse breeders we find some who do not wish to go into the details, but would rather use the stallion business as a "side line." These men do not care to spend any time seeking more information; they would rather follow the same old rut. But the time is coming when these men must study their business closer or let someone else run it.

We have sent sample copies to men of this kind; they have glanced hurriedly through them and laid them aside. They did not go far enough to see that a lot of this information was prepared especially for men of their business. They supposed that we had sent them a sample copy just to get the paper out somewhere. This is not the case. The American Breeder has no free list; when a sample copy is sent to an individual it is because we can help him and is meant for a direct invitation to become a subscriber. If he does not subscribe he will not get any more. We have sent sample copies to men who were not interested in horse breeding; they have handed them to others who were and who have been thankful ever since that such a paper existed. There is probably not a stallion or jack owner in the country who would not be glad to receive this, or any other issue of the American Breeder, as a sample copy; who would not be glad to know where to get such a paper. Thousands of men who own mares only would be glad to receive an introduction to the information we are putting out.

Shy breeding mares are getting to



English Shire stallions at a show in England, valued at over $4,000 each.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SHIRE
STALLIONS AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED

Big, rugged, good conformation and straight movers. Black and gray Percherons; sorrel and bay Belgians, all solid colors, weighing from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. All state inspected. **We do not handle any culls.** Our horses are all sound, therefore we do not fight the stallion law to sell them. Of course we can buy blemished stallions as low as 15 cents on the dollar, as well as any one else, but if we want to raise sound horses we have to buy sound sires. They will do the owner and the farmers some good.

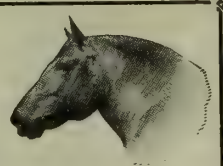
We were born and raised in France and keep in communication with the breeders there, buying for the lowest dollar that will possibly get the good ones. We have sold 42 horses in less than 20 miles square, right here at home, and have shipped horses over 1,400 miles away.

If you are looking for a **reliable** stallion or mare we can suit you. Come and see us.

JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SON

SEWARD :-: :-: :-: ::: NEBRASKA

D. K. ROTH



GIBSON CITY, ILL.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants.

IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

CHAS. IRVINE,
ANKENY, POLK COUNTY, IOWA.

IMPORTED STALLIONS.
BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. **C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.**

Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

for sale, coming four and three years old. **James Spear, Stanwood, Cedar County, Iowa.**

SHIRE AND PERCHERON
Stallions and Mares.

Imported long enough ago to be thoroughly acclimated and in thrifty condition. Good horses with quality at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. Will meet you at C. R. I. & P. or Interurban Ry., if notified. **H. P. Wilkinson Bros., Mitchellville, Iowa.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Are as familiar as a household word. Present stock includes first prize winners at all the leading state fairs. The only firm in the west owning an international champion. By far the oldest and largest Clydesdale importers in America. Address or call on.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON :-: DE KALB, ILLINOIS

Formerly of Janesville, Wis.

be a "burning issue." These men can learn for themselves what the difficulty is. If every one of our readers would make an effort to show some other breeder this issue, the circulation would be greatly increased. We would like to ask all our readers to ask other breeders if they know about the American Breeder, and converse about it. It is the duty of everyone interested in horse breeding to assist in the upbuilding of this publication, because it is run in the interest of the breeders—a statement that any publisher ought to be proud to make.



A common scene on the streets of Paris. No other city in the world permits horses to be abused as much. One horse is led and the other directed with a jerk line.

PROFANE LANGUAGE.

Around the breeding barn, where all classes of men congregate, entirely too much profane and vulgar language is used. The average breeder perhaps never realizes how much business is moved away from his place by the use of these terms. There are many individuals who will not patronize a place of this kind; those who are opposed to this language do not require the use of it. Quite frequently boys of a tender age are in the company of these men, and this lesson is not beneficial to them in any way. Owners of good mares frequently send their stock with their boys to a place where this language is not used, even though the stock is not as good.

There is no one thing that the average breeder could do to a better advantage than to stick up a sign in a prominent place where all could see it, "No Profane or Vulgar Language Used on These Premises." Then the owner of this place should set the example himself. Each of us is being watched by some one else. It is a mighty poor man indeed who does not have friends and followers. It is the duty of every one to set a good example for the rising generation at least.

Another good feature would be to have on all bills and advertising, "No Business Done on Sundays." If each one will labor to the best of his advantage during the week it will not be necessary for any one to work on Sunday. This policy has a financial value in the business world, as well as setting a good example for those with whom we associate.

NAVEL ILL.

Navel ill is a term applied to the condition of the cord at foaling time. If germs make entrance into the colt at, or about, foaling time, it may develop one of several conditions, all of which are due to the infection. This can easily be prevented by using a drying powder on the navel cord.

There is very little use of losing any colts from the so-called navel ill. It is ignorance, as a rule, if colts die from this condition. It costs little to prevent it. More colts die from this infection than from all other causes. The germs may locate in a joint, which will lead the owner to believe that the mare has stepped on it; or it may get weak in the back; or it may have the scours; or it may urinate through the navel, or many other symptoms. A treatment will be given in the April 5th issue for navel ill. There is only one successful treatment for navel ill, and that is to prevent it. There are serums and bacterins that can be injected into the colt, but these are expensive, and a cure is not always the result. We want our readers to pay particular attention to the article on this subject, which will appear in the April 20th issue. There is no use to give a lot of drugs to try to cure these conditions. The thing to do is to prevent it. Anyone can do it. Navel ill is a big subject, and it will be one of the lessons in the American Breeder School.

PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

The stallion should be prepared for service if the best results are to be obtained. His general health should be looked after. A reasonable amount of exercise should be given, but this should be started early and gradually increased up to a reasonable amount. It is not advisable to begin the extensive work too rapidly. One of the most injurious methods of horse breeding is to begin the service too rapidly. One mare should be bred the first week, two the second week and three the third week. Then they may be started a little more rapidly. It is best to give away a few early services, just enough to get the stallion in good condition. Where a stallion is not allowed any service and then started in two or more mares a day, much injury is often done. As the services increase, the feed should increase in order to have the animal make a gradual gain in weight if possible. We have often thought that an important thing in maintaining the condition of a stallion is to screen the stall, especially where a docked horse is used. It does not cost much and the horse will get more value from his feed if he is not bothered with flies too much. It is necessary to see that a stallion or jack digests the food properly. Any excitement or annoyance, at or about meal time, is not beneficial, and in many cases, a serious detriment. When mares are being bred and teased, a stallion especially, is more or less excitable, a condition requiring care, if gains are made.

A self-feeder is an excellent improvement in a stallion barn. That is, a self-feeder for stallions and jacks, especially those that eat rapidly, or root the feed out. This can only be used with ground feed or small grain, or shelled corn. A container is built above the feed box in the way of a spout, leaving about one inch space for the feed to run into the feed box. This is very easily done and is one of the best investments, not only in a breeding barn, but perhaps for any horses, jacks or mules. This forces them to eat slowly, and they cannot throw out much of it. They will get the full benefit of their feed, and it will afford the proper time for the entire mastication.

The animal should be cleaned up,



An omnibus used by tourists in large European cities. The upper deck gives a good view, besides being very comfortable in nice weather.

TRUMANS'

CHAMPION STUD

The world's greatest collection of Shire Stallions and Mares, Percherons and Belgians to suit the most critical buyers; Hackneys of Richest Breeding and Strongest Individuality.

Fifth 1912 Importation of Shire and Percheron and Belgian Stallions arrived Oct. 29. Thirty-four years in the business and not one dissatisfied customer.

At the four great state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, our horses have won this year no less than 15 champion and 48 first prizes, 9 cups and four gold medals, in the very strongest competition, and the champion stallion at Nebraska State Fair was imported by us.

Address for illustrated catalogue and other information, mentioning the American Breeder.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm

Bushnell, Illinois

Percherons and Royal Belgians

We have decided to offer all of our state fair prize winners—22 stallions and mares—for sale. Every one of these horses have been shown and has been a prize winner at the shows of 1912. These stallions and mares will be sold at exceedingly low prices, quality considered.

We are showing some other good stallions and mares, which we offer at prices that defy competition.

We earnestly request you to look over our stallions and mares before buying.

True photos from life on application.

Address,



Four Royal Belgians imported by us in 1912.

WOLF BROS., Importers and Breeders. Boone County, ALBION, NEB.

TAYLOR & JONES

Williamsville, Sangamon Co., Ill.



Our new horses are now in the barns, and we have an extra good lot of Belgians, Percherons and Shires. We invite buyers to call and look them over. We buy the best we can buy, and if there were any better to be found we would handle them. Our guarantee is safe, and we can protect a buyer from loss for the full purchase price. Come and see us. It won't take long or cost much, and we feel sure we can save you some money.

TAYLOR & JONES, Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS.

From two to six years; very good. Stock all registered. Have to sell to change blood. The oldest one a ton horse. Most are black. D. Teinert, York, York County, Neb. R. F. D. 4.

BREEDING STOCK

for sale. One black jack; 14½ hands high; one grade Percheron stallion; weight 1600; both 8 years old. Colts to show from both. Stock guaranteed as represented. **Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Pike County, Ill.**

4 PERCHERON STALLIONS REGISTERED

For sale at low prices. Proved Breeders; Sound; Inspected by the State; 1,800 to 2,000 pounds.

C. F. HYNEK, WILBER, NEBR.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION AND MARE

For sale on account of changes in my farming.

The stallion is 12 years old, dapple gray, and a good one. Will sell cheap if sold before the season opens.

The mare is black, 5 years old, gentle, works anywhere and safe for women to drive and a good one.

PETER LAUTZENHEISER, Maximo, Stark County, Ohio.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

Percheron and French Draft.

Stallions for Sale—Twelve head American bred, big bone, low down, blocky kind, from 2 to 4 years old. Sixteen registered crosses of our own breeding from the best sires obtainable. Broglie 41462 (55063), the greatest living son of Besique (19602), heads our herd now. These horses must sell. **G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Macoupin County, Ill.**

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERONS

and dealers in American bred draft horses and Standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere.



Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Indiana.

YOUR CHOICE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN FORD STOCK FARM stallions at $100 profit. Absolutely first cost revealed in plain figures; the best money can buy. Positive guarantee with every purchase. Correspondence, inspection and personal acquaintance solicited. Investigate. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, South Dakota.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS

$600 to $1000



Home Bred Stallions $300 to $600. Mares, safe in foal, $350 to $500.

Don't write for our catalog but come. We have all the draft breeds.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.

Lincoln, Nebraska

For Quick Sale

..One Percheron stallion; registered; black; nine years; a ton horse; guaranteed and priced right.

One jack five years old; black, light points; 14½ hands. Two coming one year old jacks; also my herd jack, black, light points, 15½ hands; weight 1125, and seven jennets in foal and two yearlings. Would exchange for registered mares or good grade draft mares. Could use young registered saddle horse. **Phil F. Simmons, Elmdale, Chase County, Kas.**

with the mane and tail straightened out, so he will make a good appearance. The sheath should be looked after, and cleaned with the bran mash preparation. This is the only way to clean the sheath of a stallion. No lard, grease or soap should be used. The stallion should be handled around horses and mares enough that he would make a service without any injury to either man or beast.

ANOTHER KIND OF "DOUBTFUL BREEDERS."

There is one class of men in the breeding business who are of the opinion they cannot learn the latest method in horse breeding. The writer has talked to men on these subjects who have said that they could not understand these great propositions and would not even try to learn. There is a lot of necessary information that can very easily be handled, if the average breeder will simply try, but if he will not start, he never can expect to be a successful breeder. Some of these men have even been offended at the management of this paper, because we have tried to explain these things.

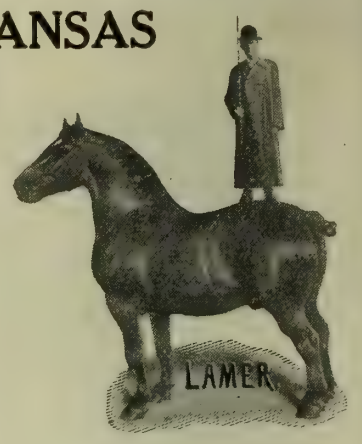
We do not know why an individual would object to being taught how other men conduct their business successfully, but it is an absolute fact that some breeders have actually stopped taking the American Breeder because it advocated better methods in horse breeding. It would seem to us that this material would be interesting to any breeder, regardless of whether he ever expected to use it or not. We should think they would be glad to know that successful men were making great progress. One breeder recently stopped his subscription and said that he did not want to take a paper that did not agree with him. He further stated that he had been controlling the sex by breeding the mare at four o'clock in the morning for filly colts. We should think that this breeder would be glad to have the opinion of other men on other subjects, even though he was satisfied on the subject of controlling the sex. We do not believe that anyone can control the sex successfully. Does this breeder believe that by stopping his subscription, because we do not agree with him on some particular subject, that the American Breeder will cease to exist? Even if he knew it all on this one subject there are other departments that are valuable to this man. In fact, a lot of information that he cannot possibly get anywhere else at any price.

One does not learn much from the association of men who agree with him in every particular. This is also true of reading publications, but the principal thing in horse breeding is to have a set of scientific men who are in a position to carry on experiments and test these different propositions, and know why certain conditions exist. There are a lot of men in the breeding business who do exactly as their grandfathers did, and when asked why they do it, they simply state that their fathers and grandfathers did it and the old method is good enough for them. For instance, there are a lot of breeders who throw cold water on the mare im-



Boulonnaise horses shown at the Paris exposition.

LAMER'S
PERCHERON SALE
SALINA, KANSAS
THURSDAY, MARCH 13TH
50—HEAD—50



Consisting of:

12 Stallions, 3 yrs. old (Imported), weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 lbs.
8 Stallions, 1 to 5 years old (home bred).
30 Mares and Fillies.
1 Jack.

The horses in the above consignment were all carefully selected and bought by me and I can assure you that no prospective purchaser will be disappointed if he attends this sale.

My stallions weigh from 1,500 to 2,100 pounds. Mares weigh from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds and most of them are heavy in foal.

If you are in the market for high class Stallions or Mares don't miss this sale.

Write for Catalogue, Mentioning the American Breeder.

C. W. LAMER & CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

P. S.—The day before (on Wednesday, March 12th), we sell 100 head brood mares, work horses and mules.

Shorthorn cattle (70 head) of C. G. Cochran and Sons will be sold here on Friday, March 14th.

PERCHERON and SHIRE

STALLIONS AND MARES AT AUCTION.



Jas. A. Barr of York, Neb., and W. C. Muirhead of Bradshaw, Neb., will hold a public sale of Registered Percheron and Shire stallions and mares,

Wednesday, March 12th, at ALLIANCE, NEB.

Nothing but first class stock will be sold.

Send for catalogue to either Jas. A. Barr, York, Neb., or W. C. Muirhead, Bradshaw, Neb.

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

Not so many, but the right kind. If you are a customer for an extra good, big, rugged, coming 3 or coming 4 year old Percheron or Belgian stallion, those are the kind I have; including one colt by Carnot. If interested, write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, **GALESBURG, ILL.**

At Union Hotel. Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.

On C., B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.

FOR SALE AT RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM

A fine lot of registered Percheron colts broke to service, weighing 1,600 to 1,775 pounds. Two year olds that weigh from 1,450 to 1,650 pounds; good colors of black and grey. These are the big bone kind and any colt out of eight head will mature into a ton horse or better. A few good imported and home bred mares for sale. I have mares weighing from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds.

Also a few large Mammoth bred jacks from 15 to 15½ hands high, all young.

It will pay any breeder to come to our farm and look this stock over before buying. **O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS.**

150 miles west from Kansas City on the Union Pacific, main line.

PERCHERONS



Three coming 4 years old, three coming 3 years old, two coming 2 years old. Stallions, greys, blacks and blue roan. Home bred. Registered P. S. A. Heavy, well grown and showy. South Central Iowa. Fast trains. **Fred Chandler, Chariton, Ia. Route 7.**

WANT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Two Percheron stallions for sale; one dark chestnut 8 years old, weight 1,800 pounds; one dark gray, 3 years old, weight 1,700 pounds. Also my big black jack with white points, 7 years old, weight 1,100 pounds, 15½ hands standard measure.

All sure breeders; colts to show. Would exchange for draft horses, mules or cattle. If not sold in March, will take off market. **G. W. Newman, Elvaston, Hancock County, Ill.**

THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS

for sale. Two three year olds, one seven year old; heavy bone; clean limbs; blacks; Brilliant 3rd blood on their sire's side; dams Brilliant bred P. S. A. Colts to show from all three. Seven year olds fillies in way and three year olds related to all my mares. **C. A. Dimmich, Boswell, Benton County, Ind.**

BLACK IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale or exchange. Four years old; weight 1,950 in fair flesh; good breeder and a heavy boned, rugged horse. Want pure bred or grade mares, or young horses, or cattle of any kind. **A. S. Loveland, Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa.**

SMALL BREEDERS ON SMALL FARM

Near Town, We Have For Sale

4 Black Percheron Stallions, 3 years, all registered in the P. S. A. and weighing 1,850 to 2,100 pounds. They are all first class and will be priced to move them.

Good Jacks also for sale.

C. R. Porter & Son, Novelty, Mo.

BREEDING STOCK BARGAINS.

One black Percheron stallion coming three years old; registered in P. S. of A.; 16½ hands high.

One bay Wilkes stallion, eight years old; 16½ hands high; weight 1200 pounds; registered in American Trotting Association.

One Mammoth jack coming three years old; black, light points; will mature 15½ hands; registered. This stock is all A-No.-1 and perfectly sound. **H. B. Higgason, Flora, Clay County, Ill.**

THREE DRAFT STALLIONS

for sale. 6 to 8 years old; 1850 to 2100 pounds; 2 Percherons and 1 Clydesdale; all registered. Good breeders, but their fillies are in their way.

Five Jacks for sale also; the big kind, 15½ to 16 hands; black with light points; yearling to 6 years old.

Five Hereford bulls—long yearlings and good.

J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.

CLOSING OUT BREEDING STOCK

One registered imported Percheron stallion, one Coach bred stallion, one three-year-old jack, and two jacks 7 and 8 years old. All priced to quit business. **Geo. S. Brown, Ethlyn, Lincoln County, Mo.**

MUST SELL

A fine coming three year old Percheron stallion; Brilliant breeding. Use him and have him growing into money at the same time. Pedigree and photograph on application. Priced to sell. **Leon E. Tompkins, Palatine, Cook County, Ill.**

THREE PURE BRED PERCHERON

stud colts for sale; eight, nine and 12 months old. Also one pure bred Percheron stallion, five years old; weighing one ton.

J. G. RICHARDS, Struthers, Ohio.
Mahoning County.

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

for sale; four years old past; 1800 pounds now in common flesh; he ought to make a ton horse when full grown in his old clothes. Lots of good colts to show, and mares in foal. Will sell him cheap for cash, or trade for a good Belgian or Shire. **M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa. Rte. 1.**

mediately after service, which is one of the very worst things that could be done. A nervous shock to the female system immediately after service is unfavorable to the fertilization. There are more of these breeders in the country than one would imagine, without considerable traveling, but the great wonder is that these men absolutely will not read or try to learn anything about the successful methods that other men are using.

This does not apply to the capsule breeding particularly, but to many things, and especially that of breeding diseased mares with the natural service. These individuals can usually be heard to say that the breeding business is not profitable; that they cannot own a good stallion or jack because they cannot collect enough money. Just so long as they wish to remain ignorant and not learn what other breeders are doing, just that long their business will not be profitable and they will maintain inferior breeding stock that are not profitable to them or their community.

STALLION LIFE INSURANCE.

The life insurance companies which carry the risk of valuable stallions usually charge about ten per cent. This would not be unreasonable for race horses that are shipped here and there and compelled to extend themselves to their utmost, but we do contend that this is an exorbitant price for registered draft horses. The insurer would be glad to pay this rate



A Clydesdale gelding drawing a load of two tons on the streets of Glasgow, Scotland.

if he had reason to expect that out of ten horses one would die each year. We do not believe that one out of thirty would die each year when the risk is properly taken.

One of the objects of this article is to make it possible for buyers to purchase registered draft horses. There are about 250 breeders and importers who are selling horses extensively in this country. If each of these were to subscribe for a reasonable amount of stock it would form one of the strongest organizations in the country, and the price could be made so reasonable that it would not require any traveling solicitors, and would save the company, and the patrons, from twenty to forty per cent in that one item alone. There would be enough members to recommend it and work for its advancement. Then it would only be a question of time until nearly all of the registered draft horses would be insured in that company. The volume of business would be large enough, with practically no expense except an office force to give it prestige.

We believe that an association of this kind could insure registered draft horses (by limiting the age to ten years) for half of the present rate of insurance. There are not many who care to carry insurance on stallions or mares after they are ten years of age. The great demand for life insurance is where a stallion has been purchased at what the purchaser thinks is a high price. By accepting only registered draft horses in recognized associations there would be less opportunity of misrepresenting the insured animal, as the breeder or im-

COMBINATION BREEDERS' SALE

AT MIDDLETOWN, HENRY COUNTY, INDIANA

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1913

Twenty registered stallions and mares, Clydesdales, Percherons, Morgans and Standard bred.

This lot includes many stallions of outstanding excellence and breeding.

Among the Clydesdales will be a son of the champion, Refiner, by Baron's Pride. Among the mares will be the good breeding mare, Maggie Charming, weighing 1,850 pounds; bred to the noted Refiner, and safe in foal.

All stallions of breeding age have been tried and proven themselves breeders, and will be shown in breeding condition.

Among the Standard breds is the noted stallion, Harry U. 46842, by Argot Wilkes 2:17¼ (P) 17559; first dam Lucile, by Meridith 1367, by Hambletonian 10; a horse with quality and breeding the best; also the great show and breeding stallion, Dorsey Morgan 466 M. R., 34232 A. T. R.; a very handsome horse.

Also some high grade roadsters, geldings and mares.

Terms of Sale:—Cash or six months credit will be given where purchaser gives bankable note bearing 6 per cent interest from date.

Sale will be held at the Big Four Livery Barn, rain or shine. Sale to begin at one o'clock. Catalogue ready March 5th. Write for one, mentioning the American Breeder.

Auctioneers:—Col. Fred. Reppert, Col. Wm. Flannigan, Col. Hector Kirk.

JOE V. PAINTER, SALES MANAGER, MIDDLETOWN, IND.

Middletown is located on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the I. U. Traction lines, 10 miles southeast of Anderson, 14 miles southwest of Muncie, 14 miles northwest of New Castle and about 40 miles northeast of Indianapolis.

Excellent hotel accommodations, at reasonable rates. Remember the time and place.

PETER HOPLEY & SON,

ATLANTIC and LEWIS, IOWA,

Importers of PERCHERONS and SHIRES

We have been making from one to three importations a year since 1884 of the best stallions and mares that we could find in France and Great Britain. **We have now the best lot of both breeds** of stallions and mares, nearly all two-year-olds, that we have ever had on our farms at one time. **They excel in weight, bone and quality.** We have two-year-olds weighing in moderate flesh **up to 1,950 lbs.** We have secured a number the get of the most noted sires in France and Great Britain. **We have a number of top show horses.** We want you to come and look them over, and you will agree that what we have said is conservatively stated, and in spite of our selections we are able to quote very moderate prices. Remember, our horses are all kept at the farms between Atlantic and Lewis, on the main line of the Rock Island, 60 miles east of Council Bluffs.



IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON
SHIRE BELGIAN

Each year we show our New Importation the same month they land; each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old and 1st and champion on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE

STALLIONS, IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. 3 to 4 years old, maturing 1800 to 2400 pounds. No finer lot in America. Prices and terms reasonable. Barns in city.

Lew W. Cochran, Office 205 Ben Hur Bldg., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Fort Morgan, Col.

porter would probably have some knowledge of the animal described in the application. This would remove, to a great extent, any temptation to misrepresent. The stockholders in such an association would not be anxious to receive large dividends, for if the association was self-supporting it would be a good thing for the best interests of the breeders and users of registered draft horses. The life insurance companies that recognize high class breeding stock are either so eager for business that they are accepting hazardous risks, or they are charging too much money, or it costs them too much for traveling solicitors to get applications.

A draft horse life insurance company if it could limit the age and require certain preliminaries before an animal would be accepted, could greatly improve the present conditions. There are now a number of reputable life insurance companies that carry policies on high class stock—some of these pay the full premiums while others do a "scalper's" business. There are also several propositions that are sometimes called grafts. There is one operating in this city that is said to be a genuine graft. When any association has its rules and regulations so constituted that it can loan its surplus money at two or three per cent interest, it is evident that it is making an enormous profit, after paying the many high salaries, some of which are padded and unnecessary. If an association was formed that would only insure half or two-thirds of the full value so that the owner of the stock would have an interest in the loss, and to place a limit of $800 to $1,000 on the highest priced ones, the ordinary temptations of fraud would be greatly eliminated. This association might require an animal to be insured for three years. We would say, for instance, that if a stallion was insured for $800, charging a five per cent premium, this would be $40 a year.

If this plan is satisfactory, why not arrange for a meeting at some state fair where plans may be discussed? We would be glad to hear from those interested.

THE KIND WE INTEREST.

To the American Breeder: I am very much interested in fine stock breeding and get lots of good advice and information out of your paper. It costs very little more to raise a good horse or mule than it does a scrub, and there is three or four times as much profit in good stuff. I paid $15 for a season on a fine company jack we have and sold colts at weaning at $80, while some of our neighbors thought the season too high and paid $8 to breed to a scrub and sold their colts at $40 to $50. So figuring on selling at weaning time, my colts paid the season and left me a profit of $30 or $35 above my neighbors, and the profit is just started, for my $80 mule at four years old will bring from $200 to $250, while the $40 mules won't ever bring more than $100 to $125. This scrub raising is a thing of the past with the progressive farmer if he aims to keep in line with what the world demands, for the world is demanding a better grade of every kind of live stock. Land and grass are getting so high that people can't afford to raise scrub stock of any sort. If the farmers and stockmen will only wake up they will realize that they are the greatest people in the world, and when they see their own importance in the world, then the banker, merchant and every other class of business will begin to take off their hats to us, for we are the producers and they are the consumers and they can't consume it until we make it. So I feel that we are the "bull wheel" of the whole business and am proud of the farmer and stock raiser and Hurrah for them, for I am one of the number—C. W. Robinson, Jones County, Texas.

THE BEST PERCHERONS.

Stephen H. Rogers of Claiborne County, Tennessee, sends in an inquiry concerning the best Percherons. We should like to have our readers give their opinion on this subject as they know them. This should be very interesting to every one familiar with Percheron horses. The questions are as follows:

Which was the greater animal, Brillian I or Besique I?

What Percheron stallion is now, or has been, the greatest Percheron stallion owned by the American people?

Which are the best six Percheron stallions in the United States at this time by rank or order?

What Percheron stallion is said to be the greatest that has existed so far?

ADVERTISING FOR SERVICE.

Many valuable stallions are never patronized, because their community does not know they exist. In this modern age it is necessary to do more or less advertising. One of the cheapest and most complete methods of advertising is with postal cards. The breeder should spend considerable time getting a complete list of the names and addresses of the owners of mares in his vicinity. Most every breeder is acquainted for miles in every direction. He can run his mind up and down one road and then the other through the entire community, and not skip any of the inhabitants that own mares. After his acquaintance has been exhausted, he can enter into conversation with those living as far out as possible and secure many names from them. Those who have stallions for public service, that do not command the shipment of mares to them, can easily get the names and addresses of five hundred or more mare owners. Prepare reading matter for a postal card in typewriter type so there will be room at the bottom for a written signature. Anyone connected with the family can sign the owner's name to these cards, then address them. These will be read carefully by nearly everyone receiving a card. This is direct advertising and covers the territory completely. The first card should be an introduction. The next one should be some particular features about the breeding stock. Other cards can be prepared if necessary. A few dollars spent in this direction will usually get excellent results. This method of local advertising has been tried by the breeders, and found very profitable.



A Breton stallion in France. A compact horse with some action, weighing about 1,400 pounds. Several foreign countries buy these horses.

LAWS FOR COLLECTING SERVICE.

Numerous states have introduced laws giving a lien on mares and colts for eighteen months. We shall be pleased to have our readers notify us of the enactment of any of these laws. We would also appreciate a copy of the laws that have been passed. Numerous other legislations concerning stallions and jacks have been contemplated in the way of stallion inspection laws. We would also like to know of any new laws being enacted, or any old ones being changed.

Stallions and Mares

At Bargain Prices

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES

NINETY-EIGHT HEAD FROM WHICH TO SELECT.

Forty Percheron stallions 2 to 4 years old; blacks, greys and a few bays. All registered in the Percheron Society. Several of these two year old will now weigh from 1800 to 1950. Price $500 to $1000. Three a little higher.

Fifteen Belgian stallions, 2 to 5 years old; bays and sorrels; two-year-olds that are weighing a ton. Price $500 to $1200.

Thirty Percheron mares, 2 to 8 years old; blacks, bays and greys. All registered in the Percheron Society; 22 showing heavy in foal. Price $300 to $700.

Ten head of Shire mares and stallions that I will sell at bargain prices. All of these stallions have been examined and found to be sound and of pure breeding, and certificate of such will go with each horse. If you want a real bargain in an imported or American bred stallion or mare, come right away as I mean business

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kans.

SEE OUR STALLIONS

BEFORE YOU BUY.

Percheron, Belgian and German Coach.



Our last importation arrived December 28. These with the select lot on hand enable us to offer for inspection at this time a great collection of stallions of strong individuality, rare quality and standard breed types. **There are yours at bed rock prices. OUR GUARANTEE is different** to that **offered by any other firm.** It will pay you to investigate it if you contemplate the purchase of a stallion.

Mention American Breeder when you write.

OLTMANNS BROS., Watseka, Ill.
Leer, Germany; N. Ft. Worth, Texas.

HOMEWOOD STOCK FARM

Percheron, Belgian, Shire Stallions and Mares

Now is the time to buy a good stallion or mare. We have the kind you have been looking for. Our horses arrived home in October and are now perfectly acclimated and in the best of condition to do you a lot of good.

The Percherons are two and three years old, with size, bone and draft horse quality—many of them weighing over a ton, and not fat.

Our mares are of the best brood type; all are in foal and plenty of ton mares to select from. Every animal guaranteed sound, and a satisfactory breeder. Others say we have the best bunch of two-year-old Percherons they ever saw; you will say the same. Come and see us or write for full particulars. You will find horses right, terms right and prices below others of equal merit. We have also a lot of big, heavy boned, American bred stallions at surprisingly low prices. Don't buy until you have seen our stock.

Homewood is on the main line of the Big Four and I. C. R. R., twenty-three miles south of Chicago. Trains hourly to and from the city.

S. METZ & SONS, Bell Phone, Homewood 58 W. Homewood, Ill.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS

Imported and American Bred.

We have a fine lot of stallions with plenty of bone and weighing from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds each; 3 to 5 years old; good colors; good terms; good safe breeding guarantee, and a square deal.

Some extra good mares weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds each, and in foal; 3 to 6 years old. Prices reasonable. See us before you buy. It won't take long or cost much. We can save you money. Barns in town.

JUNKENS & O'NEIL, 15 North Hazel St. DANVILLE, ILL.



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2

NORTH & ROBINSON CO.

ANNUAL SALE OF
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES
March 20 and 21, Grand Island Nebr.

65 HEAD OF PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

25 stallions from one to six years of age.

Matured stallions, ranging in weight from 1,800 pounds to 2,200 pounds each, with plenty of bone and good conformation.

A great many of these young stallions were raised on our ranch at Bridgeport, Neb., where they had thousands of acres to roam on, at will, where they could develop as nature intended.



COMBINED WEIGHT OF THESE MARES, 11,200 POUNDS.
Every One of These Mares is a First Prize Winner. All Will be Sold in This Sale.

Buy one of these horses and you will get a breeder. We sell our horses with a 60 per cent breeding guarantee. It is safe to guarantee these ranch raised horses.

The two year old stallion, Adelbert 80959, sired by the champion, Olbert 42815 (53109). Seventy-two of his get have won first and sweepstake prizes. A great many good horse men think Adelbert will develop into a bigger and better individual than his sire. Adelbert now weighs 2,050 pounds and is not burdened with fat. His dam is Victoria 60669, by Philbert (44290).

There will be a great many young stallions in this sale that are good enough to head any herd.

We have the heaviest and best bunch of mares that were ever sold in an auction ring. There will be 12 mares in this sale that will weigh 16 tons. We are selling these mares as an advertising medium, to establish the fact that we are breeding and raising some of the best horses in the world.

Secretary Wayne Dinsmore of the Percheron Society of America, has informed us that he will attend this sale and would be pleased to meet the Western breeders there.

There will be eight head of good Shire mares sold in this sale. Send for catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

NORTH & ROBINSON CO.

COL. Z. S. BRANSON, Auctioneer **GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA**

BELGIAN STALLION

Having sold my jacks, offer for sale one imported Belgian stallion; coming six years old; No. 65158; weighs a ton; sound; will show 75 per cent mares in foal. Guaranteed as represented. **Ernest D. Pierson, Oak Grove, Jackson County, Mo. Route 3. Home Phone 4.**

SUNNY PLAIN FARM
OFFERS FOR SALE

Imported Percheron Mares and Fillies.
Mares are in foal to stallions approved by the French government. All grays. I take plenty of time in buying and buy no common stuff. 5 stallions for sale also. Big 3-year-olds; imported and home bred. Will sell worth the money—all to one man, if desired, and at a bargain. **W. C. Baughman, Pulaski, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS.
Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

PERCHERON
AND FRENCH DRAFT

Stallions for sale. 7 head of extra good stallions, two to five years old; weight 1600 to 2260 pounds. The good kind at farmers' prices.
Geo. Groenmiller & Son, Pomona, Kas.

REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON.
Seven years old. Will take good jack or Percheron stallion or young mares, or will make a liberal discount for cash. **Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Mo. Route 3.**

SHIRES FOR SALE.
A five year old stallion; weighs over a ton; well broke to work; gets 75 per cent of mares in foal. State certificate of soundness furnished. Must sell on account of his colts. Have his colts to show. Price $800.
Also fillies from weanlings up, and mares in foal. All sound and recorded. Prices on them from $200 to $550.
B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia.

ONE BLACK STALLION
for sale; half Percheron; half Morgan; 8 years old; weight 1,500 pounds; a good, clean, flat bone; very heavy mane and tail; a stylish, nice clean built horse; wonderfully good action. Have had four seasons and needs changing. Plenty of colts to show. He is an extra good breeder and a general purpose horse. Price $225.
C. E. Hodgen, Galesburg, Neosho County, Kas.

BLACK IMPORTED TON PERCHERON.
Proceuer (23131) 51886 P. S. of A.; sound; sure foal getter. Colts to show; eight years old. Price $700 if taken this month. Sickness cause of selling. **J. C. Bailey, Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS
A few good stallions from 3 to 6 years old. Will price to sell in order to close out by April 1. They are good ones and all registered. **A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo. Fairview Stock Farm. Route 3.**

A BLACK PERCHERON STALLION
For sale; two years old; weight 1700; registered and sound; will mature a ton horse. No trades. Priced right.
Magnuson Bros., Osceola, Neb.

A GREY PERCHERON STALLION
For sale; 7 years old; weighs 2065; kind, gentle; good server and very sure. Registered in P. S. of A.; has three crosses of Brilliant.
Also 6 year-old black jack; 14 hands high; good server and sure. Plenty of colts by both to show. Both priced cheap. **L. N. Thompson, Cowden, Shelby County, Ill.**

PERCHERONS AND ANGUS
For sale. Stallions coming two years old—sire and dams imported. Will also sell imported Retif, 7 years old; a splendid breeder; used by us three years.
Angus for sale include one T. Erica and six Queen Mother bulls, from 8 to 15 months old. Prices reasonable. **Marco B. Walker, Mgr. Cold Brook Stock Farm, Clarinda, Iowa.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Contined from page 8).

the on coming permanent teeth that should take their place. This condition will give rise to a swelling along the roots of the molars involved and will sometimes cause an abscess to break on the surface below the eyes. Ordinarily this condition can be removed by an occasional application of some good blistering agent. For this purpose take one-half ounce of powdered cantharides and one dram of biniodide of mercury and mix with four ounces of lard. Rub the mixture well into the hair over the parts affected and tie the animal so it cannot disturb the parts by rubbing. Allow to remain on 24 hours, then wash off with warm water and soap and when dry grease occasionally to keep parts soft. Repeat the blister in two or three weeks.

"HINNIES"—I would like to ask your opinion on breeding the small Spanish jennets to a Percheron stallion by the artificial method.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY:—This can successfully be done with the capsule system. You will see full directions in this paper how to use the capsules. We will be glad to answer any questions on this subject in a later issue.

SUSPECTED THROMBUS—I have a gelding 16 years old that has been in poor condition for two years and I have given him the easy end in an effort to keep him going until I have a colt ready to take his place. However, about two months ago we were using him to haul earth and had about 1200 pounds on; had to cross a sandy stretch of road. This horse held his end up and took his share all the way to the barn, but as soon as he stopped he raised his hind leg and appeared to be in so much pain that he could not touch the foot to the ground. We turned him to pasture and he seemed to improve. Recently we have used him on short runs in the buggy. He travels all right but as soon as stopped raises his foot off the ground. Now the leg first affected does not bother him but it has gone to the other hind leg exactly as before, save that one occasion the large muscle of the thigh, especially close to the stifle, on both legs, began to tremble violently and did so for several minutes. After coming in after a short, slow trip today the pain was great enough to cause him to sweat. Please advise as far as possible as to cause and treatment.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY:—The symptoms you describe correspond closely with those a horse exhibits when the circulation is interfered with through the posterior limbs. The difficulty is usually occasioned by a form of blood clot developing in some of the arteries that supply these parts, and when the animal is submitted to exercise that is beyond what the plugged vessel can normally furnished the muscles used, lameness results. An animal so affected rarely shows lameness when walking leisurely about, but when put to work, especially if trotted or galloped, they often suffer great distress. There is no cure, but for your own satisfaction, you should have a veterinarian acquainted with the anatomy of the parts make a careful rectal examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the suspected condition is present.

FEEDING MARES ALFALFA—Is it considered dangerous to feed a mare alfalfa hay when in foal?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY:—Mares may be fed some alfalfa, but the principal part of the forage should be made up of other roughness. One-third or a half of the feed may be alfalfa, but it must be fed sparingly to begin with, as a rule. Do not allow them to have all they want at any time, as horses of any kind can be founded on alfalfa; it also makes the bowels very loose and works on the kidneys severely.

LAME MARE—A gray mare 7 years old in foal got kicked by her mate some six weeks ago. The trouble seems to be in the hoof; it swells above and down to the foot; a small opening came and I had the best man I could get to do something for it, but it is still sore; not any sign of opening, only swollen. She is not much lame on it.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY:—Soak the foot and lower part of the limb in water as hot as the animal can comfortably bear it for 30 minutes three times a day for two days, and during the interval keep the part well wrapped in cloths which keep wet with the hot water. At the expiration of the second day permit the parts to become dry, clip the hair from over the affected part and rub in a cantharides blister. Prepare the blister by mixing one ounce of powdered cantharides with four ounces of vaseline. Tie the animal so it cannot rub the parts with its nose for 24 hours, then remove the blister with warm water and soap. When dry apply a little vaseline every one or two days to keep the parts moist. Repeat the blister in three weeks if necessary.

BEST TIME TO BREED—Please discuss heat periods and length of time

RHEA BROTHERS
ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We have 40 head of stallions on hand today. Ages from coming two to five years. The older horses weigh from 1,900 to 2,200 pounds and are not loaded down with fat.

These stallions have been raised in the open fields and are acclimated and will breed from the start. You cannot over-estimate the importance of acclimation—it means much to you.

Our horses have more bone than is usually found among Percherons, and they are clean jointed and sound.

We are offering stallions at very reasonable prices, far below what the same class of horses are usually quoted; but we raise them here on the farm; raise our feed and can afford to sell cheaper than others not so favorably situated.

Every stallion fully guaranteed. Life insurance furnished at cost if desired. If interested in Percherons we ask you to come and see us or write today. References—Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Arlington State and First Nat'l Bank of Arlington, and the Citizens State Bank of Blair, Neb.

Arlington is on the main line of C. & N. W. R. R., 34 miles northwest of Omaha, 55 miles north of Lincoln, and eight miles east of Fremont. We have 12 passenger trains every day. ***ARLINGTON, NEBRASKA***

PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM
BREEDS AND IMPORTS
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES



My November importation is ready for business. My two year olds are weighing 1,860 to 2,000 pounds; three year olds and over, 1,900 to 2,250 pounds. They are high class and sound. I am making prices that sell. I will pay any man's expenses that can say he is disappointed in the size and quality of my horses. Seventy-five head to select from. Write your wants. Send 10 cents in stamps for large picture of the horse parade.

Experienced Groom Wanted.

WM. CROWNOVER **Hudson, Iowa**

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

I have a lot of the best specimens of the two leading breeds. I have personally selected them carefully for big bone, with quality, style, action and breeding, with weight from 1800 to 2200 pounds. I give a gilt edge guarantee, good for two years, with every horse. I am going to sell them down very cheap, considering the quality. Barns are four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, D. V. S.

EMPORIA, KANSAS

A. A. FIRKINS. **J. E. PARK.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MAMMOTH JACKS

Our stallions are all blacks and grays; all young; sound and ready for service. Some ton three year olds, as good as grow. All registered in P. S. of A.

Our Mammoth jacks are Kentucky and Missouri bred; all blacks with light points; all two years old and over; all registered and every one has size and quality; all broke to service. We give a liberal guarantee with all stock. Come and see us or write. Barns in town; 50 miles north of Kansas City and 35 miles east of St. Joe on Rock Island and Burlington.

FIRKINS & PARK, CAMERON, MO.

FOR SALE 300

200 Percheron stallions;
100 Percheron mares;
all ages and prices (50 herd headers.)
Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Keokuk County, Ia.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION
for sale or exchange. Seven years old; dark dapple chestnut; sound, active; weight about 2,200 pounds, with lots of bone and quality. Sired by the champion stallion of Belgium. Would trade for an imported Percheron stalloan; black; as heavy as mine and with as much bone and quality, that is sound and a good breeder; not over seven or eight years old and within two to three hundred miles of Chicago. Or would sell my horse for cash. Reason for changing, have all Belgians and need a Percheron. Address **Box 369, Lockport, Ill.**



IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS

For SALE—5 imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old; all tried and regular breeders; can show colts; weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. 10 large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke; good performers; can show colts and mares in foal. 10 head big black jennets, all bred to our imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Our horses and jacks were shown at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September, 1912, in six different classes, and won in every class. Come and see us. **J. P. and M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS.**



R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West



I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. **J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.**

REAL ESTATE.

FARMS NEAR KANSAS CITY.

80 acre improved farm in Jackson County, Mo., 25 miles east of Kansas City; on graded road; close to cross state electric line. Price $10,000; $2,500 down, balance long time.

98 acres same distance from Kansas City, 3 miles from railroad town on graded road; price $12,000. Could use some stock as part pay.

D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Mo.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE

In Chillicothe, Mo., for sale, or will trade for land or live stock.

Good Black Jennets Preferred.

6 room house and 2 good lots, east front, best part of town, near school house and churches, modern except furnace.

D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Mo.

920 Acre North Dakota Farm

For sale; 12½ miles to railroad town; 4 miles to survey of G. N. electric line; 600 acres under plow; 100 unbroken; good soil; fine water; school and telephone. $30 per acre; $7,000 cash, balance time. Would consider registered Percherons in deal. **Jas. E. Garner, Anamoose, McHenry County, N. D.**

For Sale

a good quarter section of land in Lane County, Kas., all tillable. Worth $2,000, but will take $1,800. Eight miles from Ravanna, 17 miles from Dighton. Address **A. P. Miller, Imperial, Kas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

160 acres, black, sandy loam; all tillable; 90 acres in cultivation. Between Wichita and Rainy Mts., Kiowa County, Okla. Plenty good water; good fences; good house and barn and all necessary outbuildings. Full young bearing orchard and fruits; hedges; groves and alfalfa. $6,500 cash or payments, or will take part in stock. Address **Owner, Box 257, Waukomis, Okla.**

before the semen that is in the mare can take effect; proper time to take mare to horse, and how to take her?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY:—The best time to breed mares that are in a healthy condition is just as the heat period is closing. The mares having a large, open womb, not caused by a diseased condition, can quite frequently be fertilized about two days after the heat period closes, by being bred with the capsules. Mares can be successfully bred that are not in heat. The egg from the mare is not usually liberated from the ova until two to five days after the heat period has passed. The sooner after the heat period terminates the better results will be had. The semen will live in a healthy mare a great many days, as a rule. The best way to take mares to the stallion is to lead them slowly to the stallion and take them home the same way. Better results will be had from breeding in the evening and not exert the mare after that time and allowing her to get a good night's rest.

INJURED FETLOCK—I have a mare 7 years old that sprained her fetlock joint this past fall and it swelled to twice its natural size. She is very lame on it. Can anything be done for her?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY:—Cases of this kind that have been permitted to become chronic are very slow to recover under any treatment. We would recommend that a judicious use of the firing iron be made in this case which should be done by a veterinarian skilled in the use of this appliance. It frequently happens that treatment of this kind restores some bad and worthless cases to useful service.

CHANGING CLIMATES—What would be best to give a stallion that has been shipped from a distance, to assist in getting him ready for the breeding season, as sometimes a change of climate affects animals a good deal?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY:—Arrange to have exactly the same kind of feed that the stallion had in his old home; feed it just as near as you can like he received it before coming to your section, no matter what the cost of the feed may be; if you expect to get good results it should be profitable to arrange for this particular kind of feed. If the water in your section is not exactly like he has been used to, we would advise giving him cistern water that has been well filtered. Watch his bowels and keep them in good shape; give him a reasonable amount of exercise so as to keep him in a good physical condition. This thing of changing climate is largely in the feed and water. We would not advise making too many services this season. Use the misroscope so that you will know when your stallion is not giving good results. When no live spermatozoa are discharged do not use him for a day or two; give him a chance to recuperate. If your feed is constipating the animal, give him a little glauber salts; begin with one teaspoonful in the feed, gradually increase it until you get the desired results.

OBSTRUCTED BREATHING—I have an 8-year-old Standard bred stallion that is very speedy. When he is driven at a 3-minute clip his wind is apparently good, but when he is driven faster than this he pulls much more on the bits, causing him to bow his neck and make a noise like a roarer. Is he a roarer and will the roaring operation accomplish a cure? He is valuable for racing purposes if he can be cured.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY:—Your horse may or may not be a roarer. Why not apply a form of bit held in place by means of an overcheck that holds his nose out and prevents his curving his neck in the manner you describe? Such bits are on the market and may be procured of almost any dealer in turf goods.

SEMEN IN THE UTERUS—I just started to use the capsules when my horse got hurt—it was the first part of May. I had just tried it on four or five mares and two I could get the semen from, and in the others there was none to get, it had all gotten into the womb before I could get it, so I could not get it out of the womb. The neck of the womb in these mares was long and open quite large and I suppose there isn't any way to prevent it.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY:—It is easier to get the semen out of the womb of a mare than it is out of the vagina with the Carlson Semen Extractor, after you practice a little. That has been the great difficulty in artificial breeding until this instrument was introduced. You should read the directions on capsule breeding in this issue.

BREAKING YOUNG JACKS—I have a young jack nine months old and am just weaning it. Will it be all right to let him run with the mares and mules until spring, or will it ruin him? In the spring I am going to put him in a pasture to himself with young mares.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY:—You should have weaned this jack at six or seven months of age and taken it away from all long eared animals. Since you have not done that, we would advise you to do it immediately. Place him in a pasture with a filly colt younger than the jack; one that will not fight, so that he can tease it and play with it all he wants to and not be afrail of getting hurt. Do not put him in the pasture with grown horses, for if some of the mares should make a dive at him, or give him a right good whipping, he is liable to be afraid of them for a long time. You should place in the pasture or enclosure, a self-feeder and fill it with oats and bran, equal parts, so that the jack and his associate can have all the grain they want. If the jack has not done well we would advise teaching him to drink cow's milk; give it to him fresh from the cow until he rounds into good form. As valuable as this jack is supposed to be one can well afford to spend a few dollars in milk for this animal. They soon learn to drink cow's milk and grow rapidly. During this process it is advisable to break the jack to lead so that he may be taken anywhere and not be afraid of the many different sights, then when he is expected to make a service, if some peculiar sight comes into his view, it will not make so much difference. It is not much wonder that jacks are very curious; most of them are placed in a dark dungeon when they are weaned and never have an opportunity to see anything. If jack colts could be tied on a thoroughfare, where they would see all kinds of sights except jacks, jennets and mules, when weaned at six or seven months of age, and kept where they could see these objects until they were 15 or 18 months of age, it would be a good plan, as a rule. Or, they might be



Ready for a trotting race on the turf at Paris. The horses are ridden—no sulkies used. American horses are often seen there.

SADDLERS.

40 saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies of the best Denmark and Chief breeding. Special prices on stallions for the next 30 days. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

GERMAN COACH STALLION

For sale or exchange; registered; black; 11 years old; weight 1450 lbs. An extra good breeder, but needs changing. **John M. Walker, Nineveh, Indiana. Route 2.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Thirty head of high class stallions at very low prices for next 30 days. Also services of Foss McDonald Eastern Cloud and others. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Mo.**

SADDLE STALLIONS AND JACKS

On account of age and failing health I am closing out my stable of high class saddle stallions and jacks. For individuals and breeding they are unsurpassed. If you want a bargain write **J. E. Bradley Carthage, Jasper County, Mo.**

KENTUCKY STALLIONS

For sale cheap; one 7 years old, 16.1 hands high, weight 1235, gentle for lady to drive, sure foal getter; colts to show; easy to handle.

One coming 3; 16 hands high. Both sound as a bullet. Reason for selling, want to quit the business; got more work than I can do. If you want a good one cheap, write to **Tom J. Hallmark, Curdsville, Daviess County, Ky.**

BARHAM, SON & BUTLER

(The Home of Star McDonald 1712.)

At Milan, Tenn.

Will sell high class registered saddle horses, also a few large fine jacks at auction, March 19 and 20. Nearly all their consignments are from Kentucky, and the very best; many of them premium winners at Kentucky's best fairs. Write them for catalogue.

This firm keeps constantly on hand for sale at any time registered saddle horses and fine jacks. They have won more premiums than any stable in Tennessee on saddlers.

They are also large handlers of cow peas.

REGISTERED STALLION.

Standard, bred, for sale. Allen Vincent (54073); beautiful blood bay; 16 hands; weight 1135; foaled 1905; trotter; fine style and action; kind and well trained. Sure foal getter; colts to show. First prize over all stallions at Ouchita Valley District Fair 1912. **H. A. Dean, Camden, Ouachita County, Arkansas.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

MORGAN HORSE

To sell. A bay stallion foaled September 24, 1911, sired by Prophet (5112), he by Poem 4159; dam Barbara sired by Logan L. 12059; he by Addamed Allen 11638; he by Ethan Allen 473; he by Ethan Allen 43; he by Black Hawk 5. This colt has one white ankle. When matured will make a 15.3 horse and will weigh 1150 or better. He is inbred; his sire was sired by Poem 4159; dam Baby sired by Logan L. Prophet was got by Baby so this colt is by Prophet and Baby. Will sell him for $175. **L. A. Flint, Wabash, Ind. Route 2, Box 77.**

SAPPINGTON & BROCKMAN

Will sell on March 18, rain or shine, in sale barn in Centralia, Mo., their entire breeding stock consisting of

30 head of stallions, saddlers, trotters and drafters; also jacks from six months to seven years and jennets as good as grow with foal and with jack colts by side. No culls. This is good, clean stock. No cull sale, but a clean, honest sale of good stuff from breeders first hand. All stock registered.

Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Write to

Dr. J. Sappington, Centralia, Mo.

led out where they could see these different objects, which would also make them more easy to handle. Jacks, as a rule, are a little stubborn in disposition, and when they have never had an opportunity to come in contact with the outside world, it only adds to the difficulty. There is very little use for anyone ever having a slow jack if he is handled right from weaning time on, and properly broken, then not allowed to serve a jennet or become infatuated with any long eared animals until he has reached the age of five or six years. There are thousands of our best jacks ruined every year by neglect. We would naturally think that anyone owning a good jack colt, with the prospective value from $1,000 to $2,000, could afford to spend just a little time in preparation rather than to have an animal that is usually worthless. There is nothing more disgusting than a jack that some man is responsible for making a failure of.

ANOTHER CROOKED JACK COLT—I had a very fine jack colt come in May; was straight and nice and measured 40 inches high. I kept jennet and colt up until she was rebred and in foal; about the first of July I took them off to pasture and did not see them until about November. When taken up the colt was so crooked its knees were most together and feet stood out; looked as though its legs had been broken. I offered it to anyone that would take it away, but no one wanted it, but now don't think it is so bad. Doctor says it was caused by getting down to eat grass and spreading its legs. It is still running with the jennets. Can I do anything for it or will it get straight again?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY:—There is very little use to have these crooked colts. The proper thing to do when this condition is noticed is to take the colt off of the pasture and teach it to drink cow's milk. As soon as it will drink sufficient milk, wean the colt and teach it to eat oats, but continue the milk diet. Have its feed box and manger high enough so that it will not be necessary to reach down after anything. Nature usually does the rest.

AMERICAN PERCHERON REGISTRY ASSOCIATION—Please give me your opinion on the breeding of the stallion (bay) Hampton or Hamton 7238, registered in the American Percheron Registry Association. Is this association in good standing?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY:—This registry association is not recognized by the leading Percheron breeders, and we would consider that this certificate has little value unless this stallion can be registered in the Percheron Society of America, Wayne Dinsmore, Secy., Chicago, Ill., or the Importers & Breeders Percheron Society at Plainfield, Ohio, John Forney, Secy.

DIAGNOSING PREGNANCY—I have a mare that throws a whitish fluid every time she backs or goes into collar. She was bred only once. Is it possible for her to be in foal? She looks big enough and several neighbors say she is in foal. Is there any way I can tell for sure?—Alberta, Canada, Subscriber.

REPLY:—The discharge complained of may be from the vagina and your mare may be in foal. The best way to tell whether she is pregnant or not is by making a rectal examination. Exploration in the vagina might cause an abortion, and is dangerous unless a speculum is used.

A JENNET JACK—I am most interested in raising mules and jacks. I have about 45 good mares and jennets. Please tell me in an issue of your paper if you know of anything that will change a jennet jack into a mare jack. I have had him separated from jennets for eighteen months. I have had another jack cover the mare first; I have put the urine of a jennet on the mare, and I have let him see a jennet, but all to no purpose. The jack is 9 years old and has always been used with jennets. He is very gentle and quiet with all animals except jack jennets and mules, those he will eat up, but mares, stallions and geldings he pays no attention to.—West India Subscriber.

REPLY:—We do not believe that you will have much, if any, success making a mare jack out of this individual. He is too old; he has associated with jennets too long; his early training was not properly given. There is one thing that you can do if you have sufficient jennets so that you can have one to make a service on at any time, and that is to adopt the capsule system. You can serve a jennet and take the semen from her and breed the mares with capsules. This is about the only relief that we can give you.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL—Please let me know when another term of the Scientific Breeding School will be held.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY:—The next term will probably be held in August or December. It will be known then as an advanced course in scientific horse breeding.

INJURED STALLION—I have a coming 3-year-old half Belgian horse that fell on the ice a few days ago and threw his hip out of joint. Can anything be done for him?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY:—If what you say relative to the nature of the injury is true it is likely your horse will not recover from his lameness. We are inclined to doubt the correctness of your diagnosis. Have you had a good veterinarian examine the case? If not, do not delay.

TOO MANY SERVICES—I have a jack that is coming 4 years old; was shipped from the north last fall and I bred about eighty mares to him last spring and will not get but few colts. He was in right good shape when I got him and he did well all the time—in fact, mended all the time. I let him serve one mare a day. He worked fine but when he came off there was a watery, frothy stuff came from him most of the time, but sometimes there was a little discharge that looked all right. Once I let him serve a mare four times in not over twenty minutes to see what he would do. I don't think he comes right by doing that way. I fed him all the oats and alfalfa hay he would eat; he is now almost fat. Could you tell me anything to do for him?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY:—We may not be able to help you with this jack, but if you purchase another one, you will profit by the past lesson. You have made too many services. A three-year-old jack should not make over 40 services during one breeding season. Diminish the alfalfa; make the roughness part corn fodder unless you can get good prairie hay. Limit the services to one mare a day during this coming breeding season. If you have a large number of mares to breed, adopt the capsule system.

ABORTION DESIRED—I have a full blooded mare that during heat a scrub colt got to her and served her. Is there anything I can do to make her come in heat again (if she does not) so I can breed her to a good horse this spring?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY:—It is not a safe proposition to resort to practices that will excite abortion in the mare.

MILLET HAY FOR STALLIONS—I have two stallions, one pure bred and the other a grade. What would you state about the feeding of millet hay to the stallions in the breeding season. My millet was cut in good time for hay; very little of the seed matured—scarcely any.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY:—If millet hay is cut real early, and well cured, without any moisture, a little of it may be fed to horses, but great care must be taken not to feed it in large quantities. Ordinarily it is not advisable to feed millet hay to horses, more especially after it is ripened. In your case we would not advise you to feed millet hay to valuable horses that are not taking much exercise, unless it is an absolute necessity.

SPOILED UDDER—A neighbor has a young mare that developed a "spoiled bag" with her first foal. One-half of the udder only was affected; that half was lanced and broke and run a number of times. This occurred in 1911. The udder feels all right now. Would it be safe to breed this mare again?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY:—As a rule whenever a part of the udder has been injured by inflammation as described, it is a source of trouble at each subsequent foaling period. There usually remains on the diseased gland some cells that become aroused in milk secretion and trouble results. Oftentimes these conditions can be considerably controlled by feeding in a manner so as to not stimulate too great a milk flow early, and by applying agents to the parts that will help check the inflammation that so frequently develops.

BEST METHOD OF ARTIFICIAL BREEDING—Which method of artificial breeding is the best, using the breeders' bag on the horse and then use the impregnator, or the complete capsule system?—West Virginia Subscriber.

REPLY:—There is only one successful way of artificial breeding and that is by the capsule system. Breeders' bags injure stallions and jacks; neither is that plan successful. A few colts may be obtained in that manner, but the per cent will always be small. There is no way of keeping the bulb impregnator at the right temperature, neither will it stand boiling any length of time. Read the directions in this issue on capsule breeding.

STRANGLES—All of my horses and colts have had the distemper this winter—most of them catch it within seven or eight days after they are exposed—it stays with them about a week or ten days, when they seem to feel as good as ever. The yearlings, twos and threes that we brought from Iowa to Boulder, Wyo., this spring all broke under the jaw and ran water. What can I do to keep the outside horses from catching it in the spring when I bring them in to work or breed? Some of these mares that have had it will foal in April and I may have to put

LaFAYETTE STOCK FARM

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Mammoth Jacks & Percheron Stallions



20 JACKS—3 to 6 years old; 14.2 to 16 hands high. All black; all broke and guaranteed.

10 PERCHERON STALLIONS—2 to 3 years. Mostly imported. All guaranteed breeders.

Will exchange Stallions for Good Jacks. One German Coach stallion 11 years old. One Belgian stallion 5 years old. Both sound.

20 Jennets in foal to my champion jack, Dr. McCord.

ALL FOR SALE PRIVATELY—NO SALE THIS SPRING. Visit or Write.



W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

55 Miles East of Kansas City on C. & A. R. R.

MAMMOTH JACKS, PERCHERON STALLIONS



33 Head of Jacks and Percherons.

The jacks are three to six years old and from 15 to 16 hands high.

Percherons are from two to six years old and weigh from 1800 to 2000 pounds.

We Have the Kind That Will Please You.

Write for prices before you buy. Farm and sale barn on 21st street one miles east of Wichita Union Stock Yards. Write today.

J. C. KERR, WICHITA, KAS.



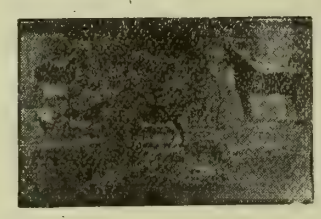
HOME OF THE GIANTS.

75 Jacks and Jennets 75

All black; all registered. The big boned, big footed, heavy weighing kind. All from 15 to 15 1-3 standard. All ages up to six years. Every one guaranteed as represented. Main line Missouri Pacific; 65 miles east of Kansas City. Offices in town.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.





Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bargains. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Kentucky Rex 1467; color bay; sired by Rex McDonald; dam, Maggie King by the famous old Forest King.

One imported Belgian; 12 years old; color bay; has weighed 2,210 pounds. This stallion is the surest draft stallion I ever saw. Has colts out of 1,100 mares that weigh 1,500 to 1,600; sired colts out of 1,400 mares that have weighed 1,870. This stallion has stood here six seasons; fillies in the way.

One Mammoth jack 14½ hands high; black, white points; quick server; extra breeder; lots of bone; length and body. I want a Belgian stallion and a good jack I can use on my jennets. Big, smooth; any color; want quality and breeding.

The above stock are all sure and good breeders. Will guarantee as represented. Books and colts to show. **O. T. Karr, Quitman, Nodaway County, Mo.**

A $1,000 JACK TO TRADE

A big, full made black jack with white points; 15 hands standard; six years old, for two good young draft mares in foal. Clydesdale preferred. Tell it all in first letter. **Enos Hayes, Elizabethtown, Hamilton County, Ohio.**

Two Jacks for Sale

One two year old; black with white points, by Taxpayer, Jr.; dam a Leon jennet. Will make a splendid jack.

Also black jack with white points; coming five years old; 15 hands high standard. Good head and ear; good length and a fine breeder. For photos and prices address, **Mullins Bros., Lynnville, Tenn. Rte. 3.**

Jack Wanted
To Stand

I want a jack to stand on shares with privilege of buying. Must be a good one; 15½ hands and weigh 1,100 pounds. References, Farmer-Merchant Bank, Wright City Bank, Wright City, Mo. **F. R. Ober, Wright City, Mo.**

MAMMOTH JACK

for sale. Black with white points; six years old; extra heavy bone and body; 15 hands standard; good server and sure. Am selling only because I expect to leave state. This is absolutely one of the good kind. For further information, address **T. E. Johnson, Hindsville, Madison County, Ark.**

JACK TO STAND WANTED.

I want to stand a good registered jack with view of buying. Must not be less than 15½ hands and weigh 1000 pounds, and not less than four or five years old—not much over. Black with white points wanted. Can do a good business; no jack around here. I would trade a black draft Percheron; would weigh 1900 pounds in fair flesh; 8 years old; sure foal getter. Good colts to show. Can give plenty of good references. **W. F. Yost, Swanton, Saline County, Neb.**

BLACK JACK COLT

For sale; 54½ inches tall; age 16 months. Sired by $1,000 jack that weighs 1100 pounds. Related to Monsees' Orphan Boy. Price $200. **W. W. Strock, Pierpont, Ashtabula County, O.**

FOUR JACKS FOR SALE.

One jack, black with white points; 16 hands standard; foaled June 16, 1908, register No. 3081. Brown jack 15 hands, extra heavy bone and body; good head and ear; foaled September 4, 1909. Black jack with white points; 15.3 hands; foaled 1903; extra breeder. A good, quick server with jennet. Extra good jack colt foaled June 12, 1912; height 54 inches; extra good head and ear, with plenty of bone and body. Sire register No. 3081; dam register No. 1603. This will make an extra good jack. **W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Lincoln County, Mo.**

JACK STOCK AND PERCHERONS WANTED.

I will purchase, if price is right, a Percheron stallion and mares; a good jack and jennets, or will trade Oklahoma farm land. **Geo. H. Dodson, Oklahoma City, Okla.**

BLACK JACK

for sale. Three years old; 15½ hands standard; guaranteed sound and a foal getter; quick performer on mares. Can be bought right. **J. T. Richardson, Guilford, Nodaway County, Mo.**

JACKS AND JENNETS

for sale. Ten jacks and eight jennets of my own breeding. Can sell them worth the money. **H. A. Schwatken, Hammond, Bourbon County, Kas.**

REGISTERED BLACK JACK

for sale or trade. Seven years old; a good one and a bargain for some one. **Lock Box 77, Delavan, Wis.**

JENNETS AND JACK COLT.

One five year old black jennet with jack colt for sale; also yearling jennet; all good ones. **F. V. Correa, Manchester, Ill.**

SIX JACKS, SEVEN JENNETS

For sale. All blacks; registered; priced at a bargain for the lot or will sell one at a time, or any part. **Bert Fry, Plainfield, Bremer County, Ia.**

MISSOURI BRED JACKS

For sale, from one year to four years old; good bodied and plenty of bone. Priced reasonable. **J. E. Smith, Granger, Scotland County, Mo.**

KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM.

50 registered, big boned, heavy bodied black jacks and jennets, from colts to 16 hands. Best breeding. Prices and terms right. **J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla., R. 3, Box 17.**

them in the barns or sheds where the distemper horses have been running. Will the colts get it? How can I prevent it. Of course if the weather is nice I will let the mares run in the pasture. Please answer in full as it may do others good.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY:—Strangles is a difficult disease to ward off except by vaccinating against it. We understand that there has been rather recently developed a vaccine that has proven quite effective in preventing this disease. Write to Dr. A. T. Kinsley, 1426 Lydia Ave., Kansas City, Mo., for further information regarding this.

HABITUAL ABORTION—Three years ago this coming spring I bought a 3-year-old mare which was in foal—she was a range mare—and was very poor. When she foaled she was bred the



A Mulassiere mare with a mule colt sired by a Poitou jack, on exhibition at the Paris show.

ninth day; tried 21, 28, 35 and 42 days; then later on she was bred, and again the 21st day. Winter came and she filled out as if she was in foal but all at once she gaunted up. This last summer she was the same way; I thought she was in foal two different times, but she is not. Is this habitual abortion? What shall I give her, blackhaw or carbolic acid, mentioned in January 20 and May 30 issues? or give her the barren mare treatment which is in April 5 number?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY:—If this mare is not in foal use the iodine treatment on her and let her go until next fall without breeding her. Change the date so that the abortion will come at a different time; then watch her closely and if the udder begins to fill, use the black haw treatment.

COW FAILS IN MILK—I have a cow that freshened (perhaps before time) and she has no milk now. She has been fed well; is in good flesh and strong. Fed four quarts twice a day of equal parts of mill feed, ground barley and ground rye, with millet hay for roughage.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY:—Your cow is losing her milking properties and is putting the feed on her back instead of into the milk pail. Now that she has progressed this far, better encourage her in it and send her to the butchers. When starting again do not feed rations so rich in fat. More alfalfa or clover with bran would be better.

SALINE SOLUTION—I see by the last issue that you recommend saline solution for old mares. What is it composed of and how used?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY:—This treatment will be given in the April 5th, barren mare edition. The saline solution is composed of salt and water, but there are a lot of other things connected with this that are necessary in using it. This will all be made plain in the April 5th issue; that will be soon enough for you to begin on your mares.

PUS IN THE SINUSES—I have a mare in bad shape. This mare's nose commenced to run in July, a thick white slime, but there was no bad effects from it and in January this side stopped running and the other side started to run. She has a good appetite for all feed. The side that run first is enlarged from the eye down about three inches, and when this side began to run she began to make a noise like a windbroken horse, mostly from going uphill. I took her to a veterinarian the first of this month. He said she had "nasal gleet"; he gave her creosote, potash and something else but it did no good, only stopped the discharge at the nostril; at times she will stand and turn her head from one side to the other as though in slight pain, but I think this is from the colt kicking, as she was bred early and hasn't done anything yet; has lost at least 200 pounds. Now if you can give any information about this mare it will be highly appreciated. — Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY:—One would infer from your description that there was a collection of pus in the cavities of the head. These should be opened so the pus may escape and give opportunity to treat the diseased membranes. We fear until this is done you will experience no improvement. Your veterinarian, if a graduate, should be able to take care of it for you.

BARLEY AS A FEED—I would like to inquire about feeding barley whether it is a feed for hogs, cattle, mules or horses, how it is fed and in what amounts, whether it is best to have it ground and mixed with some other feed and what feed—oats, corn, bran, middlings or shipstuff?—Subscriber.

REPLY:—Barley can be used as a feed for either hogs, cattle, sheep, horses or mules, and can be fed under the same general rules as when corn is used. The feeding value is verly nearly as high as that of corn and when mixed with corn the variety of feed produces beneficial results with the animal. Barley should be fed with some other grain. It can be fed with corn, oats, wheat, rye, bran or middlings. It is preferably fed ground with one of the above mentioned feeds. When fed to hogs it should always be ground or rolled and mixed with some other feed. While it can be fed in larger amounts than one-half the ration it is preferably not fed in greater proportions than one-half. Barley is considered one of the best feeds for making a high quality of meat both as regards firmness and flavor.—Purdue University Experiment Station, F. G. King.

SLOW JACK—I have a jack that served mares well at the beginning of last season but gradually got slower until we had an awful time with him

JACKS, JENNETS AND DRAFT HORSES AT
PUBLIC SALE MARCH 12

20 Jacks and Jennets—All blacks with light points, the jacks 1 to 4 years old and the jennets 4 to 8 years. This is a desirable class of stock, all blocky, heavy boned, and the jennets all bred to the famous herd jack, Ben Hur, a 1,200-pound, 16-hand jack.

10 Draft and Road Horses, including breeding stock and matched pairs of work animals.

8 Good Mules, all broke; some matched pairs.

Send for catalog and any information desired, and mention the American Breeder.

J. E. CLARY & SONS :-: :-: SHERIDAN, MO.

R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.

Sheridan is on the Chicago Great Western Ry., 55 miles north of St. Joseph, Mo.

Postponed Jack Sale

On account of blizzard and blocked roads, Wm. T. TROTTER'S Jack Sale at MT. AYR, IOWA, was postponed until March 13, when it will be held in barn in Mt. Ayr, rain or shine. Will sell 15 serviceable jacks and 15 jennets. These are the good kind. If you want one of these good, big, black fellows, GET TO THIS SALE MARCH 13.

CLOSING OUT SALE

of Pure Bred Stallions and Jacks; good ones, March 14, 10 a. m., rain or shine, at the farm of J. K. McLaughlin & Sons, two miles west of Cartter, Ill.

Will also sell mares, geldings and mules.

For terms and description of stock, address, **J. K. McLaughlin & Sons, Cartter, Marion County, Ill.**

Cartter is on the C. & E. I. R. R., six miles south of Salem. B. & O., C. & E. I. and I. S. R. R.

Auctioneer—Col. Chas. L. Woods.

SADDLE STALLION AND JACKS FOR SALE.

Double Chief 3544, dark bay, 15¾ 5 years old, half Chief, half Denmark, popular blood lines. One herd jack, black, with white points, 5 years old, 15¾ standard, with size, substance and finish. Also 2 coming 3-year-old black jacks, white points, 15¼ and 15½, well broke. Some of the most popular registered saddle stock. Different ages at all seasons of the year. Address, **Geo. B. Robinson, 301 E. Main St., Danville, Ky.**

Jacks and Jennets

for sale or will trade for dairy cows; 10 good jennets and big three year old jack. See measurements elsewhere. **John H. Bright, Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind.**

Three Good Jacks

for sale or exchange. Will sell one or all or will exchange for registered Percheron mare or stallion. Address **L. Inge, Syracuse, Hamilton County, Kas.**

FOR SALE

Four jennets and three jack colts. Will sell cheap or trade for mares. O. **J. Wilkins, Piggott, Clay County, Ark. Rte. 1.**

FOR SALE.

Two jacks; 15 and 16 hands high; 4 and 5 years old. The best in the country. Black with white points; sure and good performers.

One draft horse, 1,800 pounds; 9 years old. The best in the county and best ever was. You hardly ever see so much quality in one horse. Reason for selling, am quitting the business and will make a price that will satisfy anybody. Will give terms if necessary. This ad appears but once. Don't write unless you mean business. **Box 86, Wheatland, Hickory County, Mo.**

SIX JACK COLTS

For sale. Also two Percheron stallions and five Standard bred stallions. 640 acres devoted to live stock. 22 miles from Kansas City and 28 steam and electric cars each way daily. Make appointment with me by phone or mail.

F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.

Lake View Stock Farm

For sale, 15 jacks as good as any one has, from six months to five years old and from 14 to 16 hands high. I can sell them for less than any one. Write for particulars or come and see them. **T. H. Early, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.**

Mammoth Jack

for sale. Five years old; large, heavy boned; good action and nice to handle. Colts to show.

D. H. BIBENS, LARNED, KAS.
Pawnee County.

JACK TO STAND WANTED.

I want to stand a good registered jack on the shares, with view to buying. Must be not less than 15½ hands and 1000 pounds and not over 5 years. Want a black with white points, heavy bone and body.

Reference: Farmers' Bank of Mt. Erie.

WM. BRINKER, Mt. Erie, Ill.



JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK

for sale; seven years old; weighs 1125 pounds; serves well on mares and jennets. Also two year old jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Mo.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black mammoth Kentucky jacks; big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell in carload lots for the next 30 days, at special prices. **Joe E. Wright, Prop., Junction City, Ky.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS.

Forty-five of the best Mammoth jacks in Kentucky from $300 to $1,000. Registered Percheron stallions from $250 to $750. Write for circular or visit the Cloverdale Farm. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

FOUR GOOD BLACK JACKS

for sale; 15 to 15½ hands; coming three, four and five years.

GEO. M. DYER, O'FALLON, MO.
St Charles County.

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with herd headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — **G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.**



before the season was over. He is a very timid jack and sees everything. Could you suggest anything that would help him? We usually tried to make two services a day with him.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY:—Build a barn for this jack perfectly dark; stop up all the holes and put him in it now, so that he will be used to it by the breeding season. Make it plenty large enough so that you can make a pit in it; tease your mare outside; bring the mare in gently; put her in this pit and close the door; do not permit any men or dogs to come in except one man who will stand in front of the mare and out of sight of the jack. Do not let him see the man. Be very gentle with this jack; pet him as much as you can every time you go about him; give him a chew of tobacco, a lump of sugar or a piece of carrot, or anything that he likes, so that he is always glad to see you. Never speak harshly to him. Take the bridle off and use only the halter. If you have difficulty in holding him, fix a post in the ground solid so that you can wrap the rope around it, and hold him. Do not try to serve too many mares; one good service a day, or perhaps two services one day and one the next. Reject all doubtful mares so that your services will make you money; let them go somewhere else. While you are putting the mare in the pit if he does not seem to be getting anxious, spend a little time fixing the mare, and getting ready, so that he will have a little more time to get ready. Do not permit any noise around the barn that he can hear. Do not try to breed any mares that offer any resistance.

FAILS TO CONCEIVE—I have a Jersey heifer 19 months that I cannot get with calf. The bull has served her at least six times but she still keeps coming regularly every twenty-one days. She got to a large bull when she was but 11 months old and she nearly died. The bull I have now is a large one. Do you think it is from the large bull or is it from the large bull that bred her when she was too young, for it nearly killed her. She is fat and feeling fine and will weigh about 700 pounds. She is a registered heifer and I would like to get her started to breeding. Do you think that a bull about her size would be more apt to get her in foal? Any information along this line will be highly appreciated.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY:—It is quite likely the difficulty dates from the early service and you should have a competent veterinarian examine this animal with a view of learning just where the trouble is. Until that is done all will be guess work and verly likely disappointment.

A NEW IMPREGNATOR—I understand that a Texas man has invented a new impregnator that is an arrangement fastened on to the mare with some kind of a blanket so that when the horse dismounts the semen falls into a vessel. He states in the advertisement that it is not necessary to use capsules or have a dark room. Is it necessary to have a horse dismount before he ejaculates to get the semen into this receptacle, or how is it managed?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY:—The writer has seen this new arrangement and had it explained to him fully. A cercival plug is put in the mare (which has ruined a lot of good stallions); by this method the semen is deposited into the vagina and then it is raked out of the vagina into an attachment on the blanket so that the semen comes in contact with pleny of light and destroys it unless the breeding is done in a dark room. Neither can we understand how they are going to keep the temperature right. We advised the inventor of this new arrangement that he had better save his money; that we did not consider it a success. Those who wish to experiment with this new fangled, doubtful idea can do so. We do not intend to advocate the use of anything that is going to be injurious to breeding stock. Those who care to spend a little time and thought in studying propositions which have been found to be successful, can have good results in artificial breeding.

POSTERIOR PRESENTATION—We had a mare that had a foal that came back feet first. Do you think the same think is likely to happen this spring?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY:—In answer to your question will say that it would only be a guess on our part and while an anterior presentation is the usual one, there is nothing abnormal about the one you have experienced.

THOROUGHBRED RECORD—Where can I write to find out if a horse is registered, and his breeding? He is a running horse and has run at Butte, Mont., at the races.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY:—Get the horse's name, record number and description, and whatever is claimed for him in the way of a pedigree, and send it to W. H. Rowe, Secy. of the Thoroughbred Stud Book, New York City, N. Y. He can tell you whether or not it is all right.

ITCH—I have two horses which have some kind of an itch; they seem to suffer from it quite a bit; when I curry them they almost lie down on me. Their skin seems rather rough and uneven but has no prominent raised places; is mattering quite a bit in some places. What is it? What will cure it? Is it infectious?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY:—It would perhaps require an examination with a microscope to positively determine the character of this disease, and you should have such an examination made by your veterinarian. In the event no veterinarian is available try the following: Alcohol 16 ounces, lysol two drams, water sufficient to make one quart. Place all these ingredients together in a bottle, shake well and apply to the affected parts with a soft cloth once a day, rubbing in well. If the local conditions do not improve, write us again.

MORGAN HORSES—I saw in your paper a picture of a Morgan horse. Could you kindly write me where a good Morgan stallion could be gotten, as I like the Morgan horse.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY:—The American Breeder has one or two regular advertisers among the Morgan breeders. There are doubtless others who have meritorious animals who very profitably could keep their names before our readers the year around.

PERCHERON PEDIGREE—Will you give me the color and pedigree of the Percheron stallion, Gypsie 70831 (72710)?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY:—Black; star, strip; hind feet white; imported by North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb. Volume 14 of the Percheron Society Stud Book does not give the pedigree. You can write to Wayne Dinsmore, Secy. of the Percheron Society of America for his pedigree in full.

CONTRACTED TENDONS—I have a 3-year-old jack that is inclined to walk on his toes on hind legs. I keep his heels cut close but they do not always touch ground in walking. Can you give any treatment?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY:—Contracted tendons in jacks and mules is most often due to rheumatic involvement and is very difficult to overcome. It might be that a good vesicant along the cause of the tendons would aid in checking the difficulty, but before acting you should have a competent veterinarian give his a personal examination.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

PERCHERON HORSES.
March 13—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kas.
March 15—Joe V. Painter, Mgr., Middletown, Ind.
March 20-21—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.
May 21—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.

DRAFT HORSES.
March 20 and 21—North & Robinson Co., Grand Island, Neb.

JACKS AND JENNETS.
March 12—J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo.
March 18—Sapington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo.

SADDLE HORSES.
March 18—Sappington & Brockman, Centralia, Mo.

CLYDESDALES.
March 15—Joe V. Painter, Mgr., Middletown, Ind.

STANDARD BREDS.
March 15—Joe V. Painter, Mgr., Middletown, Ind.



20 JACKS.

Coming one to seven years; the big, rugged kind. Can sell you tried jacks, show jacks or herd headers worth the money. Everything guaranteed as represented. **H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kas.**

Jack and Farms

For sale. One extra good jack, two years old last October. Can be registered; black, light points; the best I ever saw for his age. Have also six or eight farms for sale at $20 to $25 per acre; well worth the money. **Lars Bartelson, Badger, Holt County, Neb.**

Strictly Good Jacks

Five head—coming 4 and 5 years old; 15.1 to 15.3 hands high standard, and very heavy bodied; 9 inch bone; good feet, heads and ears. One jack is iron gray; others black with white points. All well broke to mares, and three suitable to head highest class jennet herds. Colts to show from the older jacks. For prices phone, write or see, **O. J. Rhoades & Son, Lees Summit, Mo.**

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM

32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address



J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.
GRANDVIEW JACK FARM.

Jacks and Jennets

for sale. Two big young jacks and four big jennets. Any reasonable offer will buy them as I am going to change locations. **Ernest Shoebotham, Fairbury, Jefferson County, Neb.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. **L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.**

JACKS FOR SALE.



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention the American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

FOR SALE.

Black jack, light points; 15 hands high; weight about 1,000; measures around girth 65 inches; arm 17 inches and eight inches about half way between knee and ankle; heavy boned; nine years old. Can show plenty of his colts. I have two jacks and only want to keep one, is the reason for selling him. **L. J. McIntosh, Burns, Marion County, Kas.**

THREE SHOW JACKS

for sale. Three registered black jacks; three years old; 15½ and 16 hands high. Good enough to win at any state fair.

YEAGER & BROSHEARS,
Oakland City, Gibson County, Ind.

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. **Geo. T. Ponge, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.**

40 HEAD

Jacks and jennets. Write us for prices. CORSON BROS., POTTER, ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Registering Jack Stock

In order to increase the size and quality of jack stock, it is necessary to use the best animal available and properly care for the progeny. In order to know what ancestors have been of certain conformation, it is necessary to keep a record. A registry of this kind was started in 1908, known as the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. The object was to register male and female animals filling certain measurements. These animals are the foundation stock.

It has been found necessary for all beasts of burden to be of a well proportioned type. The rules of this association, drawn with a view to developing a well proportioned type, have met with the approval of jack breeders. This record association now has more living animals recorded than any other jack registry in the world, and is growing rapidly. It was incorporated a few months ago and the directors elected to manage its affairs are breeders who own about a thousand jennets altogether. These men expect to continue in the business and are asking the support of the jack breeders in this country.

Everyone interested in jacks should study this subject, as it means an improvement in mule breeding. Jacks are kept for the production of mules. The mule market should be the guide. Indications in the mule market point to a great demand for the large mules with plenty of bone and body. The mule market does not require any special color, although from a color standpoint, the steel gray is the best seller, everything else being equal. The red sorrel is perhaps second. At least, this is what the dealers say, and these men are in a position to know what the market demands. Mule dealers also state that they are not wanting a long legged, spindling mule. They should be of good quality.

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America will not stand open like another record association has done for a quarter of a century, but more stringent rules will go into effect in the near future. Our advice to the owners of jacks and jennets is to send for application blanks at once and register their stock. A little expense will put the breeder in a position to register young stock at a later date. All that are old enough should be registered. The jack buyers of the country are going to demand that stock be registered in this association, because it is founded on the right principles. It has a high class of officers who are engaged in the jack breeding business, and the vast majority of other breeders have confidence in them. It is our opinion that this is the only jack record in the country it is profitable to patronize, and breeders should not fail to get their stock in while they can. Registered stock is worth much more than that which is not recorded. Applications may be had from Wm. E. Morton, secretary, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Type of mule raised in Southern France. These are very large, rugged mules out of registered draft mares and sired by registered jacks. These mules as a class are the highest priced mules in the world.

The rules of entry are as follows:

1. Pedigree must give name, color, sex, year foaled in, and name and address of owner.
2. Jacks must measure 58 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground and measure 62 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 7 inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
3. Jennets must measure 56 inches or more from the highest part of the withers to the ground, and measure 60 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 6¾ inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
4. Any color admitted, provided they comply with Rules 2 and 3.
5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sire and dam are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements. This will make a uniform type.
6. Each application must give exact measurements of foundation stock, so the certificate cannot be handed out with another animal.
7. Each application must be sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.
8. You can give the sire and dam names (barn names) for foundation stock.
9. This Registry will not recognize any other Jack Registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.
10. The fee for registering Jacks and Jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America shall be **One Dollar to Stockholders and Two Dollars to Non-Stockholders for Each Animal Registered.** The fee for transfers shall be one dollar for each animal transferred. The fee in all cases to accompany the application. Each transfer shall be recorded before the offspring can be registered.

THE BEST MULES.

One frequently hears the expression that sugar mules are the best mules to raise. There was a time when sugar mules, as a class, were the most profitable, but they are not considered the best now days. Cotton mules sell for about $135 a head; sugar mules bring about $225, but of late years there has come into existence a great demand for the big, rugged draft mules. These mules sell for $250 and a great many of them sell for more than $300 each. This is the demand that the breeders should pay more attention to because it brings more money and the chances are that this market demand will grow rapidly.

It is remarkable where the extent to which the big draft mules are being used at the present time, and the great demand for them. The sugar plantations that use this type of animals are not plentiful and this demand will not increase. This type of mules, however, can be used in many other places. The sugar mule is just a cotton mule with more size and finish; practically the same requirements except that the sugar mule must be much larger.

But we wish to emphasize the fact that the mule market is demanding the large, serviceable draft mule with heavy bone and a great bread basket. This demand is not confined to this country exclusively. This type of mules can be exported with profit during these high prices. No breeder should try to raise cotton mules. The market will be full of cotton mules without any effort. Cotton mules will be the result in too many cases where they are trying to raise bigger and better ones. The whole world is asking for larger horses and larger mules, with more substance. One frequently hears jack men especially placing the premium upon the sugar mules and proclaiming them as the best to raise, which is a mistake. The big, rugged draft slaves are the most profitable.

RESPONDS TO OHIO.

To the American Breeder:—Mr. Dad Sprague of Clary County, Ohio, gives the measurements of his big jack and asks if anybody has his equal. I want to say I can match him. Here he is: Giant King, foaled May 29, 1902; black with white points; is 16 hands standard. He hasn't been weighed since he was two years old and weighed then in very common flesh 975 pounds; I don't think it would be any trouble for him to weigh 1,300 or 1,350 pounds if fat. He is at present what you might call poor; 70-inch girth; flank 72 inches; arm 21; knee 16½; below knee 9½; hock 19 inches; below hock 10½; from tip to tip of ears 35 inches. Giant King is a great breeder for both mule and jack colts, and is as prompt to serve both mares and jennets as any man's jack, and as sound as a dollar.—W. L. Garriatt, Smithfield, Henry County, Ky.

GIVES THE JACK HIS DUES.

To the American Breeder:—I am delighted to see to what proportion and quality your paper has grown in so short a time. It is the only paper that I know of that is inclined to give the jack due recognition. I fully agree with you as to the requisites for registration (quality), and not "color and height." The superiority of the Poitou mule demonstrates what quality will produce.—Allen B. Harlan, Maury County, Tenn.

SLOW JACKS.

In the December 20th issue we requested a few of our readers (not to exceed twenty-five) who owned slow jacks to send their names and addresses, as a new remedy had been discovered that had given good results in some cases. We were surprised at the great number of slow jacks in this country, for we received inquiries in large numbers for the medicine, which we were to send them free of charge. This treatment is being used and we hope to give it a thorough trial and advise our readers in a short time what the results of it have been, and specify the medicine in this paper so that our readers can purchase it at their drug stores. We wish to be very careful about advocating any new remedies without first having tried them out.



Cart commonly used for drayage in hilly cities of Spain.

Another breeder who wishes to use the capsule system states that he has a very slow jack and asked if an "emasculator" could not be used on this slow jack, as his idea was that the semen could be taken from the jack. An emasculator is used in castrating animals. This instrument is a good instrument in its place, but we are of the opinion that an emasculator will not be a very good instrument to use on a slow jack.

In the meantime, if any of our readers have any method of encouraging a quicker service with this jack; one that has been tried and found successful, we would be very glad to print it, as it seems to be a burning issue with many breeders.

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

Headquarters for

Mo., Ky., and Tenn. Jacks



Sold singly or in carload lots. I guarantee more bone and more good Jacks and jennets than any breeder or dealer in Missouri. Every one black and from 15 to 16 hands high. Have them of all ages. Thirty-five years doing business with the public, and never had a lawsuit with a customer.

ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
(Lawson is 28 miles from Kansas City.)

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. **Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. **U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.**

Mammoth Jacks

AND JENNETS

PRICES FROM $250 UP.

14 to 16 hands high.

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8 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

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Three good jacks coming 3 years old, for sale, including two that are extra good. Will pay car fare if they are not.

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One of the largest collections of large boned black mammoth jacks owned by any one man; 15 to 16 hands standard measure; the kind that will breed the high class mules; the kind all are looking for. Priced to sell. Guaranteed. References the five banks of Lawrence. Address **Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.** Both phones.

Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and U. P. R. R.

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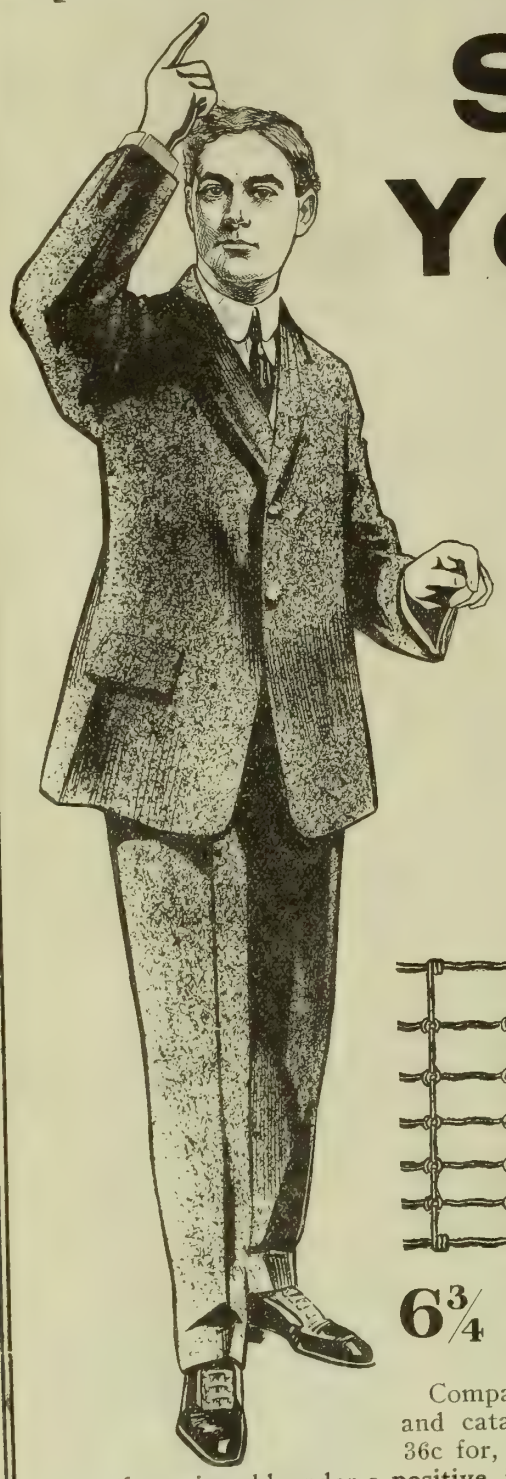
for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

100 WEANLING MULES

For sale. The very choicest kind, Mules in town. Also few choice jacks and jennets. No trades. **L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.**



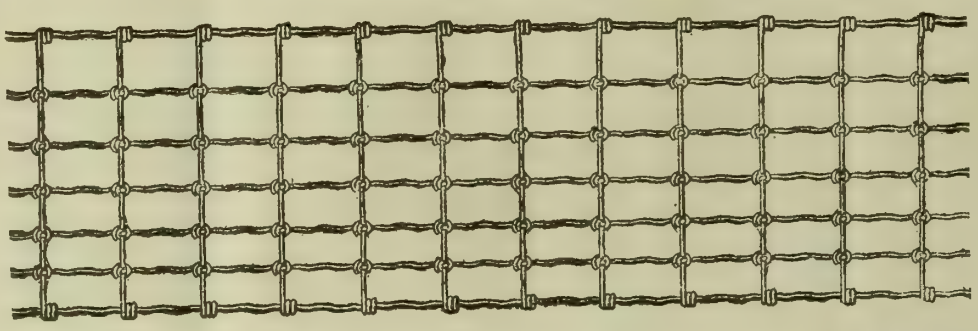
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17¼c

6¾ inch Mesh, 26 Inches High

Compare that with what your dealer and catalog houses ask you, 30c, 32½c, 36c for, and mind you every foot of Ottawa fence is sold under a **positive, iron-clad, money back guarantee.** If you don't like it **better** than your money—if **anything** you buy of us is not the **best value you ever saw** for the money **send it back** and we return your money by first mail. Ottawa fence is made from the highest grade of hard, tough, springy wire, **thoroughly galvanized, warranted to stand weather conditions anywhere.**

GUARANTEED TO HOLD

The Ottawa non-slip tie is guaranteed to hold under any and all conditions. It is made by my own patented process, and I know what it will do. If it **ever slips** the least fraction of an inch, take it down, roll it up and send it back—I'll gladly return your money. I've made this same guarantee for years, and not a single rod has ever been returned. The Ottawa Tie **holds forever.**

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A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

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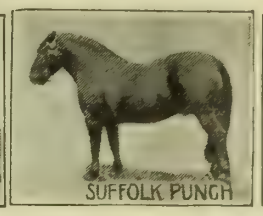


















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The above photograph represents a stunted five year old gelding. This horse weighed 1,350 pounds and sold for $140. His general appearance indicates an animal produced on short rations. This means a sacrifice in form as well as in size. He has not filled out as nature intended. A full brother a year younger, not as good at weaning time, has developed into an excellent draft horse, weighing 1,830 pounds, which is worth about $300. These colts were raised by different men in the same community. The point we wish to emphasize is how much did the owner of the above gelding actually save in the few bushels of extra grain that would have made this animal a draft horse? How much has he lost in the selling value of this animal? A few dollars' worth of extra feed in a promising young animal is an excellent investment. Keep them growing so they will develop as nature intended.

































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We can suit any buyer in a horse and price. We don't want the intending buyer to think because we won all the first prizes in France, except one in 1912, nor because we won most of the prizes offered at the International in 1912, that our horses are priced high. We can and will sell as low as any importer can sell them, quality considered, and with a good guarantee. We make terms to suit you.

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These stallions have been raised in the open fields and are acclimated and will breed from the start. You cannot over-estimate the importance of acclimation—it means much to you.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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OLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH, 20, 1913. NUMBER 5.

PUTTING IN THE COLT CROP

Will It Be Done Carefully, to Pave the Way for Good Results, or in Haste, With Overworked and Ill Conditioned Mares?

With the beginning of the breeding eason the difference in the minds of en is noticed. Some are always in hurry. They bring their mares to ie stallion on the gallop; want them red immediately, so that they may urry away and accomplish great ings in a very short time. Mares at are brought to the stallion in is manner are not profitable, either their owners or to the owners of allions and jacks. The percentage foals is very small from such prac-ces; no matter what kind of a mare may be the percentage is usually ery light. There are some mares that ill fertilize under any and all condi-ons and produce living foals, but the verage mare requires a more quiet fe. The individual who is nervous ith his breeding stock always rush-g and whipping and jerking, had etter work geldings. Some of these en may be good feeders but they o not understand the physical abil-y of producing females. They seem be of the opinion that a mare is st the same as an engine—all that required is to put in the fuel and en the throttle.

On an adjoining farm one can find individual who owns a number of ares and all of them produce living als. On the other no colts will be und. This difference can frequently e blamed on the reckless hired hand, hose principal object is to draw his ay and make a showing in work. He erhaps does not realize that he is sing his employer more money each ear than he makes. Such hired hands re expensive at any price.

We hope there are no owners of ares who would willfully abuse them the extent that they would not ise colts. What animal is more loyal its owner, or more profitable, than good producing mare? She labors early every day in the year, to the est of her ability, and produces a lt, that at 2 or 3 years of age has much purchasing value as the dam ad. Yet there are men who will buse these mares when they are do-g the best they can.

Another important feature is that a od producing female of any kind ust receive much more nutrition an a gelding. There are usually two odies to feed and in some cases ree. A pregnant mare with a foal t her side must be in a good physi-al condition to digest enough food r the trio, besides being compelled do as much work as a gelding and o often receive the abuse of a hired and.

No man should own a mare that e does not think enough of to give fficient nutrition and reasonable are to keep in a thrifty condition. here are financial reasons for this. the first place, if a mare is not ept in good condition, she is not rofitable from any angle. Her diges-ve organs are in a bad condition, hich requires more feed and she can-ot perform her labor as well. We ave often said that a horse of any ind should have a little reserve in nergy. That is, too many men get ll the power that an animal pos-esses every day. They should be re-uperated just a little so that an ani-al might have an opportunity to gain strength. A good brood mare should have a good bread basket, a well sprung rib and be full in the flank. These hollow flank mares are not good producers, as a rule; more especially when they are required to work they are usually easily "physicked" and the digestive organs are so closely associated with the generative tract that any derangement in the way of feed is liable to cause an abortion. Highly strung mares are not usually a success when they are employed at hard labor; they do not take care of themselves and usually make their labor more difficult than mares of a quiet temperament. Mares in a run-down or overtaxed condition are more susceptible to infection of the different types. This is more especially true of influenza or a catarrhal condition which is very prevalent during the spring months.

Every breeder should have a clinical thermometer, so that he might diagnose this condition. Influenza causes the temperature of the animal to rise rapidly. There may not be much outward evidence; the animal may work and eat, yet be in a very bad physical condition. When the temperature is above 102 the mare should receive good care until this is relieved. The temperature may reach 105 or more. If an extreme temperature is reached these mares are nearly always difficult to fertilize during that season.

Most mares that are not with foal will be bred early, and much damage may be done by this early breeding. Usually among the early mares some will be diseased. A stallion owner must either refuse to breed the diseased mares with the natural service or convey this infection to other mares at a time when they are more liable to be infected. During this time of the year mares are started in their work; most of them are very soft. This will cause a great change in their system. Mares are all shedding and take cold easily. The mucous membranes are highly inflamed. There is very little opportunity, as a rule, of getting these mares in foal early. We would advise putting them off when possible until a later date, except mares with colts by their side.

About 85 per cent of the colts that die before weaning time are foaled before May 1. In this latitude June is the best month in the year to breed mares, so that the colts may come after the mares have had a little green grass, which eliminates the poison from the system and puts them in a better condition. The colts are born after the sun has destroyed much infection in the pasture so that the colts do not have navel ill so readily. A great many wish to breed their mares early so that they will have early colts. When a colt comes early if it is not properly dried at foaling time and is allowed to lie on the damp cold ground, pneumonia is quite frequently the result. The stallion owner may discourage early breeding as much as he can, yet there will be plenty of business, that he must attend to which will be sufficient to keep the sire in good working order. There are mare owners who will not listen to this advice but insist on raising early colts, believing that they will be worth more money. They do not realize that colts should never be stunted. Colts foaled in May are not as liable to be stunted as one foaled earlier, because the mare is more accustomed to her labor and her condition is usually better. The milk does not contain as much poison from her system.

Those who wish to investigate may notice the colts foaled in the month of May or early June and see if they are not just as good, and as well developed, as a rule, as their earlier neighbors. After a colt has been stunted it is more difficult to get it started again and fill out as nature intended. At no time during the growing life of young stock should their growth ever be stopped. It is not necessary that a colt be burdened with flesh, but it should never lose that natural flesh that nature intended it should have. The country is full of horses and mules that are not more than two-thirds as large as they could have been made with proper care. This tendency on the part of American horse breeders is the reason that it is necessary to continue to use the best possible sires in order to increase the size and quality of our stock.

The nine-day mares are frequently complained of and occasionally called "every other year" mares. A mare may have difficulty at foaling time and lacerate the cervix or a piece of the placenta may be retained in the uterus. Either of the conditions might be serious enough to prevent the mare from getting with foal. Frequently these mares are heavy milkers. The energy is directed from the generative organs to the milk supply to the extent that the ova may not mature. These mares may also be infected by a stallion which has recently served a diseased mare. Owing to the condition of the generative tract so soon after foaling, it may be possible that these mares are more easily infected at this time. Some breeders contend that this infection is more serious with nine-day mares. The best possible results with nine-day mares can be had by breeding them with the capsule from the seventh to the ninth day, whether they are in heat or not without even trying them. Our stallions under domestication are a little too severe for mares having colts by their side. It is only natural for a mother to protect her offspring; when a loud, rough stallion makes his appearance the mare usually resents his company, owing to fear for her progeny.

The cervix at the time of service may be closed very tight so that the semen is deposited in the vagina and may not enter the uterus at the time of service or soon afterward. Mares that are not fertilized within a reasonable time after giving birth to a foal, are more difficult, owing to the energy being diverted to the milk supply. This is more especially true of mares that are worked hard. Every effort should be made to get a mare with foal at the first heat period after parturition. A capsule containing live spermatozoa inserted into the uterus at the right temperature in a natural healthy condition, is all that any stallion can do under any condition, and much more than the average stallion does. At this particular service the stallion should be capable of discharging live spermatozoa and should not be bred to an excess before this service so as to have an opportunity to have a supply of spermatozoa.

Breeding with capsules is a great time saver for the mare owners. When a sire is advertised to make a service at a certain hour of the day, all the mares present can usually be bred,

TO THE MARE OWNERS.

The subscriptions of several thousand breeders which have been paid for a short time, by stallion or jack owners expire with this number. We hope the information thus provided will be helpful to these new readers in raising more and better colts. We earnestly request each one of these readers to see or telephone the stallion or jack owner that has paid his subscription for these few issues, and join a club of subscribers. A clubbing rate is made to all regular subscribers in clubs of four or more at 75 cents each per year. We feel sure that nearly all owners of mares will wish to study the American Breeder School of which they had the first lesson in the March 5th issue. The next lesson appears in the April 5th issue, which is also the "Barren Mare Issue."

Mares which do not produce regularly are expensive. A little information and better care should make nearly every mare of a breeding age a producer. No other factor will serve to keep boys on the farm better than the knowledge of and interest in horsemanship. The best way to hold their interest is to raise good horses and make every animal produce a profit.

We hope every one of our new readers will become affiliated with our army of educated breeders, and feel perfectly free to ask questions or make suggestions on any subject pertaining to live stock.

Every issue of the American Breeder is more than worth the subscription price to any farmer or breeder, but we guarantee two big papers a month for a whole year, with a lot of information that absolutely cannot be obtained anywhere else. We hope our introduction has been sufficient so that these new readers will remain with us permanently.

so that it is not necessary to make dates. The progressive stallion owner should have a microscope so that the semen may be tested and show his customers that his stallion is fertile, and then if the mare does not get with foal it is not the fault of the stallion. If the semen is not alive, the mare may be bred at a later date during that heat period. The microscope is an advantage to every stallion owner in this respect whether capsules are used or not.

The progressive stallion or jack owner who wishes to introduce into his community modern methods of breeding should be encouraged by the mare owners. It is their duty to help him in every way possible. One of the most disagreeable things when the operator is about to breed is to have a few men in the audience making funny remarks. These individuals perhaps do not understand what effect it has on the other members present, or especially on the operator. A little assistance from the mare owners in this respect is usually greatly appreciated. Owners of mares can be of much help in improving the horse flesh in their communities. A few individuals who are leaders can do much in this direction. When some individual has purchased an outstanding sire and has given his time and attention toward learning how to get the mares in foal so that each colt produced will actually net its owner a good profit, he should have undivided support in that direction. Very frequently a fine sire is not patronized because the mare owners have not understood the value of producing good colts. Those who have studied this problem, and realize its far-reaching effect, should not only patronize this stallion but they should lend their assistance toward getting other men to do likewise. It does not take many men who are good workers in a community to eliminate from that section all of the scrub horses. Just think what one man can do if he wants to. Talk to every farmer he meets; get them to think about it; ask them if they want to raise a lot of horses that will lose them money, even if they all live? Nearly every colt sired by a scrub horse will lose money for its owner. A good sire in a community if properly handled can breed nearly all the mares, and make it cheaper for the mare owners and net a handsome profit on each colt. And this will soon raise the standard of horses.

TOWN AND COUNTRY GETTING TOGETHER.

An incident of the new order of things which prevails in many agricultural sections of this country was the St. Patrick's Day dinner held at Sedalia, Mo., at which 700 country and town people, who had been actively co-operating in the interest of the county, were present as guests. Pettis County, of which Sedalia is the seat, is said to be the first county in America to organize a county Bureau of Agriculture and employ an agricultural expert wholly at the expense of the organization.

HORSES ON FARMS GAIN $202,500,000.

A gain for the past two and one-half years, of over $202,500,000 in the value of horses on the farms of the United States is shown by recent figures put out by the census department. Probably over half this gain comes from increased average value per head, as the increase in numbers has been light in most states, and one or two have shown a decrease. When it comes to value, however, every state has made a gain, as shown by the table presented herewith.

These figures do not include horses in cities and small towns, where, as a rules, there has been an increase in the number and value of horses used for draft purposes, and a decrease in the number of driving horses. Average prices for driving horses have not been much changed, in the cities and towns.

The figures for 1910 are from the census begun in April, and made public in November. The figures for 1913 are from census work begun early the past winter. A census taken in April would show two increases over the figures given, viz., a small one due to early colts, and a large one due to the increase in prices caused by the spring work demand.

TRIPLETS—TWO MULES, ONE HORSE.

To the American Breeder:—I did not see the colts mentioned in the clipping printed below, but saw Mr. McCarty, who owns the mare, and he says the facts are in accordance with the statement.—A. W. Fravel, Boone County, Mo.

Here is the clipping Dr. Fravel sent:

Farmers living north of town, says the Hartsburg Truth, report the following very unusual occurrence, and say they have proof of its truthfulness: A mare belonging to W. V. McCarty recently gave birth to three colts. Two of the colts were mules and the other a horse. Mr. McCarty lives near the Joe Wren school house.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

TWO YEAR OLD SERVICES—How many mares should a two year old Percheron colt serve this spring, not to hurt him for future use? How far apart should they be? Should he serve any in the fall season? He is a good, big, strong colt, with a strong constitution. Would you advise light work for him for his own good?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—About eight or ten services should be sufficient for a two year old stallion, no two services closer than one week. A few mares might be bred late in the fall. If you are real gentle with this colt you might break him in to work; do not worry him but keep him growing nicely. When he is to be exerted much we would advise cutting his grain ration down to prevent sickness. A very good method of breaking these colts is to put a line on each side of them and drive them with lines before they are hitched to anything so that they will understand what is wanted in the way of stopping and starting. There is not much danger of an accident when handled this way. Just a little work of this kind each day will get him familiar with the bridle and teach him when to stop and to start.

TESTING THE SEMEN—Please tell me how strong a microscope is required to see the spermatozoa of a horse and where can I buy one and about what it would cost.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—A microscope having a power of 100 diameters is sufficient to see the movement of the spermatozoa, but they will look very small with this magnification. Five hundred diameters is the best for testing semen. The microscope used by the Scientific Breeding School can be purchased from the Kansas City Impregnator Company for $35. This microscope is cased in a nice mahogany box and can be made strong enough to use in cover slide work by getting another lense and strong enough for any purposes. We would advise getting a good microscope as the time will come when many horse breeders will want a strong microscope. There is no better advertisement in the stallion business than a good microscope. If every breeder had a microscope so that the semen could be tested at every service there would not be so many good stallions ruined every year from excessive service.

KANSAS COLLECTION LAW—Two mares were bred to my jack last season by their owner. I learned lately that these mares were mortgaged; on account of failure of crops he failed to redeem them. The man that held the mortgage lived in another county. He came and took the mares and had them sold at sheriff's sale to a man who lives in the neighborhood. One of the mares is with foal, probably both of them. What must Ido to get my money? Who must I look to for pay? Will the mares and colts stand good? Can I collect the pay right away? Who will stand responsible for my pay, the man that owned them when they were bred or the parties that took them from the first owner? The mares are still in the county. Will the parties that took them have to pay? How must I go about collecting my fees? Explain all this and other information on the subject. Make it plain.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—File your claim with the Register of Deeds, giving date of service, name of the sire and a description of the mares. Also give the amount of the claim on each colt. This must be done before the colt is born, then you will have a lien on the colt for one year from the date of foaling. If the individual who bred the mares is responsible you can bring suit against him regardless of the colts as he is the one with whom you have a contract. The law, however, gives you a lien on the colt. You must decide which course you intend to pursue as you can only collect from one of these men—the one who bred the mares or the present owners of the mares. There may be a question of the legality of your claim on the colts as they were mortgaged before you filed a lien on them; they have also been sold and there was nothing on record against these mares. An innocent purchaser might

(Continued on page 22.)

Table Showing Increase In Horse Values.

State and Division—	Winter—1912-13 Number.	Avg per Hd.	Total value.	1910 Total value.
Maine	110,000	$139.00	$ 15,290,000	$ 14,364,756
New Hampshire	46,000	123.00	5,658,000	5,266,389
Vermont	84,000	127.00	10,668,000	8,591,357
Massachusetts	64,000	146.00	9,344,000	8,667,137
Rhode Island	10,000	144.00	1,440,000	1,420,552
Connecticut	47,000	141.00	6,627,000	5,725,973
New York	609,000	137.00	83,433,000	79,890,057
New Jersey	90,000	147.00	13,230,000	11,994,212
Pennsylvania	578,000	133.00	76,874,000	67,986,975
No. Atlantic	1,638,000	$135.88	$222,564,000	$203,907,408
Delaware	34,000	$102.00	$ 3,468,000	$ 3,451,791
Maryland	163,000	116.00	18,908,000	16,787,467
Virginia	340,000	106.00	36,040,000	34,825,494
West Virginia	184,000	116.00	21,344,000	18,461,606
North Carolina	176,000	128.00	22,528,000	18,408,759
South Carolina	83,000	140.00	11,620,000	10,123,441
Georgia	125,000	123.00	15,375,000	14,198,974
Florida	53,000	118.00	6,254,000	4,838,379
So. Atlantic	1,158,000	$117.04	$135,537,000	$121,097,911
Ohio	892,000	$130.00	$115,960,000	$ 98,853,108
Indiana	846,000	117.00	98,982,000	87,118,468
Illinois	1,482,000	120.00	177,840,000	163,062,351
Michigan	640,000	137.00	87,680,000	71,312,474
Wisconsin	665,000	131.00	87,115,000	68,585,513
N. C. E. Miss. R.	4,525,000	$125.43	$567,577,000	$488,931,914
Minnesota	822,000	$123.00	$101,106,000	$ 88,929,511
Iowa	1,568,000	120.00	188,160,000	177,568,734
Missouri	1,084,000	101.00	109,484,000	113,707,841
North Dakota	712,000	124.00	88,288,000	83,411,804
South Dakota	702,000	105.00	73,710,000	73,338,353
Nebraska	1,027,000	101.00	103,727,000	102,706,582
Kansas	1,099,000	103.00	113,197,000	112,543,535
N. C. W. Miss. R.	7,014,000	$110.87	$777,672,000	$752,296,360
Kentucky	443,000	$104.00	$ 46,072,000	$ 44,747,640
Tennessee	350,000	115.00	40,250,000	39,257,892
Alabama	146,000	106.00	15,176,00	13,642,454
Mississippi	236,000	92.00	21,712,000	20,218,371
Louisiana	1,181,000	87.00	16,269,000	11,771,163
Texas	1,181,000	82.00	96,842,000	83,532,773
Oklahoma	758,000	84.00	63,672,000	60,364,786
Arkansas	270,000	89.00	24,030,000	23,124,074
So. Central	3,571,000	$ 90.82	$324,323,000	$296,659,153
Montana	354,000	$ 93.00	$ 32,922,000	$ 27,071,284
Wyoming	157,000	76.00	11,932,000	12,425,953
Colorado	324,000	87.00	28,188,000	27,304,601
New Mexico	191,000	58.00	11,078,000	7,736,189
Arizona	108,000	78.00	8,424,000	3,942,026
Utah	135,000	93.00	12,555,000	9,967,496
Nevada	75,000	87.00	6,525,000	3,729,164
Idaho	223,000	100.00	22,300,000	19,777,938
Washington	299,000	110.00	32,890,000	29,589,191
Oregon	292,000	99.00	28,908,000	25,127,586
California	503,000	109.00	54,827,000	46,681,228
Far Western	2,661,000	$ 94.16	$250,549,000	$213,352,656
Grand Total	20,567,000	$110.77	$2,278,882,000	$2,076,243,402

The Draft Horse on the Medium Sized Farm

By Earl A. Trimmer, Nodaway County, Mo.

The medium sized farm is, as a rule, managed by a man of moderate means, one who must make the farm pay its way and produce a living, making profit when he can.

The modern farmer is getting right after that profit. He is broad gauged. He does not hesitate to double his investment in machinery and running stock whenever he sees an opportunity to increase his profit more, in proporton to the investment. One of the surest ways of increasing profit is to decrease expenses. One of the best ways to decrease expenses is to increase efficiency by the use of larger machinery and more horse power.

Increase your horse power with size rather than numbers. The draft horse handles the gang plow, the four-section harrow, the two-row cultivator, with so much greater ease than the lighter horse that a trial with him puts you to looking for a market for the lighter horse. And with the lighter horse, that is not strictly a high class harness or saddle horse, you generally look for a market while with the draft horse, the market hunts the horse.

There is no work on a farm too light for the draft horse where a horse is needed at all. Since we work the farm for every possible means of profit, is it not good business sense to keep, as working stock, only good draft mares that can work every day in the year except the ten days immediately following foaling? At the same time this mare will produce a colt that at weaning time is worth as much as the average price per head of all the horses in the state at the present time, and a colt which will increase steadily in value up to maturity, provided you do not knock him in the head with a stalk field the first winter.

I am informed that the horses imported into this country from France are raised by men on small farms and that the price of feed is much higher there than here. Mr. John Huston, the venerable live stock judge and early importer, told us at our former meeting that he had paid 60 cents per day for pasturing colts in France. Should we not produce horses of equal quality on our cheaper and better pastures.

Environment means much in the rearing of the draft horse. Proper environment includes feed, care and shelter. We have the feed and the shelter on Missouri farms. Add the care and increase the profit. Feed the colt liberally the first and second winters and you have added many dollars to the selling price, for it is this feed and care that makes weight. Extra weight is worth $20 to $25 per 100 pounds in the market. Begin the first winter's feed when the colt is about a month old.

If your mares are what might be termed "near draft mares," that is, heavy farm chunks, and you are breeding up to heavy draft, you will find the good care of the colt often getting him into the draft class where otherwise he would be classed as a chunk, for the tendency of heredity is always downward. Therefore, the money difference in this case is at least $40.

I have mentioned the care of the colt. The mare should also have proper feed and care during pregnancy and you will have a better colt to begin with. Do not minconstrue the meaning of proper feed and care. Do not feed the mare as if you would capture the prize at the fat stock show, and do not give her such excellent care as a tight box stall and no exercise. Work her moderately but avoid backing her or turning her short, or forcing her over slippery places, and avoid sudden changes of feed or work.

The cry throughout this entire land is draft horse. You may see it in every daily paper, every market report and in every farm journal under the heading, Horse Market: Draft horses, good to choice first; draft horses, fair to good, second—then the other classes follow. The draft horse will always hold the same place in the market. He is king.

I wish to say to the farmer who remembers so well the depression of fifteen years ago and who has worked only mongrels since, that it takes no more corn nor hogs to buy a good mare now than it did then and at present there are 50 per cent more horses in the United States than there were at that time. They have a total value five times as great, while the demand becomes greater each succeeding spring, but it is the draft horse that is most in demand.

The importers and breeders of our country are devoting their time and investing their capital toward furthering the draft horse industry. They are placing good stallions in every farming vicinity. We farmers should show our appreciation by patronizing these stallions with worthy mares.

We do not appeal to the farmer to plunge into the horse business but we do appeal to him to use only good draft mares as his working stock, raise only draft mares. Since he depends upon the world's markets as his outlet, he can only afford to produce that which the world demands.

Notice to All Advertisers and Intending Advertisers.

Occasionally we receive a letter from some one who refers to our territory as though it was confined to the Southwest. This is an entirely wrong impression. The American Breeder has a national circulation, although it is much heaviest in the corn belt states. Not only has the American Breeder got subscribers in every state in the Union, but it has them in Canada, Cuba, Mexico and in South American and European countries as well. The American Breeder is quoted editorially all over this country and in England—a prestige that adds value to its wide circulation. We often receive, within one week, reports of good results from advertisers in Ohio, North Dakota, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas and Texas. It is no new thing for our regular advertisers any more, to sell into a half dozen states through the American Breeder, and but for prohibitory freight rates they could sell into a score of states just as well. American Breeder inquiries are liable to come from any corner of the country.

There is another point we ask our patrons to keep in mind; our closing dates. By that we mean the last date on which we can take good care of an advertisement for the current issue. We have announced the 1st and 15th of each month as these dates. It is sometimes possible for us to get an advertisement in type and in the paper as late as the 3rd and 17th, but the only safe way is to have the order and copy reach us on the 1st and 15th. We want to give good advertising service to every customer, and we thank every customer for the good business we have received from him.

Last, but not least, the two April issues of the American Breeder will be among the best of the year in which to advertise. At no time is the paper more closely read, and never before has it been more interesting, and never since the first two years, have so many new subscribers been put on the list.

EXTRA UTERINE PREGNANCY.

I have been told that mares are sometimes in foal when the colt is not in the genital organs. Will you please explain this.—Subscriber.

Conception usually takes place in the uterine duct (Fallopian tubes) but it happens that some of the more vigorous spermatozoa penetrate even to the ovaries themselves and pregnate the ovum shortly after it is released from the Graafinan vesicle.

Naturally the ovum is directed by means of the fimbria (finger-like process) into the Fallopian tube where it may journey onward toward the uterus. Should the ovum fail to become directed as provided it falls into the peritoneal cavity where it may become attached to any of the organs and there undergo such development as it may from absorbing nutrition from the organ to which it is attached.

This is known as extra uterine pregnancy. The result of such conception is that the fetus rarely grows to a state of maturity, but dies from lack of nutrition due to the imperfect arrangements made by nature to foster its growth on account of being out of its natural cavity. Ordinarily it becomes mummified and the harm resulting from its presence is governed largely by its development. Mummified bodies have been found in aged breeding animals that have undoubtedly been there for years.

Should the fetus grow to a state of maturity the dam will show all the signs of approaching delivery, but such a delivery could only take place through surgical aid, which generally results fatally to the mare.

NAVEL ILL.

Last season we introduced a drying powder for the navel cord of new born animals. This prescription was not easily filled at the common drug stores, and the price was frequently too high. Another difficulty was to get these drugs properly mixed. Even when it was possible to fill this prescription and get it properly mixed, the waste was too great, as it was usually put up in a small paper package so that it could not be administered sparingly.

We therefore purchased the needed drugs in large quantities, at wholesale prices, prepared the material ready for use and had it put up in tin boxes that look like pepper boxes, so that a little of it can be dusted on the navel cord without much waste. This prescription had been used and found very successful. Those who purchased it last year are writing to know if they can get more, so we have decided to again place this drying powder on the market at about cost to us, which is 50 cents a box.

When the foal arrives the navel cord should be stripped down a little so that as much fluid as possible can be stripped out, then dust the navel cord with this drying powder two or three times a day until it is dried up. If this is properly done the colt will not die of navel ill, but it should be administered as soon after foaling as possible. After the germ enters the navel cord this treatment will not be of any value except to keep other germs from entering. The owner of every mare which is going to foal should have a can of this drying powder ready before hand, so that he can put it on the navel cord just as soon as the colt is dropped. Delay is dangerous.

The subject of navel ill will be taken up more fully in a later issue, but there will be many colts dropped in the very near future and those who wish to be perfectly safe should send and get a box of this drying powder immediately. It is the best and cheapest successful remedy on the market and very easily applied. Send to the American Breeder for this drying powder, the price of which is 50 cents per can. There is enough in one box to treat a dozen colts successfully.

NOT MUCH SYMPATHY FOR C.

To the American Breeder: In your issue of January 20, page 8, questions for subscribers to answer in regard to mare dying, after being sold, and C demanding another service free on account of colt not standing. Did C. refund any money to the party who purchased the mare from him? When C. sold the mare he had no further claim on the mare or colt in regard to service fee and it looks as though he, like many others, is trying to get something for nothing. C. understood B.'s terms when he bred the mare to B.'s horse, therefore he is not entitled to another season free, even if the mare did not prove to be in foal. When C. sold the mare in foal he, no doubt, received a greater price for her than if she was not in foal, and received the benefit of the service fee which he paid B. The sooner B. drops such customers as C. the better it will be for his business. B. should not guarantee a colt to stand and suck when his horse gets the mare in foal. The horse has done his part and the fee is due. I would like to hear through the American Breeder from other stallion owners on this question.—V. Lynees, Eddy County, N. D.

To the American Breeder: I have been keeping stallions for twenty-five years and thought I had some customers with plenty of gall and cheek, but Kansas subscriber's man beats them all. I think he has as much right to ask for free season for as many mares as he can muster up. C. B. Dannen, Marshall County, Ia., and F. W. Moeller, Calhoun County, Ia., are about right as to the stallion and mare laws. Give us some laws that are fair to all, both stallion and mare owners.—J. W. McConnell, Davis County, Ia.

To the American Breeder: Will say that I think B. is entitled to keep his fee for the season of his stallion, as he performed his part of the contract. Of course, B, is liable to lose a good customer, and perhaps some of C.'s friends would take C.'s part and would knock B.'s business. I don't think that a stallioner should be too close. He can afford to lose the season once in a while and he will be able to gain more business by refunding the season.—Frank N. Taylor, Ada County, Idaho.

To the American Breeder: Have used the capsule system three years with great success. Have some trouble educating the people to it. The first year only served such mares as wanted to try it. Second year every other day. Have settled mares that will not get in foal with natural service. I think that the day is coming when it will be the only way of breeding.—J. E. Morelock & Bros., Green Castle, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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GRADE HORSES.

There seems to be a misunderstanding among horse breeders as to the term "grade." A grade is one sired by a pure bred stallion and out of a mare that is not pure, or out of a pure bred mare and sired by a grade or mongrel stallion. A considerable rivalry exists between the owners of grade stallions and the possessors of pure bred horses. A stallion registered in a recognized association is considered pure bred, that is, that his ancestors on both sides for some generations have been of a particular breed, type, conformation and peculiar characteristics of this class of animals. The more there are of registered ancestors on both sides the more sure this particular animal is to transmit the characters of his breed. If the breed in question is suitable for producing a high class market horse, a record for such a class of animals is a necessity, and should be encouraged. There is an occasional meritorious animal and otherwise pure bred in the proper sense, which through neglect has never been registered, or perhaps some of his ancestors were neglected, making it impossible to meet the requirements of its special record association. There are other good ones that may have several top crosses of a pure bred lineage, yet not eligible to registration.

In order to take a broader view of the situation as it now exists we might say that all breeders of live stock could profitably look forward a quarter of a century and make a guess at the progress which should be made in this country. During that time practically every sire should be a pure bred animal. That would give sufficient time for those now in use to have outlived their usefulness. With proper care of the pure bred females which now exist an opportunity should be afforded to produce enough good outstanding individuals so that it would not be necessary to use any except the best.

There are occasionally excellent producers that are not registered. This has been proven on many occasions by the progeny, which is the real test of a sire. There are, however, grade horses that produce a few exceptionally good ones while the majority may be inferior. The great difficulty with grade horses is that practically nothing is known of their breeding. For instance, if a stallion is one-fourth Shetland pony, one-fourth Hackney, one-fourth Shire and one-fourth pacing blood, it would only be a guess as to what his progeny would look like or be able to do. He, himself, might be an excellent individual of any one of the four types. Occasionally one sees a large draft horse which has the natural pacing gait. This, of course, is not natural to the draft horse and usually comes from a mixture of blood. Occasionally a draft horse is seen that is very light boned. Many traits not belonging with the conformation can be produced by using a stallion having these different crosses. But the greatest difficulty in using sires having mixed blood is that the colts at weaning time are very misleading. If they have had good care they may look better at that time than they will at maturity.

Among pure breeds that have been registered for several generations, and every effort has been made to use the best possible sire, an occasional individual may be produced with a very bad conformation. This may breed back for many generations. Such animals should be discarded, even though they have excellent pedigrees. Blood lines, conformation and proper development all are necessary if the best results are to be expected.

Several stallion inspection laws have provisions for stallions out of a mare registered in one record and a stallion registered in another breed association. There is very little use for such a provision. In fact, under the present standard of American appreciation no intelligent breeder would make such a cross because it would not be profitable to own a stallion of this kind to use on pure bred mares. These crossbreds are not much if any better than grades and should not be encouraged.

SHORTHORN VS. HEREFORD CATTLE.

As the preparation time arrives for another season of stock shows we are reminded of the falling off disclosed last season in some of the exhibits of Shorthorn cattle. This was apparent even to those not especially interested in the cattle division of our live stock shows, and the question was asked many times over why a breed like the Shorthorn which has occupied the leading position and been justly popular on this continent longer than any other breed, should show this indication of lack of interest at a time when all kinds of cattle were going up in value. It must be that the years of small profits, and even losses, on the part of beef cattle breeders have been more discouraging to Shorthorn cattle men than people have realized generally, for there can be no question as to the merit of the cattle themselves or the ability of the breed to make good if given intelligent care and the right opportunity.

There is one point which should be kept in mind in this connection as it will serve as a warning to breeders in the future. At a time when the demand for Hereford bulls had fallen off to an extent that forced breeders everywhere to castrate all or a considerable portion of their male calves, there was still enough demand for Shorthorn bulls to encourage the holding of many an animal that should have gone into the fattening pen. This excess of popularity has really proven a damage to the breed, for as a result of it high class pure bred Hereford steers were making new friends and laying the foundation for the prosperity which Hereford cattle men are now experiencing, just at a time that a lot of Shorthorn breeders were hanging on to the "forlorn hope" of the bull trade when they, too, could have been making friends for their breed among the buyers and handlers of beef stock, which is the court of last resort.

It looks now as though it was up to some of the younger men and the more local leaders in the Shorthorn ranks to make up for the lost opportunity and to give this grand breed a better chance to remind the world anew that it long ago honestly earned the right to be known as the "Farmer's Cow."

THE AMERICAN BREEDER SCHOOL

It is remarkable what great interest the breeders are taking in getting their customers started with this school. They seem to realize the necessity of it. We are glad to see the stallion and jack owners become more closely associated with their customers. The owner of nearly every mare that is kept for breeding purposes realizes the necessity of getting the mare with foal and taking care of her so that she will produce a good one. There are some, however, who do not understand the necessity for doing certain things in order to accomplish this. If these individuals would get better posted they could see how much they were losing by not having their mares produce regularly. When a mare loses a colt the mare owner loses several times as much as the stallion or jack owner, but if the breeders all work together for the best resuts, every one interested will make more money.

Education along these lines is the key to success. When one knows the necessity for doing certain things it is not nearly so liable to be neglected. If every stallion and jack owner will get busy and put on all the mare owners he can, it will be profitable all round. No breeder can expect to have a good breeding district without education. We are making a rate of 75 cents each in clubs of four or more, for one year's subscription.

The following is a fair sample of a great many letters we have received already on this point:

"To the American Breeder:—Will say in regard to your article entitled 'Studying Horse Breeding at Home,' that I think it would be of great help to most of us. I will pledge myself for ten subscribers for this year. Success to the American Breeder.—C. E. Hodgden, Neosho County, Kas."

OBJECTIONS TO CAPSULE BREEDING.

When capsule breeding is introduced into a community some competitors start the rumor that the colts will not be as good as those produced with the natural service. There is absolutely no difference; one is just as good as the other except that where capsules are used it is not necessary to make more than one service a day. By making only one service a day the semen is stronger and better and the colts stand up better—they have a better start in life because the stallion is not bred to excess. Another advantage is that when making only one service a day, a mature stallion should discharge live spermatoza at every service. The mares are more certain to fertilize every time because it requires living spermatozoa to get colts.

Another objection which is heard is that when the semen is taken from one mare and put in the other, the operator is liable to get the germ from one mare and use the other mare as an incubator in growing the colt. As the rumor goes, you do not know what kind of a colt you are going to get. These statements are made only by ignorant men. It is impossible to get the ova from a mare while she is in heat, as it is not liberated until the heat period has closed. Furthermore, fertilization takes place in the uterine duct (Fallopian Tube). When a statement is made that the egg is taken from a mare it is evidence that an ignorant man is talking; if he was really intelligent he would not make a statement of that kind. There is absolutely nothing to that statement. If it had been possible to get the egg from the mare, why is it that a jennet never raises a mule colt when the semen is taken from a mare after being served by a jack? There are thousands and thousands of such cases but there never has been a case on record where a jennet produced a mule from such a capsule service.

Another rumor is liable to be heard, that artificial breeding causes mares to be barren. This is also an absurd statement and made by some ignoramus for the purpose of destroying a competitor. It may be summed up this way: When a competitor starts a rumor that the capsule system is not successful, or that it has something connected with it that is of a doubtful character, he has an "ax to grind." He is afraid of it.

WORN OUT MARES.

About the first thing new beginners in the breeding business think of is to go to the large cities and get a lot of old mares that are worn out. They seem to be of the opinion that these old mares, 15 years or over, would be great prospects. Quite a few stallion and jack owners have done this; others have purchasel these mares with a view of reselling them in their home community so that more mares might be brought in, and thus have more business for their breeding stock.

With the common run of farm mares after they begin to show their age, and their teeth are impaired, the older they get the less liable they are to produce foals, as a rule. There are exceptions to this, of course. Some mares produce foals with much regularity for a great many years, but after the average farm mare has reached the age of 15 years, her producing career is pretty well spent. As a rule about one mare out of 20 will raise a living colt after she has reached the age of 20 years. The best producing ages are from seven to nine years.

The mares which have been used on the streets and have not been producing foals, offer a little different proposition. If they have gone to the city trade during prevailing good prices it would lead us to believe that they were not good producers, or the farmers would not have sold them. Mares are worth much more on the farms than geldings and geldings are more desirable in the cities than mares, so the proper place for all producing dams is on the farm. These mares which have spent many years in the cities without raising foals are usually difficult to fertilize, because the generative organs have been allowed to deteriorate through the lack of use. We would not consider old worn out mares profitable as producers, either from a purchasing standpoint or as desirable material on which to use good stallions and jacks. The per cent of foals would usually be entirely too small. If the purchaser is an expert on diagnosing breeding conditions and a good judge of age, he may find a few mares that are a little sore that can be used on the farm at a profit.

BUYERS SEEKING THIS KIND.

Every few days an inquiry comes to this office from someone who wants to buy good heavy work horses or mules. One of the latest is a letter just received from a big lumber company in Michigan, which gets the American Breeder. This firm wants to buy a carload or two from first hands, and writes that it does not find the kind of stock it wants advertised in our columns. It is true that while the American Breeder carries more advertisements of horse and jack breeding stock than any other paper in the world only a compara-

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. .....

Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. ..... Colt { Yes. / No. }

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal

STUD ..... Page.....

Stallion Service Record Book for Two Hundred Mares.—The latest and best on the market, as cheap as the cheapest. It is a handy pocket size with waterproof cover, printed on the best paper. It has a calendar, a gestation table and an index of twenty pages so that each mare can be found easily. Each mare has an entire page. This book can be used for several sires without carrying more than one at a time. Notice how easily it is to record the breeding of a mare and give the details. This record book is the result of the opinions of many breeders. It has no worthless advertisements in it. If you are not satisfied with it, return it and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you. Price 50c each, postage prepaid. Published by

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

225 WEST 12TH STREET

KANSAS CITY :-: :-: :-: MISSOURI

tively few advertisers offer work stock. The demand for work stock, especially at this time of year and a little later, is almost as widespread and urgent as the demand for breeding stock and those who have anything to sell in this line can undoubtedly secure good results.

SUBSCRIBERS' OPINIONS WANTED

A Minnesota subscriber made us the inquiry printed below. As it raises questions upon which it is desirable to have information from various points of view, we put them all up to our readers and ask for a conservative expression of opinion on each question separately:

"To the American Breeder: Would you kindly tell me which state has the best stallion examination board? Will you please state your opinion as to what constitutes a sound stallion for services? Would you consider a stallion with a spavin or a side bone unfit for service? What would be your idea in appointing a board of examiners to pass on stallions for service? I would like very much to hear from the breeders through your valuable paper.—R. La Pointe, V. S., Nicollet County, Minn."

EXAGGERATION IN LAND ADVERTISING.

Any railroad or real estate firm that misrepresents the opportunities in a new country, with the result that disappointment and even distress is likely some day to become the lot of those who have faith in such representations, should be held responsible for all the ills that follow the "boom" which their methods develop. Undoubtedly the colonization departments of many railways have a legitimate field in which to work and can honestly render their companies a great service by encouraging the settlement of the land along their lines. Some of the best conceived and most effective advertising now appearing in the agricultural papers has been put out with this purpose in view. All such advertisers, however, who wish to stay within the bounds of common honesty, refrain from making such claims as the following, taken from the advertisement of a "Land Improvement Company" which might appear to be connected with a railroad company, although we do not think the railway management assumes any responsibility in this case:

"If you had taken a farm ten years ago and developed it with intelligence and vigor, you, too, would now be lending money to Wall Street, as other farmers are doing. You, too, would have a piano in your parlor and an automobile in your barn."

VALUE OF STOCK FOODS.

For several weeks the sales agent for unclaimed freight on one Missouri railroad advertised for sale stock foods of several different well known brands. Apparently he has these stock foods for sale in considerable quantities. The prices he asks in most cases are from one-third to two-fifths of the published prices for these stock foods. Undoubtedly the manufacturers of these goods could have these shipments returned to them on payment of the freight. That they do not choose to do so is indicated by the advertising of this sales agent. Can it be possible that in spite of all the glowing claims to the contrary which the manufacturers make, these stock foods are not really worth what it costs to ship them about the country?

SPONGES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Some breeders use sponges for cleaning the generative organs, and other purposes. We would advise burning all sponges, as they are very difficult to clean. It is almost impossible to destroy the infection in a sponge, even by boiling, and it will not stand boiling very long. If anything is used for this purpose a clean white cloth should be used so that it can be boiled each time before using. They will last a long time and are much cheaper, better and more satisfactory.

REQUESTS FOR A COVER CUT.

Several inquiries have been received for the cut used on our front cover of March 5. This cut was made from a photograph furnished us by H. G. Bronlawe, one of our good Kansas subscribers. We can make new cuts the same size, from this photograph, at a cost of $3.80 each, and will send them out by express (charges collect) to any address, at this price. For $4 each we will send the cuts by parcels post, charges prepaid.

NOT WILLING TO SHOULDER ALL BLAME.

To the American Breeder:—In the February 20 issue, was reading a South Dakota mare owner's views of breeding. We will admit that half of the stallioners don't know when a mare is fit to breed. But it is not entirely his fault. When a man is told in plain language his mare is not fit to breed and it is explained to him, then he will hunt up every horse to be found until he finds one of those ignorant fellows, and he breeds her. I've seen this done: it is not the stallioner that needs a guardian. I don't care how well qualified a stallioner is in examining mares, if he rejects one the next man will breed her. And as to the stand and suck plan, it is a mighty poor one. I've bred both ways and will say I lost ten dollars to one, for two-thirds are never ready to pay up. If you don't get busy in the six months and get your judgment, you are out. When a man has a horse nine years old and the service fee not paid, and lives in four miles of the stallioner, don't see how that man can look that stallioner in the face. As to the half cash down, the mare owners would be more prompt in retrying, as they are so forgetful. Many a one will say, "Well, if it don't stand and suck, I won't have to pay," and the mare looks after herself.

And speaking of capsule breeding, it is a grand thing, if you could get life enough in the farmers to bunch their mares—no you must call on each one and peddle. Am I not right? This is my view.—Scott Huntosh, Todd County, Minn.

A GOOD BELGIAN COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I have read of some big jacks for their age, and it seems that they were extra good. It looks as if "old Missouri" holds its own, but I have not read anything about our draft colts. I have a pure bred Belgian that is seven months and ten days old, that is 15 hands high; 10¾ inches below knee; 11½ below hock; 76 inches around girth; 77 inches around flank, and weighs 1,100 pounds. This colt was sired by a 2200-pound horse; his dam weighs 1,050 pounds. This is a well proportioned colt. I feed about one-third corn, one-half oats, one-sixth bran and clover and at night he runs in stalk field, meadow and straw stack and hay in day time.—Wm. Hartman, Knox County, Mo.

THERE ARE NO "HAS BEENS" ON OUR LIST.

To the American Breeder: Enclosed please find my check for $1.00 and renew my subscription to the American Breeder for another year. It is a dandy and I do not see how any breeder can get along without it, unless he is content to be somewhat of a "has been" in the breeding world.—Clint L. Luce, Freeborn County, Minn.

Producing High-Class Beeves

Cautions Observed and Methods Followed at Institution That Has Won Over Half the "International" Steer Carcass Money the Past Five Years.

Written for the American Breeder by Prof. Ellis Rail, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Nebraska.

Since the quality of carcass which a steer will dress and hang on the hooks determines almost as much of the price as it does its fatness and other desirable characters, it certainly is important to do what we can in an economical way toward producing not only cheap beef, but good quality beef. What I shall have to say about the feeding and management of cattle so as to produce the best possible carcasses will be based practically altogether on the methods used by the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Nebraska. We believe our methods are good, because of the records which our carcasses have made. It may not be amiss to refer to some of these records at this time.

The only exhibit of fat cattle which the University makes is at the International. For the last five or six years steers have been entered in the carcass classes as well as in the foot shows. Out of the last half dozen shows, the Nebraska entries have twice won carcass championships, and each year that the championship was won we had first in both the yearling and two-year-old classes. In the other years the Nebraska carcasses have figured prominently in the winnings, and for the last five years more than half the money offered for dressed carcasses has been awarded Nebraska University entries.

As to essentials in producing first class carcasses: The first essential is an animal of the right type and quality. As the good book says, you can't pluck roses from thorns or figs from thistles. And you can't get a prime carcass on a low grade brute to start with. I think the thing most to be demanded in the animal to start with is smoothness and evenness of natural fleshing. One of the things that always appeals to one in looking at a dressed carcass is an even covering of thick flesh. Unless you have this evenness to start with it can't be fed on, and moreover, animals that are uneven to begin with not only do not improve any, but they grow worse through the fat covering being put on unevenly. Rough, course shoulders of course preclude the possibility of a light, smooth forequarter in the dressed animal, while rough, heavy hocks and high, coarse tail heads also are quite objectionable. In short, a smooth, fairly blocky, thick, but smooth, even fleshed steer with straight lines is the right prospect for a prime carcass when finished.

The second essential is proper feeding, that is the use of feeds that will produce a firm, even condition in the ripened animal. We might here suggest the general method of feeding which is followed in caring for the steers which the University of Nebraska uses for class work in teaching fat stock judging, and which are the steers that we exhibit. Most of our steers are either raised on the farm or secured as calves at a few months old. So they are practically developed under our own method of handling. The steer whose carcass won the champion honors at the last International was purchased when only a few months old.

In growing these steers the point aimed at is continuous development without check at any time. So we feed the youngster liberally right from the start. The time when we want our steers for use is during October, November and December, so we feed with the aim of having them in first class market shape by December 1st. During the winter they are carried on a grain ration about half to two-thirds as heavy as they would consume if fed to the limit. They are given as much roughage as they will eat, this being alfalfa hay principally, and from twelve to twenty pounds of silage, according to the size of the steer. A pound and a half of silage per hundredweight of steer is a fair basis of calculation as to the amount desirable to feed. The grain fed is practically the same for calves as for yearlings, though each steer is fed his grain separately and if necessary the feed varied a bit according to how any particular animal is doing. The standard grain ration is oats 50, corn 50, bran 20 and oil-meal 10, or oil-meal 5 and cottonseed meal 5. This is fed as was said, to steers of all ages; the condition of the animals is controlled by the amount of corn in the grain mixture. If there is too much tendency to fatten rather than grow, less corn is used. By regulating the amount of corn the herdsman can pretty well control his animals.

Now the third thing (and this is important) is the general scheme of management. While we aim to keep our steers growing pretty rapidly through winter and spring, yet we do it with a limited amount of grain, and a large amount of roughness. The same principle of management is continued through the warmer summer months, except that the younger steers are fed more heavily than the older ones. The aim is to have the cattle in good condition for heavy feeding the last ninety days. We want as little fat on them previous to this as is possible, and yet in condition enough to be well finished at the end of ninety days. Their fat and finish are thus in the freshness of "first bloom." Ripe but not a day over-done is our aim. We believe that this point has had considerable to do with the quality of the carcasses we have shown. Heavy feeding for a long period not only is apt to produce rolls and unevenness, but the fat gets somewhat stale and has not the freshness and firmness of appearance it should. Neither will the color of a long fed carcass show up with as much attractiveness.

Besides the considerations above referred to, I wish to call attention to the necessity of some exercise in order to keep the condition firm and smooth. Steers fed in the lot or on pasture get enough exercise. But stall fed animals must have regular daily exercise of some sort if they are to be kept smooth and firm, yet evenly conditioned.

From a careful review of the methods described above, and which have proven very satisfactory in producing first-class carcasses for us, some general suggestions may be drawn. The securing of a carcass that is well developed in the per cent of lean meat without an over amount of external fat is brought about by developing the animal rapidly and continuously from birth. But in obtaining this growth, care is used not to get the young things fat. So rations quite nitrogenous in character are used, and corn is not too large a part of the ration. Oats, bran, oil meal and the alfalfa hay help to develop muscle growth and keep the animals from becoming buttery or patchy, with hard rolls of fat which latter are easily formed by too much corn for a too long period. Finally the period of heavy feeding preceding finishing must not be too long in duration, so that the carcass comes from the block onto the hooks in a fresh, well colored and most attractive condition. The use of some succulent material to a considerable extent, also is beneficial in keeping the animal in a sappy, healthy condition. We neglected to state above that we use the silage up until the grass is good, after which the steers run in the pasture half the time. They are out daytime until flies come, when they are turned on the grass at night, and housed during the day. Looseness of the bowels, if too pronounced in the winter from alfalfa and silage, can usually be checked by feeding a little prairie hay. On grass the same trouble is kept in check by allowing less grass, and a bit of cured hay.

We want to append a word of explanation. It may seem from the above description of our methods that we use too much bran and oats in our ration to make it economical. Our reason is this: Practically all our steers are ripened up at least twice. We have them first and primarily for class room use in instruction work. We secure the best specimens obtainable, and because of the trouble and expense of securing animals of the best type, we keep our steers as long as we can. This means that if we fit them up in first class condition at 12 to 15 months of age, they must be let down and carried 8 to 9 months, then fitted again at 22 to 27 months of age. In order to do so, and yet keep them firm, even and fresh the second time, it is necessary to keep away from too much corn. Doubtless we could use more corn if it was only a matter of growing the young things up, and disposing of them the first time they were put in tip top condition. The production of prime carcasses, though, demands fairly well matured animals, and the records of the Chicago Carcass Contests will clearly show that the two-year-old carcasses win a great many more championships than do the first prize yearling ones.—Ellis Rail, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Nebraska.

PIGS AND PIG PASTURE.

Pigs, corn and clover make a most excellent combination. Perhaps the pigs and corn are being arranged for but how about the clover. If it is to be red clover then to secure the best pasturage sow a variety of grasses. Let the mixture be a combination of such grasses as thrive best in one's locality. In some sections it is well to let clover spell alfalfa.

This latter plant is gaining great favor with the pig and is not only relished by him during the growing season but is eaten greedily during the winter months when nicely cured. Soaked corn with a run on a convenient field of alfalfa makes pork production easy and remunerative.

GETTING BUSINESS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

To the American Breeder:—On January 2 we wrote you advising that from the advertising copy we were running in the American Breeder we were securing excellent results, and that the American Breeder was second on the list—since that time the American Breeder has gone up a "notch." During the month of January and so far in February the American Breeder is first on the list. It may also be gratifying to you to know that our first inquiry from Europe was the result of our advertisement in the American Breeder issue of December 5. We received an inquiry from Mr. Geo. Eyre, Jr., of Warrens, Bramshaw, Nr. Lyndhurst, Totten Station, Hampshire, England, for American Self-lifting Galvanized Steel Gates.

Regarding the inquiries from for-

KEROSENE, GASOLINE AND OIL
To Consumers at Wholesale Prices

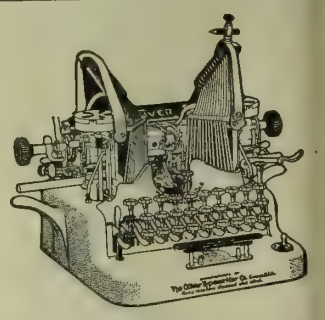
NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline. .....$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate .....$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
83 gravity stove distillate .....$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, Box A, EMPORIA, KANSAS

17 Cents a Day Buys an OLIVER



The Standard Visible Writer

Can you spend 17 cents a day to better advantage than in the purchase of this wonderful machine? Write for Special Easy-Payment Proposition, or see the nearest Oliver Agent.

SAVE YOUR PENNIES AND OWN

THE OLIVER Typewriter Co.
102 W. Ninth St. Kansas City, Mo..

The OLIVER Typewriter



A GOOD Position FOR YOU
Here's "The MAN and The SCHOOL" That Make YOU
A BUSINESS WINNER
Don't be a "Misfit." Business men demand assistants thoroughly trained IN ADVANCE—not that they must train afterwards.
"RANSOMERIAN" *Knowledge and Training* fits you to render *the service that satisfies*, service that puts you in *direct line* for the *big positions*—the *big opportunities*. *Intensely practical, easily assimilated Courses* in *Penmanship—Bookkeeping—Shorthand—Civil Service—Higher Accounting*, conducted by *experienced* BUSINESS EXPERTS. If you wish to qualify as a "*Top Notcher*"—ask for my *Catalog* and let me explain my NEW PLAN—of allowing you to pay *one-half* your tuition *after I secure you a good position*. Write—or call.
C. W. RANSOM, Pres., (The World's Greatest Penman)
RANSOMERIAN SCHOOL 890 Minor Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS—$173 IN TWO WEEKS MADE By Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profits. Exclusive county rights if you write QUICK. **Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Ind.**

eign countries wish to advise that a year ago we received an order for our Self-lifting Gates for shipment to the Negorianrion Agroicla Y Gandera de San Eurique S. A., Mexico. This is the ranch owned by the Madero family of Mexico and the late Francisco Madero, former president of Mexico, was the chief owner. On February 3, this year, we received a repeat order for shipment of our Self-lifting Gates to the same ranch and with a request that we put steel signs on the gates reading as follows: "Favor de Cerrar la Puerta,' which, for your information, means, "Please close the door." These signs to be used instead of our regular "Keep Closed" signs which we furnish to the American farmers and breeders. Owing to the execution of President Madero we have not shipped the repeat order and do not know what the final outcome will be. "War is Hell." The Mexican revolution even effects some of the manufacturers in Kansas City.—H. L. Goodwin, American Farm Gate Company.

THE BEST FEED INSURANCE.

To The American Breeder:—The best feed insurance is to plant, for grain and forage, the desirable crops most certain to succeed in the given locality. Kaffir corn is the feed grain to raise in the Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska districts, where the annual rainfall is from 24 to 30 inches. Its cousin, milo, is the feed grain to raise in sections of Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Eastern Colorado and Eastern New Mexico, where the annual rainfall is below 24 inches and not less than 12 inches.

Kaffir corn will wait for weeks for rain. The hot winds and the lack of moisture may make it wither and curl somewhat during the day, but it will freshen every night. It may be forced to stand still, and not grow for days or for weeks, but it will live and keep green. When the deferred rains do come, it shoots out heads quickly, they fill with grain and a good yield follows.

Ten bushels of Kaffir corn have the same value as nine bushels of corn for feeding work horses, beef and dairy cattle, hogs and sheep. A bushel of kaffir corn is worth more than a bushel of corn for feeding poultry.

A bushel of corn has a greater feed value than a bushel of kaffir corn, but an acre of kaffir corn has a much greater feed value than an acre of corn. In Eastern Kansas and Eastern Oklahoma an acre of kaffir corn will average a yield of grain sufficient to produce 40 pounds more meat than an acre of corn. In the central part of these states the difference in favor of kaffir corn is greater, and still further west kaffir corn will often yield 25 bushels an acre in years in which corn is a total failure.

Every farm in Eastern Kansas and Eastern Oklahoma should grow some kaffir corn. On the river bottoms at least one-fourth of the acreage on each farm that is usually planted to corn should be planted to kaffir corn. On the uplands kaffir corn will outyield corn every year, in both bushels and feed value.

In Central Kansas and Central Oklahoma, all upland usually planted to corn should be planted to kaffir corn. It will produce a good yield of grain every year and in average years a large yield. On the uplands kaffir corn will produce from 50 to 100 per cent more feed value than corn. A small acreage on every bottom farm should be planted each year, to guarantee feed for the teams and other live stock in dry years.

In Western Kansas, Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle all land used for producing grain feed should be planted either to kaffir or milo, depending on the spring moisture, conditions and average rainfall.

Farmers in Central Oklahoma began shipping in corn in July, 1911, to feed their teams, and most of them were forced to sell their hogs because they had no corn. If the fields planted to corn in 1910 had been planted instead to kaffir corn, there would have been ample grain for teams and for fattening tens of thousands of hogs and cattle. Kaffir corn would have given the Oklahoma farmers an enormous cash income, while because they insisted on raising corn, they piled up debts.

Along the Rock Island lines, between St. Louis and Kansas City, most of the farmers each plant from one-half to five acres of kaffir corn for their poultry. They have found that it gives larger returns from poultry than corn. A few acres of kaffir corn are reported in Iowa with an average yield of 46 bushels an acre, the equivalent in feeding value of 41.4 bushels of corn. It is probable that most of the corn growers in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana will find it profitable to grow a few acres of kaffir corn, the same as those in Central Missouri.—H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner, Rock Island Lines.

LOSSES IN BARNYARD MANURE.

To the American Breeder:—In handling the barnyard manure, the farmer can save or lose hundreds of dollars annually. A manure heap is a hot bed of bacterial activities. Some of the nitrogen is formed into ammonia and passes into the air; this is a clear loss. Some is transformed into nitrates, which are soluble, washing out by rains and sink into the soil or run off into the ditch; this also is a direct loss. Some of it is formed by bacteria into nitrates and these nitrates attacked by another species of bacteria which change into nitrogen gas, which passes into the air and is lost.

Nitrogen is worth at least eight cents per pound and a horse will produce fifteen tons of manure and litter a year, containing in round numbers one hundred thirty pounds of nitrogen. At eight cents per pound the value of that manure is $10.40. It pays to save it. Experiments have taught us that liquid and solid manures when kept together deteriorate much more rapidly. Also that the more compact the manure is stored away from the weather, the least loss will result. Here is a hint for the progressive farmer. Our farmers need this nitrogen and when it rep-

What We Pay for You

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Note what we do to save cost of upkeep with users of Reo the Fifth. To save repairs and troubles. To insure you an honest car.

Cost Us $200

These extra precautions, which some call extremes, cost us about $200 per car. I employ them because, in years to come, they save $500 per car.

I have proved this fact a myriad times in my 26 years of car building.

To merely sell cars, these things are unnecessary. But to hold users' good will—hold it year after year—these things must be done.

Our Extremes

Our steel is all made to formula. It is analyzed twice before using. That saves us countless mistakes.

Our gears are tested in a crushing machine to stand 75,000 pounds per tooth. Our springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations.

Each engine is tested for 48 hours. There are five long-continued tests.

There are fully one thousand tests and inspections applied to every car.

Overcapacity

I require in each driving part an overcapacity of not less than 50 per cent.

I use oversize tires—34x4—to cut your tire upkeep in two.

I use 15 roller bearings, which cost five times what the usual ball bearings cost. And, to avoid all flaws, we use 190 drop forgings, at twice the cost of steel castings.

I use a $75 magneto—

A doubly heated carburetor—

An expensive centrifugal pump—

14-inch brake drums—2-inch, seven-leaf springs—a 17-coated body.

And we limit our output to 50 cars daily, to insure accurate fitting, abundant tests. To make sure that each car is right.

Does It Pay?

You know that it pays to get a car built like this if you've owned a car that wasn't. All the difference won't show at the start, of course, but in after years you'll see it.

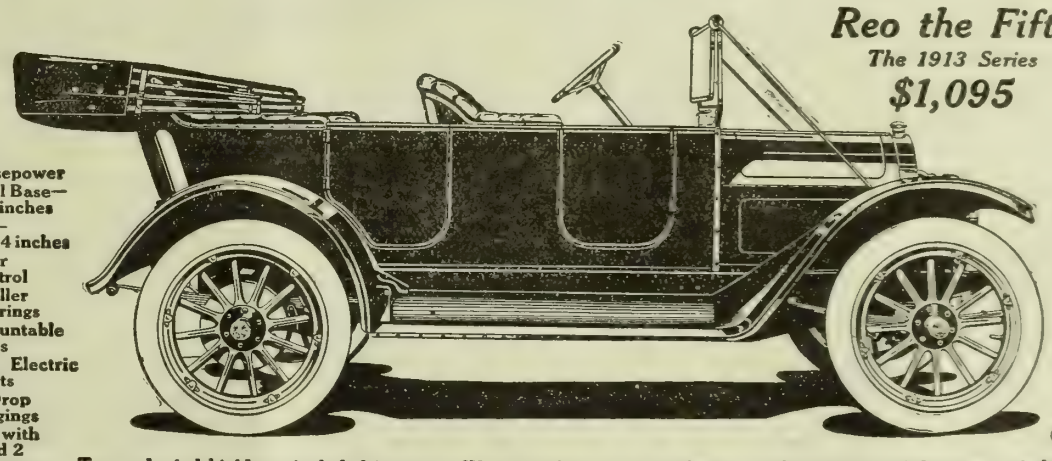
Every dollar I spend in these extremes saves users from two to four dollars. That's why Reo the Fifth stands at the top of its class, after 60,000 of my cars have been used.

See in this car our new center control. Note the absence of levers. Both front doors are clear. Note that it has the left side drive, like the leading cars today.

Note the flush electric dash lights. Note the splendid finish. Let our dealer point out to you the countless small perfections. This is the climax of a lifetime of effort. See what it means to you.

Write for our catalog and we will direct you to the nearest Reo showroom. They are everywhere.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 inches
Tires—34 x 4 inches
Center Control
15 Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three Electric Lights
190 Drop Forgings
Made with 5 and 2 Passenger Bodies

(155)

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170).
(Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted.)

resents at least $10 per horse, one can afford to take a little better care of the manure produced by our stock. J. F. Nicholson, Bacteriologist, Idaho Experiment Station.

OX AND GASOLINE POWER IN ONE FIELD.

In an interesting article, written from Germany for the Agricultural Student, Prof. H. C. Price tells of seeing a motor plow test in a field where ox teams were also regularly at work. The farm was that of Rabbthge and Giesecke at Klein Wanzleleben, Germany, which has an international reputation for the production of sugar beet seed. "It is situated in North Central Germany, a short distance from Madgeburg, says Prof. Price, in his story, which we quote, "and consists of 12,000 acres, and is in the heart of the sugar beet district of Germany. Here has the breeding of sugar beets been carried on to an extent not equaled any place else in the country. The Klein Wanzlelebener beet (the leading variety of sugar beets) was originated and has been developed on this farm. The estate has its own sugar factory, chemical laboratories and immense warehouses for cleaning and storing sugar beet seed. Another important feature of the buildings is the barracks for housing the Polish women. They are brought in every spring and sent back every fall and do the principal part of the work of cultivating and harvesting the beet crop. The farm, with its own railroad and the buildings clustered together, give the impression of a large public institution.

"But I did not start out to describe the farm, but rather a motor plow demonstration that was held at the farm. It was a bright, crisp October morning, and a special train took the visitors out from Madgeburg. At the station we were met by the farm teams, fine Belgian draft horses, hitched to the beet wagons, and taken to the field where the demonstration was held. German agriculture is one of extremes; in one field you will see farm work being done by the most primitive methods, in the adjoining fields, perhaps, by the most modern labor-saving machinery. So in this plowing demonstration. On one side of the field 18 yoke of oxen were plowing, two yoke hitched to each plow, and pulling by bands across their foreheads. On the other side of the field were three forms of the most recent development in motor plows. (1) The steam plow, which is a fine gang plow that is pulled back and forth across the field by a cable attached to traction engines at opposite ends of the field. (2) The Koszeg implement, which is a combination plow and pulverizer, drawn by a gasoline motor, and leaves the ground ready for seeding. (3) The Stock motor plow, which is a fine gang plow drawn by a forty horse-power gasoline motor, with high wheels, and having blades on the wheels to keep them from slipping.

"About two hundred men were there to see the plows work and they represented the aristocracy of the sugar beet growers of Germany. Men of title, men of rank, men of property, they came in automobiles, in carriages and by train. Many of them control farms almost as large as the one on which the demonstration was held. Interest centered chiefly in the Stock plow, which the Germans seem to think is the coming motor plow. However, the price at which the motor plows sell here ($5,000 to $6,000), makes their use prohibitive except on the large estates.

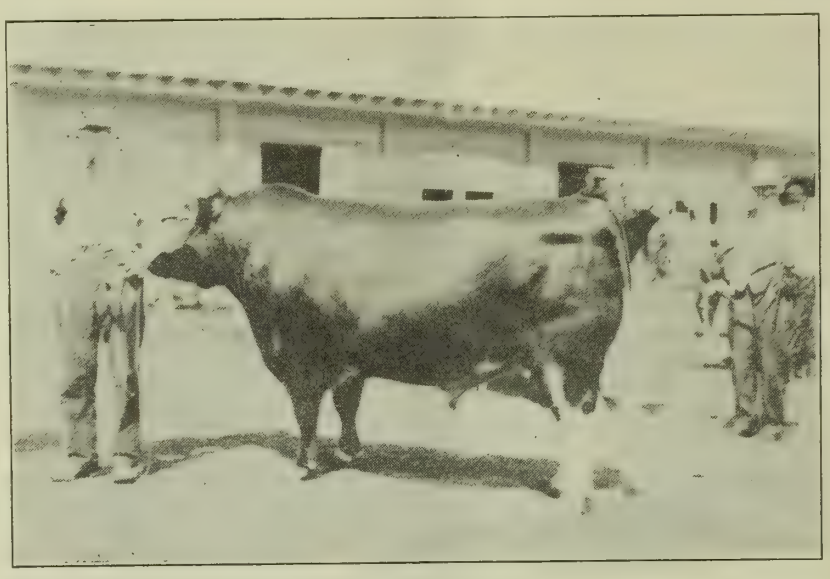
"After spending a couple of hours in the field watching the plows work, the party was taken back to inspect the buildings and laboratories of the farm, and then all gathered in one of the buildings and representatives of the different plows were given an opportunity to tell the merits of their respective plows. Although my inability to understand the language perfectly prevented my grasping all of their arguments, it was evident from the length and intensity of their speeches that arguments were not wanting.

"At 2 o'clock the whole party, as guests of the farm, was taken to the club house, which the farm maintains, and served to an elaborate dinner. This was a typical German "spread" and "Hochs" to the hosts were frequent and loud. It was 4 o'clock when the dinner was ended, and with good cheer and good fellowship we all departed, having spent a profitable and pleasant day on one of the finest farms in Germany.

A MISSION FOR SHORTHORNS.

To the American Breeder: Less than a generation ago it was the prevalent opinion among farmers that they were not in need of and could not be helped by scientific agriculturists. Among many, "book farming," as they termed it, was held in contempt. It is true that agricultural education at that time was in its infancy and was very incomplete, but it held the principles on which a broad and helpful system of scientific agricultural education was afterward developed. The sons and grandsons of men who had no patience with "book farming" have gone to agricultural schools and obtained the knowledge necessary to enable them to intelligently undertake the various problems of farm life—the restoration of soil fertility, the introduction of better varieties of grain and the improvement of live stock. Tedious and costly experiments, conducted at state and national expense, have introduced varieties of wheat that are hardier and more resistent to frost and that add materially to the annual productive value of the land. Other experimenters have introduced new varieties of cotton with longer fiber or better quality, while still others are exeprimenting to increase the disease resisting powers of both plants and animals. All these efforts are worth while, and many have already increased the knowledge and wealth of the agricultural class. Very few farmers have the time or convenience to conduct such experiments as these, but all farmers should have the ambition to improve methods, grain and live stock. The farmer who increases the productive value of his land, either by restoring soil fertility or by raising better grain gains a personal success and to a limited extent becomes a public benefactor. If this be true of the grain farmer what can be said of the progressive stock grower? There never was a time when there was as great need of growing two pounds of beef where only one grew before. Such a marked increase may be possible only in some instances, but very great improvement is needed in the cattle of the majority of farms. The scarcity of beef cattle and their resultant high value will surely stimulate their production on farms from which cattle were eliminated by the low prices of 15 years ago. In restoring cattle to the farm, it will be an improvident and unwise man who will be content with cattle of indifferent quality. Feed has been high and will not likely be low again for some years, hence only well bred cattle that give good returns for feed consumed and that contribute to the wants of the farmer will be profitable. Not every farmer can breed pure bred cattle, but none can afford to raise scrubs.

Under present prospective conditions raising beef cattle on the farms will give a handsome profit. As a foundation for this industry Shorthorns are well adapted to every purpose. A searching test of more than 100 years in this country has fully demonstrated their worth. They are docile in disposition, they mature early, fatten easily, and when matured have greater weight. For the production of beef and milk they are the farmers' cattle.—B. O. Cowan, Los Angeles County, Cal.



DIAMOND GOODS,
A Shorthorn Champion Owned by Bellows Bros. (Photo by F. B. Graham.)

MILKING SHORTHORNS IN MINNESOTA.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been demonstrating something of the possibilities of Shorthorn cattle as a milking breed. The co-operative project which has been conducted by the University of Minnesota and the United States Department of Agriculture in breeding milking Shorthorn cattle has progressed along similar lines to those of previous years. On June 30, 1912, there were four herds in the experiment. There was an increase of almost 1,000 pounds of milk per cow during the last two years. The highest yield was 8,956 pounds of milk and 402 pounds of butter fat in 365 days. A number of other cows exceeded 7,000 pounds of milk and 250 pounds of butter fat. About 60 cows were under inspection during the year. The average of these will be close to 6,000 pounds of milk and 230 pounds of butter fat, a substantial increase over the preceding year. It would seem that herd averages of 7,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter fat are possible. A few cows have done especially well, one cow giving 10,291 pounds of milk and 470 pounds of butter fat in 12 months. A cow with her second calf has a record of 8,223 pounds of milk and 286 pounds of butter fat. Other cows have increased their yields over previous years in spite of the fact that no clover hay has been fed.

In the last season for which we have a complete record, 45 cows and heifers, in a period of 328 days, averaged 5,312 pounds of milk and 202 pounds of butter fat per animal. The heifers of this lot averaged 33 months old at the time of calving.

The co-operation of the department in this experiment was withdrawn June 30, 1912.

ANTICIPATING A CERTAIN DEMAND.

The famous Jersey cattle importing firm of Cooper & Sons is investigating the various herds of dairy Short-


Alvin V. Rowe, Pres.

"Can't-Sag" Gates Save You BIG MONEY (6)

Cost only one-third as much as ordinary iron, wire or gas pipe gates, but last twice as long. Neat in appearance—best and strongest gate made—light, easy to handle, opens both ways. Boards are double *bolted* between eight angle steel uprights and double truss braces. *guaranteed never to sag.*

Cost Less Than All Wood Gates—Last 5 Times as Long

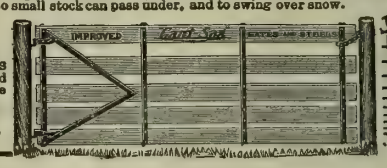
Can't Sag Gates are furnished complete, ready to hang, or just the Gate Steels which include everything except the boards. Patent self-locking hinge feature---reinforced two piece malleable hinges. Six Triangular Truss Braces make gates extra strong.

Improved Elevating Attachment permits the gate to be raised full length from 5 to 30 inches, so small stock can pass under, and to swing over snow.

30 Days Free Trial and 5 Year Guarantee

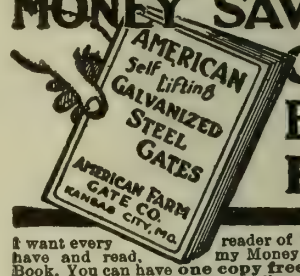
Catalog shows both complete Gates and just the Steels, at prices you can't afford to miss. Send for my new catalog with free 30 days' trial and *freight prepaid offer.*

Alvin V. Rowe, Pres.
ROWE MANUFACTURING CO.
615 Adams St., Galesburg, Ill.



"Can't-Sag" Gates & Steels

MONEY SAVING GATE BOOK FREE



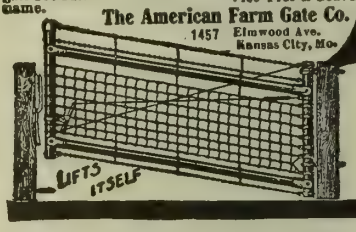
I want every reader of this paper to have and read, my Money Saving Gate Book. You can have one copy free if you will write me at once. This booklet tells you all about my

American Self-Lifting Galvanized Steel Gate

The only gate made with frame and couplings of 2-inch high carbon drawn steel galvanized tubing, equipped with an Automatic Equalizer, which allows the gate to Lift Itself and swing clear over uneven ground or snow, and a Ratchet Stretcher System which insures a tight, rigid gate forever. REMEMBER: This is the gate sold on a Three Years Guarantee. The gate that must be exactly as represented or you get your money back by simply returning it to your dealer. Write me today for my FREE gate book and nearest dealer's name.

Vice-Pres & Gen. Mgr.

The American Farm Gate Co.
1457 Elmwood Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.



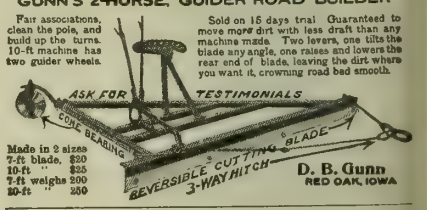


Cheap as Wood We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG.
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 990 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Fair associations, clean the pots, and build up the turns. 10-ft machine has two guider wheels.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 2 sizes
7-ft blade, $20
10-ft " $25
7-ft weighs 200
10-ft " 250

D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

horns in England. At last accounts they had made a start at Lord Lonsdale's Tring Park herd and considerable interest and curiosity are indulged as to the exact significance of their visit. The senior Mr. Cooper bred dairy Shorthorns years ago and has expressed the opinion that there is a great future for that sort in the United States.

CAKED UDDER IN COWS.

To the American Breeder: Caked udder in cows is also commonly called garget, of which there are two kinds: one, noncontagious, the other infectious.

It is a frequent trouble, especially in cold weather, often due to "catching cold" in the udder. The symptoms usually appear soon after calving, and many complications often ensue, sometimes leaving the cow with a damaged quarter.

Since cows are so high priced, it is certainly poor economy to attempt home treatment in severe cases. If your veterinarian treats the case he can give you the benefit of a personal examination. If a veterinarian is not available, the general treatment is to give a purgative of Epsom salts, bathe the udder with warm water, to which has been added several tablespoonfuls of sodium hyposulphate. Dry completely, and rub in carbolated lard or vaseline. Milk frequently.—E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

AUTOMOBILE INFLUENCE ON FARMING.

There must be some good reason for the wide use which the thrifty and practical farmers are making of automobiles throughout the country, and more especially, of the high-quality, low-priced makes. The motor car evidently must pay the farmer good dividends on his investment, for he is not given to spending his money foolishly. He must get a goodly measure of results by way of saving time, labor and money with his motor car. He and his family must be getting much pleasure, comfort and satisfaction with the automobile so long as the use of power vehicles continues to increase so remarkably everywhere among farmers.

One of our farmer patrons recently wrote us how his automobile furnished the power for blowing hay over 100 feet up into a hay mow whereby one man now easily did more than what three men and two horses formerly did. This he does by jacking up the rear axle and harnessing the motor to an old blower. Another farmer says that he markets all of his wheat and corn with his car by the aid of a trailer. Besides, he now is able to get to the city much oftener and sell his product direct without the aid of the middleman—an important factor in reducing the cost of living to the consumer. What is even of greater importance, he has happily solved the problem of how to keep his boys and girls contented on the farm. Under such conditions they would never swap the farm for the shop while their city cousins trudged back and forth from their work, either afoot or as a straphanger, while working for a scant living salary.

It is very gratifying to me that hundreds of the cars which I built in 1905, and prior thereto, are still doing yeoman service today. That is due to two things, namely: Good construction and good care on the part of the owner and driver.

As the secret of long life in man lies in good food and proper care, so with a high-quality, reliable car. Give it the best of gasoline, oil and grease combined with careful driving and reasonable protection against the elements and against the extremes of heat and cold. Barring tires, a car of known honesty and reliability of construction should last a farmer from six to ten years.

The farmer's life is, at the best, frequently full of drudgery and monotony; even those who count their acres by the hundreds, if they are making a success in their line, cannot get rid of a certain amount of monotony, and it is this monotonous, day in and day out grind, more than anything else, that causes the farmer to break down in middle life. His wife at forty often looks as old as her city sister of fifty-five, while his children drift cityward where they frequently live up more than they can earn.

To the modern farmer these days are passing. He realizes that he must not put all his dividends back into working capital, such as land, stock, etc., and leave a great fortune for his city children to law over. But, if he takes more than a narrow interest in his family he finds that he must make the farm home as near ideal as possible, and he puts his money into modern living just as his city brother is doing and with his modern home equipment, there must follow the motor car.

He finds that hired help, both on the farm and in the home, are less difficult to get and keep, and that they will take more interest in their work if he does not forget them once in a while in his "spins," and also his less fortunate neighbor in this world's goods seems to have a better opinion of him if he remembers them occasionally. He finds as the years come and go that his family does not think farm life such a drudgery after all. That his boys take more interest in farm stock and farm work, and somehow the city does not seem nearly so attractive as it once did.

The land owning man who is running ahead every year is the man who stays on the farm, and buys a motor car. By so doing he keeps on the farm the brain and brawn which belongs to it, and thus finds that the motor car pays.—R. E. Olds, President Reo Motor Car Company.

CARE AND FEED FOR THE BROOD SOW.

To the American Breeder: The brood sow should not be allowed to run among other stock, even with the stock hogs, as her condition is such that she cannot well keep out of their way, and the cuffs, bites and kicks often are very harmful to her and her unborn pigs, often causing abortion, and always affecting the size, strength and vigor of the pigs at farrowing time.

Where the brood sow follows fattening steers, too much corn is secured. The same is true if she runs with the fattening hogs, corn being too heating for her already conjested system, while the pigs she is producing require albuminous, flesh-forming sustenance, rather than carbohydrate for fat production. A little corn, however, will prove strengthening, keep up bodily heat during chill weather, and will be productive of no bad results where the sow is in prime condition. For the balance of her ration, an oil meal slop, formed of skimmilk and the meal, will prove most satisfactory.

One should always arrange to put the brood sow in a separate pen at farrowing time, removing her to this pen a week or two before the date on which she will drop her pigs. This accustoms her to her surroundings, cultivates quietness, and gets her used to being fed and handled by her attendant, so that she will not be cross, restless and nervous at farrowing time, all of which wields a beneficial effect on her strenuous work, and enables one to render prompt assistance in case it is needed. Simply remember: Everything that can be done to promote the good health and thrift of the brood sow, will be transmitted directly to her unborn offspring, and will account in large measure for whatever degree of strength and vigor they may possess—not only at birth, but for life.—M. Coverdell, Cole County, Mo.

Advertisers and Readers Endorse It.

To the American Breeder:—Your paper has sold every horse, and I am still receiving inquiries every day. I just received last copy (March 5), and think it the most instructive of all previous ones.—Wm. D. Whisler, Hancock County, Iowa.

We wish to thank the AMERICAN BREEDER for the good it has done us and will say, we consider it the best stock paper printed, with NO exceptions. Wishing the paper the best of success, we are, B. M. Boyer & Sons, Van Buren County, Iowa.

IT CERTAINLY IS.

To get at the importance of live stock in so-called dry farming areas, Professor Shepherd of North Dakota Agricultural College sent a list of questions to the directors of the experiment stations in the northwestern states. One question was, "Do you consider live stock husbandry essential to successful dry land farming in your state, and why?" The answers are as follows:

Thatcher, Washington: Yes, where rainfall is enough to grow forage.

Webster, Kansas: Absolutely.

Burnett, Nebraska: By men of small means designed to build homes; not for traction, and large farming work.

Carlyle, Idaho: Yes, most essential.

Forbes, Arizona: Yes.

Howes, Nevada: Yes.

Humbert, New Mexico: Yes, because dry land farms produce coarse feeds best and these can't be shipped.

Knight, Wyoming: Yes. To supply humus to soil and to maintain the fertility.

Wilson, South Dakota: Yes. To add humus and maintain fertility.—Kansas Farmer.

LICE ON HOGS.

To the American Breeder: A pig weighing 150 pounds will have approximately twelve pints of blood, each pint containing 7,680 drops, or a little over 92,000 drops of blood. If a louse abstracts a drop a day, and the pig is boarding several thousand lice, it is easy to see where the profit goes when "hogs don't pay."

It is worse than useless to "dope" the pig with "lice killer" without disinfecting pens, bedding and in the spring, the wallow.

First burn all the loose, dry straw, clean out manure; spray the pen floors, walls, beams, troughs and every crevice with a ten per cent solution of formalin or a half gallon of formalin to five gallons of water. Creolin may be added to wallow in warm weather, say half a pint to a large wallow.

Then dust on each pig powdered staphisagaria. This will cause the average louse to homestead elsewhere. —E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

ALFALFA
SEED FOR SALE
J. B. REED, OXFORD, NEBRASKA.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS
Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.
A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.
C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

NEVIUS' SHORT-HORNS AND POLAND CHINAS
Good young bulls, reds and roans by our herd bulls, also few good boars ready for service. Write or come and see them. Mention this paper.
C .S. NEVIUS, - CHILES, KANSAS

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover, Ks.
My herd of Shorthorns are now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

GOOD SHORTHORNS
Reds and Roans.
1 car load of bulls for sale.
1 car load of heifers for sale.
These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

LUNG WORMS.

To the American Breeder:—Pneumonia of hogs is not always due to worms, yet it is not uncommon to find young pigs, and even old hogs, to be affected, and dying from inflammation of the lungs and bronchial tubes due to the presence of large numbers of small white to whitish-brown thread-like worms which are found to be located in the bronchial tubes. This parasite is quite common in the United States.

Verminous pneumonia is most often found on low or swampy land, although it may occur on the uplands.

This disease of pigs occurs at all times of the year, but is more frequently observed during the late summer and early fall. When pigs are first affected, the symptoms are few and elusive, but as the invasion by this worm progresses the symptoms become more and more pronounced. At this stage of development, frequent spells of coughing are noticed.

There is a thick discharge from the nostrils which will at times contain masses of mucous. A close examination of this material will at times reveal the presence of young worms as well as adult worms. The symptoms most apparent to the owner are thinness and lack of development, due to the air passages being closed or to a watery condition of the lungs.

At times this disease may be confused with hog cholera or even with tuberculosis of swine. By careful study of the symptoms and history, together with the finding of the worms either before death in the discharges from the nostrils. or after death in the bronchial tubes at the base of the lungs, should be sufficient evidence to enable one to be sure.

It is very difficult to relieve hogs afected with lung worms because of the danger of injuring the lungs or air passages in undertaking to kill or dislodge the worms. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Be very careful not to introduce into the herd any hogs that are affected by the parasite. If you know that any low or swampy ground on your farm has been used as pasture for infected hogs, keep healthy hogs away from it. This is not an absolute preventive, as the trouble sometimes occurs in uplands as well as lowlands.—Dr. W. L. Boyd. University Farm, St. Paul.

Live Stock Receipts Heavier

Increased Farm Demand for Mares a Feature of Horse Market—Cattle Prices Still Good—Hogs Highest for the Year—Good Sheep Market.

A few weak spots have turned up in the horse market in the past two weeks, but the general tone was about steady. Claims to lower prices were made by shippers who have been handling a good class of horses, and took a turn to inferior or plain kinds. The result was that the difference in prices on a quality basis was surprising. The total volume of business going on in horses and mules is large. The demand for farming, all lines of construction work and for city use, is large. In the past two weeks every important market from Chicago west has reported large sales. In Miles City, Montana, horses are said to be worth more than in the Central West. Some large shipments have been made into the British Northwest, and the whole country is preparing for farm work. One of the most striking features of the trade is the demand for mares. Farmers are getting all the brood mares they can, and the general tendency is to get back in the horse business, rather than out of it. The entire Central West, West and Southwest is in excellent condition. Reports from Texas are that never previously was there a more promising spring for farmers. In the South seeding time is on and while cotton states are buying fewer horses they are still taking a good many mules. A good many traders are vociferating about the high prices, and at the same time predicting lower prices. They did the same thing last summer and the first two months this year, but that great big slump in prices has not come yet. Conservative dealers and traders say that demand now is of sufficient volume to insure a good market up to midsummer. July and August are usually the two months when receipts are small, and demand limited.

Current prices indicate what real quality in horses means. For instance sales were reported last week at $20 up to $350 a head. Those at $20, needless to say, were plugs of the commonest kind, while the top price $350, was paid for an 1,800 pound dapple gray four years old, well bred and well broken. More horses are selling under $200 than above that price, and a fair average would be $150 to $175 a head.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$225@275
Drafters, fair to good	145@235
Chunks, fair to choice	125@160
Chunks, fair to good	85@120
Expressers and light draft	50@110
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	125@145
Southerns, plain to fair	65@125
Plugs.	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@135
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@200
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

Unsettled Cattle Prices.

Last week cattle prices declined 15 to 25 cents, but in the preceding week about that much had been added to the market, so that the two weeks are about a standoff so far as net changes are concerned. The bulk of the beef steers coming now are selling at $8.25 to $8.75. In quality they show a better average than in preceding weeks. This is due to a longer feeding period, and the comparatively low prices of feed. Killers say that cattle are killing out well, and most of the steers coming now have been fed 90 days or more. The light weight cattle are selling relatively better than the heavy grades. Chicago reported a top of $9.15, St. Louis, $9.10, and the other markets $9. Practically all weights have figured in the top sales, but killers have shown a preference for the class weighing 1,150 to 1,300 pounds that carried finish. The demand, however, has been satisfied with less quality than the trade preferred, owing to the high prices. In other words, outlet channels that a year ago were taking steer loins are now using cow loins, chucks, and rounds. Cows are relatively higher now than steers were a year ago, and there is no low priced meat of any kind to fill out demand. The general scarcity both buyers and salesmen say will result in still higher prices in April. Colorado is making some good steers that have been fattened on sugar beet pulp. They are selling at $8 to $8.50. Some of the hay feeds are bringing $7.75 to $8.25. Texas and Oklahoma are supplying meal, cake and silage steers in fairly liberal numbers. They are selling at $7 to $8.10. Some Arkansas and Louisiana steers brought $6 to $7.50. The market has a drag over an unusually wide area and still total receipts continue short.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@9.15
Good to choice steers	8.35@8.70
Fair to good steers	7.75@8.30
Common to fair steers	6.75@7.70
Meal fed, choice	7.50@8.25
Meal fed, common to fair	6.75@7.50

Butcher Cattle Important Factor.

The scarcity of butcher cattle and no probability of the supply increasing in the next two months are conditions that give the killers considerable concern. Heretofore cows and heifers have supplied the cheap beef of this season of the year, but now fat cows are selling at $6.50 to $8 and heifers as high as $8.60. Veal calves sold up to $10.25 at Missouri river markets, and up to $12 in Chicago. Bulls likewise are high, the top being $7 to $7.50 at the various markets. There is no cheap beef in sight any place and the continued scarcity and high prices have contracted outlet channels greatly. Compared with two weeks ago prices are 15 to 25 cents higher.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher stuff:

Cows—	
Choice.	$7.50@ 8.00
Fair to good	6.00@ 7.45
Common to fair	5.00@ 5.95
Canners.	4.50@ 4.85
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@ 8.60
Good to choice	7.50@ 8.20
Plain to fair	6.25@ 7.45
Common.	5.25@ 6.20
Veal calves	6.00@10.25
Bulls.	4.50@ 7.25

Small Volume in Feeder Trade.

In the past ten days fewer feeders have moved than in any previous period this year. The trade seems to have shifted the supply into final hands, and the nearness of the pasture season has cut off considerable speculative trading. Statistics show that in the first ten weeks this year more cattle stockers and feeders than sold in the same period last year. However, there was so much duplication, also so much young breeding stuff, that the actual supply for feeding will not exceed that of a year ago. Last week 5,000 four year old steers were sold by a Texas ranchman to a Chase County cattleman at $60 a head, $300,000 cash being involved in the deal. They will be pastured in Kansas. Such deals are few and when the movement to Kansas and Osage pastures starts in April short supplies will be apparent. Compared with two weeks ago prices for stockers and feeders are 10 to 15 cents higher, though in the past two days a moderate decline occurred. Feeders are selling at $7.75 to $8.40, and stock steers $7.50 to $8.25. Countrymen still want stock cows and heifers at prices ranging from $4.75 to $6.75.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$8.00@8.40
Good to choice feeders	7.65@8.00
Plain to fair feeders	7.25@7.60
Good to choice stockers	7.25@7.70
Selected stockers	7.75@8.25
Plain to fair stockers	6.75@7.20
Stock calves	7.00@8.00
Stock cows	4.75@6.35
Stock heifers	5.00@6.75
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Another Advance for Hogs.

Friday prices for hogs at Western markets were the highest this year, and the second highest ever reached in March. In March, 1910, hogs sold up to $10.95 in Kansas City and better than $11 in Chicago. This past week the top price in Chicago was $9.10, in St. Louis $9.15, and at Missouri river markets $8.90. While the general tendency in the market has been upward, there has been considerable unevenness in prices from day to day, owing to an uneven distribution in the supply. Monday Chicago received 70,000 hogs, and prices were set back 10 to 20 cents. Tuesday and Wednesday the loss was regained and in the past two days new high levels were attained. Compared with two weeks ago prices are 45 to 50 cents higher. Both traders and packers say that higher prices will follow. The quality of the hogs coming now is good. Most of them are heavy grades and the light and medium classes are selling at a premium. By the close of March the five Western markets will show about 1 million fewer hogs than in the same period 1912. The shortage is already 875,000.

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Monday.	$8.30@8.60	$8.35@8.50
Tuesday.	8.35@8.70	8.20@8.50
Wednesday.	8.30@8.70	8.15@8.50
Thursday.	8.40@8.85	8.25@8.55
Friday.	8.50@8.90	8.35@8.70
Saturday.		8.40@8.75

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.50@8.80
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.60@8.90
Medium weight	8.55@8.90
Light weight	8.00@8.90
Common to fair	7.90@8.65
Stags.	6.50@8.25
Boars.	4.90@7.95
Bulk of sales	8.60@8.80

Healthy Sheep Market.

Wednesday sheep prices were the highest of the past two weeks, but in the past two days lambs were quoted off 10 to 15 cents, and sheep continued up to the high level of the season. Compared with two weeks ago lamb prices are up 25 to 35 cents, and sheep up 40 to 50 cents. Colorado and the Northwest is supplying the bulk of the sheep. Montana and Idaho offerings are hay fed, and the Colorado supply has been fattened on grain. Some spring lambs in St. Louis sold last week at $14 a cwt., but it is doubtful whether killers can get more than enough of that class to meet the Easter requirements. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $8.50 to $8.75, fair to good $7.75 to $8.45, yearlings $7 to $7.75, ewes $5.50 to $6.65 and wethers $6 to $6.75.

WHAT A HALF-PERCHERON MARE IS DOING.

To the American Breeder: Regarding good brood mares, I have a half-blood Percheron mare; she is nine years old now, and weighs 1,500 pounds and works every day. She raised six colts, now four mares and two horses. They will reach the 2,000 pound mark. I have one 20-months-old mare colt which weighs 1,450 pounds; one nine-month mare, 1,000 pounds. Can show the colts—beat it, somebody.—W. J. Forman, Paulding County, Ohio.

Percheron and French Draft.

Stallions for Sale—Twelve head American bred, big bone, low down, blocky kind, from 2 to 4 years old. Sixteen registered crosses of our own breeding from the best sires obtainable. Broglie 41462 (55063), the greatest living son of Besique (19602), heads our herd now. These horses must sell. **G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Macoupin County, Ill.**

SUNNY PLAIN FARM

OFFERS FOR SALE

Imported Percheron Mares and Fillies.

Mares are in foal to stallions approved by the French government. All grays. I take plenty of time in buying and buy no common stuff. 5 stallions for sale also. Big 3-year-olds; imported and home bred. Will sell worth the money—all to one man, if desired, and at a bargain. **W. C. Baughman, Pulaski, Iowa.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).

STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. Three young black, registered Percheron mares; 1 bay stallion, registered, 17 months old; 1 black stallion, registered, 6 months old. **T. H. Terry, Bavaria, Saline County, Kas.**

PERCHERON

AND FRENCH DRAFT

Stallions for sale. 7 head of extra good stallions, two to five years old; weight 1600 to 2260 pounds. The good kind at farmers' prices.

Geo. Groenmiller & Son, Pomona, Kas.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

for sale; four years old past; 1800 pounds now in common flesh; he ought to make a ton horse when full grown in his old clothes. Lots of good colts to show, and mares in foal. Will sell him cheap for cash, or trade for a good Belgian or Shire. **M. P. Lydon, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa. Rte. 1.**

BLACK IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale or exchange. Four years old; weight 1,950 in fair flesh; good breeder and a heavy boned, rugged horse. Want pure bred or grade mares, or young horses, or cattle of any kind. **A. S. Loveland, Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa.**

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. **J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.**

FIVE PERCHERON STALLIONS.

From two to six years; very good. Stock all registered. Have to sell to change blood. The oldest one a ton horse. Most are black. **D. Teinert, York, York County, Neb. R. F. D. 4.**

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale at farmer's prices; two and three years old; sound; with extra good bone. **F. T. Wallace, Assumption, Christian County, Ill.**

HORSE BREEDING IN VICTORIA.

From various communications that have reached us, we gather that there is a movement in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia, in favor of the founding of a Clydesdale Stud Book for Australia. As our readers are aware, one has already been started for New Zealand, and the Clydesdale breeders of Australia, and especially those in Victoria, are moving in the same direction. From information which has come our way it is to be inferred that some kind of pedigree register for draught horses already exists in Victoria. The book, if there be one, is unknown to us, but whatever its merits, it does not appear that in any sense it can be described as a stud book. What those who have made an effort to maintain the purity of the Clydesdale breed desire is not a register showing how draught horses may be or have been bred, but a stud book for a particular breed in which regard will be paid to the purity of breeding and the maintenance of the distinctive characteristics of the Clydesdale which will thereby be insured. It is admitted by Scottish visitors to Victoria that the best horses in Australia are to be found in that state. These horses are what they are because of Clydesdale lineage, which is the dominant strain in their breeding, and should Clydesdale breeding become mixed, Clydesdale qualities would cease to dominate.

What creates difficulty in Australia is the fact that a number of good horses of mixed Clydesdale and Shire breeding have been introduced into Victoria. Perhaps the best of these was the black horse Prince of Albyn, which won the Glasgow junior premium in 1886. He was got by Prince of Wales (673), out of the Merryton mare Jewel, which went to Mr. John M'Millan, Laigh Bent, Strathaven. She is generally understood to have been a Shire mare. But while there has been this modified commingling of blood in Victoria, it has been no more pronounced than at home, and it has not resulted in the sacrifice of any Clydesdale characteristic. The foundation of the Victoria draught horse race was wholly Clydesdale, and in spite of an occasional importation of something else, the type and dominant Clydesdale influence have never been sacrificed. Therefore the wise course to be followed now is to keep a firm hold of what remains, to include in the foundation volume as Clydesdales all that has been reputed as such, and on this foundation to rear a breed of horses whose blood lines will all trace to the pedigrees included in the first volume. The type can only be preserved by breeding true to the lines which have created the type, and these in Victoria have unquestionably been Clydesdale.

All the best Clydesdale stallions of the years 1850 to 1870, and perhaps later, were exported to Melbourne and New Zealand. Besides these many of the best mares went the same road, and these went to constitute the beginnings of that good class of horses still to be found in Victoria. What works havoc with any breed is not adhering to well defined lines in pedigree registration, but allowing fancy points to sway judgment in the show ring. As we have formerly indicated, the type presently fancied by many judges was not much thought of by Australian visitors last year. They could not understand the craze for "tall" horses. They wanted big horses with Clydesdale legs and feet. This is a type of horse which finds his size not in length of leg—which is no guarantee of strength—but in depth of rib, length of quarter, and depth of thighs. A horse can hardly be too tall, provided his height is obtained in the parts indicated. A big horse standing 17.2 h. h. on short legs, with sound feet, flat bones, and clean joints, is worth infinitely more than a horse of the same height with the closest possible action behind, but shallow in the rib, and deficient in muscular development behind. Let the Victorians establish a Clydesdale stud book on the lines indicated, and let their judges follow their present ideals in draught type, and they will not simply hold but increase the lead they presently enjoy for Australian cart horses.—The Scottish Farmer, Scotland.

BREEDING WILD MARES.

The greatest per cent of foals can be obtained by a stallion running loose with a limited number of mares, but a few mares is all one stallion will accommodate when this plan is used. A valuable stallion cannot be successfully used to the best advantage, as too many services would be made on each mare during one heat period.

One Western establishment has several large pastures so that when a mare is bred she is changed into another pasture and a record is kept of each mare so that in three weeks this mare is turned back to another pasture which is known as the "try" pasture. A stallion is hobbled and turned loose in this pasture and allowed to run with the mares. He cannot serve while hobbled, but the mares which are in heat are closely associated with this horse so it is easy to ascertain which mares are in heat and they are taken back to the corral to be rebred. One service is all that any mare gets at a single heat period. By this method a larger number can be bred by the natural service. When the mare is to be bred she is separated from the others and put in a small lot and the stallion is turned loose with her. As soon as one service is made the mare is taken back to another pasture.

If a mare is to be bred to a jack the same arrangements are followed out excepting a little more care in the selection of the jacks. A jack should be broken to serve loose. After he is ready the bridle is slipped off or the halter rein is unsnapped from his halter and he is let go gently to the mare. Where the natural service is made, the jack should be tall enough to make this service without a pit, and great care should be taken that the mare is in good heat and does not get the jack crippled or frightened.

In other sections wild mares are bred to jacks on the range without an enclosure. A stallion has a sursingle or a large web made of hair, beginning about two feet wide at the sursingle underneath and plaited into the tail in such a manner that the stallion cannot serve. The stallion keeps the band of mares together. The jack is turned loose with this herd. The stallion and the jack may have a few fights but after they become reconciled they run together nicely. The stallion is the herder and the jack does the serving. This plan is much used in Old Mexico.

During the last few years the capsule method of breeding has made it possible to breed a large number of wild mares by this method. The best plan for this is to build a chute where these mares can be quietly driven into a corral and let go on into the chute single file, so that a reasonable number can be made safe and solid by putting poles in front of them and behind where they cannot get away. While they are in this position the operator handles them quietly so that they are not afraid. This is carried on every day for a few weeks until these mares get familiar with being handled in this position so that they are not excited. After they are familiar with the chute and handled quietly they will go in very easily. There are some old mares that never give up.

Since a better grade of horses are being raised on the range it has been found profitable to corral the mares with the colts each day and watch the colts and tie them up and handle them so they will not be afraid. The old mares that are outlaws are usually separated from this band and sold or taken elsewhere. A few outlaws destroy the confidence of the younger ones. Mares can be handled gently a few times in a chute so that they may be bred successfully with capsules. Swinging ropes and other things of a similar nature should be dispensed with in handling range mares. A little more time will accomplish the same purpose and bring much better results in the breeding business.

SUCCESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

To the American Breeder:—I will tell something of my success as a graduate of Graham Scientific Breeding School. In going over my books for the year of 1911 I find that I foaled 90 per cent of brood mares that were bred. I see a good per cent of the mares bred in 1912 showing up.

Now, our country is devoted to the raising of cotton and cane and there are not so many good brood mares as in other states. I have mares that come for 25 miles to be bred by me, and as I am the only scientific breeder around, the people think it something wonderful. I also have the sorry class of mares to breed, but I make it pay. I make all mare owners abide by our laws in this state, which say when a mare is traded, transferred or moved from the country, the season is due and payable and we have a lien on her, so you see I collect for almost every service. This is the only way to stand a stallion or jack. The results of collecting on all mares bred that are traded or transferred is having its effect on the ones that were accustomed to breeding any and every old thing. That is, they are

IMPORTED STALLIONS

PERCHERON
SHIRE BELGIAN

Each year we show our New Importation the same month they land; each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron, 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old and 1st and champion on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses the best.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars, mentioning this paper.





WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE

STALLIONS, IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. 3 to 4 years old, maturing 1800 to 2400 pounds. No finer lot in America. Prices and terms reasonable. Barns in city.

Lew W. Cochran, Office 205 Ben Hur Bldg., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Fort Morgan, Col.

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERONS

and dealers in American bred draft horses and Standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere.



Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Indiana.

YOUR CHOICE OF IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN FORD STOCK FARM stallions at $100 profit. Absolutely first cost revealed in plain figures; the best money can buy. Positive guarantee with every purchase. Correspondence, inspection and personal acquaintance solicited. Investigate. **Ford & Harrington, Parker, South Dakota.**

PERCHERONS

A few good stallions from 3 to 6 years old. Will price to sell in order to close out by April 1. They are good ones and all registered. **A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo. Fairview Stock Farm. Route 3.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

ceasing to breed them, consequently a better class of mares to breed.

I have paid quite a good deal of attention to the large jack measurements. I thought I had a fairly good jack myself, so went and measured him this morning. He stands 15½; heart 78 inches; arm 21 inches; below knee 10½ inches. He is six years old and his colts took first and second premium at our last fair. Bred this jack last season to 138 mares, making only one service per day.—T. W. Allinder, Faulkner County, Ark.

FAVORS THE "HALF DOWN" PLAN.

To the American Breeder:—I notice in your issue of February 20 an article written by a South Dakota mare owner on the methods that the stallion owner uses in conducting his business. The article shows that the gentleman has done some serious thinking on the subject, and it is well that mare owners are thinking of these things, because these problems need the best thoughts of both stallion and mare owners to effect their solution.

However, I think this gentleman has drawn some wrong conclusions in the matter. In the first place, it is necessary for the mare owners to know when their mares are in proper breeding condition and how to keep them that way. Breeding condition means that a mare possesses such a natural healthy tone in her system that she will get in foal when live spermatozoa are introduced into her uterus. Progressive stallion owners who use scientific methods must necessarily reject mares which are not in breeding condition, but the owner should begin immediately to use corrective measures to overcome this condition and make the mare a producer. It is the producing mare that is the profitable mare to both stallion and mare owner.

Now, as to matter of service fee: there is nothing that will help the stallioner sort mares so much as to charge at least half at the time of service. Men owning doubtful mares would not be so anxious to rush them away to the stallion as soon as they came in heat each spring, and it would be of no advantage to the stallion owner to breed them because he has to return the advanced fee when it is known the mare did not get in foal. Collecting in advance will not tempt the scientific man to make too many services with his horse, because that is the same principle as a farmer selling every pound of his crops off the place each year for cash. I think the payment in advance plan is bound to come, because it appears to be more profitable to both stallion and mare owner. The important part, however, is for the mare owner to keep his mare in breeding condition at all times, because that is now the limiting factor in colt production. Too much work, improper feeding and irregular management ruins many a mare as a breeder. Mare owners must be careful and not create mare troubles and stallion men should not spread them.—Ernest Clawson, Butler County, Ohio.

THE COLLECTION DIFFICULTY.

To the American Breeder:—I am going to write what I think the stallion law should be in each and every state where pure-bred stallions are kept for public service. Here in my neighborhood there is a pure blood registered Percheron stallion, and as good as money can buy. There were bred to him in 1911, 70 mares by natural service and he got 80 per cent of foals. Yet with this showing he barely "breaks even." Charges are $16 to insure with foal. There are mares bred to him and then they are traded to Tom, Dick and Harry, and by the time fees are due they have changed owners so many times, and often sold and gone out of the country, that collecting the fees is impossible. Now what we want is a stallion law giving owner of stallion a lien on the mare and foal for one year from date of service; if owner of mare trades or sells, the fee becomes due at once.—L. O. Case, Grant County, Oregon.

ILLINOIS STALLION LAW.

To the American Breeder: I notice also in a recent issue considerable about the stallion laws and Mr. C. B. Dannen of Marshall County, Ia., touches upon the subject pretty thoroughly as to the Iowa law. We have had a law here in Illinois since January 1, 1910, and I fail to see just where it has done any good any more than to give the veterinarians a little extra business. Some advance the theory that it compels the man with a grade stallion to advertise him as he is, and that is true enough. But I know of stallions that are grades and a great many people believed that the license number was a registry number. On the other hand, I know of grade stallions that have sired better horses than some pure bred stallions, but I do not wish to go on record as advocating the use of grade stallions, for I do not. I contend that the mongrel bred stallion should not have any license number; the grade should have a number, but it should not be printed any larger than the smallest type used on the advertisement and the pure bred should use the license number as large as the largest type used on the advertisement and each bearing its distinction—MONGREL—GRADE—or PURE BRED in the largest type used on the advertisement.

While I favor a stallion law in a certain form, I believe that the law should fix the charges made by the veterinarians for I have heard of some that have charged as high as $10, while I believe that $2 would be sufficient for the service rendered and we are obliged to pay $1 each year for a renewal, which I am under the impression is unnecessary. After a license is issued that a renewal would be only necessary where the animal had changed hands, so that the board could keep track of same.

As to the examination, is it really any use as it is required at present? A blemish that is brought on by an injury may not be transmissable, and where a stallion is disqualified under such condition I say it is wrong. Two diseased mares in a locality will do more harm than all the defective stallions in the state.

And why not have it included that the stallioner have a lien on the mare as well as the colt, until the foal bill is paid, which would be a protection to the stallioner as well as the mare owner that honestly pays his bills. However, I have had very little trouble in this direction, though I know of some that have.

The only amendment, that I know of, to our Illinois stallion law, was at the time that the Department of Agriculture withdrew its recognition of the different registry associations. I hope that our Illinois lawmakers will take the stallioner's interest to heart and get the affairs on a more economical and satisfactory basis to all directly concerned, since this business is not as profitable as some believe it to be and especially so where one has $2,000 or $3,000 tied up in one animal.—Chas. J. O'Neill, Kankakee County, Illinois.

"START THE LESSONS AT ONCE."

To the American Breeder: On the subject of studying horse breeding at home, I should say, start the lessons at once. Those subscribers objecting to modern methods advocated by the American Breeder are in need of a guardian. Some people are too nice to call a spade a spade. Every man, woman and child needs the good rules of the American Breeder. Every progressive farmer and breeder should be glad of the chance to secure the information they can get in the American Breeder. It is good for reproof, correction and instruction. Push it. I was much interested in Mr. Txcell's idea of developing horses. He is on the right track. I wish him success. I. D. Graham has solved the great problem that the farmers are up against. I pulled the buck rake, fought the billy goat to a finish, and helped to set up the first mowing machine, the old one-wheeled Tinker in Ashtabula County, before the implement dealers came on deck. Theories look well on paper but a practical test is better. The farmer needs better help outdoors and in. Some one must find a way to enlighten him on these needs of better stock of all kinds and how to care for it. Why not the American Breeder? Then take a course at the Graham School. Yours for better stock. — E. A. Rickard, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

TROUBLES OF THE STALLION MAN.

To the American Breeder: I have been reading some of the mare owners' writings and don't believe there is one in a hundred that ever kept a stallion or jack for public service, and therefore don't realize the aggravation there is in the breeding business, and what the horse and jack men have to contend with. You will understand I am not hitting all the mare owners, but I am trying to put a plain picture in your mind the way some of them treat the horse man. For instance, the horse trader, the man that buys and sells, the hard horse master, the man that tries to tend too much land and has all kinds of hired help to pound the mares on the back, and worst of all is the man that parts with the mare and tells the man that gets her she is in foal to a certain horse or jack, and he must pay for the colt, and goes and tells the horse man the mare is not in foal or he would not have parted with her, or if she is the other fellow pays for the colt. Well, such a mare as this changes hands until the shipper gets hold of her and she may land in New York before foaling time, and then what? The horse man would have an easy time hunting this mare up and if she had a colt, collect his $10 or $15, whatever it might be. Whenever a mare owner comes to me and asks before he breeds what I will charge to breed his mare, that he intends selling her, and it will be easier to sell her if she is bred, I breed her for half price right then, privilege to the season, and that settles it. That kind of a mare owner is all right. The mare is entitled to the season, no matter who owns her. Some men will breed, get a colt to stand and suck apparently all right and a fine colt, but if he finds the colt out in the pasture dead in a few days after foaled, it was no good, never was right, and all such things. Of course, the mare owner has lost more than the horse man in that one colt, but it is not very encouraging to a man to keep a stallion or jack and be turned down after filling the insurance and try to deal fair and square. Some of you mare owners get a thousand or fifteen hundred dollar horse or jack and try it a while and see what a get-rich-quick scheme it is to sit around and wait on mare owners in the spring of the year, feeding lots of high priced feed and losing time enough to raise a spring crop that would bring twice as much as your horse or jack. The mare owner only loses a few hours at a time taking mares to the horse and the horse man loses a whole spring of valuable work and if he wants to buy some feed of his patrons, they want the cash, and generally more than the market price, and don't wait till the horse man gets pay for a crop of colts. They know he has to wait

PERCHERONS TO BE DISPERSED.
A change in business makes it necessary for me to dispose of my Percherons. I have a 5 year old stallion by Tremont 33647, dam Suzanne 17340. I have some mares 3 years old and in foal. These mares combine size with quality and action; some weighing a ton. Mares sired by Nicholas 21997 (43394) and out of good mares. These horses are all of G. L. Carlson's breeding. It is worth your while to come and see this stock. **Dr. P. L. Benthack, Platte Center, Neb.**

YOUNG PERCHERON STALLIONS For Sale
Some of them by the famous sirs
NICHOLAS 21997 (43394)
GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, PIERSON, IA.

MAPLE POINT PERCHERONS
60 HEAD FOR SALE
CRANDALL & DANFORTH, Randolph, Minn.

PERCHERON STALLION
For sale. High bred grade, coming 3 years old; weight 1750 pounds. Will sell or trade. **Olson Bros., Assaria, Saline County, Kas.**

PERCHERONS

Eight home-grown stallions, the "Big Type," 2 to 5 years old, ready for heavy service. Also weanlings and yearlings. Bargains. South Central Iowa. Fast trains. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

BARGAIN IN A ROUGH STALLION.
I will take $400 for a good 4 year old imported Percheron stallion, Jurvigny (84150) 82336. This horse is black with white markings. We stood him last season, and he got away from the groom, while breeding a mare. He has been hard to handle since then and I am too old a man to handle a rough stallion. Come and see just what he is. **C. B. Dannen, Melbourne, Iowa.**

PERCHERON STALLION
For sale. Black; coming 5 years old; weighs a ton; is a sure breeder; is a high class horse and has the best of breeding. Will be sold cheap. **W. J. Kemp, Marion, Linn County, Iowa.**

Three PERCHERON Stallions
For sale. All registered; coming 3, 4 and 8 years old. One weighs better than a ton; others will mature to 1900 pounds; heavy boned; brilliant blood lines. Can show colts from two. Price reasonable. Write, or better, come. **John C. Rohrs, Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio.**

IMPORTED STALLIONS
$600 to $1000

Home Bred Stallions $300 to $600. Mares, safe in foal, $350 to $500.
Don't write for our catalog but come. We have all the draft breeds.
Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
Lincoln, Nebraska

THREE DRAFT STALLIONS
for sale. 6 to 8 years old; 1850 to 2100 pounds; 2 Percherons and 1 Clydesdale; all registered. Good breeders, but their fillies are in their way.
Five Jacks for sale also; the big kind, 15½ to 16 hands; black with light points; yearling to 6 years old.
Five Hereford bulls—long yearlings and good.
J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.

REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON.
Seven years old. Will take good jack or Percheron stallion or young mares, or will make a liberal dissount for cash. **Isaac C. Lohman, Turney, Mo. Route 3.**

a year or two on some of them, if it isn't but a ten dollar bill. I will leave to any stallioner if this isn't just about the truth, so please don't get mad and cuss the American breeder, just hop on to—A. M. Ewbank, Woods County, Okla.

THE NEED IS FOR AN EDUCATED DEMAND.

To the American Breeder:—I noticed in the last issue of the American Breeder an article written by a mare owner who desires that the stallion owners should be better educated and that more laws should be made favorable to the mare owners, to the restriction of the stallion owners.

It is clear, in reading the article, that the writer has had some experience with unscrupulous stallioners, and his plea is for more honest dealings from stallion owners and not for better sires. If more honesty is required in the horse breeding industry, it is up to the mare owners to get it, and in order to get it they need more and better education on the breeding question. In the first place, but a very small per cent of the stallions (19 per cent, I think it is said), are pure bred and registered. Is this the stallion owners' fault? Just as soon as mare owners demand none but the best registered sires, just that soon will the country be supplied with that kind, for the people always get what they want, and only a glance at the advertising space in the American Breeder shows that there are plenty of this kind to be had at reasonable prices. In the second place, the pure bred, registered stallion has to compete with the scrub in every way, including price, stand and suck insurance, "get your pay if you can" and "pay me anything from the regular price to a rooster" as a service fee. Is it any wonder that the stallion owners who have invested $1,000 or more in cash, which has come to them by hard, industrious labor, are forced to take in all the mares possible in order to make anything at all on their horses?

Put yourself in the stallioner's place for a few years; invest your money in a good horse, paying the price of a good horse, but if you are buying for public stand you must buy the kind that most of your patrons want. You then are told by your patrons what to charge and how to insure. You then are promised mares long before the season. Some arrive, some don't, and you learn that your competitor on the other road makes it a "little less" for several mares. You are found fault with if you don't make cuts, and lose patronage of the small breeder if you do. You are supposed to breed everything that is in fair flesh and work order and if you refuse to breed a mare belonging to a poor renter who has had little feed and consequently poor stock, you are censured by the whole neighborhood, who will say you were afraid you wouldn't get your money. Your patrons even find fault with the way you handle, feed and exercise your horse. In fact you must humor the whole neighborhood in order to make your horse pay. You run the risk of getting your horse hurt and, in fact, risk your own life to breed wild young mares for a patron. You have to take three months of the year away from your work to attend to the stand, and feed and care for your horse nine months longer in the year.

It is this condition to a more or less degree that confronts every stallion owner who has to deal with the average farmer who wants something for nothing and sees an easy way to get it. I want to be fair with the mare owners who have their risks to run also, and who are honest in their beliefs that the stallion business is purely a graft, and want just as many privileges as the other fellow. But at the same time I believe that this condition isn't caused by lack of honesty in the breeding business, but lack of knowledge on the part of the mare owners. Whenever the mare owners learn to fully appreciate a good pure bred sire that sires good colts, realize the difference in value and profit of raising good colts sired by such a horse, over those of a scrub. And further, when mare owners will breed to stallions of the same type and breed as their mares and conscientiously look for a stallion who possesses quality and prepotency of the desired breed, and patronize him for the sake of producing better horses and not consider a dollar or two difference in the fee; then and not until will the horse business be lifted above petty differences and put on a firm and solid basis.

In other words, if mare owners were all sufficiently educated in animal husbandry and horse breeding to first want to hunt the right horse, and then recognize him after seeing a crop or two of his colts, there would be little need of any laws, except governing soundness, which is the work of a veterinarian. The honest stallioners and the best registered sires would be in demand and the profit and sure pay sufficient to keep plenty of good horses in every community and in good hands.—F. B. Barr, Page County, Iowa.

THE "PAY AS YOU GO" PLAN.

To the American Breeder: I would like to say a few words in regard to the collection of stallion or jack service fees. Now I think the man to blame is the owner of the jack or stud. If he will breed by the season only, he will know where he is at every night. There are a great many that will object to this way.

Now are you going to run your own business or let the other fellow? The stallion or jack man had better breed ten mares at $10 the season, than forty to insure; he will have more money at the end of the season. There is just as much sense in wanting the man that you buy your seed, oats, corn or grass from to insure you a crop, as a stud man to insure a colt. Now if a stalilon or jack cannot make a man a good profit every year, what is the use to keep him? There are none of us in the business for glory; it's the money.

Now the sooner the stallion and jack men get to breeding that way, the sooner they will make money that way. There is no use to bother to make laws to collect for a colt, if the breeding is done by the season, as the man pays or gives a good note at time of service. Another thing, it puts a stop to fooling with a lot of mares that were never known to have a colt; the owner will not spend money on such a mare. Another thing, the stallion or jack will get a larger number of foals by the season, as the mare owner will look after his mare and bring her on time, and when she is settled, will not try to pull the colt out, as he has paid and wants his money's worth. Otherwise he does not care so much, as under other terms he does not pay unless the colt stands and sucks. A great many will object to this way of breeding, but stand pat and let them go somewhere else. They will come to it, if not you have lost nothing. Sell your horse or jack after about two seasons and go to doing something else, as you cannot make a living by breeding to insure. In my county I know of a great many company horses that were bought at a long figure, that never paid one per cent to the stockholders. I know another person that bought a trotting bred stallion for $1,000 and for four straight years bred one hundred mares at $15 the season and got the money and got 90 per cent of foals.

Now show me a man that stands a stud to insure who has done that in foals or money each year. The breed-

"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2

PERCHERONS FOR SALE AT RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

A fine lot of registered Percheron colts broke to service, weighing 1,600 to 1,775 pounds. Two-year-olds that weigh from 1,450 to 1,650 pounds; good colors of black and grey. These are the big bone kind and any colt out of eight head will mature into a ton horse or better. Imported and home bred mares for sale, including a span of well broke black four-year-olds I'll sell cheap.

Also four Mammoth bred jacks, 15 to 15½ hands high; all young; black with light points.

It will pay any breeder to come to our farm and look this stock over before buying. **O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS.**

150 miles west from Kansas City on the Union Pacific, main line.

IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

Not so many, but the right kind. If you are a customer for an extra good, big, rugged, coming 3 or coming 4 year old Percheron or Belgian stallion, those are the kind I have; including one colt by Carnot. If interested, write or come and see me.

J. R. JUSTICE, **GALESBURG, ILL.**

At Union Hotel. Bell Phone 237, or Union Hotel.

On C., B. & Q. and Santa Fe Railroads.

HOMEWOOD STOCK FARM

Percheron, Belgian, Shire Stallions and Mares

Now is the time to buy a good stallion or mare. We have the kind you have been looking for. Our horses arrived home in October and are now perfectly acclimated and in the best of condition to do you a lot of good.

The Percherons are two and three years old, with size, bone and draft horse quality—many of them weighing over a ton, and not fat.

Our mares are of the best brood type; all are in foal and plenty of ton mares to select from. Every animal guaranteed sound, and a satisfactory breeder. Others say we have the best bunch of two-year-old Percherons they ever saw; you will say the same. Come and see us or write for full particulars. You will find horses right, terms right and prices below others of equal merit. We have also a lot of big, heavy boned, American bred stallions at surprisingly low prices. Don't buy until you have seen our stock.

Homewood is on the main line of the Big Four and I. C. R. R., twenty-three miles south of Chicago. Trains hourly to and from the city.

S. METZ & SONS, Bell Phone, Homewood 58 W. Homewood, Ill.

PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

BREEDS AND IMPORTS

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES



My November importation is ready for business. My two year olds are weighing 1,860 to 2,000 pounds; three year olds and over, 1,900 to 2,250 pounds. They are high class and sound. I am making prices that sell. I will pay any man's expenses that can say he is disappointed in the size and quality of my horses. Seventy-five head to select from. Write your wants. Send 10 cents in stamps for large picture of the horse parade.

Experienced Groom Wanted.

WM. CROWNOVER **Hudson, Iowa**

Stallions and Mares

At Bargain Prices

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES

NINETY-EIGHT HEAD FROM WHICH TO SELECT.

Forty Percheron stallions 2 to 4 years old; blacks, greys and a few bays. All registered in the Percheron Society. Several of these two year old will now weigh from 1800 to 1950. Price $500 to $1000. Three a little higher.

Fifteen Belgian stallions, 2 to 5 years old; bays and sorrels; two-year-olds that are weighing a ton. Price $500 to $1200.

Thirty Percheron mares, 2 to 8 years old; blacks, bays and greys. All registered in the Percheron Society; 22 showing heavy in foal. Price $300 to $700.

Ten head of Shire mares and stallions that I will sell at bargain prices. All of these stallions have been examined and found to be sound and of pure breeding, and certificate of such will go with each horse. If you want a real bargain in an imported or American bred stallion or mare, come right away as I mean business

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kans.

ers can be taught to breed by the season the same as the railroads have taught the people to pay for a ticket to ride on the cars. You would not think of going to the postoffice and buying stamps if you did not have the money. Why? Because you would be turned down. So with breeding by the season, teach them.—W. H. Senier, Weld County, Colo.

STALLION MAN DEFENDS STALLION LAW.

To the American Breeder: There seems to be a lot of dissatisfaction among the stud horse men with the stallion laws of the different states, and so far we have read very little in defense of them, so it might not come amiss here to say that in our humble opinion the enactment of these laws marked a long step forward in the horse-breeding industry in this country.

I believe that taking the farmers of Kansas as a body, not more than 10 per cent of them could tell a genuine from a fake pedigree, and no more than the above percentage pay enough attention to examine a stallion for soundness before breeding.

No doubt many readers of this paper will take issue with me on the above statement, and I ask them to remember that the readers of this paper are as a rule far better posted on matters pertaining to the horse than those who do not read it, but unfortunately this paper is not circulated as widely as it will be in the near future.

Just as long as men can stand grade stallions as pure breds, and unsound stallions pass unnoticed for want of being advertised for what they are, just that long will you see the grade and inferior pure bred get the business on their cheaper service fee. It can do no possible harm to the sound pure-bred stallion to advertise that he is such, and if he is unsound or in any other way a fake it is the duty of every horseman who is worthy of the name to let the fact be known to men who are intending to patronize him.

It is genuinely amusing to read a letter like that which appeared in the issue of February 20, over the signature of Mike Quint, Ellis County, "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men," we even enjoy the articles by Peter Tumbledown, in Mr. Atkinson's paper.—William Beck, Montgomery County, Kas.

SUGGESTS A STRINGENT LAW.

To the American Breeder: I see in your issue of February 20 an article which appears above the name of my friend from Decatur County, Iowa (Mr Luce). In this article he tries to insinuate that a stallion lien law would be an injustice to him. Well, my friend, no matter how strong the stallion lien law is, it will not hurt the honest mare owner. It is the wolf that we want to catch, the one that is doing so much hallooing; you know that when one gets hit he will always halloo. I am afraid, my friend, you are riding in the wrong wagon.

But I will agree with my friend from Decatur that the trouble with the stallion business is that there are not enough colts foaled (and not enough of the ones foaled paid for). What is the reason there is only 33 per cent of the mares bred in the United States produce foals? Is it the stallion or the stallion owner's fault? Or has the mare and her owner anything to do with it? If I was to place the blame I would put 97 per cent on the mare and her owner and about 60 per cent of that 97 per cent on her owner. Last season my brother and myself bred seven of our mares to my two stallions and got 100 per cent in foal (with one cover each), but I did not do so good with all of my neighbors. The reason is the mare owners will work and starve their mares until one can count every bone in their body, and then expect her to produce a good colt (and if not fix all the blame on the stallion). Men have brought mares here to breed that were so poor the stallion's front legs would catch on her hip bones and he could hardly get off. Any mare owner that treats his horses thus should have a guardian appointed to look after him. I think there should be a law passed to prohibit a man breeding any old scab of a mare (everybody knows that a stallion owner does not care to have them bred to his stallion). Make it a misdemeanor for a man to ask a stallioner to breed a mare for him that is affected with any contagious, transmissible or infectious disease and punish him by a fine of $100 or thirty days in jail. I think that would stop the spread of such diseases. The man who owns a horse should know what is wrong with it. A stallioner is not a veterinarian. You do not think for a minute that I would let my imported Belgian stallion cover a mare that has Dourine or any like disease any more than you would stick your hand in the fire and burn it off. Mr. Mare Owner, if you will give your mare good care and the proper treatment you will get more colts. Some people make a big noise about how many mares a man should breed with a stallion in one day, but they do not say one word about overworking the mare. You need not think that a stallion will get a colt by covering a rat hole; give your mare as good care and treatment as a stallion gets and then if you do not get a colt it is not your fault. Before I owned a stallion of my own, I used the best and highest priced stallion in this part of the country and I got a colt every leap. How is it with you? Now, my friend, if you get in the right kind of a wagon, I will ride with you.—F. W. Moeller, Calhoun County, Iowa.

THE STALLION SIDE.

To the American Breeder: The loss of life among the mares and colts from various causes in the spring and summers of the past, indicate only too clearly the wisdom, if not necessity, of some form of protection to the stallion owner. It is generally conceded that all the science, all the labor involved in standing a stallion should bow helplessly to the "stand and suck" theory, taken from old fogy days and suggesting mere "boy's play" and means no business at all.

You ask an M. D. to look at you; his fee is $10 (if you die it is the same); ask a lawyer to answer you a question; fee is $10; neither will guarantee anything; yet the horse goes a begging for his fees. In this land of inexhaustible fertility we have dead beats enough without making a dead beat of a fine stallion. The lien law is costly; the stand and suck theory is dangerous; the only way is pay as you go; it is as fair to one as the other and is the only legitimate way of breeding or standing a stallion.

A farmer's time is worth $10 an hour; his $5,000 stallion's time is worth $10 an hour. It remains, then, for man with all his boasted prowess and inteligence to protect his capital, his horse and his time. It is the power of the horse that is back of all the commercial products of the land; it is his staid qualities, his dependence, his strength that must not be tampered with; no man should begrudge his fees. Every man should pay for his services on the spot and be glad to support him. A man who will trade and traffic and evade this support is not worthy of his services. The stallion owner does not charge you for a colt, if he did it would be worth $200 and he would be the owner of one-half at least of that; but he only charges you for his time and labor and the time and labor of his stallion, which is quite reasonable at $15, and this is due at time of service, just like any other employment or service.

What if your colt did not stand and suck, the stallion's time and the stallion owner's time is worth as much as your mare's time and your time. If your mare cannot raise a colt that will stand and suck it is not the stallion owner's fault. But it does behoove you to put more money in a mare that will raise a colt that will stand and suck, and be on equal basis with the stallion owner. Put your mare on a progressive basis and the stallioner will meet you half way. The progressive side of all things is that all men in their dealings be fair with each other. Pay as you go.

As the production of good horses increases each year the service fee comes down. In this age of rapid progress it is sometimes difficult to grasp the full significance of an important progressive step such as the stallioner is putting up today. All the science of any calling is used, but when you sum up the extraordinary, cold dollar for dollar, the stallioner is giving it to you. His ability must be recognized and paid for on the spot. Mark out the stand and suck theory in your vicinity, and please do so at once.—Geo. W. Riley, Macon, County, Missouri.

PONIES ON THE FARM.

To the American Breeder: Now that the spring time of the year is drawing near, it might be well for lovers of the horse to bear in mind the necessity of saving the strength of our horses to battle with the coming season's work. How many of us there are who cannot spare our horses easily to run to town or on errands, especially during the rush of the planting of the crops, haying, ets.!

If a farmer were to figure closely he would find a saving by having a pure bred Shetland pony. There is very little cost in keeping him, as he will live on what a big team wastes. He is always ready and safe and willing for wife or children to hitch up at any time and run errands, or for the children to take a pleasure ride to a neighbor's or to town. A pure bred Shetland pony should be on every farm and with every family where children are growing up, for he is not a toy, but a useful little animal as well as a great source of amusement. He is a little companion that does love to be petted and fed dainties, apples, or other fruit. Nothing

TRUMANS'
CHAMPION STUD

The world's greatest collection of Shire Stallions and Mares, Percherons and Belgians to suit the most critical buyers; Hackneys of Richest Breeding and Strongest Individuality.

Fifth 1912 Importation of Shire and Percheron and Belgian Stallions arrived Oct. 29. Thirty-four years in the business and not one dissatisfied customer.

At the four great state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, our horses have won this year no less than 15 champion and 48 first prizes, 9 cups and four gold medals, in the very strongest competition, and the champion stallion at Nebraska State Fair was imported by us.

Address for illustrated catalogue and other information, mentioning the American Breeder.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm
Bushnell, Illinois

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Are as familiar as a household word. Present stock includes first prize winners at all the leading state fairs. The only firm in the west owning an international champion. By far the oldest and largest Clydesdale importers in America. Address or call on.

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON :-: DE KALB, ILLINOIS

Formerly of Janesville, Wis.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

SHIRES FOR SALE.

A six year old stallion; weighs over a ton; well broke to work; gets 75 per cent of mares in foal. State certificate of soundness furnished. Must sell on account of his colts. Have his colts to show. Recorded. Price $800.

Also fillies from weanlings up, and mares in foal. All sound and recorded. Prices on them from $200 to $550.

B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia.

SHIRE AND PERCHERON
Stallions and Mares.

Imported long enough ago to be thoroughly acclimated and in thrifty condition. Good horses with quality at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. Will meet you at C. R. I. & P. or Interurban Ry., if notified. H. P. Wilkinson Bros., Mitchellville, Iowa.

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

for sale, coming four and three years old. James Spear, Stanwood, Cedar County, Iowa.

pleases my ponies more than to see me come with a basket of apples for them to eat, and if I take a basket of peaches for them to eat there is no danger of them swallowing a pit, but will clean the meat all off and spit out the pit. A pure bred Shetland pony is a very knowing little animal and can easily be trained to perform many pretty tricks.—W. H. Fulcomer, Republic County, Kas.

AMERICAN BREEDER BOYS' CLUB

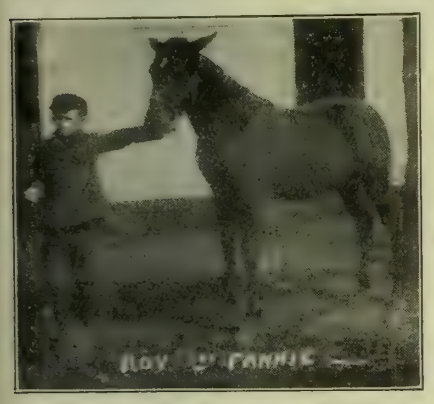
Colt Exhibition

Class for Boys 6 to 9 Years.

1st Prize—Roy. Goldsberry, Marshall County, Kas.

2nd Prize—Howard Boehne, Adams County, Neb.

To the American Breeder: Please find enclosed a photo of my colt, Fanny, and myself. Fanny is black and she was six months old on Sep-



tember 16 and photo was taken September 21. She then weighed 610 pounds and measured 55 inches high. Her mother is Topsy; she is Percheron and Morgan. Fanny was sired by Jonas, an imported Percheron, weight 1,900. Topsy has worked all summer and raised Fanny. Fanny has had one quart of oats three times a day. I have a full sister to Fanny, her name is Nellie; she is black also. Papa gave them to me. I was 8 years old the 14th of December. My papa takes the American Breeder. You must overlook it about Fanny looking downhearted; she never had the halter on till half an hour before the picture was taken.—Roy Goldsberry, Marshall County, Kas.

FROM THE BOY IN THE FIRM.

To the American Breeder: I am a boy 10 years old and I live on a farm. My father takes the American Breeder and thinks he cannot get along without it; he always looks it over first of all his mail.

I have a black pony 50 inches high and a new pony cart to match. I drive her two miles to school every day and take my younger brother and sister. It only takes us fifteen minutes to go. My father and I raise registered Percheron horses; we raise a few colts every summer; last summer we raised five. I like to feed them; they are all big heavy fellows, lots bigger than my pony now. Papa says they will weigh 900 pounds each. Ray Newbold, Kearney County, Neb.

WILL OUR BUFFALO POPULATION INCREASE?

W. B. Slaughter of Texas, recently sold 82 head of buffalo off his ranch near Amarillo, and they were delivered overland to the purchaser's ranch in Colorado, a distance of about 400 miles. These buffalo are to form the nucleus of a herd which is expected to increase rapidly under the favorable conditions of its new Colorado home.

There is a herd of buffalo on a ranch near Dalhart, Texas, which attracts a great deal of attention, as the grazing animals can often be seen from the Rock Island trains carrying mostly eastern tourists to and from the West.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

If you are in the market for stallions, jacks or cattle, it might pay you to investigate what J. R. Brooks of Cairo, Mo., has for sale.

Joe E. Wright of Junction City, Ky., has a change of ad in this issue. Look it up.

Some young Percheron stallions are offered for sale in this issue by George Hirschman, Pierson, Iowa, some of them by the famous sire, Nicholas 21997.

Crandall & Danforth of Randolph, Minn., start their ad in this issue. They have sixty head of Percherons for sale.

Craig Bros. of Pittsville, Mo., have a saddle stallion for sale in this issue which they will price right for quick sale.

A black Percheron stallion is offered for sale cheap by W. J. Kemp, Marion, Iowa. The ad appears in this issue.

John C. Rohrs of Napoleon, Ohio, has three Percheron stallions advertised in this issue that he will sell at a reasonable price. See the ad.

Henry Lefebure, the well known horse importer of Fairfax, Ia., informs us that he is in receipt of a cablegram from Belgium announcing that his spring shipment of Belgian draft stallions, put aboard ship at Antwerp, Belgium, February 22, arrived in Fairfax the 15th of March and will be ready for April and May trade. He says: "They consist of 3 to 5 year olds of all the popular colors. My barns are full of stallions at the present time, all of the best quality and in the pink of condition. Several Mammoth roans weighing from 2250 to 2400 lbs. I have no matured stallions weighing less than a ton and a barn full of the coming 3 year olds weigh from 1800 to 2000 lbs. at present. I also keep a few choice Percherons, but men wanting Belgians are always delighted at the Belgian horse show to which they are treated when here. Supply never allowed to run low. Illustrated catalog free."

A. Madsen & Sons of Atwood, Kas., are advertising a fine residence and two lots to trade for stallions and jacks. Their ad is in this issue.

Olson Bros., Assaria, Kas., have a good grade stallion advertised for sale or trade in this issue.

See the ad in this issue of Dr. P. L. Benthack, Platte Center, Neb. He is disposing of his Percheron stallions and mares on account of making a change in business.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, De Kalb, Ill., write: "We have recently added to our stock some Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys, all of the very best quality and several of them prominent prize winners. We are offering these horses as well as our regular stock at very attractive prices and on easy terms."

A letter from A. Latimer Wilson of Creston, Ia., says his last importation of stallions this season left Europe on the 6th of March and were due in his barns at Creston, Ia., the 20th of March.

George B. Robinson of Danville, Ky., recently sold to Messrs. Joe Irvine and W. T. Robinson what is considered one of the finest yearling jacks ever raised in Central Kentucky, according to a local paper. Jack dealers who have seen this animal predict for him a great future. The price, not to be made public, was told to a reporter for the Messenger, and is probably the highest paid for a yearling in many years. Mr. Irvine said he was the highest priced animal this firm has ever purchased. Mr. Robinson has been quite successful in raising jack stock, and has today as fine a lot of stock as can be found anywhere.

J. K. McLaughlin of Carter, Ill., writes as follows of the stock he is closing out: "The breeding stock are high class and top notch breeders. They will go to the highest bidder—no by-bidding."

James Spear of Stanwood, Iowa, writes as follows about the three Clydesdale stallions he is advertising for sale: "These colts are sired by Prince Henry 11329, a prize winner at International. Grand dam and imported mare are extra heavy bone, and fine individuals."

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil, advertised in this paper, is a standard dip with many breeders and feeders because it have given universal satisfaction. Here is an endorsement given it by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., one of the best known breeders in the United States: "Mr. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas. My Dear Sir: It is a pleasure to me to testify to the worth of your processed oil as a lice killer. It certainly does the work better than anything I have ever tried. It is the only preparation that kills both lice and nits at a single application. It certainly does so most thoroughly.—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo." It is time now to secure your dip this spring. Write Mr. Stannard as per his ad, and mention the American Breeder.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "Advices received from our Mr. J. H. Truman state that he shipped our regular March importation on the Minnewaska, sailing from London March 6. This shipment will be exclusively Shire and Percheron stallions Our trade was never better and the demand still continues very strong for high class stallions."

B. M. Boyer & Sons of Farmington, Iowa, write: "We purhcased two pure bred Shire mares six years ago. One has foaled five filly colts and the other one has foaled four and her oldest filly has foaled two fillies; not a stallion colt in the bunch and have only lost one, which died of pneumonia when only a month old; have the others all on the farm, seven of which are sired by the stallion we are offering for sale. This stallion has made half a team on the farm ever since he was 2 years old and will work any place. A 10 year old boy can work him. He never gets boisterous and noisy when in harness, and sires the big rugged class of colts that are in demand. Would not part with him at all, were it not for his fillies that now must be bred.

A good dependable liniment for any troubles that may be laying up your horse is Absorbine, the antiseptic liniment. This liniment has been on the market for a good many years and has made good. One reason for its great success is that it does not blister

Percherons and Royal Belgians

We have decided to offer all of our state fair prize winners—22 stallions and mares—for sale. Every one of these horses have been shown and has been a prize winner at the shows of 1912. These stallions and mares will be sold at exceedingly low prices, quality considered.

We are showing some other good stallions and mares, which we offer at prices that defy competition.

We earnestly request you to look over our stallions and mares before buying.

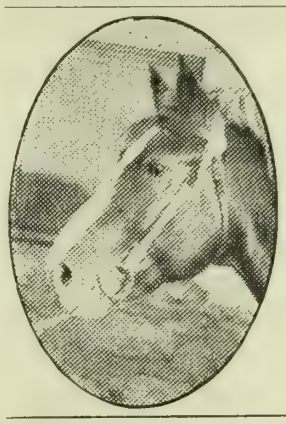
True photos from life on application.

Address,



Four Royal Belgians imported by us in 1912.

WOLF BROS., Importers and Breeders. Boone County, ALBION, NEB.



Belgian Emporium of America

Largest and best collection of Belgians to be found anywhere in America; 150 head stallions and mares, either imported or bred by me. All colors; ages one to five years.

In order to accommodate Belgian customers wanting a Percheron, I have imported a car load of young black and gray Percherons of best quality. Illustrated catalogue free. Fairfax is 3 miles from Cedar Rapids, Ia., on C. & N. W. and on C. M. & St. Paul. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Interurban passes 1 miles from farms. If coming on it, phone for auto to meet you at Lefebure Crossing.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa.

D. K. ROTH



GIBSON CITY, ILL.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants.



Pioneer Stock Farm

The Home of the Belgians.

We have for sale the classiest bunch of imported and home-bred stallions and mares we have ever offered for sale. Got first premiums and grand championship in every class we showed in at two state fairs; eight firsts and two grand championships at Oklahoma City and 12 firsts and four championships at Hutchinson, Kas. Any one desiring a first class stallion or mare will do well to see this fine bunch and get prices.

DAVID COOPER & SONS,

Freeport, Harper County, Kansas.

IRVINEDALE BELGIANS

Imported and home-bred stallions and mares. All ages. Prize winners and the produce of prize winners. Top quality at reasonable prices. Address,

CHAS. IRVINE,

ANKENY, POLK COUNTY, IOWA.

IMPORTED STALLIONS.

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS.

Have just arrived from Belgium and France with new importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions which I would like for you to inspect before buying elsewhere. Barn in town. C. W. Babcock, Walford, Benton County, Ia.

Walford is 4 miles southwest of Fairfax on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. **H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.**

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

or remove the hair and horse can be used during treatment. Get your horse ready for the spring work by removing any blemishes that may be present. Mr. Geo. Lee, of Sherrard, Ill., writes under date of December 26, 1912: "I had a horse about two years ago that had a bunch on his hind leg caused from a neglected wire cut, but I took it off slick and clean with Absorbine and a bandage and sold him for $200, which I thought was fine." Absorbine at dealers, $2 a bottle, or sent direct, charges prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F. 388 Temple st., Springfield, Mass.

J. H. Smith, the proprietor of the Kingfisher Valley stock farm, Kingfisher, Okla., has a dandy bunch of big black jacks and jennets with white points, big body, bone, foot, head and ear, with lots of style. They are the sort that sire the high class sugar mule that always brings money. They are the sort that pay the owner and the patrons wherever they are kept. Mr. Smith says he has spared no expense or pains to have the best. His stock is all registered and a certificate goes with each animal.

Mr. George Tansley has sold to Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., his 5-year-old iron gray stallion Thunderer Boy, No. 29956 in stud book. This horse bred by the seller has proved himself an excellent sire, having some twenty-five colts and fillies now on the farm. His sire is that well known horse College Thumper (25087) sold to the Hungarian government for a long price, and his dam is Cheerly, by Royal Lincoln (6343). Thunderer Boy has the old Thumper blood, from which horse the stud book has so many distinguished winners recorded. He has excellent conformation, stands erect on the best of feet and joints, 17 hands, with grand movement. Mr. Joel Wilson also sold his beautiful mare Strawberry Queen for show purposes to the same firm. She ,too, is by College Thumper, and is correct in movement, and having the best legs and feet possible. This mare has very peculiar yet attractive markings, and will be hard to beat in the show ring. The manager, Mr. J. G. Truman, of the Pioneer Stud Farm, was very eager to buy when over here last summer, but Mr. Tansley would not sell then.—The Isle of Ely & Wisbech (England) Advertiser, Wednesday, February 12, 1913.

The American Farm Gate Company, Elmwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo., writes: "Even though the American Farm Gate Company is but a year and a half old we are receiving many repeat orders, and as a sample of what first purchasers of our gates think of them, we are today in receipt of a letter from Mr. Kearney, superintendent of the Medina Townsite Company of San Antonio, Tex., which reads as follows: 'Please ship by first freight with sight draft attached two more of your 12' Self-lifting style C gates, as our last order—also one galvanized 4x4 style Q fancy top walk gate. Please thank Mr. Campbell for selling me my first gates while in Dallas last year, as I would not have any other kind on my place now. Send gates to Lytle, Texas.—S. W. Kearney.'"

The Automatic Jack Company of Bloomfield, Ind., have an ad in this issue for agents to sell their Automatic Jack combination 12 tools in one. These tools are used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, farmers, etc., and should be a ready seller. Read their ad.

If you have a good jack weighing 1,000 pounds or over, write to "Lock Box 14," Adair, Iowa. Ad appears in this issue.

Three Percheron mares and two stallions are advertised for sale in this issue by T. H. Terry, Bavaria, Kas.

Chas. R. Kirk, of the Percheron Importing Company, of South St. Joseph, Mo., writes: "We believe we have more dappled grays in our present shipment than any importer in the country. They are certainly handsome horses, great actors, and fit to head the herds of the most careful breeders. The demand is better than last year and the trade entirely satisfactory."

The "No Sag" farm gate offers a new idea in gate building. Read the advertisement in this issue and address the manager of the company, A. V. Rowe, 616 Adams St., Galesburg, Ill.

Notice the article in this issue on the farm use of automobiles written by R. M Owen, president of the company which manufactures the Reo automobile, advertised regularly in this paper.

H. P. Wilkinson Bros., of Mitchellville, Ia., invites inspection of his Shires and Percherons.

Write to Junkens & O'Neil, Danville, Ill., if you are in market for Percherons, Belgians or Shires. They have a fine lot of stallions on hand at all times.

Anyone wanting a Morgan horse should write to Richard Sellman, Rochelle, Tex. He has some of the best that grow.

H. A. Greenwell of Lakenan, Mo., has a fine collection of saddlers—many of them of the famous Rex McDonald breeding. Anyone interested should not fail to write him for prices and description.

Geo. T. Poage & Son of Garrison, Mo., is offering out of season price on 14 jacks and jennets. Write him for prices and description.

Write today for prices on the jacks and jennets that U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky., has for sale.

Kentucky Jack Farm, Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky., will sell Mammoth jacks in carload lots for the next thirty days at special low prices.

Corson Bros. of Potter, Kas., have 40 jacks and jennets for sale. Write for prices.

Read the advertisement in this issue of Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Ill. He has breeding stock for sale.

D. B. Gunn of Red Oak, Ia., will send his 2-horse Guider Road Builder to any of our readers on fifteen days' trial.

E. R. Smith of Fairfield, Ia., makes a specialty of collecting stallion notes.

Three jacks are offered for sale by W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Mo.

J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla., has fifty registered jacks and jennets for sale.

Bradley Bros. of Warrensburg, Mo., have seventy-five jacks and jennets for sale. They guarantee every one to be as represented.

F. M. Lorimer of Olathe, Kas., is advertising four trotting stallions, a heavy draft stallion and a jack in this issue.

There are a lot of good arguments in favor of clipping horses at this season, but as most of them are already familiar to our readers, we simply call attention to the advertisement of the leading company in the manufacture of horse clipping machinery, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. When addressing this advertiser always mention the American Breeder.

A good many buyers of farm fence like to get a shipment of ornamental fence for their yards along with their field fencing. You can get this fence of the Up-to-Date Mfg. Co., 990 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

D. B. Gunn of Red Oak, Iowa, has made some improvements in what is already the best two-horse road grading machine made. Not only that, but it is one of the most economical machines to buy and operate. Any man who has much barnyard cleaning to do can afford to keep this machine on his farm, and when it comes to road building it is without an equal where two horses are used. Mr. Gunn has been a regular advertiser in the American Breeder almost since the paper was started, and we do not hesitate to recommend him.

One of the most interesting letters connected with any of our advertisers was received recently from H. L. Goodwin, manufacturer of the American Farm Gate. He tells of reeciving an inquiry for gates from one of our subscribers in Great Britain. In the same letter he spoke of a second large order received from the Madero Ranch in Old Mexico. Mr. Goodwin also sells large orders of gates to the railroad companies for use in right of way fencing, for which service no gate has yet been found as good as the American Farm Gate.

F. T. Wallace, Assumption, Ill., has three Percheron stallions advertised for sale at farmers' prices in this issue.

C. B. Dannen, Melbourne, Ia., is advertising his Percheron stallion for sale at a bargain. Read the ad in this issue.

If you are in the market for a Spanish jack, read the advertisement in this issue of John M. Mischke, Crofton, Nebraska.

A. B. Like of Blue Earth, Minn., is advertising two Percheron stallions for sale or exchange in this issue. Look up the ad.

A "tail holder" for use in breeding mares is advertised in this issue by E. E. Hall, Kincaid, Kas. He sells on a guarantee, and asks no man to take chances. A cut in the ad shows how the tail holder works.

Anyone in the market for a Morgan stallion should write to G. W. Miller, Wellsville, Kas. His ad appears in this issue.

Frank L. Stream of Creston, Ia., would be glad to have any of our readers write him about his imported and home bred stallions.

J. B. Reed of Oxford, Neb., is advertising alfalfa seed for sale in this issue.

RAISING MORGANS IN TEXAS.

To the American Breeder: I am and have been a breeder of Morgan horses for 27 years, and will give you my method of breeding and handling them. "The Admiral" (at the head of my stud of Morgans for the past five years) has been bred to 75 mares per year and foaled 50 to 60 mares each year. During breeding season, I have five pastures for my horses; in one I put the foaling bunch and the bunch that is ready for breeding in another. I still have three pastures, number one, two and three. The breeding bunch is brought in to the corrals twice a week, Monday and Thursday, and all mares that will take, cut out and kept until bred. The mares bred the first week are put in pasture one; the second week in pasture two, and the third week in pasture three. At the beginning of the fourth week the mares in pasture one will have been bred from 14 to 21 days and I put them back in the breeding bunch and begin putting in pasture one again and continue this round through the season. When the mares are brought to the corral—generally 25 to 50 bred at a time—the stallion is turned loose with them, with a 20-ft. rope tied to his bridle and as soon as he has found a mare he is tied up and the mare cut out, when he is turned loose again. This is kept up until all mares that want the horse are out, when the bunch is taken back to the pasture and the stallion allowed to serve one. My mares are all halter broken, but the mares are never caught for breeding; just put the mare in a small corral, let the stallion in and he does the rest. In the afternoon he is bred to another mare, but never breed to more than two mares a day, it matters not how many are waiting. I raise about 60 head of registered Morgan colts per year, and in January I wean and number them and have each one halter broken. After this they are fed four pounds of oats per day and graze on the native grass. When the grass starts in the spring, they are turned to the big pasture where they run until three years old without ever being in a stable or eating anything but the native grass, except the oats they eat during and after weaning.—Richard Sellman.

BETTER EDUCATOR THAN ALL THE REST.

To the American Breeder: I take three horse papers besides the American Breeder and it has them all skinned. All the fault I find with it is, it don't come every week, but even at that it has more news and is a better educator than all the rest of my horse papers put toether. I have been in the breeding busines for ten years; I keep three stallions, two Percherons and one Standard bred. I have been very successful in the business; I have tried to study every issue of the American Breeder and its teachings have made me several hundred dollars in the last five years. I don't think any man can afford to be without the paper if he is the possessor of a stallion or of mares only.—J. E. Tobias, Putnam County, Ohio.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West.

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



SADDLE STALLION

For sale. Jim Patterson 4000; bay; 15¾ hands; weight 1050; sire Chestermede 1676, by Chesterdare No. 10; dam Sallie F. 2865, by Quarry Denmark 1337. Priced right to sell. **Craig Bros., Pittsville, Johnson County, Mo.**

ROADSTER AND HEAVY STALLIONS AND JACK FOR SALE.

Four extra well bred and registered trotting stallions. This is no trading stock, but good, clean young stock, raised on our 800 acre stock farm. For sale cheap.

One 5 year old heavy horse, "Sure Shot," with plenty of colts to show that he is a good breeder. Will sell cheap if taken right away.

One black matured jack, for sale if taken before season opens. **F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.**

SADDLE STALLION AND JACKS FOR SALE.

Double Chief 3544, dark bay, 15¾ 5 years old, half Chief, half Denmark, popular blood lines. One herd jack, black, with white points, 5 years old, 15¾ standard, with size, substance and finish. Also 2 coming 3-year-old black jacks, white points, 15¼ and 15½, well broke. Some of the most popular registered saddle stock. Different ages at all seasons of the year. Address, **Geo. B. Robinson, 301 E. Main St., Danville, Ky.**

SADDLERS.

40 saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies of the best Denmark and Chief breeding. Special prices on stallions for the next 30 days. **J. F. Cook, Lexington. Ky.**

MORGAN STALLION

for sale; blood bay; four years old; 16¼ hands high; weighs 1,350 pounds; son of Captain Morgan. Eligible to register. **G. W. Miller, Wellsville, Franklin County, Kansas.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Thirty head of high class stallions at very low prices for next 30 days. Also services of Foss McDonald, Eastern Cloud and others. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Mo.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STALLION ASSESSMENT.

To the American Breeder: In answer to Kansas Subscriber, will say that I am not a stallion owner, but if I were, under the conditions he describes, I would not refund the service fee. When C. bred his mare to B's horse he accepted the terms on which B stood his horse and thereby made a contract, or at least it would be equal to a contract, I think.

While I am about it I have another thing on my mind, and it is the taxing of stallions. I believe a stallion should be assessed in proportion to the service fee charged. For instance, take the service fee for one per cent of the value. (Or less if that is too high). At that rate a horse that stood at $20 would be valued at $2,000 and the scrub that stood at $10 would be valued at $1,000. In that way the scrub would at least pay his share of the taxes.—I. M. Guinty, Butler County, Kas.

The Kansas City Veterinary College

Gives a Thorough and Complete Course. Conforms to the requirements of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

New Buildings, Comodious Hospital, Complete Equipment, Experienced Instructors, Large Attendance, One Acre and a Half of Floor Space.

Many Opportunities as Practitioners, Sanitary Officers, Teachers, U. S. Inspectors, Investigators and Veterinarians. Catalogue and other information sent on request.

Dr. S. Stewart, Secretary,

1336A East Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For land or standard bred mares, one black Percheron; 5 years old; sound; registered P. S. A.; stood one season; kind and well broken; sure and good breeder; weight 1,850 pounds. One black Percheron 15/16; four years; sound; 1,800 pounds.

These colts are right in every way but on account of sickness I must dispose of them at once, regardless of price. **A. B. Like, Blue Earth, Faribault County, Minn.**

POSITION WANTED BY GRADUATE.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School two terms and used modern methods last year successfully. Can show a large per cent of capsule colts. I have sold my breeding establishment and will accept a position with a reliable firm for this season at reasonable wages. **Henry Dreher, Cedar Rapids, Neb.**

SMALL BREEDER WANTS TO SELL

2 gray Percheron stallions, 3 and 5 years old; 1 imported; 1 home-bred; 1 black coming two; 1 Wilkes Standard Bred, registered road horse; 1 gray mare in foal, imported; 2 Shetland stallions, coming 2. **C. F. Hoaglin, Hillsboro, Henry County, Iowa.**

FINE 1½-STORY RESIDENCE

And two lots in Atwood, Kas., to trade for stallions and jacks. **A. Madsen & Sons, Atwood, Rawlins County, Kas.**

WANTED.

Reliable man to work on farm. Must be capable of handling stallion. Good wages to right party. Address, **Albert Dykins, Ramona, Lake County, South Dakota.**

WANTED, HORSEMAN.

One with experience, to take care of two draft stallions during the season. Four months' work. State wages. Give reference.

A. J. Hatteberg, Paxton, Ill., R. 4.

HEALTH OF THE JACK.

A jack requires very little attention in the hands of an experienced jack man. A reasonable sized yard, the larger the better, fenced jack tight, with a barn on the north side so that the jack may run in an out at his leisure, is the best quarters for an animal of this kind. No breeding or teasing should be done in this enclosure. A fence 20 feet back from the original jack fence should be maintained to keep other stock from annoying the jack. When a service is to be made a breeding pen a reasonable distance from the jack barn should be erected.

A jack is a very clean animal if he has an opportunity. There is perhaps no other class of live stock which keep the barn as free from excrement and gasses from the floor. This is one reason that a jack should be maintained in this manner. The condition of the barn is responsible, in a great measure, for many jack sores. If a jack is allowed his freedom so that he can go in and out at his leisure, his general condition is much better.

We have found it to be a good plan to have a few limbs of trees so that a few branches could be put in the jack's corral where he could skin the bark off. This is not injurious and offers some entertainment, and the jack's system requires a little change from the regular routine of feed. A few carrots are an advantage in the feed. These should not be fed too freely to begin with, but can be increased in order to keep the bowels in good condition. Always remember that a good feeder watches the bowels closely. If an animal is constipated, a more laxative diet should be favored. There is no better feed than oats and bran, equal parts by measurement, when prairie hay is used. If clover or alfalfa are made a portion of the ration, less bran should be fed. Corn has little value as jack feed; it is usually too heating unless a jack is one of those which will take much exercise. The average jack does not get sufficient exercise. Some breeders have employed the use of a tread power with good success. There is usually this difficulty in a tread power, a jack may not wish to enter the first time. A good method of inducing him to the initiation is to tie him in such a position that he can walk in; put a little feed in a feed box in the front end of it. After he has surveyed the general surroundings a reasonable length of time, he will frequently walk in. This exercise should be limited the first day, and he should be tied securely, for it might not meet his liking, which would result in an effort to escape.

No radical change should be made in the feed or management of any breeding stock, which, of course, includes jacks. Good jacks are very profitable and should receive the very best of care. Just because jacks will live on most anything is no reason that they should be maintained in that manner. The better care and handling a jack receives, the better service he will be able to deliver.

Jacks are of a sluggish nature and require a little more fresh air, sunshine and freedom than the average horse. If they are properly handled there is little danger of them having sores or rheumatism. Jacks are subject to rheumatism a little more so than horses. There seems to be a condition of jack rheumatism which may be called a light attack of lamanitis. If the general health of the animal is good, and they are accustomed to plenty of fresh air, they will not take cold so easily. One of the best investments for jacks is to dig up a nice soft dirt bed where they can roll at their leisure. All clods should be broken and kept soft so as not to injure the animal. Jacks certainly enjoy soft dirt.

JACK SALE AVERAGED $615.

Messrs. Hineman and Hutchins report a sucessful sale of jacks and jennets at Sterling, Kas., on February 25. The sale average $615 per head with a top of $1,180, this price being paid for the two year old jack, Sampson. The grandsire of Sampson was an imported Poitou jack. The buyer was B. L. Turner of Frederick, Kas. Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado bought all the jacks. Messrs. Hutchins and Hineman have decided to make this sale a regular annual event, and have selected the last Tuesday in February for the day.

MULES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

100 WEANLING MULES

For sale. The very choicest kind, Mules in town. Also few choice jacks and jennets. No trades. L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Pike County, Ill.

FOUR GOOD BLACK JACKS

for sale; 15 to 15½ hands; coming three, four and five years.

GEO. M. DYER, O'FALLON, MO.
St Charles County.

BREEDING STOCK

for sale. One black jack; 14½ hands high; one grade Percheron stallion; weight 1600; both 8 years old. Colts to show from both. Stock guaranteed as represented. Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Pike County, Ill.

KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM.

50 registered, big boned, heavy bodied black jacks and jennets, from colts to 16 hands. Best breeding. Prices and terms right. J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla., R. 3, Box 17.

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with herd headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.



JACK WANTED.

Nothing under 1,000 pounds considered. Young, sound, large. Must be priced cheap for cash. Give price and full description in first letter. **Lock Box 14, Adair, Iowa.**

FOUR JACKS

For sale; ages 2 to 7; all black, white points; big bone; heavy body, head and ears. The kind that will do any man good. Will sell cheap as I am crowded for room. **J. I. Williams, Winthrop, Buchanan County, Iowa.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.**

SPANISH JACK FOR SALE.

Have two jacks, want to sell one. He is six years old; sure breeder; can show colts. Will sell cheap. Write, **John M. Mischke, Crofton, Knox County, Neb.**

JACKS AND PERCHERONS.

We have 25 of the biggest and best Mammoth jacks in Kentucky and a few Percheron stallions. We will cut the price from $100 to $300 per head on every one. We have a big stock of high grade Percheron mares, Hampshire swine and big black pigs. Write your wants and visit the Cloverdale Farm. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

JACKS FOR SALE.



26 fine large Tennessee jacks; 6 months to 7 years old. Also 24 jennets bred to fine jacks. Prices right. Catalog free if you mention the American Breeder. **S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.**

Jacks and Jennets

for sale or will trade for dairy cows; 10 good jennets and big three year old jack. See measurements elsewhere. John H. Bright, Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind.



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. **L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.**

OUT OF SEASON PRICE

on 14 jacks and jennets from two to eight years old. In this offering will be my herd jack, Klondike; he is a good one; would not offer him only I must change jacks; have some of his colts old enough to breed. Geo. T. Poage, Garrison, Christian County, Mo.

JACK STOCK AND PERCHERONS WANTED.

I will purchase, if price is right, a Percheron stallion and mares; a good jack and jennets, or will trade Oklahoma farm land. **Geo. H. Dodson, Oklahoma City, Okla.**

REGISTERED BLACK JACK

for sale or trade. Seven years old; a good one and a bargain for some one. **Lock Box 77, Delavan, Wis.**

JACKS AND JENNETS

for sale. Ten jacks and eight jennets of my own breeding. Can sell them worth the money. **H. A. Schwatken, Hammond, Bourbon County, Kas.**

BLACK JACK

ror sale. Three years old; 15½ hands standard; guaranteed sound and a foal getter; quick performer on mares. Can be bought right. **J. T. Richardson, Guilford, Nodaway County, Mo.**

40 HEAD

Jacks and jennets. Write us for prices. CORSON BROS., POTTER ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS.

CARE OF THE MANURE SPREADER.

To the American Breeder: Nothing in the operation of any machine is as important as the lubrication; and the manure spreader is no exception to this rule. It should be oiled frequently. When you first start using a new spreader, you should go over it very carefully, oiling all moving parts. Then watch the machine closely for a while, and you will soon learn what parts must be oiled several times in a day's work. Give the machine the right kind of a start, and it will save dollars for you in needless repair bills. Get into the habit of oiling it regularly as needed. Don't think that it does not need oil when it is covered with manure. It may not be a nice job at times, but it pays in the end.

When the machine is not being used every day, it should be cleaned and oiled before putting it away in the shed. Rust and decay take more life from the machine than the actual work it does. This is proven by the many breakdowns that occur with the first load hauled after the spreader has been idle for five or six months.

Keep the beater clean. A clogged beater adds greatly to the draft of the machine. Let the horse walk at a brisk rate when spreading. This makes the beater clear itself better and the work is done much better all around. When you get back from the field, if you find the beater teeth holding bunches of manure, knock them off before going out again. You will notice a big difference in the spreading and draft.

Manure spreaders having slat conveyors for bottoms, should in cold weather be examined very carefully before loading to maks sure the conveyor is not frozen solid. It is best to work the feed by hand in making this examination. Keep all nuts and screws tight. Load your spreader according to the instructions sent with it.

You must govern the feed by the kind of material you spread, and by the size of the load you haul. The beater makes a certain number of revolutions to each revolution of the rear wheels. If you load high, it means there is a greater volume of material to be pulverized and thrown out each revolution of beater. Watch the work of your machine, and if at any time the feed seems too heavy, and the beater cannot take care of it, throw the feed lever back a few notches to give the beater a chance to clear itself. Watch your machine and avoid trouble.

If you have used your manure spreader for several years and it has always given you entire satisfaction, don't curse the spreader and the manufacturer when it causes you trouble, but examine the spreader carefully—go over every part trying to locate the cause of trouble. If it works O. K. when you first used it there is a reason for the trouble. Dig up your instruction book and read it and you will find your trouble. If you do not succeed in locating and remedying the trouble. write to the company that manufactured the spreader, giving them the trouble in detail, and they will supply you with necessary instructions.—William Galloway, Blackhawk County, Iowa.

SALT FOR BREEDING STOCK.

Plenty of salt at all times is necessary in horse breeding. The natural saline solution in the body of an animal is composed of about a level teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water. It is not necessary to give an animal this much salt for the given amount of water, but each animal should be his own judge as to the amount of salt taken. Every animal should have a box where salt can be obtained at its pleasure. Then there will not be any danger of getting too much salt at any one time.

This is necessary with all horses, jacks and jennets, and especially necessary with jennets. A jennet can and frequently does eat enough salt at one time to cause an abortion when salt has been withheld for several weeks.

MUMMIFIED FETUS.

A reader asks if it is possible for a mare to carry a dead colt for several years.

An unusual condition met with in breeding females is the presence of a mummified fetus either within or outside of the uterine cavity. They have been found in all stages of development. They undergo mummification as a result of death from accident or disarrangement of proper blood supply resulting in slow death from nutrition being shut off. Not being exposed to the action of putrefying organisms they naturally dry up; the fluids of the body being gradually absorbed into the system of the dam. Such absorption sometimes deranges the health of the mother on account of the poisonous effects of the fluids from the dead fetus, resulting in debility, loss of flesh and sometimes death.

A mare carrying a mummified fetus may receive the embrace of a stallion and even conceive, according to the best authorities, at least it is no very rare thing for a mare to deliver a fetus of this character and a living foal at the same time.

Whenever a pregnant mare begins prematurely to secrete milk it affords grounds for one to suspect that the life of the fetus is in jeopardy, and if abortion does not take place mummification may be the sequel.

A YEARLING MISSOURI JACK.

To the American Breeder:—I will give a short description of my 20-months-old jack: He is black with white points; 60 inches high; 65-inch heart girth and flank measure; bone, small part of front leg, 7¾ inches around; ears 3¾ inches from tip to tip, with all the style a jack can have. I don't know his weight, but he is heavy enough for his height.—C. B. Carpenter, Hickory County, Mo.

IS THIS THE BEST?

To the American Breeder:—We think this the best jack yet. Here are the measurements: Black with light points; 16 hands standard; weight 1,155; 21-inch arm; 17-inch knee; 10-inch below knee; 20-inch hock; 10½ inches below hock; 12-inch heart; 72-inch flank; 35-inch ears; three years old.—John H. Bright, Lawrence County, Ind.

AND COLORADO, TOO.

To the American Breeder:—I see a number are telling about the big jack colts. I have one 18 months old that has 7½-inch cannon bone; 30-inch ears; heart girth 52 inches; 13.1 hands high and he has never seen any oats. —Bert Sell, Yuma County, Colo.

"PLACE AN AD. AND BE CONVINCED."

To the American Breeder: I am very much pleased with the ad you printed for me. Through it I learned of more good stock; the right kind at the right price. I also received letters from buyers in seven different states and found the right man who took two jacks and saddle stallions at a long price. They went to Mr. W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa. The American Breeder wil get the buyer. Anyone who wants to prove it can place an ad and be convinced. It has proved good to me. He who tries can win a prize that money cannot buy.—Isaac C. Lohman, Clinton County, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. **U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.**

FOUR JACKS FOR SALE.

One jack, black with white points; 16 hands standard; foaled June 16, 1908, register No. 3081. Brown jack 15 hands, extra heavy bone and body; good head and ear; foaled September 4, 1909. Black jack with white points; 15.3 hands; foaled 1903; extra breeder. A good, quick server with jennet. Extra good jack colt foaled June 12, 1912; height 54 inches; extra good head and ear, with plenty of bone and body. Sire register No. 3081; dam register No. 1603. This will make an extra good jack. **W. W. Downing, Hawk Point, Lincoln County, Mo.**

Headquarters for

Mo., Ky., and Tenn. Jacks



Sold singly or in carload lots. I guarantee more bone and more good Jacks and jennets than any breeder or dealer in Missouri. Every one black and from 15 to 16 hands high. Have them of all ages. Thirty-five years doing business with the public, and never had a lawsuit with a customer.

ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.

(Lawson is 28 miles from Kansas City.)

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. **Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**



20 JACKS.

Coming one to seven years; the big, rugged kind. Can sell you tried jacks, show jacks or herd headers worth the money. Everything guaranteed as represented. **H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kas.**

Lake View Stock Farm

For sale, 15 jacks as good as any one has, from six months to five years old and from 14 to 16 hands high. I can sell them for less than any one. Write for particulars or come and see them. **T. H. Early, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.**



JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK

for sale; seven years old; weighs 1125 pounds; serves well on mares and jennets. Also two year old jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Mo.**

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

CARBOLIZED VASELINE IS GOOD FOR SCRATCHES.

To the American Breeder:—Scratches, also called cracked heels or mud-fever, can be prevented by careful stable management. Cases are rarely met with in well kept barns, but are often seen in dirty, poorly drained stables. Dryness and cleanliness of the floor of the stall are the two most important factors in the prevention of scratches.

Horses should not be allowed to stand in piles of manure and decomposed urine. These irritate and inflame the thin skin in the fold of the ankle, just below the fet-lock. The skin then becomes thickened, due to the inflammation, and breaks or cracks in it appear and if allowed to go untreated, the condition grows gradually worse. The affected area grows larger, the cracks become deeper, and the animal is in an unsightly and painful condition.

Owners of horses can prevent the trouble, in the majority of cases, by doing two things. Do not allow manure to accumulate behind your horses, and see that your stalls are so constructed that the urine will drain away promptly. If your horses show any tendency toward the condition, apply a small amount of carbolized vaseline, benzoinated lard, or zinc oxide ointment, well rubbed into the affected parts. These remedies will soften the skin and protect it from external moisture and irritating substances. During wet weather, or when the roads and streets are muddy or slushy, extra precautions should be taken to prevent the condition. Do not wash cracked heels, as water and rubbing only aggravate the condition. —Dr. H. Preston Hoskins, University Farm, Minnesota.

TREATMENT FOR AN "ITCHY" JACK.

To the American Breeder: Here is a remedy for a jack that is losing his hair and is itchy. Take one quart of water, one-half pint salt, one tablespoonful of carbolic acid, two tablespoonfuls of sulphur, the same amount of air slacked lime if you have it. Use it as hot as you can without injury to the animal once a week for about three weeks. If you do this right it will make you smile. Use it on a warm day.—J. I. Woolridge, Effingham County, Ill.

ONE AD; 25 REPLIES.

To the Amircan Breeder: I am well pleased with the results of the ad I had in your paper. Although I had you put it in only one issue, I received about twenty-five letters from prospective buyers. I think the American Breeder is just "It" for advertising purposes and am well pleased with your paper otherwise.—G. Casper, Nobles County, Minn.

SON OF A HIGH PRICED ONE.

To the American Breeder: I see in your issue of February 20 that there are two big jacks. Now I have one that is not quite as good in some points but better in others. My jack was foaled in September, 1910. Ears 33 inches; knee 16 inches; below knee 10 inches; hock 19 inches; heart girth 70 inches; flank 72 inches; arm 19 inches; black with white points. This jack was sired by a Tennessee jack that sold under the hammer for $3,300.—Geo. Cochran, Leavenworth County, Kas.

A BIG ONE AT OWL HOLLOW.

To the American Breeder: Seeing the account in your last issue of Mr. I. L. Crocket of Clay County, Ark., also of Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Dewitt of Jackson County, Mo., here is another big Missouri boy: Age 3, stands 16 hands standard; length from center of head to root of tail 7 feet 9 inches; girth at heart 65 inches; flank girth 67 inches; head 30 inches; muzzle 27 inches; ears 32 inches; arm 18 inches; knee 16 inches; below knee 10 inches; above hock 16 inches; below hock 10 inches. I don't know what takes best in other localities, but the more bone size and quality you can get in a jack, the more he is appreciated in this neck of the woods. This jack heads our herd; his name is Big Ike. I was offered $500 for him when a suckling colt, by Ed Joy of Garden City, Mo.—W. W. Shott & Son, Clinton County, Missouri.

A BIG ONE, FROM "DRUM STICK" TO UPPER LIP.

To the American Breeder:—I saw in the American Breeder from D. A. Sprague of Ohio, in the January issue, and J. T. Pylon of Tennessee, in the February issue, about their big jacks. We raise them in good old Missouri. I have a jack four years old, black with light points; ten hands high; weighs 1,100 in common flesh; seven feet long from crown to root of tail; girst 75 inches; flank 79 inches; ears 34 inches; from lip to mane, 32 inches; arm 22 inches; knee 17 inches; drumstick 10½ inches; hock 21 inches; below hock 11 inches. Sired by old Bryan No. 280. If any one can beat that I would be glad to hear from them through the columns of the American Breeder. Yours for big jacks.—F. A. Strong, Webster County, Missouri.

AN OZARK JACK'S MEASUREMENTS.

To the American Breeder:—I noticed in your paper that jack breeders of different states have given the measurements of their big, young jacks and some old ones, and want to hear about others. Here I give the measurement of a jack that is at this writing 28 months and six days old: Height, 15½ hands, standard; length over neck and body, seven feet four inches; heart girth, 67 inches; flank, 70 inches; arm, 22 inches; knee, 16 inches; below knee, 9 inches; hock, 20 inches; below hock, 10 inches. This jack is not fat, but has the finish of a well made mare mule. I believe this is not a bad colt for southwest Missouri.—Henry Oberman, Lawrence County, Missouri.

AN ILLINOIS BIG ONE.

To the American Breeder:—I notice in your valuable paper of February 20 a description of some large young jacks in Ohio and Tennessee. I have one here in southern Illinois that I think is a good one. He is a black mammoth jack with white points. He was two years old last July. He measures 15¾ hands high; head, 32½ inches; ear, 33 inches; girth, 68 inches; flank, 70 inches; arm, 20 inches; knee, 16 inches; cannon, 10¼ inches. I would be glad to hear from others along this line, especially in Illinois.—M. T. Hawthorne, Hamilton County, Ill.

HASTENING THE SLOW JACK.

To the American Breeder:—I see in the American Breeder of February 5, that it requests the readers of this valuable paper to give their experience with slow jacks. I have had some little experience along this line. My experience has been that where anyone has a slow jack to contend with, it is very unsatisfactory at best. I find that I could always have better success with them to not try to make too many services with them in one day, and never use them for teasing, and never take one to the breeding place until the mare has been teased by a stallion. Then the jack will learn that when he has been taken out that he is expected to serve, and by never allowing him to be disappointed he will learn to get ready and perform his work much quicker. Always have the mare in a good substantial breeding pit so he will learn that he is in no danger of being kicked, as a jack is a very sensible animal and when he gets kicked or hurt in any way it takes him some time to forget it. The jack should always have good and kind treatment; never try to make a service with a slow or spoiled jack on a rainy, cold, windy day. Some slow jacks will be better performers if you keep them where they cannot see any stock only when you desire to make a service with them. A jack should be well fed and have plenty of exercise. I see that some people recommend giving a slow jack some drugs to excite his passion, which I never thought would be of any benefit. I have before now fed them raw eggs from which I thought I got good results, but I have found some jacks which I found it very troublesome to teach them to eat eggs; I would break about two eggs in their feed and mix it well, adding a little salt, which would make it more palatable. As this is about the best way I could find to handle a slow jack—B. H. Hays, White County, Arkansas.

LaFAYETTE STOCK FARM

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Mammoth Jacks & Percheron Stallions



20 JACKS—3 to 6 years old; 14.2 to 16 hands high. All black; all broke and guaranteed.

10 PERCHERON STALLIONS—2 to 3 years. Mostly imported. All guaranteed breeders.

Will exchange Stallions for Good Jacks. One German Coach stallion 11 years old. One Belgian stallion 5 years old. Both sound.

20 Jennets in foal to my champion jack, Dr. McCord.

ALL FOR SALE PRIVATELY—NO SALE THIS SPRING. Visit or Write.



W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

55 Miles East of Kansas City on C. & A. R. R.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

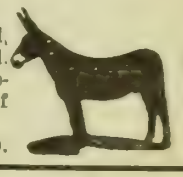
As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bar gains. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

HOME OF THE GIANTS.

75 Jacks and Jennets 75

All black; all registered. The big boned, big footed, heavy weighing kind. All from 15 to 15 1-3 standard. All ages up to six years. Every one guaranteed as represented. Main line Missouri Pacific; 65 miles east of Kansas City. Offices in town.



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MAMMOTH JACKS, PERCHERON STALLIONS



33 Head of Jacks and Percherons.

The jacks are three to six years old and from 15 to 16 hands high.

Percherons are from two to six years old and weigh from 1800 to 2000 pounds.

We Have the Kind That Will Please You.

Write for prices before you buy. Farm and sale barn on 21st street one miles east of Wichita Union Stock Yards. Write today.

J. C. KERR, WICHITA, KAS.



Strictly Good Jacks

Five head—coming 4 and 5 years old; 15.1 to 15.3 hands high standard, and very heavy bodied; 9 inch bone; good feet, heads and ears. One jack is iron gray; others black with white points All well broke to mares, and three suitable to head highest class jennet herds. Colts to show from the older jacks. For prices phone, write or see. **O. J Rhoades & Son, Lees Summit, Mo.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



One of the largest collections of large boned black mammoth jacks owned by any one man: 15 to 16 hands standard measure; the kind that will breed the high class mules; the kind all are looking for. Priced to sell. Guaranteed. References the five banks of Lawrence. Address **Al. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.** Both phones.

Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and U. P. R. R.

BLACK JACK COLT

For sale; 54½ inches tall; age 16 months. Sired by $1,000 jack that weighs 1100 pounds. Related to Monsees' Orphan Boy. Price $200. **W. W. Strock, Pierpont, Ashtabula County, O.**

SIX JACKS, SEVEN JENNETS

For sale. All blacks; registered; priced at a bargain for the lot or will sell one at a time, or any part. **Bert Fry, Plainfield, Bremer County, Ia.**

Real Estate

Special Rates on Application for Advertising in this Department.

SNAP FOR STOCKMEN

$5 to $15 Per Acre.

For Missouri or Oklahoma lands, practically all in native blue stem grass, 50 per cent subject to cultivation, fine running water, two to eight miles from Kansas City Southern Ry., and only 200 miles straight run to Kansas City market.

Cattle and hogs are being raised and laid down on the K. C. market at less cost and greater profit than at any other point in the southwest. Pasturage most all year 'round. Clover, alfalfa, corn ,etc., make good crops. Ample rainfall. Most of land in native timber with fine grass.

BEST HOG COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Stock hogs come from this section because they are free from disease and it costs practically nothing to raise them.

Fine climate. No bad blizzards or hot winds. Ideal country to enjoy life and make money. This same land put in fruit is netting annually $100 to $150 an acre. Tracts of several hundred acres or more at $5 to $15 per acre. For particulars address **Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent,**

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 671 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IRRIGATED FARM LAND.

With Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southeast Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Oats yields 30 to 80 bus.; wheat, 20 to 60 bus.; barley 30 to 80 bus.; potatoes 150 bushels and up; beets highest sugar content; alfalfa 4 to 6 tons per year and all grasses do well.

The climate here is exceptionally good.

Mining towns make good markets. Eggs average 30c; butter never less than 30c; oats $1.25 and up, per hundred. For good values in land, or any dred. Gor good values in land, or any reliable information, write

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Montezuma Co., Colorado.

FARMS NEAR KANSAS CITY.

80 acre improved farm in Jackson County, Mo., 25 miles east of Kansas City; on graded road; close to cross state electric line. Price $10,000; $2,500 down, balance long time.

98 acres same distance from Kansas City, 3 miles from railroad town on graded road; price $12,000. Could use some stock as part pay.

D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Mo.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE

In Chillicothe, Mo., for sale, or will trade for land or live stock.

Good Black Jennets Preferred.

6 room house and 2 good lots, east front, best part of town, near school house and churches, modern except furnace.

D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Mo.

For Sale

a good quarter section of land in Lane County, Kas., all tillable. Worth $2,000, but will take $1,800. Eight miles from Ravanna, 17 miles from Dighton. Address **A. P. Miller, Imperial, Kas.**

Must Sell---Sacrifice

160 Sumner County. Highly improved; close to town; 40 acres alfalfa; 60 pasture; excellent farm. Information LOCK BOX 285, WELLINGTON, KAS.

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.

PECAN VALLEY FARM

For sale; 162½ acres, deep, rich, black soil. You can't beat it. Come and let me show you, or send for description.

Sam Avard, Hawthorn, La.

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. **F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.**

RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS

For sale and exchange. For information write **J. J. W. Dvorak, Wyndmere, North Dakota.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 4.)

put up a claim of this kind, but the law plainly states that the colts can be held, if your claim is recorded in proper form before the colts are born.

KEEPING THE SEMEN—Is it possible to keep the semen alive for three days, shipping it by express in a vacuum bottle, then produce colts from it?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—It may be possible to keep the semen three days and produce foals, but the chances are that this will be a failure in most cases. The condition in which semen must be kept is not practical with the average breeder. We do not believe that semen can be successfully sent by express in any kind of a receptacle.

MASTURBATION—I have a stallion which I bought last May; he was guaranteed all right in every way. He was masturbating when I got him and is still doing so. He is extra good looking; in good flesh and feels good. When he serves he comes off too soon. What shall I do for him? Don't think he got many colts last year. Bred 40 mares and don't think more than four or five mares are in foal. I wrote to the man I bought him of and he don't seem to think there is anything wrong with him. Never bred more than two mares in one day. What can I use on him? A whang leather would be lots of bother in the season.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Do not use this stallion as a teaser; do not permit him to occupy a paddock or enclosure where mares have been bred or teased. Do not allow him to see or smell a mare that is in heat except when he is to be used. Build a corral large enough for him to exercise in so that he cannot go in a barn at night. Force him to rough it for a while. This change must be made gradually, however, by placing him in a stall or shed where there is much fresh air as he might get sick if forced to remain outside without getting accustomed to it by degrees. After an animal has acquired this habit of masturbating, they usually do it about midnight when the barn is comfortable. There is not much danger of them doing it if they are forced to lie outside at night. The whang leather may be troublesome to you but if you expect to get any results in this case you must attend to your business or you will have a ruined horse. The fact that your stallion is in good condition, and that he got a few colts last year, might be evidence that he could be improved with a little attention. A new arrangement will be on the market we understand in the near future that really prevents masturbation without any injury.

DEVELOPING A JACK—I have a jack that will be three years old the 16th day of September, 1913. He is 58¾ inches high, 65 around heart girth and 9½ inches around front leg between knee and ankle; is tall and slim with very deep heart measurement, and good bone. Do you think he will grow much larger and how many mares should I let him serve this season?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—You have a good young jack, much better than the average. It would be safe to make from 12 to 15 services with this jack, with no two services closer than four days each. Be careful with him that he is not spoiled while breaking. Keep all the jennets, mules and jacks away from him; do not allow him to use a paddock where mares have been teased or bred; do not allow him to see or smell a mare that is in heat except when he is to be used. Do not use a bridle too severe so that he will be afraid or timid. Pit your mare good and solid so she cannot hurt him. Get a supply of good oats and plenty of good roughness—anything that he will eat good so as to keep him growing nicely—change a part of the feed occasionally. He should get much larger if you pay attention to his development.

CROSS BREEDING HORSES—Would it be all right to breed a Hambletonian filly to a Belgian horse? She is 15½ hands high and a good driver. She is inclined to be nervous.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is usually best not to cross-breed horses, but as there are so many light horses in the country, and not enough draft horses, some should be bred to draft horses. The sire in this case should be smooth and well proportioned; having a good, long pedigree. A good, smooth draft stallion crossed on light bred mares, will usually produce a good, serviceable animal.

JACK GETS SLOW—I have a five year old jack that I have stood two seasons. He works fine until the last part of the season when I drop down to two to four mares a week, then I have trouble with him. I have a lot for him to run in and feed him oats, bran and green feed. He is a fine jack and got 55 per cent of colts last year. Please tell me if there is anything I can do for this trouble.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—This condition is not extraordinary with jacks. Have your pit in a position so that the jack can

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF **DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC.,** of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM



On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

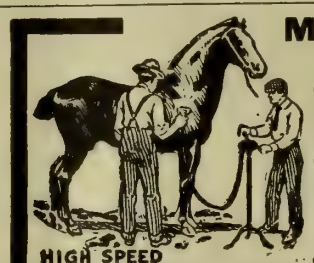
50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacterologists,

Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



HIGH SPEED EASY ACTION

Make the Horse Glad and Eager for Work

The way to do it is to clip him before you put him at the spring work. Take off his winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt. He'll get more good from his feed, look better, rest better and give you better service in every way The best and most generally used clipper is the

Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

Insist on having the Stewart, the machine that turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil, little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. **Get one from your dealer** or send $2 and will ship C. O .D for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not satisfied.

PRICE $7.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., Key.Dept.S.J. **Chicago**

Write for complete new catalog of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.



Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

N. B.—When we started this ad a year ago the American Breeder required us to deposit $500 with them, to insure the protection of every subscriber who bought **"Jacksorine."** We have sold several hundred boxes, and only 8 buyers failed to work a cure. These got their money back.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. WILSON & CO., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil

THE BEST DIP MADE

for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits). . .....$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

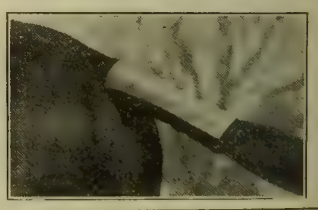
I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for my refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

TAIL HOLDER. (PATENTED.)

Most satisfactory and sanitary way of holding a mare's tail while breeding. These **"Tail Holders"** are a proven success. Every owner will appreciate your fixing his mare in good shape to breed. You haven't time to fool with a filthy string, which is a poor method anyhow. You can put on and take off this **"Holder"** in an instant. Send for one and if it is not as represented return it and get your money back. Price, 50 cents, postpaid, stamps or M. O.

E. E. HALL, Kincaid, Anderson County, Kas.



ABSORBINE REG U.S. PAT. OFF. **STOPS LAMENESS**

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. **Does not blister or remove the hair** and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered. **Horse Book 9 E free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

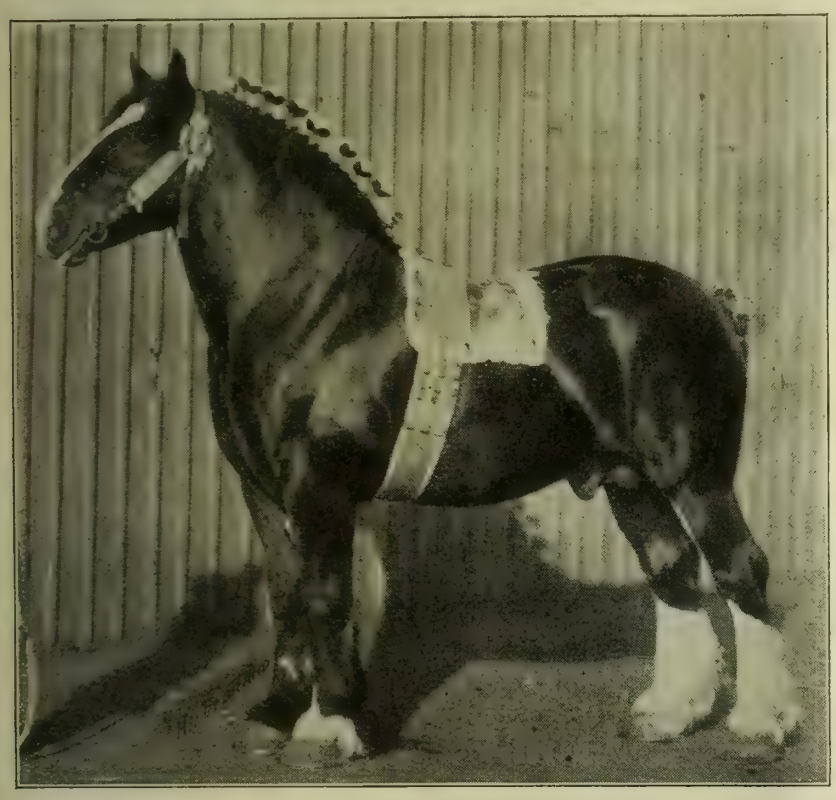
see the mare. Put him in the pit and give him a little more time when you are expecting this trouble. You have probably made a very large season with him.

RE-SERVING MARES—In the spring of 1912 I bought two large jacks, each weighing over 1,000 pounds, and one imported Percheron stallion, three years old, that weighs 2,000 pounds. This being my first year in the business I would like advice as to what to do with a customer that breeds a mare to my horse the fourth time; then on the 21st day this man drove past my place and bred to another horse, and this mare is safe in foal today. Would it be best to try to collect this or not?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not likely that you will have much trouble of this kind. There are mares that may be bred while pregnant. I would file a lien with the register of deeds before the colt is born, and if this mare delivers a foal that corresponds with the first or second service of your stallion I would collect it. If the colt corresponds with a service of the other man's horse, I would try to see what the difficulty was. It may have been the fault of the mare. Frequently a mare will not fertilize at a particular time, and get with foal at a later service. This is a very common occurrence. What you need is a microscope to test your stallion and jack and see whether they are producing live spermatozoa or not. If they are not you should take better care of your stock; build them up and diminish the number of services. There is very little use to make a service unless you expect results.

SHY JACK—I have a good stallion and a jack. I bought the jack last March; he had been poorly wintered. He was very keen to serve, but would not settle any mares. He was four years old and had been used hard the year before. I bred him to 42 mares and do not think that he has more than 12 or 15 in foal. He is in fine shape this spring. He has a large yard to run in; has had but very little grain; has had alfalfa hay and good silage. He has grown and is looking fine now. He is going to have a big run this spring for he is a good jack and lots of men want to breed to him, but I like to have better results for so much work. How would you advise me to do? Would it be a good thing for me to get a capsule breeding outfit? Could you give me full instructions how to use it, for I have never seen anything of the kind.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Gradually diminish the alfalfa and cut out the silage entirely; increase the oats and feed a little prairie hay. Make this change with judgment so as not to change the system too rapidly. About one quarter alfalfa should not be objectionable. It may be that your jack has been slightly injured by an excess of services. If he is not too old he should recuperate some in this respect. There is only one way that you can tell whether your jack is a regular producer or not and that is with a microscope, unless you wait a year to see whether the mares bring foals or not. If your jack does not discharge live spermatozoa a capsule will not help you any, but you can greatly improve his producing capacity by limiting the services to one a day. He should produce fertile semen at one service a day, unless he has been seriously injured. We would advise paying close attention to the manner in which he serves mares. If he is a long legged jack or too short, the pit should be adjusted to fit each mare in height so that he can make an average service. If the penis is extra long, do not raise him too high. You will find full instructions for capsule breeding in the March 5th issue. If they are not plain enough for you, write us again.



LOCKINGE HENGIST,
Champion Shire Stallion, International of 1912; Weight, 2,350 Pounds at Four Years; Owned by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm.

A CHANGE OF SEMEN—I have an aged mare, perhaps 18 years old, that has been a regular breeder for years. I bought her at a sale two years ago, guaranteed safe in foal. She had a weanling colt by her side at that time, but was not in foal. I have bred her for two years now and she has not gotten in foal yet. I think that she was usually bred to one horse until the spring before I got her, when she was changed. Do you think if I would take her to this other horse again that she would be more likely to get with foal? This mare is very large and seems to be in perfect health.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Occasionally a change of semen will get results. It might be worth while to try this mare back to the old horse again in a case like this. Mares of this age should not be allowed to skip for it is usually with difficulty that they are fertilized after they have rested a year or two. There is one good plan that can be used on many mares with good success, and that is the hot saline solution, which will be discussed in the next issue. This seems to stimulate these organs and perform their functions better than any other method we know of. Or there may be a little acid which may be readily diagnosed with litmus paper. The soda treatment will rectify this.

ARABIAN HORSES—Can you tell me why there are not more Arabian horses in this country? I consider them the finest horses that grow.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know why there are not more Arabian horses in this country.

BREEDING TWO YEAR OLD MARES—Please tell me if I can breed a young Percheron mare. She will be two years old the 28th day of April. Some say it is all right and others say she is too young. She is good size for her age and we have a good young Percheron stallion in the country that will be three years old this summer. Please tell me if that would stop her from growing? If it does I will not breed her.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare will not get quite as large by being bred at two years of age as she would if bred at three years old, but if you could get her with foal at two years old she will probably be a more regular producer and a better mother. If you will break this mare to harness this summer, and work her just enough so she will be nicely broken without any exertion, and give her all the feed she wants, it will not retard her growth much at maturity. We usually advise breeding two year old fillies when they are in good hands that know how to feed them.

THREE YEAR OLD STALLION—I have a young Percheron three years old the 17th day of May and I would like to breed all the mares that will come to me. Would you please give me all the instructions necessary to breed with the capsules; tell me what instruments I should have and the price. I would like to have an illustration of a mare so I could see how to proceed with the capsules. I bred 12 mares last summer with him and they are all in foal.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—You will find instructions in the March 5th issue for capsule breeding In the April 5th issue we will print illustrations of the generative organs so that you should know their location. Carefully study the lessons in the American Breeder school. We believe you can make a success of capsule breeding if you follow the instructions.

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

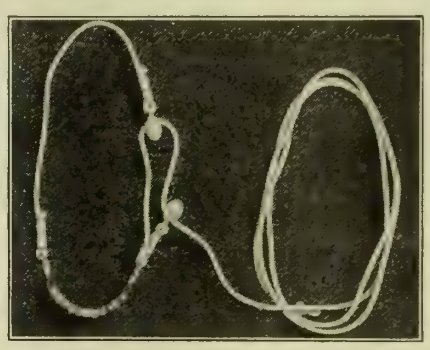
"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail. —Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG
Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.**

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
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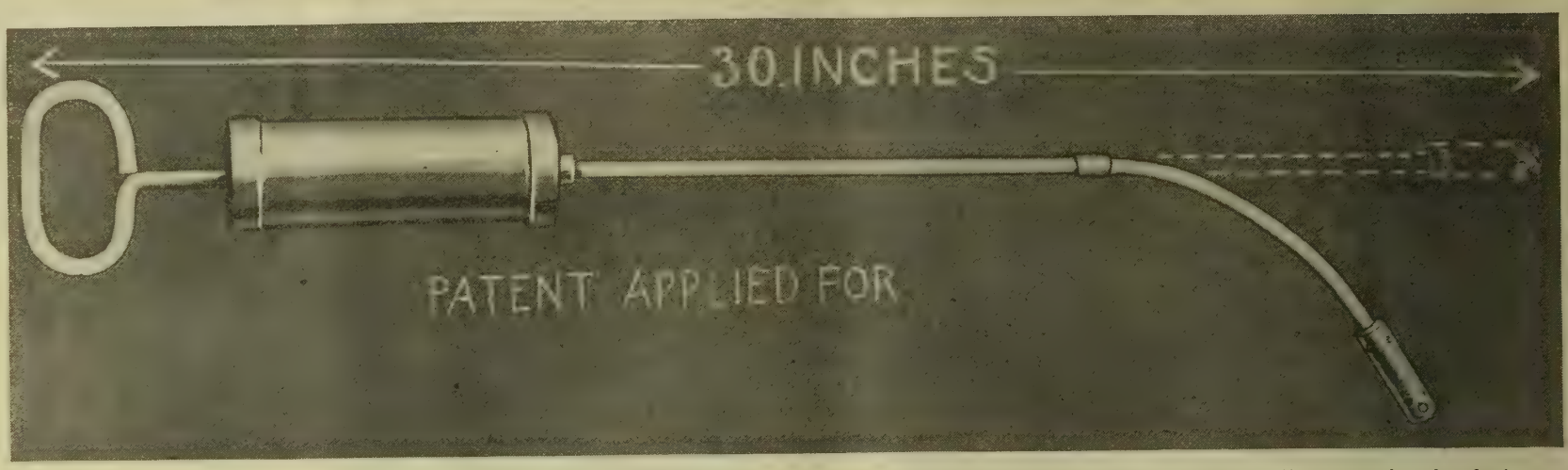
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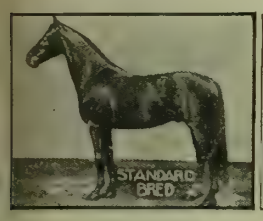
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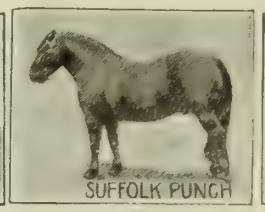








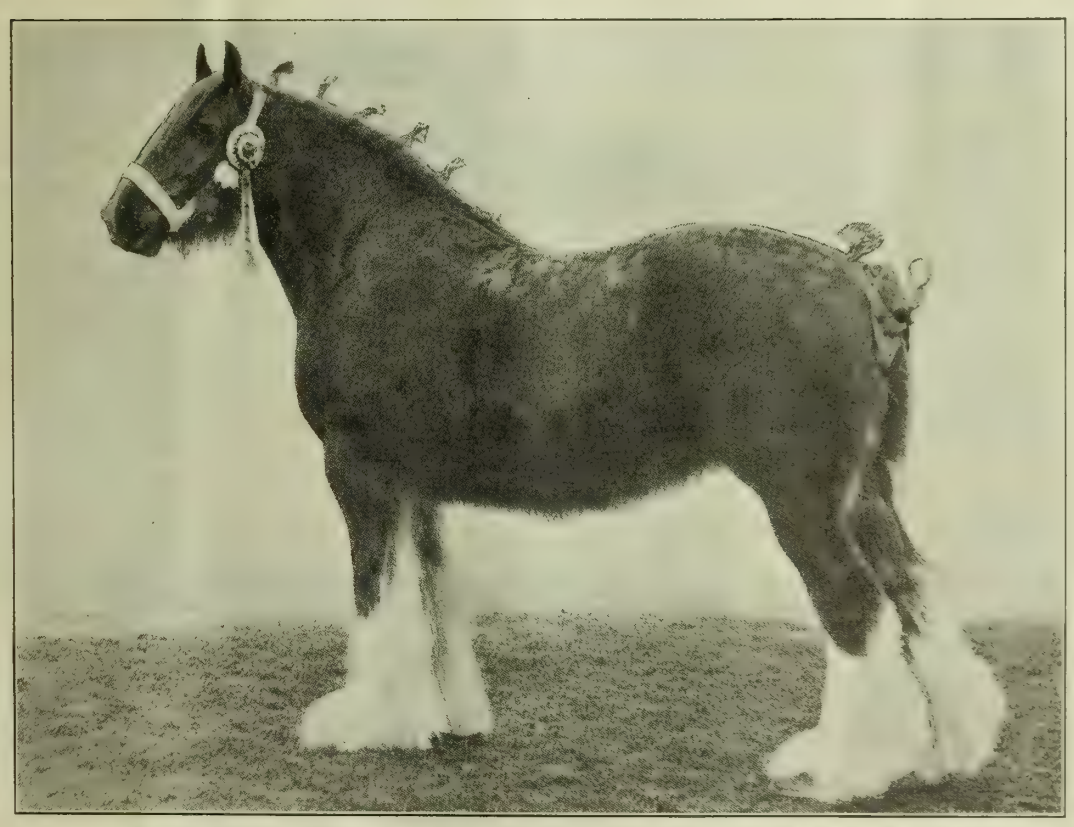






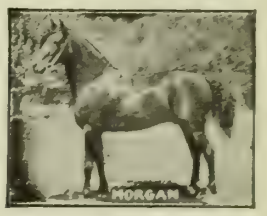






A Champion Shire Mare at the 1913 Show in London, England















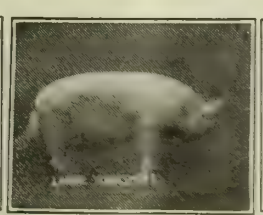


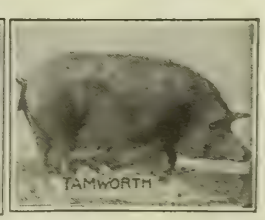










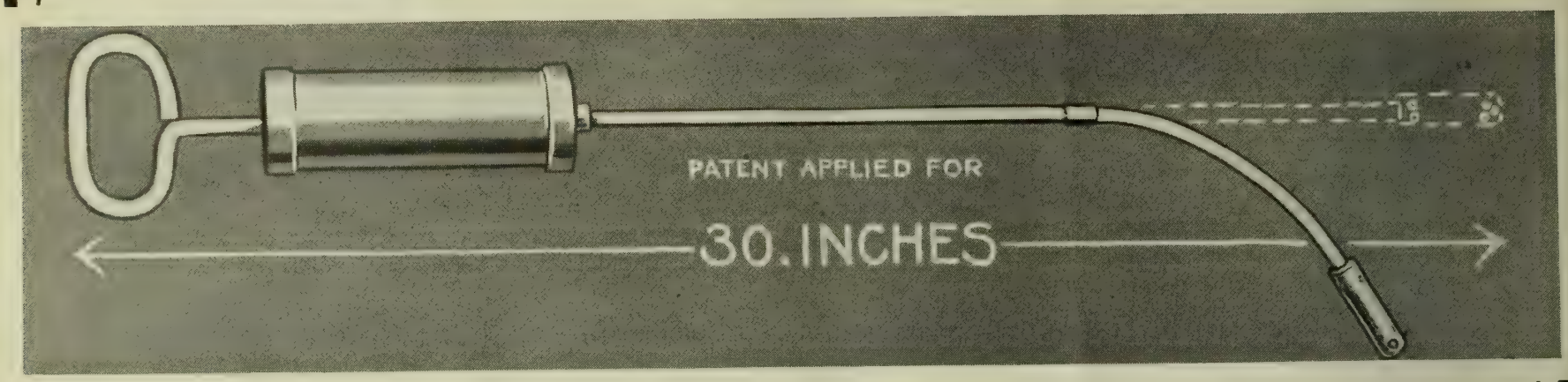




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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

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Breeding To Fit The Market

An Essential Every Farmer Should Study in Selecting His Brood Mares and in Mating Them. Horse Classes Which the Trade Demands.

By Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Missouri College of Agriculture.

The production of horses in the United States has come to be one of the most important branches of agricultural production. Because of the annual value of the horses produced and the profit which may accrue therefrom it is of the utmost importance that the best methods of both breeding and development be used. The production of horses works upon such a system that the profit or loss does not appear as directly traceable to the industry as it does in the case of meat producing animals. This is because of the fact that the horse not only yields a profit as a salable product but performs the labor upon the average farm. A careful study of the situation as it exists today reveals the fact that while considerable improvement has been made in the horses produced in this country there still exists an opportunity for greater improvement and thereby a greater profit.

Unquestionably one of the greatest difficulties which stands in the way of the greater profit from this line of agricultural production is a lack of acquaintance on the part of the producer with the market standards. Unfortunately the fault in this case cannot be laid at the door of the buyer. His demands exist for certain classes of horses. The actual value placed upon a given horse is made by his capacity to meet a certain demand. The demand on the market exists for given types of horses and is comparatively stable, but this is not the case with the producer. On the contrary, the man who produces the horses makes use of those animals on hand. If his horses are large he uses them as best he can. If they are small he does the same thing. It is quite probable that a little closer attention to the types of horses used and produced would not only yield a more salable market horse, but in many cases also a type of horse which would more efficiently perform ordinary farm labor. While a casual glance at market quotations shows a large number of so-called market classes, yet a closer study of the same quotations reveals the fact that there are only a few really standard classes. Those standard classes in the main are Draft Horses, Carriage Horses, Roadsters and Saddlers. The other classes consist of those horses which do not fill any of the four above named market specifications and consequently fall between or below them. Observation of the prices will show that the really high prices are received only for the high class Drafters, Carriage Horses, Roadsters or Saddle Horses.

If breeders of horses are producing horses for their own use on their own farms or for their own particular kind of work, they ought to be able to discover the type of horse that best suits their needs. It is hardly logical for any man to attempt to dictate or advise in the case just mentioned. Yet in the case of the average producer of horses that are to sell on the open market, and in many cases for these horses to be used at home, a few suggestions may serve a good purpose.

A visit to a great city with the idea in view of carefully studying the types of horses used and thereby acquainting ones self with the type of horse demanded from the producer, proves valuable to any man. No better place than the Union Stock Yards can be selected for the observation of horses and of the types in greatest demand on the market. To the country horseman in the Union Stock Yards, one of the most noticeable things is the condition in which draft horses are kept. These teams which haul the wagons for the packing houses and extensive transfer firms are in higher condition so far as flesh is concerned than the average farm horse. An investigation as to the cause of these horses being kept in high condition reveals as a reason, the fact that weight is of the utmost importance where horses are to be worked over comparatively smoothe pavements. On such streets a horse's greatest ability to pull comes from his own weight, because of the fact that he has no opportunity to get a good firm footing and exert his muscles. No more striking example of the value of weight in draft horses can be had than this. Another noticeable feature of the draft horse is the fact that those which stand the wear and tear best, and have been in service longest are those with good feet and legs. A casual investigation shows that with the great weight necessary and the hard streets which are used, a good set of feet and legs is absolutely essential to longevity of service in draft horses. The same general conditions apply to light horses being used on the streets of our cities, either for pleasure or business purposes. They are of a comparatively uniform size and type. They are horses possessing an ability to get over the ground at a reasonable rate of speed. They are well broken and possess a conformation showing constitution and vigor. If they have lasted any length of time under the conditions which obtain in our cities they possess the most desirable quality of feet and legs.

While there are many unsound horses seen passing through our markets and found on the streets of our cities, the sound ones are decidedly preferable. This is a factor even more important among city horses than among farm horses, because of the fact that the horses used for city work yield their only income through the work which they perform. Any unsoundness, therefore, which in any way hinders the service which they can render, greatly decreases their value. Farm horses which possess some unsoundnesses can still do much farm work, and in the case of mares, they can be used for breeding purposes. One does not argue that the use of unsound mares is advisable, yet surprisingly large numbers of mares will be found performing just this function on the average farm.

In order to make the business of horse production yield the greatest profit, then, it is highly advisable to give the matter of markets a close consideration. It is equally important that we give some attention to the horses from which these horses are to come—from the foundation stock out of which we have to build the horses of the future.

The high class Drafter is the horse with size, substance, constitution, quality, action and ability to haul heavy loads over hard streets or roads.

High class Carriage Horses are composed of those individuals which possess smooth, evenly turned, symmetrical conformation with ample quality and true high action both in front and behind. Excessive speed is not necessary. Since the principal function of Carriage Horses is to carry good harness, haul attractive vehicles, and to make as good an appearance as possible, beauty and symmetry are of particular importance. Size is required up to the point of being able to haul the average carriage or other pleasure vehicle.

The high class Roadster or American Trotting Horse is the horse of good conformation and quality, with considerable speed and the ability to get over the ground for comparatively long distances at a rapid rate. Excessively high action is not desired in this type of horse. The most convenient size seems to be fifteen to sixteen hands, with weight ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds.

The Saddle Horse of either the three or five gaited variety, must be beautiful in his conformation, showing more quality than any other type of horse which goes to the market. His head must be clean cut and definite, his neck long and properly set on his body, his withers narrow and comparatively high, his back strong and his rump long and level, with a well carried tail. In action the three-gaited horse must show the walk, the trot, and the canter, while the five-gaited horse, in addition to these three gaits, must show the rack and either a slow pace, a fox-trot, or a running walk.

In all of the above classes, and in fact, with any horse that goes to market, soundness is important. Horses sell best between the ages of five and eight years and usually solid colors are preferred. Well broken horses are at a premium, particularly in the saddle and harness classes. A lack of attention to these points often makes a difference between profit and loss when horses are shipped to our city markets.

The question next arises as to what available material exists for the production of horses of the above named classes. The general improvement which must occur in any given line of live stock production must come largely through the use of good sires because of the sire's effect upon such a comparatively large number of individuals of each generation. The use of inferior, nondescript sires, while yet practiced to some extent, has long since been found to be one of the factors which tends to decrease the profit, hence in the selection of sires we are forced to look to the ranks of registered stallions.

We find, upon investigation, that the breeds of horses divide themselves much the same way as do the market grades and classes. Practically none of the horses which go on the market to sell are registered horses. They are in most cases horses of more or less mixed breeding, and at best only

What Are Your Other Interests?

Many a letterhead that comes in the American Breeder mail shows that the sender has other important farm and live stock interests besides the breeding of horse and jack stock. Many of our readers raise pure bred cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry. Some specialize in improved seed corn. Some are fruit growers and a great many do general farming on a considerable scale. It will be of great interts to all of us to know something about the things which concern the readers of the American Breeder in addition to the special business which has brought us all into this one great family. Think of the good we have gotten out of discussions and experiences and questions along this one line. Let us have some of it in other lines. Let us have one issue in which each contributor tells something about another line of live stock or farming in which he is particularly interested. Young calves, pigs (and lambs, in some localities) present many problems to be solved at this time of year. The care of their dams is important. Early pasturing, fences, mud (in some sections), high winds and cold spring rains enter into the matter of care, as much as the feeding, doctoring and attention at the time of parturition. The subject of breeds is always interesting, and the characteristics of breeds are always important, as they often determine the fitness of a breed for a certain locality or condition.

We have many readers who can speak from experience on some of these subjects. Many others, doubtless, have questions they would like to ask for older heads to answer. Let us have them—a lot of them—by May 1, for our issue of May 5

high grades of a given breed. This fact points to the mare stock which exists in the country. It consists of native and grade mares approaching the standard of the high class market horses, in some cases closely, in others only remotely or scarcely at all. With this class of mares, and stallions from the ranks of the good registered horses their future production will yield the greatest profit.

There exists five principal breeds of draft horses, viz: Percherons, English Shires, Belgians, Clydesdales and Suffolk Punch. Good individuals of any one of these breeds may be used to produce high class draft horses, and the inferior stallions of these breeds should be discarded as quickly as the unregistered inferior stallion. It is highly advisable in most cases that these breeds be maintained separate and not crossed back and forth. Cross-breeding among the breeds of draft horses tends to break up and leads to a lack of uniformity.

For the production of high class Carriage horses or heavy harness horses, the American Trotting stallion of proper type, quality and action, and the Hackney, have met with the greatest success in this country.

The Roadster and the American trotter are the result of the use of good sires from the breed of American Trotting horses. This breed has been developed particularly for use in this country. Consequently other breeds are handicapped in competing with them in the production of this type of horses, and comparatively no other blood appears in our road horses and trotters than that of the American Trotting horse.

The three-gaited Saddle horse has been produced by different systems of breeding. Some of them have carried portions of Hackney blood, some have been American Trotting horses, still some others of thoroughbred lineage and more frequently are they found to trace to American Saddle horses. The type of horse demanded is that of extreme finish, quality and beauty, as well as intelligence, and these characters seem to be more readily obtained through the use of American Saddle horses. The five-gaited horse has only one principal source of lineage, viz: The American breed developed for that purpose.

In the use of sires of these various breeds many horses will appear as offspring which do not possess the desirable characteristics to the marked degree that is found in their sires. This may be due in some cases to the fact that the stallions are not prepotent, but in the majority of cases it is due to the fact that they have been mated with native mares of more or less indiscriminate lineage. As time goes on it is to be supposed that the mare stock of the country will be "graded up" in one line or the other until they more nearly approach the type of high priced horses on the market. When this is the case the use of high class stallions of similar breeds will lead to a more certain production of a high class lot of market horses.

It is evident that there is not a recognized breed of horses with which to supply each of the market grades. The question may be asked as to why this is the case, but a casual study of the situation will bring to light the fact that many of the less stable and cheaper classes of horses are not demanded in large enough numbers to make the establishment of a breed for that purpose worth while. The fact will also present itself that by the time a breed could be established (and this would take from 25 to 50 years at least), the demand for that type of horse might have become extinct. Time has proven that the demand for the four principal classes named above is stable and the grades of these various breeds will supply the demand of practically all of the market grades and classes, hence the advisability of the establishment of a new breed to meet any of these minor demands would be questionable.

In conclusion it can be said that in our horse production it has proven more profitable to aim at the production of horses which will meet a constant, steady demand at comparatively high average prices. In so doing failures are all too frequent. An important feature in this scheme of production will be the gradual "grading up" of the producing mares throughout the country toward one or the other of these types. This can be accomplished more rapidly if the breeds are kept entirely separate. The man who starts out by using a Percheron sire will find it profitable in the long run to continue using a Percheron sire for several generations. This will not only result in the production of a high class lot of market horses, but an excellent lot of grade mares for breeding purposes. Lastly, the sires used should be only the very best that can be secured in a given breed and only high class registered sires should be used, if the best results are to be expected. While this system of production is comparatively simple, it has been carried out with remarkable success by many men and the best proof of its value is the fact that those men who have followed the practices herein named longest are continuing the same practice because they have received satisfactory profits.

AN EQUITABLE "STAND AND SUCK" PLAN.

To the American Breeder: What is your idea of the "stand and suck" proposition for breeders, and where it is well established, how is the best way to better conditions? I think it would ruin any one's business to make any direct changes. I am trying to organize the stallion owners in some sort of a way to get them to work together. I want first to have each mare owner to pay some small amount of money, say $2 or $3, in advance for each mare, then let the balance of the amount go on the stand and suck plan. Second, I want each and every one of the stallion owners to use the same books, contracts and bills. It always has been the rule to sell any mares that are in foal and have the service fee follow the mare and be collected from the man that gets colt; not the man that bred the mare. We have all these things specified in our bills, but the custom of the country is so strong, and the stallion owners so weak, that it makes it almost impossible for any one man to change things. We have lots of cheap grade horses here; they are home bred and home raised. I am on good business terms with all my competitors. I am not a chronic kicker but I would like to better the conditions of the horse business. — Hurley Morris, Martin County, Minn.

Let us have suggestions from other breeders who have experience with similar conditions.—Editor.

EDUCATION PROBABLY THE ONLY MEANS.

To the American Breeder: I have noticed the discussion going on in the columns of your paper in regard to licensing the owners of brood mares and requiring them to use only sound animals. I might call attention to the fact that this would be a rather difficult type of legislation to bring about and might be considered unconstitutional, because the private mare owner is not in public service the way that the stallion owner is. I heartily sympathize with the idea of giving the stallion man some protection, as well as the mare owner, and think that it would be one of the greatest boons to the business as it stands at present, but fear that there might be real difficulty in such a way as proposed at present. — Edw. H. Wentworth, Story County, Ia.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

NEGLECTED STALLION—I bought a stud recently that has run in a box stall all winter without exercise. Two days ago we found him with the caps on both stifle bones or caps loose. We called a veterinarian and he told us to walk the horse about four miles a day, and if necessary put blister on inside of stifle joint. You will understand the cap slips off only now and then, especially when he turns sharply, and when he walks straight ahead he has no trouble. The exercise seems to help. Would a long paddock help, or should we turn him loose? The veterinarian claims that the inside muscle controlling the caps has relaxed and the outside muscle contracted. This trouble does not belong to this horse as he is six years old and has never shown it before. Are we treating him correctly?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—If the owner was submitted to the same kind of treatment he sometimes gives his stallion for a whole winter, he would the better appreciate his errors. As matters are, we think the advice you are receiving, and care you are giving the animal, are along correct lines.

PYOMETRA—I have been breeding my own stock for 17 years. I have found three mares that appeared to be all right; when I examined them I found the mouth of their wombs closed tight. When I entered my finger into their wombs corruption commenced to run out; two of them passed out about two gallons. Would like to know what you think caused this. I examine every mare that comes to my stock unless she has a young colt. —Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Such cases are the result of infection and should not be bred in their present state under any consideration. They should be turned over to some veterinarian capable of treating such conditions, and should never be bred until perfectly sound.

BREEDING MARES—When should a mare be bred, the ninth, eighteenth or twenty-first day?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—From the sixth to the ninth day after foaling is the proper time to breed mares. They should be returned and tried on the 21st day after being bred.

FEEDING CANE—Will it hurt to feed a stallion a little cane that I cut with the corn harvester? The stalks are full of sweet juice and the horses like it. Will it hurt his breeding qualities?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—A moderate amount of cane will do your stallion no harm, but be very careful you do not overdo the matter. Animals, like people, relish a little change in diet, which should be gratified. The trouble comes when the owner overfeeds because the animal is fond of some particular food.

EATING WOOD—I have a small black mare that is used nearly altogether for saddling. She is always chewing the wood around her manger. I would like to know what to do for her. She isn't a cribber?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—This may be merely a habit, but frequently the animal is craving something in the way of alkalies. Be sure that she always has salt within easy reach, which should be mixed with clean wood or cob ashes. Such an animal should have access to pasture for a part of the season at least.

REGISTERING MORGAN HORSES—Can a colt from Star of Kentucky 4806, and a trotting bred mare (not registered) be registered in the Morgan Register? What will it cost, or where would I write to find out?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We think the colt from this union can be registered in the Morgan Register. Write to T. E. Boyce, Middlebury, Vt., secretary of the Morgan Register, for this information.

RUPTURED COLT—I have a nice, strong colt; will be a year old in May. He has a rupture on the bottom of his belly; he has had it since he was foaled, but it was not very big, but this winter it has been getting bigger all the time. What can I do for him?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The only thing to do at this time is to take your colt to a good, competent surgeon and have him operated on. The fact that the opening is getting larger should be a warning that you should not delay this matter.

SLOW STALLION—I have a Percheron stallion in perfect health and very ambitious, and a good teaser, but he cannot serve a mare; that is, he never gets ready; penis won't get hard. I give him two miles of exercise daily; feed oats and kafir corn. Any information will be appreciated.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Turn this stallion loose with a mare in good heat. Give us a description of this horse; age, how he has been used. Give details.

CHRONIC MAMMITIS—I have a jennet that had a colt last July off in a pasture, and the colt died; it was several days before any one noticed her, and when we found the colt it was mostly decayed, and on examining the jennet found her bag had spoiled and broke in several places. I have her in foal again, due to foal in January. I would like to know if her bag is liable to gather and break again at foaling time. Do you think she would raise a colt all right providing it lived to suck her, or would the milk be good for the colt?—Alabama Subscriber.

REPLY—You will be very fortunate indeed if yourself, the jennet and the prospective foal escape trouble under the present conditions of the jennet. The period of foaling will very likely arouse the inflammation in the already diseased udder, and you will be extremely lucky if you do not lose the foal, provided it is permitted to nurse a diseased udder.

TALL PERCHERON MARE—I have a Percheron mare that weighs a little over 1,500 pounds and is rather tall and lengthy. Would she make a good cross with a jack?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The better the mare, the more likely she is to produce a good mule. If, in your opinion, this mare would not produce a good horse colt, she would be a good candidate to breed to a jack. Almost any kind of a mare will raise a marketable mule. This has been plainly shown from the fact that most mules are produced from the poorest mares, yet the price of mules per head is higher than that of horses. The best mule mares are, however, as a rule, those having plenty of room and not too much daylight under them.

ABSCESS IN THE UDDER—I have a mare that has a swollen bag. After she weaned her colt last fall she dried up all right and after she was dry the colt sucked her now and then. About three months ago one-half of her udder only was affected. That half was lanced and broke and run a number of times and does not get any better. The mare is in good shape. Can you tell me anything to do for her? Would it be safe to breed her again?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare's udder has become infected in some way and the condition as now existing will be very difficult to cure. It is quite likely that she is ruined for breeding purposes for the reason that the affected half will fire up and cause trouble at foaling time. The quickest way to get rid of the annoyance of the abscess condition is to have a competent veterinarian remove the affected half.

This can be done successfully by a good man.

INJURED JACK—Have an eleven months old colt which bruised his back by getting under the partition. He is hardly able to support himself on his hind legs and cannot get up without assistance. Do you think he is hurt in the back and will he recover?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry would indicate that your colt was injured in the back and these injuries are often very slow to recover. The colt should be kept in a lot or paddock by itself where it will not be annoyed by other stock, and a good stimulating liniment applied to the back at least once daily. The following will serve very well: Alcohol 28 ounces, gum camphor one-half ounce, oil of origanum one ounce, oil of sassafras one ounce, aqua ammonia sufficient to make one quart. Mix all together and rub in well with the hand along the affected part.

BEST DRAFT BREED—Which is the longest lived horse as a breed, the Belgian or Clydesdale? Which would be the best breed to raise to put on the city markets? Doesn't the Clyde have better bone or larger bone below the knee and hock than the Belgian? Any information you can give me on picking a horse from the two breeds would be very much appreciated.—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—This is an important subject and we believe a subject worthy of discussion. Why not let the readers of this paper give their opinion on this subject, and not confine it to any one breed? A few short letters will be appreciated.

OPENING MARES—Should a mare be opened up so as to get one or two fingers in? Where could I get a dilator? Is one needed?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—One finger is sufficient; you don't need a dilator. Never forget, however, the necessity of cleanliness.

INSERTING CAPSULES—Please inform me how to insert a capsule; what appliances to use, and is it right to put capsules into the womb?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Place the lid on the capsule and insert it into the womb with the pointed end first. Pointed capsules are more easily inserted. There is no necessity for any appliances for inserting capsules. Keep the capsule covered with the hand to keep it warm and away from the light.

DISEASED UTERUS—In opening up a mare I withdrew my hand and found stuff on it resembling lard, thick, whitish stuff, not ropey. I have examined hundreds of mares, but this is the only one I ever found this way. It was as near like lard as could be. I don't think there was any odor to it at all. I did not breed her and told my neighbor to have her examined by a veterinarian and I'd pay the bill. Any information will be appreciated.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—This condition is not uncommon and is one of the several states the contents will be found in when the uterus is infected. You did perfectly right in not breeding the mare inasmuch as she should have medical attention and rest that she may be given an opportunity to get sound before being bred.

SUSPECTED STRINGHALT—I have a mule that has a bad habit of raising his hind legs when he starts. He is some better than he was when I got him (about three weeks ago); it does not seem like the string halt. I started to trim his hind hoofs which had long been neglected. I never saw a foot like it. The outside shell was hard and tough; the part next to it was springy, the pinchers would hardly go in it. The frog seems all right; when I cut in spongy part it had a red streak in it in one place.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect your mule to be affected with stringhalt and it will very likely improve somewhat with the coming warm weather. It will pay you to take it to a competent veterinarian so that a personal examination may be made in order to remove all doubt.

BREEDING OUT OF HEAT—Is it profitable to breed mares out of season with the capsule system?—California Subscriber.

REPLY—The best possible time to breed shy breeding mares, as a rule, is about two days after the heat period has closed. When mares are bred out of heat they should be bred only with capsules. It is not advisable to breed mares out of heat the first year in a community, as many mare owners are skeptical about new methods. A lot of breeders contend that mares will not fertilize while they are not in heat. Mares bred several days after the heat period has closed may get with foal and yet come in heat at the next heat period. This is another difficulty with breeding out of heat the first year. The average mare owner wants his mare bred when she comes in heat. As a rule, mares will get in foal as well when bred out of heat as they would if they were in heat. It is frequently very convenient to breed several mares at one time.

HERNIA—I have a draft mare colt which will be a year old this spring. She has a rupture back of the navel. I noticed it first when she was about four months old. The hole was about the size of a dollar; it was down about an inch. My neighbors said she would get all right so I did nothing. It seems some better, I think. Do you think it will get well? If you can help me I will appreciate it.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You should not delay longer in having this matter attended to as the colt will very likely not recover itself, and the longer it goes the more difficult it is to effect a cure. You should not permit any one to meddle with this case at this time excepting a qualified surgeon, as these cases are difficult at this age.

MARES KEPT IN A BASEMENT—I have two young mares that I cannot get in foal. I have bred them two seasons, but they are not in foal yet. They are not too loose or too tight; they are in fine shape all around. The only thing that I can find is that they stand in a basement stable and I think it is too cool for a brood mare in summer or in breeding season. Is there anything in it or not?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Poorly ventilated barns are injurious from a breeding standpoint, the change in temperature might cause them to take cold. We are of the opinion that if these mares are properly cared for in a well ventilated basement, that this would not be serious. Basement barns, however, are not to be encouraged for any kind of live stock unless they are exceptionally well lighted. We would be glad to have the opinion of breeders concerning basement barns from a breeding standpoint.

COLLAR WOUND—I bought a mule about three weeks ago; used him on light work since. One day I hauled a load of hay seven miles, he was one of the four used; the roads were dry but spongy. The next day I took him and three others for a load of coal 14 miles away. This morning was the next day; the bottom of his shoulder had little pimples on and when the collar pressed on them they broke. It seemed to pain him at first. I took a collar pad and cut the hair out of it. Is that all I can do for him? Is there any medicine that will cure him?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It should be plain that the trouble originated from a collar abrasion as the mule was not fully hardened to the work. The safest practice is to discontinue the mule

(Continued on page 17.)

Why He Doesn't Subscribe

To the American Breeder: Received your sample copy tonight and wish to thank you for it. I think it is a great paper and the only reason I do not subscribe for it is that my son takes the paper, and as we live and work together, one paper is enough for us. I do not have time to read much but my son reads it most from cover to cover. He thinks it is full of good things and desires to thank you for the series of lessons you have started. I think all stock men ought to hang together and work together with you in bringing all crooks to justice, and for the moral uplift in the horse breeding world.—Edmond Hough, Porter County, Indiana.

Percheron Society Affairs

The plan of asking the Percheron breeders to select four candidates as directors for the next Percheron election, seems to have met with much favor. By this method the breeders will have opportunity to investigate the candidates, and are assured also of opportunity to express their own opinions—they are given a chance to be heard. Many breeders are asking that we suggest who the candidates shall be. This is not a matter for a newspaper to decide. It is a case where the breeders themselves should select from among their number, candidates who will best serve their interests. A good many have sent in lists stating their preference. The result of these votes will be printed in the near future.

We believe the candidates selected by this method will be good, clean, honest men who can be trusted to represent the breeders. They should be men of some means and actively engaged in breeding Percherons, so that they will be willing and able to make a strong fight for the best interests of the breed. This next election will not be one of those one-sided affairs that have been too common heretofore. Provision will be made for a contest so that the issues of election may be honestly tried in court.

Several have asked why the proxy committee was not a fair way of voting. Some state that the breeders have, by that method, an opportunity of naming whom they wish to represent them.

The difficulty with the proxy committee is, or has been, that the men named on the proxy cards sent out by the secretary have voted for the re-election of officers. A large number of Percheron breeders have paid too little attention to the election of officers; they have simply sent their proxy card to the proxy committee. This makes it possible to have a large number of what might be termed "influenced" votes, or in other words, votes of those who are not particular about who is elected; the proxy card is sent to them and they sign it and send it to the Percheron headquarters. Those who are favorable to clean pedigrees have not been working unitedly; they have not been organized. Good men in different states or sections are not enough acquainted with each other so that they have not been able to unite on candidates. There is only one exception and that occurred in the election of 1911, when the Percheron breeders were fairly well organized. This year the election of candidates favorable to clean pedigrees should not be hard if every one will do his part.

If every Percheron breeder will 'phone or visit others interested there will not be many proxy cards sent to the proxy committee at Chicago this year.

It was suggested at the last annual election that the proxy plan of voting should be dispensed with, but H. G. McMillan and W. S. Dunham both made speeches favoring the proxy committee. This, perhaps, is not the first time that W. S. Dunham and H. G. McMillan have stood together. It might be remembered that W. S. Dunham was one of the first to spring to the rescue of H. G. McMillan and to sign his name to an alleged investigation of evidence showing that one of H. G. McMillan's mares was claimed to have produced a dozen colts, after (according to H. G. McMillan's own statement) she had died. J. L. De Lancey also signed that famous alleged investigation. It was no surprise that De Lancey should sign the "white wash," as he has been on the salaried list (partially by the grace of H. G. McMillan) for these many years, as treasurer of the Percheron Society of America. But we were surprised at the great interest that W. S. Dunham has taken in the defense of H. G. McMillan. Here are three men who have seemingly stood together for these many years. What is the connection? Of course, De Lancey wants that salary. Why is Dunham so much interested in H. G. McMillan? Why is he ever ready with both time and money to shield H. G. McMillan? We will leave this matter with the Percheron breeders.

Several breeders have written to ask what states these four directors should come from and what men of the right type would pull the most votes. It seems that the Percheron breeders have come to the conclusion that if peace and harmony in their association shall prevail, that they must take part, and break up the perpetual re-elections. Many of them have realized that it is up to them to do their part of this work, and that if necessary they could be depended upon to make a good fight. They realize that the society can never grow and prosper as it should grow, with the stain now on it. Nearly every letter received here states that they are not in favor of the "white wash" method.

In this connection we note an interesting thing in the 'make up" of Volume 14 of the Percheron Stud Book. All of the officers have their photographs in that volume. Why is H. G. McMillan placed at the top and the president and vice-president placed at the bottom? Why is H. G. McMillan's name at the top of every committee he is a member of? What is the object in displaying this man? A complete "white wash" was administered once. Has this method been taken to convince Percheron breeders that the "white wash" was genuine? This is about the rankest proposition that was ever put over on the American people. Those "white wash" statements might appear to vindicate him in everything he has done, when, as a matter of fact, he is probably the worst disgraced man in the live stock business in America today. Will this kind of business be of any benefit to the honest Percheron breeders who are registering horses honestly?

In order to know who the present directors are, so that the breeders can consider what sections should be represented by new candidates, we publish below a list of the present officers:

Terms Expire 1913.

H. G. McMillan.....Sioux City, Iowa
W. S. Dunham.....Wayne, Illinois
C. O. Keiser.....Keota, Iowa
J. L. DeLancey..Northfield, Minnesota

Terms Expire 1914.

C. M. Jones.....Plain City, Ohio
J. B. McLaughlin.....Columbus, Ohio
E. B. White.....Leesburg, Virginia

Terms Expire 1915.

A. P. Nave.....Attica, Indiana
J. H. Lee.....Harveyville, Kansas
W. S. Corsa.....White Hall, Illinois
C. M. North....Grand Island, Nebraska

Alfalfa hay is easier to cure than clover because of its larger leaf surface and a little rain does not destroy its feeding value. The best time to cut the crop is when the new shoots are found making their appearance. —Illinois Farmers' Institute Bulletin.

AMERICAN BREEDER'S SCHOOL (Horse Breeding LESSON II)

Anatomy of the Female Generative Organs

This is one of a series of lessons prepared expressly for the thousands of our readers whose business requires thorough, systematic instruction on breeding subjects, but who so far have been unable to get away from their homes to take, personally, a regular course of study in a breeding school. These lessons do not in any sense constitute a "correspondence school"—they cost nothing to our subscribers and no "diplomas" are given. We are simply going much farther in the direction of careful, practical instruction on an important but difficult subject, than any agricultural publication has heretofore thought of going, knowing that such a series of articles, if properly studied, will be very valuable, both to those who follow it later in a regular school, and to those who cannot. As a feature, or department of this paper, therefore, we offer the "American Breeder's School" to the thousands of breeders on our lists who seek advancement in their business. As long as our supply lasts we will send the issue of March 5 (which contained the first lesson—"Generative Organs of the Male"—to every new subscriber who requests it. One dollar for a year's subscription to the American Breeder is all we ask any one to pay for the full series.

THE OVARIES resemble very much the testicles of the male, being corresponding organs. They are ovoid in shape and smaller than the testicles. They occupy a position in the sublumbar region (beneath the backbone) near the kidneys, and are supported in position by the broad or suspensory ligament and the vessels which supply them with blood. They are surrounded on their outer surface with a thin shiny coat which is a continuation of the membrane that is seen on the surface of the bowels and inside the cavity. Beneath this membrane is a strong, tough envelope that forms the true covering of the ovary (tunica albuginea).

Upon cutting into an ovary it will be found that its true substance is of a reddish white color and it is within this tissue that the ova are found. Small round ovisacs (Graafian vesicles) invest the ova, and it will be noticed as any particular ovum develops that the Graafian vesicle also enlarges and that it, with its contained ovum gradually works toward the surface of the ovary. By the time the ovum has matured the Graafian vesicle has reached the surface, and, dissolving the investing coat of the ovary it bursts on the surface. It must be remembered that the ovum is a cell about 1-150th of an inch in diameter and it is a perfectly passive body; that is, it is unlike the spermatozoa in respect to power of movement. It must depend upon the action of some neighboring part for guidance into its proper channels. At the upper end of the tube that forms the connection between the ovary and horn of the uterus there are certain expanded finger-like structures (fimbria) that serve to grasp and direct the released ovum into the canal that leads to the uterus.

These fimbria possess the power of moving about and applying themselves to that point where the ovum is being released. Should they fail in their function of properly directing the ovum it may happen that the latter will drop off into space, and coming in contact with some of the neighboring organs may undergo at least partial development provided it has been fecundated by having come in contact with a spermatozoon. These foetal developments which take place outside of the uterus are alluded to as extra uterine gestations.

There is abundant proof that these extra uterine gestations are of rather frequent occurrence as shown by the various post-mortem findings in large packing houses where food animals are slaughtered. The ovary then is the gland or organ wherein the female cell or ovum is developed, and when one of these cells is released it is directed into the uterine duct through which it may pass to the uterus.

THE UTERINE DUCTS or Fallopian tubes, are two very small tubes that communicate with the ovaries at the one end by means of their finger-like processes or fimbria and with the horns of the uterus at the other end. They are arranged in a very convoluted or wavy-like manner which serves to retard the progress of the ovum through them. It is thought that fecundation usually takes place along the course of these constricted tubes as their small diameter favors the upward moving spermatozoa coming in close contact with the descending ovum. The ovum is aided in its progress in the direction of the uterus by the cells that line the uterine duct. These lining cells are little column like processes having minute hair-like extensions on their ends and these hair-like extensions keep up a waving movement in the direction of the uterus which serves to propel the ovum slowly in that direction. The uterine ducts communicate with the horns of the uterus, there being two of the latter.

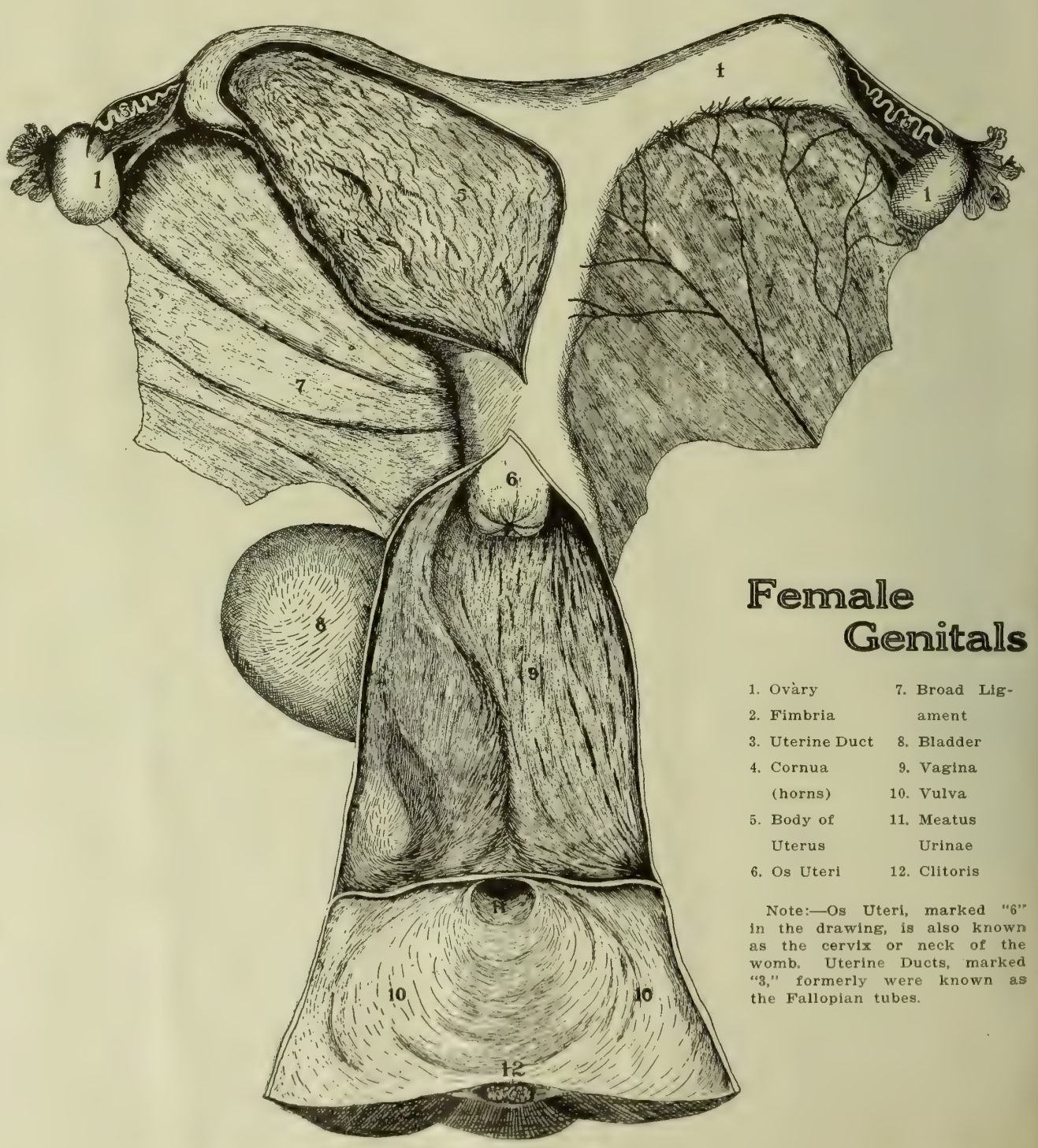
THE HORNS, or cornua, are simply continuations of the uterine body, only existing in a divided state. In other words, as one proceeds forward in the mare it is found that the uterus divides, forming two horns which later continue in the form of the uterine ducts to the ovaries.

The horns do not differ materially in structure from the uterus itself, being made up of muscular walls and lined with a mucous membrane.

THE UTERUS is a cylindrical body somewhat flattened and is located in the sublumbar region and projects backward into the constricted pelvic cavity. The rectum, or posterior bowel, lies above it, while the bladder and some of the intestines are found below. It is supported in position by several very strong ligaments and it is made up of strong muscular walls which, like the horns, are lined with a mucous membrane. These muscular walls become considerably thickened and strengthened during the process of gestation in order that they may properly support and provide the necessary structures for the developing foetus.

The uterus then communicates with the cornua anteriorly, while posteriorly it communicates with the vagina. The latter communication is by means of structures that are peculiar in their make-up. At this point the uterus is constricted, forming what is known as the neck (cervix) which latter projects into the anterior part of the vagina and in the virgin mare is quite conspicuous.

The opening through the cervix by means of which the uterus communicates with the vagina is called the mouth or os uteri. This mouth or opening is closed in the most of healthy mares when not in season and during the period of gestation is effectually closed and sealed with a gelatinous plug. The blood supply of this organ is from two chief sources (uterine and utero-ovarian arteries) and these vessels become very much enlarged during the period of gestation in order that a proper amount of



Female Genitals

1. Ovary
2. Fimbria
3. Uterine Duct
4. Cornua (horns)
5. Body of Uterus
6. Os Uteri
7. Broad Ligament
8. Bladder
9. Vagina
10. Vulva
11. Meatus Urinae
12. Clitoris

Note:—Os Uteri, marked "6" in the drawing, is also known as the cervix or neck of the womb. Uterine Ducts, marked "3," formerly were known as the Fallopian tubes.

blood may be brought to the young foetus and its envelopes. The mucous membrane of the uterus is voluminous and inclined to be arranged in folds, which needs to be taken into account when forming a depression during the process of extracting the semen when practicing artificial insemination.

THE VAGINA is situated immediately back of the uterus, being underneath the rectum, and is within the pelvic cavity. It is composed of muscular fibres which extend both in a longitudinal and circular direction. The vagina then may be either shortened or constricted by muscular contractions. Its mucous membrane consists of flat cells arranged edge to edge, being known as the pavemental or squamous type. The vagina is the chief female organ of coition and communicates posteriorly with the vulva.

THE VULVA is the short entrance way to the vagina from the exterior. It is perhaps three or four inches in depth in the mare and has placed at its anterior termination a partial fringe or curtain which in the virgin mare usually is lacerated during the first copulation. This fringe, an irregular, half-moon shape structure, is attached to the wall at the junction of the vulva and vagina and it is known as the hymen. On the floor of the vulva at its anterior part may be found a transverse fold of mucous membrane which drops over the opening into the bladder and serves as a valve to prevent the ready entrance of material from the vagina into that organ. The opening into the bladder is termed the meatus urinae.

The external part of the vulva presents two vertical lips in the lower juncture of which is found a body called the clitoris. This body corresponds to the penis of the male and is capable of undergoing erection during sexual excitement. In those animals wherein sex is not clearly defined, that is, the animal partakes in a measure of the nature of both sexes (hermaphrodites), the clitoris frequently is found resembling a rudimentary penis. The external vulva drops forward in aged mares that have given birth to many colts on account of the continuous weight of the foetus dragging these parts forward and downward.

Having read carefully through this lesson, one or more times, the student should now ask himself the following questions and find the answers thereto from the text and the accompanying drawings:

1. Name the most important six female organs of generation in the mare?
2. Where does fertilization usually take place?
3. In what prominent characteristic does the female cell differ from the male cell?
4. Name one part of the genital tract that distinguishes a virgin mare from one that has been served.
5. What changes take place in the cervix during pregnancy?
6. What is extra uterine gestation?
7. What peculiarity is there in the structure of the mucous membranes of the uterus, which permits it to enlarge as the foetus grows?
8. How do these folds affect the extracting of semen from the uterus?
9. What changes do the membranes of the uterus and the supporting ligaments undergo during gestation?
10. How big is an ovum?
11. When an ovum is released what organs and parts does it pass in regular order before it finally reaches the outside?
12. Name all parts and organs mentioned in the foregoing lesson and locate them on the accompanying drawing.

Note:—In the next lesson (Lesson III), which comes in the American Breeder of May 5, we take up the purposes and activities of the organs and parts described in Lessons I and II.

Professor Barnes of Colorado Agricultural College says: "A horse should not be fed a large quantity of hay and grain without exercise. Many think that because a horse is thin in flesh no work should be required of him. It is always best to work the flesh into the animal rather than to fatten him as you would a steer."

Horse Breeding With Capsules

You have stated that in more than half of the services the semen is deposited in the uterus. I have a long, straight impregnator that I purchased with a company horse. Can that be used to get the semen out of the uterus?

REPLY—Your impregnator will have no value in capsule breeding—it will not bend. An instrument is required with a flexible point so that it may be bent down to the bottom of the uterus and straightened again before it is taken out. With a soft metallic point the semen can be taken from either horn of the uterus. The uterus is hung on ligaments so that it can be pushed forward two or three inches without any injury. The hand must be absolutely clean and the finger nails trimmed closely. If this work is done carefully there is no danger connected with it. The writer has made public breeding demonstrations in nearly half of the states in the Union, and in nearly every case enough semen has been taken from the uterus to breed from five to 22 mares at a service. When a clean, healthy, normal mare is served with a good serving stallion, the semen will usually be deposited into the uterus. There may be some of it deposited in the vagina also. In the average draft stallion about eight ounces of fluid will be found when the services are not too close together. The uterus is hung on ligaments so that during the act of copulation it is pushed back to meet the penis. The opening in the end of the penis should come in such a position that the discharge is injected into the uterus. The penis never enters the uterus under normal conditions. In getting the semen from the uterus it might be remembered that there are numerous wrinkles which serve to keep the semen from running to the lowest part of the uterus. In this case extend the finger quite well into the uterus; bend it down to the bottom and gradually pull the mucous membranes back, which will cause a depression running lengthwise of the uterus so that the fluid will not be obstructed and it may run to the end near the cervix where the point of the extractor will easily reach it.

Will it be necessary for me to have a real dark room to use the capsule system? Can it be successfully done in a shaded place?

REPLY—The semen should never come in contact with the direct rays of the sun. If the temperature is right capsules may be filled in a shaded place where it is clean. The only time there is any danger of the sun striking the spermatozoa is while it is being transferred from the extractor into the capsule. When it is in the capsule the hand should be closed about it so as to keep it away from the light, and keep it warm also. The light difficulty it not serious. Capsule breeding can be done almost anywhere with this precaution.

How full should a capsule be filled? What kind of capsules are necessary? Also where can they be purchased?

REPLY—The capsule should be filled only half full; keep the outside of the capsule dry. The Kansas City Impregnator Company has gone to a considerable expense in the way of making molds especially for breeding capsules. These capsules are made of the best quality and one end is pointed so that it is easily inserted into the womb. They can be purchased from the Kansas City Impregnator Company, Kansas City, Mo. This is the only firm that we know of which has the regular pointed breeding capsules.

Is it necessary to examine mares before they are bred with capsules?

REPLY—Mares should all be examined to see if there is a diseased condition present as well as to note the opening into the uterus. One should be familiar with the exact condition of the cervix before the capsule breeding is started. This also gives the operator an opportunity to select the best mare for the natural service, which should be the tallest mare that is otherwise all right, because the best services are usually made on these mares. She should be gentle so that it will not be difficult to get the semen from her. She should be clean and absolutely free from all diseases. The mares which are to be served with capsules should be located in an accessible position so that the operator could get from the breeding room to the mares with a capsule quickly. If there should be a team present, one of which might be a gelding, it is best not to separate them, as the mare will stand more quiet with her mate.

Can one man breed with capsules successfully, or is it necessary to employ an extra hand?

REPLY—If the owner of the establishment is in a position to use an extra hand it will be profitable to employ a man who will be present and qualified. Where a large number of mares are bred there is considerable work connected with it. The hired man may be employed at other work during the remainder of the time to good advantage. If it is not convenient to employ a regular man, arrangements might be made with one of the neighbors for a few minutes of his time when wanted. If this is not possible there are usually men that come to the barn when a large number of mares are to be bred. One of these men may be taught how to hold his finger over the semen extractor and keep it immersed in warm water; also fill the capsules at the proper time. He should be impressed with the necessity of paying particular attention to his business. Usually a good man can be selected from a number of men, who will be satisfactory. If the operator is to make the service and use the extractor also, he should have the water all prepared and the mares examined; then wash his hands with soap and water; rinse them with sterilized water and dry on a sterilized towel. He should have a number of pairs of white gloves (they can be purchased for 10 cents per pair); bring the stallion out and make the entrance; slip the gloves of quickly while the helper is handing the operator a bowl which has been sterilized, full of warm water at 100 degrees. Just before the stallion dismounts the water is thrown out of the bowl and if any semen is withdrawn it is caught in this bowl; then it is sucked into the extractor and put in warm water at 100 degrees. If no semen is withdrawn the helper should have an extractor full of warm water, which has been sterilized; as the stallion dismounts a bystander can hold the horse while the operator empties the water from the extractor and proceeds to get the semen.

Is it necessary to boil all the water used in capsule breeding?

REPLY—It is necessary to have all water sterilized by boiling so as not to carry any infection into the uterus of a mare. Everything used in capsule breeding should be clean. A number of towels should also be supplied so that a towel would be used only once, after which it is thrown into the wash rack. When capsules are to be used a clean towel should be spread out and the number of capsules to be used should be laid on this towel with the caps taken off so that they could be gotten quickly. If there is any doubt as to a mare being diseased she should either be refused or bred last, so as not to carry any infection to clean, healthy mares. We would advise rejecting diseased mares the first year while capsules are being introduced. Every mare that fails to produce a colt from a capsule would injure the reputation of the method just that much in that community.

Is the capsule system practical for the average stallion owner? We have a fine stallion that cannot do a third of the business in this community. Could we have any results with capsules by reading your paper?

REPLY—There are thousands of men using the capsule system as taught by the American Breeder. Most of these men have doubled their income without increasing the investment. If you will read the directions carefully you should have good results. There is a difference in men, however. The better per cent of foals a breeder can get with the natural service, ordinarily, the more colts he will get with the capsule system. We should advise every breeder that owns a good stallion or jack to study this proposition. If the breeders will get a few capsule colts in their communities, so that mare owners can see them, the rest of it is comparatively easy. One extra colt will pay all the expenses of preparing for capsules. There will be many times during the breeding season when you could breed a large number of mares on Saturdays and rainy days.

We have a fine stallion that we could make three stands a week with and reach a very large number of mares. Would it be possible for us to use the capsule system at these three stands?

REPLY—Many breeders are doing this successfully. One breeder has a large spring wagon; he drives an old blind horse to the wagon; this horse will stand anywhere at any time without being hitched. He is afraid to run away. He cross-ties the stallion behind and the stallion enjoys the exercise and is accustomed to that position, so that he is very little trouble on the road. With this spring wagon he can take plenty of feed and all of his breeding instruments; his oil stove and a container to boil water in. These stands are about six miles apart. He breeds every evening at 5 o'clock so that it gives him plenty of time to get to the next stand and make all preparations. He has notified all the mare owners throughout that country by postal card of the exact time for the service at each stand. This breeder does all the work himself except with the assistance of the mare owners in helping him with the breeding operations; any handy man can do this. This method of making several stands with one stallion should be studied closely. Several hundred mares can be bred to a good stallion by this plan.

In order to get our customers to use the capsule system I am thinking of making half price for capsule colts. What would you think of that plan?

REPLY—We would not advise you to make a cut price for capsules unless yon only wish to breed a few mares, and in that case make that exclusively with nine-day mares, so that the capsule system in your community will have a fair test. Too many breeders use capsules only on diseased mares. A great many men state that it is cheaper to use a capsule on a barren mare than it is to make a natural service. They do not seem to know that this will be injurious to the capsule system. It is better to refuse a mare that absolutely will not get in foal than to discredit the plan, as there are mares which will not get in foal without being treated. Occasionally a mare is beyond repair. These barren mares will be on hand at every opportunity and if the mare does not get with foal by the capsule system, it is frequently talked that the capsule system is not a success, even thought the mare may already have been bred for several years at each heat period to every horse in a community.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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GOOD PLACE TO KEEP "HANDS OFF."

The Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Kansas City, has joined the thousands of other organizations and individuals interested in cattle production, in protesting against proposed legislation to prevent the slaughter of any cows and heifers. A letter to the American Breeder from this association's secretary, E. M. Hall of Carthage, Mo., encloses a copy of the resolutions to that effect, which were sent the Missouri legislature. It hardly seems possible that any legislative body would consider seriously such a law. If such laws were passed and could be enforced, it would not bring about increased beef production. Nothing which hampers a business or makes it less profitable will induce more people to engage in it, and such a law would do just that. Most of the slaughtering of cows and heifers nowadays simply rids the business of aged and non-productive cows and of heifers that are inferior or of a type not suited for increasing beef production, even though they were kept breeding.

This country (including a few fool papers and a lot of improvident city dwellers) should learn that one of the nation's greatest necessities is the maintenance of soil fertliity, and that the keeping of live stock on the land is the best means to that end. The very decreases in acre yields, which have been noted with alarm from some sections, are the results of decreasing the number of farm animals kept on the land. We are just now getting back to a condition where a farmer can keep every sort of live stock with profit—horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. The longer this condition lasts, the greater and more stable will become the nation's food supply.

Most legislators are too sensible to butt into this kind of a desirable condition, with a restriction like that against which the "Central" association is protesting.

PROGRESSIVE HORSE BREEDING.

In order to make a stallion or jack profitable it is necessary to get a large number of living foals. The old system of serving every mare that comes, regardless of conditions, is not very profitable.

The writer was engaged in the business of selling stallions and jacks for several years and gave this subject careful thought. The fact that a stallion or jack discharges such a large quantity of semen, only one living male cell of which can be used for a single foal, was convincing evidence that artificial breeding could be made successful. But finding a correct method was another question. Thousands of miles were covered in travel, investigating the different methods, and the principal difficulty was that the semen could not be found because it was discharged into the uterus. No method had ever been invented so far as the breeders knew, about getting the fluid out of the uterus. Breeders' bags were used but not very successfully. Many appliances had been tried.

The writer heard of the great results that G. L. Carlson was having. This breeder was visited; the mare owners were questioned and the colts were there to show. Mr. Carlson had solved the serious problem of getting the semen out of the uterus. The soft metallic point on the Carlson semen extractor which he used, and which will stand bending one thousand times before breaking, has done more for artificial breeding than all other appliances combined. More than half of the services deposit the semen in the uterus.

As soon as this discovery was made, it was announced in the Stallion and Jack News. Mr. Carlson was requested to write a series of articles on this subject. Then came a great demand for this instrument. The first ones manufactured were crude, but they have been much improved, after much money has been spent on investigation. If any breeder can show us better results from any other method, the writer will go across the continent to see it and learn about it, just as he has traveled and spent money to find out about other breeding subjects.

One individual, who is frequently spoken of an as unscrupulous dealer, has done more to injure artificial breeding than all others combined by selling a lot of worthless goods because they netted him a large profit. He has advocated the idea that any one could use his methods; that there was nothing to learn about it. He has tried to profit from the popularity of the Carlson semen extractor by using a cut like the Carlson semen extractor in his advertising. The extractor that he advertises has no value from a breeding standpoint because it will not get results and probably was intended to discredit this type of an extractor. The same individual is advertising the curved metal impregnator as an instrument with which to fill capsules. The curved metal impregnator has no value for such a purpose; only an unscrupulous dealer would make such a claim. Any intelligent man ought to know better. The curved metal impregnator is not satisfactory to get the semen out of the uterus because it is too stiff, it will not bend. The curved metal impregnator will not hold enough fluid to fill more than one or two capsules.

We are continuously being asked for information along these lines. Our conclusion is that the Carlson semen extractor is worth more to the horse breeders than all other breeding instruments combined. It now has a point protector so that the semen is more easily obtained. It has a new rubber plunger that can be made tighter or looser very easily. The suction can be easily regulated. All these improvements have been carefully tested.

We extend an invitation to all breeders to keep us posted on anything new along this line. The writer will be glad to investigate it. A method which has been successfully tried and found profitable is much better than an experiment. There are thousands of successful capsule breeders in this country now. More new capsule breeders will start this year than have been operating altogether, before. Go where you will, you can hear of some one who is producing a very large number of colts from a single stallion. Near Kansas City a breeder resides who has been using the system three years. This year he will collect about $2,500 in service fees from one stallion alone, for his last year's work. The remarkable thing about this is that he only charges $10 to insure colts to stand and suck and live for thirty days. The first year he started the capsule system his competitors caused him a lot of worry. He told them in plenty of time if they did not quit starting false reports and interfering with his business, that he would insure the colt to stand and suck for thirty days for a ten dollar bill. But they kept on fighting. The result of that skirmish is that there is not a stallion or jack standing within ten miles of this man's breeding barn. He makes one service each day. The mare owners know that they can get a service at the advertised hour any day in the week. On many occasions as many as fifteen mares are bred from a single service of the stallion. There is a good lesson in this.

Horse breeders who are able to breed ten or mares at a single service can make the price so cheap that the competitors must quit or adopt the capsule system. Any breeder with a little nerve can control the business in his community if he owns a good enough stallion or jack. A stallion can stand with the capsule system so cheap that the scrub horse will not have a chance. Too many breeders believe that if they adopt the capsule system that their competitors will drive them out of business. They may do a little damage in some ways but the advertising usually makes up in other directions. Any breeder can start the capsule system in a community very easily. Some breeders can do a big business the first year, but the average breeder had better be contented with breeding a few good mares that will get in foal so that there will be capsule colts that mare owners can see with their own eyes. Then it is easy.

The breeder, however, must be careful with his work and not make many failures. We would not advise breeders to experiment the first year. Neither is it profitable to breed diseased mares with the capsule system the first year. The object of breeding only good healthy mares with the capsule system the first year is to get every mare in foal that is bred so that a good percentage of foals can be talked about.

HOW SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE COMING IN.

We have already referred to the very gratifying manner in which renewals and new subscriptions are coming in—the biggest showing in the history of the paper. Last year, after having doubled the number of issues in a year, we continued the old subscription rate, giving all old subscribers a chance to renew at 50 cents. This meant a big loss, of course, and last December, in order to make the subscription department self-supporting—as it should be—the rate was raised, and we asked the co-operation of our readers to further extend the work of the American Breeder on the new basis. We printed samples of the first letters received—hearty promises and expressions of approval. Since then the letters have been coming by the thousands—many containing only renewals, of course, but a remarkably large proportion of them inclosing good lists of new subscribers at the new rate. Here is a typical letter of that class—and Texas is making one of the best showings of the eight or ten states from which we are hearing most liberally:

To the American Breeder:—I sent you ten subscriptions on the 22d of March and am sending you five more today. Could get more if I had the time to spare. Am sending my renewal with the others. My time will expire about the first of May; please continue it from that time.—J. S. Eddy, Mills County, Texas.

MARCH 20 ISSUE EXHAUSTED.

This notice is intended to save us writing nearly 1,000 letters. We have had requests for nearly that many extra copies of the American Breeder of March 20, since that issue was exhausted.

We provided nearly 10,000 extra copies of March 5 for February renewals that were slow coming in, but we figured that by March 20 most of the February expirations which would be renewed at all would be attended to. It seems we were mistaken. Renewals came in about as usual the first half of March. The last half they amounted to over three times as much as they did last year. We regret not having provided enough extra papers for these, but the best we can do now is to make this explanation. Prompt renewals would save us hundreds of dollars each spring, and we would gladly put this money into further betterments for the paper.

NAVEL ILL.

In some localities a great many colts die from navel ill. This complaint is much more serious than it used to be, and the serious thing about it is that it is very difficult to treat after the colt begins to show symptoms. Veterinarians, as a rule, would rather not have these cases because too many of them die. They can be cured occasionally by bacterine or serum, but these treatments cost a lot of money. The proper thing to do is to prevent navel ill. When a colt gets lame in one leg, or down in the back, or leaks water at the navel, or shows any of many other symptoms, too many mare owners do not know that these are caused from germs entering the navel. If the navel cord is properly cared for at foaling time these conditions would not exist.

Two years ago the American Breeder began a search for a prescription that would save these colts. One was found, and tried in many localities and found to be successful, but the difficulty was to get it filled at the average drug store. Others reported that it was too expensive, the cost being anywhere from $1 to $1.50 for filling this prescription. We know these colts ought to be saved; we know they can be saved, so the American Breeder purchased the drugs at wholesale prices and prepared this prescription. We had boxes made of suitable size with holes in the top like pepper boxes so that the powder can be dusted on the navel cord without any waste; neither will it cake or lose its strength. It is air tight. All that is necessary is to take the top packing out of the can by unscrewing the lid, screw the lid back on and it is ready for use. It is a good disinfectant; it will also keep the flies away.

When a colt is born, wash the hands and strip the navel cord down so as to get the fluid out. Dust this powder on the navel cord, which will cause it to dry up and shrink. We believe this is the best preparation for the navel cord known, but it must be used at foaling time; it will have no value after the colt is infected.

The price of the navel powder is 50 cents a can, sent by mail, postpaid. Many breeders are buying large numbers of these cans of navel powder and loaning them out to their customers. The powder is sprinkled on the navel cord two or three times a day until it is dried up; usually the second day the navel cord is dry and hard.

These cans can be loaned out and save a lot of colts. One colt would pay for a great many cans. One can should be enough for at least a dozen colts.

This paper only has two things for sale: navel powder and stallion service record books. We would not sell either of these if the right kind could be purchased elsewhere at a fair market value. Our readers appreciate our efforts in this direction. Below we print a sample of the letters received from our readers in this regard:

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed please find postoffice money order for $10 for which send me four stallion service books. Balance of order please send me drying powder for preventing navel ill, as I wish some of the powder for my customers.

Success to the American Breeder and its good work in the interest of the breeders (especially of the horse breeders) of this country.—A. B. Somers, Tama County, Iowa."

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

To the American Breeder: The Graham Scientific Breeding School of Kansas City, Mo., is one of the useful schools in America and yet it is not a veterinary college. No man who owns either mares or stallions can afford to miss the instructions imparted there.

The stallion owner learns to quickly detect diseased mares, which if bred would mean infection of the horse or jack, and a spreading of the disease to sound mares, causing them to fail to produce. Many a splendid mare has been bred during a whole season and failed when a simple home remedy would have quickly restored her fruitfulness. Many a fine stallion has died during the season with colic, whereas if his owner or groom had had proper knowledge the horse would have been relieved in a few minutes, his life saved, and that without medicine.

The capsule system of breeding is also taught, which is an absolute success and has come to stay. Properly manipulated, one service of the horse will breed six to ten mares and with better results than if the same mares were bred two each day by natural service. By the capsule system only one service per day is necessary, which saves the horse greatly and insures colts of stronger constitution, greater vitality, and more of them.

Thousands of colts die every year at from 3 to 8 days old. The owner generally contends the sire was at fault, when in reality the colt was foaled without disease and the fault laid entirely with the owner of the colt. A proper knowledge, and a few minutes' work, would have saved the colt in perfect health.

To stimulate men to greater purity and higher living, this school has no superior. Every man or boy who attends it goes home the better for having been there. Prof. Graham, who conducts it, as well as all of the eminent instructors, are Christian gentlemen of the highest type. During the term that I attended there was not a vulgar word spoken nor a lecture given but what was refining and elevating as well as very instructive.

It was near the close of the school that Prof. Graham appeared before the class and said, "If there is a man here who feels and believes that he has not got value received in this school for the tuition he has paid I want him to some right forward and get his money," at the same time holding up a handful of bills.

In that class of 130 there was not a taker, but words of praise and approval of the school came from every quarter of the room.

All were satisfied.

I surely recommend this school and close as I began:

"No man who owns either mares or stallions can afford to miss the instructions imparted there."—C. M. Lewelling, Farmers' Institute Lecturer, Beaver City, Nebraska.

BARREN MARES

How to Know Them, and How to Guard Against the Damage They Might Do to Other Mares. How to Treat and How to Breed Them.

Every mare should be examined more or less when presented for breeding. Those having colts from six to nine days old are usually good prospects unless they have not properly cleaned from the effects of giving birth. A mare not having a colt should be scrutinized carefully. Every breeder should be able to make a good guess at the age of horses. Breeding stock, you know, scarcely ever gets to be more than nine years old (according to statements usually made by some mare owners). Each year after mares are really 14 years old the per cent of foals they produce diminishes; only about one out of every 20 mares above 20 years of age, will produce a foal. There comes a time in the age of all mares when they will cease breeding. Some mares produce regularly until a very ripe age. Occasionally a mare will quit producing as early as 13 years of age.

A general survey of the condition of a mare should be taken. If the eyes or nostrils are discharging a watery fluid, it is evidence that the animal has a catarrhal condition, or at least a cold. There is not much chance to get a mare in foal at that particular time. She may be bred successfully a little later on—perhaps the next, or second heat period.

The mucous membranes should next be examined. This is done at the exterior openings; the eye, mouth, nostril, vulva and rectum. The eye lid should be turned up to see the condition of the mucous membranes. Unless a local disorder is present, these five openings should all show about the same condition. If normal they will be of a healthy, pale rose color. If they are severely streaked or very red, it is evidence that there is some inflammation present.

Inflammation of the membranes does not always indicate a diseased condition of the genital tract. It may be the result of a run-down condition and a bad cold, influenza or other minor troubles, all of which may pass off within a few weeks.

Importance of Temperature Tests.

Every breeder should have a clinical thermometer to take the temperature of mares. Rectal temperature, if normal, and the animal has not been exerting, should be about 100 degrees F. If the temperature is much higher than that, say one or two degrees higher, the chances are that the mare would not fertilize at that particular time. This may be caused by some minor condition that will pass off within a reasonable length of time. If the temperature is found normal in the rectum, then the temperature in the cervix should be taken, which should correspond with the rectal temperature. If the temperature in the uterus or cervix should be higher than that of the rectum it is evidence that there is some local disorder present in the uterus (womb). Mares may be severely diseased, however, and yet have a normal temperature, both in the rectum and uterus, but if a mare should be one degree, or higher, in the uterus than in the rectum, when the rectal temperature is normal, the chances are that she will not fertilize at that time. A normal mare may have a little rise of temperature during the heat period and yet be healthy.

Any physician or veterinarian should be glad to teach the breeder how to read a clinical thermometer. A thermometer for this purpose should be longer than that used by a physician so that it can be held easily and not slip into the uterus where it might be difficult to get again. After the temperature is taken it will be necessary to shake the thermometer down; it does not have a sliding mercury like that use in hot water thermometers. The thermometer should have a chain on it and in a case so that it can be pinned fast to the vest pocket and carried all the time.

The hairs under the tail coming in contact with the lower part of the vulva should be inspected. If the hairs are matted together it is evidence that there is some discharge; if there is much discharge it is usually from the uterus.

Look Inside the Mare.

Every breeder that expects to examine mares should have a speculum made of copper and nickel plated. This should have a straight barrel about 15 inches long, small at one end and large at the other so that the reflection will be directed to the cervix. With the right kind of a speculum a good survey of the cervix (neck of womb) can be had. If the cervix is streaked with blood, or very red, it is evidence that there is some disturbance in the womb. The speculum is best inserted by first putting the hand in the vagina, then pull it out about half way so that the small end of the speculum is inserted in the palm of the hand and gradually pushed on in with a screw motion. It should be done gently. A speculum is a very necessary instrument in diagnosing breeding conditions, as well as in surveying the cervix, to know whether a mare is pregnant or not. Many mares come in heat while pregnant and are opened, which results in an abortion. Mare owners should be requested to look into the speculum and see for themselves the exact condition; they should also have these things explained to them. After the speculum has been inserted the first thing is to notice the condition of the cervix; if that is closed with a mucous plug, do not open it under any circumstances for the mare is probably in foal. Do not touch the cervix if she is pregnant, as an abortion is liable to follow. If the cervix is not closed with a mucous plug, the hand should be washed thoroughly with soap and water and rinsed in sterilized water, and inserted into the mare; one finger should go into the cervix with the hand turned upside down, then gently push forward and down; if there is much pus in the uterus it will run into the hand. This pus may be either a very white color or of a yellowish cast. Neither of these discharges are considered dangerous, as a rule, in the way of carrying infection to other mares unless it is mixed with the barren mare germ. This, however, occurs quite frequently. If the discharge runs into the hand, pull it out and show it to the mare owner. There is very little chance of getting that mare in foal during the current breeding season if there is much pus in the uterus.

The uterus is a peculiar organ; the only way that material can escape from it is through the cervix and by absorption. It has a depth of from two to three inches ordinarily, but if it is filled with pus or other material, gravity may cause it to be much deeper, forming a basin for a considerable quantity of fluid. This is one of the reasons that the hand and everything inserted into the uterus should be absolutely clean. The uterus is one of the best germ nurseries known. Diseased germs of nearly any kind will thrive in this cavity. In our opinion many mares are made barren by the opening process in which the operator has failed to keep the hands clean. Disease germs thrive and multiply rapidly on its membranes causing a leathery condition of the uterus so that when the male and female cells unite, the fertilized ovum cannot become attached and passes to the exterior. But the great difficulty is that a condition may be present in the uterus that destroys the spermatozoa before conception takes place.

Good Test to Fix the Blame.

A very good test for students is to test with the microscope, the semen of a stallion by catching a few drops from the penis; then take a little semen from the uterus of a barren mare, and test it. This will convince any one that there is a condition present in certain mares that destroys the spermatozoa almost instantly.

The presence in mares of the recently discovered and unnamed germ which is known to cause barrenness in mares, is perhaps the most serious condition in horse breeding today. A stallion may serve one of these mares and carry that infection to other healthy mares as late as four days after such service. The penis of the stallion does not get sore and it is not injurious to the stallion, but does destroy the fertility of mares for some time to come. As a rule, they will not get in foal for several months and occasionally never. This is one of the hard things for the breeders to understand. Mares are like other animals in this respect, that some respond quickly to good care and treatment and others have such a strong constitution that they are not severely injured. But, as a rule, when these germs are introduced into the uterus, such a condition is present that, in our opinion, it is absolutely impossible to get many of them with foal.

Unless one has mares and subjects upon which to demonstrate, the symptoms in this disease are very hard to describe so that breeders can understand it, without making any serious mistakes. Our readers must understand that this is a new discovery and it takes time to investigate. While we have spent a fortune on these investigations we have received very little encouragement from any outside source. We have lost many subscribers and some friends by advocating these new things. We are trusting to the best judgment of intelligent men to give us all the assistance possible to offset the great loss we have sustained. If the breeders are interested enough in these investigations, a further study will be made and we will try to devise a means of describing these conditions so that the average breeder can understand it more thoroughly. We realize that with our scientific staff of investigators the American Breeder is printing a lot of information 25 years in advance of those of the horse fraternity who have done as their grandfathers taught them and are not willing to learn more. But we appreciate also the fact that we can depend on the co-operation of our large army of loyal friends who have made the American Breeder a success, and who are willing to learn.

This unnamed germ causing barrenness does not cause a large amount of pus or discharge, but is often associated with pus forming germs. The pus usually from this condition is

streaked with blood. The vagina and uterus usually contain a slimy material. The mouth of the womb is usually very open and greatly dilated (flabby); raised spots can usually be noticed in the vagina. The germ is usually found in mares that have had colts, but occasionally is found in a mare that has never delivered a foal. The vagina may be of a yellowish cast, but it cannot always be diagnosed from the vagina; it may be confined almost exclusively to the uterus. This is a hard condition for the average breeder to diagnose, inasmuch as some mares seem to be in perfect health and in good condition, even though they have had this disease a considerable length of time

Fertilization may take place in a mare carrying this germ, but should the uterus be severely inflamed it will not attach to the walls of the uterus after it has descended that far, and may be expelled to the exterior and lost. The great difficulty with mares affected with the germ called "barrenness in mares" is that the uterine ducts frequently are involved, in chronic cases, to the extent that they are closed. When the uterine ducts (fallopian tubes) are closed there is no chance of the mare getting in foal.

Not Best to Be Too Sure.

We wish to caution our readers not to reject any and all mares too rapidly, but to study this subject carefully; state to the mare owner that in their opinion a certain mare has a particular condition. It is easy for one to lose his reputation or have the customers lose confidence in one's ability by being too rash with statements, more especially in a new condition that even an average good veterinarian is not familiar with.

Horse breeding is a subject that has not been studied much by the average mare owner. If a mare has ever delivered a foal, many of them contend that she should do so regularly, regardless of any condition, and that the stallion is a failure if the mare does not fertilize. Some may have difficulty in rejecting these mares. A good method of doing this is to explain the situation to the owner of one of these animals. Make him the proposition that if he will breed his other good, clean, healthy mares during the four days following this service on the diseased mare, his mare will be served. Explain to him the danger that he takes with his mares. This usually makes any intelligent man think. Ask him if he is willing to infect a stallion that will be used on his neighbor's mares. If he is not familiar with infection ask him if some of the social diseases can be transmitted through the act of copulation.

Usually we advise all delicate cases, such as treating barren mares, to be done under the supervision of a veterinarian who has attended a recognized veterinary college, where they have had an opportunity to thoroughly understand the anatomical structures and the nature of strong medicines, as well as of infection. But the subject of treating barren mares is new to the mare owners. The custom has been to breed them over and over again, regardless of conditions. This custom is so well established that owners of mares will not go to a veterinarian or at least they will not pay for it. Hundreds of our readers have written that they could not get their mare owners to patronize their veterinarian for this purpose. We have always advised the stallion owner and the veterinarian to work together—they can be of much service to each other.

There is, however, another difficulty. This same custom of breeding mares over and over again has not encouraged the veterinarians to study the treating of barren mares from a producing standpoint. Their practice has been to cure, which frequently leaves the generative tract in a hopeless condition so far as reproduction is concerned.

Some changes must be brought about in this direction. If the qualified men cannot perform this service, others must do the best they can. Some class of men must do this work. The per cent of foals is entirely too low. The method of insuring the colt to stand and suck in this country, and the high price of horses, is causing every mare to be bred over and over again regardless of diseased conditions. When only one mare out of each three bred produces a colt old enough to wean, something must be done. We would advise every breeder to get on friendly terms with a graduate veterinarian who will treat mares from a producing standpoint, and cooperate with him when possible. If this cannot be done we urge every breeder to take steps to do the work himself. The successful breeder and the qualified veterinarian should be the best of friends and work in harmony in the interest of more and better horses.

Cases Where Capsules Help.

About 40 per cent of the shy breeding mares can be made producers by the use of the capsule system. Nervous mares should be bred with capsules and not teased very much. This is especially true of mares with young colts. The best possible results can be had with nine day mares by breding them from the sixth to the ninth day, with a capsule, and without teasing them. Mares that have had difficulty at a previous foaling time, which has resulted in a closed cervix, can only be benefited, as a rule, by artificial assistance, and the capsule system is the only successful method. There is another class of mares, those having a large open cervix, but not diseased, that can be fertilized two days after the heat period has closed by breeding with the capsule. There seems to be a condition during heat that causes these muscles to greatly relax, but as the heat period closes, the cervix will have a much firmer appearance. Some mares are greatly excited during the act of service. During the straining process, the fluid does not seem to enter the uterus, but is promptly expelled. A capsule inserted quietly into one of these mares is not easily thrown out; the gelatine capsule dissolves and much better results follow. A mare may have had difficulty at foaling which results in having the neck of the womb twisted or thrown out of line, so that when the service is made the discharge is made entirely in the vagina. A very small per cent of these mares will ever get in foal with the natural service. Very large stallions used on small mares are liable to have the same results because the penis is not in line with the neck of the womb. Stallions having a very large penis give practically the same results, even on good sized mares. There is less danger of injury to the animals, also less danger of carrying infection from one mare to the other with the capsule method of breeding than with the natural service. It is only a question of time until the method of horse breeding with capsules will become general throughout the country.

Before a mare is treated, a thorough understanding should be had with the owner of the mare as to his action in the case. If he expects this mare to get in foal immediately, do not treat her. In fact, it is not advisable to treat any mares for the public unless the owners will agree to bring the mares back for regular treatment and at specified times for rebreeding. This does not only apply to this season only, but to the following season. There are some mares that will not get in foal this season, even though they are treated, as it requires time in some cases. A breeder may work faithfully through an entire season on a mare and get her ready to be bred the following spring, then the mare owner gets disgusted and takes her to another stallion, which might get her in foal at the first service. This would not be justice to the individual who has spent a lot of time helping his competitor. If the mare owner is not willing to make this concession, do not treat his mare. The individual who is capable of managing his own business, in other words, being the proprietor, will take a step in the right direction.

Guard Against Acid Conditions.

There is a class of mares which have an acid condition in the vagina and the uterus. If found in the uterus to any great extent it will probably extend into the vagina. This is very easily detected. A piece of blue litmus paper can be inserted into the cervix; if it turns red, the mare is acid—a condition which would destroy the spermatozoa. The change in color may not be very great. If there is no change it is an alkaline condition, which is satisfactory. There are three safe and proven treatments, some one (or two) of which often effect cures in such cases. They are known as the "iodine," the "saline" and the "soda" treatments.

Every breeder who owns a stallion or a jack of any kind, and who makes any pretention as a breeder, should have a vessel holding several gallons of water, with a lid on it and a faucet with a cut-off valve so that the water can be boiled in this container and allowed to cool. This is necessary every time a mare is opened up, as well as for other purposes. All of the water used in treating barren mares should be sterilized by boiling, otherwise the treatment might be worse than the original ailment.

The additional appliances for giving mares either of these treatments are—a hose made of good rubber about three-eights of an inch in diameter and from five to eight feet long (ordinarily five feet is enough); a funnel to fit the hose, and a large cup holding one gallon of water. The water used in flushing out mares should be about 110 degrees as it will cool a little in passing through the rubber tube. No water should ever be used in a mare at less than 100 degrees.

The iodine treatment is prepared as follows: A teaspoonful of tincture of iodine to a gallon of sterilized water, or strong enough to give it a bright red or port wine appearance. The saline solution is made by putting a teaspoon level full of good salt in a pint of sterilized water and boiling together. The soda treatment is made by putting a teaspoonful of soda in a quart of sterilized water. (Soda purchased at the grocery store is suitable.)

Before the uterus is flushed out, the hose, funnel and gallon cup, should be put in the retainer and boiled in order to destroy all infection. This should be done before each treatment so as not to carry any infection from one mare to the other. The hands should be washed; finger nails trimmed. A helper should be instructed to pour the fluid in the funnel, holding the fluid well up so as to give the desired pressure. After the hose is filled with fluid the end of the hose should be bent so as to make a cut-off and not allow air to be injected into the womb. A gallon of fluid should be prepared at the proper temperature for each case. Insert one finger into the uterus over the front end of the hose and let the fluid flow into the uterus. Fill it full, but in case the uterus should be unduly large, and one gallon is not enough to fill it, siphon the fluid out before the hose is empty by lowering the outside end of the hose, keeping the finger over the point of the hose to keep the membranes from clogging it. In the event that only the vagina is involved, it alone should be irrigated, but this is not often found. Only veterinarians should flush the uterus of a mare that has recently aborted, as there is danger of getting too much air in the uterus at that particular time. Breeders should not attempt to treat these mares sooner than ten days after an abortion.





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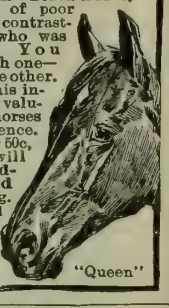
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When the iodine treatment is used it should all be siphoned out, because enough of it might be absorbed into the system to be injurious. If there is difficulty in getting it out it might be well to use a gallon of the saline solution to wash it out. Ordinarily it will flow out of the uterus by inserting one finger and pushing down a little so as to form an outlet. It is not so important to have all of the saline or the soda solution siphoned out; neither of these will do serious damage except in a very large organ that holds an undue amount of fluid. The operator must use some judgment as to what treatment will be best for each individual case. Ordinarily in a bad case the iodine treatment should be given once a week for two or three weeks.

Be Careful With Iodine.

Where the iodine treatment is given one should not expect a mare to fertilize for several weeks afterward, as it serves to remove the diseased covering in the uterus, after which a reasonable length of time will be necessary to form healthy tissues.

Mares having a bad case of infection with the germ called "barrenness in mares" should receive several treatments of iodine, and every breeder should arrange for a fall breeding season so as to have an opportunity to get these mares in foal during the fall months after they have had time to heal.

Mares having only an acid condition can usually be put in good shape in a very short time. If the litmus paper should be strongly colored it might be necessary to give two treatments, but when it is only slightly colored the mare may receive the soda treatment and be bred within a few hours afterward. But it is usually better with most of these cases that have much acid to first give them the saline treatment, which serves to remove the cause, then in a week or two use the soda, after which they may be bred.

There is perhaps no single treatment that will give the breeders as good results on the average shy breeding mare, as the saline solution. The salt and heat are both stimulating to these parts. There are a lot of mares that can be treated twice a week for two or three weeks very successfully. This treatment seems to increase the blood supply; it brings new life; it makes all the organs active. This is especially good in old mares. We predict that the time will come when the saline solution will be used at every breeding barn. It is very easy to use; practically no danger connected with it whatever. The uterus of the ordinary mare can be filled with this without any attempt to siphon it out. In fact, it would be a very good plan with some mares to fill the uterus full, then place the fist against the cervix and push forward and back a few times so that the mare will strain a little and in this way thoroughly flush all the parts of the uterus. If she does not expel it soon place one finger in the uterus and push down slightly. This will usually remove most of the fluid.

The time has come when every breeder that expects to stay in the business must pay more attention to his mares. These treatments will not help mares having diseased ovaries, large kidneys and such other conditions beyond the reach of the ordinary breeder. There are numerous conditions to diagnose which it is necessary to make rectal examinations. We would not advise the ordinary breeder to do this without having some special instructions. There are many problems connected with the breeding business, and we feel that the breeders are only beginning to master them. We hope the time will come when breeders can make a diagnosis of a mare and tell the exact ailment. We have tried to make this article as plain as could be with printer's ink and plain language, so that breeders could understand it. Frequent reference should be made to the second lesson in the American Breeder School. We will be glad to have our readers ask further questions on the subject of "Barren Mares."

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. .....

Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. ..... Colt { Yes. / No. }

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal }

STUD ..... Page.....

Sample page above shows size of th book.

Stallion Service Record Book for Two Hundred Mares—The latest and best on the market, as cheap as the cheapest. It is a handy pocket size, with 224 pages of strong bond paper and a waterproof cover. It has a calendar, a gestation table and an index of twenty pages so that each mare can be found easily. Each mare has an entire page. This book can be used for several sires without carrying more than one at a time. Notice how easily it is to record the breeding of a mare and give the details. This record book is the result of the opinions of many breeders. It has no worthless advertisements in it. If you are not satisfied with it, return it and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you. Price 50c each, postage prepaid. Published by

THE AMERICAN BREEDER
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WHERE A LITTLE REFLECTION HELPS.

To the American Breeder: I see several ways recommended to make a slow jack cover. One of my neighbors told me a new one. He said he had a jack that the only way he ever got him to cover was to hold a looking glass in front of him so he could see himself, and he would always make the service.—Wyatt Carr, Story County, Iowa.

NEW STALLION LAW IN IDAHO.

To the American Breeder:—Find inclosed copy of our stallion law, as amended during the last session of the Legislature. I could not get the Live Stock Sanitary Board to recommend the Arkansas law as a whole, so did the best we could. I think this will help some.—Frank N. Taylor, Secretary Boise Valley Stallion and Jack Owners' Association.

"The owner of any stallion or jack standing for public service or taking compensation for same or offering for sale, trade or to part with in any manner in the State of Idaho, shall post and keep affixed during the entire breeding season, or while he is for sale, copies of the license certificate issued under the provisions of this Act, in a conspicuous place on the main door leading into every stable or public building where said stallion or jack is kept for public service or sale, in the State of Idaho. Said copy shall be printed in bold-faced and conspicuous type, not small—especially the words "pure bred" or "grade", and unsoundness noted.

"All license certificates for stallions and jacks issued under this Act shall be presented to, and recorded by, the recorder of deeds of the county or counties in which such stallion or jack is used for public service or offered for sale.

"The owner or owners of any sire receiving such certificate shall have a lien upon the mare served by such stallion or jack, and upon the offspring of mare served by such sire, for a period of eighteen months from the date of birth of the get, and said lien shall have priority over all other liens and encumbrances upon the get of any such mare; provided, that said owner or owners shall, within twenty months of the time of rendition of such service by said certified sire, file for record a statement of account, properly verified with the Auditor of the County wherein the service has been rendered, and of the amount due such owner or owners for said service, together with a description of the female served; provided further, also upon the sale, exchange, removal or disposition of such female without consent of person holding the lien or with intent to defraud him, the owner of such female animal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars ($50.00).

"All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed. An emergency existing therefor, this Act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

(Signed by the governor, March 12, 1913.)

Form for Stallion and Jack Folder

To the American Breeder: I intend having some folders printed to advertise my horses and jack. Thought possibly I could get you to write up this ad for me, telling the advantages of breeding where the stallioner is a graduate in scientific breeding. If you will write this ad for me, please do so as soon as convenient, sending with it your charges for the work, and oblige.—J. J. Ernst, Davis County, Ia.

As a partial answer to the above request we submit the form below, from which Mr. Ernst and others may get some ideas worth using. We doubt if this will exactly meet the needs of any breeder and no breeder should be content to simply copy a form. Study this over and then trim it down, add to it, and change it to meet your special requirements.—Editor.

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WHY?

1. Because I give you the benefit of up-to-date breeding methods that have cost me time and money to learn, and that are now indorsed and practiced by hundreds of the most successful breeders in this country.
2. Because I can tell you if your own mares are in the best condition to breed, and in case one should happen not to be just right, may be able to show you a treatment that will clean her up.
3. Because I protect your healthy mares from possible infection from any diseased mare that might come to my barn.
4. Because I have the best possible means of settling mares that are difficult to get in foal.
5. Because I can conserve the energies of my breeding stock, and impregnate your mares with stronger semen, as a result.
6. Because I use a microscope on the semen and know that it is good.
7. Because my arrangement means a big saving of time to you.
8. Because I have the stock.

(Name and address of owner, location and time of stand, etc.)

Breeding Stock Public Sales

Review of Representative Events—Healthy Condition of the Producers Business Indicated—Late Horse Sales Best—Stronger Cattle and Hog Prices.

The season's public sales of breeding stock afford one of the best indications of the improved conditions which live stock breeders almost everywhere are enjoying. While we have had several years of good demand at strong prices for registered draft horses and for jack stock, and good work horses generally, the cattle breeders with the exception of those breeding dairy cattle, have seen some hard times. Breeders of pure bred hogs have suffered more or less from hog cholera, both directly and indirectly, and where they have had no actual losses the nearness of hog cholera has, in seasons past, often interfered with the selling of their surplus. In every line there has been an apparent change for the better.

Since the beginning of the new year draft horse demand has improved and the latest sales of registered draft stallions and mares have been the best. The demand from farmers and from all industries has not only made the horse market good at this busy time, but operated to offset nearly all of the midwinter dull period. The same sort of demand is reflected in both public and private trade in jack stock, which stays strong as long as the mule business is good, and that apparently is going to be forever.

Good Times for Cattle Breeders.

Owners of good beef breeding cattle are now in the best of spirits in the certainty that their live stock is worth more than it has been at any time in the past ten years. As the result of an early campaign for making the best possible showing at the stock yards and the other points of ultimate demand, the Hereford cattle men have enjoyed the first marked advance in breeding stock. All recent sales of Hereford cattle have been good, and some have been nothing short of remarkable. The highest of these was the sale of Warren McCray in Indiana, at which approximately $40,000 was received for seventy-six head of high-class bulls and females. This means an average of $525 for the lot. The highest price paid in the sale was $2,500, and it is very seldom that a sale with a top no higher has made so good an average. The McCray offering included a number of show cattle and represented a much larger investment per head than goes into most public sales.

Perhaps more nearly representative of conditions generally in the Hereford cattle business (although these cattle, too, were good ones) was the sale held by various breeders at Grand Island, Neb., in which an average of over $220 was made on an offering of 115 head.

Another combination sale held at Kansas City showed practically the same results; an average of nearly $250 per head being realized on 85 cattle, two-thirds of which were bulls. This sale is a regular annual avent at Kansas City and the offering is usually made strong in bulls with a result that Western bull buyers are attracted. In this case 57 bulls averaged $275.

A series of Shorthorn sales of importance comparable with the highest Hereford sales is just beginning and must be reported in a later issue. A good illustration of the demand for this breed throughout the West is found, however, in a recent sale held at Salina, Kas., in which a severe storm prevailing at the time prevented selling all of the offering. As it was, however, nearly $10,000 was realized on the 65 head sold, and the demand for bulls and females of any age seemed to come from all classes.

From these prices cattle sales have ranged down to figures which represent simply good farm profits on the investment and cost of raising the animals that were sold. Next to the Shorthorns, Polled Durhams, Angus and Galloways all apparently enjoyed a good demand.

Hogs High on Insistent Demand.

The conditions for hog breeders are so much improved that a great many sales of pure bred sows and gilts, bred for spring farrow, have averaged in the neighborhood of $50. In fact, averages from $40 to $60 have prevailed in the sales of those breeders with sufficient prominence to do any general advertising. A few of the most notable sales have made averages above $100, and in this class of prices Poland China, Duroc Jersey and Berkshire offerings have all been found. Under some conditions these prices might be called extreme, but so general has become the scarcity of breeding hogs of any sort that prices have been forced to where they are by a legitimate and insistent demand.

We will mention only one sale as typical of the trade in the best class of breeding stock; this is the sale of W. B. Wallace of Bunceton, Mo., which was advertised in the American Breeder. Local conditions were not favorable at the time but the reputation of the herd and widespread demand for the best animals, resulted in the selling of over 80 head for in the neighborhood of $4,500, a large proportion of the animals sold being shipped out of the county and some of them shipped out of the state. Had the usual home demand been experienced over $1,000 would have been added to the total.

HORSE AND JACK STOCK SALES IN PARAGRAPHS.

A sale of Percheron stallions and mares held by J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kas., and W. R. Brown of Minneapolis, Kas., at the Kansas City Stock Yards, made an average of about $550, and both principals to the sale were well pleased. The prices were very uniform, some of the highest priced animals being perhaps the best bargains. The highest price paid was $1,005 and from this figure prices ranged down to $210 for an eight months filly colt. Several yearling stallions were sold and brought from $300 to $700—prices which mark them as the most profitable live stock a farmer can raise.

In the recent sale of horses at Beloit, Kas., the highest price was paid for the Percheron stallion, Rowdy Boy, bred (and shown at several fairs last fall) by J. G. Arbuthnot. The sale of this Kansas bred horse at $1,100 to F. T. Brown of Sylvan Grove, Kas., is encouraging to many others in the business. In this sale the contributors secured an average of over $400 for everything put up. The 20 Percheron stallions included in the offering averaged nearly $4[illegible] and many of these animals were only two-year-olds. A few light horses contributed (and included in the general average given above) sold from $135 to $350.

One of the highest draft horse sales of the year was made by W. H. Bayless-DeRo & Co. of Blue Mound, Kas. A small offering, mostly Belgians, sold for an average of $870, although some were home bred yearling fillies. Most of the Belgian stallions were imported. One brought $2,000; one, $1,720; one, $1,600, and the balance below $1,000.

The Monsees jack and jennet sale totaled over $30,000 for 60 head of stock. The 35 jacks brought nearly $23,200, or about $663 per head average. The highest price paid was $1,540 for a three-year-old jack, George Finley, Nelson, Mo., being the buyer. Six other jacks sold in prices of four figures, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri each taking two.

The jacks sold at auction by W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Ia., averaged over $660, the top price paid being $1,000. D. J. Huchins of Sterling, Kas., was the buyer. Bad weather kept buyers away and interfered with the sale, but even at that it was a profitable sale.

In the sale of Percheron stallions and mares and of jacks and jennets held by S. J. Miller of Kirksville, Mo., $15,000 was paid for 39 animals. The highest price paid for a Percheron was $890, but two jacks sold for $1,550 and $1,300, respectively. While the offering was not a large one, it had sufficient merit to attract good buyers and the results were very satisfactory.

A small Illinois sale of Percherons made early in the season, in which

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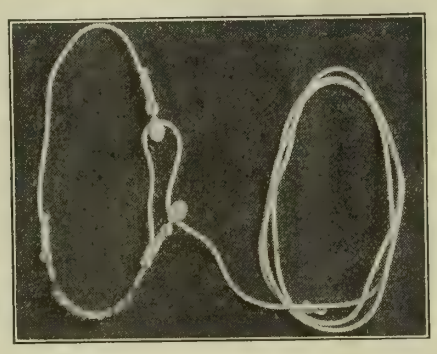
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for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits). . .....$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

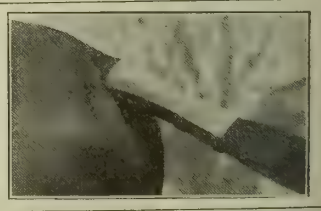
I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for my refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

TAIL HOLDER. (PATENTED.)

Most satisfactory and sanitary way of holding a mare's tail while breeding. These **"Tail Holders"** are a proven success. Every owner will appreciate your fixing his mare in good shape to breed. You haven't time to fool with a filthy string, which is a poor method anyhow. You can put on and take off this **"Holder"** in an instant. Send for one and if it is not as represented return it and get your money back. Price, 50 cents, postpaid, stamps or M. O.

E. E. HALL, Kincaid, Anderson County, Kas.



Don't Have a Blind One

If Your Horse Has Eye Troubles Use "VISIO"

The acknowledged standard veterinary eye remedy—$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO REMEDY ASSN., 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



one horse sold for $1,225, made a general average of $440, most of this stock having been raised on the farm of the man who sold it.

A February public sale of Shire horses held in Iowa made an average of $517. Most of this stock had likewise been bred on the farm where it was sold. Yearling colts sold from $170 to $375.

In the Pabst Stock Farm sale of Percherons, the stallions (mostly two-year-olds and yearlings) averaged close to $500, the highest price being $765. A small consignment of stallions running slightly older, made by J. G. Boyd, averaged about $600. The mares and fillies averaged about $375, the list of buyers including some well posted and discriminating breeders.

Reports of the Percheron sale of C. W. Lamer & Co. at Salina, Kas., show an average of about $640 on the 24 head sold, which includes four 4-figure prices on stallions, viz., $1,850, $1,650, $1,000 and $1,175. These tops went to Kansas and Oklahoma breeders.

NORTH & ROBINSON COMPANY'S GOOD SALE.

The North & Robinson sale of registered draft stallions and mares held at Grand Island, Neb., on the 20th and 21st of March was one of the best sales of pure bred horses ever held in Nebraska. The quality of the offering was good and the buyers showed their appreciation of the offering by bidding liberally. Bonavita topped the sale of Percheron mares for $1,560, and went to C. H. Zachry of Merna, Neb. The imported Belgian stallion, Barnum 4978 (38646), sold for $1,500, going to Chas. Grammer, Palmer, Neb.

The offering and prices realized proved beyond a doubt that good horses can be raised in Nebraska and good prices obtained for them.

Following is the list of sales:

Percheron Stallions.

Adelbert 80959, 2 years old, $1,310—Zikmund & Novotny, Ord, Neb.
Diamond 65577, 4, $770—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Larned 80948, 2, $800—S. Meek, Carleton, Neb.
Hamburg 60895, 4, $670—J. A. Johnson, Gretna, Neb.
Panjim 71412, 3, $575—J. H. Morgan, Cambridge, Neb.
Besigue F. 75145, 2, $1,100—John Druba, Stockman, Neb.
King 75730, 2, $600—Frank Wilson, Crab Orchard, Neb.
Gericot 71491, 6, $750—Frank Stone, Eldorado, Neb.
Counard 70164, 2, $790—W. A. Meyers, Goehner, Neb.
San Salvador 71431, 3, $695—R. L. Sweet, Sargent, Neb.
Cahina 90674, 1, $595—Elmer King, Ord, Neb.
Romeo 91411, 1, $600—H. L. Mills, Lenore, Wyo.
Gioglard 57324, 6, $600—G. T. Elliott, Aberdeen, S. D.
Leslie 67653, 3, $900—X. A. Lambert, Haxton, Col.

Belgian Stallions.

Barnum 4978 (58646), 6 years old, $1,500—Chas. Grammer, Palmer, Neb.

Shire Stallions.

Brandon Jr. 12438, 2 years old, $600—Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.
Manitou 9676, 6, $600—L. C. Harvey, Phillips, Neb.
Tarpy 13698, 2, $230—J. E. Zeigler, Jarvis, Ore.
Rambler 13696, 4, $505—J. S. Smith, Calloway, Neb.
Nero II 2260, 3, $480—J. E. Meorris, Gretna, Neb.

Percheron Mares.

Victoria 60669, 8 years old, $790—E. L. Culver, King City, Mo.
Iolabel 60860, 6, $830—W. H. Kerr, Bennington, Neb.
Revillo 60858, 7, $870—C. R. Bingaman, Yuma, Col.
Delora 58012, 4, $850—C. H. Zachry, Merna, Neb.
Bonavita 65572, 4, $1,560—C. H. Zachry, Merna, Neb.
Hannah 65565, 5, $450—B. F. Newland, Palmer, Neb.
Keota Trilby 46516, 8, $650—Elmer King, Ord, Neb.
Dorus 65374, 7, $335—John McFarland, Fairfield, Neb.
Lady Delphine 60021, 4, $340—Frank Heller.
Sadie 58220, 5, $400—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Frances 80979, 2, $245—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Harty 74882, 7, $445—G. T. Elliott, Aberdeen, S. D.
Tela 80984, 2, $210—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Giraffe 69845, 8, $395—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Albanie 57750, 8, $395—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Kate 86777, 1, $180—John McFarland, Fairfield, Neb.

Shire Mares.

Keota Rachael 10635, 4 years old, $300—A. J. Pester, Ansley, Neb.
Keota Minnie 10634, 4, $300—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Keota Sarah 10258, 5, $360—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Keota Sample 10257, 5, $360—J. E. Ziegler, Jarvis, Ore.
Ethel N. 13704, 1, $250—Matt Dugan, Greeley Center, Neb.
Betty N. 13705, 1, $235—G. T. Elliott, Aberdeen, S. D.
Gertrude N. 13703, 2, $250—Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.
Iona N. 13707, 1, $275—Henry Beck, Litchfield, Neb.
Louise N. 13706, 1, $200—Matt Dugan, Greeley Center, Neb.

COULD NOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

To the American Breeder: As I have been putting off from time to time the renewal of my subscription you will find enclosed $2, for which please mark my subscription up for three years. I could not afford to be without the American Breeder for twice that amount. I consider it an ideal paper for a breeder and stock grower. I have been greatly benefited by reading it since I subscribed one year ago. It is a great help to me in my business as an auctioneer, for it argues the subject on all class of stock.—A. U. Rhodes, Logan County, Oklahoma.

CAPSULE SYSTEM MAKES MARKET FOR A CHAMPION STALLION.

Again the opportunities which the "Capsule System" has opened up to breeders and importers of high class horses have been strikingly illustrated in the sale of a champion stallion. Mon Gros 5937 (64986), for two years the champion Belgian stallion of the International Live Stock Show, has been sold by Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind., to Mr. M. A. McMahan of Jerseyville, Ill.

Mr. McMahan has made a study of modern breeding methods and made a business success applying them to the breeding of valuable horses.

Through the use of capsules he was able to greatly increase the number of foals produced by his stallions, and the fact that he did this, and that his customers throughout the community have a fine lot of "capsule colts" to show, has created a demand among the best class of mare owners for this method. It saved their time and enabled Mr. McMahan to keep his breeding stock in better condition than ever before—an advantage to everybody—beside making regular producers of some excellent mares that had been shy breeders. He was quick to see that the "capsule system" made it possible for him to buy and use a much better animal than would otherwise be practical. After preparing himself to make the most of such a purchase, he started out to find the horse. That his aim was for the very best is shown by his selection of Mon Gros.

And here again is illustrated an important advantage which breeders have who make the most of the capsule system, for Mr. McMahan not only bought Mon Gros, but the service of a champion stallion being thus assured, he was in position to buy a Belgian mare of equal excellence, which he did in the purchase of the Illinois, Indiana and International champion, Betsy de Voorde 2358.

Concerning Mr. McMahan's purchase of these famous horses Messrs Crouch wrote the American Breeder as follows:

'For one man to make up his mind to buy two such famous animals at the same time means faith and courage in his undertaking, and at the same time a keen perception of the demands of the times for better horses, and an understanding that a mere difference in price cuts little figure, when a man wants to breed horses that are as good as can be found any place in the world.

Mr. McMahan will make the season at his farm with this great stallion Mon Gros, and his mare, Betsy de Voorde, he hopes to see the mother of many good pure bred Belgian colts. He will be glad to have his friends and neighbors, many of whom have seen these animals at these shows before, call and see them in their new home.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

of the American Breeder, published twice monthly at Kansas City, Mo., required by the Act of August 24, 1812.

Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

Managing Editor, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

Business Manager, Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

Publisher, Graham Publishing Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock:

Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.
W. K. Shaw, Garnett, Kas.
W. S. Smith, Stockton, Ill.

Known bondholders, mortagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages and other securities:

National Bank of Commerce of Garnett, Kas.

(Signed) FRANK B. GRAHAM,
Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of March, 1913.

(Seal) GEO. H. HOUGH,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires September 2d, 1913.)

Bargain Prices on Stallions.

Imported Belgians coming three years old; one black Percheron ten years old; one gray French draft five years old; one bay Clydesdale seven years old; one extra good Shire colt coming two years old. All sound and first class. Reasonable exchanges. Come and get your pick. **Will H. Ade, Kentland, Newton County, Ind.**

IS YOUR VALUABLE ANIMAL INSURED
AGAINST DEATH FROM DISEASE OR ACCIDENT?
IF NOT, DO NOT CARRY YOUR OWN RISK. NO MAN IS RICH ENOUGH TO DO THAT. LET US SEND YOU INFORMATION AND TESTIMONIALS.
NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, DES MOINES, IOWA

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.
The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West
I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



CHAMPION MOLASSES FEED IS WINNER
Champion Molasses fed cattle carried off all prizes at the late Fort Worth Stock Show, over cottonseed meal fed cattle. This tells the same old story.
The highest priced cattle sold during 1912 were also fed on CHAMPION MOLASSES FEED.
Write us for information and FREE BOOK on feeds.
CHAMPION FEED COMPANY, TARKIO, MO.

Crushed Oats
Are Far Better for Horses
And cattle than ground feed. Get a "NATIONAL" Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalog. Agents wanted.
W. R. BELLOWS CO.,
97 Warren St., New York.

FOUR GOOD BLACK JACKS
for sale; 15 to 15½ hands; coming three, four and five years.
GEO. M. DYER, O'FALLON, MO.
St. Charles County.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS.

The writer has talked with many stock men and farmers from different parts of the United States who owned Canadian land and are farming it. They bought the land primarily because it was a bargain as a farming proposition. But all of them soon learned that there was more to the Canadian proposition than mere land values. It is a fact which Americans have to admit with regret that for favorable laws and opportunities generally, the Canadian government gives the farmers a much better opportunity than our own government does. The Canadian Pacific Railroad will furnish you special information on this point, or, in fact, on any point you may desire to investigate. Address K. T. Thornton, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams street, Chicago, Ill., for any information you may desire, and mention the American Breeder.

Even with this year's low priced feeds one concern at least has demonstrated that it has food products which stock men can use to advantage. Attention was especially attracted to this fact last fall by the presence of many winning steers which had been fed on Champion Feed manufactured by the Champion Feed Company of Tarkio, Mo. These people sel la real, not a condiment, and not a cheap filler sold at a high price. If you want a lot of good information on the subject read their advertisement in the American Breeder and write them.

The ponies are with us again—the famous ponies, brothers and cousins of those which have been offered before to the readers of the American Breeder by the big farm women's paper of St. Paul, Minn., The Farmer's Wife. All over this country there are children now owning and enjoying Shetland ponies which they have gotten by securing subscriptions to this paper. Read the advertisement on the back cover.

The Barbee Stock Farm of Monticello, Ark., are advertising 21 high class stallions for sale—saddlers, trotters and Shetland ponies. Don't fail to read their ad if you are in the market.

Any one having a match team of Morgan mares should not fail to write to W. A. Speer, Buckingham, Iowa. He is in the market for such a team.

A great many horse breeders as well as other stock men and farmers, are buying the crushed oats machine advertised by W. H. Bellows, 97 Warren street, New York City.

Right now before you turn your stock out to grass it will pay you to see that the older ones, especially, are free from the profit eating stomach and intestinal worms. Unless you do this you can depend upon it that your young lambs calves pigs and colts will become badly infested with these pests as soon as you turn them out to pasture. The older animals have been harboring these parasites all through the winter months and millions of the tiny larvae will be de-

KEROSENE, GASOLINE AND OIL
To Consumers at Wholesale Prices

NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline. .....$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate .....$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
83 gravity stove distillate .....$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, Box A, EMPORIA, KANSAS

"Can't-Sag" Gates Cost Less Last 5 Times as Long



A. V Rowe Pres

I'll save you big money on your farm gates. My new catalog quotes such astonishingly low prices on CAN'T-SAG GATES AND GATE STEELS that you simply can't afford to build another clumsy, all wood gate. My FREIGHT PAID PRICES are half what others charge for short-lived steel, wire and gas pipe gates.

30 Days' Free Trial—5 Year Guarantee

I give 30 days free trial and a signed 5-year guarantee. Send for my big free Gate Catalog at once—see why Can't-Sag Gates outsell and outlast all others. Read what other farmers and stockmen say about them. When you get this book you can either select complete CAN'T-SAG GATES, Ready to hang, any height, any length—painted or unpainted or if you prefer you can order just the GATE STEELS [which includes everything but the boards]. With these you can build your own Gates in 30 minutes and SAVE BIG MONEY.

(6) Send for FREE Gate Catalog Today



Note These Special Features

Each board double bolted between 4 pairs of ANGLE STEEL uprights and 6 TRIANGULAR TRUSS BRACES. Patent reenforced SELF-LOCKING HINGE. Gate swings easily both ways—always hangs square and plumb. Elevating Attachment (furnished at slight additional cost) permits gates to be raised over deep snow or allows small stock to pass under. Write for Free Catalog and FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER TODAY. Address

A. V. Rowe, Pres. Rowe Mfg. Co., 616 Adams St., Galesburg, Ill.

MONEY SAVING GATE BOOK FREE



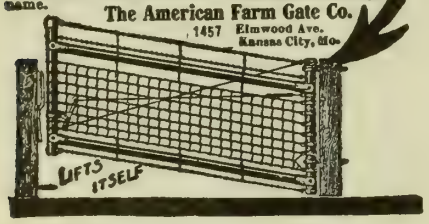
I want every reader of this paper to have and read, my Money Saving Gate Book. You can have one copy free if you will write me at once. This booklet tells you all about my

American Self-Lifting Galvanized Steel Gate

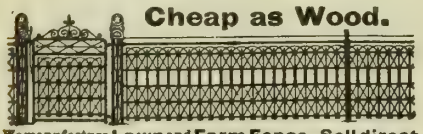
The only gate made with frame and couplings of 2-inch high carbon drawn steel galvanized tubing, equipped with an Automatic Equalizer, which allows the gate to Lift Itself and swing clear over uneven ground or snow, and a Ratchet Stretcher System which insures a tight, rigid gate forever. REMEMBER—This is the gate sold on a Three Years Guarantee. The gate that must be exactly as represented or you get your money back by simply returning it to your dealer. Write me today for my FREE gate book and nearest dealer's name.

Vice-Pres & Gen. Mgr.

The American Farm Gate Co. 1457 Elmwood Ave. Kansas City, Mo.



Cheap as Wood.

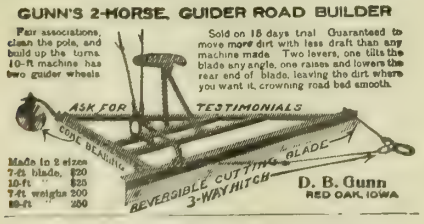


We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 990 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Pair associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns. 10-ft machine has two guider wheels

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 2 sizes
7-ft blade, $20
10-ft " $25
7-ft weighs 200
10-ft " 250

D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

posited in your pasture fields along with the droppings. Here the worms will hatch out and crawl to the top of the grass blades where they are sure to be taken directly into the stomach along with the food and thus infest every animal. The simplest and surest way of ridding your stock of worms is to let them run freely to "Sal Vet," the well known medicated salt, prepared by the S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and advertised in this issue. All you need to do is to fill out the coupon telling him how many head of stock you have and send it at once to Mr. Sidney R. Feil, Pres., The S. R. Feil Co., Dept. A.B., Cleveland, Ohio, and he will do the rest.

J. C. Stewart of Monmouth, Ill., is advertising several Percheron stallions and a French draft in this issue. Look up the ad.

Hereford cattle breeders and buyers will everywhere be interested in the sale at Kansas City, May 6. We want everyone to send for catalog, as per advertisement in this issue. R. T. Thornton, the manager, states that he does not believe there is a cow in the offering that her first calf will not pay for her when it is 15 months old. The cattle have not been prepared but will be sold in only good thrifty breeding condition. Write for catalog or other information about the sale to R. T. Thornton, Sale Manager, 1318 East Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A bargain in the way of a good young jack is offered by F. D. Terry, Centaur, Mo.

Read the ad in this issue of C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kas. He is offering a black Percheron stallion for sale or trade. The ad tells all about it.

Some very choice drafters are advertised in this issue by Chas. Piper of Buckingham, Ill.

C. N. Herbranson of Rollag, Minn., has 320 acres of land that he wishes to trade for stock, or he will sell for cash. See the ad in this issue.

If you are in the market for Percheron mares or fillies, look up the advertisement in this issue of Manual Cross, Adrian.

Read the new advertisement in this issue of J. C. Kerr, Wichita, Kas. If you are in the market no doubt he could interest you.

Hart Bros. of Osceola, Ia., start their advertisement in this issue. They state that they have the best collection of Percherons, Belgians and Shires they ever imported.

The Henry-Pile Realty Co., Excelsior Springs, Mo., are advertising saddle stallions and Guernsey bull calves for sale in this issue.

A Belgian stallion is advertised for sale in this issue by J. M. Cuplin, Ainsworth, Neb. Read the ad.

A baragin in the way of a trotting bred stallion is advertised in this issue by L. D. Richardson, 329 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Read the ad.

D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Mo., has a Percheron stallion and a jack that he wishes to sell, or will trade for jennets.

Read the ad in this issue of Dr. Ed C. Barr, Waverly, Kas. He has a jack to trade.

Any one wishing to buy Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chickens, or eggs, should read the ad in this issue of C. W. Fansler, Prairie View, Kas.

A good man that understands the capsule system of breeding should look up the advertisement in this issue of Burt H. Whitely, Muncie, Ind. He is in the market for a man to handle his stock.

Kentucky Sales Stables, Fort Smith, Ark., are offering two jacks and some saddle stallions at a sacrifice price in order to close their barn for the season.

L. A. Byrne, Texarkana, Ark., would like to exchange some land for mares, fillies or Jersey cattle.

Look up the advertisement in this issue of Geo. H. Simpson, Wheatland, Ill. He has Shetland ponies for sale or lease.

Any one in the market for a Morgan stallion should look for the advertisement in this issue of A. A. Koboskie, Beaver Dam, Wis.—Advertisement.

Big Shrink in Meat Supplies

Shortage For Three Months of 1913 Nearly 1,500,000 Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Floods Dull Horse Market and Lower Cattle. First Relief Shoots Hog Prices Up to Record Level.

The week closing March 22, found the trade in horses and mules in a healthy condition. Whatever loss had been reported in the preceding two weeks was regained, and demand was on a broad basis, coming from farm, industrial and construction centers. The East was calling for the drafters, and other sections taking the lighter weight classes. But the week beginning March 23 experienced a paralyzed demand, temporarily. The tornado in Omaha started the days of disaster, and Ohio and Indiana followed with more serious flood conditions that are now extending their influence along the lower Mississippi valley. Demand for horses was delayed by the lack of railroad facilities east. At the present time the Eastern condition is greatly improved over last week, but still below normal. Eastern demand will be retarded for a few days longer, and Southern demand, especially from the south central cotton belt, will be uncertain until the flood waters have passed. The real status of the horse trade, though disturbed by weather conditions, is healthy. As soon as railroad service is established demand will be quickened and broadened, and the past few days of warm weather will put new energy into farm demand. At present Texas on the Southeast and Montana on the Northeast are two zones of the liveliest trade. In both these states (the first and third largest in the Union) the farm is calling for horse power. The central west is being called on to meet that demand. Western Kansas, where loss from last fall's scourge among horses was large, is buying freely.

The quality of the horses coming now is none too good and considerable demand is being held back on that account. When the full Eastern trade opens again heavy drafters will get a general uplift. Country buyers say that good big horses are hard to find, and the right kind where offered for sale are held at very high prices. About the usual amount of demand is reported for the pluggy and crowbait class, sales of $10 to $40 being reported, but they are the kind that regular dealers, country buyers and traders hate to handle, on account of the uncertainty of demand.

The general prospects for a late spring demand are excellent. As one line of requirement is filled another bobs up to take its place. Crop prospects later will be a determining factor for some demand. The fall sown wheat is in excellent condition; in much of the South and Southwest seeding is well along, and in southern Texas there is an unusually large acreage of cotton. Farm activities will swing north with rising temperatures.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$235@285
Drafters, fair to good	150@240
Chunks, fair to choice	135@175
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	50@ 90
Southerns, good	130@150
Southerns, plain to fair	70@125
Plugs.	15@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@135
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@200
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

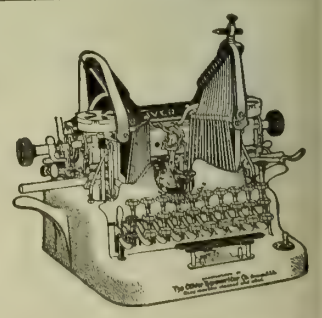
March Cattle Prices Close Lower.

Closing prices for cattle last month were under the high levels established the middle of the month by 25 to 50 cents. The heavy plain steers declined the most, and the smooth finished classes, all weights, the least. The market was very unsettled in the past week, and more uncertainties showed than at any preceding time this year. Weather conditions already recited were responsible for such a change. This excluded Eastern demand for beef and markets, from Chicago west, were shut up to entirely local requirements. Killers took advantage of such conditions and forced prices down. The market now is where better shipping facilities will be a great benefit. Packers now are beginning to figure on early grass fat cattle from Southern Texas, but it will be more than a month before such supplies begin to move. They will be good this year, as the range has opened up early. Colorado and northern Texas are rapidly decreasing their supply of fat cattle, and another month will find no large supplies in any direction. The top price for steers in the past two weeks was $9 to $9.20, though in the past week none sold above $8.75 in Kansas City or $9 in Chicago. On the quarantine side several bunches of steers sold at $8.50 to $8.80, the highest prices ever paid for cattle from below the quarantine line. The bulk of the cattle sold at $7.90 to $8.50. While average quality of the offerings has been good there is a great scarcity of real finished steers, but at the same time that class commands only a narrow margin over those with less finish. The yearling class is scarce and in strong demand.

AGENTS—$173 IN TWO WEEKS MADE By Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profits. Exclusive county rights if you write QUICK. **Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Ind.**

17 Cents a Day Buys an OLIVER

The Standard Visible Writer



Can you spend 17 cents a day to better advantage than in the purchase of this wonderful machine? Write for Special Easy-Payment Proposition, or see the nearest Oliver Agent.

SAVE YOUR PENNIES AND OWN

THE OLIVER Typewriter Co.
102 W. Ninth St. Kansas City, Mo.

The OLIVER Typewriter

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS.
Fine Choice Pens.
Infertile eggs replaced free of charge. Send for mating list. **C. W. Fansler, Prairie View, Kas.**

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS
Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.
A few bulls of extra quality. A few young Poland China boars. Inspection invited.
C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

Rough, heavy steers have been neglected.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.50@8.75
Good to choice steers	8.00@8.45
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.00
Common to fair steers	6.50@7.45
Meal fed, choice	7.40@8.00
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.35

Break in Butcher Cattle.

Affected by interrupted demand, and declining steer prices, the market for butcher cattle broke sharply in the past two weeks, and was considerably under the high levels made early in March. Demand, however, has been up some in the past few days and with normal shipping demand east the market will soon be back to the high levels. Choice heifers and steers and heifers have been very scarce, and April is generally a month of excellent demand for the light weight, well fattened classes. Cows are selling at $4 to $7.50, heifers, $5 to $8.25. Veal calves sold up to $10.50 shortly after the middle of March in Kansas City and as high as $12 in Chicago. Now prices are off 50 cents to $1. Bulls are high, many selling up to $7.50. Mixed butcher classes are scarce and in good demand.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher stuff:

Cows	
Choice	$7.15@7.50
Fair to good	5.50@7.10
Common to fair	4.50@5.45
Canners	4.00@4.50
Heifers	
Choice fed	8.00@8.25
Good to choice	7.25@8.00
Plain to fair	6.00@7.20
Common	5.00@6.00
Veal calves	5.00@10.50
Bulls	4.50@7.50

Slackened Demand for Feeders.

Prices for stockers and feeders two weeks ago were at the highest levels ever known and since then the market has eased off 25 to 40 cents. With lower prices the supply has decreased and the market now appears firm at the decline. Active trade is still reported throughout the country, and a general shortage is reported from all sources. Breeding cattle show no quotable change. Stock calves are down 50 cents.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.75@8.15
Good to choice feeders	7.40@7.70
Plain to fair feeders	7.00@7.35
Good to choice stockers	7.00@7.60
Selected stockers	7.60@8.00
Plain to fair stockers	6.50@7.00
Stock calves	6.50@7.50
Stock cows	4.75@6.35
Stock heifers	5.00@6.75
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

New High Levels for Hogs.

Much of the time in the past two weeks hog prices were at the nine dollar mark, and Thursday of last week, $9.20 was reached in Kansas City, $9.40 in Chicago and St. Louis and $9.05 and $9.10 at other Western ponits. Friday there was a sharp break in prices, followed by a partial rally at Missouri river points, and the Chicago market made new high levels for the year at $9.55. April 1 relief from the tie-up caused by floods, started demand anew and prices shot up 10 to 20 cents, establishing new records of $9.25 and $9.62½ for Kansas city and Chicago, respectively. Most of the hogs coming are in the heavier classes and packers are buying them at 10 to 15 cents less than the lighter weight classes. Owing to the 80 pounds dockage on stags, sausage makers are buying them at a premium over other heavy hogs. This will last only a few weeks longer. The general price level throughout the month of March was the second highest ever reported in the third month of the year.

The following quotations are for hogs on April 1:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.90@9.05
Choice, 200@245 lbs	9.00@9.25
Medium weight	9.00@9.25
Light weight	9.00@9.25
Common to fair	8.80@9.00
Stags	7.50@9.00
Boars	5.00@9.00
Bulk of sales	8.95@9.15

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the last two weeks of March:

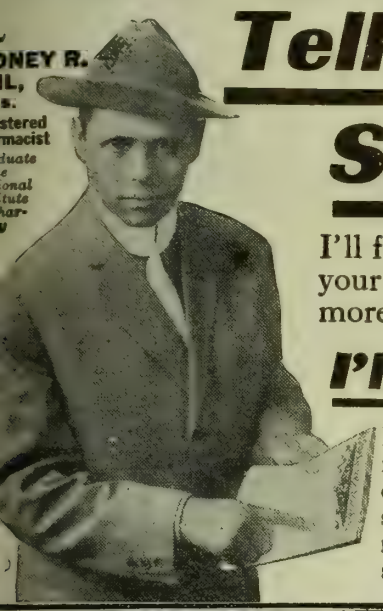
		Preceding Week.	
Mon., Mch. 24	$8.60@8.90	$8.65	@8.95
Tuesday	8.75@9.10	8.75	@9.10
Wednesday	8.75@9.15	8.75	@9.05
Thursday	8.80@9.20	8.60	@8.80
Friday	8.65@9.05	8.70	@8.95
Saturday	8.85@9.00	8.77½	@8.90
Mon., Mch. 31	8.80@9.05		

Sheep Prices About Steady.

Sheep prices in the past two weeks have shown little net change. Demand for heavy sheep has increased moderately and light weight class is closing stronger. Lamb prices have fluctuated 25 to 40 cents, and now appear in a firm position. Some clipped sheep and lambs are coming and they are selling 75 cents to $1 under quotations for wooled grades. Western sheep and lambs continue to make up the bulk of the offerings. Some Texas clipped grass fat sheep are expected here about April 15. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $7.75 to $8.65, yearlings $7 to $7.75, wethers $6 to $7, ewes $5.75 to $6.75.

Receipts of Live Stock.

March receipts of live stock at the five Western markets show a decrease of about 23,000 cattle, 260,000 hogs,



Tell Me How Many Head of Stock You Have and—

I'll feed them 60 days before you pay. I'll show you how to make your farm animals grow faster—thrive better—put on more flesh on no more feed—make you more money.

I'll Rid Them of Worms or No Pay

I'll drive out the blood-sucking, life-sapping, disease-breeding parasites which multiply in the stomach and intestines, killing off your hogs and sheep, starving your horses and cattle, and stealing your feed and profits. I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. Simply put it where all your farm animals can run to it freely. ***They will doctor themselves.*** Don't send any money—just the coupon. Fill it out and mail today.

Sidney R. Feil
President.



What SAL-VET Is and Does

Sal-Vet is a wonder-working medicated salt which completely rids farm animals of their greatest enemies—the stomach and free intestinal worms. These deadly pests are the cause of 90% of all live-stock diseases. They keep farm stock in a poor, weakened, money-losing condition—they are the first step to hog cholera, swine plague, horse plague and other contagious diseases.

How SAL-VET Prevents Diseases

Sal-Vet prevents heavy losses when disease breaks out in your neighborhood because it kills and expels these deadly, life-sapping pests and puts every animal on your farm in a healthy, vigorous, worm-free condition—enabling them to better resist these deadly plagues. It sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and makes all stock grow into profit fast because it helps them get the good of all their food. Being a salt, animals like it and run to it freely—and

THEY DOCTOR THEMSELVES!

It requires no mixing—no drenching—no dosing—no trouble at all. Leading agricultural colleges and all prominent live-stock authorities endorse it.

Let me send you a 60-day supply without a penny of pay in advance.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, and mail it to me today. I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon NOW. Address

[99]

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept. AB. CLEVELAND, O.

60-day shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog and sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse and head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular packages.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL CO.
Dept. AB 4113 Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock days. I will pay the freight charges when it ives, report results in 60 days and will then y for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, u are to cancel the charge.

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imber
Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

Proof That Proves From Actual Users

"As the hog cholera is prevalent all through this section, I have been feeding Sal-Vet to my hogs. Since then, I never saw them in better condition in spite of the fact that all around me the cholera is carrying them off by the hundreds."—W. J. BROOKS, Diggs, Va.

Sal-Vet will do all you claim for it. My pure-bred Berkshire hogs are doing fine, and have appetites so keen that they never seem to get enough to eat. Before I began to feed Sal-Vet the same animals were dull, listless and without appetite. They take to the Sal-Vet keenly. Hogs all over our county are dying in large numbers, and many right here in my own town have lost hogs from some cause, but I could not wish mine to do better than they have done since feeding Sal-Vet.—D. E. KNIGHT, Honea Path, S. C.

"Cholera attacked my neighbor's hogs, and one of them died. He started to feed Sal-Vet and has not lost any since. I have been feeding Sal-Vet and have not had a sick hog on the place."—J. J. G. FERRELL, Vandorn, Ala.

"A lot of hogs died in this county from swine plague or cholera. Some of them were within three miles of me, but I have been feeding Sal-Vet, and have not lost a single hog. They are all doing well, eat all I give them and have good appetite for more."—D. A. ROSS, Kingman, Kans., Breeder of Pure Bred Poland Chinas.

"Sal-Vet has been of great service to us; it has kept our hogs and pigs free from worms and, in addition, proved to be a splendid tonic."—J. B. ESPY, Agriculturist, Southeast Alabama Experiment Station, Abbeville, Ala.

"For their own good, I would recommend Sal-Vet to all sheep men. It will destroy every stomach worm in the flock and keep your sheep and lambs free from them and at the same time keep the flock in the pink of condition and health."—ROBERT S. BLASTOCK, Mgr. Sheep Dept., Walnut Hall Stock Farm, Donerail, Ky.

PRICES 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages.

and 170,000 sheep. This brings the total decrease for the three months this year up to nearly 1½ million head. Hogs are 948,000 short, and April is expected to uncover further shortages. In cattle, Kansas City and St. Louis show moderate increases, but other points decreases, and all show a loss of sheep. The five Western markets thus far this year received 1,678,050 cattle, 4,555,000 hogs, 2,572,100 sheep, compared with 1,779,300 cattle, 5,503,000 hogs, and 2,937,300 sheep in the same period in 1912.

NEW ERA FOR CATTLE BREEDERS

To the American Breeder: A new era for cattle breeding is at hand. A hopeful sign of coming prosperity has lifted the veil of frowns that has so long lingered upon the brows of the cattle breeder, and today the reward for his persistent efforts is in sight.

From the four points of the compass comes the country wide clamor for beef breeding cattle. Not always, to the swift, is the race, but to him who stays. A few years ago the prophecy that the great ranges would come to Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, to buy breeding cows, would have been ridiculed, yet it has come to pass.

Only about a year ago the ranchman demanded bulls 2 years old. A little later they concluded they would buy the yearlings; last fall they were anxious, and robbed the cow of its sucking calf. Now many are contracting a year in advance for calves yet unborn.

The Herefords have fired the first gun in the campaign for balanced agriculture. The past year the Herefords have won laurels in the show ring over all other beef breeds and have made the highest average in a public sale. The future is exceptionally bright for the Hereford breeder. The high price of beef, the strong demand for breeding cattle, together with the growing popularity of the breed, is sure to materially advance the price of good pure bred Herefords far beyond what it is today.—Dr. R. T. Thornton, Jackson County, Mo.

STARTING GOOD CATTLE RIGHT.

To the American Breeder: There is one matter that concerns alike the farmers and all breeders of fine stock of all sorts, and that is the sire. The sire is one-half of the herd and sometimes more. I do not say that the sire will get all good calves out of poor cows, but he will improve them every time, and by good judgment in buying a second bull, you will be more than surprised and pleased with the improvement that the two good sires have made from only a moderately good herd of females. It would not pay any farmer that has four or six grade cows to keep a valuable bull, but two or three could join in buying a bull and equally pay the expense. I have seen that done in the old country and it was a great help to all and not very much expense to three or four.

If you have provided for good calves, a good way to keep them good is to have your calves come the last week of September or October. Give them a warm shed all winter, excepting during warm days; teach them to eat as early as you can, feed them equal parts of shelled corn and oats, with a little bran, a little old process oil meal and cut alfalfa or clover hay. Give them good exercise outdoors every day in good weather, but do not let them have to take shelter on the north side of a wire fence. Do not feed them more grain than they will clean up; let them run with the cows the following summer and continue feeding them through the summer; take them from the cows in July or August and give them full feed of chopped corn, cotton seed meal and cut green corn as long as you have it, then feed them cut alfalfa hay with their feed instead of green corn. Feed them regularly and let them clean it up. Do not let feed stay in the troughs. Clean troughs mean good appetite for next feed. This care will pay whether you are growing beef or breeding stock.

In taking care of calves for the breeding of pedigree cattle I would feed them about the same until the calves are weaned. Then I would separate the bulls from the heifers and not feed the heifers quite as strong—give them more cut hay or ensilage in their mixed feed.

Select your good bulls that you can recommend to a buyer and use your knife on the other ones. A good steer is worth more than a poor bull, and when buyers know that you keep nothing but the good ones, they will know that you are the right sort of man to buy from as it is now time for men interested in cattle to buy only the good ones. — Thomas Minton, Cooper County, Mo.

ONE DAY; ONE MARKET; $4,000,000

Just how much money Chicago and other live stock markets are remitting to live stock growers in the country every week is not generally understood.

An illustration will suffice. On Monday, March 10, Chicago received 2,407 cars of live stock and aggregated sales on that day were $3,982,292.16.

The average cost per carload was $1,654.46. Many cars of cattle sold at a range of $1,800 to $2,200, and of hogs above $1,500. Including hogs direct to packers, Chicago's bill for live stock on that Monday exceeded four million dollars.—Live Stock World.



HEREFORD SALE

ONE OF THE

Year's Best Opportunities

To Get Just What You Want

in the breed that heads the list today for success in practical beef production.

50 Bulls; 40 Females;

All Recorded

and selected from some of the best herds of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Sale At

Kansas City, May 6th, 1913

Read This List of Consignors:

Gudgell and Simpson, Independence, Mo.; Z. T. Kinsell, Mt. Ayr, Ia.; E. E. Wall, Leeton, Mo.; Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kas.; John Schmitt, Tipton, Kas.; Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.; J. L. McGinnis, Moulton, Ia.; E. D. Gorman, Lineville, Ia.; R. M. Fields & Son, Lees Summit, Mo.; and E. W. Ellioit, Montezuma, Ia.

A special selected lot of Herefords of the best breeding in good condition and offered at the best time of the year for buyers. A number of very promising young herd bull prospects and a grand lot of farm and range bulls. Here is the opportunity for the carlot buyers.

Write at once for catalog, being sure to mention the American Breeder.

Auctioneers:
Fred Reppert and Sam Drybread

R. T. THORNTON, Mgr.
1318 East 15th Street Kansas City, Mo.

Must Sell---Sacrifice

160 Sumner County. Highly improved; close to town; 40 acres alfalfa; 60 pasture; excellent farm. Information LOCK BOX 285, WELLINGTON, KAS.

PECAN VALLEY FARM
For sale; 162½ acres, deep, rich, black soil. You can't beat it. Come and let me show you, or send for description. **Sam Avard, Hawthorn, La.**

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND
for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. **F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.**

RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS
For sale and exchange. For information write **J. J. W. Dvorak, Wyndmere, North Dakota.**

Irrigated Farm Land

With Abundant Water Supply.
Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southwest Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Fine, moderate climate; no extremes; tornadoes unknown.

155 acres fine private water right. 2½ miles from Mancos; 30 acres in meadow, timothy and red top. Alfalfa, meadow, grain land, small orchard. Good six room house just been remodeled. Hay barn 40x56. Horse barn, cow sheds, chicken house, shop, granary, ice house, etc. Good fence; $55 per acre; a bargain.

160 acres; good house; barn, cross fences; chicken house; sheds, etc.; four shares in storage system besides fishing in waste water. Four acres in cultivation. New farm; fine land; four acres in orchard; $5,000.

160 acres four miles from town; good small house; barn; fenced; partly under cultivation; fine land; $2,000.

Raw land, agricultural and grazing at $5.00 per acre.
W. L. Morse, Mancos, Colorado.

FINE 1½-STORY RESIDENCE

And two lots in Atwood, Kas., to trade for stallions and jacks. **A. Madsen & Sons, Atwood, Rawlins County, Kas.**

WILL EXCHANGE
Good Southern farm and timber land for good brood mares and fillies, or Jersey cattle. **L. A. Byrne, Texarkana, Miller County, Ark.**

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific



WE will make you a long-time loan—you will have 20 years to pay for the land and repay the loan—you can move on the land at once—and your Canadian farm will *make you independent.*

20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land for from $11 to $30 per acre. You pay only one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Long before your final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself over and over. This advertisement is directed only to farmers or to men who will occupy or improve the land.

We Lend You $2000 For Improvements

The $2,000 loan will help you in erecting your buildings, and you are given twenty years in which to fully repay this loan. You pay only the banking interest of 6 per cent.

Advance of Live Stock on Loan Basis

The Company, in case of approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the knowledge to take care of his stock, will advance cattle, sheep and hogs up to the value of $1,000 on a loan basis, so as to enable the settler to get started from the first on the right basis of mixed farming. If you do not want to wait until you can complete your own buildings and cultivate your farm, select one of our Ready-Made farms—developed by C. P. R. Agricultural Experts—with buildings complete, land cultivated and in crop, and pay for it in 20 years. We give the valuable assistance of great demonstration farms—free.

This Great Offer Based on Good Land

Finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising, dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming, irrigated lands for intensive farming—non-irrigated lands with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming. These lands are on or near established lines of railway, near established towns.

Ask for our handsome illustrated books on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—mention the one you wish. Also maps with full information *free.* Write today.

K.T. THORNTON, *Colonization Agent*

Canadian Pacific Railway

Colonization Department

112 W. Adams St., Chicago

FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns—Ask for information concerning Industrial and Business openings in all towns.

SNAP FOR STOCKMEN

$5 to $15 Per Acre.

For Missouri or Oklahoma lands, practically all in native blue stem grass, 50 per cent subject to cultivation, fine running water, two to eight miles from Kansas City Southern Ry., and only 200 miles straight run to Kansas City market.

Cattle and hogs are being raised and laid down on the K. C. market at less cost and greater profit than at any other point in the southwest. Pasturage most all year 'round. Clover, alfalfa, corn ,etc., make good crops. Ample rainfall. Most of land in native timber with fine grass.

BEST HOG COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Stock hogs come from this section because they are free from disease and it costs practically nothing to raise them.

Fine climate. No bad blizzards or hot winds. Ideal country to enjoy life and make money. This same land put in fruit is netting annually $100 to $150 an acre. Tracts of several hundred acres or more at $5 to $15 per acre. For particulars address **Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent,**

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 871 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND FOR STOCK OR FOR CASH.

Will sell or trade 320 acres in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. Will trade for registered stallion and mares, jack and jennets, or cattle. Address C. N. Herbranson, Rollag, Minn.

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9. Lincoln, Neb.

ANTI-HORSETHIEF REGULATIONS.

To the American Breeder: We are certainly getting value received through your paper. The first lesson in horse breeding is worth more than the price of three years' subscription to any one. Now we are after more information and I know of no one who is more able to instruct us than our editor of the American Breeder. On account of a great amount of horse and cattle thieving, we are trying to organize an anti-horse and cattle thief association. We would like him to suggest by-laws or print by-laws of other associations so we may be recognized by them. If the editor does not see fit to publish this in the next issue we would be very grateful to him for an answer by letter.—J. P. Spires, Union County, New Mexico.

Who can give us the by-laws and methods followed by successful organizations to prevent the stealing of live stock?—Editor.

BIG TEXAS SILO ORDER.

Forty-five silos in one order is a considerable silo order. It was made by a woman—Mrs. Henrietta King, owner of King Ranch in South Texas, covering 1,000,000 acres.—Agricultural Advertising.

Questions and Answers.

(Continued from page 5.)

from service until the inflammation has subsided. In the meantime, apply the following three times a day: Alcohol eight ounces, witch hazel eight ounces, tannic acid one dram. Mix all together and shake well before applying.

SHY BREEDING MARE—I have a mare that will take the horse at any time. I have made an examination and she appears all right, but I can't get her in foal. What can I do for her? She appears to be in good health. Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—It is difficult for us to tell much about this mare from your description. We would advise you to study the lessons in horse breeding, and other material in this issue, very carefully, then you may be in a better position to give a more accurate description.

MARE FAILS TO CONCEIVE—I have a mare seven years old this spring. She had three colts and last spring I bred her when her colt was nine days old, but she did not settle; bred her back in 21 days; did not settle that time, then in 21 days she came in heat again; then I examined her and found her womb with a small torn place in the mouth of it. Then I bred her again and put her in the barn to rest as I always do; then in one hour took her out to pasture and she was stiff, mostly in the hind parts; stayed so for about a week when going down hill. My stallion is a ton horse but very quiet. This mare weighs 1,200 pounds. She did not settle at all; did not breed her after she got stiff. She is apparently all right now. I would like to know if this mare will do to breed this spring without big risk?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—If you mare is in good physical condition, and her genital tract is sound, she may be bred this season, using preferably the capsule method.

EVERSION OF THE UTERUS—My customer had a mare in good health to drop a colt one night in June, 1912. In the morning her afterbirth hadn't come, so he turned her out and she grazed around until noon, seeming in no misery. Then she began straining very hard; about the third time she strained her whole womb came to the world instead. Help was summoned and it was washed and picked perfectly clean, as directed, then put back in place as near right as possible. She got along fine and the ninth day she was in heat. What do you think caused this? It was her second colt, one the year before. Can he breed her this year? Would it have been all right to have bred her last season? Is there any danger of her having the same trouble again if she is bred?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter indicates that the retention of the afterbirth was the cause of the violent labor pains that resulted in the eversion of the uterus. If the mare is in general good health there should be no objection to breeding her this season as it is very likely no trouble will be experienced at foaling time.

GERMAN COACH STALLION—I have just purchased a registered German Coach stallion. Am moving him from Los Angeles, California, to Utah. What effect will the change of climate have on him? He is ten years old. Where can I get some information as to crossing him with grade Percherons and range mares?—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—The change in climate should not affect your horse very seriously if you will take good care of him and administer the same kind of feed that he formerly has had. The best place for you to get information concerning crossing light stallions of any kind with grade Percherons is in the horse markets. You will find, after a careful study, that you have made a mistake unless your grades are very inferior. The best market demands are for the bigger horses. Smaller horses, such as the cross you mention, will not net you the same profit as would be the case had you

BELGIUM EMPORIUM OF AMERICA

150—Head Stallions, Mares and Colts—150.

Including a few choice Percherons; 60 stallions imported October, 1912, and another **Large Importation of Stallions** arrived in March, 1913, enabling me to continue saying that I have **the largest collection of Belgian Draft Horses to be found anywhere in America.** The supply on hand never allowed to run low; you will at all times find a large and choice lot from which to make a selection. You will be delighted at the Belgian Horse Show to which you will be treated while here. I can satisfy you in price; I can satisfy you in quality; Bays, Browns, Blacks, Sorrels and Roans.

Get on the train, come to Cedar Rapids or Iowa City, then phone me at Fairfax to have team or auto meet you at electric car line. Car every hour from Cedar Rapids and from Iowa City. Catalogue ready. Farms two miles from Fairfax; three miles from electric car line.



H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax -o- Linn County -o- Iowa

VALUABLE BELGIAN STALLION FOR SALE CHEAP.

I want to sell my imported Royal Belgian stallion, No. 21658, or will trade for young stock. This stallion is 14 years old; has been a wonderful breeder has sired more good colts than any other stallion ever in the county. Stands 16¾ hands; has weighed over a ton; has 11½ inch front and 12½ inch hind bone in smallest place. I am offering this stallion for the reason that he has been on my farm for ten years; never off only when working, and the neighborhood is full of his mares. If interested, come and see or write for more description.

L. C. DAVIS, UNIONVILLE, PUTNAM COUNTY, MO. R. F. D. No. 4.

W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

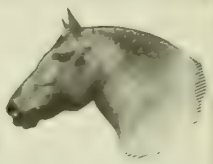
Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars, mentioning this paper.



D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants.

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

for sale, coming four and three years old. **James Spear, Stanwood, Cedar County, Iowa.**

SHIRES FOR SALE.

A six year old stallion; weighs over a ton; well broke to work; gets 75 per cent of mares in foal. State certificate of soundness furnished. Must sell on account of his colts. Have his colts to show. Recorded. Price $800.

Also fillies from weanlings up, and mares in foal. All sound and recorded. Prices on them from $200 to $550.

B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia.

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Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

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Stallions and Mares.

Imported long enough ago to be thoroughly acclimated and in thrifty condition. Good horses with quality at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. Will meet you at C. R. I. & P. or Interurban Ry., if notified. **H. P. Wilkinson Bros., Mitchellville, Iowa.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

MORGANS WANTED.

I want a team of young black Morgan mares; weight about 1200 pounds each. Must be sound and well matched. **W. A. Speer, Buckingham, Tama County, Iowa.**

21 HIGH CLASS STALLIONS

For sale at low prices for quality of stock. Eight saddlers, five trotters and eight Shetland ponies; royally bred and grand individuals—many of them prize winners in strong competition. For prices and full description, address **Barbee Stock Farm, Monticello, Drew County, Ark.**

FOUR MORGAN STALLIONS.

For sale; registered; all blacks; 15½ hands; 1,100 pounds; matured and good ages. Will sell for $300 to $1,000 each. If looking for Morgans be sure and inspect my horses as they are of the very best type and Black Hawk breeding. **E. F. Brown, Derby, Lucas County, Iowa. Rte. 2.**

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. **H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.**

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

purchased a good draft stallion. There have been some very good horses sired by German Coach stallions, but a considerable change in market conditions has taken place during the last few years.

FISTULA OF THE JAW—We have a bay pony five years old that has a running sore on the under jaw about half way between mouth and upper end of jaw bone. It discharges pus of a gray color. The hole is very small. We run a probe in just three inches and it seems to go toward the root of the tongue. His teeth seem to be all right. He don't show any soreness when he eats corn or hay. We asked the man we bought him of and he said he bruised it on the edge of feed box, it being a little too high for him. He said the veterinarian said it would amount to nothing, and he put some brown powder on it. He said it got well and had never been sore. We only had him a few days until it broke out and has been running for six weeks. We have injected iodine in it and a solution of sulphate of copper, but it does not seem to do a bit of good. What treatment would you prescribe if you think it can be healed up successfully. We used a fistula syringe and find on using this syringe that the medicine goes through into his mouth.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter would indicate that your pony has a fistulous tract which may communicate with some of the adjunct bones of the part and that it will very likely need a little surgical attention before it recovers. The treatment you have given should have helped put things to rights had it been a simple case. We would suggest that you take your animal to a competent veterinarian and find out just what structures are involved before undertaking further treatment.

CLEANING A STALLION—Please advise me how to make and how to use the bran for cleaning stallions.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Mix bran and water together and put handful after handful up in the sheath and push it around in such a shape that all of the wrinkles will be exposed to the bran. Do not wash him. The bran will come out and remove with it a lot of dirt. The penis and the sheath will be smooth unless it is a serious case.

RIDGLING—I have a good grade colt coming two years old. I got this colt castrated last spring by one of the men who does all our castrating. He is not a graduate of any college. Only one seed, or testicle, could be taken from him, the other was not visible or could not be reached by the proper opening, and now he is troubled some; would serve mares. Can this remaining testicle be taken without endangering this colt's life? A certain veterinarian told me the remaining testicle lay up close to the backbone. What would you advise me in this case. Do you have any practical knowledge with horses or colts of this kind? We do not have a professional veterinarian handy or I would consult him on this case. One man who is an ordinary hand only, said he must be opened in the side to get the remaining testicle from him. Please tell me what to do.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your colt is a ridgling and you should not entrust his castration to anyone but a qualified and experienced man. Such animals are castrated successfully by men qualified for that work and with but little risk of loss. This operation is not performed by going through the side as suggested by your friend. You have plenty of good men in your state who are qualified to do this work.

BREEDING DISEASED MARES—What precaution should one take to prevent a stallion transmitting disease from one mare to another? —Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—The only protection that we know of is to refuse to let the stallion make a natural service on a diseased mare. It is usually a waste of time to try to wash the penis. Any antiseptic strong enough to destroy the germs would injure the penis.

THRUSH—I have a horse with thrush in hind feet; in bad condition for nine months; hair on legs sometimes wet. Would standing in copperas water be good? What is the difference in thrush and canker? Can canker be cured?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very important in treating thrush to first trim the frog so as to expose the deeper parts that are affected and then thoroughly wash and scrape the parts so as to remove all the dirt. Pack all the affected parts with dry calomel working it well down into every crevice. Repeat this daily until a cure is effected. Where the condition has extended up on the legs apply the following three times a day, shaking well before using: Zinc sulphate one ounce, lead acetate one and one-half ounces, water one quart. Mix all together. Canker is a much more intractable disease than thrush and if you are in any doubt as to the nature of the disease, we would suggest that you take the animal to a well qualified veterinarian before incurring expense for treatment.

UNREGISTERED JACK—Some time ago I saw an article in your paper about how to register an unregistered jack, but I can't find my paper, and I write to ask if you will send me the particulars about registering a jack. I have a fine jack and wish if possible to get him registered. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Wm. E. Morton, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, for application blanks. If your jack is 58 inches high from the center of the wethers to the ground, 62 inches around the heart girth, seven-inch bone between the knee and ankle, he can be registered. Every jack in the country that is big enough ought to be registered. See that all the jennets in your community are also registered.

HEAVY FORE TOP—I have a stallion three years old with a very heavy fore top that hangs over his eyes. Do you think it injurious to his eyes? Would you advise trimming it? His eyes matter a little; do you think it is caused by the fore top? He has a large, roomy box stall at night and has the run of the pasture through the day and is in good, healthy condition.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear the heavy fore top is responsible for the irritation of the eyes, and we would suggest that it be thinned and shortened so it will not annoy these organs. If you care to spend the time on it, the fore top may be confined to two loose braids, which may be tied to the halter on either side.

CHEAP LAND IN MISSOURI—Is there any good, cheap land in Missouri from $10 an acre and up? I would like to get a small place of from ten acres to not over 40 acres. I would like to have it for a chicken farm. I would just as soon have it unimproved, that is, so it was land that would be all right when it was improved.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—There is not much good land in the state of Missouri that can be purchased for $10 an acre that would be suitable for farming. There is some rough land than can be purchased for this price, but the location is not likely to be convenient. Good values can be secured, perhaps, by going higher, but careful investigation should be made in any case.

MARES DO NOT GET IN FOAL—I have a number of mares that do not get with foal. I cannot think it is our stallion's fault as he gets all mares in foal that have colts by their side, usually the first service. I have examined these mares and the neck of uterus is healthy. How would it do to use ——— ——— on all mares not having colts by their side? And how

HOMEWOOD STOCK FARM

Percheron, Belgian, Shire Stallions and Mares

Now is the time to buy a good stallion or mare. We have the kind you have been looking for. Our horses arrived home in October and are now perfectly acclimated and in the best of condition to do you a lot of good.

The Percherons are two and three years old, with size, bone and draft horse quality—many of them weighing over a ton, and not fat.

Our mares are of the best brood type; all are in foal and plenty of ton mares to select from. Every animal guaranteed sound, and a satisfactory breeder. Others say we have the best bunch of two-year-old Percherons they ever saw; you will say the same. Come and see us or write for full particulars. You will find horses right, terms right and prices below others of equal merit. We have also a lot of big, heavy boned, American bred stallions at surprisingly low prices. Don't buy until you have seen our stock.

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Also four Mammoth bred jacks, 15 to 15½ hands high; all young; black with light points.

It will pay any breeder to come to our farm and look this stock over before buying. **O. L. THISLER, CHAPMAN, DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS.**

150 miles west from Kansas City on the Union Pacific, main line.

Galbraith's Percherons

Are of the same high standard as the Clydesdales which have made the name famous.

During the month of April especially low figures will be quoted on all the stock on hand, including a number of extra big, good boned, imported black Percherons, with quality and conformation. Address or call on

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Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

for sale; four years old past; 1800 pounds now in common flesh; he ought to make a ton horse when full grown in his old clothes. Lots of good colts to show, and mares in foal. Will sell him cheap for cash, or trade for a good Belgian or Shire. M. P. Lyden, Cresco, Howard County, Iowa. Rte. 1.

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.

much would you use per gallon of water? And how long before breeding? How much to each mare, and would you put in womb or vagina, or both?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Study the lessons in horse breeding in this issue, also the articles on "Barren Mares."

OBSTINATE WOUNB—I have a mule with a wire cut that I can't get to heal and it is getting larger. He licks it. It is on his front foot above the hoof. What can I do for it?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You must expect this wound to behave badly as long as you permit the mule to lick it. If the new growth is large you should take the animal to a good veterinarian and have the growth removed. It may be that by touching the wound once a day for several days with lunar caustic you can get it to shrink down and assume a more healthy state. Apply the caustic until the wound shrinks and looks dry, and then follow with a two or three times a day application of the following: Sugar of lead one ounce, water one pint. Mix and apply with small piece of clean, soft cloth or absorbent cotton.

RESTLESS STALLION—What can you give a stallion to quiet him down and not hurt his breeding qualities. He is as crazy as in the season.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Give your stallion plenty of exercise. Have a stall where he can see what is going on around him. Get a gelding and put in the next stall to him so he will have company. It is time to start the breeding season with him, anyway. If there is no business for him, breed a mare or two for nothing so that he can get opened up; one mare the first week, two the second, three the third and so on.

INFECTED LEG—I have a two year old filly that was cut six weeks ago on a wire on her left hind leg. It was not much of a cut at first, but she got blood poison in it and had a very hard time with it. Leg swelled clear to the body as full as the hide would hold; by bathing it in hot soapsude twice a day and putting on liniment, I reduced the swelling, but it won't go clear down and is hard. What is best to do for it now? The swelling is all in front. Looking at the leg from behind it looks normal. She is not lame now, but does not lift her leg as high as the other. She had such fine hock action before she got hurt.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There is nothing at this time that will do as much good as the freedom of a pasture during suitable weather when the animal may take exercise at will. A once a day application of alcohol and witch hazel, equal parts, which should be well rubbed in and the limb carefully kneaded and massaged for 20 or 30 minutes, will further aid in the reduction of the enlargement. You must be patient in the matter and must persist at these regular intervals if you are to expect results.

RANK STALLION—I have a registered stallion 13 years old that has trouble in unloading when he breeds the first of the season, but gets all right later, and gets big per cent of colts. He is very rank. Last year he was not able to do business for about two or three weeks after the season opened. Has had lots of exercise; is in good condition, not fat, but lively and ambitious. Been feeding oats and wild hay, a little fodder and a little corn. What can I do for him?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Do not use this stallion as a teaser. When you have a mare ready to breed, sprinkle some hay under this horse so he will urinate. Have the mare in a handy position so that the stallion can come right out and make the mount; after the entrance is made let the mare take a step or two if she cares to. If this does not get results diminish the grain ration for a few days.

HORNY FORMATIONS—I have a Percheron stallion coming five this spring, and a good one, but he has on both hind legs a scurf or a horny scale which runs up from the pastern about six inches in streaks about a half inch wide. It does not hurt him in any way, but I would like to destroy the cause I don't know what it is.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—In some animals there is a tendency for the skin to become changed to that extent that horny tissue will form above the hoof line. This tendency can be frequently arrested by rubbing well into the parts daily a little mercurial ointment. Do not use very much, but apply a little and rub in gently with the finger.

KNOWLEDGE A NECESSITY—Can a person who has not had a course of lectures use the impregnator?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—An average man can have fair results in artificial breeding, after careful reading, but the more he knows the better results he should have.

PONY WITH STIFF KNEE—I have a pony which has a big knee. She is very stiff in it and also in her limbs. Can you tell me anything that will take the swelling and stiffness out?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The short description of your case does not lead us to think that treatment would pay in this case. It is more than likely there is some mechanical interference by this time. There are good veterinarians available in your locality and you should ask their advice inasmuch as a personal examination is of great aid in these chronic cases.

ARE JACKS SURER THAN STALLIONS—Is a jack any more apt to get a mare in foal that has missed one year?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Jacks are not quite as sure as stallions when used on mares, as some mares will not hybridize, but quite frequently jacks are better servers than stallions. In our opinion there is very little reason why a mare would produce better from one than the other. If in doubt about this case you might breed your mare with a capsule which is a little surer on an average, than either when properly done.

JACK DOWN—About a year ago I bought a fine jack, one of the best in this part of the country. He was thin in flesh when I got him but has gradually improved in flesh since I bought him, and this winter has gotten fat. Has had a small lot to run in all winter. Three weeks ago tonight I fed him and he was apparently all right; ate his feed all up. The next morning I went in to feed him and he was down and could not get up. He would groan like a horse with the colic, but was not bloated. I called a veterinarian at once and he pronounced it azoturia or kidney affection, and that it was a bad case. Then with his consent we called another veterinarian; he also called it kidney affection. They came two trips each the first week he was down but have not been here since. I am still treating him, but he has never been on his feet since he first went down. He is improving very slowly; eats and drinks heartily. It would be hard to tell what all I have done for him, but I have not doped him with all kinds of stuff as some would have done. I blistered him severely over the back and kidneys and gave him a good tonic regularly. I

This Kind of Appreciation Does It

To the American Breeder: I wish to tell you that I think the American Breeder is the best paper for both stallion and mare owners that is published in the United States today. I would not be without it at all. It has been worth more than $50 to me already. The lessons in horse breeding will fill a place that could not be filled any other way. I shall attend the breeding school next year. Send me fifty copies of April 5 issue and I will pledge myself for twenty new subscribers. Trusting you will have the success you are entitled to, I remain—C. M. Stamps, Upshur County, Tex.

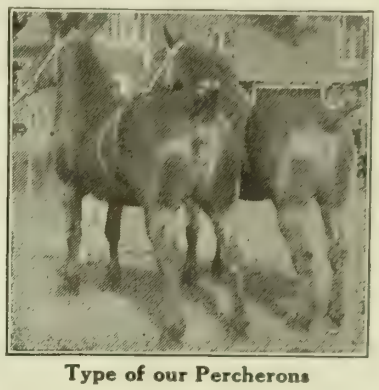
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STALLIONS AND MARES

both imported and American bred, ever offered to the trade, in ages running from three years old on up. The Percherons, blacks and grays in color; Belgians, blacks, roans, sorrels and bays in color.



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We can suit any buyer in a horse and price. We don't want the intending buyer to think because we won all the first prizes in France, except one in 1912, nor because we won most of the prizes offered at the International in 1912, that our horses are priced high. We can and will sell as low as any importer can sell them, quality considered, and with a good guarantee. We make terms to suit you.

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We have been making from one to three importations a year since 1884 of the best stallions and mares that we could find in France and Great Britain. **We have now the best lot of both breeds** of stallions and mares, nearly all two-year-olds, that we have ever had on our farms at one time. **They excel in weight, bone and quality.** We have two-year-olds weighing in moderate flesh **up to 1,950 lbs.** We have secured a number the get of the most noted sires in France and Great Britain. **We have a number of top show horses.** We want you to come and look them over, and you will agree that what we have said is conservatively stated, and in spite of our selections we are able to quote very moderate prices. Remember, our horses are all kept at the farms between Atlantic and Lewis, on the main line of the Rock Island, 60 miles east of Council Bluffs.



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Forty Percheron stallions 2 to 4 years old; blacks, greys and a few bays. All registered in the Percheron Society. Several of these two year old will now weigh from 1800 to 1950. Price $500 to $1000. Three a little higher.

Fifteen Belgian stallions, 2 to 5 years old; bays and sorrels; two-year-olds that are weighing a ton. Price $500 to $1200.

Thirty Percheron mares, 2 to 8 years old; blacks, bays and greys. All registered in the Percheron Society; 22 showing heavy in foal. Price $300 to $700.

Ten head of Shire mares and stallions that I will sell at bargain prices. All of these stallions have been examined and found to be sound and of pure breeding, and certificate of such will go with each horse. If you want a real bargain in an imported or American bred stallion or mare, come right away as I mean business

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PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT stallions for sale. One Percheron, coming three years; four Percherons coming two years, and one French Draft, coming two years.

Three of these colts are grandsons of the famous Besique 19602.

J. C. Stewart, Route 6, Monmouth, Ill.

TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON COLTS

for sale at a bargain. One black, coming one year old filly, also one black-gray coming two year old stud colt. Both good ones and for sale at a bargain. Have been shown at our county fairs and never defeated. **P. H. Summers, Callao, Macon County, Mo.**

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Imported Percheron stallion; coming seven years; dark gray; fine disposition; splendid action; weight 1,900: a sure foal getter and a splendid sire. My only object in changing is that his fillies are in the way. **C. W. Traverse, Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.**

PERCHERON STALLION.

For sale. The Percheron stallion, Brilliant 87815:: registered in Percheron Society of America. Good breeder: sure foal getter; good heavy bone; quiet disposition, but with good life; broke to work. **Joseph Phillips' Estate, Hay Springs, Sheridan County, Neb.**



150 STALLIONS.

Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

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For sale or trade for good jennets. One good three-year-old gray Percheron stallion: weight 1600 pounds and sound; one extra good yearling black jack colt. Address **D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Mo.**

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale at farmer's prices: two and three years old: sound: with extra good bone. **F. T. Wallace, Assumption, Christian County, Ill.**

have also given him fluid extract of buchu 1½ ounce; fluid extract of colocynth 1¼ ounce; fluid extract of aconite 1½ drachm; fluid extract of colchicum ½ drachm; chloroform 1¼ ounce. Do you know of anything that would be better?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description does not enable us to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the nature of the trouble with your jack, but we want to say right at the start that azoturia is a very rare disease in these animals. We fear that your jack is in part, at least, paralyzed from possibly an injury in the lumbar region. Why not place suitable slings under this animal and raise him to a standing position so that he can be more thoroughly examined. Has this animal been attended by a graduate veterinarian?

A RANK JACK—Can you give me some remedy that I could use to prevent my jack coming off his stand? He will not stay on long enough to make a good service.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Questions of this nature should give the age of the animal and how he has been handled, as well as the disposition of the animal. Animals that discharge too quickly are not the best producers. Occasionally a stallion or jack may make a very quick service and get average results. These kind of services are usually deposited in the vagina. Animals that deposit the semen into the uterus are the surest and should always be selected. We would advise in this case making a service with a halter. Be very gentle with this jack; do not speak harshly to him; watch the mare closely that she does not make a noise. Stand up close by the jack and gradually get him accustomed to having you take hold of the front leg; hold him on a little while. If he resents this performance, do not try to force it. Every young stallion or jack should be encouraged to stay on as long as possible during the first few services, and they should never be pulled off too quick. Give them plenty of time. In this case, the semen might be tested. If it is deposited in the vagina the hand should be washed and a capsule could be scooped up from the vagina and pushed on into the uterus. If the semen is not fertile, it might be well to investigate and see if the jack is masturbating.

DISTEMPER—I have a valuable young stallion and there is distemper in this community. Is there any remedy to prevent him from catching it?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Dr. A. T. Kinsley, 1336 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo., and he can furnish you literature on the subject of bacterins which are agents that are used for preventing the class of diseases you mention. These products have proven very effective in preventing several suppurative diseases and we believe a careful trial of them according to directions will not prove disappointing to you.

BREEDING MARES—Where a mare has been bred and is still in heat, would there be any advantage in breeding her two times in six or seven days? Where a man has two horses would there be any advantage in breeding her to both horses, or to horse and jack? It would be the same as a double cover only using two horses.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not necessary to make a double cover or breed the ordinary mare twice during the same heat period. If the stallion is discharging live spermatozoa there are millions of these at every service; only one of them can be used in fertilization. What would be the object in depositing any more? If you will use a microscope and know that your stallion is sure, show the spermatozoa to the mare owner and explain the situation to him; he will know that your stallion is right, and if the mare does not get in foal, it is not the fault of the stallion. If you will use a microscope you will know whether it is necessary to make more than one service or not during a heat period. If your stallion is not discharging live spermatozoa, there would be no use to breed several times during one heat, as it would only add to your difficulty. Diminish the services so that the stallion will have an opportunity to create more germs.

FEEDING SILAGE TO HORSES—I would like to know if draft and farm horses which are standing in a sales stable to feed, could be fed profitably with corn silage as part of their ration, and if it would make good feed for them. If you can give me some scientific report on that I would very much appreciate it.—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—We invite responses to the above inquiry from any one who has had experience in feeding silage to horses. While silage is frequently made an almost exclusive diet for cattle and sheep for months with gratifying results, yet we are personally familiar with numerous cases where it has been made a part ration with horses and mules. In such cases it is spoken of very highly. Let us hear more about this from our readers.

RIDGLING HORSE—There is a ridgling horse on the stand here that seems to be a good breeder. Would there be any danger of him getting ridgling colts?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—A ridgling stallion is liable to transmit a weakness to his progeny that may result in the same defect that the sire had. We would not advise the use of ridgling stallions, as it is very expensive and sometimes dangerous to castrate these animals.

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We have decided to offer all of our state fair prize winners—22 stallions and mares—for sale. Every one of these horses have been shown and has been a prize winner at the shows of 1912. These stallions and mares will be sold at exceedingly low prices, quality considered.

We are showing some other good stallions and mares, which we offer at prices that defy competition.

We earnestly request you to look over our stallions and mares before buying.

True photos from life on application.

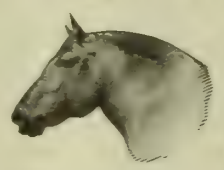
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Four Royal Belgians imported by us in 1912.

WOLF BROS., Importers and Breeders. Boone County, ALBION, NEB.

"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2

RHEA BROTHERS

ACCLIMATED PERCHERONS

We have 40 head of stallions on hand today. Ages from coming two to five years. The older horses weigh from 1,900 to 2,200 pounds and are not loaded down with fat.

These stallions have been raised in the open fields and are acclimated and will breed from the start. You cannot over-estimate the importance of acclimation—it means much to you.

Our horses have more bone than is usually found among Percherons, and they are clean jointed and sound.

We are offering stallions at very reasonable prices, far below what the same class of horses are usually quoted; but we raise them here on the farm; raise our feed and can afford to sell cheaper than others not so favorably situated.

Every stallion fully guaranteed. Life insurance furnished at cost if desired. If interested in Percherons we ask you to come and see us or write today. References—Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Arlington State and First Nat'l Bank of Arlington, and the Citizens State Bank of Blair, Neb.

Arlington is on the main line of C. & N. W. R. R., 34 miles northwest of Omaha, 55 miles north of Lincoln, and eight miles east of Fremont. We have 12 passenger trains every day. *ARLINGTON, NEBRASKA*

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. High bred grade, coming 3 years old; weight 1750 pounds. Will sell or trade. **Olson Bros., Assaria, Saline County, Kas.**

STALLIONS AND MARES

For sale. Three young black, registered Percheron mares; 1 bay stallion, registered, 17 months old; 1 black stallion, registered, 6 months old. **T. H. Terry, Bavaria, Saline County, Kas.**

PERCHERON
AND FRENCH DRAFT

Stallions for sale. 7 head of extra good stallions, two to five years old; weight 1600 to 2260 pounds. The good kind at farmers' prices.

Geo. Groenmiller & Son, Pomona, Kas.

YOUNG PERCHERON STALLIONS For Sale

Some of them by the famous sirs

NICHOLAS 21997 (43394)

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, PIERSON, IA.

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERONS

and dealers in American bred draft horses and Standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere.



Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Indiana.

MAPLE POINT
PERCHERONS
60 HEAD FOR SALE

CRANDALL & DANFORTH, Randolph, Minn.

Three PERCHERON Stallions

For sale. All registered; coming 3, 4 and 8 years old. One weighs better than a ton; others will mature to 1900 pounds; heavy boned; brilliant blood lines. Can show colts from two. Price reasonable. Write, or better, come.

John C. Rohrs, Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio.

IMPORTED STALLIONS

$600 to $1000



Home Bred Stallions $300 to $600. Mares, safe in foal, $350 to $500.

Don't write for our catalog but come. We have all the draft breeds.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.

Lincoln, Nebraska

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For land or standard bred mares, one black Percheron; 5 years old; sound; registered P. S. A.; stood one season; kind and well broken; sure and good breeder; weight 1,850 pounds. One black Percheron 15/16; four years; sound; 1,800 pounds.

These colts are right in every way but on account of sickness I must dispose of them at once, regardless of price. **A. B. Like, Blue Earth, Faribault County, Minn.**

PERCHERONS



Eight home-grown stallions, the "Big Type," 2 to 5 years old, ready for heavy service. Also weanlings and yearlings. Bargains. South Central Iowa. Fast trains. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa.**

Some cases are much more pronounced than others.

ILL DISPOSITION — Some people claim it does not make any difference in the colt's disposition (about being ill natured) if the sire is allowed to get in a fight with other stallions occasionally. Will it not have a tendency to make the colt more cross and ill-natured?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The disposition of parents is transmitted to their offspring the same as other characteristics, and we should expect a stallion of an ill nature to beget many colts of that kind. Why permit stallions to engage in fights such as you suggest. It occurs to us that such practice must result from carelessness or gross ignorance.

SHY BREEDING STALLION—I have a seven year old Percheron stallion in good shape and to all appearance perfectly healthy, that I got at the beginning of the season last year. He is very prompt getting ready—almost too soon. I found that he did not settle the mares as he should, and I soon discovered that he did not spend, that is, deposit any semen. I bred him but very little the rest of the season and have taken good care of him, and now I find him in the same condition. He seems to be sure when he does discharge. What is the matter with him and what can I do for him?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise giving this stallion plenty of exercise, either at work or on the road. Begin with one mile the first day and increase a mile a day until he is traveling at least ten miles a day. Do not use him as a teaser. Watch him very carefully to see that he is not masturbating. If this does not give you good results diminish his grain ration. Get a mare that is in good heat and turn them loose together until he makes a discharge. Be very careful that he does not get too warm. Examine his semen with a microscope occasionally. Increase the service gradually; only try to make about one service a day with this horse.

CAPPED HOCK—Will you inform me how to take off a badly capped hock of about 15 months' standing, on a three year old filly? She did it kicking at a log. Have applied different liniments without any improvement. —Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—There is nothing that you can apply to the hock at this time that will remove a growth of 15 months' standing. Your only relief lies in having some skilled surgeon dissect out the growth and this should only be undertaken in a valuable animal.

TOO MANY SERVICES—I have an imported English Shire horse and last season after I had bred about 30 mares, got to coming off proud and did not seem to discharge semen. He appeared to be in the best of condition in every way. Runs in an open corral day and night. Was fed on oats, bran, prairie hay and corn fodder, with a small amount of alfalfa. After he was idle a few days he was all right again, but spoiled the season. I never bred but two mares a day and only six days in a week. I would be pleased to have your advice what to do for this horse that I may get better results this year. The horse is very quiet and a little slow, but always gets ready, enters and works hard, but soon gives up and comes off; sometimes he will work all right by letting him on the second time.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—You have one of those effeminate stallions that cannot stand so many services. If you would limit this stallion to one service a day, you would not have any difficulty with him. If you will breed one good, clean, healthy mare every evening through the entire season, and refuse all diseased or doubtful mares, you will probably get more colts than you will to breed two mares a day with this horse and breed all the mares that come. If you will have postal cards printed and sent to all your customers stating that you will breed at four o'clock in the evening, or some special hour suited to your locality, you can adopt the capsule system very nicely with this horse and be an advantage to you as well as your customers.

SEE OUR STALLIONS

BEFORE YOU BUY.

Percheron, Belgian and German Coach.



Our last importation arrived December 28. These with the select lot on hand enable us to offer for inspection at this time a great collection of stallions of strong individuality, rare quality and standard breed types. **There are yours at bed rock prices. OUR GUARANTEE is different to that offered by any other firm.** It will pay you to investigate it if you contemplate the purchase of a stallion.

Mention American Breeder when you write.

OLTMANNS BROS., Watseka, Ill.

Leer, Germany; N. Ft. Worth, Texas.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

I have a lot of the best specimens of the two leading breeds. I have personally selected them carefully for big bone, with quality, style, action and breeding, with weight from 1800 to 2200 pounds. I give a gilt edge guarantee, good for two years, with every horse. I am going to sell them down very cheap, considering the quality. Barns are four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, D. V. S.

EMPORIA, KANSAS



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

LINE BREEDING—I have a 15/16th Percheron mare; weighs 1,650 pounds and a full blood Percheron horse, weighs 1,800 pounds. They are from the same sire. Would you mate them or breed them or breed her to my one-fourth Morgan, three-fourth Percheron stallion? The reason I ask this, there is not another full blood Percheron that I know of in this county except her half brother and her sire.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—If both animals and their sires are free from all transmissible weaknesses, this union may be made successfully. If there is a defect in either of these animals or their sire, it will be intensified just as quickly as some of the good qualities. It would be better in this case, at least, to take a chance on the pure bred Percheron stallion.

PERCHERON WITH LONG HAIR—How should one be able to tell a Percheron from a cross between a Percheron and a Shire. I know of a horse that has almost as much hair on his legs as a Shire, that is advertised as a registered Percheron, registered in the Percheron Registry, giving his number. I never knew that a Percheron had long hair on his legs.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—There are a few pure bred Percherons that have an abundance of hair on the legs. This is not common, however, to the Percheron breed.

STARTING TO RAISE PERCHERONS—I would like to know whether you think it practical or not for a man with limited means, say $6,000, to start in the business of breeding full blood Percheron horses? If a success could be made with that capital, what working plans would you advise for the first few years or until something would be old enough to sell?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Success, as a breeder, would depend largely on the individual. There is much work connected with a successful career of this kind. We suppose you are a farmer, or at least this is the most successful way of raising pure bred stock. The principal outlay is for feed after the foundation has been purchased. A small number of extra good mares may build you a large business in a few years, if you sell off the stallions

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Coming four years old; registered in P. S. of A. Extra heavy bone; a low down, blocky horse; stands up straight on his limbs; good back and rump, and a prize winner. Broke to work, and easy to handle; weight 1750 and will make a 1900 pound horse when matured. Is an 80 per cent breeder; sound and right in every way. Price $750 if taken soon.

Would consider a trade for an extra good jack, or will pay cash for one. Must weigh 1000 pounds or better. Prefer 1100 or 1200 pound jack. Give good description and lowest cash price in first letter. **C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Nemaha County, Kas.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

SOME VERY CHOICE DRAFTERS.

Ranging in age from six to eight years old; weigh from 1800 to 2100, and ready to sell. **Chas. Piper, Buckingham, Kankakee County, Ill.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

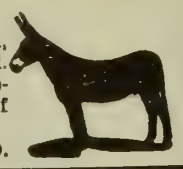
I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Black; coming 5 years old; weighs a ton; is a sure breeder; is a high class horse and has the best of breeding. Will be sold cheap. **W. J. Kemp, Marion, Linn County, Iowa.**

HOME OF THE GIANTS.

75 Jacks and Jennets 75



All black; all registered. The big boned, big footed, heavy weighing kind. All from 15 to 15 1-3 standard. All ages up to six years. Every one guaranteed as represented. Main line Missouri Pacific; 65 miles east of Kansas City. Offices in town.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK

for sale; seven years old; weighs 1125 pounds; serves well on mares and jennets. Also two year old jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Mo.**



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.

BREEDING STOCK

for sale. One black jack; 14½ hands high; one grade Percheron stallion; weight 1600; both 8 years old. Colts to show from both. Stock guaranteed as represented. Floyd R. Reed, Hull, Pike County, Ill.

KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM.

50 registered, big boned, heavy bodied black jacks and jennets, from colts to 16 hands. Best breeding. Prices and terms right. J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla., R. 3, Box 17.

JACK STOCK AND PERCHERONS WANTED.

I will purchase, if price is right, a Percheron stallion and mares; a good jack and jennets, or will trade Oklahoma farm land. **Geo. H. Dodson, Oklahoma City, Okla.**

BLACK JACK

For sale; 13½ hands high and built like a British bulldog with lots of quality. He is coming five years old and has had only light service. Any one wanting a showy and well made jack can find him here at $350 cash, or will trade for part cash and part in good young driving mare. **F. D. Terry, Centaur, St. Louis County, Mo.**

SPANISH JACK FOR SALE.

Have two jacks, want to sell one. He is six years old; sure breeder; can show colts. Will sell cheap. Write, **John M. Mischke, Crofton, Knox County, Neb.**

40 HEAD

Jacks and jennets. Write us for prices. CORSON BROS., POTTER ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high, jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM.

JACKS AND PERCHERON STALLIONS



Best lot of jacks ever offered at Quiet Glenn; the big kind with herd headers among them a specialty. Buy this fall, get choice and save money. — G. M. SCOTT, Rea, Andrew County, Mo.

REGISTERING PERCHERON HORSES—What are the qualifications for registering Percherons in the United States?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, Chicago, Ill., or John Forney, secretary of the American Importers and Breeders' Association, Plainfield, Ohio, for rules. These are the only important associations.

JENNETS HARD TO SETTLE—Can you tell me the cause of jennets being so hard to get in foal by a horse? I have tried capsules, impregnator and natural service. Is there any germ that would make them barren? If so, what can I do for them?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will select jennets that are successful producers from a jack, you should not have much more difficulty in fertilizing them to a stallion. One of the greatest difficulties in breeding jennets is that they are in heat more frequently while pregnant than mares; as a result of these signs they are frequently opened up, which causes an abortion. There is a germ that we call the "germ of barrenness," which is probably more prevalent in jennets than in mares. If you will follow out the instructions in capsule breeding as we have printed them, you should have good results in breeding jennets to a stallion.

CATCHING THE SEMEN—As I have been in the breeding business for some time, and have used the impregnator with some success, I would like to know how to get the semen each and every time without a failure. The more mares that I have lined up the more sure I am not to get any semen. I remember one time when I had mares galore in heat, and was expecting to make a big hit, I picked out the mare the horse would cover (it was a good gentle one). The horse made the cover all right and before he was off of the mare the semen was all on the ground. How could I breed the other mares? It was not the stallion's fault. I bred a nice big young mare yesterday which I did not get in foal last year. It is about ten inches to her womb, and when I breed her she will hump her back and throw out the semen before the stallion is off of her. How can I get semen from this mare, or any that does the same way? I can use either impregnator or capsules if I can get the semen.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will select clean, healthy mares in a breeding condition, and your stallion is a good server, the semen is not liable to be withdrawn. In case it is withdrawn, you should have a bowl which should not be white on the inside, to catch the semen. This bowl should be sterilized before it is used and one should be able to catch the semen in case it is spilled. Take your position beside the stallion on the left hand side. After a little practice this will be very easy. If the semen is deposited in the vagina or the uterus the Carlson Semen Extractor can be used successfully for this purpose.

RESERVING MARES—Would it be worth while to let horse serve a mare the fourth time if she did not settle in three times?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Evidently you have been wasting numerous services which have cost you money and the owner of the mare a lot of time. If you could get the owners of these doubtful mares to wait until the last of June, much better results would follow. Mares are in a better candition to breed at that time, as they are more settled and familiar with work. There are a few mares that may be bred regularly for a number of services and settle at a later service. This is evidence that one of the animals is not in perfect order at the beginning. A microscope will settle this argument as far as the stallion is concerned.

MULE RAISING ON THE RANGE.

To the American Breeder: I read an article in the February 20th issue in answer to an inquiry from an Illinois man in regard to raising mules in Montana. If this man could bring out some good, gentle farm mares to this country, he undoubtedly could raise some mules.

There has been more money lost here in Montana trying to raise mules from native mares than in any other way, not excepting the severe losses from the hard winters. The writer came to Montana about thirteen years ago and brought a few mares from Nebraska and a jack. The jack was then bred to some native range mares. The farm mares raised mules fairly well; the others did not. After three years, and breeding 25 mares each year, we had 12 mules to sell. Some might say the jack was not acclimated the first year. Our percentage of colts was the same the first year as

SIX JACKS, SEVEN JENNETS

For sale. All blacks; registered; priced at a bargain for the lot or will sell one at a time, or any part. **Bert Fry, Plainfield, Bremer County, Ia.**



20 JACKS.

Coming one to seven years; the big, rugged kind. Can sell you tried jacks, show jacks or herd headers worth the money. Everything guaranteed as represented. **H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kas.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.**

Lake View Stock Farm

For sale, 15 jacks as good as any one has, from six months to five years old and from 14 to 16 hands high. I can sell them for less than any one. Write for particulars or come and see them. T. H. Early, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.

Headquarters for

Mo., Ky., and Tenn. Jacks



Sold singly or in carload lots. I guarantee more bone and more good Jacks and jennets than any breeder or dealer in Missouri. Every one black and from 15 to 16 hands high. Have them of all ages. Thirty-five years doing business with the public, and never had a lawsuit with a customer.

ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.

(Lawson is 28 miles from Kansas City.)

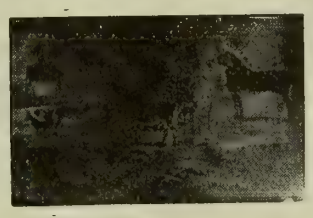
14---KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS---14



From three to six years old; from 15½ to 16 hands high with nine and ten inch bone. Priced to sell quick. Write today for prices and description.

Five Percheron stallions left for sale cheap. Farm and sale barn on 21st street; one mile east of Wichita. Union Stock Yards. **J. C. Kerr, Wichita, Kas.**





Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks AND JENNETS

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm Guaranteed as represented. Prices that are bargains. Come and see them.

J. T. Watson, New London, Ralls County, Mo.

LaFAYETTE STOCK FARM

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Mammoth Jacks & Percheron Stallions



20 JACKS—3 to 6 years old; 14.2 to 16 hands high. All black; all broke and guaranteed.

10 PERCHERON STALLIONS—2 to 8 years. Mostly imported. All guaranteed breeders.

Will exchange Stallions for Good Jacks. One German Coach stallion 11 years old. One Belgian stallion 5 years old. Both sound.

20 Jennets in foal to my champion jack, Dr. McCord.

ALL FOR SALE PRIVATELY—NO SALE THIS SPRING. Visit or Write.



W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

55 Miles East of Kansas City on C. & A. R. R.

the last. I could cite other breeders who tried but with the same results. I have a neighbor who has been using jacks and breeding about 50 mares for the past four years. He has some 36 mules from one to three years; last year not one. I have always thought that if a breeder had a bunch of mares out here all perfectly gentle, and gave his entire attention to these mares, and a good jack, that he could raise mules. I am positive that there is not a single instance in the West where mules are successfully raised unless by the above plan.

By far the best way for this man to find a location is to go out himself and look the country over. Anywhere in the eastern half of the state he can find plenty of ranches already improved and can almost always buy one cheaper than to take up land and improve it himself. He can buy a ranch and then possibly can take up some government land adjoining to make additional pasturage. If one expects to raise grain to feed young stock, there is the difficulty to get enough land fenced to pasture the stock. This is a somewhat lengthy explanation of this man's problem, but if he takes this advice he will have no kick coming later. I haven't any ranches to sell myself. — Waite Bros., Custer County, Mont.

FOUR JACKS

For sale; ages 2 to 7; all black, white points; big bone; heavy body, head and ears. The kind that will do any man good. Will sell cheap as I am crowded for room. **J. I. Williams, Winthrop, Buchanan County, Iowa.**

JACKS AND PERCHERONS.

25 biggest and best Mammoth jacks in Ky. Few Percheron stallions. Price cut from $100 to $300 on every one. Big stock high grade Percheron mares, Hampshire and Large Black swine. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**



JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Two black jacks, three years old; 14½ hands; sired by imported Black Hawk, dam by Gladstone Jr.; $400 and $500; terms if necessary.

Also 16 hand Saddle Stallion at sacrifice to close barn for season. **Kentucky Sales Stables, Fort Smith, Ark.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.

HORSE AND MULE TWINS.

To the American Breeder: Noticing your article on page 9, March 5, regarding twins, mule and horse, I will give you my experience. Two years ago I had a mare that failed to get in foal in August. I bred her then to my jack and some two or three weeks later I was feeding my stallion in the pasture when the mare came up to me. She was in heat so I let the horse cover her. The result was a mule fully developed and a horse which looked to be about a month before its time. Both were dead but in separate envelopes. They were foaled in the livery barn at this place and kept on exhibition one day. I had heard of such cases but did not believe it, but it happened as I have written you.—M. O. Davis, McPherson County, Kas.

CERTAINLY A BIG ONE THIS TIME.

To the American Breeder: I will give measurements of what I call a good jack colt raised by me and sold to W. B. Burchett. Foaled August 8, 1911; 15 hands high, standard measure; heart girth 69 inches; flank girth 71 inches; forearm 21 inches; knee 16 inches; cannon bone 8½ inches; hind leg 9 inches; tip to tip of ear 32 inches; from lip to root of tail 8 feet 10 inches; weight at 18 months 700 pounds.—W. C. Robbins, Republic County, Kas.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT HERE.

To the American Breeder: You ask for short articles as to the cause of so many slow jacks. You often hear of some one asking for a slow jack to breed jennets to. If people would quit using slow jacks on their jennets, a slow jack would soon be a thing of the past. If you breed a jennet to a good jack, you expect a good jack, and just as sure as you breed a jennet to a slow jack you may expect a slow jack. I would not breed a jennet to a slow jack at all. Some talk about jacks being jennet spoilt. They inherit the slowness from their ancestors.—T. E. Collins, Republic County, Kas.

WE WANT 5,000 MORE LIKE THIS.

To the American Breeder: . Have read and studied well your article on "Study Horse Breeding at Home," and say to you it will be one of the grandest things you have yet accomplished, for there are hundreds so placed that they cannot attend school and who would only be too glad to take your paper for just that alone. I am with you heart and soul and will give you my hearty support. I will get all the subscribers I can whether that is one or one hundred. I certainly believe in scientific breeding in all kinds of stock or poultry. I am just starting in to breed pure bred Percherons.—F. W. Mottner, Bonner County, Idaho.

GOOD START FOR CAPSULES.

To the American Breeder: I see an inquiry in your paper from an Illinois subscriber about jennet breeding and will make a report of my success breeding jennets with capsules. I bred 14 head last summer and after examining them pronounced nine with foal but the owner tells me that he is sure of ten and a chance for more, as I did not get a chance to examine the last four bred. I bred them to a Percheron horse. Will breed them again this year.—J. K. Hastie, Eddy County, New Mexico.

RECEIVED NEAR FIFTY LETTERS.

To the American Breeder: Please stop my advertisement in the American Breeder. I have received near fifty letters so far.—O. J. Rhoades, Jackson County, Mo.

MARE 24 YEARS, CARRYING HER TWENTIETH COLT.

To the American Breeder: I want to give you the record of two mares in our neighborhood. One is a bay mare 16 hands and weighing about 1200. She is with foal for her eighth colt; they have sold from $150 at maturity to $250. Another is a mare belonging to W. E. Shepherd of Rolla, Mo. I have his word for this record. She is 15 hands high, has raised 16 hand mules and horses; she is 24 years old this spring and is with foal by my saddle stallion, Hutchings 2998. We bred her once last June when her colt was nine days old and she was not returned. A few days ago Mr. Shepherd offered me $12 for his chances on getting a living colt (my price is $15). She has raised nine mules and this one will be her eleventh horse colt if it lives. About ten years ago Mr. Shepherd offered her for sale and was only offered $20 for her. Her colts have sold as high as $200 for mules to go on the market and $250 for mature mares from her. The mare is as sound as a dollar except one eye has been out for ten or twelve years as the result of an accident. He has a granddaughter of this mare that will be 3 this spring and he refused several offers of $200 and $210 for her. Her dam, the daughter of the old mare, is with foal for her ninth colt and is going to be 12 this spring. How is this for anti-race suicide?—J. H. Bowen, Phelps County, Missouri.



KING A., ONE OF OUR STUD JACKS.

Our Trade Has Been the Best Ever Enjoyed, but we Still Have Some Extra Good Jacks For Sale. We Probably Keep More Good Ready-to-Use Jacks Than Any Other Firm in Missouri.—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.—Adv.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

Man to stand jack during breeding season. Must be familiar with using capsule system, know how to keep breeding records, must be sober, industrious, not over forty-five years old and single. Correspondence solicited. **Burt H. Whitely, Muncie, Ind.**

PURE BRED MORGAN STALLION

For sale; registered guaranteed sound and a sure breeder. Price $175. Write to **A. A. Koboskie, Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wis.**

REGISTERED SADDLE STALLIONS. GUERNSEY BULL CALVES.

Forest King Squirrel 1921; fillies in the way. Two youngsters by him, 5096-5097.

Guernsey bull calf, also small yearling; registered. Moderate prices. **The Henry-Pile Realty Company, Excelsior Springs, Mo.**

Shetland Ponies For Sale or Lease.

Have all colors. Will exchange for or buy geldings and stallions four years and over, to export to England. Must not be over 43 inches. **Geo. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Ill.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For brood mares, young horses or colts, any breed, or draft stallion, one jack; six years old; 14 hands; 700 pounds; a good and sure breeder.

Also one registered saddle stallion. Write for description. **Dr. Ed C. Barr, Waverly, Coffey County, Kas.**

ROADSTER AND HEAVY STALLIONS AND JACK FOR SALE.

Four extra well bred and registered trotting stallions. This is no trading stock, but good, clean young stock, raised on our 800 acre stock farm. For sale cheap.

One 5 year old heavy horse, "Sure Shot," with plenty of colts to show that he is a good breeder. Will sell cheap if taken right away.

One black matured jack, for sale if taken before season opens. **F. M. Lorimer, Olathe, Kas.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 16 hands and 1,050 to 1,300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted. Weanlings to 3 years old for sale by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Thirty head of high class stallions at very low prices for next 30 days. Also services of Foss McDonald, Eastern Cloud and others. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Mo.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

HORSE FOR SALE.

One of the best bred and the best looking trotting stallions in the United States. This horse took the first prize at the Minnesota State Fair for two years in succession (the only two years he was ever exhibited) against strong competition. Have no use for the horse. Will sell him for less than he is worth. **L. D. Richardson, Minneapolis, Minn., 329 Palace Bldg.**

MORGAN STALLION

for sale; blood bay; four years old; 16¼ hands high; weighs 1,350 pounds; son of Captain Morgan. Eligible to register. **G. W. Miller, Wellsville, Franklin County, Kansas.**

SADDLERS.

40 saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies of the best Denmark and Chief breeding. Special prices on stallions for the next 30 days. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

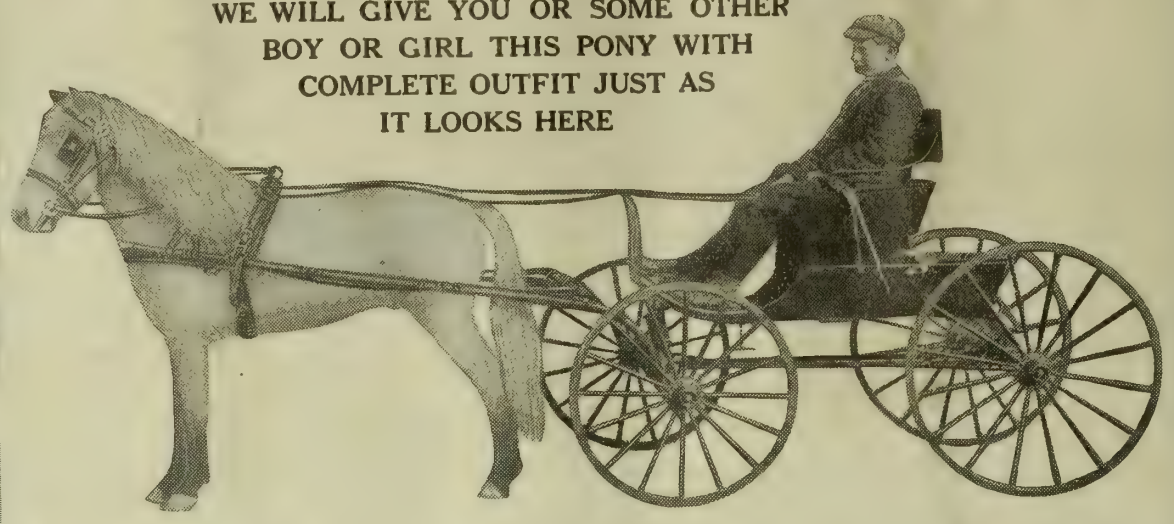
This Pony Free

To Some Lucky Boy or Girl

"SULTAN"

"Sultan" is a beautiful cream colored pony with black points, about 40 inches tall and weighs close to 300 pounds. You seldom see a pony like him except in a circus or a pony show; in fact we were lucky to get a pony like **"Sultan."** We selected him from over 100 ponies at the famous Heyl Pony Farm at Washington, Ill. and we think he is undoubtedly the finest pony of all the 85 we have given away. You would be the happiest child in the United States if you were the proud owner of **"Sultan."** Just think of the fine times you could have taking your boy and girl friends out riding in his nobby pony wagon and when you did not wish to drive him you could go for a horseback ride early in the morning. But best of all **"Sultan"** is as kind and gentle as a kitten and dearly loves children. You can teach him all kinds of cute tricks, such as, to come when you whistle, stand with his front feet on a chair and many others. Didn't you ever notice what dandy times children have who own ponies and how pretty these cute little fellows look when trotting up the road? Everybody runs to the door and stops to look at a Shetland pony going by. If you think you would like to own **"Sultan,"** read the rest of this page carefully and then send us your name so we can tell you how you may get him.

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT JUST AS IT LOOKS HERE



THE OUTFIT

And best of all we send free with **"Sultan"** the complete Pony Outfit just as you see it in the picture. Besides the Pony, the Pony Buggy and the Harness shown we send a Saddle and Bridle, which would make you the most complete outfit that money could buy. You could ride horse-back or take all your boy or girl friends driving everywhere. The Pony Wagon is just the most comfortable riding and easiest pulling we could buy for our purpose. We have given away so many that we know exactly what kind most boys and girls like. The handsome nickel trimmed harness looks just fine and the riding bridle is imported and the saddle which we also send we had made to order for **"Sultan."** No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbier or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free with all freight and express charges paid. Read down below what some of our pony winners say about their ponies and outfits—how proud and happy they are—and see if it doesn't make you want one, too. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you **"Sultan,"** send your name and address to us right now so it will get to us quickly.

Send Us Your Name Today

If You Want to Own "Sultan"

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to become a contestant for "SULTAN." Notice we print the names and pictures of 4 of our 85 Lucky Pony Winners, which shows that we really do give away Live Sheland Ponies. Furthermore we will give you the names and addresses of any of our 85 Lucky Pony Winners that you ask for. The Webb Publishing Company publishes The Farmer's Wife and The Farmer. The banker or postmaster in your town knows we are one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, established for 30 years, so we can well afford to give Ponies to boys and girls to advertise our papers. And right here we want to tell you that we have a BIG SURPRISE for you that will DOUBLE YOUR CHANCES of winning a pony. We haven't room to explain it here, but we will tell you AS SOON AS WE HEAR FROM YOU. Remember, you can't win "SULTAN" till you send us your name, so sit down and write us at once. Don't miss this opportunity to get a dandy pony free.

We Have Already Given Away 85 Ponies and Outfits

Here are pictures of some of our 85 Lucky Pony Winners and what they say about the Ponies we gave them

"I have the dearest little black Shetland Pony named 'Jerry' which The Farmer's Wife sent me free all the way from St. Paul up in Minnesota out here to Lawrence, Kan.

"When I first started out to get my friends to help me win a pony, some of



"Jerry," Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kansas.

them laughed at me and made fun of me and said: 'Oh, you can't win a pony.' However, I now have 'Jerry' as proof that the company did as they agreed.

"I took 'Jerry' down to the Douglas County Fair at Lawrence, Kansas, and he took the first prize of $6.00 in cash over all the ponies there. When they tied the blue ribbon on 'Jerry' he acted e proud than ever." Ever your nd, Cleta Johnson.



"Jewel," Arthur Marode, Douglas Co., Nebraska.

"When I started out to win 'Jewel' everyone said I would never win a pony; nothing but a wooden horse. Some one said I would get a stuffed pony and an express wagon while others said I would only get a piece of his tail. But. I kept right at it and won "Jewel."

"'Jewel' likes apples, candy, cake, cookies and in fact anything children like. He also can do tricks: shake hands, put his front feet on chairs, and shake his head for yes or no. My buggy, harness, saddle and bridle are of the very best material and I certainly appreciate them very much. I would not sell 'Jewel' for any price. I thank The Webb Pub. Co. for him.

Your little friend, Arthur Marode.



"Duke," Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., Missouri.

"We have taken our first ride behind 'Duke' and cannot find words to express our pride and thanks to you for so beautiful an outfit. He is the excitement of the whole town and people are constantly coming to see if it is really true and all go away most agreeably surprised.

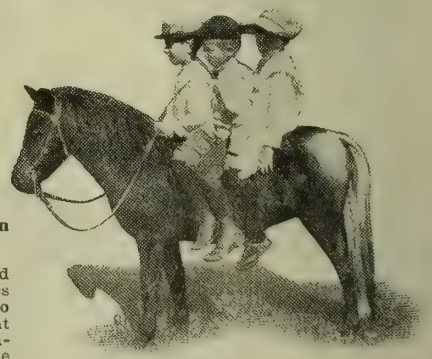
"Each day we all love 'Duke' more and more, and are having many pleasant rides, in fact, we are very much acquainted with each other.

"Wishing a long life and prosperity to your nice magazine and with many thanks for your kind and generous treatment, I am,

Ever your friend, Dorothy Lee Eagle.

I want to tell you about my pony 'Sonny,' which The Webb Publishing Company, publishers of The Farmer's Wife, gave me. 'Sonny' is the finest pony in these parts and he and his outfit are better than $500 to me.

"I went to the depot to meet my pony



"Sonny," Elmer Hoth, Allamakee Co., Iowa.

the day he came. I could hear him whinnying, but could not see him. Then I saw him in a little crate in the express car, and I was so happy I couldn't talk.

"I have lots of good fun with 'Sonny' and no money could buy him. He goes as fast as he can when we go after the cows at night. I am never going to sell him, and 'Sonny' is so good he makes me feel happy all the time." Your little friend, Elmer Hoth.

..ERY CONTESTANT A PRIZE WINNER

..ll contestants will surely get a prize .. their own choosing from a list which will send you. Beside the Pony Outand Twenty-five Grand Prizes we ll offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Out- Gold Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Hand l. Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and .l zens of other desirable prizes. If you become an enrolled contestant in this ..ny Contest you can't lose, but you can win "Sultan" if you write us.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 565 Webb Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me a Certificate of Entry and pictures of **"Sultan"** and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own **"Sultan."**

Name.....R. F. D.....

P. O.....State.....

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES

Address all Letters to **THE FARMER'S WIFE** 565 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send us the coupon below filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Sultan" is very easy, and any child who enters will win a fine prize, even if he fails to win "Sultan," which is the best prize of all.

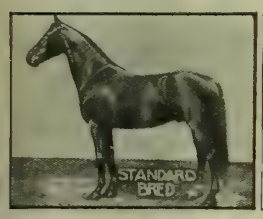
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

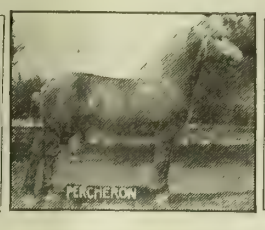
Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

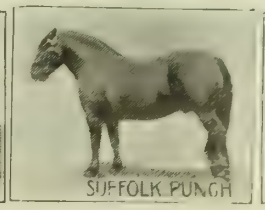
Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, April 20, 1913* *Number 7*







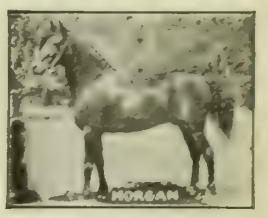


















A Stallion That Is Bothered By Scrubs.

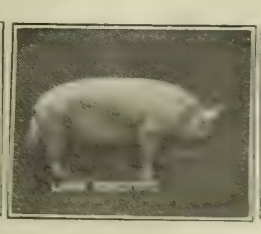
The owner of this stallion sent us this photograph, and a letter stating that he is not getting the business that his horse deserves. Here is a 2,200 pound mature Percheron, a good breeder, and a good horse, as the picture shows. He cost nearly $1,200 cash, and stands at $15 to insure, yet he has to divide patronage with a half dozen scrub stallions in the same neighborhood that stand at from $6.00 to $10. The owner of this horse wants to know the reason. We turned to our subscription list for the answer. In this man's neighborhood, four men beside himself, are reading the American Breeder. In some neighborhoods, from which our subscribers write that the scrub stallions have almost entirely disappeared, we have as high as 60 good farmers (mare owners) on our list.

It has always been our belief (and that belief is one of the foundation stones of our business), that a man who reads the American Breeder will not continue to patronize a scrub of any kind. These men who keep on breeding to inferior stallions, when a few dollars more will give them the service of a stallion like this one, are not reading the right kind of papers—if they read at all. If this man will do as thousands of owners of good stallions are doing throughout the country—see that all the good farmers of his community know what the American Breeder is and have a chance to subscribe through him at our special clubbing rates (see page 3), he will find that they soon learn to appreciate the advantage of breeding to the right kind.










Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

78 SHIRE- PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS



Let the Above Illustration Prove to You that We Import Stallions Bred to Sire the Right Kind and Sell Them in Condition to Produce.

NEW, FRESH STOCK IS OUR SPECIALTY AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR—WE NEVER MAKE A "PICKED OVER" OFFERING.

We landed a new importation in February, another one in March and another, landed April 10, is just ready to show.

If we didn't make our prices right, do you suppose we could clean up one importation after another as we do? We cordially invite every horseman to come and judge for himself.

IMPORTED SHIRE AND PERCHERON MARES ALWAYS FOR SALE.

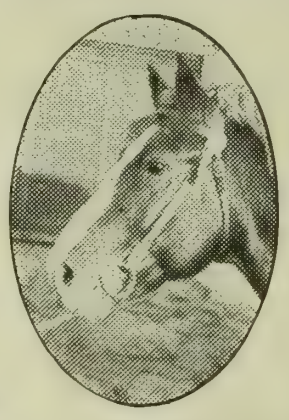
(Send for our new catalog and be sure to mention the American-Breeder.)

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM, Bushnell, Ill.

BELGIUM EMPORIUM OF AMERICA

150—Head Stallions, Mares and Colts—150.

Including a few choice Percherons; 60 stallions imported October, 1912, and another **Large Importation of Stallions** arrived in March, 1913, enabling me to continue saying that I have **the largest collection of Belgian Draft Horses to be found anywhere in America.** The supply on hand never allowed to run low; you will at all times find a large and choice lot from which to make a selection. You will be delighted at the Belgian Horse Show to which you will be treated while here. I can satisfy you in price; I can satisfy you in quality; Bays, Browns, Blacks, Sorrels and Roans.



Get on the train, come to Cedar Rapids or Iowa City, then phone me at Fairfax to have team or auto meet you at electric car line. Car every hour from Cedar Rapids and from Iowa City. Catalogue ready. Farms two miles from Fairfax; three miles from electric car line.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax -o- Linn County -o- Iowa

SEE OUR STALLIONS

BEFORE YOU BUY.

Percheron, Belgian and German Coach.

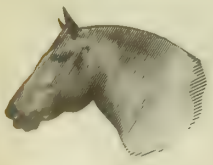
Our last importation arrived December 28. These with the select lot on hand enable us to offer for inspection at this time a great collection of stallions of strong individuality, rare quality and standard breed types. **There are yours at bed rock prices. OUR GUARANTEE is different** to that **offered by any other firm.** It will pay you to investigate it if you contemplate the purchase of a stallion.



Mention American Breeder when you write.

OLTMANNS BROS., Watseka, Ill.
Leer, Germany; N. Ft. Worth, Texas.

"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2

HOMEWOOD STOCK FARM

Percheron, Belgian, Shire Stallions and Mares

Now is the time to buy a good stallion or mare. We have the kind you have been looking for. Our horses arrived home in October and are now perfectly acclimated and in the best of condition to do you a lot of good.

The Percherons are two and three years old, with size, bone and draft horse quality—many of them weighing over a ton, and not fat.

Our mares are of the best brood type; all are in foal and plenty of ton mares to select from. Every animal guaranteed sound, and a satisfactory breeder. Others say we have the best bunch of two-year-old Percherons they ever saw; you will say the same. Come and see us or write for full particulars. You will find horses right, terms right and prices below others of equal merit. We have also a lot of big, heavy boned, American bred stallions at surprisingly low prices. Don't buy until you have seen our stock.

Homewood is on the main line of the Big Four and I. C. R. R., twenty-three miles south of Chicago. Trains hourly to and from the city.

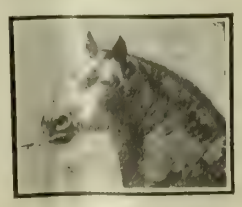
S. METZ & SONS, Bell Phone, Homewood 58 W. Homewood, Ill.

Galbraith's Percherons

Are of the same high standard as the Clydesdales which have made the name famous.

During the month of April especially low figures will be quoted on all the stock on hand, including a number of extra big, good boned, imported black Percherons, with quality and conformation. Address or call on

Alex. Galbraith & Son, De Kalb, Ill.



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL 20, 1913. NUMBER 7.

SILO SERVICE; HOW TO GET IT

Necessary Silo Equipment For Different Sized Herds. Essentials In Building Either Stave or Concrete Silos. Value of Silage Compared With Other Foods.

By Prof. H. S. Hine, Kansas Agricultural College.

The immense demand for the silo was largely brought about by the increased values in farm land and forage crops. Throughout the state thousands of acres of corn stalks are left standing in the fields. In many instances these stalks are cut and burned, while under other conditions they simply blow away. When we consider that the stalks represent one-third of the actual feeding value of the corn crop, and this crop in Kansas, grain alone considered, is valued at $59,599,408.03, the great possibilities of the silo may be realized in a small degree. The stalks represent a value of $20,000,000.00, and where these stalks are placed in a silo the feeding value is increased 40 per cent over and above that of the stalks fed in the form of fodder, due to the fact that the whole stalk is converted into an available form of feed. Thus, if all the corn stalks of Kansas were placed in the silo, they would have an increased valuation of $8,000,000.00 over and above that of stalks fed in the form of shock fodder, while compared with pastured stalks the increased feeding value if same are placed in the silo, is 80 per cent, or $16,000,000.00, in the state as a whole. The above mentioned facts would indicate that the general tendency of the Kansas farmer will be rather to increase the number of silos erected and thus reduce the losses of forage crops to the minimum.

The average man is often of the opinion that the silo is a new sort of storage plant, discovered only within the last decade. Such an idea is erroneous. History indicates that the silo dates back to Persian and Roman times, when grain forage crops were stored in pits. To M. Goffart, of France, however, belongs the honor of erecting the first air tight structure above ground for the storage of green crops. The first silo was built in America in 1876 by Mr. Morris, of Maryland.

Since the first silo was constructed there has been considerable change in the method of erecting. Some of the factors causing these changes are, a desire to decrease loss of stored feed by decay and decrease cost of construction.

With these two points in mind, the silos in use at the present time have been evolved. Some of the factors which must be given special attention, if the silage is to be stored with a minimum loss, are:

(1) The base and walls of the silo must be absolutely impervious to air.

(2) The walls of the silo should be perpendicular and as smooth as possible to offer the minimum amount of friction to the settling silage.

(3) The silo must be of a height such that the silage will be subjected to a sufficient amount of pressure.

The last point has caused the most noticeable changes of late years, and where formerly silos were erected from twenty to twenty-eight feet in height we now find that the tendency is to construct them thirty-five feet in height, and, in fact, I know of several as high as sixty feet.

In selecting a silo the first point which should be taken into consideration by the party contemplating the purchase, is whether or not his herd is of sufficient size to warrant the expenditure of the necessary purchase price. A man should have at least twelve head of stock to warrant the erection of a silo.

Next to be considered is the size of silo necessary for a given herd. This is a point of considerable importance, and must be carefully considered. Do not think that if a small silo is a good thing, a large one is a whole lot better, for such may not prove to be the case. The silo is an immense can, the purpose of which is to preserve in the form of a green succulent feed the forage crops produced on the farm. As such is the case, the green feed placed in the silo must be protected from the air. The sides and bottom will take care of themselves, but the top must be protected. When this portion is covered in some manner the desired protection will be procured, but as soon as we uncover it in order to feed the silage the top layer will again be exposed to the air. The method of obviating this difficulty is to construct a silo of such diameter that the animals to be fed will consume the amount of silage contained in a layer two inches in thickness, removed from the entire surface of the silo. Thus, for a herd of from twelve to twenty head of stock, a silo twelve feet in diameter would prove a satisfactory size, while from twenty to twenty-five animals would be better accommodated by a silo fourteen feet in diameter, and herds numbering from twenty-five to forty head a silo sixteen feet in diameter.

When the size of the herd is thus proportioned, it is possible to feed at least two inches from the surface of the silo each day. This results in the exposure of an entirely new layer of silage each day. Silage will not ordinarily spoil until exposed to the air for a period of forty-eight hours. Thus, by feeding daily a layer from the surface of the silo we are able to effectually preserve the silage. When the silo has too large a surface area for the herd fed, spoiled silage is bound to result.

The next point to be considered is the necessary height of the silo. This may readily be determined by the contemplative builder. If he expects to feed at the rate of two inches per day for a period of 180 days, the desired height of the column of silage would be two times 180, or 360 inches, or thirty feet. Thus a column of silage thirty feet in height will last through a feeding period of one hundred and eighty days, provided that no more or no less than two inches per day is fed.

If one is convinced that the silo is a necessary building on the farm and has figured out the size required to accommodate the herd he contemplates feeding, the next question to answer is, "What type of silo shall he erect?" This is a question which everyone must answer for himself. Before deciding, however, it is well to get all the reliable information possible regarding the various types. There are many firms manufacturing the stave type of silo, and each particular type has some special feature of its own. One general point may be kept in mind, however, regardless of the type purchased, and that point is, that it is better to purchase a single piece stave, and preferably a stave of Oregon fir. When the silo is delivered the most important thing is to set same up properly.

First, the foundation should be constructed. When desired, provided that drainage conditions will permit, it is preferable to have the foundations extend four feet below the surface of the earth. When this plan is followed the footing is not affected in the least by the various weather conditions to which it may be subjected. Then, too, this foundation will act as a portion of the silo proper. This gives an added four feet to the silo. Also, in removing silage the last few inches of same is the only portion of the feed which must be lifted, and that only to a height of four feet. Said foundation should also extend some six inches or a foot above ground. This keeps the staves well away from the ground.

After the foundation has been filled in to the desired height, a slight groove should be cast near the inner surface of same and eye bolts should be imbedded in the concrete so as to enable the owner to fasten the base of staves to the foundation. Care should be taken to make sure that the diameter of the foundation in the clear is but three inches less than the inside diameter of the stave portion of the silo. Thus when staves are set up, there will be a one and one-half inch shoulder. This allows for the shrinkage of staves after the silo is emptied.

The foundation completed [illegible] time to get staves in readiness for erection. The groove in foundation should be filled either with pitch or tar and the staves set in same. The purpose of this is to thoroughly protect the base of staves in the prescribed manner is which may exude from the silage, as well as any water from the outside. The staves should be treated on the inner surface, at least, with a mixture of creosote or oil. Paint will not answer and tar does not give as good satisfaction as either of the above mixtures. The external portion of the silo may be covered with paint. The object of treating the base and inside of staves is the prescribed manner is to make them as impermeable as possible to moisture, thus reducing greatly the tendency of the stave to swell and shrink. This type of silo must be protected against wind storms unless erected in the near proximity of a barn to which it can be fastened. Heavy guy wires should be used, at least four in number, and these should be firmly anchored some distance from the base of the silo. The silo is now ready to be filled.

While filling the silo be sure to thoroughly tramp the silage, especially around the edges, as the friction of the walls causes the silage to settle less readily at these particular points. The silage should be cut in segments of one-half inch lengths. When cut in this manner no difficulty will be found in thoroughly packing same. When the corn has dried out to any considerable degree water should be added. This water may be run into the blower or added to the silage within the silo provided that the water pressure is great enough. In all cases, however, water should be added to the silage at the rate of one gallon per square foot of surface after the silo has been completely filled. The object of adding this water is to induce a more rapid decay of the top layer of silage, thus protecting to better advantage the remainder of the feed.

Upon opening the silo this decayed layer is removed. It usually has a thickness of from eight to ten inches. The silage underneath should be in perfect shape. However, we find that the quality of the silage is better the deeper we go. After about half the silage has been fed it often happens that cracks will begin to form, due to the fact that the staves show a marked tendency to shrink. When these cracks first appear the owner should tighten the hoops and keep them tight; otherwise, the staves will warp out of shape. Should this occur, it is impossible to again get the staves back in place, with the result that the air will have ready passage between the staves when the silo is filled the following year, and this means spoiled silage. After the first year less shrinkage will be noticeable.

I have discussed the stave type of silo first since we find from five to seven structures constructed of this material to every one of all other types. Some of the reasons for this are that a stave silo can be purchased all ready to set up. Then, too, the stave silo can readily be moved. When properly cared for, the average life

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of this type of structure is about ten years.

The next in importance within our state is the cement type of silo. In regard to these structures will state that silage will keep fully as well in the cement as in the stave type of silo. To be sure, the cement wall must be treated in such a manner that the walls are absolutely impervious to air. Then, too, a sufficient amount of reinforcement must be included in the walls to strengthen them sufficiently so that they will readily withstand the pressure to which they are subjected by the silage. The popularity of silos constructed of cement has been greatly augmented by the fact that structures of this order are apparently unaffected by severe drought or winds. In filling silos of this order the same precautions must be used as were suggested in case of the stave silo.

FOR MAKING SILO FORMS.

Bill of material of forms for a six-inch solid wall reinforced silo 16 feet in diameter:

16 pcs. 2x12, 6' 1" long.
4 pcs. 2x10, 2' long.
2 pcs. 2x 8, 2' 4" long.
12 pcs. 2x 6, 2' long.
2 pcs. 2x 6, 2' 6" long.
16 pcs. 2x 4, 2' 4" long.
2 pcs. 2x 4, 2' 10" long.
2 pcs. 3x 4, 3' 6" long.
2 pcs. 16 gauge galvanized iron 8'x27' 9".
12 lugs 5/8'x2"—10" long.
6 continuous threaded bolts 10" long.
96 3/8"x1½" bolts.
10 lbs. 8d nails.

Using the above mentioned form it is possible to erect 32 inches of silo wall per day.

FOR A REINFORCED CONCRETE SILO.

Bill of material for a six-inch solid wall reinforced concrete silo 16x36, capacity 155 tons, exclusive of roof.

Portland cement, (1-2-4 mixture), 60 bbls.
Crushed rock (3/8" to 1½"), 37 cu. yards.
Sand, 19 cu. yards.
Wire—No. 9 preferably, 300 lbs.
3 foot width woven wire fencing, 40 rods.
2 inch flathead screws, 2 gross.
Flooring for doors, 100 bd. feet.
Cypress for plate (1x6), 60 bd. feet.
3/8-inch bolts 10 inches long, 10.
7/8-inch round iron 36 inches long, 28 pieces.

For temporary use: 20 pcs. 18' 2x4's; 20 pcs. 14' 2x4's; 8 pcs. 16' 2x4's; 16 pcs. 12' 2x4's; 8 pcs. 12' 2x6's; 18 pcs. 7' 2x8's; 3 pcs. 16' 2x8's; 6 pcs. 16' 2x8's; 6 pcs. 16' 1x6's; 20 pcs. 12' 1x6's.

10'x10' platform for mixing concrete where power mixer is not used.

Labor: 4 men 15 days.

FOR A NEW FORM OF REINFORCED CONCRETE.

Bill of material for a cement silo 16x30, holding 120 tons, exclusive of roof.

Cement, Portland, 47 bbls.
Sand, including foundation, 16 cu. yards.
Hydrated lime, 7 sacks.
Gravel and grit, 2 cu. yards.
Hair, 5 bushel.
Metal lath, 24 gauge, 186 sq. yards.
One-half inch gas pipe 24 feet long, 2 pieces.
Five-eighths inch iron rods 30 inches long, 12 pieces.
2-inch flathead screws, 2 gross.
Sixteen penny nails, 6 pounds.
Eight penny nails, 6 pounds.
Six penny nails, 2 pounds.
Four penny nails, 1 pound.
No twelve double pointed tacks, 1½ pounds.
Cypress flooring (length immaterial), 160 feet.
Three-eighth inch bolts 10 inches long, 10.
Lumber 1x5 (or 6), cypress, 120 lin. feet.
Lumber 1x6, 60 lin. feet.
Lumber 2x16 (must be full size), 60 lin. feet.
Lumber 1x10 (any length), 60 lin. feet.

For temporary use: Lumber 2x4-16, 8 pcs.; 2x4-14, 16 pcs.; 1x6-18 (or 16), 16 pcs. (need not be new); 1x6-12, 6 pcs.; 2x6-12, 24 pcs. (need not be new); 2x8-8, 24 pcs. (need not be new); 3/8"x6", 120 lin. feet (need not be new).

Labor: First two days, 2 good carpenters, 3 common laborers; until finished, 2 good plasterers, 4 common laborers.

Corn grown for the silo should be one of the native varieties, rather than a large Southern variety, as native corn tends to develop a larger percentage of ears and consequently makes a better grade of silage. The proper time of cutting the corn is when practically all the ears show indentations on all the kernels. Should the corn crop show signs of drying up, however, due to peculiar weather conditions, the forage should be placed in the silo when the lower leaves begin to dry up. In filling, the corn should reach the cutter in as green and succulent a state as possible. This means, the corn must be hauled from the field immediately after cutting. Preferably, a corn binder should be used in this work, as the corn when tied in bundles of a convenient size, tends to facilitate the work.

Whenever possible it is to be recommended that three or four farmers get together and purchase an ensilage cutter. This greatly decreases the initial outlay and has proved a most satisfactory plan to follow.

The actual cost of filling the silo when all labor used in the work was considered, varied from forty to seventy-six cents per ton, with an average cost of fifty-six cents.

In conclusion, I am giving the comparative values of silage as determined by Prof. A. F. Haecker.

One ton of silage equals one ton sugar beets.

Three tons of silage equals one ton clover hay.

Two and one-fourth tons of silage equals one ton marsh hay.

Three and one-half tons of silage equals one ton alfalfa hay.

One-half ton of silage equals one ton pumpkins.

Following is an estimate of the cost of putting up silage and hay and the number of cubic feet occupied by each:

One ton of silage, cost to put up 56c.

One ton of hay, cost to put up, $1.50.

One ton of hay occupies 500 cubic feet.

One ton of silage occupies 50 cubic feet.

PURE BRED SIRE INSTITUTES.

To the American Breeder:—By the use of pure bred sires both the beef and dairy herds of Kansas can be improved more successfully and more rapidly than in any other way. This has been demonstrated repeatedly by communities and individual breeders that have gained reputations for good cattle. As more and more attention is being directed toward the beef and dairy industries, the use of high grade animals to head the herds cannot be too strongly emphasized. How such animals should be selected, obtained and used is one of great importance, and these questions are therefore presented by E. C. Johnson, superintendent, as the subject for the April meetings of all farmers' institutes of Kansas. Here are some of the questions: 1. What points should be considered in selecting a good bull of the beef type? 2. What points should be considered in selecting a good bull of the dairy type? 3. Where can animals of the right type be secured? 4. How long should one bull be used in the same herd? 5. How shall we co-operate in securing and using better sires in this community? 6. Why not extend the usefulness of good sires by community breeding and by exchange of animals?—Charles Dillon, Riley County, Kansas.

ANOTHER MAN FEEDS SILAGE TO HORSES.

To the American Breeder:—In answer to an article on page 20, April 5th issue, "Feeding Silage to Horses," I have fed silage the past winter to all my horses except my stallion, and have had excellent results. I feed a No. 2 tub full each day to each grown horse, divided night and morning. By this method I have reduced my grain one-half and have fatter, healthier horses. Silage cannot be beaten for all farm stock.—R. A. Wright, Woodson County, Kansas.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

BOWEL TROUBLE—Will you kindly tell me what to do for bowel trouble in newly born colts? Also a good preventative?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We are at a loss to know just what kind of bowel trouble you refer to but presume you desire information on impaction. This trouble usually comes from the first milk of the mother failing to establish a free movement, and the safest way to overcome the trouble is by resorting to rectal injections of clean water at the temperature of the body. A teaspoonfull of table salt may be added to each pint of water used. The injection may be made with an ordinary fountain syringe and should be repeated every one or two hours until results are obtained.

BREEDING CAPSULES—Are breeding capsules that are two years old still good?—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise baking these capsules. Put a few of them in a pan and put them in the oven; let them bake just a few minutes. Do not put in many the first time, as you are liable to spoil them. Experiment with your heat until you know how to properly bake them. This will do away with any possible infection.

INJURED EYE—Last July I had a young mare to get hit in the eye. The eye turned white and for a time it looked as though it would result in total blindness, but finally cleared up of its own accord, only leaving a white spot just below the sight. Do you suppose anything can be had to cause the removal of the white spot? Do you know anything about the Visio eye remedies put up by the Visio Remedy Company of Chicago? Would they be practical in a case of this kind?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is not likely that anything you would apply at this time would have any effect in clearing the eye. It is very likely that what remains at present is the nature of a scar from the injury, and it will be inclined naturally to shrink and improve as the animal grows older.

A CHOICE OF SIRES—Will you please advise me what to breed to. I have a good Percheron stallion and I have ten of his fillies from two to four years old. Would you breed to an old Percheron stallion? Does it injure the fillies to breed to a jack? I have heard some say that it does, and have heard also if I would breed to an old stallion the colts would have old looking heads.—Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no objection to breeding fillies to aged stallions; neither will it injure the fillies to breed to a jack. If you will take good care of the progeny the heads will not look very old.

SCAR ON SIDE—I have a saddle mare coming six this spring with scars on side that I would like to get rid of, if possible. When she was four past on July 1, I think, she was running loose in pasture alone; she was running past a pond when her feet slipped from under her and she slid down the bank 20 feet or more; she slid over a stump and tore a piece of skin off of her left side back of shoulder blade, just in front of where saddle girt comes. I took this torn hide and flesh all off and took the very best care of the wound; it did not seem to get very sore; healed nicely and doesn't show scar very bad. Is a little sunken on account of the flesh cut away. There is a place about five inches long and one inch wide; there is no hair on it. What I want to know is there anything I can do to grow hair on this place? Can this place be blistered with some drug and help?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We cannot offer you any suggestions excepting to have your animal examined by a skilled surgeon with a view of having the scar removed and have the skin brought together so as to cover the place. It is possible to do this if the skin at that point is sufficiently loose to admit of stretching so the two edges may be brought together.

PINK EYE—I have some yearling and two year old calves which have sore eyes. They will swell up and have a watery discharge at first, and after a few days will begin to show a white skum over the sight. Sometimes it covers the whole ball. Two of the steers' left eyes broke and a dark spongy substance would stick out nearly a half inch. After a few days they died, and another one the right eye has broken in the same way, but it is in good flesh and apparently all right yet. Is this the "pink eye" and what is the remedy for it? I have blown gun powder in some of their eyes, and a few it apparently helped, while others it did not.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The symptoms you describe resemble very much those of pink eye in cattle. Procure a small insect gun or bellows and puff calomel into the affected eyes twice a day.

HEAVES—Would horses from Illinois or Wisconsin that are subject to the heaves be cured by being brought to Western South Dakota and turned out on grass?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Cases of moderate heaves nearly all improve and many seemingly recover when taken into the Dakotas. This fact has been noted by dealers who have made a practice of buying up this class of stock and have shipped to these two states, where such animals often sell in a short time as sound.

WHANG FOR MASTURBATION—Will you please give me full information as to how to make and use the leather whang and whether it should be kept on the year around or just during the breeding season. My experience in horse breeding is limited, and as I have a valuable horse that has begun to masturbate; would be very grateful for what information you can give me.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—The penis should be measured when not erect. The harness maker can smooth the edges of the whang leather band and stitch it together in such a way that it will be very smooth. If your stallion is masturbating it may be necessary to keep it on the year around except when you are teasing and breeding mares.

INFECTED FOOT—I have a very fine young jack; was two years old last August. I bought him last November and he got his left hind foot cut in the wire just a few days before I bought him and I have not been able to heal it yet, and there is some bumps breaking out between his pastern and hock joint just above sole. He seems to be in good health; eats well and looks well, only for this one thing. Is his blood out of order or is a jack just hard to heal? His foot is cut on the inside between the hoof and pastern; there seems to be a ridge or proud flesh, but it stays scabed over all the time. What can I do for him?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The wound has become infected and may yet be the cause of making you considerable trouble. You should take this jack to a veterinarian and have the wound put in order so it will heal up. This case needs an occasional injection of bacterin to prevent the formation of the abscesses complained of.

TOP CROSS PERCHERONS—I have a two year old filly; she will make a 1700 pound animal; from the mother's side, grade animals; sire's side, two crosses of pure bred Percherons. How many crosses to Percherons until my filly colts will be eligible to register, if ever? How must I go about it? I was at a public sale yesterday and bought a ten months old male colt. His mother was also there and she looked good to me, but I did not buy her. I afterwards asked the owner

about her breeding and he told me that her mother had been a registered mare but died a year ago. Can this mare be registered?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—If the sire and dam are both registered, the progeny can be registered, otherwise they cannot be registered.

CLAMP TAIL—I have a very fine three year old horse. He seems to have the clamp tail. Can you give me any remedy for getting him to carry a high tail?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—The erector muscles of this animal's tail are weak compared with the depressors and the latter need to be divided so as to weaken them and thus permit the tail to be carried at the proper attitude. You should consult with some veterinarian who has had experience in setting up tail, for an operation is needed.

REGISTERING PERCHERONS—Can a mare out of registered stock be registered at the age of 14 years? The mother is dead.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—If the sire and dam are both registered, the colts can be registered regardless of whether the mother is dead or alive. Write to Wayne Dinsmore, Secy. of the Percheron Society of America, Chicago, Ill., for full information.

CARE OF STALLION—Some tell me a horse must be fed bran mash, potatoes, eggs, flour, sugar and given flour in drinking water, and cooked rye, etc. If all this is necessary it looks to me as if a man would get nothing done but feeding. One man tells me that a stallion during breeding season is bilious all the time and he thinks all the above things, and more too, are necessary to keep the horses' bowels in good shape. I am not arguing against any of this "dope" but would like to know if such is the notion of up-to-date breeders?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—One can hear of as varied advice in the care of a stallion as they could were the same animal ailing with some disease and medical treatment was the point under discussion. One should draw largely on his own good horse sense in this as well as in other matters. Good, clean, sound oats should constitute the chief grain ration supplemented with oil meal, alfalfa hay, grass, wheat middlings, bran, roots in moderation to give variety. A horse, like a person, enjoys a little change in diet but the things suggested should never constitute a full meal. They are, as suggested, only to be used in moderation along with the chief ration. The aim is to promote the highest possible degree of physical health. Hay ration may consist preferably of bright prairie or timothy. The matter of grooming, exercise, proper stabling and ventilation should be carefully considered as well as his diet, together with regard to systematic service. The best drink for a stallion is pure water.

BEST MORGANS AND JACKS—Could you tell me where the best Morgan stallions could be found, also mammoth jacks?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—All of the best Morgan horses and jacks are advertised in the American Breeder.

MANGE IN DOGS—Will you kindly give me a cure for mange in dogs?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—There are different varieties of mange in the dog, one of which (red mange) is very difficult, if not impossible, to cure. The ordinary mange will generally yield to one or two applications of a paste made up of lard and sulphur. To this one-fourth kerosene may be added, which will increase its effectiveness. First, thoroughly wash the dog in warm water and soap to dissolve the scabs and when dry thoroughly rub in the preparation suggested. Permit the application to remain on 24 or 48 hours when it may be removed with warm water and soap. Repeat in about a week if it seems necessary. This or no other treatment will cure a bad case of red mange.

BREEDING DAYS—Which is the best day to breed a mare after foaling the 7th, 9th or 21st? And when is best day to return a mare the 18th, 21st or 27th? After a mare is bred

(Continued on page 12.)

HORSE BREEDING WITH CAPSULES

Can I have any success by scooping up the semen in the vagina and inserting the capsule on into the uterus?

REPLY—When a mare is served and the uterus is so constructed that the semen does not go on into the uterus from the natural service, we are of the opinion that you would have a difficult time inserting a capsule into such a cervix after both sides of the capsule was wet with semen. Such a capsule is very slippery and will dissolve very quickly. This is more especially true where there is no cap on the capsule.

What results are breeders having by scooping up the semen in a capsule, from the vagina of a mare after she has been bred, and inserting it into other mares?

REPLY—When a capsule is wet on both sides it dissolves very quickly and unless you are very alert it will dissolve before you can get the right end of the capsule started into the other mare, which means failure.

Some partial successes were made along this line several years ago. This is an old method, but we do not know of any successful breeders using that method now. The quickest way of determining the value of this method is to try it. It is not very expensive to make a trial. This is the best plan by which any method can be valued. A box of capsules is all that one needs to make this trial. If there is a single breeder in America who has made any great success with this method of breeding the writer will go across the continent to watch him perform the operation. In the first place, when a producing mare is served by a good serving stallion the semen usually goes into the womb. In that case we do not understand how the operator would get the semen. Any intelligent man knows that in order to breed mares without the natural service, semen is the first necessity. There are some who are slow in advocating better methods, even after a new plan has been found absolutely successful in the hands of thousands of successful horse breeders.

I do not believe there is anything in disease germs. I have bred mares with the impregnator by picking the semen up off of the ground and putting it in the womb of another mare and successfully fertilizing them. Anyway I am not prepared to boil the water and use so much soap. If you can tell me how to use the capsule without so many preliminaries I will gladly try it. Give us a plain, short method.

REPLY—It is true that mares have been successfully bred by sucking the semen into a syringe when it was on the ground and injecting it into the uterus of another mare, but this is a mighty poor practice. While one mare might get in foal with an operation performed this way, hundreds of them would fail; that per cent of foals is entirely too small. Some results can be had with the capsule system by sucking the extractor full of warm water at about 100 degrees; also having a bowl full of warm water. When the service is made empty the bowl of warm water and catch the fluid in case any should be spilled. If none is spilled squirt the water out of the extractor and get the semen; then unscrew the long point from the extractor and insert the extractor into the vagina of the mare. This will keep the semen at exactly the right temperature after it is in the mare. It can be taken out of the mare while each capsule is being filled. This is very simple, but we would advise breeders to be more clean with their work.

Is it necessary to insert a capsule in the mare that the semen has been taken from?

REPLY—It is advisable to make a practice of capsuling back the same mare. She should be the first one capsuled. While it is not likely that all of the semen would be taken from this mare, yet there are times when the semen will be taken from the vagina or caught in the bowl when it is spilled. In that case the mare would not get with foal. It also serves to satisfy the owner of the mare.

Is it advisable to charge a part or all of the service fee in advance while introducing the capsule system?

REPLY—Do not introduce too many new things at one time. One of the strongest talking points for the capsule system is that the colts stand up better and stronger than they do with the natural service, because the stallion is not being bred to excess. Some capsule breeders are insuring the colts to stand and suck for 30 days. This gives the mare owners confidence in capsule colts and is a great business getter.

GAVE IT A GOOD TEST.

To the American Breeder: I have used the capsule system of breeding for the last two seasons in a limited way, but have had fairly good success. We were not fully equipped with the right kind of a place to handle our mares and use the system, but we succeeded in getting some mares in foal that had been bred for years in the natural way without results. I had one mare of my own that I had bred for four years with the natural service and could not get her in foal. In 1911 I bred her with the capsule and settled her the first time. She had one of the finest colts in 1912 that I ever raised. There were a few other mares that people had given up and would only pay if we would guarantee a colt, and we succeeded in getting them. There isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that if the capsule system is handled right it is a great success. I have gone out of the horse business now or I should use it altogether. — G. W. Tanner, Uinta County, Wyo.

BEST MONTH TO BREED MARES.

The London (England) Live Stock Journal quotes as follows from an address by the editor of this paper, delivered before the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association:

"About 85 per cent of the colts that die before weaning time are foaled before May 1st, said Mr. F. B. Graham in a lecture recently. June is the best month in which to breed mares. Colts come after the mares have usually had a little grass, which has eliminated a lot of poison from the system, and the sun had an opportunity to destroy much infection in the pastures that might cause 'navel ill.' The mare being in good condition, the colt grows rapidly, without being stunted, and usually makes just as good a horse as one of its early neighbors. Colts should never be stunted at any time if they are to make the best growth. Colts produced for show or other purposes may be produced earlier when special care is given. In June mares have passed through the shedding process; they have become accustomed to their general work and are in their regular working form. The mucous membranes are clear and very little catarrhal condition is present.

THE "COURSE IN FEEDING" WILL COME.

To the American Breeder: I just believe I can't get along without your paper. I think the course of instructions you have just commenced will be a great help to the majority of stallion owners. And, too, I think a course in feeding would be very beneficial, for too many stallioners keep their horses in show flesh, which is detrimental to breeding. An overfat stallion, we found from experience, is not nearly as sure and the colts are, as a rule, weak and small. The time to feed and the horse to feed is the mare after the colt is foaled. Then crowd the colt until maturity. There is no reason why we can't raise just as good horses, and just as big horses, as they do in France. But how many home bred horses, even though they may be pure bred, weigh a ton at 3 or 4 years old—or we might say ever? Why not? True, we have grand good sires and dams scattered all over the country, but we put too much feed on the sire and dam and not enough in the colt after it is weaned.—Will G. Collins, White County, Ind.

AN OKLAHOMAN SHOWS HOW TO START.

To the American Breeder: I am just starting to raise Percherons. Three years and three months ago I bought a registered Percheron mare; gave $500 for her. Some of my neighbors thought I was crazy. Up to date I have sold $450 worth of colts and still have two. Her first colt after I bought her was a mare and I still have her; she weighs 1800 pounds; is 3 years old this spring and will bring a colt in May. The next colt was also a mare, which I sold for $300 at 1 year old. The next one was a horse colt and a ridgling and I sold him for $150. The old mare now has a fine mare colt by her side. The mare and her colts have won $35 worth of premiums, so you see I still have $15 invested in registered horses; have three head and expect another one soon. — F. H. Gass, Alfalfa County, Oklahoma.

SERVICE RECORD BOOKS.

We are receiving many pleasing letters concerning the new form of service record books. The fact that it is small, yet has room for such a large number of mares, has met with much approval. A few have asked for the old kind which had the note form in it. We only had a few of that kind left over and these are exhausted. Those who wish the note will find it more profitable to have a regular note signed. Blank notes may be had at any bank for this purpose. A note is not what many men think it is. An open account is usually just as good as a note, except when the note is signed it is evidence that the mare owner has agreed to certain conditions, but when the note is accepted it relieves the mare owner from any lien that may be in effect in that state.

The proper thing to do is not to make this debt a common debt, but in case of a suit bring it on the grounds of a labor debt or a mechanical lien, depending on the kind of laws found in the different states. A common note is not always easily collected. An individual may own a considerable property, yet be exempt under certain conditions. Different states have different laws which should be consulted in each individual case.

HANDY TRICK WITH CAPSULE.

To the American Breeder:—After the capsule is filled about full of semen, if the cap fits tight, and you cannot keep it on (the air being compressed pushes it off), I just take a pin and make a small hole in the little end of cap, which lets the air out and works fine.—H. B. Smith, Douglas County, Missouri.

AFTER 40 YEARS' EXPERIENCE THE AMERICAN BREEDER INDISPENSABLE.

To the American Breeder:—I cannot get along without the American Breeder. I am now commencing my 40th year with stallions and jacks and do not know near all of the points, and do not expect to. I believe I have used artificial breeding longer and with better success than any breeder in Kansas, having commenced using artificial methods in 1876, and with reasonably good success all the time. Could not get along without the improved methods.—T. H. Terry, Saline County, Kas.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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EXCHANGING STALLIONS.

A small dealer who has recently engaged in the business of selling stallions has complained about our method of exchanging stallions. After this individual has been engaged in the business a few years he will see the necessity of making the stallion business profitable. When a business is profitable plenty of money is available for investment in that line.

If a stallion can be purchased and used four years in one community, then exchanged for another stallion that may be used four years and perhaps changed again before it is necessary to make any large additional investment, the stallion business will be very profitable. On the other hand, if a high priced stallion is purchased at a tender age and kept at one stand for a period of years, then sacrificed in order to get another one, who loses the money? These good, tried, mature sires should be used to the best possible advantage, for there are not enough to go around.

Nearly every advertisement in the American Breeder offering a stallion to exchange on account of his fillies, has been a success. But the great difficulty is to get breeders to think about this. Any breeder would be glad to give several times $2.80 (which is the price of an inch advertisement) to change a stallion after he has been used as long as possible in one community, for another horse of equal value. The time to get ready for this exchange is right now. An advertisement in the American Breeder of a stallion to exchange, surely will be read by breeders at this time of year. The correspondence can be started soon with a view of exchanging stallions immediately after the season closes. Every advertisement of this kind should say "Exchange Wanted on Account of Fillies." This is the drawing card. As many as 60 words can be put in an inch advertisement and this will describe a horse fully. The advertising rate is always published on our editorial page—$2.80 for one time; $5 for two issues, or a month. Do not wait for somebody else to advertise because hundreds of other men will be answering advertisements. It is worth $2.80 to have the first choice of this large number of trades. Some man in the next county may have just the horse you want. Get your advertisement in the next issue. Every breeder that has a stallion to exchange will look for it.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we mention our Question and Answer Department. No other publication in the world answers as many questions pertaining to live stock each issue, as does the American Breeder. This is a distinction to be very proud of. While some of the questions are not very important, the majority of them are. In fact, many of these questions are sent to the American Breeder because satisfaction cannot be obtained elsewhere. Our readers perhaps do not know how difficult it is to answer some of these problems—how much expense and labor it takes.

Yet we do not want any of our readers to feel that they are under special obligations to us for answering these questions. It is a regular part of the service we offer to every subscriber, and we solicit these questions, so they can be answered through the American Breeder for the benefit of all. At the head of this department in standing type we have announced that we would not answer any inquiry by letter. We cannot allow a few to monopolize the time that should be distributed equally to all of our readers. If we answered, personally, by letter, all the inquiries that some to this office requesting an immediate reply it would require the services of several stenographers and a great deal of time that cannot be given in that direction. We find it necessary frequently to make this announcement, as many new subscribers are being added to our lists who are not familiar with our method of answering questions.

Live stock breeders who are not familiar with technical diagnosing terms can learn much from this department, as conditions are described by breeders in their own language, after which the diagnosis is made from the description given. We earnestly request our readers to send in their questions and study this department carefully. No breeder knows how soon he may have just such a case as has been described.

HORSE BREEDING.

The stimulant in horse breeding is the desire to make as much money as possible and at the same time be of as much service to the community as can be. There is perhaps no other field of labor that offers the same revenue for a reasonable investment that horse breeding does today. With the hight prices and scarcity of good individuals it behooves every breeder to learn more about his business.

Since the new method of horse breeding with capsules has been found successful beyond a doubt, we cannot understand why all intelligent breeders that own good sires do not get ready for this money making plan. We all know that the limit of a stallion is easily reached with the natural service. All the mares that can be bred with capsules are clear profit. This does not interfere with making all the natural services that a stallion can stand. Why should breeders hesitate after all the statements that have been printed concerning the success of this work? The cost is very small. One colt will pay for all the instruments necessary. Nearly every owner of a stallion or jack finds many times when this could be used on Saturdays, rainy days and numerous other times.

This plan is very easily introduced. The breeder should start now and breed a few clean, healthy mares so that it is demonstrated beyond a doubt that colts can actually be produced without being served; the next year it would be moderately easy. Every breeder should build this business in such a way that he can advertise a special hour and not be confined to the breeding barn from early in the morning until late at night. Those who wish to start on a little larger basis can advertise by the postal card system, three services a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock, for capsule breeding only, on these days. The other three days could be called natural service days, making two services a day. Nine services a week is all a mature stallion should make under any conditions.

After the first year when a few colts are produced, and the mare owners have confidence in the system, those who wish to, can, if it seems necessary, cut the price and insure the colt to stand and suck for 30 days, for capsule colts only.

The time will soon be at hand when the best stallions will get the bulk of the business if properly handled.

HELP YOUR FRIENDS.

Nearly every one of our subscribers has one or more friends whom he would like to see better posted in horse breeding. If these individuals were called up over the telephone and told that they could get the March 5th and April 5th issues, and still continue in the horse breeding school by sending in their subscriptions, no doubt they would be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity. We say "opportunity" because it is really an opportunity. A lot of valuable information for any one interested in horse breeding is available in these papers; information that might mean money any day, and that cannot be found anywhere else. We believe that an act of this kind would be appreciated by those who were informed of the opportunity.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RAISE A HORSE.

If every mare owner could realize the cost of raising a horse to maturity it would stimulate him to use only the best sires and fully develop the progeny. This is a "hobby" of the American Breeder—to encourage the production of better animals, believing that profit is derived only from such mating and that the use of scrub stock is expensive. As proof of this argument we present a report from the United States Department of Agriculture, which is as follows:

"Reports have been received from about ten thousand correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture upon the cost of raising colts on farms to the age of three years. The average for the United States is found to be $104.06; or, if we deduct the value of work done by the horse before he has passed his third year, namely $7.52, the net cost is $96.54; this is 70.9 per cent of the selling value of such horses, $136.17.

"The cost varies widely by states, from an average of $69.50 for New Mexico, $71.59 for Wyoming, and $82.47 for Texas, to $156.60 for Rhode Island, $149.98 for Connecticut and $141.80 for Massachusetts.

Itemized, the cost is made up as follows: Service fee, $12.95; value of time lost by mare in foaling, $10.06; breaking to halter, $2.22; veterinary service, $2.04; care and shelter, first year $4.98, second year $5.36, third year $6.35; cost of grain fed, first year $4.98, second year $7.14, third year $9.56; hay, first year $4.14, second year $6.61, third year $8.48; pasture, first year $2.56, second year $5.41, third year $6.21; other costs, $5.01; total, $104.06.

"The total cost for all feed is $56.30, being $21.68 for grain, $19.23 for hay, $14.18 for pasture, and $1.21 for other feeds. The total cost of care and shelter is $16.69. Of the total cost, 54 per sent is charged to feeds, 16 per cent to care and shelter, and 30 per cent to other items, as enumerated above.

"As more than half the cost of raising a three-year-old horse on the farm is chargeable to feeds, it is readily observed how important is the influence of variation in prices of feedstuffs upon such cost."

PARTLY PERSONAL

"Great Reservoir Breaks," said the top headline in a daily paper. Apparently (judging from what followed) it was a great reservoir of black-face type.

"Gov. Hodges has set aside a date for 'clean-up' day in Kansas," said a daily paper. Supposing he had forgotten where he put it.

The Kansas Farmer did a very unorthodox thing the other day; it printed one of Albert Reid's drawings showing a Holstein calf sucking its dam.

Hilmer H. Laude of the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural College, and son of Geo. Laude, a Shorthorn cattle breeder, has resigned to become farm demonstration agent of Marion county, Missouri. His salary is to be $2,000 a year.

A "back to the farm" movement has been started among the Jews. Here's a backset for the agriculturists who are trying to discourage the practice of skinning the soil.

Stewart Wall, who fought a battle almost single-handed against Apache Indians in 1864 and killed 30 braves before he fell with 14 wounds in his body, died recently at San Bernardino, Cal.

Floyd B. Nichols, a live young Kansan, only two years out of Agricultural College, and one of the editors of the Fruit Grower and Farmer, has written an interesting book entitled "Making Money on Farm Crops."

In twenty years the cost of producing beef has risen 300 per cent, according to Hon. Ed. C. Lasater, former president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. In making this estimate the immense proportion of beef produced on the range 20 years ago is taken into consideration.

A portrait in oil of the late ex-Governor Glick of Kansas was presented to the Agricultural College of that state recently, by the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. Governor Glick had been one of the association's presidents.

"Here's an item," observed Rivers, who was looking over the exchanges, "to the effect that the king of Sweden raises prize dogs on his farm." "I suppose he uses them," suggested Brooks, "to drive his Stockholm."—Idaho Agricultural News Letter.

The county farm adviser idea has taken Missouri by storm, according to D. H. Doane, professor of farm management at the College of Agriculture. Over 40 counties in the state have opened negotiations to secure farm advisers, or already have them.

For a good, all round "utility" little organization let us recommend to you the Anti-Horse Thief Association. There are few things this body cannot accomplish with neatness and dispatch, from shucking a sick neighbor's corn to running down a desperado. Just lately, down in Cherokee county, Kas., the A. H. T. A. has cooperated to burn all the chinch bug infected weed and grass patches.

Esta Beaman, the Oklahoma girl who won the Kansas City Star's prize of $200 for growing the best acre of corn in Oklahoma, in competition with 500 boys, has received orders for all the seed corn she grew on her prize acre at $2 a bushel. Miss Beaman produced 95 bushels and 10 pounds of corn an rocky, stumpy upland, doing all the work herself. The money will be used by Miss Beaman for a course at the state agricultural college.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Over 4,000,000 mules in the United States, or more than half of the mules in the world, have been produced by American jacks, yet only a few men have ever stopped to study this hibrid cross, and from a financial standpoint it would have been very profitable to us if the American Breeder had never given the subject a thought. We have made hundreds of enemies by advocating what we believed to be right.

The editor of this paper conducted a jack and jennet registry for over four years without charging anything for his time, going to considerable expense to make it complete and reliable. He then donated the complete records to the jack breeders of America. No one connected with this paper now owns any stock in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, neither do any of us ever expect to make any money out of it. This is just a case where we believe we are doing right and expect to fight it out along those lines. If we were conducting a policy paper for immediate returns we could have advocated the long-legged black jack, without regard to constitution, but we believe it is better for the jack breeders to build on a solid foundation. Since we have advocated that jacks should have a reasonable amount of body and bone, breeders have begun to study and many of those who were opposed to us at the beginning, have decided that we were right. There is one thing sure, that the real value of a jack can be measured only by the mule market standards. Expert mule buyers are not looking for tall, spindling mules; neither are they placing a premium on any special color, although the steel gray mule, everything else being equal, brings the most money.

Jack breeders have learned much about the registry situation during late years. The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America has made a wonderful growth during the last few months. A new volume of the stud book is in preparation, and will be for sale in the near future. Every owner of good jacks and jennets should get this volume and see that his stock is registered with this association. It should be done soon. A plan is being considered now for making changes in the rules. The point will soon be reached where it is not necessary to take in any more "foundation stock"—recording animals by measurement alone. Those who have good jacks should have them registered, and should frame the certificates and have them hanging up where they can be seen. They should also see that all the good jennets in that section are registered. It is not necessary now that the sire and dam be registered in order to register jacks or jennets, but it may be soon. It is not necessary that any blood lines be given. The object is to register as foundation stock all those large enough and well enough made to fill certain measurements.

Application blanks may be had from Wm. E. Morton, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. The rules of entry follow:

1. Pedigree must give name, color, sex, year foaled in, and name and address of owner.
2. Jacks must measure 58 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground and measure 62 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 7 inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
3. Jennets must measure 56 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground, and measure 60 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 6¾ inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
4. Any color admitted, provided they comply with Rules 2 and 3.
5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sire and dam are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements. This will make a uniform type.
6. Each application must give exact measurements of foundation stock, so the certificate cannot be handed out with another animal.
7. Each application must be sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.
8. You can give the sire and dam names (barn names) for foundation stock.
9. Tnis Registry will not recognize any other Jack Registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.
10. The fee for registering Jacks and jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America shall be **One Dollar to Stockholders and Two Dollars to Non-Stockholders for Each Animal Registered. The fee for transfers shall be Fifty Cents to Stockholders and One Dollar to Non-Stockholders for each animal transferred. The fee in all cases to accompany the application. Each transfer shall be recorded before the offspring can be registered.**

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....
Marks. .....
Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. ..... Colt { Yes. / No. }
Mare Owner .....
P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal }
STUD ..... Page.....

Sample page above shows size of th book.

Stallion Service Record Book for Two Hundred Mares—The latest and best on the market, as cheap as the cheapest. It is a handy pocket size, with 224 pages of strong bond paper and a waterproof cover. It has a calendar, a gestation table and an index of twenty pages so that each mare can be found easily. Each mare has an entire page. This book can be used for several sires without carrying more than one at a time. Notice how easily it is to record the breeding of a mare and give the details. This record book is the result of the opinions of many breeders. It has no worthless advertisements in it. If you are not satisfied with it, return it and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you. Price 50c each, postage prepaid. Published by

THE AMERICAN BREEDER
225 WEST 12TH STREET
KANSAS CITY -:- MISSOURI

HOW DOES THIS STRIKE OTHERS?

To the American Breeder:—If you do not mind a suggestion from your readers, I think it would be an improvement if you would make a volume of each year's papers, with the pages numbered from one, in the first paper of the year, up as high as there are pages in the year's publications, and an index for the year in the back of the last number, so your subscribers could bind them. I am saving my papers, as I have no doubt most of your subscribers are doing, but I find them hard to refer to and hard to index. The American Breeder is too good a paper to throw away after a casual reading.—W. T. McLaughlin, Calhoun County, Iowa.

LESSON OF THE STUNTED GELDINGS.

To the American Breeder: On the cover of March 20th issue I see photo of a stunted gelding. Every word is true and it will apply to jack stock, also. I have seen a great deal of jack stock in Missouri that half starved, bred only for height. Had this stock been well fed they would have been 100 pounds larger and had more quality. Long legs signify nothing. Anything that has quality and good feeding powers is well proportioned. Hog, steer or horse never feed so well if at all out of proportion. It will hold good with the mule and in order to get a good feeder he must be from good feeding parents. The Poitou jack of France is a good example. Nothing pays better than a good feeding mule well fed.—Wyatt Carr, Story County, Iowa.

IS CAPSULE BREEDING PROFITABLE?

We are receiving many letters from new subscribers asking whether the capsule breeding is profitable or not. Some of these letters ask for the experience of breeders who have tried it; others want to know whether the colts are just as good from capsules as natural service. Others want to know what results breeders have had in fertilizing shy breeding mares. For the benefit of these new subscribers we believe a discussion on this subject will be of much benefit to them. Here are some recently received letters which answer many questions, but we will be glad to print others on the subject:

"The capsule system is profitable; would not breed mares without it. The highest price colt sold from my jack was a capsule colt and sold for $130. Another one brought $125, and was one of three got with one service. Also got a mare in foal last year that was bred for a year without success; I also bred her twice natural service without success.—R. A. Fitzgerald, Bucyrus, Kas."

"I find it more profitable to use the capsule system than the natural way, and I have got mares settled with the capsule that I could not settle with the horse.—T. H. Morgan, Hendley, Neb."

"I bred more mares last year with capsules than any other way, and had the best results I have ever had and the colts are as fine as can be.—D. H. Carpenter, Pittsburg, Texas."

"I think capsule breeding is absolutely all right. I have certain hours to breed and breed every mare that is fit to breed every day; don't book anything but ten day mares. Breed as high as 20 mares a day with two jacks. If there are any 'doubtful Thomases,' if they will come here I will take them around and show them lots of mules from sucklings to two years old that the owners will swear the jacks never smelled of their mares. I have a fine jennet that had a fine jack colt yesterday that was got with one capsule and have three or four more jennets that will have capsule colts this spring. Had a jennet have twin colts last fall got with a capsule, but they died; they came too soon. Some think the capsule colts will be weak, but that is just an 'old granny' notion. There couldn't possibly be any difference so my advice is to every breeder to learn to use the capsules for they are here to stay and the quicker you learn the better.—T. E. Collins & Sons, Belleville, Kas."

ANTI-HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION.

To the American Breeder:—I noticed a letter in your paper from a New Mexico reader inquiring about an Anti-Horse Thief Association. If he will write W. W. Graves of St. Paul. Kas., he can get the necessary forms and blanks for organizing, so that they can become a part of the largest order of the sort in America: or I would be glad to give him any advice I could.—B. H. Tollmer, Jasper, Jasper County, Mo.

SOLD REAL ESTATE AND STOCK.

To the American Breeder:—Please discontinue my ad and send me the bill so I can send you check. With the aid of your valuable paper I have sold the Chillicothe property, also the live stock advertised. I consider the American Breeder the best paper published for stockmen.—D. B. Kirby, Jackson County, Mo.

ANOTHER SATISFIED CUSTOMER.

To the American Breeder:—I put ad in your paper for two insertions and received 30 letters of inquiry and sold my jack for a satisfactory price to a man at Woodbine, Iowa. I think your paper can't be beaten: good for both farmer and breeder. A man can't afford to be without it.—J. T. Richardson, Nodaway County, Mo.

There is no satisfactory medical treatment for blackleg, but blackleg vaccine is a very good preventive. It may be obtained in many forms from different sources. The veterinary division, experiment station, university farm, St. Paul Minn., keeps constantly on hand a supply of government vaccine for free distribution to cattle owners and veterinarians.

HORSE MARKET STRONG EVERYWHERE

Improved Shipping Conditions to the South Liven Up Things Here. Meat Markets Fluctuating, But Keep Above Fair Price Level. Sheep Higher.

A general improvement was noted in the past ten days in demand for horses and mules. The few days preceding that time demand was very uncertain owing to railroad traffic east of the Mississippi river, caused by floods and heavy rains. The revival has come with the return of normal conditions and trade requirements are large again. Some dealers quoted prices up as much as $10 a head, compared with the low point two weeks ago, but to compare normal with abnormal conditions is hardly fair. The principal factor is that requirements are large, farmers who have any surplus horses are in an easy position financially, and there is no tendency to liquidate. The fact is that a horse or mule in the past eighteen months has been worth about as much in the fall as in the spring, and the general stability in prices makes equine raisers feel secure in demanding their own prices. Horses are as high in one section of the country as another. Last week in Chicago some well fattened and seasoned drafters from Glenwood, Iowa, sold at strong prices. There were twenty-eight head in the bunch that made an average price of $293.85. Most of them went to Maine. In the bunch were pairs that brought $770, $635, $630, $550, single head, up to $312.50, and as low as $215. Other markets would have duplicated the prices had similar quality been offered. In the extreme west, Miles City, Montana, on the same day, range bred, heavy colts, two and three years old from draft sires, broke only to the halter, sold at $150 to $165 a head. Heavy drafters well broken, sold on the same day up to $375 for single head and $625 in pairs. The fact that horses are as high in one section of the country as the other is the sustaining influence in the market. Farm requirements for both horses and mules is large. Improved weather has increased the demand, and some sections that formerly got their horses from local sources are buying at central markets. Farm mares are very scarce. Common, pluggy horses seem in fair demand, but requirements along that line are uncertain at all time. A good many heavy mules have been sent into the levee districts of the South; cotton mules are also in demand. Requirements for construction are about normal for this season of the year. Dealers see no reason why the trade should not continue good up to hot weather. Receipts have not been heavy, and compared with the January movement are much smaller. This indicates that feed barns have about cleaned up their supplies. A light demand is reported for saddle and driving horses, but the trade in work classes overshadows the trade in pleasure horses.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$235@300
Drafters, fair to good	160@240
Chunks, fair to choice	135@175
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	50@ 90
Southerns, good	130@150
Southerns, plain to fair	70@125
Plugs	15@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@135
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@200
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

Fluctuating Steer Prices.

In the past two weeks no important net change occurred in steer prices. The principal movement was confined to fluctuations, and after a considerable advance late last week the market this week eased off again. Receipts of fat steers in the past three days have been fairly plentiful though not large enough to cause prices to take to lower levels. Killers seem satisfied in keeping initial cost below $9 and with only a few exceptions none sold above $9. The top price in Chicago in the past two weeks was $9.20, and $9 is a possibility for strictly prime beeves at all the markets. The top price in Kansas City was $8.85 and in St. Louis $8.90. While the bulk of the cattle that are coming are of good quality and good flesh comparatively few show prime finish. Colorado, Kansas, the Panhandle and Oklahoma, are the principal contributors to river markets, and Iowa, Illinois and Missouri to the Chicago market. Most of the cattle marketed east are of the short fed type, and had been put in feed lots during the big movement of feeders in January, February and early March. The Colorado fed cattle are coming in excellent flesh, owing to a mild winter and many Western steers are going to shambles that ordinarily would be turned back to feed lots. The spread in prices between common and prime class is only about $2 a hundred pounds—rather unusual for this season of the year. General scarcity of cattle is the cause of such a condition. The marketing of winter fed cattle will continue for the next six weeks. By the first of June steers fed cotton seed cake on grass will be an important factor in the supply, and all cattle, except strictly dry lot kinds will begin to show grass sap strongly. The early summer market has always shown a downward tendency, but many live stock men believe that this year will prove an exception. The big movement of grass fat cattle will not begin until after the middle of July.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.50@8.85
Good to choice steers	8.00@8.45
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.00
Common to fair steers	6.50@7.45
Meal fed, choice	7.40@8.00
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.35

Heifer Demand Features Trade.

With warmer weather demand for light cuts of beef have shown steady improvement, and tidy weight heifers, yearling steers, and steers and heifers mixed are selling freely at 25 to 35 cents higher prices than two weeks ago. Native heifers have sold up to $8.60, steers and heifers mixed up to $8.65, and something strictly prime, buyers say, would not miss $8.75. Shippers will buy light weight butcher cattle where they will not look at heavy steers. Tuesday two car loads of yearling steers and heifers mixed from Pawhuska, Okla., sold at $8.35. They averaged 650 pounds. This is the highest price ever paid for light weight cattle from below the quarantine line. Cows are selling up to $7.75, but as grass sap begins to show this class is expected to decline. Veal calves fell back 50 cents two weeks ago, but in the past week 25 cents of the loss was regained. Bulls are selling at firm prices.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher stuff:

Cows—	
Choice	$7.25@7.75
Fair to good	5.75@7.20
Common to fair	4.75@5.70
Canners	4.00@4.50
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.00@8.50
Good to choice	7.50@8.00
Plain to fair	6.50@7.45
Common	5.50@6.45
Veal calves	4.75@9.50
Bulls	4.50@7.50

New High Record Stocker Prices.

Tuesday some 777-pound stock steers, 80 head from Kansas sold at $8.50 a hundred pounds. This is the first time such weight cattle ever brought that price on the open market and only in a few instances have higher prices been paid at stock shows. The plainer stockers and feeders, however, are some lower, and the general spread in prices is the midst of the season. Receipts continue small and the supply has been cared for closely. Cattle are moving into Kansas and Oklahoma pastures and one bunch of early Texas grass fat steers sold last week at $6.50. But it will be some time before Oklahoma or Kansas grassers are available. Feeding steers are quoted up to $8.50, and the right kind are very scarce. Stock calves were never scarcer than at the present time, and choice grades would sell at $8 or better. All classes of breeding cattle are in active demand.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$8.00@8.40
Good to choice feeders	7.50@8.00
Plain to fair feeders	7.00@7.45
Good to choice stockers	7.50@8.00
Selected stockers	8.00@8.50
Plain to fair stockers	6.75@7.45
Stock calves	6.50@8.00
Stock cows	4.75@6.35
Stock heifers	5.00@6.75
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Fluctuating Hog Prices.

Hog prices have remained close to the 9 cent level in the past two weeks. When shippers were out of the market packers lowered prices sharply, but when they were in the competition packers were eager for supplies. Tuesday and Wednesday prices broke 25 to 30 cents, but in the preceding days they had been on the up grade, so that the loss resulted in only in slight net declines for the two weeks. Prices at the 9 cent level sustain practically the same action as the market showed a few months ago when they hung around the 8 cent level, and then finally shot upward. Whether April or May will uncover the 10 cent level is doubtful, as packers are opposed to further advances. However, light receipts may force them to raise bids. Receipts this week have been liberal, but many farmers have shipped to be rid of the trouble when rush of farm work begins. On that account the next few weeks will uncover light receipts. The government report shows that more than 6½ million hogs died last year. Already this year the five Western markets have received 1 million fewer hogs than in the same period, 1912, and further decreases will show later in the year. Comparatively few light weight hogs are coming, and the supply is principally of the heavier classes, indicating that the marketing of the winter feeding is on the last lap. Notwithstanding the large number of heavy hogs coming packers' stocks of meats show a big decrease compared with a year ago.

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the last two weeks of March:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Apr. 7	$8.75@9.05	$8.80@9.05
Tuesday	8.80@9.10	8.95@9.25
Wednesday	8.85@9.10	8.80@9.05
Thursday	8.85@9.15	8.75@9.07½
Friday	8.90@9.20	8.70@9.05
Saturday	8.90@9.20	8.75@9.05

The following quotations are for hogs on April 16:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.60@8.75
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.65@8.90
Medium weight	8.70@8.95
Light weight	8.75@8.95
Light weight	8.75@8.95
Common to fair	8.50@8.60
Stags	7.25@8.85
Boars	5.00@8.50
Bulk of sales	8.70@8.90

Sheep Up 25 to 35 Cents.

Sheep which for some time past have been selling relatively lower than lambs were advanced 25 to 35

Crushed Oats

Are Far Better for Horses

And cattle than ground feed. Get a **"NATIONAL"** Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalog. Agents wanted.

W. R. BELLOWS CO.,
97 Warren St., New York.

CHAMPION MOLASSES FEED IS WINNER

Champion Molasses fed cattle carried off all prizes at the late Fort Worth Stock Show, over cottonseed meal fed cattle. This tells the same old story.

The highest priced cattle sold during 1912 were also fed on CHAMPION MOLASSES FEED.

Write us for information and FREE BOOK on feeds.

CHAMPION FEED COMPANY, **TARKIO, MO.**

KEROSENE, GASOLINE AND OIL
To Consumers at Wholesale Prices

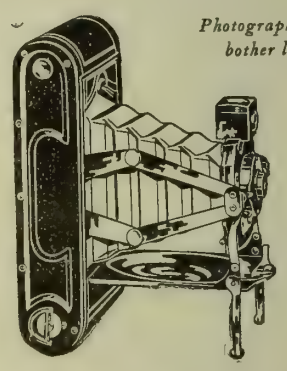
NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline. .....$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate .....$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
83 gravity stove distillate .....$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, Box A, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Photography with the bother left out.



Pictures, 2½ x 4¼ inches.

Price, $12.00

No. 1A Pocket KODAK

Slips easily in and out of an ordinary coat pocket. Snap, it is fully extended and in focus. Snap, the picture is made. Snap, and it's closed again.

Carefully tested meniscus achromatic lens, accurate shutter; daylight loading, of course. Made of aluminum, covered with fine seal grain leather. Kodak quality in every detail. Loads for twelve exposures. Pictures 2½ x 4¼ inches. Price $12.00.

Other Kodaks $5.00 to $100.00. Brownie Cameras, they work like Kodaks, $1.00 to $12.00. All are fully described in the Kodak catalogue free at your dealers or by mail.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We **ship on approval** without a cent deposit **freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT** if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires* from *anyone at any price* until you receive our latest **art catalogs** illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you **free postpaid** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it **now.**

TIRES, Coaster - Brake rear wheels, lamps sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. K284, CHICAGO

cents in the past two weeks. Lambs on the other hand were quoted up 25 cents, but failed to hold the advance, and fell back to about where they were two weeks ago. Some clipped sheep and lambs are coming and that class will increase, while on the other hand wooled grades will show a decrease. Some early Texas grass fat sheep have been marketed at $6.25 to $6.50, and by the middle of May that movement will become quite general. Sheepmen say they expect little variation in prices in the next few weeks. Wooled lambs are quoted at $8 to $8.75, yearlings, $7 to $7.75; ewes, $6 to $7; wethers, $6.50 to $7.25. Clipped lambs are selling at $7 to $8; ewes, $5 to $6.25, and wethers, $5.75 to $6.50.

WINTER WHEAT FIVE POINTS ABOVE TEN YEAR AVERAGE.

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 91.6 per cent of a normal, against 80.6 on April 1, 1912; 83.3 on April 1, 1911, and 86.3, the average condition for the past ten years on April 1. There was a decline in condition from December 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, of 1.6 points, as compared with an average decline in the past ten years of 3.6 points between these dates.

Comparisons for winter wheat states follow:

	Condition Apr.1		10 yr av.	Condition Dec.1,1912
	1913.	1912.		
New York	91	89	89	94
New Jersey	97	88	90	98
Pennsylvania	96	85	88	95
N. Atlantic Div.	95.4	86.0	88.3	94.9
Delaware	98	88	90	94
Maryland	96	90	89	93
Virginia	97	89	89	92
West Virginia	91	89	87	91
North Carolina	95	87	91	92
South Carolina	89	83	88	94
Georgia	91	81	88	94
S. Atlantic Div.	95.7	88.1	89.0	92.4
Ohio	91	63	80	95
Indiana	91	61	82	93
Illinois	93	62	85	94
Michigan	83	80	85	90
N. C. East	90.6	64.5	82.7	93.5
Iowa	90	91	90	93
Missouri	93	76	86	95
Nebraska	92	93	89	96
Kansas	90	85	86	92
N. C. West	91.1	85.4	86.7	93.6
Kentucky	92	70	86	85
Tennessee	93	81	89	89
Alabama	94	83	89	88
Mississippi	89	79	88	85
Texas	88	88	82	83
Oklahoma	94	82	82	92
Arkansas	90	75	87	91
South Central	92.3	80.4	84.3	88.5
Montana	93	94	..	95
Wyoming	93	95	..	95
Colorado	94	92	..	97
New Mexico	80	91	..	88
Arizona	96	94	..	99
Utah	95	93	..	96
Nevada	95	97	..	99
Idaho	94	97	97	96
Washington	94	96	92	100
Oregon	90	98	93	97
California	72	80	91	91
Far Western	90.4	93.7	91.9	96.7
United States	91.6	80.6	86.3	93.2

AN EXPERIENCE WITH SWEET CLOVER.

To the American Breeder:—I have been thinking I would write you a few lines in regard to sweet clover. Last spring I sowed 20 acres in my oats; when we cut the oats we cut the tops off the sweet clover six to eight inches; by the time we got threshed it was green and so high it covered the stubble. I got more grazing from that 20 acres than I ever got from the same number of acres. It is fine pasture for horses, especially mares and colts, also cattle. I fed it green all through the summer and fed it to my stallions and jacks; they will leave their oats and eat it. A few acres sowed near the barn would make an ideal horse pasture; it is also a great fertilizer. An authority on alfalfa says it is a superior plant to alfalfa for feeding purposes.—Wyatt Carr, Story County, Iowa.

The Rough-Road Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

After 26 years of experience, I tell you a car for the average road ought to be built like this.

Overcapacity

The builder must know the needed strength. Then he must add at least 50 per cent, as we do in this Reo the Fifth.

He must know his steel—have it made to his formula. Then analyze it twice to make sure of it.

He can't test gears with a hammer. He must, as we do, use a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

Not Enough

Tires are expensive. But oversize tires are essential to low upkeep. We use 34x4.

Roller bearings cost five times as much as common ball bearings cost. But the right car must have them. In Reo the Fifth we use 15, eleven of which are Timkens.

Drop forgings are costly, but we use 190 to avoid the risk of flaws. We use a $75 magneto, big brakes and springs, a doubly heated carburetor, a centrifugal pump. And not an engine goes out until 48 hours have been spent in five radical tests.

Reo the Fifth, without these extremes, would cost in the building $200 less. But in the next five years repairs and upkeep would cost you several times that much.

I Know

These are things I know. I have learned them from tens of thousands of cars in my 26 years of car building.

These extra precautions cost this concern two million dollars per year. We are not spending that without knowing the need of them.

We save by efficiency—by building all our own parts. We save 20 per cent by building only one model. Then we spend all those savings on hidden parts. To give you a car which, year after year, will serve you as well as when new.

Look below the frill when you buy a car. All modern cars are attractive. Find out what the maker hides.

A one-summer car is built very differently from a car that is built for keeps. If you want an honest car—a car that endures—watch these inner features.

New Control

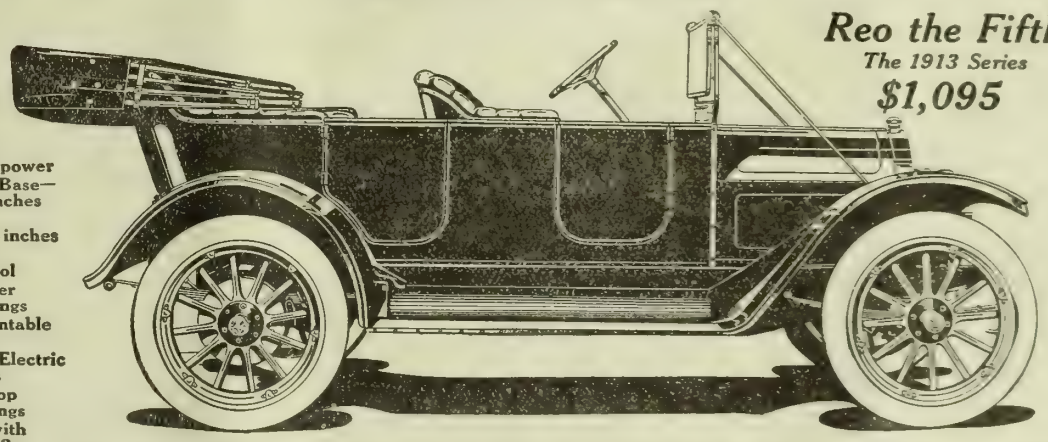
Reo the Fifth has our new control. All the gear shifting is done with one center rod, entirely out of the way. It is done by moving this rod only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no levers to clog the way of the driver. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. And this car, like all the leading cars, has the left side drive.

A 17-coated body, nickel trimmings, electric lights, genuine leather—all the luxury you want.

Write for our catalog and we will direct you to the nearest Reo showroom. They are everywhere.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 inches
Tires—34 x 4 inches
Center Control
15 Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three Electric Lights
190 Drop Forgings
Made with 5 and 2 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170).
(Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted.)

BIG PROFIT IN GRADE SHORTHORN STEERS.

D. L. Dawdy, a Shorthorn cattle breeder of Atchison county, Kas., recently marketed, at $97.50 per head, a string of grade steers he had bought a year earlier at an average of $30 per head. Many of them bought from neighbors, were sired by bulls he had sold them. He roughed the steers eight months and fed them four.

HIGH AVERAGES FOR SHORTHORNS.

In our last issue, reviewing the public sales of breeding stock to that date, we stated that a series of Shorthorn cattle sales was just beginning, in which the strong averages made earlier in the season, by Herefords, would in all probability be equaled. These sales (four), all held in or near Chicago, occurred the week ending April 5. The sale averages ranged from $280 to twice that sum, the 176 head of cattle sold bringing close to $71,500, or an average of over $406.

One yearling bull (Sittyton Sultan) brought $1,825, going to Winnipeg, Manitoba. Another yearling bull (Gloster Mine) brought $1,625, going to an Iowa breeder. The top for cows was $1,750, paid for Sultan's Aconite 2d by a breeder in New York. In six other cases the prices reached four figures, but prices for the most part ranged between $125 and $750. The buying territory represented extended from New York to Oklahoma and to the Canadian Northwest. Two buyers were present from Kansas City, I. R. Kirkwood and John Gosling.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

Have had a good season's business and stock is sold down to calves.

Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

CALF GROWING EXPERIMENT COMPLETE MAY 2.

To the American Breeder: Wintering of calves, what it costs and the condition of the calves under various methods of handling are questions that interest all farmers, and particularly cattle feeders. The animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College will answer these questions May 2 when a "Cattle Feeders' Day" is to be observed at Manhattan, and the feeders of Kansas are invited to attend the meeting.

On this date the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college will have completed the winter's experiment in maintaining calves. In this experiment five lots of calves were fed as follows:

Lot 1—Corn silage according to appetite; one pound cotton seed meal per head daily.

Lot 2—Kafir silage according to appetite; one pound cotton seed meal pear head daily.

Lot 3—Cane silage according to appetite; one pound cotton seed meal per head daily.

Lot 4—Corn silage and alfalfa hay both according to appetite.

Lot 5—Alfalfa hay as fed to lot 4; shelled corn equivalent to the corn in the silage fed to lot 4; corn stover according to appetite.

We expect to have an extremely interesting program, the main feature of which will be a visit to our feed lots where feeders may form their own conclusions as to the relative value of feeds for maintenance in winter. At that time a complete statement will be given as to the cost of the calves, the value of feeds, the gains secured and everything else which may lend interest and instruction to those present.

You will note from the plan of the experiment that a man will be able to see the results from the feeding of silage made from three different sources; the comparison between alfalfa hay and cotton seed meal as a source of protein; and in addition a comparison of corn silage and corn stover or a succulent versus a dry feed.—W. A. Cochel, Department of Animal Husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College.

TICKS CLEARED FROM 164,000 SQUARE MILES.

An area of 164,000 square miles in the Southern states has been cleared of the fever tick. This is nearly one-fourth of the total territory infested at the time the eradication work was begun. It is evident that the the days of the ticks are numbered and that the South will have a large part in meeting the demands for a greater meat supply.

The eradication of scabies of sheep and cattle in the West is nearing completion, and the stamping out of dourine among horses in certain sections is progressing favorably. Vaccination of cattle to prevent tuberculosis can not be recommended as safe, as such vaccination involves the use of living tubercle baccili of a mild strain, which sometimes remain in the vaccinated cattle for some years and are discharged in the milk. The work for the suppression of bovine tuberculosis by applying the tuberculin test and removing the reacting animals has resulted in producing herds which are now being maintained free from tuberculosis. The demand for hog cholera serum has been greater than the state laboratories could meet and commercial firms are preparing serum.

MODIFIED CAPSULE METHOD FOR SOWS.

To the American Breeder:—We tried the nearest approach to the capsule system of breeding mares, with our sows last November. We bred six sows per day at two services with as few "repeaters" as we had where given a full service as formerly. Each service was divided by chasing sow out from under boar when approximately one-third through. We have 50 sows for which number we formerly kept two boars. Now we have use for but one. All of the above sows were bred within a period of about 15 days.—Chas. O. Snyder, Holmes County, Ohio.

HEREFORD SALE



High Class Breeding Cattle

ONE OF THE

Year's Best Opportunities

To Get Just What You Want

in the breed that heads the list today for success in practical beef production.

65 Bulls; 45 Females;

Including a Few Polled Herefords That Are All Right.

Everything Recorded, Straight and All Right

and selected from some of the best herds of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Sale At

Kansas City, May 6th, 1913

Note This List of Consignors and What They Sell:

Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., 15 Cows;
Z. T. Kinsell, Mt. Ayre, Ia., 12 Cows;
E. E. Wall & Son, Leeton, Mo., 15 Bulls, 1 Cow;
Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kas., 15 Bulls;
John Schmitt, Tipton, Kas., 8 Bulls;
O. S. Gibbons & Son, Atlantic, Ia., 2 Bulls;
Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., 4 Cows with Calves at foot;
J. L. McGinnis, Moulton, Ia., 6 Bulls;
E. D. Gorman, Lineville, Ia., 3 Bulls;
R. M. Fields & Son, Lees Summit, Mo., 2 Cows, 2 Polled Bulls;
E. W. Elliott, Montezuma, Ia., 4 Cows;
Ed. Walton, Bowen, Ill., 3 Polled Bulls from Polled Sire and Dams;

A special selected lot of Herefords of the best breeding in good condition and offered at the best time of the year for buyers; females of the sort for founding herds; a number of very promising young herd bull prospects, and a grand lot of farm and range bulls. Here is opportunity for small breeder and the carlot buyers.

Sale begins promptly at 10 a. m. at the Stock Yards Sale Pavilion.

Write at once for catalog, being sure to mention the American Breeder.

Auctioneers:
Fred Reppert and George Drybread

R. T. THORNTON, Mgr.

1318 East 15th Street Kansas City, Mo.

WHY STOCK FOODS ARE SOMETIMES SOLD FOR FREIGHT.

To the American Breeder: The attached article on "Value of Stock Foods" is clipped from your issue of March 20. As the editor who passed this article is evidently unfamiliar with the situation, will you permit us to inform you why the manufacturers of stock powders do not, as a general rule, have refused shipments returned. In the first place, the manufacturer ships his goods in good faith on an order received from a farmer. Unfortunately, in some cases, there are men who order goods and after the shipment reaches destination, refuse to take them, with no apparent reason for such action.

Railroad companies, especially their small town agents, are negligent in sending out refusal notices to manufacturers and in the majority of cases no notice is sent until the traveling freight auditor checks the shipments on hand and causes a notice to be sent the manufacturer. Generally from four months to a year elapses before the manufacturer receives a notice, if at all, of the refusal of the shipment and during this time the railroad company, under Interstate Commerce rating, is charging 5 cents a day storage against the shipment.

To have this shipment returned, the manufacturer must pay the freight to and from destination, with storage added, at the rate of 5 cents per day. In most cases, the freight and storage amount to more than was charged the farmer in the first place, consequently the manufacturer prefers to let his shipment go to sale, rather than buy it back from the railroad company at a price greater than he has charged the farmer in the first place.—H. M. Harter, Vice-President The H. G. Harter Company.

CATTLE DIPPING REGULATIONS CHANGED.

It is ordered by the Department of Agriculture that the regulations governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock be amended so as to read as follows:

Regulation 20. In states or portions thereof quarantined by the secretary of agriculture for scabbies in cattle, no cattle shall be shipped or moved interstate therefrom for purposes other than immediate slaughter, except as hereinafter provided for, unless dipped in a permitted dip under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Cattle originating on ranges, pastures or premises which have been cleaned of scabies under the supervision of a bureau inspector or co-operating state authorities, or which have been determined by a bureau inspector or such co-operating state authorities to be free from scabies infection by investigation made at the owner's request and at a time best calculated to ascertain the actual conditions, may on inspection and certification

LIVE STOCK PICTURES.

I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. **H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.**

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil
THE BEST DIP MADE

for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits). . .....$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for my refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX A, EMPORIA, KANSAS.



"Can't-Sag" Gates Save You BIG MONEY

Cost only one-third as much as ordinary iron, wire or gas pipe gates, but last twice as long. Neat in appearance—best and strongest gate made—light, easy to handle, opens both ways. Boards are double *bolted* between eight angle steel uprights and double truss braces. *guaranteed never to sag.*

Cost Less Than All Wood Gates—Last 5 Times as Long

Can't Sag Gates are furnished complete, ready to hang, or just the Gate Steels which include everything except the boards. Patent self-locking hinge feature—reinforced two piece malleable hinges. Six Triangular Truss Braces make gates extra strong.

Alvin V. Rowe, Pres.

Improved Elevating Attachment permits the gate to be raised full length from 5 to 30 inches, so small stock can pass under, and to swing over snow.

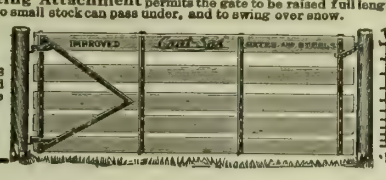
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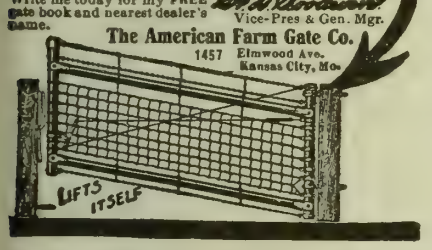
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For associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns. 10-ft machine has two guider wheels.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 2 sizes
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10-ft " $95
7-ft weighs 300
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D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

by a bureau inspector be permitted to move interstate for any purpose. However, subsequent infection or exposure thereto of such excepted ranges, pastures, or premises by the introduction of cattle from infected or uninspected territory shall again subject them to the necessity of recleaning or investigation, as the case may be. B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NEW USE FOR THE EXTRACTOR.

To the American Breeder:—I have just discovered a new use for the Carlson Semen Extractor. We had a mare that could not pass her urine and as we did not have a mare catheter, we took off the soft metallic point of the extractor and bent it some near the point and had the urine started in a minute and the mare relieved. Thinking this might be of use to some one else, I send it for publication.—T. A. Penman, Champaign County,, Ill.

HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION BY NEIGHBORHOODS.

To the American Breeder: There won't be any doubt about the value of serum in fighting hog cholera if the Kansas Agricultural College is successful in an experiment to begin soon. It is proposed by the veterinarians at the college to select certain definite sections in various parts of the state in which it will be shown that cholera can be controlled and finally eradicated by the use of serum. One hundred and fifty farmers in a section about seven miles long and four miles wide, near Silver Lake, are the first to offer to co-operate in making these tests. Another section of similar size in Smith county probably will be ready for the test within a few months.

Before the college will agree to a test every hog owner in a territory must consent to co-operate and follow out the directions of the college. These directions will be mainly suggestions regarding sanitary conditions, feeding, etc. The owner must agree to have all his hogs vaccinated whether they are sick or not, and he must pay for the serum used. He must keep in close touch with the college and furnish information concerning the condition of the hogs.

The college will send a veterinary physician into the territory as often as may be necessary to vaccinate all the hogs, and suggest such care in handling as he believes will be best. The salary and railroad fare of this veterinarian will be paid by the agricultural college but the hog owners are expected to pay his other expenses. —Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

Six million more animals were inspected in 1912 than in 1911, the greater part of the increase being hogs, of which 5,000,000 more were slaughtered in 1912 than in 1911. Of the 59,013,819 animals inspected, 203,778 entire carcasses and 463,859 parts of carcasses were condemned on account of disease or other unwholesome condition. Tuberculosis continued to be the cause of a high proportion of condemnations of cattle and hogs.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS.
Fine Choice Pens.
Infertile eggs replaced free of charge. Send for mating list. C. W. Fansler, Prairie View, Kas.

IOWA STALLION LAW.

The new Iowa Stallion Law, as amended by the last legislature and put in effect by publication, on March 20, 1913, is as follows:

Section 1. **Enrollment—annual certificate of soundness—fee.** No person, firm, company or corporation shall offer for public service, sale, exchange or transfer in this state as registered any stallion or jack over two years old unless and until he shall have caused the name, age, color and pedigree of the animal to be enrolled by the secretary of the state board of agriculture and shall have procured from him a certificate of such enrollment. The secretary of the state board of agriculture shall recognize as registered only such animals as have been recorded in some stud book recognized by the department of agriculture of the state of Iowa, and the certificate of pedigree shall accompany the application for enrollment. The state of Iowa shall be paid the sum of one dollar for each annual certificate of soundness issued by the secretary of the state board of agriculture according to the methods hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. **Veterinarian's affidavit of soundness—annual renewal of certificate.** The owner or keeper of each and every stallion or jack over two years old kept for public service, sale, exchange or transfer shall cause said stallion or jack to be examined by a duly qualified veterinarian who shall be a graduate of a recognized college and registered as a graduate veterinarian by the Iowa board of veterinary examiners or veterinarian licensed by said board, who shall make affidavit that such animal is free from hereditary, infectious, contagious or transmissible disease or unsoundness, and shall file the same with the secretary of the state board of agriculture. Any veterinarian who knowingly or wilfully makes a false report upon the disease or freedom from disease, or soundness or unsoundness of the animal brought to him for examination shall be punished by the revocation of his veterinarian certificate. The owner and keeper of each and every stallion or jack over two years old kept for public service or for sale, exchange or transfer shall between the dates of January first (1) and April first (1) of each year after their first registration make application for the renewal of the certificate in the form and manner as above described.

Sec. 3. **Disqualification—unsoundness to be mentioned in advertising.** The presence of any one of the following named diseases shall disqualify a stallion or jack for public service and no certificate shall be issued by the secretary of the state board of agriculture: Glanders, farcy, maladie du coit, coital exanthema, urethral gleet, mange, melanosis, blindness, cataract, bone spavin, ringbone and periodic opthalmia (moon blindness).

Stallions or jacks possessing any of the following named unsoundnesses may receive a certificate but each certificate and every advertisement shall state in large type or writing that the stallion or jack is unsound and shall specify the unsoundness or unsoundnesses which said stallion or jack has; Amaurosis, laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring or whistling), pulmonary emphysema (heaves, broken wind), bog spavin, side bone, navicular disease, curb, with curby formation of hock, chorea (St. Vitus dance, crampiness, shivering, string halt).

In cases where stallions or jacks possess any of the above named unsoundnesses in a very aggravated or serious form, the department of agriculture may upon investigation disqualify such stallion or jack from public service, if they consider him so unsound as to be unfit for breeding purposes.

Sec. 4. **Certificates to be posted and contained in advertisements.** Any owner or keeper of a registered stallion or jack over two years old offered for public service or for sale, exchange or transfer who represents or holds such animal as registered shall keep a copy of the state registration and certificate of soundness upon the door or stall of the stable where such animal is usually kept, and where such animals are advertised, each and every advertisement shall contain a copy of such certificate or the substance thereof. Where certificates of registration have heretofore been issued by the state board of agriculture an additional certificate of registration shall not be required, but application for certificate of soundness shall be made offered for public service or for sale, as hereinbefore provided. Any owner or keeper of a stallion or jack over two years old other than registered exchange or transfer must secure certificate of soundness from the secretary of the state board of agriculture and advertise said stallion or jack by having and posting hand bills or posters not less than five by seven inches in size, and said bills or posters must have printed thereon, immediately preceding or above the name of the stallion the words "grade stallion" (or jack) in type not smaller than one inch in height, said bills or posters to be posted in a conspicuous manner at all places where the said stallion or jack is kept for public service, sale, exchange or transfer, together with a copy of the certificate of soundness issued by the secretary of the state board of agriculture, and where such animals are advertised each and every advertisement shall contain a copy of the said certificate or the substance thereof and the words 'grade stallion.' (or jack)

Sec. 5. **Examination upon complaint—expenses—how paid.** When complaint is made to the state board of agriculture that a stallion or jack is diseased and on investigation it is by the department deemed necessary, an examination shall be made by the state veterinarian or his duly authorized deputy the owner of such stallion or jack shall select some recognized graduate or licensed veterinarian to act with the state veterinarian and the said veterinarian shall, upon receipt of a notice, act jointly with the state veterinarian and these two shall appoint a third graduate or licensed veterinarian to act with them and their decision shall be final. In case all three or any two of the experts declare the stallion or jack is eligible to receive or retain a license, then the expense of the consultation shall be paid by the state board of agriculture out of funds collected for registration fees, or if three or any two of the experts declare the stallion or jack not to be eligible in accordance with the provisions of this act, the expense incurred shall be paid by the person owning the animal and it may be collected in the same manner as in any case of appeal in civil action.

Sec. 6. **Transfer of certificate—fee.** If the owner of any registered animal shall sell, exchange or transfer the same, he shall file certificate, accompanying the same with a fee of fifty cents, with the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall, upon receipt of the original state certificate, properly transferred, and the required fee, issue a new certificate to the then new owner of the animal, and all fees provided by this act shall go into the treasury of the department of agriculture.

Sec. 7. **Importing stallions or jacks from foreign countries.** Every person, firm, company or corporation importing from foreign countries any stallion or jack into the state of Iowa for use or public service, sale, exchange or transfer shall secure certificates of freedom from diseases and unsoundness from a duly qualified or licensed veterinarian in this state, certifying that said animal is free from any or all diseases and unsoundness enumerated in section three (3) of chapter one hundred (100) of the acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly as herein amended. Said certificate must be filed with the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall issue a certified copy of said certificate of soundness without charge to said importer, which shall serve as a temporary permit to offer said stallion for public service, sale, exchange or transfer until such time as original certificate of pedigree can be produced and state certificate of enrollment and soundness issued. Said temporary permit shall be invalid after ninety (90) days from date of issue.

Sec. 8. **Importing stallions or jacks from other states.** No stallion or jack shall be brought into the state of Iowa from any other state unless accompanied by a certificate of soundness issued by a duly qualified veterinarian who must be approved by the state veterinarian of the state in which the animal is purchased, such examinations to cover all diseases and unsoundnesses specified in section three (3) of chapter one hundred (100) of the acts of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly as herein amended. Said certificate must be filed with the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall issue a permit admitting said stallion or jack into the state.

Sec. 9. **Transporting stallions or jacks into state.** On and after July 4, 1913, no railroad company, transportation company or common carrier shall transport into the state of Iowa except for exhibition or racing purposes, any stallion or jack unless accompanied by a state veterinarian's certificate as provided in section four (4) of this act. (Sec. 8 of this pamphlet.) Violation of this provision shall be punished as provided in section eight (8) of chapter one hundred (100) of the acts of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. (Sec. 12 of this pamphlet.)

Sec. 10. **Permanent certificate of soundness.** Any stallion or jack six years old or over and having successfully passed veterinary examinations for soundness for two consecutive years shall be entitled to a permanent state certificate of soundness. The last examination must have been made within the year in which said certificate was granted, provided, however, that said permanent certificate must be returned each year to the seeretary of the state board of agriculture with a fee of one dollar ($1.00) for renewal and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly qualified or licensed veterinarian that said animal is free from contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.

Sec. 11. **Blind stallions examined upon application—expense—how paid.** The owner of any blind stallion or jack may upon application have the same examined at the expense of the owner of said animal by a board of three examiners, one to be the state veterinarian or his duly authorized deputy, one to be selected by the owner of the animal, who shall be a graduate or licensed veterinarian, and these two shall appoint a third graduate or licensed veterinarian who shall act with them, and if upon examination and proof furnished, all three or any two members of said board declare that such blindness was caused by accident or disease not transmissible, then upon affidavit of said board the secretary of the state board of agriculture shall be authorized to issue a state certificate.

Sec. 12. **Publishing false pedigrees, etc.—penalty.** Any person who shall fraudulently represent any animal, horse, cattle, sheep or swine to be registered, or any person who shall post or publish or cause to be posted or published any false pedigree or certificate of soundness, or shall use any stallion or jack over two years old for public service, or sell, exchange or transfer any stallion or jack over two years old, representing such animal to be registered, without first having such animal registered, and obtaining the certificate of soundness from the state board of agriculture, as hereinbefore provided, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days or by both fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 15, 1913.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

the first which is the best days for her return days and how often should they be returned to insure them to be in foal?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares can be bred from the 7th to the 9th day if properly cleaned. The 21st day after being bred is the proper return day for trial, not sooner, then every seventh day for three trials.

CHRONIC COUGH—I have a mare that is eight or nine years old that has a cough and running at the nose. I don't know just how long she has had it. I got her from a dealer in Little Rock nine months ago. He said he shipped her from Missouri and said it was shipping cold. At times she coughs a great deal and when at work she runs at the nose quite freely. She coughs up something like phlegm—like a person with a cold. I noticed the other day that she blew a handful of old yellow stuff out of her nostril. The mare is a fine animal and is in good flesh and full of life and works most of the time. I have been giving her medicine from a local veterinarian, but it does not do her any good. Please give me a remedy through your paper. —Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There is evidently a catarrhal condition present which is responsible for the cough complained of. Your veterinarian should satisfy himself that the disease has not extended to the sinuses of the head to that point where it may be necessary to trephine the cavities and release the imprisoned pus. Also the possibility of glanders should be given attention and eliminated. In catarrhal conditions benefit may be had from daily inhalations of medicated steam together with appropriate internal treatment. Take these matters up again with your veterinarian. These cases are frequently obstinate and it will require patience and persistence on your part to affect a cure.

A RANK SERVER—I bought a black horse recently that when he serves he comes off proud. He is keen to get ready and mounts fine and does his work good; enters full length and apparently does a good job. He seems to discharge just a little but his erection don't cease. We waited for some time and tried him again, but with same results. This horse was not excited at any time and is so nice and gentle to handle that I cannot understand why he don't discharge.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise you to investigate the record of this stallion immediately and find out the results of his breeding last year. The first thing, however, would be to test the semen. One of the first things every breeder ought to do with a new stallion is to try him, and especially a horse with a little age. This trial should be made with a microscope. It is not necessary to keep a stallion a year to find out whether he is a breeder or not now days. If a stallion is not a breeder he should not be used because it is a great loss to the community and the owner has practically lost his reputation. There may be several reasons for this stallion not being a producer. One thing should be well established in the minds of every breeder and that is that a guarantee will not always get colts. It requires live spermatozoa, which may be seen with a microscope. For the benefit of our readers in general, we wish to state that the gentleman who sent in this inquiry has been thoroughly informed on this particular subject and he gets very little sympathy here.

SWOLLEN SHEATH AND FETLOCK—My horse's belly is swollen hard, and sore from his sheath to his front legs; also one side of his sheath. I cannot find out what is the matter with him. He also has one fetlock joint that is swollen and is lame on it.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Several things could give rise to the trouble complained of and among others could be an infection that involved the superficial group of lmyphatic glands that lie adjacent to the sheath. It may prove that an abscess will form at this point as a result. The fetlock may be a result of this or may be only a coincident in the way of local injury or strain. For the present we would advise that you persistently bathe these parts with very warm water and follow with a brisk alcohol rub at least three times a day. Have a good veterinarian see this animal if possible.

JENNETS TO A JACK—I have a jack that will be four years old in June; was taken off mother at six months old and has never been with its kind since; is thoroughly broken to mares. Can I put him to jennets without harming him for mares?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We would not advise breeding this jack to jennets until after the season has closed for mares, and not breed very many this year. It will be safer to wait another year, as it may have a tendency to make him slower. If you decide to use him this fall, do not allow him to tease or fondle with these jennets; just make the service and take the jennets away immediately.

LACERATION ATTENDING BIRTH—I have a young mare which foaled out in pasture last season and in so doing was seriously torn. Can she be sewed up with any satisfaction so as to continue breeding? Or would it be advisable to breed her as she is with the capsule system?—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—It is possible to repair lacerations of these parts, but, as a rule, rather impracticable after they have once healed. If the rent is a complete one, leaving no place where the foot of a foal could catch at the time of birth, this mare can be safely bred with capsules and very likely made a useful breeder. This method is preferable to natural service.

NAVEL CORD AT BIRTH—What is the proper way of treating the navel cord of a foal at birth? Is it advisable to tie and cut the navel cord when a person is present at foaling time? Or would there be any danger in cutting a thick navel cord without tying, as in most cases blood flows freely after the cord is cut?—A Subscriber.

REPLY—If one is present at delivery a string may be thoroughly saturated with carbolic acid or some other strong disinfectant and used in tying the navel cord, which should be about one inch from the body. If the colt has been delivered any length of time do not tie the navel cord, for if there are any germs in it there is no chance for them to escape. The tendency is for the fluid to wash the germs out. The best method is to wash the hands thoroughly and strip the navel cord downward, forcing the fluid out, then apply the drying powder which is sold by the American Breeder for 50c a can. This shrinks the cord, preventing germs from entering the body. It is also a disinfectant. One can is sufficient for a dozen colts. It is put up in a box similar to a pepper box so that it can be dusted on the cord without much waste. This is the best preventative that we know of.

ORCHITIS—I have a stallion which in shipping a distance of 1,500 miles last week developed a serious injury. His testicles are very badly swollen (as large as your head). The bag is too tight. I am at a loss to know just what to do or what the trouble is. There is no veterinarian in this vicinity. What would you recommend to be done? Is it a rupture or enlarged testicles?—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—We infer from your communication that your stallion is affected with orchitis or inflammation of the testicles and more than likely will be ruined for breeding purposes. A suspensory should be so arranged that it will support the weight of these inflamed glands and after carefully packing about the parts with cotton or woolen cloths, hot water should be applied for an hour at a time, three times a day. You should have a qualified veterinarian see this animal at the earliest date, even if you have to send some distance for one. We would judge you have a very bad case.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES—I had a Shetland pony mare and bred her to a young pony stallion on condition to pay service if she brings a live colt. I sold the mare to a reliable party in Ohio and told the stallion owner that I would keep track of her and if she is in foal I would pay the insurance, even if the colt was dead, but he said the insurance is due as soon as she left my hands. One of my mares was in heat afterwards and the pony refused to serve her, as he was driven hard and only a colt three years old. Am I under obligation to pay for this service? I am not sure if mare sold came in heat afterwards, as I did not bother after he refused to serve one. Please quote Ohio law on this point. This man makes no business of standing his pony and had no bills posted.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—The service fee in your case does not become due until the colt is delivered alive. If the owner of this stallion had advertised the fact that when a mare changes hands the fee then becomes due and payable at once, and you, as a mare owner, had seen this advertisement and acknowledged it, then this bill could have been collected according to law; or if it was a part of the contract that you should pay the service fee when the mare changed hands, he could have collected the money at such a transfer.

STRANGLES—Will you please tell me if there is more than one kind of

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Public Sale May 21, at the Farm, Towanda, Kansas

60---STALLIONS AND MARES---60

FEATURE:---25 Imported Yearling Stallions and Fillies, all blacks and greys; sired by such stallions as Champion Imprecation, Intitule, Casino Glacis, sons of Etudiant and others of note,

ALSO—15 American bred yearling Stallions and Fillies; 10 to-year-old Stallions and Mares; 10 Stallions and Mares over two years old—some imported.

Some of the mares sell with colts at side.

Bettina, Champion of American Royal 1912

and a daughter of Imprecation, are features. This is the biggest lot of Percheron yearlings ever put in an American sale and I expect buyers to get many bargains.

Send at once for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

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COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, Auctioneer.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



Percheron Stallion

For sale. Black; two years old; sound; good bone; stands up straight on his limbs; good back and rump. Best of breeding. Registered in Percheron Society of America. Price right. **Wm. Hawkins, Blue Mound, Macon County, Ill. Route 1.**

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

distemper? And what is that called that breaks out and runs? Also, how to keep the other horses from catching it? What is the best cure?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The word distemper is simply an old word signifying disease and does not properly apply to any particular disease. The disease that usually manifests itself by the formation of abscesses is generally known as strangles and is infectious in character. Treatment is governed much by the symptoms shown and in a general way consists of the use of bacterin together with such treatment as will facilitate the prompt development of the abscesses when they have once begun to form with surgical measures at the proper time.

SHORT TAILED COLT — Will you please answer through your valuable paper if there is a case on record where a mare bred to a docked horse brought a short tailed colt? I have a young English Hackney stallion which was already docked when he came into my possession at 18 months old, having a stub tail of about eight inches, and I have heard from good authority that one of his mares brought a short tailed colt just like him. The mare is quite a distance away, so have not gone to see it yet. This mare was formerly owned by me and was worked by side of the stallion, which was full of friskiness and would tease her more or less, which I think is to account for the naturally short tailed colt.—Ohio Subscriber.

RTPLY—There might be an occassional freak in any line of breeding. This might have come from a stallion that had a complete tail. We do not believe that a stallion that has had the tail docked is any more liable to get short tailed colts than one with a long tail. If a stallion is a freak and has a naturally short tail, some of his colts may be expected to be likewise.

QUESTION CONCERNING CASTRATION — I have a mare that weighs about 1350; she is a Morgan. I have been told that she is very near thoroughbred. I have a horse colt and his sire was a Denmark; he is a fine colt; will be a year old the first of May. Do you think it would pay to keep him or not? If not, when should he be castrated and at what age? Would it pay me to raise this kind of colts or take her to a grade Belgian or Percheron, or a jack, for the best sellers?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—No male should be reserved for breeding unless a pure bred individual of high merit. All others should be treated with the knife and yours should be no exception to the rule. There is quite a notion with some people when they have a colt that is a little better than the ordinary, to keep him for a stallion. This idea has kept a check on the progress we should have made in horse breeding. Your mare is about 300 pounds heavier than the Morgan type, which the parties perhaps did not consider when suggesting that she was very nearly thoroughbred. As to whether or not one should breed draft horses, saddle or harness horses or mules, depends very much on how one is situated. Men are making good along all lines. The draft horse and mule generally find ready sale at the halter, while the harness horse and saddler have to be educated. If one has the inclination and facilities, handling the better class is quite remunerative, but if not, they had better raise mules and heavy horses.

WASHING THE PENIS—Should the penis of a stallion be washed after serving a mare? If so, in what? If you can refer me to any book that treats on this subject, or give a discussion through your paper, or send me a back number that perhaps is just what I need, I will appreciate it very much.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—During the act of copulation the penis is greatly enlarged, but usually retracts, causing wrinkles where germs can accumulate that would not be disloged with any fluid in the way of a wash. Disinfectants strong enough to destroy these germs would be injurious to the animal. Use bran and water mixed together and insert handful after handful of this material into the sheath, and move it around so that the entire surface comes in contact with this bran mash, leaving it there and allowing it to escape later. It is not necessary to wash the penis after using the bran mash. It will all come out. This should be done about once a week with the average stallion. This will leave a smooth surface. The important thing is not to allow a stallion or jack to serve a diseased mare.

LAMINITIS—I had a mare to foal Friday evening but the colt was large and came wrong, hind part first; colt lived ten minutes; the afterbirth did not come until two days later. What is best to do to get the afterbirth away? The mare is very low; temperature is about normal but the mare seems to be awful weak and can hardly stand on her feet. The feet seem to be very hot; she acts like founder. We have to raise her up but it seems like all her limbs are hurting her. She stands up for about an hour or two but she is shaky and every foot seems to hurt her; she can hardly move at all. Is there anything to get the heat out of her feet? I put on some old rags and moistened them with cold water on all four feet; it seemed like it did her good. She is eating some hay and oats; I generally put a little hot water on the oats. The mare in 9 years old. The mare is fleshy and an easy keeper. Do you think the kidneys are affected on account of the afterbirth staying in so long?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—It would appear that your mare has laminitis as a result of the trouble attending birth, and you should continue the cold applications to her feet, using ice water preferably. The stall should be roomy and be kept well bedded so she will lie down a good part of the time and relieve the weight from the feet. You should have a good veterinarian see the mare as early as possible with a view of preventing the difficulty becoming chronic. Chronic laminitis is very difficult to cure.

BREEDING WHEN NOT IN HEAT—One of my patrons has a mare 15 years old that does not come in heat. I bred this mare at 7 and 9 years old and got a colt each year from one service each year, and since the last colt she has never been in heat. When the last colt was a yearling we tried her every week for several weeks and she always fought the horse. I let the horse cover her twice that season but with no results. Tried her every year since. This mare rides the other mares and acts like a stallion when the other mares are in season. Can this mare be treated or given any drug or feed of any kind to bring her in heat?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—The heat period may be very short in this mare, lasting only a few hours. If you will try her every day for three weeks you will likely find a heat period. But this is not necessary, as you can breed her with a capsule whether she is in heat or not. Great care should be exercised not to breed a mare of this kind while pregnant. Occasionally females come in contact with male animals without it being known, which, perhaps, is not the case with this mare, as she has been tried several years.

COCKED ANKLE — I have a colt coming 1 year old and it is cock ankled. It just got that way this winter. What would you do for it?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—First clip the hair from the fetlocks affected and also along up the course of the back tendons and apply the following vesicant: Powdered cantharides one ounce, biniodide of mercury 40 grains, vaseline four ounces. Mix all together and rub into the parts briskly with the hand for several minutes. Tie the animal so it cannot come in contact with the parts with its nose for 24 hours, and then wash off with warm water and soap. When dry apply a little cottonseed oil once a day to keep the parts soft. Repeat in three weeks if necessary.

RUSHING A STALLION—I have a stallion that is nice and gentle; teases a mare nicely, but when I go to breed a mare he gets ready and gets within ten to fifteen feet of mare and makes a leap for the mare. Can I get a bridle to conquer him and break him from that habit? If so, where can I get one?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—You can get the "Conqueror" bridle from the Kansas City Impregnator Company of this city. This bridle has a very severe bit and is made with pullies so that the bit pulls up in his mouth, and if properly handled, will control any stallion. A stallion that has formed this habit may make the rush whether the bridle hurts him or not the first time, but his mouth will eventually get sore so that he will be easily handled. The best way is to take this stallion out and teach him to go where you want him and do the work as you want him to do. This is the most severe bridle that we know of. It is only used for bad horses and jacks; it is not intended for a fancy bridle, but is for use exclusively in these cases, and if properly handled will perform this service.

LEUCORRHOEA—Is it possible for a mare to have leucorrhoea without showing any symptoms? I have had mares brought here that had been bred elsewhere and didn't conceive and when I examined them I found their cervix was filled with a dirty, whitish discharge; some would smell badly while others would not. Some were old mares that never had colts and others were young and some had had colts. Last year I turned away twelve mares that had a thick whitish discharge, and even some of these were mares that had colts with them. I heard later that they were bred to an-

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A Few Registered Percheron Mares and Fillies

For sale, sired by Germain, one of the draftiest stallions in America. Same in foal to an imported grandson of Jules.

Also a few stud colts, all priced to sell.

MANUEL CROSS,
Adrian, Noble Co., Minn.



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I have a lot of the best specimens of the two leading breeds. I have personally selected them carefully for big bone, with quality, style, action and breeding, with weight from 1800 to 2200 pounds. I give a gilt edge guarantee, good for two years, with every horse. I am going to sell them down very cheap, considering the quality. Barns are four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.

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PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT stallions for sale. One Percheron, coming three years; four Percherons coming two years, and one French Draft, coming two years.

Three of these colts are grandsons of the famous Besique 19602.

J. C. Stewart, Route 6, Monmouth, Ill.

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.

PERCHERON STALLION.

For sale. The Percheron stallion, Brilliant 87815; registered in Percheron Society of America. Good breeder; sure foal getter; good heavy bone; quiet disposition, but with good life; broke to work. **Joseph Phillips' Estate, Hay Springs, Sheridan County, Neb.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS.

I will sell imported stallions, $800 to $1,000, except two stallions. Home bred stallions, $300 to $600. Come and see my horses. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

IMPORTERS OF PERCHERONS

and dealers in American bred draft horses and Standard bred horses and high class jacks. Will sell at right kind of prices and terms to suit purchaser. Give us a look before buying elsewhere.



Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Indiana.

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES

for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts at prices to suit your pocketbook and full value; can furnish most anything you want. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** We are 23 miles southwest of Chariton and 24 miles southeast of Osceola. (Station, Leroy).



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Home bred draft stallions, $250 to $650. Guarantee to sell you imported stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a live stallion market and see all draft breeds. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

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PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

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Stallions for sale. 7 head of extra good stallions, two to five years old; weight 1600 to 2260 pounds. The good kind at farmers' prices.

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Some of them by the famour sirs
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60 HEAD FOR SALE.

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PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

other horse, but did not get with foal. Now which solution would you use on this kind, the saline or iodine? I did not give them an acid test last year but will if they come again.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Yes, it is possible for a mare to be very badly affected with diseases of this kind and never show any external symptoms. You did exactly right in discarding these mares. The general use of the saline solution is in order, but the older, more obstinate cases should have an occasional injection of the iodine preparation.

NEBRASKA STALLION LAW—I would like to know if it is still necessary to have a stallion examined in this state (Nebraska)? The examination board notified me where to have my horse examined last spring, but I have not heard from them this year. I think the law a little unjust when a man cannot exchange horses with his neighbors without having them examined.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—This law has been found unconstitutional, but we understand that an effort is being made in the present legislature to enact into the old law certain provisions that will make it constitutional so far as the claims in the last contest are concerned. We will report later. Perhaps you will get word from the stallion registration board if the legislature amends these defects.

ABORTION—I have a six year old mare that raised one colt and then carried the next one about four months and now she did the same thing again; lost the last two. Will she do the same thing again or is there anything that I can give her to make her carry the colt to full time?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare is affected with abortion and you should not think of breeding her again until she is thoroughly sound. She needs proper irrigations at the hands of a qualified veterinarian until the mucous membranes are sound. It will only result in a repetition of your past experience if you breed this mare again without having her attended to. The fluid extract of black haw will aid very materially helping her carry the colt through the gestation period. It may be given in dram doses twice a day, after being bred, which amount may be increased to half an ounce as she nears the period when she aborts.

KEEPING THE SEMEN—If a man lets his horse or jack cover a mare in the morning, can't he fill his capsules and put them in the incubator at 100 degrees and use them the same day at any hour he may need them? How soon does the semen have to be used after being extracted with a Carlson semen extractor?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Too many men are looking for impossibilities. We have always discouraged the plan of keeping the semen any length of time. There will be enough failures when the operator attends strictly to business and breeds all mares present. There are, however, some wonderful records made in this direction. The semen has been carried several hundred miles and used successfully; it has been kept several hours with good results, but we would not advise our readers to do that. The proper thing to do is to have a regular advertised hour, using the capsule system otherwise only when a number of mares happen to be present.

PROPER FEED FOR STALLION—I have a Percheron stallion coming five years old this spring which has been fed on corn and hay which is about half and half millet and cow peas. There is considerable ripe seed on the millet but it is very nice, bright hay. I have been feeding him for the last two weeks on one quart wheat bran and three quarts oats, which I expect to feed the rest of the season, but should I keep on feeding the hay? He is in fine shape and health. Will it be all right to use him twice a day this season? I expect to use the capsule system as I have over 100 mares. I have never tried anything in the way of artificial breeding but will try the Carlson system this year.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—You have been feeding too much corn to your stallion during the winter and millet hay that has ripened to a point where the seed is formed is not suited for a stallion as an entire ration for roughness. Let this be only a part of the ration and supply good, bright prairie or timothy for the main part. You should be able to breed 100 mares easily with the capsule system with one service a day and your horse will be the better for it.

EXERCISING A STALLION—How much exercise ought a stud horse to have before he starts services?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The exercise should be started several weeks before the season begins and increased very gradually in order to build up the physical condition of an animal. Exertion should not be started too rapidly, just enough to keep the digestive organs in a healthy condition. Some horses require more exercise than others, but no serious changes should be made in either feed or exercise. Everything connected with the breeding business should be moderate and all changes made very gradually.

PERHAPS NAVEL ILL—One of my neighbors has a fine colt; when it was born its navel got a little sore and it has quite a large soft lump on its stifle; when it was two months old, when it walked the stifle would crack. It got over the cracking but the lump is there. Can it be taken away?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—At this time it will be proper to apply something in the way of a blistering agent to the parts. First clip the hair closely from over the parts, then mix one ounce of powdered cantharides with four ounces of lard. Apply this ointment with the fingers, rubbing in briskly for several minutes. Permit to remain on for 24 hours at the end of which time carefully remove with warm water and soap. When dry apply a little sweet oil daily to keep the parts soft. The colt should be tied so it cannot molest the parts with its nose while being blistered. Repeat the application in about three weeks. This case should emphasize the need of preventative treatment at the time a colt is foaled.

BEST TIME TO BREED—When is the best time to breed a mare, when she first comes in heat or just before she goes out?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The best results will be had by breeding a mare just as she is going out of heat, and a better per cent of foals can be had by breeding in the evening when mares can be taken home and given a rest.

HERNIA—I have a colt born this morning (April 15) which is navel ruptured. Will you kindly tell me what to do for it? It is a pure bred German Coach and I would like to make a good horse out of it.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Cases of this kind should be treated by a competent veterinarian for the reason that surgical measures are nearly always needed to effect a cure.

ENLARGED NAVEL CORD—Please inform me how to treat navel cords which are more than usually large.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Enlarged navels are frequently due to infection. A once or twice a day application of tincture of iodine usually causes a reduction in the size of the cord. This agent may be applied with a small brush or the tip of a feather. Here is another case showing the necessity of giving immediate attention to the navel cord when the colt is dropped.

CONDITION OF MARES—I have a team of large mares that I worked hard last year and they are not in very good condition. I have fed them wheat hay and a little grain and stock food all winter. They have had good care and no work. These mares are with foal. Please give me some advice how to get them in better condition.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Gradually increase the feed. This should be of a slightly laxative nature, but make the change very gradually.

GETTING THE SEMEN—Can a man get the semen two hours after a mare has been bred and use it with success with the capsule or syringe?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—On several occasions mares have been served and taken from 10 to 15 miles where the semen is extracted and a number of mares bred successfully. This success can only be expected, however, in cases where the semen has been deposited in the uterus in clean, healthy, normal mares.

EXPERIENCED BREEDERS WANTED—I have a fine Percheron and can get more mares than he can serve with natural service. Do you know of a good man that you could send me that understands using capsules? And please advise me what he would cost per month. The horse is a registered Percheron. Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know of a single man you can employ. We have received hundreds of letters of the same kind recently. This is a great field for men who wish to learn scientific horse breeding and one who has been successful should be able to command at least $100 a month for four months during the breeding season.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

RECORDED SHIRE STALLION

For sale; 6 years old; weighs over a ton; well broken to work; gets 75 per cent of mares in foal. State certificate of soundness furnished. Must sell on account of his colts and have colts to show. No trade; must sell for cash or bankable note and are pricing him at a sacrifice. **B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

for sale, coming four and three years old. **James Spear, Stanwood, Cedar County, Iowa.**

A STUD COLT—What does colt mean? Does it mean the mare is a colt or that she has a colt at foot?—Canada Subscriber.

REPLY—Among breeders of pure bred stock a colt is usually referred to as a stud colt. A female should be called a filly. When used in connection with a mare, the term colt might describe either a stud or a filly colt.

ABORTIONS—I have used the extractor and capsules for two years and last year I bought a microscope and find it a great help. Would not think of doing business the old way. Last season I bred 200 mares, capsuled them all and had good results. I bred a number of mares that went for four and five months, trying them every week during that time and they never came in heat, still they are not in foal. There are lots of them here the same way. Kindly let me know what you think is wrong.—Canada Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mares have been slipping their colts. The owner should be instructed to watch the hairs on the tail coming in contact with the vulva to see if there are any clots of blood. This is about the only way that a mare owner would be able to diagnose this condition.

A SLOW STALLION—Would be pleased to get information what to do with my stud; he is slow to get ready and when he covers the mare he seems to come off too soon. From about 90 mares bred he gets about 40 with foal. The horse is a pure bred Percheron, 12 years old, in good condition, and weighs 1950 pounds.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—You can adopt the capsule system very successfully with this horse by diminishing the number of services. He will probably make three or four services a week very easily, and the fact that he dismounts too soon is evidence that he does not discharge a large per cent of the semen into the uterus. If you adopt the capsule system you can place the semen in the uterus, where it must be before fertilization can take place.

HARD WORKED MARES—I would be glad to see an article in the American Breeder on the breeding qualities of hard worked, poorly fed, thin in flesh mares. I have thought much on this subject. I cannot get them to produce foals.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You are not alone in this difficulty. If you can arrange to let these mares go until the last of the breeding season you will have much better results with them, or it would even be better to breed them in the fall as they may have an opportunity to get enough to eat when turned on grass. You should have the owners

of these mares read the American Breeder.

BARREN STALLION—I have a registered Percheron that will be three years old in May. I bred him to ten mares last year and none of them are in foal. Would like to know if he will be all right this year. He has good feed and a two acre lot to run in when the weather permits.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—The chances are that you will not have a very sure horse if he ever produces. We would advise you to test the semen immediately before you fool your customers. If there are no live spermatozoa try him again after he has had a few services; if none are found, then you might make a trial of this horse by turning in several shy breeding mares and let him run with them. There may be some condition present that interferes with the ejaculation from the vas deferens. Plenty of exercise along this tract might give the desired results. It would only be a chance, however. It may be that your stallion is masturbating. In that case the above treatment will be of some benefit, also.

A KEEN JACK—Two years last spring I purchased a jack, supposed to be a sure breeder, but in very poor shape to make the season. He got 40 per cent of all mares bred. Last season he got 75 per cent of all mares bred and 85 per cent on what one would call breeding mares. This jack, when turned in a lot where cattle have been, will smell where they have been and then will discharge from a few drops to about two tablespoonfuls of clear substance like water. Can it be he abuses himself? He does this without any erection of penis. Can a jack discharge without an erection of penis?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not believe that your jack is masturbating. He is perhaps one of those sensitive fellows that is always looking for something to smell and he has formed the habit of urinating just a little. As long as the per cent of foals like you have named above are obtained, there is not much danger of masturbation. You should be very proud of the per cent of foals this jack is getting for you.

BARREN MARE—I have a mare that is 12 years old; was bred as a three year old and had a colt. Was not bred for two years and was bred again twice and had a colt; bred nine days and again twenty-one days and had a colt; was not bred again that season; was bred the next season and the next two and she has not settled, but throws off a thick white or bluish white substance. When this mare foaled the last time her quarters were small and I think she did not have room to throw the colt clear and strained too hard. Would that have anything to do with her throwing off this white stuff? What can I do to get her in foal again. Her last colt is four years old April 27.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You will find full instructions for treating this mare in the last issue under the head of "Barren Mares." You have probably bred this mare to a stallion that had recently served a diseased mare, and you are now reaping the benefits of it.

RING BONE—I have a horse that is getting ring bone, and he is very lame.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—You should take your animal to a competent veterinarian and have him fired. This method of treating ring bone is the most certain to effect a cure of any yet devised, and you should lose no time with less effective remedies.

PREGNANT MARE BRED OUT OF HEAT—If a mare is bred when not in heat with the capsule system will she come in heat at her next regular time, if she gets in foal by the capsule service when she was not in heat?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—If a mare is bred with a capsule between two heat periods she is liable to come in heat the next heat period and yet be with foal. When mares are bred out of heat with capsules they should not be returned for retrial for 30 days. This is one reason that mares should not be bred out of heat while the capsules are being introduced, as it is difficult to make a mare owner understand that his mare might be with foal when she shows to be in heat.

TRAVELING CAPSULE BREEDERS—In opening a mare would you insert one, two or more fingers. I weigh 145 pounds and have a medium or smallish hand. My horses are Belgian five years and Percheron nine years old, and weigh 1500 pounds each, in thin flesh. I bred 80 mares to one horse here at home last year. I recently purchased a good Belgian and wish to stand the two at four places besides here. Do you think I can do it by using the capsule system? I have used the capsule system some and think I can do it successfully. Will sixteen miles a day for four days a week be more exercise than the horses should have? Expect to go and come in the cool of the day and want to make the four stands eight miles away—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—One finger is sufficient when the natural service is employed. If a mare should be very tight, it is not advisable to make the opening too large as it might cause some irritation. It is only necessary to make the opening large enough for the spermatozoa to be injected into the uterus at time of service. We would not advise giving a draft stallion 16 miles of exercise for four days each week. Ten or 12 miles might be admissable. If you have pike roads so that there is no mud and a smooth surface, they might make it. You should have started this exercise some time ago in order to have your horse prepared for this exertion. You might get up early in the morning and travel eight miles and then eight miles in the evening if everything is favorable. You plan of making several stands and using the capsule system should be a success if you will be careful with your work.

SHY BREEDING JENNET—I have a jennet that I have been breeding for four years and fail to get her in foal. I have tried six different jacks on her and one horse, and failed. I have lots of mares brought to me that don't breed and I have good luck, but this jennet has me thinking.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—You will probably find your question answered in the April 5th issue. It would be difficult for us to tell you just what to do with this jennet from this short description. If you have another one or two like this one, or at least enough to get you thinking a little more, you might give a better description.

BELGIAN - PERCHERON CROSS—Will you kindly advise me what will be the results in breeding Percheron grade mares to imported Belgian stallions? Is it advisable?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is usually advisable to breed in line when suitable sires are available, but there is no objection to crossing a grade draft mare to an outstanding individual of any draft breed when high priced geldings are wanted.

RANK STALLION—I have a stallion coming ten this spring. He is a very cagy horse to make the cover and most of the time comes off proud and wastes a lot of the semen, but is a very sure breeder. What would be good to feed him to make him a little slower? He is the best teaser that I ever put the bridle on. Never bites a mare but will get off a mare before he gets through. Would feeding him some saltpeter make him a little slower? Some one told me that that would take away some of his ambition.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Do not feed this stallion any drugs and do not use him for a teaser if you can help it. Cut down the number of services. Pay particular attention to the kind of a bridle you have on him; if it is severe, try something easier; he will probably make a better service. Your stallion is an exception if he is an extra sure breeder and dismounts proud.

MULTIPLE IMPREGNATION.

To the American Breeder: I notice an article in the paper in regard to twin colts, horse and mule. I have none of that kind, but we have had several twin horse colts and twin mules, but none of horse and mule. About four years ago one of our patrons, Stewart Comer, bred a western mare five times that season, the last

Lafayette Stock Farm

We Are Glad to Inform our Many Customers and Interested Buyers that We Have Without Doubt the Largest and Best Selection of

Percheron and Belgian

STALLIONS AND MARES

both imported and American bred, ever offered to the trade, in ages running from three years old on up. The Percherons, blacks and grays in color; Belgians, blacks, roans, sorrels and bays in color.



We can suit any buyer in a horse and price. We don't want the intending buyer to think because we won all the first prizes in France, except one in 1912, nor because we won most of the prizes offered at the International in 1912, that our horses are priced high. We can and will sell as low as any importer can sell them, quality considered, and with a good guarantee. We make terms to suit you.

J. CROUCH & SON, Props.

LAFAYETTE :-: :-: INDIANA

W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars, mentioning this paper.



STALLIONS IN SERVICE

At Maple Summit Stock Farm.

Mon Gros 5937 (64988), for two years the champion Belgian stallion of the International Live Stock Show; also the prize winning Percheron Guacke 61993 (71368). These great stallions will make the season of 1913 at the Maple Summit Stock Farm. For further information write.

M. A. McMAHAN, JERSEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants.

service August 5, and the following June 3 she foaled a dead mule that was rotten, and they put her to work again, and July 1 or 2 (I do not remember which) they went that morning and she had a live mule, but another mare running in the lot with her also foaled a colt which was about one month too soon. Both lived until fall and died. Another of our patrons, J. C. McCalzin, bred a young mare two years ago some three or four times and last spring she had a fine filly from our Percheron horse, King Edward 59649, and bred back to him April 19. July 27 she slipped three filly colts all fully developed up to the time. The mare was only served once.—G. W. Gatewood, Morgan County, Ind.

MORE JACK MEASUREMENTS.

To the American Breeder:—I see some descriptions given of our readers' young jacks. As I have two pretty fair ones, will give you their names, ages, measurements and weights. First, John Cullin, black with white points; 61 inches high; 68-inch girth; 20½-inch arm; 9½ below knee; 11½ below hock; ear from tip to tip, 33½; age, 20 months; weight, 850 pounds. Second, Black Hawk, black with white points; 61 inches high; 66½-inch girth; 21½-inch arm; 10 inches below knee; 11¾ below hock; 34 ear; age, 18 months; weight, 830 pounds. I think your paper fine and will do all I can for it. Yours for good stock.—J. D. Holder, Monroe County, Mo.

AD. SOLD THEM $3,300 WORTH.

To the American Breeder:—Find inclosed check to pay for advertising. We got good results from our ad. Sold the three jacks advertised at $1,100 each, and could have sold more had we had them.—Yeager & Broshears, Oakland City, Gibson county, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

700 ACRES

Of good farm and pasture land; good $2,000 house; good barn; plenty of water. Two good jacks and three jennets; one good stallion and a good stand—250 mares each year. Must sell at once and go to the high plains of New Mexico for wife's health. If interested, write me at once. **W. C. Milling, Union, Newton County, Miss. R. 5.**

Attention, Farmer or Speculator!

A fine 400 acre bottom farm in Oklahoma; over half in high state of cultivation; fine for alfalfa; five room modern house; five tenant houses; near a Frisco station. All fenced and cross fenced; barn. Has cost owner over $25,000. Willing to lose over $5,000. No mortgage. Must sell. Terms given. No trades. Address **W. H. Holt, Suite 400, Insurance Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.**

FOR QUICK SALE

A choice 2-year-old stallion saddle colt at a bargain. Large enough for service. **R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kas. Route 7.**

$600 BUYS

The Rex Denmark—Black Squirrel bred saddle stallion, REX KNOX 3115. Black; 15.2; five years; sound. A great acting show horse and sire. Fearless under saddle and in harness.

Also the ladies' beautiful saddle mare, MANCELONA II. Bay; 15.1; four years; sound; eligible to registration; safety city broken to saddle and harness and suckling fine foal by Rex Knox. Destruction of my barns by fire makes this sacrifice imperative. **W. T. Wilkinson, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.**

PERCHERONS



Six Home-grown 3-year-old stallions, making 1900 to 2100 pound horses; the BIG TYPE. Richest dapple and steel grays and blacks. In attractive flesh ready for heavy service. April 10 I have these 3-year-olds besides yearlings and 2's and want to sell them. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa.**

METHOD TO IMPROVE SLOW OR TIMID JACKS.

To the American Breeder: We take a number of farm and stock journals and among them are some of the best in their line, but thus far I have found nothing so instructive and really necessary to the stock man, as the American Breeder. Each and every issue contains something new and helpful to me, and it occurred that I might offer something that possibly would assist some of the beginners in handling their slow or timid jacks.

While I endorse fully the oft repeated cautions that one should abstain from harsh treatment, boisterous conversation, and prevent as nearly as possible having men, boys, dogs, cats or other unnecessary distractions for the jack during service time, yet there is one point on which my experience has differed with that of some others, viz.: in the practice of having the jack do his own teasing.

If a jack will tease, I invariably insist on him doing his own work. Substituting the horse as a teaser is hard on his constitution, very disappointing to him and in many cases quite injurious. On the other hand, if the jack has been successful at his work of teasing, and has been rewarded by a service, he should only be the more prompt next time.

Now comes the point I wish to make—do not use the same stall or pit for teasing that you use for breeding. To illustrate: We use a room 14x18 for breeding room; next to this on one end is joined the box stall for the jack, having a slatted partition between so the jack may observe all that is being done in the breeding room. The mare to be tried is brought into the breeding room at the other end and led to the teasing stall at a corner fartherest from the jack; after the jack is brought out and the mare found to be in heat he is then returned to his box where he may watch the mare being led into the breeding pit (which is in the corner near his box) and may watch while she is being examined and prepared for service. He must not be allowed to tease at breeding pit, but if ready, encouraged to mount at once; if not ready, return him to his box and close the door. This disappointment usually has a good effect; after two or three minutes bring him out again; the second or third time he will be ready. In this way he will soon learn to get ready when he sees the mare in the pit and mount promptly when led out. A month of this treatment—always using the same routine—the jack will scarcely ever get erect at teasing pole and scarcely miss being ready at breeding pit.

Let the same party handle, feed and care for jack from the beginning to the end of the season. A Missouri mule man once said to me: "Be kind to the jack for he can think of but one thing at a time," meaning—if your jack is afraid of you, he will be watching you, when his attention should be entirely on the service, and thus your very presence would be a hindrance instead of a help.—Leonard Smith, Laramie County, Wyo.

ANOTHER MISSOURI JACK.

To the American Breeder:—Our jack, Jumbo, is black with white points; he is seven years old and 16 hands high; weighs 1,270 in breeding flesh; from tip to tip of ear 40 inches; flank 79 inches; heart 76 inches; arm 21 inches; fore leg below knee, nine inches; hind leg below hock, 10 inches, and a 22-inch horse collar is a tight fit.—Wm. Everly, Harrison County, Missouri.

FLOODED WITH INQUIRIES.

To the American Breeder:—Inclosed find check. I wish to thank you for the good done in the ad. Have been flooded with inquiries for the stuff advertised.—J. H. Bright, Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana.

BARGAINS!

I Am Cleaning Up My Stock Of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions.



And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.

Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it wont be the fault of the price.

I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.



W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.



A Few Jacks

And They're Good Ones

Still for sale. Big bodied, big boned, with plenty of height, good feet, heads and ears—the class that sire the highest priced mules and bring money to your community. Jennet herd headers, too.

Come and See What I Have.

J. H. SMITH,

Kingfisher, - Oklahoma

14---KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS---14



From three to six years old; from 15½ to 16 hands high with nine and ten inch bone. Priced to sell quick. Write today for prices and description.

Five Percheron stallions left for sale cheap. Farm and sale barn on 21st street; one mile east of Wichita. Union Stock Yards. **J. C. Kerr, Wichita, Kas.**



CLOSING OUT SALE.

Two black jacks, three years old; 14½ hands; sired by imported Black Hawk, dam by Gladstone Jr.; $400 and $500; terms if necessary.

Also 16 hand Saddle Stallion at sacrifice to close barn for season. **Kentucky Sales Stables, Fort Smith, Ark.**

GOT A POINTER ON TIMID JACKS.

To the American Breeder:—I bred a few mares with capsules last spring and I know I will have some capsule colts. Don't know just how many, as I have not been out to see. I am the only man in this part of the country that has tried this method and I have plenty of "knockers." One man, especially, who tried the impregnator and did not get a colt, has discouraged every one he can. I am preparing for a good business this spring. I have the only big jack in this part of the country. Men will have to accept the capsule system or go elsewhere.

Will say for the benefit of men who have timid young jacks to break: I bought a big jack 30 months old last spring; he was so timid I could hardly get him close to a mare; had to lead him up behind the mare, and then if she switched her tail, he would run. I could not get him to serve; tried every way that I knew except the jennet. Had almost given up, but I saw in the American Breeder the experience of an old jack breeder, who said: "Turn the jack loose with a stud colt a few days, then select a suitable mare; lead the jack up close where he can see; lead out your stud quickly; let him serve the mare; take the stud away quickly and lead the jack up

Lake View Stock Farm

For sale, 15 jacks as good as any one has, from six months to five years old and from 14 to 16 hands high. I can sell them for less than any one. Write for particulars or come and see them. T. H. Early, Centralia, Boone County, Mo.



20 JACKS.

Coming one to seven years; the big, rugged kind. Can sell you tried jacks, show jacks or herd headers worth the money. Everything guaranteed as represented. **H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kas.**

BLACK JACK

For sale; 13½ hands high and built like a British bulldog with lots of quality. He is coming five years old and has had only light service. Any one wanting a showy and well made jack can find him here at $350 cash, or will trade for part cash and part in good young driving mare. **F. D. Terry, Centaur, St. Louis County, Mo.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.

JACKS AND PERCHERONS.

25 biggest and best Mammoth jacks in Ky. Few Percheron stallions. Price cut from $100 to $300 on every one. Big stock high grade Percheron mares, Hampshire and Large Black swine. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. **Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. **U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.**

Headquarters for

Mo., Ky., and Tenn. Jacks



Sold singly or in carload lots. I guarantee more bone and more good Jacks and jennets than any breeder or dealer in Missouri. Every one black and from 15 to 16 hands high. Have them of all ages. Thirty-five years doing business with the public, and never had a lawsuit with a customer.

ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
(Lawson is 28 miles from Kansas City.)

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.**

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM.

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

gently and let him smell. Do not let him mount until he is ready, and your trouble is over." I did this and I selected a two-year-old filly that was in good heat; let the stud serve her; before the horse was through the jack was striking the earth with his front foot. I took the horse away and let the jack to her. The work was done as quickly as the horse; brought the same filly out the next morning and he served her promptly. My trouble was all over.—B. H. Jones, Baca County, Colorado.

ASKING TOO MUCH OF STALLION OWNER.

To the American Breeder:—The plan that a stallion owner is to insure the colt to stand and suck is, in my opinion, asking too much of the stallion owner. The expenses of keeping a stallion are much greater than keeping a mare. If the stallion owner makes an agreement with the mare owner to collect the service fee when the mare is known to be in foal, I think this is fair enough. The stand and suck plan may be all right in the east, but here in the west, where the mares are allowed to run out all winter, as well as summer, and the mares are apt to foal during a severe storm, makes it hard on the stallion owner to insure the colt to stand and suck.—Fred Anderson, Meagher County, Montana.

BREEDING ARMY REMOUNTS.

The United States Department of Agriculture has completed for the present the purchase of stallions for use in the encouragement of the breeding of horses for military purposes. Four Morgans, ten Standard breds, eleven American Saddle horses and nine Thoroughbreds have been purchased. These stallions, with four or five Morgans from the Morgan Horse Farm and six Thoroughbreds presented to the government, will be available for public service during the season of 1913, making a total of at least forty-four stallions. Local wishes will be respected and the breed of the stallion placed in a community will be that which is most generally preferred by that community. Accordingly, the Morgans will stand in Vermont and New Hampshire, the Thoroughbreds mainly in Virginia, the Saddle horses and Sandardbreds mainly in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Furthermore, every effort is to be made to avoid competing with privately owned stallions, and horses will not be placed in communities which are already well supplied.

The government has not spared expense in the purchase of horses. The first requisites were that they should be good, sound individuals, and registered in the proper studbooks. Good breeding was therefore essential, and in many cases stake and show ring winners were obtained, but no horse was bought solely because he was a race winner or solely on account of his pedigree.

These horses will be available for public service on liberal terms. The owners of sound mares, with a square trotting gait, may breed such mares free of charge provided they give the government an option on the foal during the year it is 3 years of age at $150. However, the government will not hold the breeder of a foal to his option if he wishes to be released, but will allow him to cancel the option at any time by paying the service fee. This fee will be $25 for mature stallions, and less for those under 5 years of age. In buying the colts, the War Department has agreed to purchase both mares and geldings. No service fee will be charged unless the owner elects to cancel his option. If the government buys the colt no fee is charged; if the colt is offered to the government and purchase refused, no fee is charged.

On account of the provisions for free service, the government believes that the mares bred should be suitable for the purpose, and therefore it will be necessary to breed only those which are free from the following unsoundnesses: Bone spavin, ring bone, side bone, heaves, stringhalt, lameness of any kind, roaring, periodic ophthalmia, and blindness, partial or complete. Mares must also be free from manifest faults of conformation, such as curby hocks; pacing mares will not be bred. Approved mares will be given a certificate of registration in the Remount Brood Mare Register of the Agricultural Department.

EVERY MARE BRED WITH CAPSULES CONCEIVED.

To the American Breeder:—Last year was an exceptionally good year for breding on the plains. We will get about 85 per cent of colts. Every mare we bred with capsules will bring a colt. Bred one mare 18 years old that had never had a colt, but had been bred time and again, but if she lives until the first of June she will be a mother for the first time. We think, and in fact know, that the capsule system is a grand thing and a success. There are three things to be careful of, and if followed closely you cannot help having success; namely: First, keep your horse or jack in a good, thrifty condition in order to discharge strong spermatozoa; second, be clean with your instruments and yourself; third, don't let the semen get chilled. —Hester Bros., Sherman County, Texas.

A REMARKABLE STALLION.

To the American Breeder: Being a reader of your paper, I would like to tell you about the gamest and best stallion on earth. His name is Sherbet 9111; trotting bred stallion; 25 years old; had a trial record 2:13½; race record 2:16¼ at 16 years old. Never was sick a day in his life; always ready for a feed and was examined under the new stallion law and was as scund as a dollar. Bred 50 mares; had 27 living colts, last year; seven mares aborted. I stand the horse at $25 to insure; never move him. I bred 62 mares last season; as large percentage in foal as any horse that stands here; he has 34 in list; some going a ten clip. Billie Sherbet paced in 2:05; he gets speed from common road mares; has never had a high class mare. If any one has a better horse for his age, would like to hear from them.—Clyde Johnston, Livingston County, Ill.

One time a good friend of ours advertised that he had for sale the "best jack in the world." Soon he began to get letters from other men offering to prove that they had better jacks. Then along came his second letter saying: "Please change my ad to read—'Best jack in Texas County, Mo.' That takes in quite a lot of territory."—Editor.

21 HIGH CLASS STALLIONS

For sale at low prices for quality of stock. Eight saddlers, five trotters and eight Shetland ponies; royally bred and grand individuals—many of them prize winners in strong competition. For prices and full description, address **Barbee Stock Farm, Monticello, Drew County, Ark.**

MORGAN HORSES.

FOUR MORGAN STALLIONS.

For sale; registered; all blacks; 15½ hands; 1,100 pounds; matured and good ages. Will sell for $300 to $1,000 each. If looking for Morgans be sure and inspect my horses as they are of the very best type and Black Hawk breeding. **E. F. Brown, Derby, Lucas County, Iowa. Rte. 2.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds, are clean, bony, hard and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale Weanlings to 3 year olds by The Admiral 3451 A. M. R. sire by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

A GREAT MORGAN FOR SALE, $1500

Perry Morgan, foaled April 25 1910; got by Sherman M. 5512, by Irving Morgan M. 5517; dam Baby, by Logan L. 12959. Sorrel, weighed 820 as a yearling, and will make a 1250 or 1300 pound stallion. He has won first in class three seasons in succession. I am unable to work, due to an injury, and must sell this stallion at once, or find some one to care for him. Have sold two of his half brothers to head studs in Washington and West Virginia.

L. A. FLINT, BOX 77, WABASH, IND.

PURE BRED MORGAN STALLION

For sale; registered; guaranteed sound and a sure breeder. Price $175. Write to **A. A. Koboskie, Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wis.**

PONIES.

Shetland Ponies For Sale or Lease.

Have all colors. Will exchange for or buy geldings and stallions four years and over, to export to England. Must not be over 43 inches. **Geo. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Ill.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

SADDLERS.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Thirty head of high class stallions at very low prices for next 30 days. Also services of Foss McDonald, Eastern Cloud and others. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Mo.**

SADDLERS.

40 saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies of the best Denmark and Chief breeding. Special prices on stallions for the next 30 days. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED

Trotting stallions for sale. Also young jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Missouri.**

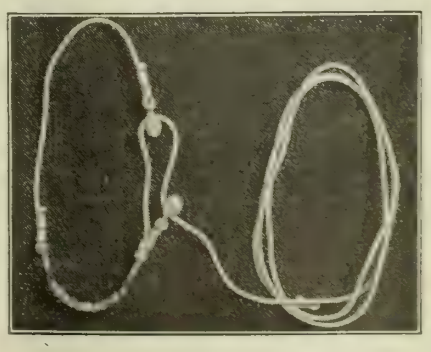
IS YOUR VALUABLE ANIMAL INSURED

AGAINST DEATH FROM DISEASE OR ACCIDENT?

IF NOT, DO NOT CARRY YOUR OWN RISK. NO MAN IS RICH ENOUGH TO DO THAT. LET US SEND YOU INFORMATION AND TESTIMONIALS.

NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, DES MOINES, IOWA

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.**

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

SNAP FOR STOCKMEN

$5 to $15 Per Acre.

For Missouri or Oklahoma lands, practically all in native blue stem grass, 50 per cent subject to cultivation, fine running water, two to eight miles from Kansas City Southern Ry., and only 200 miles straight run to Kansas City market.

Cattle and hogs are being raised and laid down on the K. C. market at less cost and greater profit than at any other point in the southwest. Pasturage most all year 'round. Clover, alfalfa, corn ,etc., make good crops. Ample rainfall. Most of land in native timber with fine grass.

BEST HOG COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Stock hogs come from this section because they are free from disease and it costs practically nothing to raise them.

Fine climate. No bad blizzards or hot winds. Ideal country to enjoy life and make money. This same land put in fruit is netting annually $100 to $150 an acre. Tracts of several hundred acres or more at $5 to $15 per acre. For particulars address **Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent,**

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 671 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Irrigated Farm Land

With Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southwest Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Fine, moderate climate; no extremes; tornadoes unknown.

155 acres fine private water right. 2½ miles from Mancos; 30 acres in meadow, timothy and red top. Alfalfa, meadow, grain land, small orchard. Good six room house just been remodeled. Hay barn 40x56. Horse barn, cow sheds, chicken house, shop, granary, ice house, etc. Good fence; $55 per acre; a bargain.

160 acres; good house; barn, cross fences; chicken house; sheds, etc.; four shares in storage system besides fishing in waste water. Four acres in cultivation. New farm; fine land; four acres in orchard; $5,000.

160 acres four miles from town; good small house; barn; fenced; partly under cultivation; fine land; $2,000.

Raw land, agricultural and grazing at $5.00 per acre.

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Colorado.

LAND FOR STOCK OR FOR CASH.

Will sell or trade 320 acres in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. Will trade for registered stallion and mares, jack and jennets, or cattle. Address **C. N. Herbranson, Rollag, Minn.**

800 ACRE STOCK RANCH

For sale or exchange for other property in Kansas or Missouri; fine agricultural and grass land in Eastern New Mexico; 2 sets of improvements, including good windmills and wells. $10 per acre. For further particulars write **L. F. Williams, Murdock, N. M.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9 Lincoln, Neb.

WILL EXCHANGE

Good Southern farm and timber land for good brood mares and fillies, or Jersey cattle. **L. A. Byrne, Texarkana, Miller County, Ark.**

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.

PECAN VALLEY FARM

For sale; 162½ acres, deep, rich, black soil. You can't beat it. Come and let me show you, or send for description. Sam Avard, Hawthorn, La.

TAKING IN A LOT OF TERRITORY.

To the American Breeder:—I see some of your readers have what they think are good jack colts. I think I can show the best one in the whole world. He was foaled in good old Arkansas. He is 15 months old; 15 hands high; made good all over and has a 36-inch ear from tip to tip. Mr. Phil. Walker of Kansas, who is a big jack man, measured him and said he would have to take his hat off to this young gentleman.—R. C. Macon, Benton County, Arkansas.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

Read the advertisement in this issue of M. A. McMahan, Jerseyville, Ill. He has his two prize winning stallions in service at his farm for the season of 1913.

Wm. Hawkins of Blue Mound, Ill., is advertising a black registered Percheron stallion for sale in this issue, priced right.

Among the importers always known for the quality of draft stallions which they bring to this country, one of the first always to be named is the firm of J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. This firm from the quality of its exhibits at the leading live stock shows, as well as from the character of its sale stock at all times, has justified its reputation.

The Gudgell & Simpson consignment to the Hereford sale at Kansas City May 6 consists of fifteen heifers, two years old past and all bred. They are all of their own breeding and strong in Anxiety 4th blood. These heifers are sired by Beau Picture, Beau Dandy, Domino, Beau President and Bright Donald. These heifers are all safe in calf to their regular herd bulls. Some of them will drop calves within thirty days from the sale day. They have not been injured by high feeding but have had plenty of good feed for development and spent their entire lives out of doors so that there is every reason to believe they will do well and prove regular producers for the purchaser. With grass right at hand this is the most favorable time to get some of these good heifers. They will soon have calves at foot to pay the bill and at small expense for production. This is the kind of heifers that will look good in any breeder's herd and the very best foundation stock for the new beginner. Send for catalog to R. T. Thornton, 1318 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A jack sore remedy that has been advertised in the American Breeder now for over a year on a straight "money back" guarantee, and which has undoubtedly made good, is Jack Sorine, manufactured by O. P. Wilson & Co., 3754 Wayne Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Read their advertisement in this issue.

Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kas., is consigning fifteen choice bulls to the combination sale to be held at Kansas City May 6. These are a very choice lot and run in age from 12 to 26 months. They are the heavy boned, easy feeding sort and are well marked and richly colored. These fifteen bulls have been selected out of 150 head and are strong in Anxiety bloodlines, being close descendents of such bulls as Beau Brummel, Imported Britisher and others. Send for catalog to R. T. Thornton, 1318 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Our most consistent advertiser of high class Morgan horses is Richard Sellman of Rochelle, Tex. Mr. Sellman is one of the improvers of the breed and keeps nothing except Morgans of strictly good lineage. He writes us that he is enjoying the best trade this spring he has ever had, and has been making carefully selected additions to his herd in order to keep up with the demand. We hope every interested reader will write him for a catalog.

J. H. Smith of Kingfisher, Okla., is entitled to continued good business and a great deal of credit for the enterprise he has shown for providing high class jacks for the trade in his and adjoining states. In this connection we want our readers to notice the special advertisement of Mr. Smith in this and the succeeding issue, which shows a group of the jacks he has for sale.

The thousands of live stock lovers on our subscription list who are interested in knowing how they can procure good pictures of their animals, should read the advertisement of the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., in this issue. The Eastman people are the original and only "Kodak" manufacturers.

We ask special attention to the half page advertisement of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., which appears on the inside front cover. Here is a firm which can truthfully be called one of the strongest improving firms in the development of draft horses in America. As an evidence of the good work which the Trumans have done, we call attention to the illustration in the ad showing a string of typical grade drafters sired by a stallion from one of the Pioneer Stud Farm's many importations. A fresh importation which landed April 10 is now ready for inspection.

A new remedy for jack sores, grease heel and scratches is advertised in this issue by the Jack Sore Remedy Company, Box 42, Princeton, Mo. Please note the manufacturer's statement and guarantee in the advertisement.

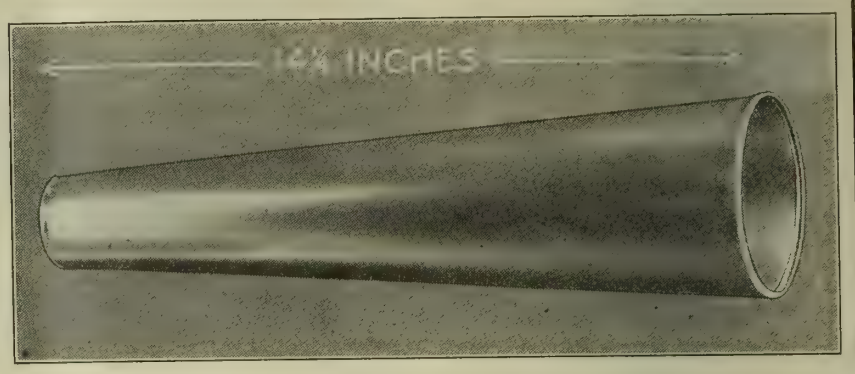
R. M. Fields & Son of Lee's Summit, Mo., are offering in the May 6 sale of Herefords to be held in the fine stock pavillion at Kansas City, Mo., two double standard polled bulls, and two cows. These cows are bred to Prince 5th, a double standard polled bull out of a prize winning cow shown at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo. The cows will calve soon. For catalog of this sale address R. T. Thornton, 1318 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

One of the most important draft horse sales of the season will be held by J. C. Robison at the farm, at Towanda, Kas., May 21, when 60 stallions and mares will be sold. Send for catalog at once and make arrangements to attend the sale.

The kind of Hereford cattle going in the big sale at Kansas City on May 6 is shown by the following pointers from the contributors: Gudyell says: "As good a lot of heifers as we ever put in a sale." Z. T. Kinsell: "I am sending heifers I am proud of." Sam Drybread: "I wish I could breed them all like the fifteen bulls I am sending to this sale." John Schmitt: "I am sending only my best bulls." O. S. Gibbons & Son: "The kind that pushes the sale average up." Kansas Agricultural College: "Four useful cows, three with calves at frost and bred again." J. L. McGinnis: "Six splendid bulls of quality and size." E. E. Wall & Son: "I am sending to your sale fifteen bulls and one cow that I think will be a credit to me, the sale and the Hereford breed." R. M. Fields & Son: "I am sending you two good cows, in calf to Polled Prince, and two good polled bulls, carrying 12 polled crosses." E. W. Elliott: "I am sending four of my best cows in calf to Advertiser 10th. Ed Walton: "My three polled bulls I am sending are high class, are by a great polled sire and out of polled dams." E. D. Gorman: "I am sending the kind to advertise my herd."

GET A SPECULUM

if you want to know the condition of a mare's genital tract and whether or not it is diseased. A Speculum is also the only means of examining the cervix to make sure if a mare is in foal. Many an abortion has been caused which the use of the Speculum would have avoided.



This Speculum is made of good material, nickel plated, and with proper care will last a life-time. **SENT POSTPAID FOR $3.00.**

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.

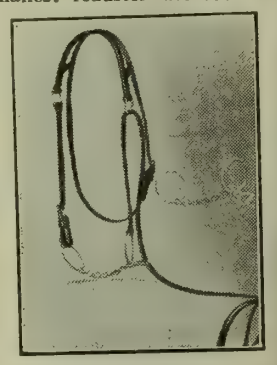
12th and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail. —Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG

Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

PUNTON - REED

PUBLISHING COMPANY

1024-28 WYANDOTTE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Print anything from a Business Card to a Catalog or Book. Best work, reasonable prices. Binding, halftones, zinc etchings, etc.

Write to W. H. Holt, Suite 400, Insurance Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., and let him give you full information about the 400-acre farm he is advertising in this issue.

W. T. Wilkinson of Eureka, Mo., has two fine saddle horses advertised for sale in this issue. On account of the burning of his barns he is making a sacrifice on these horses. If you are in the market don't fail to look up the ad.

We continue to receive the most enthusiastic letters from our patrons upon the reliability, economy and efficiency of the Reo the Fifth and particularly upon its unique smokeless oiling



Clip All the Wool

and get longer, better wool that will bring the highest price.

You can easily net from **15c to 20c more on every sheep** you shear with a **Stewart No. 9 Machine.** Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece **smoothly and quickly** in **one unbroken blanket** with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality. **Get one from your dealer,** or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Catalog of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines FREE.

PRICE **$11.50**

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Dept. S. J.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

STALLION and JACK CUTS

We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.

A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.

Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

N. B.—We do not do any printing. We simply furnish the cuts.

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.



ABSORBINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OF F.

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 E free.

Before After

ABSORBINE, JR., the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Don't Have a Blind One

If Your Horse Has Eye Troubles Use "VISIO"



The acknowledged standard veterinary eye remedy—$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO REMEDY ASSN., 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

system, says R. E. Olds, president of the Reo Motor Car Company. Willis Barber writes that he has just completed a run of 17,000 miles with his Reo the Fifth in which he used but two gallons of lubricating oil. He says that it is next to impossible to get his Reo engine to smoke and that he is astonished at the small amount of water which the Reo cooling system requires which is another proof of the perfect design and smooth running qualities of its motor. This is the same model Reo which R. M. Owen drove 1,460 miles as the official pilot car in the last Glidden tour from New York to Jacksonville on less than a quart of water.

Just as soon as President Wilson gets firmly settled in the White House, arranges for credit at the various stores, receives a cow as a gift (which he will name after the donor), he will dig out his bicycle and begin his famous-to-be rides through the city of Washington. For President Wilson is very fond of his bicycle and it is expected of him to put bycycling back into the favor it was in the '90s. If you want to know how we found out about this address the Mead Cycle Company at Chicago, Department 23, for a copy of their 1913 catalog.

The estate of Joseph Phillips, Hay Springs, Neb., have their Percheron stallion, Brilliant, advertised for sale in this issue.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "I am pleased to report the safe arrival of our second 1913 importation on the 20th ult. They arrived without a scratch on them, free from any coughs or colds and looking remarkably well; in fact they are already on sale. This importation, in addition to our February importation, and a few of our noted prize winners last fall, gives us a very complete assortment and makes our stables practically full, every stall containing a high class stallion. Our 1913 catalogue will be mailed to any of your readers that are interested in strictly high class draft horses.

Chas. Irvine of Ankeny, Iowa, writes that he expects to sail for Europe April 15th. He has sold entirely out of Belgian stallions and has to cross the water for more.

Henry Lefebure, the well known importer of Belgian horses at Fairfax, Iowa, wrote us under date of March 13, as follows: My first importation this year of Belgian stallions arrived at my farms in excellent condition today. Not one with a cold, and every horse in the best of health. Bays, sorrels and roans. This makes 120 head imported by me during the past eleven months. I have been making an early spring importation every year and find them fully as sure breeders the first season as are the horses imported in the fall. All my barns are filled full and nowhere will buyers find as large a collection of Belgians from which to make selections. All lovers of heavy draft horses are invited to come visit my stables. Catalog mailed on application.

Mr. S. McLane, superintendent of the Fashion Stock Farm, Coldwater, Mich., writes under date of April 4, 1912: "I have used Absorbine on all of my horses for a good many years in the spring, as that is the time when the horses go wrong, and I find that it is the greatest liniment in the world to keep horses' tendons right. I could not get along without it at this time of the year especially. Your Absorbine I used on Auto 2:04¼, as he hit his knee very bad and it took the soreness and the swelling out, so I could race him." If you are not using Absorbine in your stable, why not try it? You would get the same good success. Absorbine is sold at all druggists or will be sent direct from the manufacturer, carriage prepaid upon receipt of $2.00. Address, W. F. Young, P.D.F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

There is something to learn in horse training as there is in every other business, and the man who aids practical experience by studying the best books on the subject has an advantage over one who does not. The book of Prof. Jesse Beery simply tells what this man has learned in a career so successful which has made his work famous. Read his advertisement.

An unusually good season's demand for high class draft stallions has encouraged many importers to bring over in recent shipments some of the best stallions they have ever bought. In this class we call attention to the "Belgian Emporium" of Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa, advertised in this issue.

Among the standard institutions of the live stock business in this country we must rank Alex Galbreath of De Kalb, Ill., breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses. Mr. Galbraith now writes us that he is offering for sale an importation of Percherons of the same high standard he maintains in his Clydesdales, and we have changed his advertisement to call attention to this fact. The American Breeder will appreciate being mentioned in connection with all answers to this ad.

Visio is an eye remedy for horses which is so widely used as to make the name "Visio" almost a household word. See the new Visio advertisement in this issue.

W. L. Lake of Ft. Cobb, Okla., would like to correspond with any of our readers who are in the market for a good draft stallion or mare. He also has a jack for sale.

Read Ford & Harrington's ad in this issue. They are advertising Percherons and Belgians and would be glad to tell you about them. They are located at Parker, S. D.

If you are in the market for draft stallions or mares, look up the ad in this issue of E. P. Hamilton & Sons. Garden Grove, Ia., and write them.

Write A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia., for prices and particulars about the stock he has for sale.

One hundred weanling mules, the very choicest kind, are offered for sale by L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Ill.

Visit Al E. Smith's farm at Lawrence, Kas., and see his big bunch of jacks and jennets.

Scott, Abney & Jenkins of Virden, Ill., are advertising a good lot of jacks and mules.

J. C. Huckstep of Eolia, Mo., advertises his stock to be as represented and prices right.

J. T. Watson, New London, Mo., is advertising jacks and jennets at bargain prices.

Lewis Swink & Son of Rocky Ford, Colo., has 300 head of Colorado raised jacks, jennets, mules and brood mares for sale at the right kind of prices.

Anyone in the market for a Chester white hog of either sex should send to B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia., for a catalogue of the stock they have for sale.

C. H. White of Burlington, Kas., would like to hear from any of our readers in the market for Shorthorn cattle. He has good ones for sale.

List your property with the Real Estate Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb., for quick sale.

Read what Henry Obermann of Friestatt, Mo., has for sale in the way of a herd jack. His ad is in this issue.

S. W. Jetton & Co. of Murfreesboro, Tenn., has jacks and jennets for sale at the right kind of prices. They are regular advertisers in these columns.

Look up the advertisement of L. Donaldson, Olney, Mo. He has stallions, jacks and jennets for sale.

G. M. Scott, proprietor of Quiet Glenn Stock Farm, Rea, Mo., says he has the best lot of jacks he has ever offered.

Notice the new ad of L. R. Wiley, Emporia, Kas., making prices on 95 head of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

N. B.—When we started this ad a year ago the American Breeder required us to deposit $500 with them, to insure the protection of every subscriber who bought **"Jacksorine."** We have sold several hundred boxes, and only 8 buyers failed to work a cure. These got their money back.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. WILSON & CO., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

JACK SORES GREASE HEEL SCRATCHES

With our remedy we guarantee to cure any case of jack sores, grease heel or scratches—no matter how long standing, if directions are followed. This great discovery has been used by stallion and jack owners and also by myself in my veterinary practice for a number of years, and has never been known to fail to effect a cure, even in the most obstinate cases. SUCCEEDS WHERE OTHERS FAIL. We guarantee a cure or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Put up in pound containers which we will send prepaid PROMPTLY on receipt of $2.50 cash, draft or P. O. money order.

REMERBER: Money back if it fails to cure.

References: Farmers' Bank of Princeton. Testimonials sent upon request.

N. B. We also furnish our "Equine Liniment" at 75c a half pint .or $1.25 a pint, prepaid.

JACK SORE REMEDY CO.

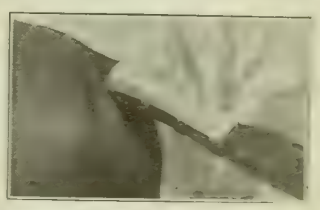
P. O. Box 42. PRINCETON, MO.

Dr. J. H. Scott, D.V.S. **G. Ellis, Mgr.**

TAIL HOLDER. (PATENTED.)

Most satisfactory and sanitary way of holding a mare's tail while breeding. These **"Tail Holders"** are a proven success. Every owner will appreciate your fixing his mare in good shape to breed. You haven't time to fool with a filthy string, which is a poor method anyhow. You can put on and take off this **"Holder"** in an instant. Send for one and if it is not as represented return it and get your money back. Price, 50 cents, postpaid, stamps or M. O.

E. E. HALL, Kincaid, Anderson County, Kas.

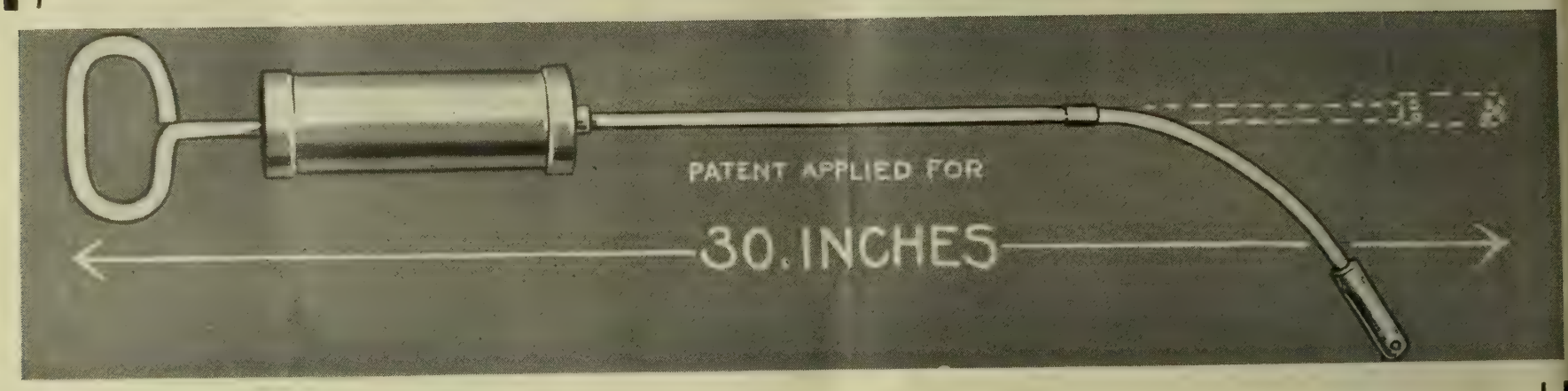


"More Letters Than I Could Answer"

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed find money order for my ad. Received more letters than I could answer. Success to the American Breeder, the best paper of its kind ever published. It has been worth several hundred dollars to me.—Louis Schneider, Vernon County, Mo.

BREEDING APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS

THE IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR AND CAPSULE SYRINGE



This extractor has been improved so that it is much easier to use. The proper temperature can easily be maintained. Anyone should have good results with this instrument by following the directions carefully. This is the only instrument made that has been successfully used for getting the semen from the uterus. We believe this instrument with its improvements will make it possible for any ordinary breeder to use the capsule system successfully. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times. All necessary directions will be sent with the instrument.

Special Offer: 50 pointed breeding capsules, price $1.00; a tested hot water thermometer, price $1.00; the improved Carlson semen extractor, price $7.50; **ALL FOR $7.50.**

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35.. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price, $1.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety.

Price, $1.25.

Curved Metal Impregnator

This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickel plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it.

Price, $4.00.

Breeding Hobbles

We have heretofore handled breeding hobbles made by reputable firms, but we have received so many complaints that we are now manufacturing our own hobbles. They can be adjusted to fit a small pony or the largest draft mare. We believe these are the only hobbles made large enough for draft mares. Most hobbles are made to fit the common race mare.

Price, $8.00.

Emasculator

This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

Pointed Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use.

Price per box (100), $1.50.

Bulb Impregnator

This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6.

Price, $2.00.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 or 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1914. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag.

Price each, $1.00.

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: **Kansas City, Missouri**

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI. ***Kansas City, Missouri, May 5, 1913*** ***Number 8***



Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri



PERCHERON SALE

AT WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1913

Greatest chance ever offered in America to secure young imported and American bred Percheron stallions and fillies.



Sixty-five imported and American bred yearlings, 30 of which are included in this sale.

Thirty yearlings, imported especially for this sale. All are acclimated and in fine condition.

Sired by the most noted sires of the breed, including IMPRECATION, champion of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, in 1911 and 1912. Also by INTITULE, a winner at Chicago and the highest prcied stallion imported from France to America last year.

Ton mares with colt by side and bred again to CASINO.

Imported mares with colt by side and bred to CASINO.

Young stallions just ready for service.

Do not miss this, the greatest opportunity ever offered to secure the blood of the CHAMPIONS.

Stock loaded on cars free of charge.

Free conveyance to farm from Towanda.

Send for catalogue to

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Auctioneers: R. L. HARRIMAN, J. D. SNYDER, W. M. ARNOLD.

BUSY

Every Day

SHOWING

STALLIONS

SELLING

at the

Low Dollar

See Them At

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

Huntington, Indiana

(Stallion Service Books 10c)

STALLIONS IN SERVICE

At Maple Summit Stock Farm.

Mon Gros 5937 (64988), for two years the champion Belgian stallion of the International Live Stock Show; also the prize winning Percheron Guacke 61993 (71368). These great stallions will make the season of 1913 at the Maple Summit Stock Farm. For further information write,

M. A. McMAHAN, JERSEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

BELGIUM EMPORIUM OF AMERICA

150—Head Stallions, Mares and Colts—150.

Including a few choice Percherons; 60 stallions imported October, 1912, and another **Large Importation of Stallions** arrived in March, 1913, enabling me to continue saying that I have the **largest collection of Belgian Draft Horses to be found anywhere in America.** The supply on hand never allowed to run low; you will at all times find a large and choice lot from which to make a selection. You will be delighted at the Belgian Horse Show to which you will be treated while here. I can satisfy you in price; I can satisfy you in quality; Bays, Browns, Blacks, Sorrels and Roans.



Get on the train, come to Cedar Rapids or Iowa City, then phone me at Fairfax to have team or auto meet you at electric car line. Car every hour from Cedar Rapids and from Iowa City. Catalogue ready. Farms two miles from Fairfax; three miles from electric car line.

H. LEFEBURE,

Fairfax -o- Linn County -o- Iowa

SEE OUR STALLIONS

BEFORE YOU BUY.

Percheron, Belgian and German Coach.



Our last importation arrived December 28. These with the select lot on hand enable us to offer for inspection at this time a great collection of stallions of strong individuality, rare quality and standard breed types. **There are yours at bed rock prices. OUR GUARANTEE is different** to that **offered by any other firm.** It will pay you to investigate it if you contemplate the purchase of a stallion.

Mention American Breeder when you write.

OLTMANNS BROS., Watseka, Ill.

Leer, Germany; N. Ft. Worth, Texas.

W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

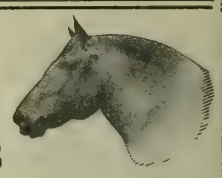
Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.



We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars, mentioning this paper.

D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants



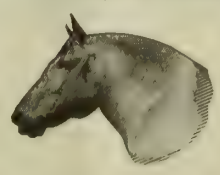
WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY 5, 1913. NUMBER 8.

Capsule System Experiences

We have been printing statements from a number of breeders, giving their names and addresses, and telling of their actual experiences with capsule breeding. We have received hundreds of others for which we do not have space. We believe that these statements, coming from every section of the country, from reliable breeders, should convince any intelligent man that the capsule system as advocated by the American Breeder is a success.

For those who contemplate introducing capsule breeding into their communities there is no better time to start than the present. In fact, about the first of May is early enough to begin capsule breeding, because the right temperature is more easily retained. For the next few weeks every mare owner will be in a rush to get his mares bred. This is the time that stallions are injured. New beginners should be sure to breed a reasonable number of clean, heathy mares with capsules so they will have colts to show next spring. The capsule method of breeding means real money. Several hundred colts can be produced from a good sire within one short season. The possibilities are great and the owners of good stallions or jacks are standing in their own light when they do not adopt this modern method. It has come to stay, and with it the owners of good sires can practically have their competitors at their mercy, especially those who own scrubs.

Our advice to every progressive breeder who expects to remain in the business would be to start the capsule method on a substantial basis and prepare for the next season by getting as many customers to read the American Breeder as possible. Those who read this publication will be in sympathy with modern methods and better sires. The statements which follow, represent so many different localities that most of our readers will be able to find among them letters from men they personally know. No better evidence of reliability can be put in print.

"Will say that I used capsules and the Carlson semen extractor last year and had splendid success. I consider it would pay any man who is in the breeding business to prepare to use capsules, whether he is crowded or not, for he can fertilize some mares that will not settle with the natural service, and there certainly is no difference in the colts. I had quite a bit of trouble convincing some of my customers last year, but there is not much kick so far this spring. Wishing success to all, I am.—M. W. Goode, Binger, Okla."

"We feel that the capsule system of breeding is the most profitable method of breeding for both stallion and mare owner. As to the kind of colts from capsule service, we can show one of our pure bred Belgians that weighs 1,175 pounds at one year of age. He weighed that on his birthday. There are plenty of other capsule colts in this neighborhood that are extra good for grades. Some mares no doubt conceive more readily from capsule service.—M. M. Clawson & Sons, Okeana, Ohio."

"Anyone who keeps stallions or jacks for public service should (if he has not already done so) prepare to use the capsule system as taught in your valuable paper, thereby saving the unnecessary waste of the horse or jack. The colts are just as good as those gotten by natural service. I have a four-year-old stallion gotten by artificial insemination and I think he is as good as any one has.—Ben L. Washburn, Carterville, Ill."

"I think the capsule system is so



FAILED SIX YEARS; CAPSULE SERVICE GOT A COLT.
This 17-year-old mare, belonging to Henry Van Hoose, Harris, Ark., had not foaled a live colt for six years, when she was bred with a capsule, in 1911. The mule colt from that service, shown herewith, was carried full time and was three feet and seven inches tall when foaled.

profitable that I am adding improvements designed especially for convenience in its use. Can see no difference in the quality of colts. We use the capsules on our own mares because it takes less time than to breed to the horse. Can breed six mares in less than two minutes.—C. M. Jennison, Farnsworth, Kas."

"I want to say that the capsule system is a profit to anyone and that the colts are equally as good as those had by natural service. Some of the best horses we have on the farm were capsule colts. You can also fertilize mares with the capsule when you fail with natural service. To sum it up in a small space, I can't do without the system.—W. D. Berkey, Iowa City, Iowa."

"We have mares in foal that failed by service of the horse and caught by capsule service. Three of our public colt show winners last September, were gotten by the capsule. Our patrons are now convinced that the Graham system is a benefit all around. —R. R. Pittis, Scio, Ohio."

"In regard to the capsule system, I am sure that it will pay anyone in the breeding business to use it if they will follow instructions, and I see no reasons why the colts are not as good as the ones gotten by natural service. I am sure it is more apt to settle hard mares than the natural service.—Wiley Clouston, Jr., Ness City, Kas."

"I have had good success with capsules. It is easy to foal a mare with a capsule when the weather is warm, and it is lots easier to foal a jennet with capsule than with natural service. As to the colts, I can't see any difference.—J. E. Moffet, Chismville, Ark."

"The capsule system as taught by the American Breeder is certainly a success if the operator will follow the instructions as taught. Will also say there is no difference in a capsule colt and one gotten by natural service. I have had three years' experience and have had good results from capsule breeding. I have foaled mares that I had failed to foal with the natural service until I had lost hopes of them, by using the capsule. No breeder need be afraid of the system just as long as the operator does his part, as taught by the American Breeder.—H. Bonham, Cordell, Okla."

"It is profitable to use the capsule system and the colts are just as good, and lots of mares are more easy to fertilize by capsule. On May 23, 1911, I bred five mares to my jack and got six mules—one had twins—all with capsules. I have fertilized lots of mares with capsules that would not breed any other way.—Theo. Tacha, Jennings, Kas."

"I have had very good luck breeding mares with capsules. I think it will pay any breeder well to adopt that system of breeding. Others are asking if the colts are as good. I know the colts are just as good and some mares are very much more easily fertilized than by the natural service.—Claude White, New Franklin, Mo."

"Will say I believe your course as taught in the American Breeder is very profitable to those expecting to use the capsule system. Capsule colts are just as strong as any others. Some mares will fertilize with capsules that won't any other way.—A. S. Miller, Hinton, Okla."

"The capsule system of breeding, as taught by the American Breeder, is the only way. The colts are just as good from capsules as from natural service, and mares are more easily fertilized with capsules, as the semen is put in the right place where otherwise it might not be. Have practiced artificial insemination for five years and would not go back to old methods. The horse breeding lessons now printed in the American Breeder will do more good than anything I ever saw. Success to the American Breeder, as I cannot get along without the paper.—G. Nordquist, Canton, Okla."

"As to using capsules, will say the colts are just as good. I have no trouble in getting the semen from the horse, but cannot get anything from the jack's service, that is, not very often. Have a few capsule mules and they are just as good as breeding the old way.—G. L. Anderson, Cashion, Okla."

"I have used the capsule system for three years and will continue to do it, as taught by the American Breeder. In careless hands and untrained hands it might be a great disappointment and a failure, yet it is scientific and right and when properly learned, will give the results claimed for it.—J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kas."

"I could not hold any trade without capsule breeding. Have colts that won premiums, and one stallion I raised sold for $1,800. Also have mares

that have colts, so know both sexes are absolutely as good as from the natural service.—J. U. Knox, New Florence, Mo."

"I wish to say that the artificial method of breeding, as advocated by you, is a success, and absolutely a necessity to anyone who stands stallions or jacks.—A. T. Ling, Greeley, Colo."

"It certainly is profitable to prepare to use the capsule system as taught by the American Breeder. The colts are just as good in every way. I have fertilized mares with the capsule that have been bred for years by the natural service and failed.—E. P. Ferris, Haskins, Ohio."

"I consider the capsule system one of the best things out for the stallion or jack owner, and also for the mare owners, for the simple reason that we can prevent spreading disease by using the capsule. We can breed a clean mare with the stallion and catch the semen and breed mares that should not be bred by the natural service, and by this means we can keep what clean mares we have without spreading infection. Capsule colts cannot help but be just as good as from natural service. I am sure we can settle some mares with capsules that we could not with natural service.—G. A. Ferrel, Louisburg, Kas."

"Will say the capsule system as taught by the American Breeder is no experiment. It is an established and proven success. I have been very successful in my practice and have been able to settle quite a number of mares where natural service utterly failed. There is absolutely no difference in the colts. Many patrons prefer and demand this service. When you consider the saving of the horse, the vast amount of time and the uncertainty of results by the old method, in many instances, no man can afford to be without it.—J. H. Motley, New Hartford, Mo."

"In reference to capsule breeding, I will state that capsule breeding properly and systematically done, attended with cleanliness, is a success, as practiced at my barn. The colts are just as good and I can show them to speak for themselves. If what I say is not true, I will sign a libel and quit the business. The capsule has brought the services of high priced horses within the reach of all. If you put away the capsule, high prices will return.—K. F. Hawkins, Seymour, Tex."

"In regard to whether or not it is profitable to prepare for capsule breeding, will say that no man who owns a good stallion can afford not to use the capsule system. The colts are just as good as those by natural service, and as for getting mares in foal, I use capsules when everything else fails.—Nels A. Anderson, Farragut, Iowa."

"Will say in regard to capsule breeding with three years' experience, that the capsule system of breeding is a success when handled right, and the three great essentials are cleanliness, right temperature and excluding direct sunlight. I would not stay in the business at all if I had to go back to the natural service system. The greatest trouble with the natural service system is that you serve more than once a day. I think that is a mistake, and I base my conclusions on the microscope. I find so many more germs and the stallion is much more vigorous where only one service is employed.—R. W. Davis, Wolbach, Neb."

"No one should be without the knowledge of scientific horse breeding, as taught by the American Breeder, who intends to stay in the breeding business, whether he be stallion or mare owner. There are some mares more easily fertilized by capsules.—W. R. Clelland, New Hampton, Mo."

"I take the pleasure of writing you in regard to capsule breeding. As this is my third year of breeding with capsules, I can say without a doubt that it is a very successful business. My customers are calling for this kind of work, as they can see for themselves what I have done in this neighborhood. I know the colts are just as good as natural service colts, and I am sure I settle one-third more mares with capsules than I did with all natural services.—H. O. Lackey, Birds, Ill."

"It is worth any man's time to prepare for capsule breeding, if he never uses it, as it better prepares him for natural services. I use capsules some and get good results for what experience I have had, and my conveniences to work with. Some mares, it is true, are more easily fertilized with capsules because you put the semen in where it should be. I have three colts from one mare that will not breed any way except by the artificial method, and the colts are just as good as any natural service colts. Watch for disease if you are breeding many mares. I have mares that come to my barn that are diseased and turn them down if the man will not let me treat them. I have treated them and gotten them in foal 21 days after. You are no exception; you must be able to detect it; if you don't, you are not equal to your job.—H. M. Justice, Stilwell, Kas."

"I am doing better every year with the capsule system; the colts are fine and the capsule breeding is all right if one follows instructions. But for profits the mare must be healthy, the horse must be right and you must be right and you will get colts. I do not breed if the weather is colder than 70 degrees.—D. S. Blakey, Spirit Lake, Iowa."

"I have used the capsule plan for one season, and this is the second season, and I find it entirely satisfactory. The colts are better, as you don't have to work the stock so hard, and the mares are easier fertilized with capsule than with the natural service.—Walter L. Doyle, Krum, Texas."

"Will say that the mules got by capsule service are just as good as those got by natural service. I have foaled some mares with capsules that had not been in foal for several years. I am sure it is the safest and surest way to breed. My trouble is in getting the semen every time. There is no doubt about it foaling some mares that won't settle straight.—J. W. Gillum, Wing, Ark."

"No practical stallion or jack man can afford to do without adopting the capsule way of breeding, and I consider it surer than the natural service and can tell no difference in the colts. Wishing you the success that is due you.—C. E. Hodgden, Galesburg, Kas."

"The capsule breeding is a success in every particular, but anyone to do successful breeding should understand the method in every particular; also be very careful about diseased mares. Speaking for myself, I have been very successful, but still learn something every season.—T. M. Allinder, Conway, Ark."

"A stallion owner must prepare to use the capsule system as taught, for it is the only way. The colts are so good that the mare owners prefer the capsule breeding in place of the natural service. I know beyond a question of doubt that mares are more easily fertilized with a capsule than with natural service. I had a mare come to my place that was bred two seasons to a jack, and once the jack owner said he could not get her in foal and told the man to see what 'Moormann' could do with the capsule system. The result is a black stud colt and a good one. A good many mare owners have been watching this particular mare, and now we are just commencing to advertise. The other fellow is just as proud of the colt as I am.—J. H. Moormann, Solomon, Kas."

"Will say that it is very profitable to prepare for the capsule system. No breeder who expects to make a success of his business can afford to be without the information given by the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I bred 200 mares last season, 100 with the capsule and 100 with the natural service, and I have a better per cent with the capsule than with the natural service. The mares that I bred with the capsule were a sorrier grade than the ones that were served by natural service. Many of the mares that I bred with capsules are ten and 12 years old and never have brought a colt, but are going to bring colts this spring. The colts are just the same. Some mares are fertilized with the capsule system that never could be with the natural service. I would not undertake to breed without this system. I say hurrah for the capsule system.—Henry Highfill, Paragould, Ark."

"It is profitable to use the capsule breeding system as taught by the American Breeder. The colts are as strong got by the capsule system as by natural service. Some mares will fertilize more readily with the capsule system. I am more than pleased with the American Breeder and Graham's Scientific Breeding School. I am going to collect about $720 from a coming four-year-old horse. Out of 62 mares bred last year only 14 have failed so far, and four of these lost colts.—E. A. Wallace, Dallas City, Ill."

"I have been using the scientific breeding method for years and would not do without it. The colts are just as good and it is just as easy to get four or five colts at one cover as not. I have foaled mares the first time that never had a colt and had been bred for years. My patrons think it is all right.—W. A. Earp, Strand, Okla."

"Some mares are more easy to foal with capsules because of the abnormal condition of the neck of the womb, and the colts are the same as any other colts. The system is worth the study of any man who handles jacks or stallions.—C. C. Cole, Six Mile, Ark."

"The colts got by the capsule system are just as strong as those got by natural service and as for fertilizing some mares that could not get in foal by natural service, it can't be beaten. I have a mare that I bred two years by natural service, and got no colt until I used the capsule. Her colt is coming one year old and the owner is well pleased with the success of the capsule service. I have a 17-year-old mare that has one yearling and a suckling that has not been served by a horse in nine years. How is that?—T. U. Williams, Charlotte, Iowa."

"I am having good success with capsule breeding. If done right, there is no mistake about it. Colts are foaled stronger than with natural service. I got a greater per cent of foals with the capsule method than without it. I would not handle the business any other way.—S. C. Williams, Eldorado Springs, Mo."

"It pays to breed with the capsule system, as taught by the American Breeder. It pays the horse man well and the mare owner better. Any mare you can fertilize with a horse you can fertilize with a capsule. Then there are mares you can fertilize with a capsule that you cannot by natural service. Test your horse and jack; have the right temperature; use two or three hot water thermometers, then you will be sure and have the right temperature; then follow the instructions given by the American Breeder. My customers are well pleased with the capsule system.—W. F. Dimick, Kiel, Okla."

I think it is indeed profitable to prepare to use the capsule system of breeding, as taught by the American Breeder, to the stallion owner, as well as to the mare owners in his community, as there are some mares that can be made breeders with the capsule that would otherwise be barren. It is also very important to learn to tell when mares are in breeding condition, and in my judgment, if every man offering a stallion for public service would be required to pass an examination, such as would prove him to be qualified for the breeding business, and also be some judge of conformation, it would do more for the breeding interests than any of the stallion laws.—Wm. Freitag, Minier, Ill."

"The capsule system is profitable and the colts are just as good. I got mares in foal last year that had not been in foal for six and seven years. I expect to use the capsule system for all time to come. I find that the more particular and careful I am, the more success I have.—I. C. Evans, Troy, Iowa."

"I have used an impregnator for several years and have got mares in foal that could not be got in foal by natural service of a horse, and the colts are just as good and strong as those got by the natural service of a horse. The capsule system is the only way to breed mares that are hard to get in foal, and you can breed more mares and get a larger per cent in foal and not hurt your horse by using the capsule system. To have success you will have to keep things clean and sterilized.—Carl Henning, Corning, Kas."

"Will say that the capsule method of artificial insemination is beyond doubt the most successful and up to date way of breeding. In fact, the only way we can use high class sires at the price that the average farmer will pay. I think if every breeder would take the American Breeder and study it he could without doubt increase his number of colts. Have tried to get every mare owner that would read it to subscribe.—J. Frank Dye, Flemingsburg, Ky."

"I have been breeding mares with capsules as taught by the American Breeder, for several years and find it satisfactory. The colts are just as strong as any other way and it is more sure on all mares.—M. M. Chaffin, Pataskala, Ohio."

"I would like to give my idea of the capsule system, as taught by the American Breeder. Any breeder can use the capsule system profitably, if the instruction of the American Breeder is followed. Colts are just as good and just as strong from capsules as from the natural service; also there are mares that are much easier to fertilize with capsules than any other way. I have used the capsules for the past two years and can show as many colts from capsules as from natural service. I would quit the horse business if I had to go back to the old methods. I could fill pages in praise of American Breeder and the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—D. B. Coffin, Dunkley, Col."

"I think the capsules are a success. I used them last year with good success. Lots of farmers don't want me to use anything else on their mares this year. The Carlson Semen Extractor is a fine thing; I could not get along without it. Capsule breeding will be the only way to breed mares in a few years.—B. W. Stites, Hiawatha, Kas."

"We had good luck with capsules.

(Continued on page 12.)

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best autherities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

HEIGHT OF MULE COLTS—Will you please give me the usual height and measurement of a mule colt when foaled?--Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We would be glad to publish a few statements from breeders concerning the measurements of mule colts at birth. These measurements should give the height, girth and bone below the knee. We do not wish to encourage long legged jacks.

TWO YEAR OLD STALLION—I have a fine registered Standard bred harness stallion, registered under Rule 1. Will be two years old 21st of this month, is 15 hands and three inches by standard measure, and as large at flank as girth; 17½ inches around hock. Should this colt serve any mares this spring, if so, how many? Will he not be a better horse next year if not allowed to serve any this spring?--Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—Your stallion will be a better breeder, in all probability, by not allowing him to tease or serve a mare this year, but if you wish to serve a few mares with him the teasing should be done with another stallion, and as soon as service is made take the colt away where he won't see or smell a mare in heat. Do not allow him to use a paddock where mares have been bred, as he is liable to acquire the habit of masturbation. About 20 mares might be served this season. Do two services closer than one week.

ABORTIONS—Why will a mare be regular in heat before she is bred and then will refuse the horse for a period of six weeks or two months, and come three? These mares are tried back regularly. I have had considerable trouble along this line.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—These mares are probably fertilized but abort at a later date. Such mares should be bred during the fall. If there are many of these mares you should watch closely for contagious abortion. Read the article in this issue on "Contagious Abortion."

CERVICAL PLUG—What do you think of the hard rubber tube that is advertised so extensively to go in the uterus or womb of a mare that is hard to get in foal.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—These hard rubber tubes were used some years ago, but have usually been dispensed with. Stallions do not serve very well where these are in use. Some stallions have been ruined with this method. Breeders generally have come to the conclusion that they have very little value. When the cervix is open enough to insert one of these plugs, there is very little use for it. When the cervix is closed, and one of these plugs is used, it often sets up an irritation, as they are too large. The proper thing for you to do is to get familiar with the capsule system, which any ordinary breeder can do if he will read the instructions.

ALFALFA FOR STALLIONS—Is alfalfa hay good feed for a stallion to feed through the season?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If your stallion is accustomed to alfalfa, a reasonable amount should not be injurious, but it is not advisable to make a sudden change in feed of any kind. One-fourth of the roughness might consist of alfalfa.

KEEPING YOUNG JACKS TOGETHER—I am raising jacks and would like to know if it is necessary to separate them or can they be kept together without damage to the jacks, provided they are kept from jennets and mules? If necessary, when should they be separated, at what age?—New Mexico Subscriber.

Reply—Some breeders keep their jacks together until they are a year and a half old, but it is generally considered a good policy to separate jacks at from eight to twelve months and give them a filly colt as a mate, for best results.

CONTROLLING THE SEX—Is there any certain time to breed a mare to get a male colt, or any way? If so, please tell me how and when. Some claim there is a time to breed to get a female colt and a time to breed to get a male colt.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not believe that there is any way to control the sex.

BRED WHEN NOT IN HEAT—When should mares be returned that are bred when not in heat?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares bred when not in heat should be returned for retrial on the 30th day and once a week for three weeks.

IN-BREEDING STOCK—I have a good Percheron that I want to breed to his fillies. Would that be all right. I want to do the same thing with my Hampshire hog. Please advise me.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—The leading breeders in this country do not follow this practice. If the sire and the progeny are perfect, some results might be obtained, but a defect produced by this method will be very hard to eliminate. We would not advise this method of mating excepting in the hands of expert breeders who are thoroughly versed in conformation and breeding principles.

ROUGH SERVER—I have a stallion that I got this spring that is ten years old. When he starts to serve a mare he will rear almost straight up and then light on mare. What can I do to keep his from going so high up in the air? It makes no difference how far you are from the mare, or how near, he will rise straight up and usually lights too far front on mare. I know nothing about how this stallion has been trained to serve a mare, but have heard that he was broken by turning loose in lot with mare.—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—Thoroughly break this stallion with a severe bridle so you can handle him anywhere. Teach him to come up within a few feet of the mare and stop still until you give him a signal to mount. This can be done in a reasonable length of time. Take the mare in the left hand and the stallion in the right hand; let them be facing each other. When he mounts, if he goes to rapidly, he will go by the mare. This will discourage him from going too rapidly.

BREAKING A YOUNG JACK—I have a young jack two and a half years old and I cannot get him to get ready to serve. He will mount and tease the mare and act like he wanted to serve, but don't get ready. I haven't the right kind of a mare to turn them out together. What can I do to make him get ready? I have been feeding him a little green wheat. Is that good?—A Subscriber.

REPLY—Be sure that the mare is in good heat; one that he can serve easily. Handle him very quietly; bring him out and let him smell the mare a little and if he does not get ready, put him back in the barn and take his bridle off; after a while bring him out again and give him another chance. Do not teach him to stand around for an hour or two, as he will always want to do that. Do not turn him out with a mare. If you will take a little time you should have no trouble with a young jack, but do not let him see or smell a jennet or a mule under any consideration. Just take plenty of time and break him right. A little green feed is not injurious. Be very kind with him so that he will not be afraid of you, or anything else.

MARE WON'T COME IN HEAT—I have been trying a mare all last summer and this spring she won't horse. She is the first mare I struck that I could not make horse. Her cervix is open all of the time. She is five years old. Please tell me what to do to make her horse. Have been in the horse business for 36 years and this is the first case I ever saw like this. I always open up the cervix to make them horse. Never failed before, but this one is open all of the time. This mare never did horse.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed this mare with a capsule containing live spermatozoa and send her home. She perhaps comes in heat at regular periods, but they are too short for you to find them; they may only consist of a few hours. There is one difficulty with breeding out of heat and that is that one should always be careful about rebreeding them. The examination should always be made with a speculum and not with the hand.

SLOW STALLION—Have you a remedy for a slow horse? One of mine is inclined to be a little slow but he is sure.—Iowa Subscriber.

Reply—Gradually change the feed to oats and diminish the hay ration. Make the roughness a little more laxative, such as clover or alfalfa. Oats will supply this deficiency perhaps as good as anything you can use for this horse. By diminishing the roughness he will not be so sluggish.

A RANK JACK—I have a fine jack; is quick to get ready and works fine and stays on plenty long enough but always comes off with the head of his penis enlarged. Have bred about 20 mares and he works about the same on all of them; have tried two mares back and both refused on the 21st day. This jack eats oats, prairie hay and bran; has half or three quarters of an acre corral. I would like to know why he comes off proud and if he is apt to prove a sure breeder. Only breed one to two mares each day. The jack is quiet and not afraid of the bridle or anything else.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Try to encourage your jack to stay on as long as possible. You may work him out of this habit of getting down too soon. Some jacks that have this difficulty produce a fair per cent of foals, but, as a rule, they are not very sure. They do not deposit the semen in the uterus as often as they should. The capsiule system, however, would help this defect because the semen could be put in the uterus where it belongs.

EVERY OTHER YEAR MARE—I have a mare that won't breed only every other year, and as this is one of the years to miss I would like to know if there is anything I can do to make her breed every year. Any information on this subject will be appreciated.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will breed this mare on the seventh day with a capsule without teasing her, she should fertilize again. Be sure that the stallion discharges live spermatozoa at that service.

DOUBTFUL JACK—We have a jack four years old that fails to discharge much semen. He is a large jack and in good shape. Feed oats, clover and timothy hay. Last season he was bred to about 50 mares as a three year old and made two services a day sometimes. Was foundered along in the summer. Does that affect them from a producing standpoint? He has had no exercise the last winter, just on the farm. He is not long in getting ready, but what little discharge there is, is watery and foamy looking. To date there has been 14 returns and all bred again but three. We are just using him once a day now and using the capsules, but there is so little discharge that we can hardly get any. What do you think is wrong? Was he used too much last season to affect him now?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Your jack had too many services last year and the founder was also injurious. We would advise making a test of the semen. When the weather gets warm you should expect better results. Be very careful that he does not get foundered again, as it is liable to return. Keep his feet in good shape. If his appetite is not good, feed him a little green stuff, enough to make him relish his feed.

JACK WILL NOT SERVE—Please let me know what I can do with a young jack so that he will serve a mare. I have tried him two times but he will not serve a mare. The jack is four years old October 22, 1913. Any information as to what to do for this jack will be appreciated.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We cannot give you much advice on this jack from the description. Be as gentle as you can with him and do not try to breed any except very gentle mares in good heat.

JACK WON'T MOUNT—I have a fine jack; gets ready to serve mares but will not make the leap. Would the remedy mentioned for slow jacks cause him to make it? I have not had much experience with jacks. This is a young jack; served three jennets last spring and one this, so I was told. He gets wild at sight of jennet, but gets ready for mares. What can I do to get him to serve mares? I want him for mare jack. Do you think the remedy would make him work better. I have only tried him on three mares; the first did not show signs of being in heat; next he seemed to get rank and scuffle with her; got ready at least 25 times quickly. She was in heat but he would not make the leap. The next mare was in heat and would show signs to horse, but none to jack, at which she kicked and bit side of pit. That seemed to scare him and he would not pay farther attention to her. Any advice on how to break this jack would be thankfully received. He is a fine individual and as it is I am losing valuable time. Perhaps some one through your paper could help if the editor does not know.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not have any remedy for slow jacks. The difficulty with your jack is that he has been spoilt. Do not try to breed a mare that is not perfectly quiet. If you will handle this jack and get thoroughly acquainted with him so that he is not afraid of you, you may be able to get him to mount if he gets an erection. Put your mare in the pit and put a twitch on her nose so she will be sure to stand quietly; bring your jack out quietly. Push his head up over her back and "cluck" to him, when he is ready. At the same time quietly run your thumb into his ribs a few times gently. Do not crowd this method, as it may spoil him. If you have paid particular attention to the many articles in this paper on slow jacks you should have much information by this time. You might also get a small mare in good heat and try her outside the pit. Let the mare take a step or two as though she might get away. This sometimes encourages jacks to make a mount. Be careful that your bridle is not too severe. Do not let him see or smell a jennet. You may be able to get him out of the notion of wanting a jennet. If everything else fails it may be necessary to get a jennet for him to look at, but we believe you can finally break this jack if he gets ready without a jennet.

MIXING WATER AND SEMEN—I see that in the Carlson semen extractor there are two holes which will let water in on the semen. Does it hurt the semen for water to mix?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—The opening in the rear end of the extractor does not admit water to the semen; the plunger is always between the water and the semen, but if a little sterilized water should be mixed with the semen, it is not injurious.

STERILIZED WATER—What do you mean by sterilizing water to rinse the hands, water that has been boiled or with some disinfectant? I have always used the hot water. I am of the opinion that a disinfectant would be dangerous for semen to come in contact with: even the scent of it will kill bacteria and germs and it looks like it would kill the semen or spermatozoa. Is there any harm in filling the capsule full or must they be only half full?—Subscriber.

REPLY—Sterilized water is boiled water. Do not use any disinfectants in your breeding operations. The best way to clean your hands is to thoroughly wash them in soap and water, and rinse in sterilized water. The object in filling capsules half full is to keep the ouside dry. One half full is sufficient.

BREEDING YOUNG MARES—I have two colts, one is coming two years old and one coming three years old. They are light driving mares. I would like to have some colts. Would they be too young to breed or not? What kind of mules would they raise? I have a

good jack, stands 14 hands high, 60 inch heart girth, 9¼ inch below knee and weighs 1010 pounds. He will be three years old next September. What is your advice; would you breed them or not?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mares are not too young to breed if they are well developed and you are in a position to care for them properly. They should raise you very nice mules.

SHY JACK—I have a jack I bought this winter. He is eight years old, in good shape and covers a mare any time, but does not seem to settle any of the mares. I have bred two of my own to him twice. He seems to get ready in the barn a good many times when there isn't any mares around, and at times his testicles swell, sometimes one and sometimes both. He has a paddock 24x16 to run in at any time. Will cover a mare even if testicles are swollen. He has a good many colts to show and mares in foal to show that he has been a sure breeder. Is there anything I could do for him? Does it take a stronger microscope to see the spermatozoa of a jack than a horse? How strong should it be. I read the American Breeder, but have not seen a case like this.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It might be well to get a veterinarian and make an examination of this case. He is not likely to be of any service to you while the testicles are swollen. It may be necessary to withdraw him from service for some time. A microscope of 100 diameters will show the spermatozoa but 500 diameters is much better. The spermatozoa of a jack may not average quite as large as that of a stallion, but there is very little difference. There is, however, much difference in different animals.

TEMPERATURE OF MARE—Nearly all of the mares' temperatures run up to 100½, only one as low as 99. Is this temperature too high or is it climatic conditions? All look healthy. I had one mare this spring that I bred to the jack two years ago and she caught from first service. The party has been breeding her closer to home and could not get her settled, so came back here. Now I made an examination and found a covering over the mouth of the womb; made natural service and found all the semen in the vagina and then used the extractor as an impregnator as that was the only mare that day.—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—The average temperature of mares in a breeding condition is about 100 degrees. We would not consider that the temperature was too high.

A FRIGHTENED JACK—I bought a jack this spring that worked all right on 20 mares and quit off all at once. When he does get ready he won't get on. Could you tell me what is the matter? Could it be that he abuses himself?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your jack has probably got caught in the pit or been frightened in some way. This is very easily done. If you have been using the pit we would advise trying him without the pit. Either hobble your mare or twitch her. Be very gentle with him until you get him over this scare. Many good jacks have been ruined by carelessness.

A PARTICULAR JACK—I could like to ask you what to do with my jack. He is four years old and has always been somewhat slow. I bred a few mares to him this spring and he worked quite well, but I tried to breed a mare day before yesterday but he did not get ready. I fooled with him three hours so the mare had to go home. Last evening this man came back again to breed the same mare, but the jack did not serve her. Please advise me what to do. He is a good jack and in good condition. He is in a barn where there is a lot of other stock of all kinds. Would it be better if he was kept away from other stock? —Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—When you have another mare of this kind we would advise you to get a mare that the jack likes, then he may get ready quickly. In other words use another mare as a teaser for him. If he does not get ready for other mares perhaps you have done something not to his liking. Be very careful with a young jack that they do not get frightened.

OPEN WOMB—Where a mare's womb is too loose and they won't get with foal, is there any harm in putting a small piece of alum in the mouth of the womb to close it up after the

(Continued on page 13.)

AMERICAN BREEDER'S SCHOOL (Horse Breeding LESSON III)

Physiology of the Genital Organs

This is one of a series of lessons prepared expressly for the thousands of our readers whose business requires thorough, systematic instruction on breeding subjects, but who so far have been unable to get away from their homes to take, personally, a regular course of study in a breeding school. These lessons do not in any sense constitute a "correspondence school"—they cost nothing to our subscribers and no "diplomas" are given. We are simply going much farther in the direction of careful, practical instruction on an important but difficult subject, than any agricultural publication has heretofore thought of going, knowing that such a series of articles, if properly studied, will be very valuable, both to those who follow it later in a regular school, and to those who cannot. As a feature, or department of this paper, therefore, we offer the "American Breeder's School" to the thousands of breeders on our lists who seek advancement in their business. As long as our supply lasts we will send the issue of April 5 (which contained the second lesson—"Generative Organs of the Female")—to every new subscriber who requests it. One dollar for a year's subscription to the American Breeder is all we ask any one to pay for the full series.

Estrum is a term signifying a desire or willingness on the part of the female to copulate with the male. This condition does not usually manifest itself until the female has reached a state of physical development that fits her to bear young. The most of animals in their wild state only experience estrum once or twice a year while under domestication it may appear at stated short intervals.

During this period the female is in a more or less state of mental excitement, the genital organs are congested and swollen and the female seeks the company of the male.

Estrum is closely associated with the release of the ovum from the ovary. In fact, in the great majority of the domestic animals it precedes ovulation. Nature has made no mistake in this regard for by so doing an opportunity is given for spermatozoa to become spread throughout the genital tract so that when the ovum is released it will be promptly met by the active male cells.

In the mare it has been fully demonstrated that the ovum is not released until from three to five days after the close of the heat period which fact may be taken advantage of in practicing artificial breeding on certain classes of mares. In some cases it has been found better to wait a couple of days after the heat period has passed before inserting a capsule, and many mares have been made reliable breeders again by this method that resisted all other attempts of getting them with foal.

The ovum is the female contribution towards a new life. It begins its development within the ovary, being a primary cell that was invaginated into the interior of the ovary from the surface of the latter. Many hundred of these cells are invaginated in this way into the substance of the gland during foetal life where they lie dormant until such time as they are aroused to development. When a certain cell begins development there is arranged about it a capsule which contains fluid and as the process of growth goes on both the cell and capsule enlarge and it forces in the direction of least resistance until it reaches the surface of the ovary when it bursts and releases the ovum. The projecting fimbria catch up the ovum and conduct it into the narrow uterine duct along whose tortuous course it is slowly propelled by the waving cilia that line the latter. It is estimated that it may take as much as three days for the ovum to pass through the entire length of the uterine duct, which in its restricted confines gives every opportunity for the active spermatozoa to meet with it.

The male cells or spermatozoa are developed within the convoluted tubules of the testicles and are to begin with primary cells lining those structures. As they develop they begin to take on the form of the future spermatozoa and in due time an appendage or tail is developed which enables them to move from place to place. This automatic power is essential when we take into account the rather remote distance they are deposited from the object of their search—the female cell or ovum.

While it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the stallion deposits the semen in the majority of cases within the uterus, yet in many cases he does not. In the event the semen is deposited in the anterior part of the vagina the spermatozoa must of their own power pass through the cervix, across the body of the uterus and up through the horns into the uterine duct before successful impregnation can be accomplished.

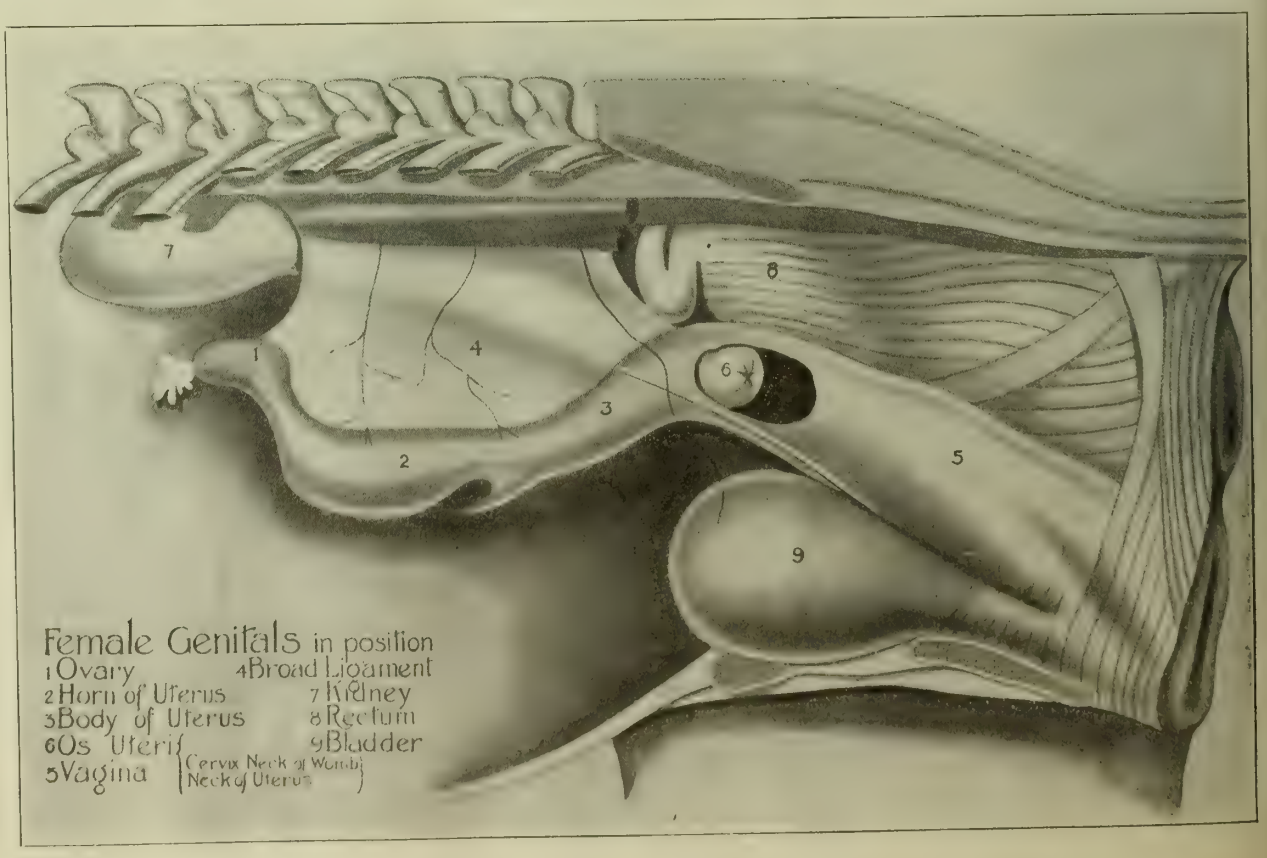
As the spermatozoa leave the testicle and come into the presence of the secretions provided by special glands they seem to take on greater activity and power. It is essential first that the spermatozoa be at the very highest degree of vigor, and it is likewise important that that vigor be maintained by healthy stimulating secretions.

During the normal copulation the upper part of the body of the penis is the portion chiefly erected, the lower part and head not undergoing complete erection until ejaculation begins.

This feature facilitates dilation of the os and the act of aspiration aids in passing the semen into the uterus. Many more mares conceive when the semen is discharged into the uterus than do when the discharge terminates in the anterior part of the vagina and with good reason for these results. In the first place if the ejaculation is directly into the uterus the spermatozoa have a less distance to travel and they are usually in the most healthy part of the genital tract.

The spermatozoa while in the uterus are not exposed to the same destructive elements they would be for the reason that the uterus is a fairly well sealed cavity, being more remote from infection than the more exposed vagina.

While virile, active spermatozoa will live under favorable conditions for a great number of days, yet in practicing artificial insemination we must remember that, as a rule, these



male cells are promptly destroyed by acids, various bacteria, exposure to bright sunlight, lowered temperature, etc.

The successful breeder carefully studies normal conditions and then proceeds to imitate them just as closely as possible. Spermatoza may be kept active under artificial conditions for from eight to ten days, and under the favorable environment of a healthy uterus it is not unreasonable to think they will live much longer. Sufficient experiments and demonstrations have been practiced to a point where there can be no doubt that vigorous spermatozoa may live in a healthy uterus from one heat period to another.

This fact should help to explain the long periods of gestation that have come under the observation of every breeder.

Of the many thousand spermatozoa that may be ejaculated at a single service only one is used in the final act of conception. It resolves itself into a race of the strong and there apparently exists a cell attraction, that does not abate until an active spermatozoa has come in contact with and penetrated the female cell. When this occurs the external layer of the cell promptly assumes a more resting nature and the entrance of more cells is prevented and the positive attraction becomes negative.

This is the act of fecundation and a new being begins development. The tail of the male cell becomes lost in the fusion and the complicated process of cell division mark the changes from this time on. The divisions of the cell bodies are simple at first, but gradually there becomes arranged three chief layers from which all the separate parts of the body are formed. As the process of development goes on a division of the body's labors takes place. Certain organs are formed whose office it is to perform certain definite functions. For instance, the heart is concerned in propelling the blood throughout the system, the lungs in furnishing the system the necessary oxygen, the kidneys in excreting waste, the skin as a protective covering, and so on.

Early in the history of all this the impregnated ovum is propelled through the uterine duct and becomes attached to the mucous lining of the cornua or body of the uterus, where it reposes during the process of development until it reaches a point where it may be safely expelled into the world to grow into one of its kind.

While in utero the new life is sustained for a time by nutrition furnished by its own cell and the secretions from the walls of the uterus, but nature shortly begins an investment with membranes which makes the problem of nutrition more certain and permanent, and these membranes are attached to the uterine wall which facilitates an interchange of nutrition including oxygen, and gives opportunity for an outlet for the waste material developed by the growing foetus.

It is difficult for one to appreciate the marvelous function of the uterus. It has certain functions to perform and in order to do those functions properly must be in a healthy state. Not only must it arrest the outward moving fecundated ovum but after securing it to its own wall it must aid in nutrition and build up around the embryo membranes that will contribute to its well being.

This work is physiologically shaken somewhat for a time by those subsequent periods that marked regular estrum, but in the course of time this influence all subsides.

The third and sixth week, however, are critical periods inasmuch as the attachment is so frail that the young embryo may become easily dislodged and an early abortion occur.

Having read carefully through this lesson, one or more times, the student should now ask himself the following questions and find the answers thereto from the text and the accompanying drawings:

1. What is estrum?
2. Does it ever appear after conception?
3. What bearing has this on the carrying of the newly formed foetus over the three and six weeks periods?
4. What caution do these physiological facts suggest in connection with the teasing of mares when brought back to the stallion for retrial?
5. Is the ovum released before or after estrum?
6. Does the fertilization of the female cell take place during heat?
7. Where does the fertilization take place?
8. In what cases is it necessary to introduce semen into the uterus of the mare after the heat period has closed?
9. What difficulties are avoided by introducing semen in a capsule directly into the uterus?
10. Why is the ovum likely to be fertilized by one of the strongest of the male cells.
11. Why is the depositing of semen in the vagina, as occurs sometimes in natural service, unfavorable to fertilization?
12. Describe the processes which follow the meeting of the male and female cell?

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. .....

Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. ..... Colt { Yes. / No. }

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal }

STUD ..... Page.....

Sample page above shows size of th book.

Stallion Service Record Book for Two Hundred Mares—The latest and best on the market, as cheap as the cheapest. It is a handy pocket size, with 224 pages of strong bond paper and a waterproof cover. It has a calendar, a gestation table and an index of twenty pages so that each mare can be found easily. Each mare has an entire page. This book can be used for several sires without carrying more than one at a time. Notice how easily it is to record the breeding of a mare and give the details. This record book is the result of the opinions of many breeders. It has no worthless advertisements in it. If you are not satisfied with it, return it and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you. Price 50c each, postage prepaid. Published by

THE AMERICAN BREEDER
225 WEST 12TH STREET
KANSAS CITY -:- MISSOURI

FROM AN ENGLISH SUBSCRIBER.

Dear Mr. Graham:—Your paper is excellent. I am looking forward to the articles about the horse. As you know, I am one of those who would like to come out for a course in the breeding school, but cannot manage to do so. I hope when you think of coming over to England you will let me know. I hope to procure a farm in this district soon. Your capsule system interests me much. Horse breeding is in a very unsatisfactory state in England. By your system the high priced stallion would be brought within the power of the little man. I should like to further it here. I think if I could get hold of Mr. J. W. Ranerman, something might be done. He is a real good man. I should like for you to show me how to examine mares and be able to know why one won't breed. Farmers here sit still and never seek the reason why. Our Shire stallions are over pampered and won't get the foals they should.

I should be obliged to you if you will put me in connection with some of your agricultural implement firms. We are far behind you here. I mean some day to go in for those patent self-lifting gates. I heard a great account of them from a man here. Wire fencing and everything is of interest. With kindest regards. You remember our meeting at the Royal at Norwich. I've never ceased talking to people about your paper.—George Eyve, Warren House, Brandsby, Essingwold, York, England.

IMPORTANT SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE DEALS.

The record price of $10,000 is said to have been paid recently for the famous saddle bred show stallion, My Major Dare. This horse was a part of an important purchase made by R. A. Long of Kansas City, for his farm near Grandview, Mo. The purchase included the entire stable of Paul Brown of Paris, Mo.; the prize winning gelding, Gingerbread Man, being the next most noted animal it contained. Mr. Brown had only recently bought My Major Dare in Kentucky, paying $6,500 for him.

Two express cars loaded with race horses, trotters and pacers, passed through Kansas City recently on their way to Australia. These horses had been bought by an Australian sportsman from W. B. Taylor of Sedalia, Mo., and were being shipped to San Francisco by rail and from there to Melbourne, Australia, by steamship. The shipment included nearly a dozen campaigners with marks ranging from 2:11¼ up to 2:28½.

HOW TO TIE KNOTS.

Many an accident with live stock, and much annoyance and work, have resulted from lack of knowledge in the tying of knots. In the old countries, and in rare cases in this country, boys on farms are early taught how to tie and splice rope. But there are many people who daily need this knowledge but have had no chance to gain it excepting through unfortunate experience. All such will be glad to know that a bulletin has been printed by the Minnesota Agricultural College on tying and splicing rope. This is a very handy bulletin, illustrated with photographs and drawings. The author is Prof. J. M. Drew of the college. It may be had by asking for Extension Bulletin No. 33, from the Minnesota College of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW NEVADA STALLION LAW.

To the American Breeder:—Last winter I noticed a bill you had drawn for the collection of service fees. I gave it to one of our representatives at the legislature, and here is a copy of the bill that was passed:

An act to provide for lien on mare and offspring for service of stallion, and to make it a misdemeanor to sell such mare or offspring without the written consent of the party holding the lien.

Section 1. The owner or keeper of any stallion may advertise the terms upon which he will let such stallion to service, by publication thereof in some newspaper of the county where such stallion is kept, for sixty days during the season of each year, or by printed handbills conspicuously posted during such period, in four or more public places in said county, including the place where such stallion is kept; and the publication or posting, as aforesaid, of the terms of such service shall impart notice thereof to the owner of any mare served by such stallion during any season; and in all actions and controversies in respect to the foal, the owner of such mare so served shall be deemed to have accepted and assented to said terms when so advertised and published or posted as provided herein.

Sec. 2. When the said terms of such service by any stallion, published or posted as provided in section 1 of this act, shall provide that the mare and foal will be held for the money due for the service of such stallion, then in that event the owner or keeper of such stallion shall have a lien for such sum on the mare from the time of service and on the offspring of the mare served, for the period of one year after the birth of such foal, which said lien shall be preferred to any prior lien, encumbrance or mortgage whatever; and the publication or posting, as aforesaid, of the terms of such service shall be deemed notice to any third party of the existence of such lien.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall sell convey or dispose of any animal upon which there exists a lien, as created in section 2 of this act, without the written consent of the party holding such lien, and without informing the person to whom the same is sold or conveyed that said lien exists, or who shall injure or destroy such animal, or aid or abet the same, for the purpose of defrauding the lienor, or who shall remove or conceal, or aid or abet in removing or concealing such animal, with intent to hinder, delay or defraud such lienor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

It seems to be a very good law, but does not give any protection to the owners of jacks, but I suppose that a jack would be termed a stallion.—Dudley Wilson, Lander County, Nev.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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PERMANENT BREEDING DISTRICT

Those who expect to have a profitable district in which to do business must spend some time in educating the residents. Practically every community has a lot of "fogy" ideas that must be eliminated. Knowledge from a reliable source must be used in driving out "beliefs" and practices which have no foundation in fact. There is very little excuse for having many "fogy" notions in a community, where there are intelligent breeders interested in improved conditions.

A little time spent soliciting subscriptions for the American Breeder is a cheap and most effective way. The intelligent men will be very glad to post up on these subjects, because they want to raise good horses that will be profitable to them. They want to make money. These are the individuals that will argue from the right standpoint if given a chance. A reasonable number of intelligent men, well supplied with information, can talk to those who still argue in favor of old "fogy" notions.

The special subscription offer for clubs of five or more at 50 cents each, which was announced in the last issue, could be made use of to a good advantage in any community. The way to get these subscriptions is to simply ask the prospect for his subscription; simply state to him that you want him to read it and if he is not satisfied that you will give him back his money. Show him your copy of the paper and simply state that you would not take a dollar for it if you could not get another. This shows on the face of it that you believe what you are preaching. It is not necessary to have a lot of sample copies to hand out. That has been tried with all kinds of publications. An individual will take a sample copy and state that he will look it over and let you know at a later date. Many a good move fails in just this way.

We believe that practically every breeder has enough prestige among his customers and friends to get hundreds of subscriptions if he cares to. Every breeder of live stock could well afford to spend 50 cents to get the American Breeder. A very good introduction is to ask the prospect to look at the 49 different photographs on the front page of this paper. This will be a very good introduction. If every breeder in the country would get busy and send in their subscriptions they would have a better locality in which to do business.

All those who sends in one club of five can send in any number of additional subscriptions up until July 1, for 50 cents each. It will not be necessary to get a club of five or more in each case, just the first club. A little effort will convince any breeder that it is very easy to get a large number of subscriptions in his locality if he cares to.

OUR NEW COVER PAGE.

Cuts representing typical specimens of 48 different breeds of live stock make up the front cover page design for this issue. For one breed of cattle, the oldest and most numerous recorded breed on this continent, we have two illustrations to represent the beef and dairy types, making 49 cuts in the design. These illustrations represent nearly all the registered breeds of live stock which are to be found to any extent in this country. In the case of sheep we had only space to show the leading types—one breed of long wools, one breed of fine wools and two of the more numerous classes of medium wools. The Dorset Horns are enough different in type also to be pictured separately, although they, too, are classed as medium or short wools. Some breeds of horses and cattle well known in Europe, are purposely omitted, since they have not yet entered into the animal husbandry of this country. We show also only those breeds of hogs which have found recognition among American stockmen. It has been very difficult, using photographs of all sizes and from all parts of the country, to make the cuts so that they show the animals of a kind in the right proportion as to size. The hog and sheep cuts (particularly the hogs) have purposely been made too large as compared with the cattle and horses, in order to secure more distinctness. Every illustration came originally from a life photograph of a prize winning animal, made without any retouching.

GUARDING AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Every breeder would do well to arrange some kind of a convenient hitch-rack between the gate leading to the barn, and the barn, so that all horses would be tied at the hitch-rack for inspection. The proprietor would do well to examine this stock before admitting them to other enclosures. It must be remembered that practically every farm in that vicinity will be represented at the breeding barn some time during the breeding season. If there should be any infectious disease in that community it might be spread at this place. Not only that, but there is considerable money invested in breeding stock that should be protected. If the hitch-rack, located as it is, does not prevent trespassers, a temporary fence might be erected. The owners of these establishments must use every precaution as there are many careless people who patronize such places. There are some, also, who do not believe that diseases are transmitted from one animal to the other from contact. But it is a fact that a horse having some disease may leave enough germs on the hitch-rack so that the next animal might be infected. If this hitch-rack is in the sun the sun will destroy the germs, as a rule. In fact, the sun is one of the best germ destroyers known. It is not expensive to make an arrangement of this kind and it will be very profitable for the average breeder.

Another advantage in having a quarantine arrangement, is that otherwise many breeders bring their horses right into the barn, or close to the stallion or jack, causing them to be very uneasy. The more quiet these animals can be kept in this respect the better the results obtained from them.

READING AND THINKING.

One of our readers has paid us a visit for the purpose of asking several important questions. He has been a subscriber to the American Breeder for three years. He has spent considerable money and time to come to Kansas City to get these questions answered. Each and every one of the questions he asked have been thoroughly discussed since January 1, 1913. When asked if he had read the American Breeder he stated that he had read every article in every issue for several years. Evidently he has not been a good reader.

The difficulty with this party is that his mind is not on the subjects that he is trying to absorb. He is a large farmer and has much other stock. In fact, he is a business man, having his mind occupied with various important things. He evidently has done like many others do; when an important article is prepared they look at it and lay it aside with the expectation of reading it thoroughly at some future time, but forget it.

It is not the great number of things that one hears about that gives one knowledge, but the mastery of a particular subject when it is presented. The best results are gained in this way.

Since the April 5 issue has been printed we have received about 300 inquiries concerning barren mares. Nearly every one of these questions was answered in that number. We do not wish to discourage any one from asking questions, but frequently a reader can save considerable time by reading these articles over a time or two. We realize that in the spring when the sun shines brightly after several months of winter, one is very anxious to accomplish something and does not take enough time to read and study this subject.

KEEPING YOUR SIGN OUT.

We have never urged advertisers to keep their ads. going, as much, perhaps, as we should. Some of our advertisers have only two or three animals to sell in the course of a year, so that a short time ad. is plainly all they need. But there are many breeders who have stock for sale at all times—enough so it must certainly be to their advantage to keep an advertisement going the year round in some good paper like the American Breeder. We are reminded to call attention to this fact by a letter just received in which a regular customer says he was surprised at the small cost of running an ad. in this paper by the year. It is a fact that the American Breeder is one of the most economical advertising mediums a stockman can use—or any one, for that matter—as shown by the letters we have published from advertisers of all classes.

But the point we make here is that a breeder with a stud of horses, or a herd of cattle or hogs, or a flock of sheep large enough so that he always has something good to show, and price, to visitors will find it pays him to keep his announcement in one good medium all the time. An inch advertisement in the American Breeder costs only $44 by the year, with a discount for advance payment. This is 25 to 30 per cent less than the rate on an ad. which runs only a month. The saving in rate, however, is of small importance compared with the advantage of keeping your sign out all the time. Other things being equal, the custom reached by a paper will be divided among its advertisers, but it is a fact of common experience that the regular advertisers get more than their proportion of custom in a busy time for the simple reason that the public prefers to trade where it feels best acquainted. In the more quiet times when many advertisements drop out of the papers the regular advertisers get all the business there is going.

HORSES IMPORTED FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Since the Bureau of Animal Industry withdrew its recognition from all American live stock record associations on January 1, 1911, a record of all animals imported to this country for breeding purposes has been kept. Several new rulings have gone into effect since that time. The animal in question must correspond exactly with the pedigree in every respect or the animal is not admitted to this country free of duty. In this connection pedigrees issued by certain foreign associations are recognized. A bulletin containing all of the horses imported for breeding purposes during the year of 1912, was issued April 17. The bulletin gives the name of the animal, registry number, importer, port of entry and date of arrival. Each animal has a department number so that in case of correspondence the number given to the animal by the Bureau of Animal Industry can be referred to, which will make it more easy to find a given animal. In this bulletin the animal's numbers in parentheses ( ) are the registration numbers of stud books across the seas. The numbers printed between equal signs = are the registration numbers of the Canadian National Records. These animals are recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry. All of their certificates are stamped and approved by the United States Government. This bulletin may be had by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. It is entitled, "Horses, 1912." The breeds, and number of each imported, are given below.

Breed.	Stallions.	Mares.	Total.
Belgian Draft	609	347	956
Clydesdale	33	57	90
French Draft	9	...	9
Hackney	14	12	26
Percheron	1,104	859	1,963
Shetland Pony	4	27	31
Shire	156	91	247
Standardbred	1	2	3
Suffolk	10	15	25
Thoroughbred	4	8	12
Welsh Pony	13	92	105
Total	1,957	1,510	3,467

Of the above, 10 of the Belgians, 3 of the Percherons, 1 of the Shires, 1 of the Thoroughbreds and 1 of the Welsh Ponies were imported in 1911.

"YOU ARE RIGHT."

To the American Breeder:—I want to thank you for the mention of my new horse, Mon Gros, which I bought of J. Crouch & Son. You are right. I never would have bought such a high priced horse if I had not known I could breed with capsules. I had two Percherons and I changed one for a Belgian because I thought one of a kind was enough where you can breed with capsules, and I think the day is coming when the people will demand the best. He cost me about $4,500.

I would advise men that are going to breed with the capsule to not breed any more shy breeding mares with capsules the first year; it will hurt the capsule system. I got several of them in foal, but several I did not, and it hurts your per cent. People are asking me now what per cent of foals I got with the capsules. I breed both naturally and with capsules, but do not want to commence the capsules until the first of May if I can keep from it. I want the weather to get warm. Some have been wanting to breed with the capsule, but I am put-

ting them off until the weather gets warmer.—M. A. McMahan, Jersey County, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

We were in hopes that the American Breeder school, printed in this paper, would largely take the place of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, as the American Breeder has grown to such proportions that it takes most of the editor's time. But the management of that school is receiving letters asking when the next term of the Scientific Horse Breeding School will be held. These letters state that they want some practical work where they can see these demonstrations; they want to dissect mares and see barren mares so that they can distinguish a good one from a bad one.

There will only be two terms of the Graham Scientific Breeding School this year, one of them will be about the middle of August and the other one in December; the exact dates will be given later.

It is a pleasure to meet these intelligent breeders who attend this school, even though it adds an enormous amount of work. Those who have attended this institution have made history, as much of the work given is absolutely new to the world. These men, as a rule, have been very successful. There have been some failures, of course; this must be expected from any institution, but the fact that such a large per cent of the members have been successful is evidence that these failures are not the fault of the institution. There are two things that those who attend this school are usually proud of, and that is that the instruction is of a high class both scientifically and morally. It offers an opportunity for a breeder to be an expert. If he is not satisfied with the knowledge received he may return at as many future terms as he cares to without additional tuition.

The scope of the school will be advanced in coming terms, as the breeders will be taught how to detect diseased mares with a microscope. This is the only place in the world where this is taught. The average breeder will believe that this is beyond his capacity, but it is not. It is made so plain and simple that any breeder can learn it in one week if he will pay attention to the instruction. In fact, it is so simple that the average breeder is surprised. A part of this work has been given at the last few terms, but it will be made complete this year. The plan is to make this instruction so complete that the breeders can diagnose the exact breeding condition of all mares very quickly and easily.

The tuition fee will be $25 for a life membership. Any one attending this school who is not satisfied in every way can have his tuition fee refunded without any questions. This school has been attended by leading breeders all over the country and all have been satisfied.—Advertisement.

NAVEL ILL IN YOUNG ANIMALS.

To the American Breeder:—Navel ill, often called "joint-ill," or "foal lameness," is a disease of young animals, occurring soon after birth, and usually terminating in death.

It is a form of blood poison entering through the unhealed navel. The first symptoms of the disease noted are swollen joints, fever, lameness, and later, abscesses and diarrhea, resulting in death.

Colts and calves are the principal victims, although all young may become affected.

The treatment is principally prevention. Do not turn the mare about to foal in an old filthy box stall, or in a stall where the disease has occurred. Remember it is highly contagious. Disinfect the barn thoroughly. In warm weather, turn pregnant mares or cows outdoors. Paint the navel cord with a weak solution of tincture of iodine or very weak carbolic acid—five drops of carbolic acid to half pint of water. Keep the young animal clean and examine the navel cord to see if it is drying up normally.—E. T. Baker, Veterinarian Idaho Experiment Station.

FAULTY CONFORMATION VS. BLEMISHES.

To the American Breeder:—Having never owned a blemished stallion is evidence I am not in favor of that brand of stock horses. On the other hand, having owned and used stallions with faulty conformation, I am emphatic in denouncing the latter class from expensive experience.

The fact is always at hand that the individual himself transmits the blemishes or faulty conformation and not necessarily the entire class. If the entire class of hereditarial blemished stallions is destined for the discard by the "stallion boards," the other class should be coupled with them. Of course this will never come to pass, but nevertheless breeders should be cautious of the faulty made ones.

In illustrating this point I'll take a stallion with two large bone spavins and a stallion with faulty conformation, which in this case was poorly set stifles. We will follow these horses several generations of descendants covering a period of 15 years.

The stallion with the spavins was a rugged, handsome registered Clydesdale, owned by a rancher from Missouri. He had probably 60 mares of various types and distinguished chiefly as being straight horse. The Missourian's method of breeding was simple. He bred all the fillies back to their sire; sold the original mares and when the stallion was 19 years old, sold and replaced him with a son from a granddaughter. Now during this entire period I have diligently been on the outlook for spavins among these horses, but never a blemish. Horse buyers have repeatedly maintained that this bunch of horses has never, in this territory, been equaled (considering their number) for class, bone and uniformity in size and color. One year a carload of these horses topped the Omaha market.

Now for my faulty sound horse. He was a first class stallion every way excepting his stifles. At a distance this horse appeared to have only one leg so snugly did his hind legs fit together. He never sired a colt that did not have his weakness. I kept him as he was a high priced and weighty horse and expected to overcome this defect with good stallions following. After three outcrosses with first class stallions free from this defect, the offspring still held their heritage and I never did correct it, but shipped every females that traced to the original horse.

The results were, after starting with a high priced stallion and expensive mares, I had to make a new beginning and the Missourian with a cheap start had a profitable and satisfactory ending. Each stallion had a defect but only one transmitted.—L. R. Dillon, Perkins County, South Dakota.

SPEAKS FOR THE BELGIANS.

To the American Breeder:—As your Utah subscriber seems to be unsettled as to the better breed to raise for the city market, I will say that, in my opinion, the Belgians are the better for several reasons.

A grade Belgian can be made to weigh at age of three years, coming four years, from 1,800 to 2,000 without much difficulty. His vigorous constitution makes him less subject to diseases than any other breed; makes his an easy feeder and keeper; a good shipper and a horse that will give satisfaction to the man that uses him. They are just as sound as any of the other breeds and have plenty of bone, style and action, and are good sellers.

Judging from observation, the other breed the Utah gentleman mentions, has good quality of bone but are slower maturers and not so easily kept, making them of greater expense to the producer.

In comparison with other breeds the Belgians have proven themselves superior to all breeds, having won championship over all draft breeds in the years 1878-79-80-81-84. Since that time they have competed only once; in 1900, at Paris, where it was won by a Belgian stallion and mare.—G. S. Perkins, Peoria County, Ill.

HORSE SALE AT MEXICO, MO.

One of the last important horse sales of the season was held at Mexico, Mo., April 17 to 19. In this sale about 75 head of saddle and light harness horses were sold, bringing a total of somewhere near $35,000. Prices were uniform throughout the sale; good enough and at the same time moderate enough to be satisfactory to both buyers and sellers.

Among the more important purchases we list the following:

Governor Major, gelding, bought by E. D. Billings, Chicago, Ill., for $700.

Champ Clark, bay gelding, same buyer, $450.

King Hamilton, black stallion, Richard Dillard, Shamrock, Mo., $605.

Nat Goodwin, bay gelding, C. D. Ragsdale, Shelbina, Mo., $500.

Sally McDonald, chestnut mare, John R. Thompson, Chicago, Ill., $800.

Jack O'Diamonds, chestnut gelding, James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo., $450.

High Ball, bay gelding, C. R. Wells, Washington, Ia., $710.

Willie Green, trotting stallion, M. F. Brannon, Knoxville, Tenn., $450.

May Morning, bay mare, C. N. Arnett, Ames, Ia., $305.

AMERICAN BREEDER IN THE LEAD

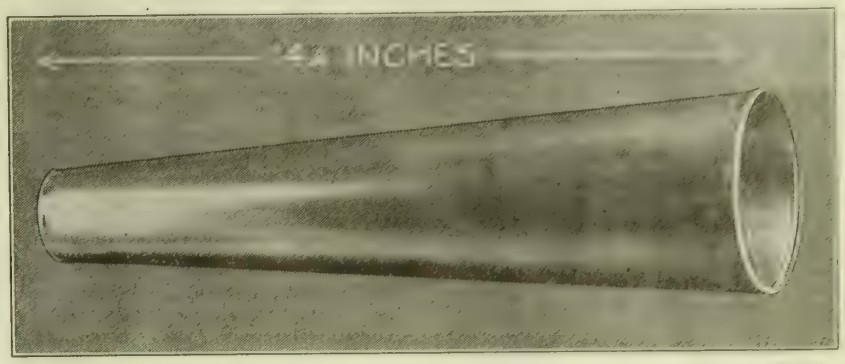
To the American Breeder:—Have sold all the stock that I can spare. Will have more next year. The American Breeder is in the lead in finding buyers. Will try to give you a better ad. next time.—Isaac Lohman, Clinton County, Mo.

A STRONG SHIRE ARGUMENT.

The Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., has issued a little book, written by J. H. Truman, and entitled "The Sovereign Shire," that is doing a good service for every man in the business of breeding and selling English Shire horses. It is one of the best and most interesting booklets of this kind we have ever seen, and it is well worth the while of every one interested in Shires to write Mr. Truman for a copy of this book—which doubtless can be had for the asking.

GET A SPECULUM

if you want to know the condition of a mare's genital tract and whether or not it is diseased. A Speculum is also the only means of examining the cervix to make sure if a mare is in foal. Many an abortion has been caused which the use of the Speculum would have avoided.



This Speculum is made of good material, nickel plated, and with proper care will last a life-time. SENT POSTPAID FOR $3.00.

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BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Stallion Notes a Specialty.
E. R. Smith, Lawyer, Fairfield, Iowa.

Horses and Sheep Strongest.

Increasing City Orders For Drafters Strengthen a Steady Market. All Meat Stock But Sheep Went Off Last of April, Cattle Recovering Partially.

A good healthy tone prevails in the horse and mule market. The one exception to the general encouraging news around the circuit was that St. Louis was a little top heavy on the mule side. But that condition has been righted and a good even tone prevails. The market is not rushed or boomed, nor yet is it by any means lifeless. There is just that persistent, even demand that takes liberal supplies without disturbing prices. Of course slight variations occur due to difference in personal judgment, but such a condition is present all the time, as standards and fancy in the horse market are less uniform than for any other class of live stock. The principal demand is for chunks, farm horses and drafters. The almost impossibility of buyers to get farm mares makes them a market factor of little consequence. However, their scarcity does not indicate lack of demand, but on the contrary shows their desirability. A good mare will sell from $150 up and the proper class with good color would bring above $300 easily. Farm horses are bringing from $75 up and nothing with much class is obtainable under $150. The drafter class is quoted at $150 up, and for something fancy, with a good advertising string attached would go as high as $400.

The most important feature reported from Eastern markets is that the city users of traffic power are beginning to increase their orders. There it is reported that firms that use two to twenty horses are filling orders, and some of them have not been in the market for over a year. The inference is that they have tried the motor truck and are now returning to the surer way of hauling. If this is the beginning of a general turning to horse power again the market is due for a period of prolonged activity. Farm horses are in general demand, made so by a fine opening season for farm work. In the past week general rains have fallen in all states from the Rockies east. The wheat crop is assured, with few exceptions, and corn planting is well along under favorable conditions. The first crop of alfalfa is assured, and grass in general is off to a good start. The favorableness of the season thus far is a bar to a possible course of liquidation.

Flood conditions in certain sections of the South have retarded demand for mules to some extent, but present indications are that such conditions will be adjusted later. Southern demand from now on will decrease, and in the hot months of July and August become dull, if trade keeps to its precedent of former years. The June harvest field heretofore has been a source of considerable outlet for big mules, and this year will be no exception. Fairly active markets are expected for the next two weeks.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	175@245
Chunks, fair to choice	135@175
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	50@ 90
Southerns, good	135@165
Southerns, plain to fair	85@130
Plugs	15@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@135
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15½ to 16 hands	160@200
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

Slump in Cattle Prices.

Unexpected heavy receipts on the closing days of the last month sent cattle prices into new low levels for the season. Heavy steers in the past two weeks declined 35 to 50 cents, and the light weight grades only 15 to 25 cents. This decline, however, in connection with the weakness of the preceding ten days has carried values below this period a year ago. At present the market is but little stronger than Tuesday, the lowest time this week, and is the direct opposite of a year ago. In May last year prices started up and the advance was practically unchecked until in November, when prime beeves were selling at better than $10. Now the best steers are quoted at $8.50 to $8.65 at river markets and up to $8.75 in Chicago. The heavy receipts this past week can be traced to the desire of feeders to get rid of cattle in order that the rush of farm work will be undisturbed later. The supply carries an unusually large amount of beef and for spring offerings the quality is unusually good. The liberal receipts of the past ten days have put killers on easy street and now they are in a position to tide over a period of moderate supplies without having to boost prices. However, the movement of the past two weeks has reduced feed lot supplies and other cattle on dry feed have been turned to grass on account of the slump in prices. Prime finished beeves for the past two months have shown a comparatively small margin over those of lesser quality, and if any class is in for a rise thick fleshed steers will get the benefit. Prime steers are quoted at $8.50 to $8.65, good to choice $8 to $8.45, common to fair $7.25 to $7.90. On the quarantine side meal fed steers brought $7 to $8, and some steers fed cotton seed cake on grass brought $6 to $7.40. The light weight grades, with some finish have sold on an equality with the heavier kinds, yearlings bringing up to $8.60, within the past two days. Lines of fed cattle are being closed out rapidly, but an early movement of meal and caked steers will fill in the gap between this and the movement of straight grassers.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.60@8.75
Good to choice steers	8.15@8.55
Fair to good steers	7.60@8.10
Common to fair steers	7.35@7.50
Meal fed, choice	7.40@8.00
Meal fed, common to fair	6.25@7.35

Butcher Cattle Moderately Lower.

Butcher cattle lost only 10 to 20 cents in prices in the past two weeks. While killers were fighting shy of the fat steers they were scrambling to get the tidy weight heifers and steers and heifers mixed. All the decline came in the past three days. Heavy cows were quoted off 25 cents, but bulls and calves remained firm. Butcher cattle at present quotations are relatively higher than steers, but scarcity together with the broad general demand is keeping values up.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher stuff:

Cows—	
Choice	$7.00@7.50
Fair to good	5.75@7.00
Common to fair	5.40@6.75
Canners	4.00@4.50
Heifers—	
Choice fed	7.90@8.35
Good to choice	7.25@7.75
Plain to fair	6.25@7.20
Common	5.25@6.20
Veal calves	4.50@10.00
Bulls	4.50@7.50

Less Demand for Thin Cattle.

Since the fat cattle market has shown a slump demand for stockers and feeders has slackened and prices fell back 25 to 35 cents. Considering the high levels that have obtained this decline is of little consequence. The cattle too are beginning to show grass sap and in a few weeks prices will have to be reduced to offset weight increases. However, stock feeding and feeding cattle are scarce and no large supply is in sight for the summer months. Prices will continue to show a big margin over the past few years.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$ 7.95@8.30
Good to choice feeders	7.45@7.95
Plain to fair feeders	6.90@7.20
Good to choice stockers	7.35@7.75
Selected stockers	7.75@8.15
Plain to fair stockers	6.75@7.70
Stock calves	6.25@8.00
Stock cows	4.25@6.00
Stock heifers	4.75@6.50
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Big Decline for Hogs.

Hog prices in the past ten days fell back 85 to 90 cents, reaching the lowest level of the past three months on Tuesday. In the past two days moderate rallies occurred, but the market still showed much uncertainty. Receipts have been fairly liberal, but not large enough to cause such a decline. The downward movement in prices was rather arbitrary. Shippers have been out of the competition and this left packers in control. They lowered prices quickly. Receipts, however, continued to show a falling off compared with a year ago, and the May supply is expected to show further decreases. However, the spring pig crop is liberal, the shortage of sows considered, and if there is no renewal of the cholera scourge hogs next winter should be fairly plentiful. The summer and early winter run is scheduled to be light. Heavy hogs predominate the supply, and light weights command a premium over the other kinds. Shipping demand shows early summer weakness, and it is doubtful whether the decline in prices of the past two weeks will be regained at any time this summer.

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the last two weeks of April:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Apr. 28	$8.25@8.60	$8.60@8.95
Tuesday	8.15@8.37½	8.60@8.85
Wednesday	8.20@8.45	8.40@8.70
Thursday	8.25@8.50	8.35@8.75
Friday	8.20@8.45	8.50@8.80
Saturday	8.20@8.35	8.40@8.70

The following quotations are for hogs on April 16:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.30@8.35
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.35@8.40
Medium weight	8.40@8.40
Light weight	8.35@8.45
Common to fair	8.15@8.35
Stags	7.00@8.30
Boars	4.00@5.50
Bulk of sales	8.25@8.40

Good Demand for Sheep.

While prices for other classes of live stock were lower the changes in sheep values were unimportant. Early this week prices were up 10 to 15 cents, but later the advance was lost. Demand continues good with receipts fairly liberal. The season shows some marked changes. Wooled grades are getting scarce and clipped grades predominate. Texas sheep are moving freely and Southern spring lambs are due as a supply factor. There is a broad demand for mutton and while that meat is relatively cheaper than either pork or beef there is no reason why demand should not continue broad. Wooled lambs are quoted at $8 to $8.75, yearlings $7 to $7.75, ewes $6.25 to $6.75, wethers $7 to $7.25, clipped sheep $6 to $6.75, and clipped Texans $6 to $6.35.

April Live Stock Receipts.

Receipts of live stock in April were nearer normal than in any previous month this year. The combined receipts at the five Western markets were 542,000 cattle, 1,294,200 hogs, and 830,000 sheep, showing a decrease of 9,800 cattle, 124,000 hogs and 2,000 sheep. Kansas City was the only market that showed increased supplies of cattle and hogs, but sheep showed a decrease. In the first four months this year combined receipts of cattle were 95,000 short of the same period last year. Hogs decreased 1,098,000, and sheep 360,000. May holds out prospects for light receipts. Farmers will be busy with crops, grass and other cheap feeds are available, and close marketing has been the program all season. Grass fat cattle will not be a factor before July.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

Have had a good season's business and stock is sold down to calves.

Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

for sale. Sable and white; from fine working parents. Also the mother of the pups for sale. These will be sold cheap as I want to close them out. Can furnish pedigrees. **Amasa Roberts, Bentonsport, Iowa.**

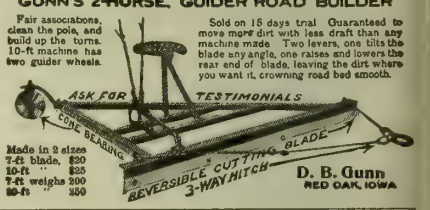
GOT 'EM ALL READING AMERICAN BREEDER.

To the American Breeder:—As an agent for your paper, you will think me rather quiet, but writing is not in my line at all. Now I am located in a part of the country where ranches are the rule. I have every rancher for 12 miles around reading the American Breeder, and that is about my limit. I would like to have put on ten new names but I cannot find them just now. I may get a few before the season is out. I think the paper just right for the stock man. I used to get the ——— ———, but I find that this paper is all that is needed to keep me posted on live stock. The capsule system is all right. I tried a few and it works all right. Wishing your paper every success.—Robert R. Johnston, Dupuyer, Teton County, Montana.

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XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline	$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate	$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
83 gravity stove distillate	$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home	$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

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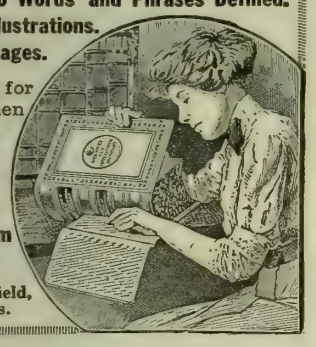
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CAN VACCINATED HOGS TRANSMIT CHOLERA?

A test begun at the Kansas Agricultural College in April will show whether a hog vaccinated with anti-hog-cholera serum can transmit the disease to a susceptible animal—one that has not been vaccinated. When a hog is vaccinated by the "simultaneous" method it undergoes a light form of the disease. It hasn't been proved to the satisfaction of veterinarians that an animal in this condition is not capable of transmitting cholera.

The experiment will show, it is hoped, whether it is advisable to bring susceptible pigs on a farm and place them in a pen with animals that have received the simultaneous treatment. It should prove or disprove the assertion, sometimes made, that animals undergoing the effects of simultaneous vaccination should not be exhibited at fairs because of the danger to other animals. The question also of vaccinating, simultaneously, only a part of a herd doubtless will be settled by this test. Sixty or seventy hogs will be used in the experiment.—Kansas Industrialist.

INDIANA CATTLE FEEDERS' CONVENTION.

To the American Breeder:—The annual spring meeting of the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association has been called by President Maurice Douglas to meet in Lafayette, Ind., at 10:30 a. m., Friday, May 23, 1913. A program of special interest to cattle feeders has been prepared. Prof. W. A. Cochel, formerly at Purdue, but now at Manhattan, Kas., will give the principal address. The experimental cattle now on feed at Purdue Experiment Station will be ready for market at the time the convention is held. These cattle have been fed on different rations since last November. A complete record of the cost of cattle, feed consumed, cost of grain, value of cattle, and profit or loss per head in the different lots, will be presented to the members of the convention. Every person interested in cattle feeding is invited to attend. Information can be secured from the secretary of the Experiment Station at Lafayette, Ind.—F. G. King, Secretary Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association.

KAFIR SILAGE MADE MOST PROFITABLE GAINS.

A calf feeding test, recently completed at the Kansas agricultural experiment station, demonstrated the value of kafir corn silage—at least under the conditions, and prices of various feeds, experienced in this particular case. As outlined in a previous issue of the American Breeder, the test was made with 50 very uniform high grade beef bred calves, all bought in a bunch from the herd of C. A. Johnson of Russell county, Kas., and fed until they were about 12 months old.

The 50 head were divided into five lots of as uniform quality as possible, and these lots were fed 100 days at the college at Manhattan. Mr. Johnson was paid $7,80 per hundred for the calves, and the initial cost of each lot (at the weights shown in the table) was figured on that basis. In estimating the cost of making the gains, labor as well as feed is included, and the various feeds are charged at the purchase prices, or the current prices for that locality, and time, as follows:

Corn silage, $3 per ton; kafir silage, $2.66; sorghum silage, $2.66; alfalfa hay, $10; corn stover, $3; cotton seed meal, $30 per ton; shelled corn, 50 cents per bushel.

In the case of Lot V (as noted in the table) the weight of corn stover given does not represent the amount consumed, as nearly 3,000 pounds of this (corn stalks) was left uneaten and thrown out of the mangers.

This experiment was reported, and the calves exhibited, on May 2, to one of the best gatherings of cattle men ever seen in the state. President Waters of the college, and Professors Cochel, McCampbell and Vestal of the Animal Husbandry addressed the meeting. Dean Jardine of the school of agriculture, presided.

	Lot I—Fed Corn Silage, Cottonseed Meal.	Lot II—Fed Kafir Silage, Cottonseed Meal.	Lot III—Fed Sweet Sorghum Silage, Cottonseed Meal.	Lot IV—Fed Corn Silage, Alfalfa Hay.	Lot V—Fed Corn Stover, Shelled Corn, Alfalfa Hay.
Initial weight (pounds)	4,172	4,124	4,281	4,248	4,294
Initial cost at $7.80	$325.40	$321.65	$333.90	$331.35	$334.95
Feed consumed (pounds):					
Corn silage	27,431	.....	.....	18,533	.....
Kafir silage	.....	30,865	.....	.....	.....
S. S. silage	.....	.....	30,855	.....	.....
Cotton seed meal	927.5	927.5	927.5	.....	.....
Alfalfa hay	.....	.....	.....	5,932	5,912
*Corn stover (fed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,710
Shelled corn	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,897.5
Final weight (pounds)	5,700	5,751	5,865	5,748	5,918
Average daily gain	1,528	1,627	1,584	1,500	1,624
Total gain (pounds)	1,528	1.627	1.584	1.500	1.624
Cost of feed	$ 55.059	$54.962	$54.949	$57.459	$59.565
Daily cost per head	055	.0549	.0549	.057	.059
Cost of grain (per cwt.)	3,604	3.371	3.469	3.831	3.667
Value per cwt.	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.60	7.50
Final value, per lot	427.50	437.07	439.87	436.84	443.85
Profit, per lot	47.05	60.46	51.03	48.04	49.34

*Note:—Of the 8,710 pounds of corn stover fed only 5,792 pounds were consumed, the balance (cornstalks) being the waste—excepting for its bedding value—from that method of feeding.

AN IDAHO IRRIGATED FARM.

To the American Breeder:—I own two stallions and one jack and an 80-acre irrigated farm, one and one-fourth miles from town. I raise timothy and clover hay which I cut twice a year, and average about three and one-half to four tons per acre. Alfalfa hay, which I cut three times a year, about eight to ten tons per acre. I generally raise some grain; wheat as high as 52 bushels per acre; oats as high as 87 bushels per acre. I keep three brood mares to do the work and raise colts. I live on the R. F. D. and have a telephone and am going to have electric light before fall.—Frank N. Taylor, Ada County, Idaho.

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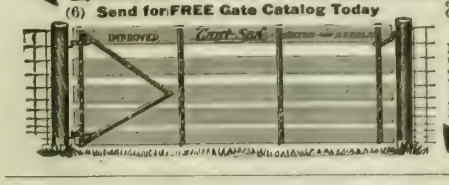


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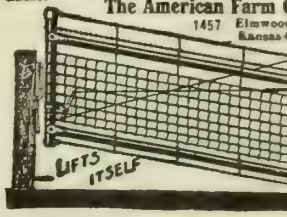
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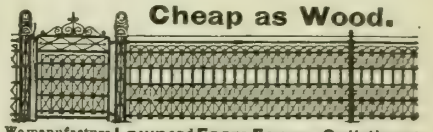
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AN INNING FOR CATTLEMEN.

To the American Breeder:—Cattle breeders who went through the discouraging experiences and low prices of twenty years ago had some cause to doubt the prophecy of better times. It required some faith to believe and no little courage to act on that belief. But those who had the faith and ability to hold on are now enjoying a well-deserved reward.

During recent years men raising beef cattle have come into their own. For some time prices have brought encouragement, but the last year has brought handsome profits to all classes, whether ranchmen, breeders or feeders. The writer has been connected with the beef cattle industry for more than 40 years, but he does not remember a time when the market papers were so full of letters of stockmen expressing satisfaction with prices received as they have been during the months of this year. Without exception these reports show handsome profits and some of them reveal returns so large that they almost challenge belief. The most gratifying feature of this desirable condition is that it is not transient but is destined to remain some years. It is the universal belief of men closely connected with the live stock trade that the price of beef cattle will rule high until there is a considerable increase in the supply of cattle. Commission men at the market centers generally hold this opinion.

It required two or three years to convince the country that there was a shortage in cattle, but that fact is now generally admitted and many erratic and senseless measures have been offered to prevent the further reduction of cows and heifers by sale or slaughter. As a result of high values for beef cattle, there is such a strong demand for cows and heifers as a foundation for cattle breeding that the trade in pedigreed cattle will undoubtedly be greatly benefitted. Commission men at market centers are holding orders from the country for cows and heifers for breeding purposes.

The trade in pure-bred cattle is slow to respond to an enhancement in beef values, yet a commendable interest has been manifested in recent public sales and will be more noticeable in those of the future. When beef cattle were at moderate values and grain high, farmers asserted and no doubt believed they could not afford to raise cattle on their valuable lands, but the present price of beef with a prospect of cheaper corn has modified the problem. Aside from their value in maintaining the fertility of the land, it is not difficult to figure a profit on cattle raising on farms of the cornbelt. When good feeders sell at 6½ and 8 cents and fat yearlings bring from $80 to $120 each, their production ought to leave the farmer a margin; and as this industry is developed, the demand for pure-bred bulls will increase. As farmers cattle, Shorthorns are peculiarly adapted because of their dual capacity for beef and milk production. For restocking the farms with a profitable class of beef cattle, they will be found useful and desirable.—B. O. Cowan. Los Angeles County, Cal.

Capsule System Experiences

(Continued from page 4.)

Got some mares in foal that never raised a colt before, and one mare 13 years old that never had a colt before until this year, and the colts are just as good.—A. H. Biegert, Junction City, Kas."

"I find the one service-a-day-capsule-system economical—in that I get a larger percent of just as good colts as by the old way. Also with one horse and one jack can breed as many mares as I could with three horses and three jacks by the old way of breeding.—L. M. Laflen, Milo, Mo."

"It surely will pay any man standing a stallion or jack to prepare to use the capsule system. It will save him and the mare owners a great deal of time besides being more profitable for both him and the mare owners. There is no difference as to size and strength between capsule colts and colts got by natural service. Two of the best colts I have seen this spring are capsule colts. There is always a certain class of mares that is hard for a good serving stallion to make a service on; such mares will be more easily fertilized with capsules.—F. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kas."

"I have very good success with the capsule system. I have some colts and can't tell any difference in them from the ones got by natural service. I think the system is all right and it will pay anyone to learn it.—L. M. Tucks, Morrisville, Mo."

"In regard to the capsule system, I think it would be profitable for anyone standing a stallion or jack for public service. I have had very good success with the capsule system. I haven't attended the Scientific Breeding School, but I intend to this fall. I attribute my success to the American Breeder. As far as the colts are concerned, I can't see any difference at all.—F. B. Griswold, Agra, Okla."

"I have been using the capsule method of breeding for three years and find it a great help in breeding. Have fertilized mares that way that I could not any other way. I had one customer that would not let me breed his mare with the capsule so I had to breed her with natural service, but could not get her in foal; tried two years. Last spring he came back and I would not breed her any more only with the capsule, and he finally let me try once, and the first one got her in foal. I could tell you of many just such, but for want of space will close. Hurrah for the capsule system!—John W. Turner, Earlsboro, Okla."

"My experience with the capsule breeding has been very limited, but what little I have done convinces me that it is a success. I expect to use the system more extensively this year as it is a great saving to the horse, and there can be no doubt about the foals being just as good as from natural service.—C. F. Heffner, Clyde, O."

"I have a Morgan filly colt 1-year-old, from semen that I caught in my hand, put in a capsule and inserted in the mare's womb, that is as good as I ever saw. I have foaled four mares at a service with the capsule system and all brought living foals."—Nat W. Stewart, Plain Dealing, La.

"I think it profitable to prepare to use capsules, as taught by the American Breeder. The colts are just as good from capsule as from horse. No man can tell any difference in them; if there is any it is in favor of the capsule colts. A mare will not fertilize any more readily from a capsule than she will from a horse if he makes a complete service. The beauty of the capsule is, if handled according to directions in the American Breeder, that every service is a complete one while many services from the horse are not complete. I have poor faith in a mare fertilizing if the semen is left in the vagina. It is possible but not very probable."—D. L. Olson, Moroni, Utah.

"I can say that the capsule breeding is all right and the way to breed. The greatest difficulty is the ignorance of some men who try to make it their business to inform others that they are sure it will not work. There is no difference in the colts from a capsule than from natural service. I am breeding my registered mares with capsules when I can.—Arthur Colegrove, Girard, Kas.

"I used the capsules on five mares last season and got two colts from mares that had been bred regularly for three seasons before without result. This, I think, is pretty good for a beginner. I heartily indorse the capsule system."—James A. Barker, Conconully, Wash.

"I have used a Carlson extractor and capsules to some extent for three years with good success, though I have not had a fair chance, traveling so much territory, making seven stands, having no set hours and therefore having no conveniences and breeding all kinds of mares. I have settled at least 70 per cent. I have bred seventeen that were from 18 to 26 years old and which had been bred to horses and jacks every year without results, and I settled eleven of them and most of them the first service, so I can call that pretty fair."—B. H. Haskin, Coquille, Ore.

"Have had good results with capsules. Got two mares in foal bred out of season. A customer brought me two Shire mares 7 years old that he said would not breed. One of them settled to the first capsule; will foal May 20; the other one did not settle."—H. L. Salmon, Fowler, Kas.

"I think the capsule system is far the best if your directions are followed carefully, and I think the colts are just as good or better, and a man can more than double his income with the capsule system."—Charles Wright, Elsworth, N. D.

"I have used the capsule system of breeding and think it very profitable as you can breed so many more mares with one service of the horse. The colts are just as strong as from the natural service. I have gotten mares in foal with the capsule that would not settle with the natural service."—Chas. E. Parrish, Tulare, S. D.

"The man does not live who can tell capsule colts from those gotten by natural service. I have been able to get a number of so-called barren mares in foal (and they produced fine colts) by the capsule system. In fact, every mare that does not conceive to the first natural service is never bred again that way on my ranch, but from then on is booked as a mare to be capsuled only."—H. F. Fox, Sedan, Mont.

"I have used the Carlson extractor to some extent as an impregnator with reasonably fair success. I believe the Carlson extractor the best on the market. I have never employed the capsule method but believe it O. K. If I had the help and a little more experience along that line would employ that method of breeding altogether."—Julius Landwehr, Elmont, Mo.

"Capsule colts are just as good as other colts. I have three imported Percheron mares and I breed them with capsules. Also breed all of my grade mares with capsules. Mares that are too open can be bred with capsules and get 20 per cent more mares with foal than with natural service. Would rather breed my mares with capsules than any other way."—E. S. Jordan, Cheney, Wash.

"I have twenty imported mares in foal with the capsule this year to Buck 44521, one of the best breeding horses in the state, having won the championship at the Indiana state fair in 1911 for stallion and four colts. Buck is the horse I raised on the farm and has made the farm famous for good horses. I got sixteen out of eighteen in foal two years ago with capsules, something we have never been able to do with the natural service."—C. A. Randolph, Fowler, Ind.

"I saw an account of the Bayless-De Ro sale and wish to tell you that I purchased Modele, the horse that sold for $2,000. He is a great horse and is doing fine. He is making one service per day. I am using the capsule system, with which I have had the best of results for the past three years. If it was not for the capsule system I never could have owned Modele. He is standing at $20. I have bred as high as nine from one service."—Bert Taylor, Frederick, Ok.

"I have practiced capsule breeding since the Graham Scientific Breeding School first taught it, and now I would not think of doing business as a breeder without it. It now comes as a matter of course and has always proven a success. I now have capsule colts of all ages and my patrons never object to using them. Your inquirers can, by close attention to the teachings of the American Breeder, easily become proficient in using capsules, but if I had it to do over again I would attend a session of the Scientific Breeding School."—William Douglas, Rogersville, Mo.

"I consider the capsule breeding a great improvement over all other ways of breeding. There could not be any difference in the colts. I prefer the capsule breeding to all other ways. I believe that it is the best for both the mare owner and the man that owns the horse or jack."—J. H. Marshall, Lead Hill, Ark.

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Six Home-grown 3-year-old stallions, making 1900 to 2100 pound horses; the BIG TYPE. Richest dapple and steel grays and blacks. In attractive flesh ready for heavy service. May 5 I have these 3-year-olds besides yearlings and 2's and want to sell them. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS TO BE DISPERSED.
A change in business makes it necessary for me to dispose of my Percherons. I have a 5 year old stallion by Tremont 33647, dam Suzanne 17340. I have some mares 3 years old and in foal. These mares combine size with quality and action; some weighing a ton. Mares sired by Nicholas 21997 (43394) and out of good mares. These horses are all of G. L. Carlson's breeding. It is worth your while to come and see this stock. **Dr. P. L. Benthack, Platte Center, Neb.**

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The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

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100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

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STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.
Two of the stallions are coming 3-year-olds and extra good ones. They are sired by the International Prize Winner, Prince Henry. Come and see the values I am offering, or write **James Spear, Stanwood, Cedar Co., Ia.**

BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT
Breeding Stock and Barns.
3 stallions: Two Percherons and one Belgian.
4 jacks: Two good big ones and two jack colts, also two big black jennets, one in foal to Black Cloud.
Will give anybody a good trade and will cut price in two to sell barns and all to one man.
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Just what you have been looking for, a pair of matched registered Percheron filly colts; steel gray; highly bred. **O. E. Fulghum, Richmond, Ind. National Road Stock Farm.**

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stallion, Stuntney Domino, for sale. Weight about 1850; good breeder; sure foal getter; good bone and style; easily handled. I cannot use him in this neighborhood to do much good, as most of my customers want the Percheron and jack. **M. B. Cate, Dunlap, Grundy County, Mo.**

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A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. **J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.
Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. **John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.**

PERCHERONS.
Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS and mares for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts. Prices to suit. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** (Station, Leroy.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

service? Would it help any or would a little salt be of any benefit, or do any harm?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Do not use alum or salt, for both are injurious. If the mare is not diseased she may be bred with a capsule two days after she goes out of heat, with good results. If the flabby condition is caused from a disease, you will please refer to the articles on barren mares in the April 5th issue.

WHANG FOR MASTURBATION—Kindly describe in your paper just how the harness for masturbation is made and if it can be made in an ordinary harness shop.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Take a piece of whang leather three-eights of an inch wide; measure the penis when it is not erect; stitch the ends of the leather together making a ring; have the harness maker trim the edges so it will be perfectly smooth. Do not leave this ring in one position too long, as it might cause an irritation; move it forward and back.

TEMPERATURE OF SPERMATOZOA—Please inform me at how high a temperature spermatozoa will live.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Do not get the temperature of the semen above 101 degrees if you expect any results with it in artificial breeding.

A TIMID JACK—Will you advise me what to do for a slow jack? He is three years old and a good one. Some mares he will serve in ten to 30 minutes and others he won't serve at all. Any information will be much appreciated. Now, is there anything to feed him?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Be careful that the mare does not show any signs of fighting. Do not feed him anything except good, clean jack feed. Be very careful with him and he will not be so particular after he is thoroughly broken.

STALLION WILL NOT MOUNT—What would be your advice for a stallion that will mount but not make entry? The horse is in good condition. —South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Get a mare that is in good heat; turn your stallion loose with her. The feed should be diminished for at least 24 hours before such an operation, as he is liable to get warm and sickness might follow. We cannot give you much advice in a case of this kind for you have not given a very good description of your horse.

HINNIES—We have several good jennets that we would like to breed to stallion. What breed of stallion would you recommend to get the best results, or is there any sale for a cross of that kind? Will an animal of that kind be as big and as good as a mule from the same class of stock? What would you recommend, capsules, impregnator or natural service? Would a good, big, registered Hambletonian stallion and a good jennet get an animal suitable for farm work? Or what size animal would a person expect from such a cross?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—A close made, heavy built stallion will probably give you the best results. The get of this union will be just as good as a mule, but not as large as a mule with the same blood lines. The capsule system, properly employed, should give you good results. All undersized jennets should be bred to stallions. A little mule will find a ready market. Small, inferior jacks have practically no value. All large jennets should be bred to the best jacks obtainable.

PASSES BLOOD—I have a mare 13 or 14 years old that until three years ago has raised a good mule colt. She always after being bred has regular monthly periods of passing blood whether she is in foal or not. I have been unable to settle her for the last three years. Could you suggest a remedy?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It will require a very careful personal examination in a case of this kind to find the exact cause of the hemorrhage. On account of her advanced years you can hardly expect to make her a breeder again. Should the hemorrhage continue annoying, have a qualified veterinarian examine her.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION—A great many mares have slunk their foals in this vicinity this winter, and we are at a loss to know what is the cause. We had a few days when the ground was covered with ice, but the mares that were in foal were in barns nearly all of this time. Our rough feed is in splendid condition and we can hardly attribute the cause to moldy roughage. Would be glad to have your opinion of the cause. What concerns me is this, would it be advisable to breed these mares again this spring? If not, what course of treatment would put them in condition so that they might safely be bred?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry would indicate that infectious abortion is quite prevalent in your locality. Perhaps a careful investigation will disclose that there were a fewer number of such cases last year and that these mares were bred, as is usually the practice, resulting in infecting a number of the stallions in the community. One should never consider breeding an aborting mare to a stallion, no matter what the cause of the act. Whenever such a mare is fit to breed it should be done by the capsule method and thus do away with all danger of contaminating the stallion. Aborting mares need local attention in the way of disinfection at the hands of a skillful veterinarian who understands the use of medical agents on these parts These cases should be referred to such a man and should not be bred again until sound.

DOURINE—How can we tell if we should have a mare or a stallion come to our place that was affected with dourine? What are the symptoms?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Dourine is not easily recognized in its early stage and it is only when the disease advances to the point of causing depigmentation of the skin in the genital region with beginning paralysis can one be sure of a diagnosis. It is not likely that under the efficient federal control now exercised one need greatly fear meeting with the disease.

RHEUMATISM—Will you tell me what to do for my horse? About twice a year he becomes stiff and swells at the joints. Before he begins to complain I notice his urine becomes clear as spring water. This smells musty; last time from six to eight weeks. He does not seem to suffer and never refuses to eat. I have been told by doctors that it was his kidneys and about all that could be done was to give him something to move them. This horse is seven years old and has had these spells for four years.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect your horse has occasional attacks of rheumatism. At such times give him three times a day a half ounce of salicylate of soda in his feed or dissolve in water when it may be administered with a syringe. Avoid exposure to inclement, changeable weather. Rub the joints affected briskly with alcohol three times a day.

ANNOYANCE FROM FLIES—For the past few seasons, but more especially the last season, our horses, both in pasture and in team, have been pestered to the limit by a small nose fly that looks similar to a bot fly, but is only half the size, and has the bot fly completely backed off the boards for being pestiferous. The horse in use can of course be protected by wire screens or other nets, but it is not so easy to relieve the pastured stock, especially if they are of range variety. We are wondering if other states are being bothered with this fly and whether they have any remedy. Can you enlighten us?—North Dakota.

REPLY—While screens, nets and sprays will aid in protecting work stock, it is rather impracticable to make use of any of these where stock runs in pasture or on the range. The chief breeding place for flies is the manure heaps and if these were not permitted to accumulate, or were daily sprayed with strong coal tar disinfectants, it would materially reduce the annoyance. Unless a community would co-operate in such work the efforts of one individual would not count for much.

CARE OF MARES—Can you tell me how to care for mares at foaling time, also care of colt? I have handled horses for years, but I have never cared for mares with foal. They are in fine condition now and I work them every day for exercise, nothing heavy. Anything you can say bearing on this I will certainly appreciate.—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—There is nothing particularly different in the way of care for mares that are in foal from other breeding stock. The main thing to

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Stock hogs come from this section because they are free from disease and it costs practically nothing to raise them.

Fine climate. No bad blizzards or hot winds. Ideal country to enjoy life and make money. This same land put in fruit is netting annually $100 to $150 an acre. Tracts of several hundred acres or more at $5 to $15 per acre. For particulars address **Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent,**

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Irrigated Farm Land

With Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southwest Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Fine, moderate climate; no extremes; tornadoes unknown.

155 acres fine private water right, 2½ miles from Mancos; 30 acres in meadow, timothy and red top. Alfalfa, meadow, grain land, small orchard. Good six room house just been remodeled. Hay barn 40x56. Horse barn, cow sheds, chicken house, shop, granary, ice house, etc. Good fence; $55 per acre; a bargain.

160 acres; good house; barn, cross fences; chicken house; sheds, etc.; four shares in storage system besides fishing in waste water. Four acres in cultivation. New farm; fine land; four acres in orchard; $5,000.

160 acres four miles from town; good small house; barn; fenced; partly under cultivation; fine land; $2,000.

Raw land, agricultural and grazing at $5.00 per acre.

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Colorado.

PARTNER WANTED.
OWNER OF FIRST CLASS STOCK RANCH.

Fully equipped, in Southwest Colorado, stocked with Percheron horses, Galloway cattle, Duroc Jersey hogs, besides other stock, desires to sell a half interest to young or middle aged man who has had practical experience in the handling of stock, purchaser to assume active management, $9,500 required, but would carry a part of this if necessary. Sickness the reason for selling.

Three acclimated Percheron stallions for sale, all young and good. Address, **M. F. Laycock, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.**

800 ACRE STOCK RANCH

For sale or exchange for other property in Kansas or Missouri; fine agricultural and grass land in Eastern New Mexico; 2 sets of improvements, including good windmills and wells. $10 per acre. For further particulars write **L. F. Williams, Murdock, N. M.**

TO EXCHANGE

For good Percheron stallion, 44 acres land; good improvements. Joining good Missouri town. Write **N. A. Schwald, Maxwell, New Mexico.**

HAVE RETIRED.

Old, and wish to sell. I will sell you this highly improved stock farm, good buildings; woven wire fencing; 485 acres. Can't be beat. Write **Lock Box 285, Wellington, Kans.**

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. **F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



WANTED.

A situation to handle the Capsule System. Had good success last season. Twenty years' experience in the breeding business. Have had charge of some of the highest priced stallions and jacks in the United States. Can furnish the best of references. Address, **Box 166, Columbia, Mo.**

$600 BUYS

The Rex Denmark—Black Squirrel bred saddle stallion, REX KNOX 3115. Black; 15.2; five years sound. A great acting show horse and sire. Fearless under saddle and in harness.

Also the ladies' beautiful saddle mare. MANCELONA II. Bay; 15.1; four years; sound; eligible to registration; safety city broken to saddle and harness and suckling fine foal by Rex Knox. Destruction of my barns by fire makes this sacrifice imperative. **W. T. Wilkinson, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

King Hal 2749; chestnut; snip; 10 years; weight 1100 pounds; sure; can guarantee him in every way. Goes all the gaits. He is one of the best individuals you ever saw. If you can fault him in any way will pay all expenses to see him. Traded all my breeding stock for him and my county don't suit for a saddle horse. This is all the stock I have so I will sell him for half of what he is worth or trade him for young jack or Percheron that has the quality and is all right. This ad appears but once. Don't write unless you mean business. **Address Box X, Wheatland, Hickory County, Mo.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

21 HIGH CLASS STALLIONS

For sale at low prices for quality of stock. Eight saddlers, five trotters and eight Shetland ponies; royally bred and grand individuals—many of them prize winners in strong competition. For prices and full description, address **Barbee Stock Farm, Monticello, Drew County, Ark.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.**

FOR QUICK SALE

A choice 2-year-old stallion saddle colt at a bargain. Large enough for service. **R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kas. Route 7.**

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Thirty head of high class stallions at very low prices for next 30 days. Also services of Foss McDonald, Eastern Cloud and others. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Mo.**

STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED

Trotting stallions for sale. Also young jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Missouri.**

SADDLERS.

40 saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies of the best Denmark and Chief breeding. Special prices on stallions for the next 30 days. **J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky.**

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.
Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address
J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.
GRANDVIEW JACK FARM.

JACK AND STALLION

For sale. The jack is Brillador, by Brigadier, sire of the champion jack of State Fair at Dallas last year. Brillador is 15:3 hands high; coming four years; weighs 1100 pounds; plenty of style, and fully guaranteed.
The stallion is one of our regular stud horses (roadsters), but we have three and need only two.
McLaughlin Ranch, Water Valley, Tex.

Two Big Mammoth Jacks

for sale July 1st; 15 and 15½ hands high, or will trade one for a jennet spoiled jack if a good one. Mine both guaranteed breeders and performers.
John W. Carolan, Booneville, Ark., Route No. 3.



JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.
Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

16 **SEE HERE.** 16

For sale: 7 black jacks from 3 years to 5 years old; all sound; prompt performers on mares; 15 to 16 hands. Three of them weigh over 1100 pounds each. 8 black Mammoth jennets, 14½ to 15½ hands high. One black Percheron stallion. His number is 11839; will make a 2100 lb. horse.
All cheap for cash or will trade for land within 100 miles of K. C.
W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo.

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.
Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

keep in mind is to be temperate with them, to exercise such care as will preserve them from accident, and will not encourage sickness from exposure or errors in diet. One of the best guides when in doubt as to the proper care of animals is to place yourself in their stead, which will often give one a prompt hint of the proper course. Practice the Golden Rule on not only the human but the lower animals.

CASTRATING AGED STALLION—I have a grade Percheron, a good worker and individual. Have used him as long as I care to. He is nine years old. Is there danger of losing him if I should cut him?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We are not informed of how much personal experience you have had in castrating animals. When an operation is done by an experienced veterinarian it is accompanied with little danger. What would be a simple operation in a young animal entails far more care in the aged.

BOG SPAVIN HEREDITARY—Will a horse with bog spavin breed bogs in his colts? Would you breed to a horse of this kind?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—If the stallion has this weakness the conformation may be transmitted to his progeny. After a reasonable time the foals may encounter certain accidents that will bring about this condition. If a colt does not have this weakness they might withstand these accidents without blemish. If the sire has a weakness it is not advisable to patronize him. There are many stallions that are full in the hock through bad management which are not cause from any weakness. Such stallions will not transmit these defects, as a rule.

ABORTION—I have a mare seven years old that has lost three or four colts. Carried two of these six or seven months (mules). I work the mare on farm; is a hard puller. This mare is in good shape now. Would like mighty well to raise a colt.—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—You should read the article on abortion in another column. You will not make much progress in overcoming the trouble if you continue to pull this animal hard.

STRING HALT—One of my stallions shows the string halt the last two or three years. He is 13 years old and has never shown it before nor I do not know of any of his colts having it. He is an imported Percheron and has a gold medal. Some claim that I have no right to stand him. He was O. K. at ten years of age. He got hurt three years ago and quarter split one of his front feet and since that this has come on gradually, getting worse each year. Is it best or not to have him operated on for it? Some say yes and some say no. I have two stallions and work them out of the season. I think of leaving him at home on the farm and only taking the one.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—You should first have your stallion examined by a competent veterinarian for the purpose of learning whether or not the crack in the forepart is responsible for the string halt. If it is there is no reason why it should not be treated successfully and this objection removed. You can hardly encourage unfavorable comment by not having the crack attended to, as such conditions are usually easily repaired.

INJURED MULE—Please tell me what is the matter with my mule and remedy for same. About six weeks ago it got down in the stable and hurt its right hind leg and it throws leg out when it steps and knuckles some in pastern sometimes when it puts its foot down. Is swollen at pastern. It eats hearty.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be difficult to tell just where and how badly your mule has been injured, but we believe you should call in a qualified veterinarian to look the case over, as it is very likely the firing iron will have to be used before the case improves to the point of being useful again.

TWIN JACKS—I raised twin jacks and some people said that one of them would not breed, and some said they breed better. Do you know if there is any difference? I would like to know how it is with twins.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no good reason why twin jacks should not prove satisfactory breeders.

SWOLLEN SHEATH—I have a stallion that stocks (swells) in the sheath. Could you tell me what to do for it and what the cause?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Swollen sheaths are first most frequently induced by filthiness, rough handling when cleaning, or lack of exercise. Nothing of an irritating nature in the way of grease or strong soap should be used in cleaning a horse's sheath. A bran mash made up with warm water usually serves best, and is about all that is needed. A stallion troubled in this manner should be exercised daily and given access to a roomy box stall where he can continue to take exercise. If some of these points are observed it will do more to prevent swelling of the sheath than internal medication.

RUPTURED COLT—Kindly advise me what I can do with my colt. When it was born it was ruptured; it did not seem to be all right in its hind logs; was first lame in the left hind leg then in the right front leg and now it is lame in the right hind leg. These legs are very thick as though there was some pus in them. A veterinary told me it was from feeding the mare, as I feed her nothing but oats and hay. Would like to know if ruptures can be cured. This rupture is in the bag as big as a cocoanut. This same mare has slipped her colts for me before. The horse man told me I should not work the mare, which I did not this year, and now this horse man tells me I should have worked the mare.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—We would judge from your inquiry that your colt has navel ill in addition to being ruptured. A competent veterinarian should be able to treat the rupture successfully by resorting to a surgical operation. This operation should not be undertaken, however, until the colt has recovered from the navel trouble.

HEMORRHAGE—Will you please tell me what is the matter with my mare. The mare is about 12 years old; in fairly good condition. I bred her last year. Now she has been passing blood clots from out of the vagina. This has been going on for two months. I am very anxious to know what to do for her.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—You do not say whether or not your mare is with foal. It will require a careful examination at the hands of a skillful veterinarian to locate the true source of the hemorrhage. We would suggest that you have such examination made, as we cannot advise you how to treat the case until a proper diagnosis is made.

ABORTION—Will you please tell me if mares that have aborted in their fifth and sixth month of pregnancy will abort again if bred this season, if the mares are in a healthy condition? Will it be necessary to treat them, and if so, please tell me how. These mares had what our veterinarian called "pink eye." I am part owner of a good Belgian stallion.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Numerous inquiries are still coming in about the subject of abortion. We refer you to a discussion of this disease in another column.

WARTS—I have a yearling standard bred colt that has warts on his muzzle. A veterinarian told me they would go off in time but they seem to be getting some worse instead. What would you advise doing? In your opinion would his having warts seem to indicate that his blood was too much out of order to allow of castration this spring? He is in only fair condition. I rather think he has worms, so have started feeding Sal Vet. Our other colts are doing fine. We are feeding clover and timothy hay with a grain ration of equal parts of corn and oats, all they will clean up well.Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Where warts are small and have a well defined neck they may be removed by ligating close up to the skin with a strong thread—or they may be snipped off with a pair of scissors and the part touched with a stick of lunar caustic. The warts should in no way hinder castration at the proper time.

FEEDING QUESTION—What is the best bran to feed stallions and jacks, mill run or the straight bran? This is something worth knowing, especially for me. Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not have a very high opinion of the feeding value of the bran as produced at present by our up-to-date mills. It is a splendid thing to fool a horse's stomach with. Bran containing the middlings or



A Few Jacks
And They're Good Ones

Still for sale. Big bodied, big boned, with plenty of height, good feet, heads and ears—the class that sire the highest priced mules and bring money to your community. Jennet herd headers, too.

Come and See What I Have.

J. H. SMITH,
Kingfisher, - Oklahoma

BARGAINS! **I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions**

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.
Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.
I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Headquarters for
Mo., Ky., and Tenn. Jacks



Sold singly or in carload lots. I guarantee more bone and more good Jacks and jennets than any breeder or dealer in Missouri. Every one black and from 15 to 16 hands high. Have them of all ages. Thirty-five years doing business with the public, and never had a lawsuit with a customer.
ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
(Lawson is 28 miles from Kansas City.)

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.
Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. **Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. **U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.**

TWO BLACK JACKS

for sale. Six and eight years old; good breeders. One 64 inches high; 70 inches heart girth; 9½ inch shin. Price $600. The other 61 inches high; 64 inch girth; 7¼ inch shin; blocky built. Price $400. Either one of these jacks will pay for themselves in a single season if rightly handled. Good terms to good parties. No trades. **G. T. Peage, Garrison, Mo.**



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. **L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.**

JACKS AND PERCHERONS.

25 biggest and best Mammoth jacks in Ky. Few Percheron stallions. Price cut from $100 to $300 on every one. Big stock high grade Percheron mares, Hampshire and Large Black swine. **H. T. Brown & Co., Lexington, Ky.**

CRUSHED OATS
ARE FAR BETTER FOR HORSES
and cattle than ground feed. Get a "NATIONAL" Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalog. Agents wanted.
W. R. BELLOWS CO.,
97 Warren St., New York.

shorts possesses more food value, as the average stock man can testify.

DISPLACED TESTICLE—I have a pure bred Percheron stud colt two years old this spring that weighs 1400 pounds. One of this colt's testicles is out of its place most of the time; it stays down near the end of the sheath, four or five inches from where it ought to stay, and at other times it is back in its right place. We have noticed it this way for the last year. What is the cause of this? Do you think as the horse gets older the testicle will stay in its right place? What do you think about serving four or five mares with this colt this summer?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—The displacement is perhaps caused by a sacculation of the scrotum, and you might be able to adjust and pack a suspensory so that it would aid in keeping the testicle in place. By keeping the testicle in its proper place it may form a more perfect receptacle in the scrotum. A skillful surgical operation might correct the condition, but we are not in position to advise on this point without the opportunity of making a personal examination. If your colt is a good, vigorous fellow he might be bred to a few mares this season.

GARGET—I have a black cow eight years old and every so often one quarter of her bag seems to cake and gives stringy milk. It does not stay caked for only about two milkings and the next time it comes it is on one of the other quarters. She is in fair condition and seems to eat good and is healthy outside of this trouble. Her bag cakes once a week or goes a month or so. I feed her corn fodder with corn on and some oats and bran and she runs in pasture in day time. Is her milk good at any time? She had some trouble in cleaning, but is in calf again. Has been milking since last December.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Your cow has a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane lining the sinuses of the udder which is frequently induced by food that is more or less eliminated through the mammary gland and proves irritating. You will have to make a close study of what she eats and reject any food supply that is moldy or has noxious weeds in it. The treatment consists in injecting solutions into the udder through the teat canal, and this you should not personally attempt, but turn that part over to a qualified veterinarian if conditions do not yield to proper regulation of the food supply.

OBSTRUCTED OS—I have a mare when I try to open her up there is a tight veil grown over the neck of her womb and it has to be torn to admit the fingers and it grows back before the mare gets in foal. The mare has had one colt and seemed to do well. Has not been bred for five or six years, is a good one, eight or nine years old.—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares with obstructions of this nature should be bred with a capsule, which insures the semen entering the proper part of the genital tract.

IMPACTION IN COLTS—Will you please tell me what to do for young colts just foaled in order to move their bowels. I see remedy for colts getting the scours, but not for constipation.—Utah Subscriber.

REPLY—The safest practice is to give these little fellows warm saline injections per rectum. The impaction is usually in the posterior bowel and can be best reached in this way. A fountain syringe answers very well for this purpose. Use a heaping teaspoonful of common table salt to a quart of water which should be injected at body temperature. It may be necessary to repeat the injections at intervals of one hour for two or three times. The colt should be encouraged to retain as much as one-half or two-thirds of a pint so as to secure the mechanical effect of the water in softening up the mass.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL—Is a poll evil or fistula contagious? I have


ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Removes **Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain;** Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. **Book 1 K free.**
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For **Synovitis, Strains, Gouty** or **Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins.** Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

three head of horses out of 17 that have it. I have no low places such as a shed for them to get bruised.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—While it is generally recognized that abscesses involving the poll or withers are dependent upon some external injury in the nature of a bruise, yet it is a matter of common observation that when the disease appears on one's premises there is very apt to be several animals affected. We believe it very poor practice to permit a diseased animal to run with or mingle with the remainder of the herd. The disease is dependent upon a certain class of micro-oganisms and they should not be allowed to spread broadcast over one's premises.

RETAINED AFTERBIRTH—A neighbor of mine had a mare retain the afterbirth 18 hours. He sent for me and I made an examination and found the afterbirth grown to the end of the cornua and the cornua was telescoped nearly to the cervix. I used nearly four gallons of sterilized water and then sent for a veterinarian. He cleaned the mare up in good shape. How long after using the hot water does it take for the afterbirth to come away?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—You did the right thing in making free use of hot sterilized water in this case. Whenever the afterbirth is strongly adherent, one should not forcibly remove it but should continue daily flushing until it comes away easily. If one uses force there is great danger of producing lacerations which open the way for infection and death from septic metritis.

PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER—I have a yearling mare colt that never has made water naturally but is constantly dribbling, and this spring it is taking the hair off her legs. Can you tell me what to do?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear you have an incurable case, inasmuch as it would appear that your colt is affected with paralysis of the sphincter muscle of the bladder.

RAISING A COLT ON COW'S MILK—As I have a colt which lost its mother when a day old, and I am raising it on cow's milk, please inform me, through your valuable paper, how much to feed, how often and how much milk does the average brood mare produce?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—When first teaching a colt to drink one should give it milk every two or three hours. The amount given should be governed by the age and size of the colt, but the little fellow should always be underfed so as not to provoke indigestion. Be very careful on this point. Dilute the cow's milk about one half with warm water that has been boiled. Add a couple teaspoonfuls of lime water to each pint of milk. Feed warm. As the colt grows older the time of feeding may be lengthened to three times a day and the amount increased as the condition of the colt justifies. You will find that the colt will soon learn to eat oats and bran if placed within easy reach.

LAME STALLION—I have a four year old imported Belgian stallion that is lame in the left front foot, leg or shoulder. He walks slightly on the toe and is inclined to thrust the ankle forward. Some days he is lamer than others. Has been in this condition most of the time since last October. He gets better and then worse. I have given no treatment other than to bathe in hot water the foot, leg and shoulder. Please advise some treatment.—Kansas Subscriber.

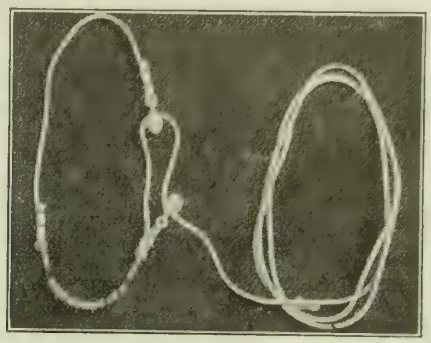
REPLY—You are not exercising good business judgment in neglecting this stallion and permitting this lameness to go on until it becomes so chronic that your animal may be ruined. Why not have had this animal examined months ago and the lameness located, when a very few dollars would have covered the cost of treatment?

SWELLING IN THROAT—I have a mare six years old, value $200, that has a swollen neck under where throat latch works. Has been there quite a while. It is very hard. It affects her wind like a wind broken horse. She is a great brood mare; heavy in foal. Would be pleased to have a cure.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—You have a good subject for personal investigation by some well qualified veterinarian. A growth of this nature might yield to repeated vesication or it might be more feasible to have it removed by surgical means. We are in no position to advise you just what ought to be done, but feel safe in saying that it would perhaps be best to delay doing anything until she has fully recovered from foaling.

THE RIGHT WAY
IN ALL CASES OF **DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC.,** of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to
SPOHN THEM
On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it
50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.
Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacterologists,
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE

GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.
This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.
Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.
Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.
Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.
We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.**
KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

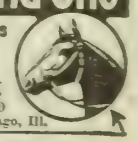
Jack Sores Cured
By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

N. B.—When we started this ad a year ago the American Breeder required us to deposit $500 with them, to insure the protection of every subscriber who bought **"Jacksorine."** We have sold several hundred boxes, and only 8 buyers failed to work a cure. These got their money back.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush three times a day.
Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.
O. P. WILSON & CO., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

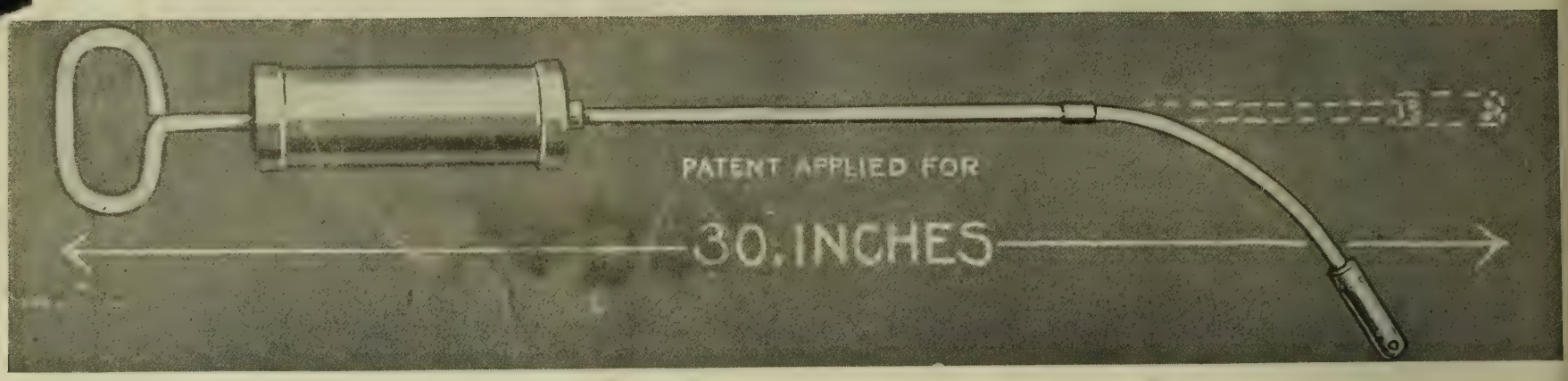
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for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits). . . . . $5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for my refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.
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The acknowledged standard veterinary eye remedy—$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price. VI-10
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BREEDING APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS

THE IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR AND CAPSULE SYRINGE



This extractor has been improved so that it is much easier to use. The proper temperature can easily be maintained. Anyone should have good results with this instrument by following the directions carefully. This is the only instrument made that has been successfully used for getting the semen from the uterus. We believe this instrument with its improvements will make it possible for any ordinary breeder to use the capsule system successfully. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times. All necessary directions will be sent with the instrument.

Special Offer: 50 pointed breeding capsules, price $1.00; a tested hot water thermometer, price $1.00; the improved Carlson semen extractor, price $7.50; **ALL FOR $7.50.**

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35.. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price, $1.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety.

Price, $1.25.

Curved Metal Impregnator

This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickel plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it.

Price, $4.00.

Breeding Hobbles

We have heretofore handled breeding hobbles made by reputable firms, but we have received so many complaints that we are now manufacturing our own hobbles. They can be adjusted to fit a small pony or the largest draft mare. We believe these are the only hobbles made large enough for draft mares. Most hobbles are made to fit the common race mare.

Price, $8.00.

Emasculator

This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

Pointed Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use.

Price per box (100), $1.50.

Bulb Impregnator

This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6.

Price, $2.00.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 or 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1914. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag.

Price each, $1.00.

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: **Kansas City, Missouri**

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

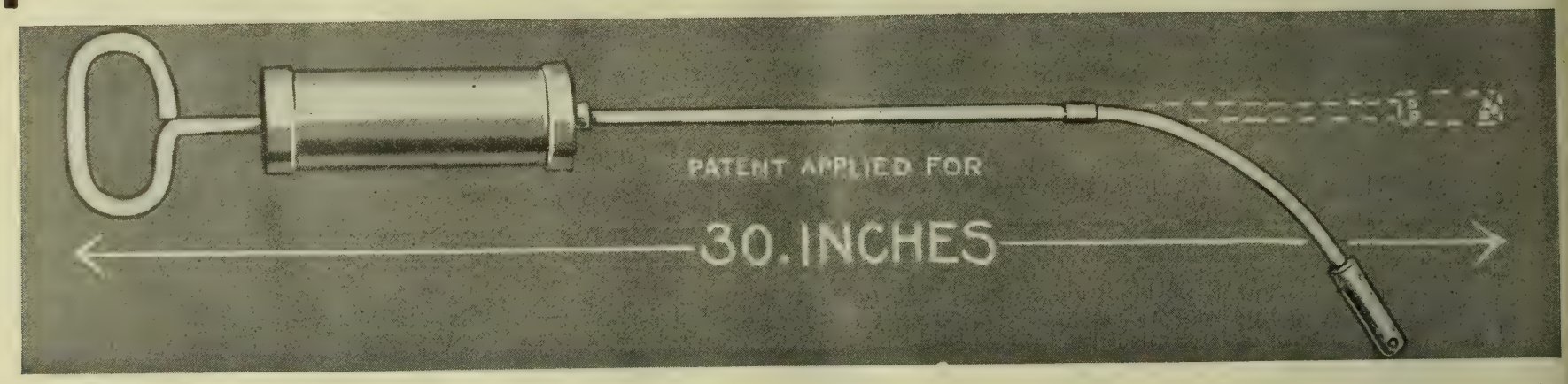
Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, May 20, 1913* *Number 9*



Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

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SPECIAL PRICE ON EXTRACTOR AND CAPSULES

Until further notice we will sell 1 box of 50 pointed breeding capsules (price, $1.00), and one Improved Carlson Semen Extractor, complete as described above (special price, $6.50), ALL FOR $6.50.

Pointed Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use.

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THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: Kansas City, Missouri

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY 20, 1913. NUMBER 9

SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING

Information Essential to Success in the Most Important Branch of Our Live Stock Industry and On Subjects Concerning Which Ignorance Has Prevailed.

By FRANK B. GRAHAM.

Note:—The following article, written by Mr. Graham last winter, in response to many requests from horse breeders who heard him lecture, has been published and quoted from, probably more widely than any other article ever prepared on the general subject of horse breeding. A score or more of the most progressive live stock and agricultural journals have printed it in full and quotations from it have appeared and are still appearing in all parts of the country. Some of the features have been covered by special articles already published in the American Breeder, but so great has been the recent interest, especially on the part of mare owners who have not heretofore made a general study of this subject, that we are printing the article in full. Many of the oldest horse breeders on our list have written us lately that they are now having better success than ever before, largely as a result of a more hearty support on the part of mare owners who have learned through the American Breeder what scientific horse breeding really means to them; more and better colts, less loss of time, less danger from spreading disease, and (without added cost) a better class of stallions as the profits increase. We have reached the point where the best class of mare owners and stallion owners realize that their interests are mutual.

From now on more attention than ever before will be given to showing our thousands of new subscribers of this class that the up-to-date stallion owner is their business ally and worthy their fullest co-operation.

The first thing necessary in studying horse breeding is to get a fair knowledge of the anatomy of the male and female animals. Learning the names, functions and locations of parts is easy. A little time will make the average breeder very proficient in this direction. I have heard breeders say they could not learn those big names. But they are mistaken, any breeder can accomplish this if he will only give it the proper application. Without this information the breeder is not in a position to read intelligently or to give satisfactory reasons for carrying on experiments.

It may not be generally known, but a great many stallion and jack owners, even some who have been in the business a great many years, open the mouth of the bladder instead of the cervix when they "open a mare." When a mare is opened the hand which is used in that process should be washed with soap and water and rinsed in sterilized water so that the operator will not carry any infection into the uterus. The uterus of a mare is a peculiar organ; in many cases it has a cavity from two to four inches deeper than the os uteri. Excepting through absorption there is no way that infection bearing matter can escape from the uterus but to drain through the os uteri. Then if infection is introduced into the uterus the fluid matter may accumulate to a considerable depth before it can escape. The uterus of a mare is one of the best mediums in which to grow bacteria. It is not unusual to see a stallion or jack owner have a bucket of lard or other grease in which his hand is immersed before being inserted into the vagina, with one finger into the uterus. Others have used soap. All of these agents are injurious. Other breeders believe that it is necessary to insert two or three fingers into the cervix in order to open a mare sufficiently—some of them insert four fingers. This manipulation creates an irritation which is responsible for many mares not fertilizing. One finger is sufficient in a case of this kind. More mares are made barren temporarily through the opening process, under the average management, than are ever benefited. It is necessary occasionally to open the cervix before a mare is served.

A careful estimate of the mares in this country that have raised colts to weaning age is one mare out of each three bred. This is a remarkable condition. There are many factors at work in this process. In all other civilized nations breeders charge a part of the service fee at the time of service, so that most of the shy breeding mares are not bred. But in the United States the "stand and suck" custom invites all mares to be served regardless of their diseased condition. This custom is so well established that I do not believe it advisable to try to make any change, for it would only make a harvest for the inferior sire. The country is full of stallions that would not even make good geldings, whose owners are willing to guarantee the colt old enough to work before the service fee becomes due.

When in communication with stallion and jack owners one would believe that the per cent of foals was anywhere from 80 to 100, but by having the opportunity of confidentially investigating a large number of service record books, one learns conditions in a more authentic way, on the subject. The low per cent of foals in this country attracted my attention a great many years ago. I sold a stallion to an individual under a breeding guarantee and the stallion did not fill it. This surprised me greatly, for I had stood this horse the year before. After I had investigated this case I found from the service record book that each time following the breeding of a certain mare several other mares failed to conceive. This particular mare (as well as others of the same kind) was examined. Since then I have been investigating this matter a great deal further and have been able, by means of a culture secured from a diseased mare, to produce disease in a clean, healthy, productive dam to the extent that she would not fertilize during that year under any condition. In the spring of 1910 I resolved to carry this matter on from a scientific stand point and learn more about it. I employed several expert veterinarians to assist me in the examination of more than 1,000 barren mares. Among those were Dr. S. L. Stewart of the Kansas City Veterinary College, who was the successful investigator in finding the particular germ that is the cause of a great many mares being barren. These germs were injected into a clean, healthy mare, and this mare was destroyed and examination showed the condition that this infection produces. This work was carried on with many subjects (mares and other animals) producing the identical symptoms in each case, and in each animal dissected the same germs were found. All of these animals were previously healthy in the genital tract so far as could be diagnosed.

It is very interesting, indeed, to inspect a clean, healthy mare, using a speculum to diagnose the condition at the time of infection and then to notice the great change that has taken place in that genital tract in five days. The investigation along this line was carried on under the supervision of Dr. A. T. Kinsley, one of the best bacteriologists in the world. A statement of this investigation has been sent to nearly every graduate veterinarian in the United States and accepted so far without any questions. The results of this investigation are probably the most important secured in all horse breeding history.

A stallion may serve a diseased mare containing these germs and transmit that infection to clean, healthy mares as long as two to four days after copulation. It does not seem to affect the penis of a stallion or jack, as in other cases of veneral diseases. This is probably the reason that this subject was never investigated. The first thought is that the penis of a stallion may be washed to prevent conveying infection to other mares. This is impossible, as a rule, for the glans penis is expanded during the act of copulation and usually wrinkles soon after ejaculation to the extent that it conveys enough infection to be serious. There is a small place on the penis (fossi) where the bean forms that is impossible to clean without an instrument to inject fluid into it as a cleanser. This is a serious condition and the only remedy at the present time is for the stallion and jack owners to reject all suspicious mares and not breed them with natural service at least. Every up-to-date stallion or jack owner should be able to diagnose certain conditions. We are sorry to say that the stallion and jack owners know less about their business than any other class of men—horse breeding is a profession now days. Many a stallion and jack owner is spreading infectious disease among the mares; that means a great loss to his community as well as to himself financially. Stallion owners who are capable of making certain examinations with a view of refusing to serve diseased mares with a natural service, can usually increase their per cent of foals from to 30 per cent.

The movement to make stallioners realize the necessity of this information must first start with mare owners. If they demand more intelligence in their horse breeding operations a great change will take place. The stallion or jack owner's business has been a "side line" too long. It must assume the position of a recognized profession before any great results in this line can be accomplished. A lot of stallions are being ridden throughout the country that have no value as producers, yet they are patronized extensively because they are convenient. I have seen the owner of a valuable mare refuse to patronize an excellent sire within two miles of his own place because a little mongrel would be brought to his barn without any inconvenience to him. It is this stock that prevents the purchase and use of valuable sires all over this country. If mare owners would study this situation and realize that colts sired by little misfit mongrels would be necessarily produced at a loss, they certainly would pay more attention to the selection of good sires. There are always men who, if they can buy an animal for a song, and use it to the extent that they make better wages than they could make as farm hands, will follow that occupation. It is up to the intelligent mare owners of this country to refuse to patronize this inferior breeding stock and to give their assistance in discouraging their neighbors from raising so many horses that fill no market place, and are at the present time a drag on all the leading horse markets. The market for good horses and mules was never in a better condition. Mules are worth $10 a head more now than they were one year ago. Horses will reach the highest price in American history before April 1. (This came true). What is the use of producing a misfit that can not be used satisfactorily or sold for enough to pay for its production?

During the last few years a new method in horse breeding has been established. One mare may be served and a dozen mares bred from that one service by extracting the semen from the first mare served. During the period of all early text books it was taught that the discharge of a stallion or jack was made in the vagina. This was proven to be untrue. More than one-half of such services are injected into the uterus when a normal mare is served by a good serving stallion or jack. This has been the difficulty in artificial breeding; the operator could not get the semen. Many experiments have been tried in the way of breeder's bags, mare bags, cervical plugs and other devices. The only successful method employed in this direction is an extractor having a soft metallic point that may be inserted into the uterus and bent down to the lower part of that organ. By this means the semen of the stallion is drawn into a syringe where it may be immersed in warm water at 100 degrees and there kept a considerable length of time. A special capsule with a pointed end, made of the best material, is filled half full and inserted into the uterus of the next mare to be bred, and so on until all the mares present are served. Twenty mares can easily be bred at the average service of a mature draft stallion, as eight ounces is the average discharge for an animal of this kind. The per cent of breeders that are making a success of the capsule system is greater than the per cent of those who breed by the natural service. There are failures in both classes. There is this advantage in the capsule system, that when properly employed it is a complete service. The semen is deposited directly into the uterus

where it must be deposited before fertilization can take place. A large per cent of the services made are not complete with the natural service; a great many mares have had difficulty at a previous foaling resulting in the cervix being closed or not in a proper position so that the spermatozoa could not find its way into the uterus. Such mares would not fertilize with the natural service under any condition.

It has been estimated that 20 per cent of the shy breeding mares can be fertilized with the capsule system when all other methods fail. With the capsule system only one service a day is necessary. This should be at a particular advertised hour so that all customers could be there at one time and save much annoyance in the way of making dates and crowding the stallion. With one service a day the spermatozoa is stronger, a greater per cent of mares will fertilize and the colts have more vitality. It is not uncommon for a stallion or jack to sire as many as 200 colts in a few weeks of one spring's service. When a dozen or more mares are bred each day the opportunities are greater. From the average discharge of a mature stallion there are millions of spermatozoa, only one of which is necessary to cause fertilization; the balance are wasted. There is no danger of getting the ovum, or female egg, when extracting the semen, as it is not liberated from two to five days after the heat period has closed. Fertilization in the mare takes place in the uterine duct, near the horn of the uterus. It is frequently claimed that foals gotten by the capsule system are not as strong, or may be deformed in some particular. This is only used as an argument by those who are not able to employ such system, or that of a competitor who wishes to injure the up-to-date breeder. There is absolutely no difference in any respect in the colts except that the tax on the stallion being less, the average vitality of the colts is higher

A great many of our valuable sires are being injured each year by an excess of services. Not more than two services one day and one the next (no two services closer than ten hours) should be employed for any length of time by any stallion or jack owner. There are those who contend that stallions or jacks are capable of making a great many services in one day, and prove it by records obtained in Europe. I have tested numerous stallions in Europe with a microscope and find that they can not successfully make a great number of services each day for a great length of time. The reason that mares fertilize under a condition of this kind is that in Europe regular routes are made, as a rule, so that in case a mare does not settle at one heat period she may be bred again. Every stallion owner should have a microscope so that he can test the semen of every service and know just what his sire was doing. Mare owners should demand this service so that they would have a means of knowing whether the stallion was fertile. The semen under a 500-diameter microscope will show thousands of spermatozoa that look very much like wiggletails in great motion, if a stallion tests satisfactorily. Then the mare owner may know that his mare is not in breeding condition if she does not stand to the service. When natural service is employed quite frequently a stallion or jack may be out of condition for days at a time. Some stallions can stand a little more service than others. Occasionally a stallion or jack can not discharge live spermatozoa more than once a day when used regularly for two weeks.

The best method of "trying" mares is to tie them to a hitch rack, removing all harness and bridle, leaving them perfectly quiet for a few minutes. Then the stallion may be brought out and led around the mare

(Continued on page 16).

COUNTY FAIRS OFFERING $1,000 SHOW HORSE PURSES.

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed find notice of most remarkable evidence of interest in draft horses in Missouri.

As secretary of the Draft Horse Breeders' Association, I would thank you to give this matter publicity.

Sincerely yours,
E. A. TROWBRIDGE,
Missouri College of Agriculture.

With the above letter Prof. Trowbridge enclosed a special premium list of a Missouri four-fair circuit for show horses, at each of which $4,000 is offered in purses—$1,000 in each of four rings, or $16,000 hung up in the four fairs. This new move is in accordance with a recommendation which Prof. Trowbridge is making, and in which he says: "Horsemen cannot afford to shape horses to show at but one fair nor can they afford to ship a long distance for the next show. I think agricultural fairs, that have racing circuit should put on show ring circuits for the leading breeds. Offer as liberal purses and conditions as associations feel justifiable in doing. Associations can require a certain number of entries to fill, and thus protect themselves. Have entries close some thirty days before date of first fair on circuit. Any ring not filling, notify each nominator ten days after entries close and return entrance money; thus protecting each exhibitor. He would then never ship to a fair unless he knew his ring was filled and when he did ship, he would know he would get to show for the prize offered."

The four fairs in this circuit, with their dates, are Knox City, August 12 to 15; Green City, August 19 to 22; Pattonsburg, August 26 to 29; and Trenton, September 2 to 5; all on Q. O. & K. C. railroad. Each offers $4,000.00, to be provided and competed for under the following conditions:

The Four $1,000 Purses.

Ring No. 500. Best registered Percheron Stallion, 3 years or over. $1,000
Ring No. 501. Best registered English Shire Stallion, 3 years or over. $1,000
Ring No. 502. Best Saddle Horse, mare or gelding, 3 years or over. $1,000
Ring No. 503. Best Roadster Horse, mare or gelding, 3 years or over. $1,000

Conditions.

In all above described rings, five per cent of purse required to enter and five per cent additional deducted from winners.

Twelve entries required in each ring, no horse can win more than one money in one ring, but nominators may make as many entries as they desire, by paying upon each entry.

Money divided, in each ring, as follows: First, $300; second, $200; third, $150; fourth, $125; fifth, $100; sixth, $75; seventh, $50.

Entries close July 15, 1913, when each animal must be named and five per cent of purse must accompany each entry.

Nominators have the right to substitute another animal, in case of sale or accident, any time before the fair opens, provided the animal nominated is not shown.

If entrance fees amount to more than guaranteed amount of purse, all surplus will be offered as consolation purse for horses not standing as good as fourth in the ring where the surplus occurs.

No entrance charged in consolation, and such money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Any ring that does not fill, the nominators will be notified within ten days after entries close and entrance money will be refunded.

In ring number 503, judge will consider speed, action, style, size and endurance, but conformation, manners and soundness to be considered.

Ring No. 502, rules of American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association to govern.

Premiums will be awarded by an expert live stock judge that has been endorsed by the Agricultural College of Missouri.

Good box stalls $2.00 each during fair. Bedding free.

Good water furnished on grounds.

T. R. Davis of Green City, Mo., is the circuit secretary and will furnish premium lists or other information on application. Prof. Trowbridge is urging other Missouri county fairs to take up this plan of encouraging better horse stock in the state.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

NASAL CATARRH—I have a jack that took the distemper two and a half months ago, taking same from a horse; later he took a fresh cold caused by being in a shower of rain. Have smoked him with tar and cotton rags. Discharge has changed from a dark offensive to a clearer one without odor. Had this jack gleet? Please give treatment.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—The treatment you are giving your jack, while a popular one, is often responsible for extensive irritation of the mucous membrane of the upper air passages, and we have known of the death of the animal resulting from a too persistent application. Application of mildly medicated vapors serve better and with less danger to the animal. A porous sack may be arranged about the muzzle of the animal and the opening at the other end connected with a pail of hot water. Every few minutes a few drops of oil of eucalyptus may be placed on the water and on account of its volatile nature it will quickly vaporize and the animal will inhale it.

LAME COLT—I would like to know what is the matter with my colts up to coming four years old. One got so lame he could hardly move; trouble was in the front knee between the legs; some swelling and was hot to the hand. I greased it with lard and one-third kerosene and now he moves fairly good, but seems lame in shoulder blade. He is three years old and in good flesh and not worked. Then I have several coming three years and one four years old. First their upper lip swelled extra large and terrible sore; four days later as swelling went away they broke out all over the lips and nostrils like little warts, oozing some watery blood; neither case was sick to note. What is the trouble with the colts and what can I do for them? They are fed corn speltz, some hay, an open range and a stack of Russian thistle to run to.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Your lame colt was probably injured in some way, and very likely if you apply soap liniment to the parts every one or two days, and permit the colt to run in the pasture, he will come out all right. Your other colts have come in contact with something that has produced extensive local irritation, and you should investigate the food supply for the cause. Should you be able to find the cause the cases will no doubt recover rapidly upon removing it. In the meantime bathe the parts once or twice a day with a two per cent creolin solution.

INFECTION—I have a neighbor that has a horse that had the distemper about two years ago, and the distemper settled in his legs and they are swollen very badly and one of them is still in bad shape. They had it operated on about six weeks ago; they cut about seven pounds off of it. It is still swollen some and is raw from in front of hock down to the hoof. The horse isn't much lame, but it don't seem to heal at all. It gets at times dry skin over it, then chokes and bloody water runs out of it. Can there be anything done for it If so, please give me instructions.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—It would be folly for us to attempt to prescribe for a case of this kind. You need the personal attention of a competent veterinary who can keep in touch with the progress of this case. If you cannot do this, the humane thing to do is to have the horse destroyed.

CONTRACTED TENDONS IN FOAL—Will you please tell me the cause of colts being born with the cords of their forelegs contracted so that it is impossible for them to stand and suck. Some people think it is caused by working the mare too hard; others lay it onto the stallion. Is there any cure?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Abuse of the mare has some influence on the offspring, but the main cause of misshapen limbs is a long distorted position assumed by the foal while in the uterus. The great majority of these crooked young things outgrow their deformities in a few months.

UNTHRIFTY SOW—I have a sow that weaned her pigs in October; she was too cold; she shivered when the other hogs did not. I can't get her fat. She is a year and a half old.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—We would judge that this sow was suckled down thin and being in this condition late in the fall makes it difficult to arouse a gain in flesh without a little extra care on your part. When a sow is found in this condition she should be given a pen by herself and fed milk, house slops, shorts, oil meal, etc., something outside of the usual corn diet. If this is done, as a rule, they can be made to thrive. A run at grass this time of year would be one of the very best things you could do for her and give her an opportunity to root in the earth for such things as she needs. You should also know that she is not infected with worms. A standard remedy for this trouble is advertised regularly in these columns.

SUSPECTED PARASITES — We moved here early in December with two cars of colts and breeding mares. People said we would have shipping fever, etc. The stock did very well until the last 30 days; suckers and yearlings going back very fast; getting good feed of grain twice a day and stabled at night; eating good all the time. Once in a while one coughs a little and one rattled a little in throat; not as bad as often in winter up North. Are getting very poor for amount of grain fed. Have to lift with rope every time they lie down. Cannot see much wrong. One man says horses always get that way here every winter. I wrote to station veterinarian and have had no reply. Think after putting in $12,000 to $15,000 in land and two cars of breeding stock he might write me. Can you give me any idea what to do? One man here says give pine tar once in a while. Stock does not seem as bad off as they often do with distemper, but seem to get so weak.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect from the nature of your complaint that your animals are infested with some form of internal parisites, and we would think with the number of head of animals you have that it would pay you to secure the services of a good veterinarian that he may have an opportunity to look these cases over carefully and find out the cause of this rapid decline. One thing is certain, if you do not do something soon, you are going to meet with extensive loss.

PARALYSIS—I lost a stallion coming two years the 19th of April; died five weeks ago. I had two veterinarians but they did not know the cause. He was all right at night, but in the morning he set up, but could not raise his hind parts off of the ground. Died the next morning. The doctor drew his urine and it was all right. He would eat hay and grain. His feed consisted of oats and corn and a little flax meal. The veterinarian said his care and feeding were all right. He had a large stall to exercise in and was not haltered. The veterinarians said they did not know what the trouble was, but pronounced it paralysis. He was in terrible misery before he died; worked himself around in a circle; kicked a hole in the partition; was dripping wet with perspiration just before he died.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—It would appear from your description that the diagnosis made by your veterinarians was correct,

but it would be mere conjecture to suggest a cause of the trouble. The majority of these cases result from injury, the animal having been cast in the stall.

SLOW SHY BREEDING JACK—I have a jack six years old that I bought last season; his former owner had him two seasons, but only worked him a little at the end of second season, and that with the aid of a jennet. At the beginning of last season his former owner started him in for me with the aid of a jennet, and all at once he started to work without the jennet and did fine for three weeks; then all of a sudden stopped and had to go back to the jennet. From what I can learn he got about 60 per cent of the mares in foal. This season I started him in myself with the aid of the jennet, and have to use her right along, but the queer part is that I don't seem to get any mares in foal; they are all returned. If some one had given him Spanish fly last season, would that have hurt his fertility for this season? Is it dangerous to use the stuff? Would rheumatism hurt his fertility? He was complaining last February for several weeks with what the veterinary called rheumatism, but has been strong and well and hearty ever since, and is in good condition.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We have known some very good jacks to be ruined from feeding drugs. Rheumatism might make your jack slow, but should he make a service, the semen probably would test satisfactorily.

MARES RETURNING—I have a black colt three years old in May. The mares seem to return. He is in good condition; has a box stall 16 feet and a run in a lot almost every day, and he moves some when he is out. I have other horses in this corral night and morning. He smells and makes urine some. He bred six mares last year and they are all in foal; were strung out from May until September. Sometimes I have to let him serve three times before he discharges. He is very ambitious. Of course, he frets some; the semen looks thick and clear; he seems to discharge a large amount and there is some waste when he dismounts. I started him slow with no two services closer than 24 hours; three mares a week. Am almost sure that he does not abuse himself. Can I make him sure next year?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Test the semen with a microscope; if the test is satisfactory, use another stallion for a teaser. Sprinkle a little hay under the stallion so he will urinate before you put the bridle on him. Allow the stallion to mount before the erection is too severe. After the entrance has been made allow the mare to take a step or two. By this method he is not so likely to fail in the service. It is best not to have other stock in the paddock where this colt is allowed to exercise. If the semen test is not satisfactory, watch your colt day and night to see if he is masturbating. If he is not masturbating, you should be able to make a successful season with him.

A BITING STALLION—Will you please advise me in regard to a stallion I have which has a bad habit of biting a mare while serving her. Does not bite them on top of the neck, but bites them on the shoulder; does his biting with his corner teeth. How can I break him of this habit? Have tried a muzzle and also a strap; these seem to make him mad. When he gets hold of the mare if I try to get him loose he will dismount.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Wrap the stallion bit so the stallion cannot bite and allow him to wear this arrangement until he gets familiar with it, then it will not be new to him when he has an opportunity to bite. A sweat pad may be so arranged to prevent his biting the mare. Some breeders use a collar with a very large sweat pad made for that special purpose.

SLOW JACK CLIPPED—Would clipping a jack make him slow to serve a mare, or be harmful to him?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Be careful about your jack taking cold. He should be blanketed for a few nights. If he does not take cold the clipping should not make him slow. In fact, it would be a good plan with many slow jacks to clip them and give them a cold bath every morning

(Continued on page 14.)

Capsule Breeding Outfit

You have not made it plain as to just what will be needed in capsule breeding. I have been using an impregnator for some years with some success, but wish to be more up to date and get a better per cent of foals. I notice the Kansas City Impregnator Company advertises a Carlson semen extractor, fifty capsules and a hot water thermometer, all for $7.50. I have a good hot water thermometer and do not wish to buy another one. It is my intention to breed a few mares with capsules and get a little practice so that I can adopt the entire system next spring.—North Dakota Subscriber.

The Kansas City Impregnator Company has changed its advertisement, and now offers an Improved Carlson Semen Extractor complete with the new point protector and other improvements, with 50 pointed capsules, all for $6.50. The new extractor is much better than the old one. The mucous membranes do not clog the suction so easily with the new point protector. The point protector also serves as a cut off valve. By turning the point a little it closes the extractor so that it may be laid in warm water and kept there for several hours with very good results at this time of year. This makes it possible to keep the semen for a few hours by having a "cracker box heater" under the pan in which the warm water is kept. In this cracker box two small No. 2 lamps are placed and regulated so that the water can be kept at about 100 degrees F. for a considerable length of time. Breeders are using this simple method now and it has been found very successful. When the semen is to be kept for several hours a tablespoonful of salt should be boiled in the water in which the extractor is to be immersed.

The principal tools for capsule breeding are an improved Carlson semen extractor, a hot water thermometer, special pointed breeding capsules, a pan 40 inches long, eight inches wide and six inches deep and a cracker box with two holes cut in it so that the heat from the two lamps located under the box, will regulate the temperature of the water. When semen is to be kept any length of time the temperature of this water should be regulated sometime before the breeding is started, so that the temperature will not change. All water must be boiled before it is used. A few gallons of water may be boiled in advance and placed in jugs so that it will cool and can be used for cooling the freshly boiled water.

A microscope is a very useful instrument in horse breeding, and sooner or later every breeder who expects to remain in the business should arrange to have one of these. It is also an excellent advertisement, because mare owners can look for themselves and see the evidence of the virility of the sire. They will talk about this at many gatherings. The operator also knows just what he is doing when a microscope is used, and its use has often saved ten times its cost by detecting trouble when it first appeared.

The fact that it has been found possible to keep the semen alive for several hours so that mares can be bred at any time, should make it very interesting for every breeder. Great care should be taken, however, to keep the right temperature and be clean with the work and follow the rules for capsule breeding. By using the Improved Carlson Extractor, with the cut-off valve, semen is not changed in temperature and is protected from contact with light. A little salt boiled in the water gives it an alkaline condition, which favors the retaining of its vitality. For only a few dollars a breeder can prepare to breed practically all the mares that come to his place. One extra colt should pay for all of the tools necessary for capsule breeding.

There is another advantage in this for those who are not able to convince their customers that the capsule system is satisfactory, and that is that after a mare has been bred and the semen extracted from her, other men will come later, usually one at a time, and are more easily convinced that capsules are all right than when a body of them are assembled. When the owner takes a mare to the stallion and the stallion has been used, he can usually be persuaded to use the capsule rather than to make a date at some future time when the mare might not be in heat, because he is very likely to be quite busy at this particular time.

To the American Breeder:—Mr. Ellis of Sentinal, Okla., bred a mare to his jack March 9, 1911; tried her in 18 days; she showed signs of heat, and he bred her to his stallion; rebred her every 18 days with horse for five times, and on May 22, 1912, she brought a mare mule. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Ellis and he told me of the case himself.—A. B. Minier, Kiowa County, Okla.

GOOD LETTER AND A GOOD JACK.

To the American Breeder: Some time ago I advertised a good jack for sale and it certainly brought in letters of inquiry. We got three or four letters every day for several days. We consider it a great paper. We sold the jack to a man about fifteen miles from us. We have a young jack colt and I should like to ask the readers of the American Breeder if it is a good one or not. Here is his description: He is black; 40 inches high; 25 inches from tip to tip of ear; 32 inches around girth; 5 inches bone smallest place below knee. Is he a good one or not?—A. T. & Geo. W. Steelman, Green County, Ill.

To the American Breeder:—I see where Mr. Dad Sprague of Clay county, Ohio, and W. L. Garratt, Smithfield, Henry county, Kentucky, have been telling of their jacks. I have one, too, which can take theirs down. My jack was foaled August 25, 1905; steel grey; 16½ hands high, standard measure. Will weigh 1,300 pounds now. Girth, 72 inches; flank, 76 inches; arm, 22 inches; knee, 16½ inches; below knee, 10 inches. He is a great jack. He has some fine mules and some fine jacks. He serves mares and jennets well. Is smooth and fine.—Albert Beaverkamp, Grayson County, Ky.

To the American Breeder:—I wish to thank you for the splendid paper which you are putting out. Think it is great and should be in the hands of every man that is raising horses. Feel confident that after reading it they will all try to raise better ones than they have been raising. I keep only a few mares, but find it a great help.—J. F. Martin, Winfield, Cowley County, Kas.

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. . .....

Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. .....Colt { Yes. / No. }

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal }

STUD ..... Page.....

Sample page above shows size of th book.

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FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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PROFITABLE HORSE BREEDING.

A breeder states that he does not wish to adopt the capsule system as he is afraid the percentage of foals would not be large. The percentage of foals depends largely on the breeder. If he selects all barren mares he cannot expect to get them all in foal, but it is a settled fact that a stallion or jack can only make so many natural services, and the business cannot be enlarged by the natural service. If there are a number of mares present on Saturday or a rainy day, why should he object to using the capsule on all the mares present that are in a breeding condition? He will be a very poor operator if he cannot get some of them in foal. He will make his regular services anyway, and have all the capsule colts a clear profit. If he fails on any of these mares he can still have an opportunity to breed them with natural service later.

This kind of talk does not show good business judgment because if the operator is careful with his work and breeds producing mares, so that later on he will have colts to show by this system, he can enlarge his business and make more money. The capsule system is profitable for any breeder, no matter what kind of a horse he may have. It is not expensive. One extra colt will pay the whole bill and after his business grows and he gets his community accustomed to this way of breeding, he can buy the best horse in the country and make plenty of money. Every extra horse that is kept requires feed and attention. They are expensive. If one stallion can take the place of several, the profit can easily be seen. The mare owners will take readily to this because it saves them a lot of time if they can be convinced that it is as good as the natural service.

We cannot understand why a lot more breeders do not get enthusiastic over this proposition. With the great opportunity now of learning something about horse breeding through the American Breeder school, we expect great results, but if the breeders are satisfied with their financial success, and do not want to learn anything, we cannot force it upon them. The writer has had a world of experience along this line; he has seen thousands of men who have made extra money, and many who have doubled their business without increasing the investment to speak of. We have hopes of convincing every intelligent breeder that the sooner he begins to study this subject the more money he will make.

FAILURES IN CAPSULE BREEDING.

There are failures in breeding with capsules just the same as will be found in the natural service. During the last breeding season the writer spent considerable time investigating those who had made failures.

At one place a breeder was making three natural services a day and using the capsule system. The stallion was so nearly exhausted that there were no live spermatozoa in the semen. He was not getting his mares in foal with the natural service either. This individual supposed that all that was necessary would be to put some fluid in a capsule and breed a mare. He did not realize that it was necessary for that semen to contain live spermatozoa that look like "wiggle tails" under the microscope.

At another place where a breeder had made a failure, he had not boiled the water in which the extractor was immersed. This water was taken from a rain barrel which was full of wiggle tails and other germs.

At another place the breeder did not wash his hands nor boil his instruments, so that he could not expect any results.

At another place a breeder had a large bottle in which he would put the semen and keep it in warm water. When he would breed a mare he would get new semen and put it in the bottle without cleaning the bottle. I asked him to smell of it and he made an awful face. It was "stinky," yet he expected to get results.

At another place the breeder was doing the work by himself; instead of having some mare owner help him he would bend the soft metallic point up and let it stick out of the water, then when he would fill a capsule the fluid would run through the cold end of that extractor, which would destroy the life of the semen.

At another place the breeder filled all of the capsules and left them lie on a dirty table and would use them as he could; before he would get one capsule in the rest would be nearly dissolved, and all of them would be chilled.

At another place where the breeding was done it was so dirty and dusty that the writer could not stay in there long. What results could anyone expect in a place of that kind?

At another place a breeder said it was not necessary to boil the water in the pan where the extractor was immersed, as he had tested the water with his microscope. He had only a 500-diameter machine with which he could not test the water.

At another place a breeder did not have an extractor but used a cervical plug in the mare so that he could rake the semen out into a pan where the direct rays of the sun could destroy the life of the semen. The direct rays of the sun does this very quickly. All breeding must be done in a shady place or at least the semen must be kept out of the direct rays of the sun.

The great difficulty with capsule breeding, or any other line of business, is to get the breeders to thoroughly study the printed rules. There has been connected with artificial breeding several grafters who have advertised the "easy to use" method. There is no "easy to use" method. If the breeder does not learn how to use the capsule system, he will make a failure. But there are not as many failures as we expected. The men who have made the most failures have received their education from those "easy to use" grafters. Some of them have been able to produce a few colts —just enough to aggravate their patrons. If we could get these individuals to thoroughly understand that if the semen from a stallion or jack, deposited into the uterus of a mare in a clean, natural condition, at the right temperature and containing live spermatozoa (which is all any stallion or jack could do) much better results would be obtained. But they must remember that these conditions must be provided.

There is probably not a man living but what actually knows of one or more colts that have been produced without the mare being served either by a stallion or jack. If one colt can be produced, why can't more of them be produced? They can. It is just a question of whether the breeder wishes to study these things and learn just how to do it or not; that is the only question. This is not difficult if it is studied a little and carefully done.

It is a mighty poor individual who does not expect to improve, no matter what kind of a stallion or jack he may own at the present time. A little thought in this direction might make it profitable for him to purchase an excellent sire—one good enough to get practically all the business in that community.

If breeders would look ahead several years and make calculations for something better, more results could be obtained. Every man who aims high has to improve his condition. There are a lot of breeders who own stallions or jacks that are making as much of a failure with the natural service as any of these men have made with the capsule system. That is, they are getting far too little for their work. They cannot afford to follow such an occupation unless they can receive more money for their services. Those individuals who have failed with the capsules have been breeding with the natural service—perhaps to the limit of their stallion—just the same, and all the capsule colts they have gotten, are extra. Every failure, however, when the capsule is used, makes it that much harder to introduce this method.

RETURNING MARES FOR TRIAL.

The 21st day after a mare has been bred should be the regular retrial date. If she is not in heat at that time she should be tried once a week for three weeks. There is very little use to retry a mare sooner than the 21st day. Some men contend that the 18th day is the proper time. They will frequently be in heat at that time, but in nearly every case where mares are in heat on the 18th day they will be likewise on the 21st day and being nearer the end of the heat period, better results should be expected. Many mares are served too soon.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

This spring has witnessed an increased demand for fancy carriage horses. There are more of these used on the boulevards of Paris this season than has been noticed for several years. This has also been noticed to some extent in other large cities. The automobile has seriously interfered with the common, plain, light horse, but fancy driving horses will be in demand.

We believe there ought to be something done in the way of an American Carriage Horse Registry. We have spoken of this before, but there are not many who care to venture an opinion as to how this should be originated. The government has spent considerable money in breeding this class of live stock. It is not expected that a proposition of this kind should grow and flourish from the very start. It requires a considerable length of time to thoroughly establish blood lines that will produce certain characteristics.

We will be very glad to have suggestions from our readers as to the best method of establishing a registry for American carriage horses.

DON'T WAIT TOO LONG.

Inquiries are already coming in from mare owners who are having navel trouble among their colts. We have repeatedly urged that both mare owners and stallion owners take steps early to prevent navel ill, as treatment after the disease appears is usually without effect. The method of prevention which we have described several times is simple and inexpensive. Not only can the navel powder which the American Breeder puts up and mails out to its readers at a price barely covering the cost, be used successfully on colts, but it can be used with equal success on calves, pigs and any other young stock. But to get the good from this remedy it must be used promptly and regularly in accordance with instructions.

It takes very little time to do this, in fact, no more time than every careful stock raiser ought to give to seeing that the newly born animals on his farm are in good condition. A little time and a little thought beforehand can save hundreds of dollars every spring on farms where a considerable number of animals are raised. A can of the navel powder which we send postpaid to any subscriber for 50 cents, will ward off navel infection from a dozen or more colts or calves, if used according to instructions. The main thing is to **get it and use it on every colt and calf as soon as dropped.** More young stock ailments than you imagine (including scours in the worst form), have been traced to infection through the navel cord.

FALL BREEDING SEASON.

We believe the average breeder would do well to have a fall breeding season. There are many mares that are out of condition for the spring season and are bred every three weeks that do not seem to have anything wrong with them, yet they do not fertilize. These same mares will get in a better condition after the spring work is over and they have had some grass and more freedom; their circulation is better. These mares are not only expensive to the stallion or jack owners, but to their owners. It requires a considerable time to return these mares at every heat period.

We believe it would be an advantage to both parties to let many doubtful mares go over until the fall season when the mares are in a better condition and the sires are not so busily engaged. It is not necessary to have a long breeding season; those who are busy may advertise a short season. It is better, however, that the breeding season be extended through the entire year so far as the sires are concerned.

Some mare owners object to having fall colts, but the average breeder will readily concede the fact that it is better to have a fall colt than none at all. After a mare has been tried and she does not settle, a proposition of this kind might be made to the owner to an advantage to all parties concerned. The owners of these mares should be advised as to the advantage of letting these mares run in the pasture as much as possible. There is perhaps no other condition that will get as good results on these mares as green grass, and especially during the spring months.

This does not refer to diseased mares, as they must have treatment, as a rule. Even the diseased mares that have been treated should also

have an opportunity to settle during the fall season if unsuccessful during the spring months.

KEEPING THE SEMEN.

At last a method has been discovered which is giving good results in keeping the semen for several hours. This will be very convenient for breeders generally, as the great difficulty in artificial breeding has been to get a large number of mares together at one time. If the operator is careful with his work the semen can be kept for several hours with the new improved Carlson semen extractor. The point protector on this instrument is also a cut off valve. That is, it can be closed so the semen in the extractor can be immersed in warm water without the semen and water being mixed or coming in contact with strong light. Full instructions for keeping the semen will be found under the title of "Capsule Breeding Outfit" in this issue. This simple method by which the semen can be kept in a good condition for several hours will still more rapidly increase the capsule method of breeding.

COLTS DIED WITH NAVEL DISEASE.

To the American Breeder:—Two of my mare owners have each a high grade Percheron mare and both mares have had now their third colt, and all of their colts died with navel disease, although both parties have never had any trouble with their other mares' colts. Both parties blame those mares. If there is no way of saving the colts from these mares they have decided not to breed them again. What causes this trouble with the colts from these two mares? Would you advise such mares to be bred again? How could it be prevented? We would be very thankful for your advice and information.—L. E. Heimsoth, Thayer County, Neb.

There is no particular reason why these two mares should lose their colts in this manner. If you would buy a can of navel powder and loan it to these two men it is not likely that the colts would die with navel infection. One can would probably serve these two customers as well as several others. The price of this powder is 50 cents per can at this office.—Editor.

"AS TAUGHT BY THE AMERICAN BREEDER."

To the American Breeder: All I have learned about capsule breeding has been through the columns of the American Breeder, and by following ideas and suggestions as laid down by that paper I have been very successful. I have made a very careful study of horses and their natures and dispositions, and find the capsule system of breeding, as taught by the American Breeder, far better and surer than the natural service, and of course it is more profitable.

I have had extensive experience with shy breeders and find the only sure way to settle them is by the use of the capsule three or four days after the heat period has passed, as taught by the American Breeder. In breeding a very nervous mare it is far surer to make use of the capsule and not allow the mare to see the stallion or jack. As I am very proud of my success in breeding with the capsule system I have made critical comparisons between the capsule colts and those of the natural service and find no difference; they are as good in every respect.

I would say to those contemplating the use of the capsule system the only way to make sure of success is by using good instruments. I use the improved Carlson impregnator and pointed capsules, as sold by the Kansas City Impregnator Company. Any one owning a stallion or jack will find it greatly to their advantage to get the capsule equipment complete—impregnator, pointed capsules, speculum and hot water thermometer. Also if they will read the American Breeder closely and be prepared to use the saline, soda and iodine treatment, as laid down by this paper, success will surely follow.—A. G. McDaniel, Hemet, Cal.

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CAPSULES O. K. FOR BOTH KINDS.

To the American Breeder: The capsule system is the only way to breed mares. We have tried it on mares that were shy breeders and those that were easy to settle, and have found it O. K. on both kinds. I have been in the horse business about twenty years and have learned more about the business in the last three years than all of the previous years. I certainly give the American Breeder the credit for what I have learned in the last three years.

The school that is going on in the American Breeder at present is worth many dollars to all who are standing horses, and to mare owners as well. Don't you think we are not interested in your school. We were the first in this section to impregnate mares. We first began to use the breeders's bags, but soon found out that they were injurious to the horse, so was just about ready to quit that on account of it hurting the horse and jack, and about that time a copy of the Stallion and Jack News fell in our hands, and we were so well pleased with what we learned in the first copy that we subscribed for it at once. Every copy gives us new thoughts and we want to thank you for such a paper.

As for the colts, there is no difference. We built a house 20x30 feet to breed in, with a small office in one corner and the pit on one side. We breed as many as six mares at one service of the horse or jack. We examine every mare before we start, and have a two-hole gasoline stove. We followed your directions in having our pan made and are getting along fine.

Now, brethren, if you don't at first succeed, don't give up. The fault is in you, provided you have the horse or jack that is sure.—J. E. Stamps & Son, Pembroke, Ky.

ADVERTISING PROVED SUCCESSFUL.

To the American Breeder: I hand you herewith check covering statement, which I kindly ask you to receipt and return. The advertising of my sale in your paper proved quite successful, and should I do any more will bear your paper in mind.—C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kas.

SENT HIM TO THE RIGHT PLACE.

To the American Breeder:—I am one of those unfortunate beginners of live stock breeding. I know a great deal about breeding and that consists of knowing that I don't know anything at all. I think when a man finds out that he knows nothing and is willing to go down and dig up the stuff of experienced breeders he is then in position to learn something.

I have written several publishing companies asking them where I could get the breeding subjects treated minutely, and have been told there was an "American Breeder" that made a specialty of the subject, so I am asking what kind of a paper you publish, price, etc.

I am handling a horse and jack; have a fine stand and am pushed to the limit to acccmmodate the customers. Is it necessary for one season to be harder than another? If so, is there any remedy for these hard seasons? The old fillies seem to be a little wrong this spring. They come in and are bred, then refuse for 9, 18 and 21 days and decide to take again. This, however, is no fault of the horse. This is getting me in the middle of a bad mix, as I will not make more than two leaps per day.

I have heard quite a bit about capsule breeding and other modern methods. I would like to know if there is anything to them. If so, which is the better, and if it can be done successfully by one of ordinary intelligence. This is the only way I see to compete with the common scrub stuff. If you can't tell me what I want to know, can you cite me to one who can? We have comparatively a new country and people are just beginning to breed for better stock, and as I like the business if I can make a success of it, would like to make it my business instead of a side line. Begging your pardon for such a long letter, I close.—W. E. Loveless, Beckham County, Okla.

APPRECIATION THAT COUNTS.

To the American Breeder:—I have been reading your paper for 12 months and think it is a grand paper. Would not be without it. It is something that every farmer and stock raiser ought to have in his home. I have got five new subscripers and will try and get some more next month.—Henry Reichmann, Randolph County, Ill.

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Horse Market Continues O. K.

Farm Demand For Heavy Horse and Mule Stock a Factor. Cattle 25 to 35 Cents Below Early May Prices. Hogs Have Risen 25 Cents Above Point to Which Packers Pounded Them.

Continued activity, broad demand, firm prices are the chief characteristics of the horse and mule market to date. Horses are favored a little more than mules, but all are selling with readiness. Dealers say the general trade is healthy, and as big as the volume of receipts will permit. Country buyers say that it is close picking in the country, as horses are really scarce. Farmers have no real reason to let their working force fall to a point where they have not an extra team or so, and many of them have only enough work animals to meet urgent needs. With some, if one horse gets injured, or a sore shoulder, or other ills, a whole team is idle for the need of one extra horse. And if the short team farmer is lucky he can put his horses through spring and summer work without rest, bringing them to a point in the fall where it requires all winter to get them ready for spring work again. An extra team affording an occasional rest to the regular workers means far more to an animal than to a human, and short team capacity is a drawback on any farm.

The most important demand for horses is coming from the cities and the farm. About the same class of horses is required in both places. Farmers now are anxious to get good drafters, and the city buyer wants the same kind. Some farmers are satisfied with a common lot, and likewise some city business will put up with crow baits. However, the country has shown a greater demand for increased quality than the city. While demand is active, the next few weeks is expected to see receipts lighten and the trade become dull. Late June to late August, the hot months, are periods of the smallest requirements. Summer work has been provided for, and it is too early to start on fall buying. Some dealers say they expect a fair demand up to the middle of July. Southern horses have sold readily, but that outlet is beginning to narrow on account of the advanced season.

Heavy mules are in fairly urgent demand, but the lighter kinds are selling slowly. Levee and harvest requirements are making the principal outlets. Kansas, in the next three weeks, will increase its orders for heavy workers, and as harvest approaches, demand is expected to take an urgent turn. After showing a big increase in receipts the first two months this year, the movement in the past two and one-half months has fallen short, and the total receipts of horses at the principal central markets thus far this year are nearly 25,000 short of the same period in 1912. That shortage will have to be overcome before there is any fear of a setback in prices.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$250@300
Drafters, fair to good	175@245
Chunks, fair to choice	135@175
Chunks, fair to good	90@130
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	50@ 90
Southerns, good	135@165
Southerns, plain to fair	85@130
Plugs.	15@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands.	$ 95@140
14 to 15½ hands.	135@175
15½ to 16 hands.	165@215
16 to 16½ hands.	210@300

Sagging Prices for Cattle.

Weakness has been the prevailing characteristic of the cattle market in two weeks past. Prices fell to new low levels for the year, and at the low prices demand was extremely dull. Compared with two weeks ago prices are 25 to 35 cents lower, extremes of 35 to 50 cents showing, but a possible 15 cents having been regained. Demand was more at fault than the supply. Receipts were no more than normal for this season of the year, but packers have taken repeated layouts in the trade, and on days when the supply showed a liberality of beef they reduced prices, and shrunk the offerings to the limit before they went over the scales. The top price for strictly prime steers in Chicago within a week past was $8.90, and $8.50 in Kansas City. Either bunch of cattle last October to November would have brought $10, or better. The chief impetus packers have had for reducing prices is a slack demand for beef. In the past month wholesale beef prices have been reduced 2 to 3 cents a pound on ribs and loins, and rounds and chucks are about unchanged. Beef in carcass has declined about 1½c a pound. This is in keeping with the decline on cattle live weight, but the consumer has noticed no appreciable change in his meat bill. The bulk of the killing steers are bringing $7.50@8.25 on the native side, and $6.25@7.15 on the quarantine side. Cattle from below the quarantine line show grass, but most of them have had a ration of cottonseed cake. Straight grassers from the Southwest will begin to move freely by the middle of June. At present prices steers that left the yards as heavy feeders six weeks to two months ago will not pay the board bill. Fed cattle, however, have been marketed closely and live stock men who have watched the trend of marketing say prices are due for an upturn. Grain fat steers at no time this summer will be scarce like last year, but as grass becomes more plentiful, mature beeves will be less plentiful than now. The big movement of grass fat steers from Kansas and Oklahoma pastures will not begin before the latter part of July, and if the season is favorable, cattle will be held on grass as long as possible. There is little prospect for greenish catte showing better prices than at present later in the season.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.40@8.60
Good to choice steers	8.00@8.35
Fair to good steers	7.40@7.95
Common to fair steers	7.00@7.35
Meal fed, choice	7.30@7.90
Meal fed, Common to fair	6.00@7.25

Butcher Cattle Down, Too.

Continued declines for fat steers unsettled butcher cattle prices and the market showed the weakest turn in the season. Tidy weight heifers and steers and heifers mixed sold at $7.50@8, and some prime steers and heifers brought $8.25. Prices were quoted off 25 cents on that class and down 35 to 40 cents on the plainer kinds. Cows showed about the same decline. A good many cows are showing grass sap and packers are ready to discriminate against that kind. Traders see no reason for an advance in cows and heifers. They have been relatively too high all season compared with steers, but the summer season promises aonhter short run of she stuff and no low prices are probable. Veal calves continued in active demand. Prices were advanced 50 cents, and then fell away 25 to 50 cents. The extreme top was $10.50. Bulls and stags were quoted off 25 cents.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher stuff:

Cows—	
Choice.	$6.75@ 7.25
Fair to good	5.75@ 6.70
Common to fair	5.25@ 5.70
Canners.	4.00@ 4.50
Heifers—	
Choice fed	7.75@ 8.25
Good to choice	7.25@ 7.70
Plain to fair	6.25@ 7.20
Common.	5.25@ 6.20
Veal calves	4.50@10.00
Bulls.	4.25@ 7.25

Stockers and Feeders Lower.

Stocker and feeder prices have declined 15 to 25 cents in the past week. At the lower prices demand is active, but the volume of trade is small, owing to the few thin cattle offered. Feeders are paying more for feeding cattle now than values for fat steers justify, and some readjustment in prices will have to be made. Either thin cattle will have to decline, or fat steers advance. Feeders are quoted at $7.50@8.25, stockers $7@7.85, stock heifers $6@7.50, and stock coks $5@6.50. Stock calves are rather scarce at $6.50@7.85.

Selected feeders	$ 7.75@ 8.20
Good to choice feeders	7.40@ 7.70
Plain to fair feeders	6.75@ 7.35
Good to choice stockers	7.35@ 7.75
Selected stockers	7.75@ 8.00
Plain to fair stockers	6.75@ 7.70
Stock calves	6.00@ 7.75
Stock cows	4.25@ 6.00
Stock heifers	4.75@ 7.25
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Narrow Fluctuations in Hogs.

The decline in hog prices which was so prominent the last two weeks in April, seems to have been checked, and in the past few days prices have been stronger. The lowest point of the season was reached the first week this month when the bulk of the offerings brought $8.10@8.20. Since then about a 25-cent rise has been reported. Receipts of hogs are beginning to decrease. The April movement was larger than expected, but it was maintained at the expense of the May supply. Though fewer extreme light weight hogs are coming now than two weeks ago, there has been a falling off in extreme heavy weights, and 200 to 215 pound grades are the prevailing type. The average weight of hogs the second week in May was 208 pounds, 5 pounds less than in April, and about the same as a year ago. Sows that lost their pigs in March are being rebred, and the summer run will show fewer grass-widows than in a number of years past. Provisions have shown an upward tendency in the past few days and as summer demand begins to absorb surplus stocks of cured meats and lard, the hog market will derive strength from that source. Prices now are high, considering the cost of fattening, but prices will not be reduced before another crop of young pigs is available for feeding.

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the last two weeks of April:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., May 12	$8.15@8.37½	$8.20@8.40
Tuesday.	8.15@8.40	8.25@8.45
Wednesday.	8.20@8.42½	8.15@8.35
Thursday.	8.25@8.45	8.15@8.30
Friday.	8.25@8.45	8.15@8.35
Saturday.		8.20@8.35

The following quotations are for hogs on April 16:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.30@8.40
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.35@8.45
Medium weight	8.40@8.45
Light weight	8.40@8.45
Common to fair	8.20@8.25
Stags.	7.00@8.25
Boars.	4.00@5.50
Bulk of sales	8.30@8.45

Sheep Prices Lower.

Sheep prices have been forced down by a liberal supply of goats. Goat meat properly is not mutton, but much goat meat is being sold under that

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Fair associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 2 sizes
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7-ft weighs 200
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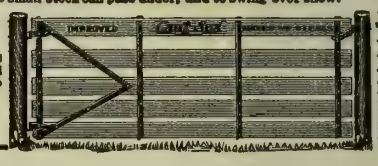
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name and consequently prices were lowered. The first week this month goats sold at $5.10, and now they are worth $3.25@3.85. Sheep and lamb prices are down 25 to 35 cents and the market is weak at the decline. Some spring lambs are coming, and are selling much lower than a year ago. Wooled lambs are quoted at $8 @8.40, yearlings, hardly any available at $7@7.50, wethers $5.75@6.50, ewes $5.50@6.25. Clipped lambs are quoted at $6.50@7.50, clipped native sheep $5.25@6.25, and clipped Texas $5@5.70. Fairly liberal supplies seem assured for the next few weeks.

INDIANA CATTLE FEEDERS' CONVENTION.

To the American Breeder:—The annual spring meeting of the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association at Lafayette, Ind., Saturday, May 23, 1913, will offer cattle feeders an opportunity to observe the difference in profit to be secured from feeding cattle on different rations. Purdue experiment station now has on feed seven lots of steers. These cattle will be ready for market at the time the convention is held. Valuation of the cattle will be made by commission men from Chicago and Indianapolis. The cost of cattle, rate and cost of gain, and profit per lot, will be discussed by men in charge of the feeding. The opportunity will thus be offered for the visiting cattle feeders to see the steers and to know the cost of the fat cattle and their value on the market. This will give the comparative profits to be secured from the following rations:

1. Shelled corn, soy bean meal, oat straw, corn silage.
2. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay.
3. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage.
4. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay, corn silage.
5. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal 4 pounds daily per 1,000 pounds weight, oat straw, corn silage.
6. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal 2½ pounds daily per 1,000 pounds weight, oat straw, corn silage.
7. Oat straw, corn silage, cottonseed meal for 70 days and shelled corn added to the ration after this time.

The problems of producing beef in the corn belt are yearly becoming more perplexing. Numerous factors have a bearing on the solution of the problem. A discussion of "Beef Production in the Corn Belt" will be given by Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, as. Prof. Cochel was formerly at Purdue and is thoroughly familiar with conditions in Indiana. His wide experience in cattle feeding places him in position to speak with authority on the subject. Everyone is invited to attend this meeting.

PROGRAM.

10:30 a. m., President's Address, Maurice Douglas.
10:50 a. m., Results of Experimental Feeding, F. G. King.
11:30 a. m., Inspection of experimental cattle, conducted by J. H. Skinner.
1:15 p. m., Market Outlook, J. T. Alexander. Beef Production in the Corn Belt, W. A. Cochel.

F. G. KING,
Sec'y Indiana Cattle Feeders' Assn.

MISSOURI SHEEP BREEDERS AND FEEDERS COMBINE.

At the meeting of the Missouri Sheep Breeders Association held at Columbia, Mo., the members present voted to reorganize the association, enlarging its field to include the Missouri sheep feeders. A law against dogs, which cause endless trouble to many sheep raisers was ably discussed by Mr. M. V. Carroll of Pettis County, and former secretary of the association. He told of the trouble in getting the former dog laws through the legislature and how it had then been killed in the lower courts, money being lacking to carry it to the Supreme Court. At the business meeting E. B. Wilson of Stanberry, was elected president; J. A. Foote, Casius, vice-president S. W. District; Lyle Atkins of Denton, vice-president N. E. District; T. E. Atkins, Columbia, vice-president Central District; H. Hackedorn, secretary-treasurer.

GOOD OBJECT LESSON IN PIGS.

Six extraordinary hogs were sent to the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, last December from the Kansas Agricultural College. They were extraordinary because they were not yet nine months old and averaged nearly 300 pounds apiece. From Auguts 1 to December 1 they have made pork at the rate of nearly two pounds a day. Hog raisers usually think they are doing pretty well when their hogs gain one pound a day. At the price of hogs at that time—about $7.75 a hundred—these six were worth $140. The total cost of rearing them had amount-

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By R. E. Olds, Designer

Here are some things which you should look for in a 1913 car. A car without them lacks things you should have.

New Features

The leading cars of this year have the left-side drive. They have electric dash lights—set-in lights—not the old projecting lamps.

They have oversize tires. Skimpy tires, which double one's tire bills, are quite out-of-date.

All cars, in such things, follow the leaders. So don't get features which the best makers have abandoned.

New Ideals

Then men today are buying cars for keeps. So the best makers now are building cars which will run for years like new. And cars which cut down upkeep.

Reo the Fifth, my latest car, shows what such cars require.

It is built of steel made to formula, and analyzed twice. The gears are tested in a 50-ton crushing machine. The springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations.

Every driving part, as a margin of safety, is given 50 per cent overcapacity.

We use 15 roller bearings, though they cost five times as much as common ball bearings. We use 190 drop forgings to avoid the risk of flaws

We use a $75 magneto, a doubly-heated carburetor, a smokeless oiling system.

We build slowly and carefully—grind parts over and over—watch them through endless inspection.

Each engine is given five long tests, lasting 48 hours altogether.

We could save in our building about $200 by using less care and less costly parts. But it would cost you in upkeep, in years to come, several times $200.

So we give you the best we know. Then we save you about 20 per cent on our cost by confining our output to this single model.

Thus we give you a car, built as we describe, at this matchless Reo price.

Rod Control

Reo the Fifth has our new control. All the gear shifting is done with one center rod, entirely out of the way. It is done by moving this rod only three inches in each of four directions.

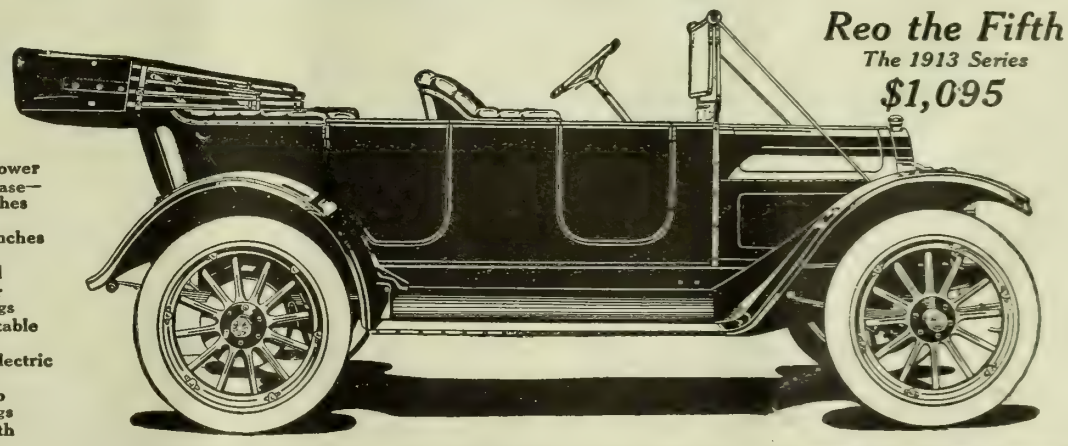
There are no levers to clog the way of the driver. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the driver enters from either side.

You will want this feature in your car when you see how much it means.

After 26 years spent in car building, Reo the Fifth marks the best I know. If you want the best, please see it.

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30-35 Horsepower
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Made with 1 and 2 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, Prest-o-Lite gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170).
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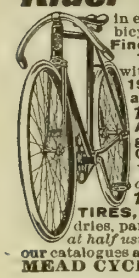
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XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline. .....$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate .....$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
83 gravity stove distillate .....$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

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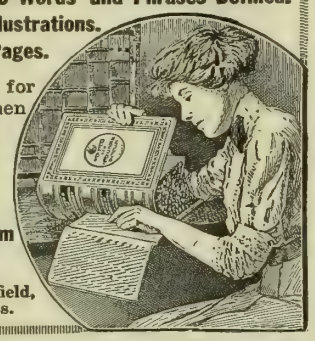


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ed to about $90, leaving a profit of $50.

No fancy food was fed. Corn, shorts, and tankage were the principal feeds. They were fed in a ration having these proportions: Corn, 62 per cent; shorts, 30 per cent, and tankage, 8 per cent. This ration varied a little at first when more shorts and less corn was fed. For a while in July and August the hogs got skim milk or buttermilk. Three of the animals were Berkshires and the other three were Duroc Jerseys. The animal husbandry department believes that shows what can be done by the careful feeding of a well-balanced ration.

TO CHECK THE CHINCH BUGS.

To the American Breeder: Seventeen million dollars worth of damages to the wheat, oats, and corn of Kansas, last year, was caused by chinch bugs. At least 90 per cent of the late hatched bugs, according to G. A. Dean, state entomologist at the Kansas Agricultural College, remained alive during the winter and will continue their destructive work this summer. Unless some steps are taken by farmers to safeguard their crops, the loss will be greater than it was last year, Professor Dean says.

Several methods may be used successfully to arrest their migration. These should be put into force before the early crops have matured. After the bugs have once entered the small grain fields there is no way to prevent injury, but it is entirely possible to keep them from passing into the corn, kafir, and sorghum.

The dust barrier and the road-oil barrier are methods commonly used to destroy the bugs. The first is useful in dry weather and the latter when the soil is wet. A dust barrier is made by plowing a strip of ground about ten feet wide between the infested and the non-infested fields and then working this into a fine dust. Two deep parallel furrows are made by dragging with a double trough. A single furrow barrier may be made by listing a deep furrow and then dragging with a heavy log. The bugs fall into these furrows when they pass from one field to another and may be destroyed by a gasoline torch or by dragging a log through the furrows. The torch is more effective.

The road-oil barrier is constructed by plowing a sharp back furrow between the fields and working up a ridge on this by dragging a trough over it. On the bottom of the trough a pole is placed which will leave a groove on top of the compact ridge. No. 7 road-oil is placed in this groove in sufficient quantity to make a line one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide. After the bugs have fallen into the groove they may be destroyed by the gasoline torch. Coal tar can be substituted for road-oil but it is more expensive and must be renewed more frequently. The road-oil barrier is for use in wet weather when the dust barrier is useless. It should be placed between the dust barrier and the non-infested fields.—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

CATTLE MEN TO MEET AT LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

To the American Breeder:—We are inviting cattle feeders to meet with us on May 29th to inspect the steers which have been on feed during the past winter. At that time a printed sheet will be handed out giving the kind of feed fed, daily gain, cost, and profit or loss. You are cordially invited to have a representative here at that time. Since your paper circulates largely through Nebraska, and since a number of farmers of different states will be interested in this meeting, I trust you will find space to mention it in your paper. Our object in calling this meeting is to bring the cattle feeders of our state into closer touch with the work of the experiment station.

The cattle used in experimental work during the past winter were common range cattle purchased in the Omaha yards the first of last November. The first 45 days, or until December 15th, the steers were fed a light feed of corn along with silage and alfalfa hay for roughage. On December 15th they were put on the following rations:

Lot 1—Corn, prairie hay and cottonseed meal.

Lot 2—Corn, silage and cottonseed meal.

Lot 3—Corn, silage, prairie hay.

Lot 4—Corn, silage heavy, and alfalfa.

Lot 5—Corn, silage medium, and alfalfa.

Lot 6—Corn, alfalfa.

After years of experimenting, the Nebraska station feels certain that on the average and under Nebraska conditions, alfalfa hay furnishes the cheapest source of protein when fed with corn along with limited quantities of corn stover, straw or prairie hay. The advent of silage as a prominent fattening feed raises a question as to the cheapest source of protein when silage forms a considerable part of the ration, and also raises a question as to the right amounts of silage and alfalfa to feed along with corn for best results. The foregoing experiment was planned for the purpose of determining these points. Everyone, whether living in Nebraska or elsewhere, interested in beef production is cordially invited to be present at this meeting.—R. K. Bliss, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, U. of N., Lincoln, Neb.

NEW VOLUME, POLLED DURHAM RECORD.

Volume 5 of the Polled Durham Herd Book is ready for distribution. It shows that something near 2,500 stock men and farmers in the United States are now owners of Polled Durham cattle. Nearly 3,000 bulls are recorded in this particular volume, the first number being 6449 and the last number 9172. This volume sells for $3.00 to everybody with an additional charge for postage, which averages about 25 cents per volume. Address J. H. Mart, Greenville, Ohio.

CARE OF THE YOUNG CALF.

To the American Breeder:—When the calf is dropped, leave it with the dam a few hours, to afford her an opportunity to lick it. If the cow gives milk containing only a medium amount of solids, the calf may be permitted to take what nourishment it wants the first time; but if the cow gives very rich milk, only a little should be allowed; otherwise there is danger of having a bad case of indigestion on your hands the second day. Just at this time much attention should be given the cow by way of grooming; not with a currycomb, but with a brush. Frequent rubbing of the udder will prove beneficial to the cow and profitable to you. After the calf has taken nourishment once, it should be removed, preferably when the dam is not in the stall or pen; for it is better that she should not associate you with the loss of her calf, that she may more readily transfer her affection to you. By removing the calf at once, it is soon forgotten, and thus disturbance is minimized.—T. L. Haecker, Dairy and Animal Husbandry Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

WHEAT PROSPECTS UNUSUALLY GOOD.

To the American Breeder: The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, as follows:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 30,938,000 acres, or 4.5 per cent (1,449,999 acres) less than the area planted last autumn, but 16.4 per cent (4,367,000 acres) more than the area harvested last year, viz. 26,571,000 acres.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 91.9, compared with 91.6 on April 1, 79.7 on May 1, 1912, and 85.6, the average for the past ten years on May 1.

A condition of 91.9 per cent on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 16.6 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested, 16.6 bushels per acre would produce 513,571,000 bushels, or 28.4 per cent more than in 1912, 19.3 per cent more than in 1911, and 18.3 per cent more than in 1910. The outturn of the crop will probably be above or below the figures given above according as the change in conditions from May 1 to harvest is above or below the average change.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 88.0 compared with 85-7 on May 1, 1912, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 88.5.

Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated as 10,828,000 tons (14.9 per cent of crop), against 4,744,000 tons (8.6 per cent) on May 1, 1912, and 8,673,000 tons (12.6 per cent) on May 1, 1911.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 87.1, compared with 81.7 on May 1, 1912, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 86.1.

Of spring plowing 67.2 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 52.8 per cent on May 1, 1912, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 65.7.

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

Have had a good season's business and stock is sold down to calves.

Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

for sale. Sable and white; from fine working parents. Also the mother of the pups for sale. These will be sold cheap as I want to close them out. Can furnish pedigrees. **Amasa Roberts, Bentonsport, Iowa.**

REAL ESTATE

A CROP EVERY YEAR

A country that will do that, is worth tying to. Plenty of rainfall would make millions of acres in some portions of the country very productive. But where it cannot be depended on, farming is hazardous. The entire line of the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RY. runs thorugh the certain rainbelt and if the farmer does his duty, he is sure of a crop. Quit gambling on the climate. Make your home in this region of perpetual crops. The richest virgin soil is waiting for you here at prices you will never again be able to touch. Send today for information about land open for settlement and let the Kansas City Southern start you on the way to fortune. Don't delay visiting the country that will mean better conditions and steady profits for you. Remember—a crop every year!

WM. NICHOLSON,
671 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Immigration Agent, The Kansas City Southern Railway.

Irrigated Farm Land

With Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southwest Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Fine, moderate climate; no extremes; tornadoes unknown.

155 acres fine private water right. 2½ miles from Mancos; 30 acres in meadow, timothy and red top. Alfalfa, meadow, grain land, small orchard. Good six room house just been remodeled. Hay barn 40x56. Horse barn, cow sheds, chicken house, shop, granary, ice house, etc. Good fence; $55 per acre; a bargain.

160 acres; good house; barn, cross fences; chicken house; sheds, etc.; four shares in storage system besides fishing in waste water. Four acres in cultivation. New farm; fine land; four acres in orchard; $5,000.

160 acres four miles from town; good small house; barn; fenced; partly under cultivation; fine land; $2,000.

Raw land, agricultural and grazing at $5.00 per acre.

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Colorado.

CATTLEMEN.

British Columbia bunch grass range land. We can locate you on Government land, 21 year lease with option to purchase. Have several ranges with cattle for sale. **The Wright Investment Co., Ltd., 1110 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.**

806 ACRE STOCK RANCH

For sale or exchange for other property in Kansas or Missouri; fine agricultural and grass land in Eastern New Mexico; 2 sets of improvements, including good windmills and wells. $10 per acre. For further particulars write **L. F. Williams, Murdock, N. M.**

HAVE RETIRED.

Old, and wish to sell. I will sell you this highly improved stock farm, good buildings; woven wire fencing; 485 acres. Can't be beat. Write **Lock Box 285, Wellington, Kans.**

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. **F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9 Lincoln, Neb.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

PARTNER WANTED.

OWNER OF FIRST CLASS STOCK RANCH.

Fully equipped, in Southwest Colorado, stocked with Percheron horses, Galloway cattle, Duroc Jersey hogs, besides other stock, desires to sell a half interest to young or middle aged man who has had practical experience in the handling of stock, purchaser to assume active management, $9,500 required, but would carry a part of this if necessary. Sickness the reason for selling.

Three acclimated Percheron stallions for sale, all young and good. Address, **M. F. Laycock, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.**

BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT

Breeding Stock and Barns.

3 stallions: Two Percherons and one Belgian.

4 jacks: Two good big ones and two jack colts, also two big black jennets, one in foal to Black Cloud.

Will give anybody a good trade and will cut price in two to sell barns and all to one man.

W. E. Long, Roll, Blackford Co., Ind.

LIVERY BARN AND FEED YARD

For sale in New Sharon, Iowa. Write owner, **Homer H. Hull, Ramona, South Dakota.**

Of spring planting 57.0 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 48.9 per cent on May 1, 1912, and a seven-year average on May 1 of 54.3.—Victor H. Olmsted, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ADJUSTING A SULKY PLOW.

To the American Breeder: A sulky plow properly adjusted should pull but little heavier than a walking plow of the same size. This is possible only when the downward pressure and side pressure of the plow bottom is carried by the wheels. Otherwise the sulky plow must pull the harder because of the additional weight of the frame and driver.

The downward pressure of the plow bottom is loaded upon the wheels by raising the heel of the landside from the bottom of the furrow, which give the sulky more "suction" than the walking plow. Also the heel of the share is not flattened to "give bearing," as is that of the walking plow.

The side pressure of the bottom is loaded upon the wheels by setting the rear furrow wheel outside the landside so as to remove all pressure from the latter. Sometimes the landside is removed entirely. Sharpen your shares (cutting the furrow slice consumes 50 per cent of the draft) and try the above and note the results.—E. W. Hamilton, Idaho Experiment Station.

Infectious Abortion; Mares.

A Specific Germ That Causes Many Mares to Lose Colts. How the Infection Is Spread and How to Prevent it. The Stallion Owner's Part.

To the American Breeder:—I have three good draft mares. No. 1 was bred in May, 1910, and lost her foal in January, 1911; she was bred again in August, 1911, and lost that foal in April, 1912. The first foal was a mule; the second a horse. Number 2 was bred and in about seven months she lost her foal; I bred her again and in about seven months she lost that foal. Number 3 was bred and lost her foal at about five months. Now, these mares were all in condition and had not been pulled hard. Is there such a disease as contageous abortion? What is the cause of it? Is there any cure for it? Would there be any use to breed these mares again? Is there anything to prevent them from throwing the foals again? Number two and number three are young mares just coming seven years old.—Missouri Subscriber.

The above is only one of the many inquiries received by the American Breeder which impresses us that infectious abortion is increasing among mares. This disease is becoming a growing menace to the horse breeding industry, and it comes within the mission of this paper to acquaint breeders with the nature of the disease as well as point out the necessary course to pursue to avoid as well as to eradicate it from the premises.

In the first place it has been quite conclusively proven that infectious abortion is dependent for its existence upon certain microorganisms, i. e., germs. Experiments have been carried out by injecting the cultures of these germs into the body, by feeding them and by placing the discharges from a subject into the vaginal canal, and in these cases an abortion was produced. Further examinations disclosed the same class of germs in the body of the dead foetus. It would appear then that all of the vaginal discharges from a mare that had aborted, should be regarded as a source of danger and that where a mare that has aborted is permitted to mingle with other pregnant mares, that she is sure to contaminate the food by means of her discharges, and thus rapidly spread the disease to others. In addition to this, there is the occasional case resulting from actual contact.

No doubt one of the chief ways in which this disease is disseminated is through the stallion. Owners who are ignorant of the nature of this disease, bring their mares to the stallion early in the season. There are several reasons that make this quite the natural thing to do. In this way stallions become infected early in the season and when such occurs, there is sure to be an increased crop of abortion cases another year. At the time the mare is presented for service, it is not easy to recognize her as a mare that has aborted, and the stallion owner has to depend largely upon the word of the mare owner, which may, in some cases, be misleading, should the latter fear the stallion owner may refuse to breed his mare.

The chief symptom that distinguishes the infectious case from the mare that aborts from accident is that the former is preceded by two or three days' warning in the way of a noticeable vaginal discharge. This discharge persists for several weeks after the act, and it must be remembered that this discharge teems with the germs responsible for the disease.

One of the very necessary steps to take in controlling an outbreak is to promptly separate any affected animal from the balance of the herd. She should by all means be kept restricted so that she will not spread the disease over the premises. The foetus and all soiled bedding should be carefully removed and burned. In the case of a mare aborting in a lot or pasture the ground should be burned over slowly by making use of old hay or straw.

One individual should be assigned the task of caring for such cases and under no circumstances should he be amongst the other stock. The disease organisms may be carried on one's shoes. The patient should be given a thorough course of disinfection by means of daily irrigations of the genital tract, beginning three days after the abortion. For this purpose an elevated container that will hold two or three gallons of fluid may be used. To this should be attached eight or ten feet of one-half inch soft rubber hose. A one-half of one per cent lysol solution is very effective and the drug should be added to clean water that has been boiled for 20 minutes. When irrigating, the water where it emerges from the end of the hose should be 105 degrees Fahrenheit. Both the vagina and uterus should be irrigated and the fluid carefully siphoned out as the task is finished. It is always in order under these circumstances to call in a competent veterinarian that a rigid system may be installed for a prompt suppression of the disease and that the affected animals may be promptly cleaned up so as to lessen the danger of spread from that source. The man who neg-

ONE SHARE OF STOCK
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PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA
For Sale; Price $7.00
WM. BACHMAN, NASHVILLE, KANS.

AT QUALITY STOCK FARM.

Full blooded registered stallions for sale from one to three years old. Sires and dams are imported prize winners, the wide out, heavy boned kind with plenty of quality. All will make ton horses or better. Also one imported Belgian stallion, weight 2020, six years old. A great breeder. Plenty of colts to show. **E. A. Silverthorn, Rossville, Clinton County, Ind.**

HERE THEY ARE

Just what you have been looking for, a pair of matched registered Percheron filly colts; steel gray; highly bred. **O. E. Fulghum, Richmond, Ind. National Road Stock Farm.**

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. **J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.**

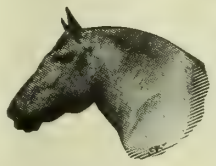
R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

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lects, is indifferent, and procrastinates, will pay heavily in these outbreaks if he is the owner of several valuable mares. The most difficult phase of the subject to handle is the class of mares that were infected at the time of service from a previously infected stallion. These cases make the task of control difficult in proportion to the number diseased. In some cases the entire lot is contaminated from a common source.

The germ of abortion is persistent and continues after once gaining access to the genital tract for two and even three years. It is not uncommon for a mare to abort for two years in succession and then conceive and continue afterwards as a regular breeder. We are led to conclude that in such cases the mare has either developed sufficient resistance to overcome the germ, or that the latter has in time become less virulent so it is no longer able to provoke abortion.

The eradication of abortion lies largely with the stallion owner. He should make a special study of the conditions existing in his neighborhood and be an educator among mare owners. He should acquaint mare owners with the dangers of the disease and the wrong that comes from wanting to breed an aborting mare to any stallion, particularly a stallion that is standng for the general public. The mare owner should be taught that it is foolhardy to offer to breed his mare until she has been properly treated and made sound, for not to do so only signifies a repetition of abortion and a further dissemination of the disease. These mares when bred should always be bred with a capsule from a standpoint of safety to the stallion if nothing else. If this system is carefully and faithfully followed, we are satisfied that this, the great source of its spread, will be cut short (through the stallion) and that the occasional case that develops from other causes can be successfully controlled.

We are going to ask that the stallion owners be on the alert this year and make the suppression of infectious abortion a part of their work.

A SHORT TAILED COLT.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to Ohio Subscriber's inquiry about a short tailed colt, will say that a company of us bought an imported Percheron horse February 10, 1912, from C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kas., and this horse has put out one short tailed colt. This mare is a grade, about three-fourths pony. This mare had been bred two or three seasons, but did not get in foal. I opened her up and she caught the first service. The tail bone is one-half shorter than it should be, but there is hair on the end. If Ohio Subscriber's horse has hair on the end of the bone, I would claim that it was born that way, but if there is no hair some one has surely used a knife. —Western Oklahoma Subscriber.

ADVISES MARE OWNERS TO READ IT.

To the American Breeder:—Your paper at hand. I always read every word in it. I think if the mare owners would take a little more time and study breeding there would be lots more satisfied breeders in this country. I have traveled stallions for the last ten years and don't think I know it half, but what I am going to write may help some new beginners in the horse breeding business. I read a piece in the last issue of a pony stallion refusing to cover a mare on account of a hard drive, as he claims. I have had different horses refuse mares lots of times and the horses were in pink of shape. Real often I have had the mare owners tell me "you have overdone your horse." But as a rule, I scare up another mare and the horse is prime on sight of the mare if she is anywhere near in heat, and I have often switched mares on the horse and then bred the mare the horse refused to have a thing to do with in the first place. I also broke a horse of leaving a mare too soon by simply holding him on a few times. Two men can hold a horse on a mare. I never hold a horse unless he quits too soon. I believe in letting a horse make a cover as easy as possible and letting him have a good look at her when finished. I have traveled draft horses mostly and all I wish is that I could make my patrons take the American Breeder and read up a little on breeding. I have a good business with my horses and get as many colts as the average natural breeder. I am going to try the capsule system, but I expect I will have to give away a colt or two at first.—H. R. Miller, Monroe County, Wis.

A NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.

The advertising problem is one which puzzles many horse breeders more than the actual work of making a successful season with their breeding stock, and we have many times discussed advertising methods and asked for suggestions from those who had tried out successful plans. Study the advertisement printed below which we clipped from the Times-Democrat, Flemingsburg, Ky.:

Village Stock Farm.

J. W. SHOCKLEY, Prop.

Ewing, Ky., May 9, 1913.

"Hello, there! Is this J. W. Shockley?"

'Yes, sir; get out and come in."

"I wish to look at your stock."

"All right; we will look at the saddle horse first, he is 5 gaited, 4 years old, steps clean and swift, easy under the saddle, lady can ride or drive him. We call him Rex McDonald Jr. The blood that courses his veins is from such noted sires as Rex Denmark, Rex McDonald, Harrison Chief, Montrose Chief, Grey Eagle, Davie Crockett, Joe McClelland, Bourbon Chief, Old Red Cloud, Indian Chief, etc."

"Well, you have a model horse. I will tell the boys about him."

"Next, comes Barron Ideal, a pure bred Clydesdale, the up-to-date draft horse of the future, combining size, substance and perfect action, for which this breed has long been famous the world over. The Clydesdale is the handsomest, strongest, most enduring and intelligent draft horse in existence. His production is no haphazard results; his pedigree is pure and unchallenged. No breed has won half so many honors in open competition. Here comes Bourbon Boy! He too, is of the draft type; his colts are on every adjoining farm; they can speak for themselves.

"Now, let's go down and I will show you the jacks. This one is Deacon the Great. His colts have sold for $200 at weaning time and he has them this year that will do the same. Next comes Deacon Jr. Many say that he is a better individual than his sire. I can soon show his colts. Over in that stall is the least and yet the greatest of all, a pure bred Shetland. We call him 'Roscoe.' He, too, has colts to show for themselves. Now, sit down and tell me, have you ever seen a barn of stock as good, where each individual is as perfectly sound as these?

"Well, sir; I will be pleased to do business with you and will tell you how you will be treated, just as the other fellow, rich and poor all look alike to me. My prices are $10 to stand and suck, except the Clydesdale; he at $10 and $15.

"I will insure capsule colts for six months.

"What about the capsules? Don't ask me, go ask Gano Hendrix, Billy Hurst, Robt. Talley, John Lukins, John Jones, Henry Stout, E. C. May, Robt. Yancey, Guy Hawley, Tom Mason, and a number of others I can not call to mind.

"My hours for breeding will be 3 p. m. each day, at which time I can breed a reasonable number of mares. Now, before leaving, there is one request I will make of every one; if you are in the habit of swearing or telling vulgar stories just leave that off while at my barn, for I will not permit it.

"Say, wish you had time I would like to show you the Jerseys, Shropshire sheep and Poland Chinas. Will do that when you come back.

"Come again."

Yours truly,
J. W. SHOCKLEY, Ewing, Ky.

W. A. LANG & CO.

Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

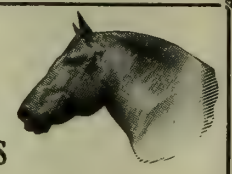
Importers of BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES.

We wish to announce to the buying public that we will now, as in the past, give you more good, sound, young horses for the money than you can get elsewhere. We do not advertise cheap stock because we do not think the best breeders want that kind, but we will sell you the good ones at as reasonable margin of profit as possible and do a remunerative business. All horses are backed up by our GILT EDGE GUARANTEE. Write for full particulars, mentioning this paper.



D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality. John H. Chambers. Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON BELGIANS.

To the American Breeder:—In your issue of February 20, discussing improvements in horse breeds, you say that the Belgian breeders are beginning to see the necessity of making a few minor changes to accommodate the American and Argentine markets. Will you please be kind enough to tell me what changes you want to be brought in the conformation of the Belgian draft horse and the reason why those changes should be made? I like to discuss such matters because it is the only way to know what to do. I concede that the Belgian draft horse is perhaps not the best draft horse, as no breed so far is perfect, but before we undertake a change I would like to know good reasons for doing it. In very old breeds, like the Belgian breed, a change is very hard to get, because there is a great uniformity in the breed. If a change must be made, we must have some good reasons for trying to perpetuate it in the breed. Your paper is a good paper—a very interesting paper—and to my belief the best breeder's paper in this country. I am doing my best to spread its reading in my neighborhood. This is a scientific paper and an impartial paper toward all horse breeds. In a few weeks I am going to Europe for a vacation and I will be glad to send you information about horses that I will see there.—Leon van Meldert, Harris County, Texas.

We hope to have several communications from Mr. Van Meldert while he is in Europe, and believe they will be both instructive and entertaining to our readers. We hope he will take special note of the type of stallions the Belgian government is "pensioning" and give us his ideas as to how this type meets our needs and as to what this country, or the agricultural organizations of this country, could best do to provide similar aid and support to our own breeders of draft horses—Belgians in particular. This policy of the Belgian government makes it cost our importers a good deal of money to bring over the best horses. If we are to get more of the best ones, and in that way hasten the improvements to which we referred, our buyers will need education as to their worth, and as to means of making the more expensive ones profitable. With the help of Mr. Van Meldert and others who have a chance to study conditions on both

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS



1860 to 2080 pounds, home-grown 3 year old stallions; 8 of them May 20th. Darkest grays and blacks. Size and bone to suit you. Ready for heaviest season now at hand. Come.

FRED CHANDLER,
Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS and mares for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts. Prices to suit. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** (Station, Leroy.)

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

CLYDESDALES

STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.

Two of the stallions are coming 3-year-olds and extra good ones. They are sired by the International Prize Winner, Prince Henry. Come and see the values I am offering, or write **James Spear, Stanwood, Cedar Co., Ia.**

Black Imported English Shire

stallion, Stuntney Domino, for sale. Weight about 1850; good breeder; sure foal getter; good bone and style; easily handled. I cannot use him in this neighborhood to do much good, as most of my customers want the Percheron and jack. **M. B. Cate, Dunlap, Grundy County, Mo.**

BARGAINS! I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.

Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.

I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Forty head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for sale. Jacks in age from colts to four years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones; in this lot are two as good as grows—good enough to head any herd of jennets. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them. **U. G. Saunders, Flemingsburg, Ky.**

16 **SEE HERE.** 16

For sale: 7 black jacks from 3 years to 5 years old; all sound; prompt performers on mares; 15 to 16 hands. Three of them weigh over 1100 pounds each. 8 black Mammoth jennets, 14½ to 15½ hands high. One black Percheron stallion. His number is 11839; will make a 2100 lb. horse.

All cheap for cash or will trade for land within 100 miles of K. C.

W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo.

JACK AND STALLIONS

For sale. The jack is Brillador, by Brigadier, sire of the Champion jack at the State Fair at Dallas last year. Brillador is 15.3 hands high; coming four years; weighs 1100 pounds; plenty of style, and fully guaranteed.

I have two draft stallions and one standard bred, and want to sell one of the draft. One is a big bay Percheron, fourts price at Dallac Fair, 1910; the other a rangy, 1500 pound horse. **McLaughlin Ranch, Water Valley, Tex.**

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM.

Two Big Mammoth Jacks

for sale July 1st; 15 and 15½ hands high, or will trade one for a jennet spoiled jack if a good one. Mine both guaranteed breeders and performers.

John W. Carolan, Booneville, Ark., Route No. 3.

TWO BLACK JACKS

for sale. Six and eight years old; good breeders. One 64 inches high; 70 inches heart girth; 9½ inch shin. Price $600. The other 61 inches high; 64 inch girth; 7¼ inch shin; blocky built. Price $400. Either one of these jacks will pay for themselves in a single season if rightly handled. Good terms to good parties. No trades. **G. T. Poage, Garrison, Mo.**

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

SAYS SLOW JACKS CAN SIRE FAST ONES.

The the American Breeder:—I beg to differ with T. E. Collins of Republic county, Kansas, in regard to slow jacks, as I have had considerable to do with slow jacks. I raised six jack colts all from a slow jack that would not work without a jennet and they all have made good, quick servers. So I always try to find the jack that has the quality and breed to him—R. N. Leigh, St. Francois County, Mo.

ANOTHER BIG JACK FROM INDIANA.

To the American Breeder:—In March 20 issue I see there were a number of young jacks measured. I would like to give mine, realizing he isn't the best. Whaler is 30 months and eight days old; height 16 hands standard; length 7 feet, five inches; heart 69½ inches; flank 71 inches; head 31½ inches; ear 35 inches; muzzle 21½ inches; arm 23 inches; knee 16 inches; cannon 9 inches; hock 20 inches; above hock 16 inches; below hock 10 inches. He is thin in flesh; dark with white points; is jennet's first colt.—Rufus W. Bass, Pike County, Ind.

HORSE AND MULE TWINS.

To the American Breeder:—You were asking about mares having twins. Last spring a year ago, my mare had twins, one mule and one horse colt. She was served by my jack first and three weeks later I served her with my horse. She settled from both services, but only carried the colts nine and a half months as she got in a runaway. Some of my neighbors saw this freak. Those that did not were hard to make believe. If I had used the capsule on this mare it would have solved the mystery, as I might have got things mixed, as we graduates get in a hurry sometimes. Unbelievers will find it profitable to attend the Graham Breeding School and things will be made plain.—J. A. Craft, Pottawattomie County, Iowa.

ADVERISING BRIEFS.

John W. Carolan of Boonville, Ark., has two Mammoth jacks advertised for sale in this issue. If interested, read the ad.

Anyone in the market for a saddle stallion should look up the advertisement in this issue of "Box X," Wheatland Mo., and write for further information.

The McLaughlin Ranch, Water Valley, Texas, is advertising a jack and stallion for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

Read the bargains advertised in this issue by W. E. Long, Roll, Ind., and then write for further information.

Among the many testimonial letters received by the makers of Absorbine is the following from Wm. Powell, West Concord, N. H., under date of Sept. 15, 1912: "I want to make some inquiries and tell you some of my experiences with your Absorbine as I became a user of the same about six or seven years ago and among a number of other remedies, I have found none its equal. About six years ago, I bought a mare that had bumped her knee and raised a bunch as large as my fist and with the use of Absorbine I brought her sound. I kept her about a year and she was taken with paralysis of the hind quarters. The neighbors said I would have to kill her. She was so bad off that she could not stand and I thought myself that she would die, but with your treatment I brought her out of it safe and sound. I have used Absorbine on myself. One thing was a sprained ankle which was a bad one, but with the use of Absorbine was able to walk again in two days. Last April, I bought a young horse with a bunch on its knee, which I reduced to nearly natural with one bottle of the liniment." The makers of Absorbine (who advertise regularly in the American Breeder), are W. F. Young, P.D.F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

J. C. Robison's Percheron sale, May 21, will include: 25 imported yearling stallions and fillies, blacks and dark grays, and all acclimated; 5 American bred stallions and fillies (yearlings). Some sired by Casino; ton mares with colt by side and bred again to Casino; imported mares with colt by side and bred to Casino; 10 young stallions old enough for service; yearling filly sired by Imprecation, champion at Chicago, 1911 and 1912 (probably the only filly by Imprecation for sale in America). Also yearling filly by Intitule. He was selected to represent the Percheron breed at the Olympic at London last year, and was the highest priced Percheron stallion imported to America last year; yearling stallions and fillies by Sons of Eteudiant and Fies A. Bras. Never was a chance offered before in America to secure such blood. Mares bred to Casino and colts sired by him. Ton mares well broken to harness. Cleanest offering ever made from this farm. Sale at farm. Free conveyance to farm from Towanda. Send at once for catalog and mention the American Breeder.

Just as soon as President Wilson gets firmly settled in the White House, arranges for credit at the various stores, receives a cow as a gift (which he will name after the donor), he will dig out his bicycle and begin his famous-to-be-rides through the city of Washington. For President Wilson is very fond of his bicycle and it is expected of him to put bicycling back into the favor it was in the '90s. If you want to know how we found out about this address the Mead Cycle Company at Chicago, Department 23, for a copy of their 1913 catalog.

C. H. White, the breeder of Shorthorn cattle, at Burlington, Kansas, writes that the calves sired by his Shorthorn bull, Richelieu, are proving exceptionally good and that there is a demand for both bulls and heifers as fast as they are old enough to sell. Mr. White will sell a few cows in calf to Richelieu.

Any one wanting a pair of matched registered Percheron filly colts should look up the advertisement in this issue of O. E. Fulghum, Richmond, Ind., and then write for full particulars.

G. T. Poage of Garrison, Mo., has two black jacks advertised for sale in this issue at $400 and $600 each. Read the ad.

If you have a good Percheron stallion that you would like to exchange for 44 acres of land, read the advertisement in this issue of N. A. Schwald, Maxwell, New Mex.

A highly improved stock farm of 485 acres is advertised for sale in this issue. For full particulars write "Lock Box 285," Wellington, Kas.

Any one in the market for a man to handle the capsule system of breeding, should write to Box 166, Columbia, Mo. Read the ad. in this issue.

Dr. P. L. Benthack of Platte Center, Neb., is advertising his Percherons for sale. A change in business makes it necessary for him to dispose of this stock. Look up the ad.

Any one in the market for prize

Ad Brought 110 Letters.

To the American Breeder:—I had splendid results from my large ad. in the American Breeder, Feb. 5 and 20. I only wish I could have had enough aged jacks to have gone around to all who answered the ad. or came to my place, for I received 110 letters in answer to my ad. I still have some young jacks to use this year, so I herewith send 50 cents to pay for one Stallion Service Book.—G. B. Weaver, Cass County, Mo.



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see us. Guarantee to please our customers. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.**

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.

Jennets Wanted.

I want several big black aged jennets or colts.

E. E. LAUGHLIN,
Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo. Route 1.

SADDLERS, MORGANS, STANDARD BRED AND PONIES.

$600 BUYS

The Rex Denmark—Black Squirrel bred saddle stallion, REX KNOX 3115. Black; 15.2; five years; sound. A great acting show horse and sire. Fearless under saddle and in harness.

Also the ladies' beautiful saddle mare MANCELONA II. Bay; 15.1; four years; sound; eligible to registration; safety city broken to saddle and harness and suckling fine foal by Rex Knox. Destruction of my barns by fire makes this sacrifice imperative. **W. T. Wilkinson, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.**

21 HIGH CLASS STALLIONS

For sale at low prices for quality of stock. Eight saddlers, five trotters and eight Shetland ponies; royally bred and grand individuals—many of them prize winners in strong competition. For prices and full description, address **Barbee Stock Farm, Monticello, Drew County, Ark.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds. by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED

Trotting stallions for sale. Also young jacks and jennets as large as they grow anywhere. I guarantee them to be right. Come and see them. **Henry Obermann, Freistatt, Lawrence County, Missouri.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Thirty head of high class stallions at very low prices for next 30 days. Also services of Foss McDonald. Eastern Cloud and others. **H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Monroe County, Mo.**

winning stock should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of E. A. Silverthorne, Rossville, Ind.

Amasa Roberts of Bentonsport, Iowa, has some Scotch Collie pups advertised for sale in this issue. Mr. Roberts says he will sell these dogs cheap in order to close them out. If interested, write him.

M. B. Cate, Dunlap, Mo., is advertising his English Shire stallion, Stuntney Domino, for sale in this issue. If interested, look up the ad.

Read the advertisement in this issue of W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo. He is advertising seven jacks, eight jennets and a Percheron stallion for sale, or will trade for land.

On our page devoted to school advertising will be found an announcement of the Jones National School of Auctioneering, No. 1 North Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Colonel Carey Jones, at the head of this school, is one of America's most successful auctioneers, and the school is an old established institution.

Intestinal parasites appear to be at the bottom of several of the disorders discussed in our Question and Answer Department for this issue. If every owner of live stock begins now and makes a successful fight against what is generally known as "worm" trouble, he is in shape to get full benefit from the season's pasturage and feed, otherwise he is not. A remedy that has become standard for use in such cases is known as "Sal Vet" and is advertised regularly in this paper. The S. R. Feil Company, Cleveland, Ohio, owners of this remedy, offer it on terms which makes the buyer absolutely safe. We hope no reader will hesitate about getting Sal Vet at once and use it according to directions.

Please notice the new advertisement of "Absorbine," a standard remedy known and advertised all over this continent.

We have never seen a road grader or barnyard scraper so universally useful as the one manufactured by D. B. Gunn, Red Oak, Iowa. This machine has been advertised in the American Breeder for three or four years. It is sold on a guarantee of 15 days' trial and we have yet to hear of the first complaint. The machine has been improved and kept up to date and we consider it the best value on the market in this line.

Many of our readers are interested in veterinary colleges, so we call attention to the two now advertising in our columns. See the school page. These schools are the Kansas City Veterinary College, 1336A East 15th St., and the Terre Haute Veterinary College, Terre Haute, Ind.

A safe remedy and one that is effective in many more cases than the inexperienced would expect, is known everywhere among horse men as "Spohn's." Its full name is Spohn's Distemper & Cough Remedy, manufactured by the Spohn Medical Company, Goshen, Ind. This remedy is advertised in every issue of the American Breeder, and we ask our readers always to mention this paper when ordering it or making inquiries concerning it.

You can get any kind of a fence you want from the Up To Date Mfg. Co., 990 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind. This company sells direct to the buyer at manufacturer's prices. Send for catalogue.

In the gate line we believe we are advertising the best propositions on the market in the line of lumber gates and all steel gates respectively. The lumber gate is made with steel braces and stays and is known as the "Can't Sag." The maker is The Rowe Mfg. Co., 616 Adams St., Galesburg, Ill. The all steel gate is known as the "American" and is manufactured by the American Farm Gate Company, 1457 Elmwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo. One of the largest railway systems in the west now buys all its right of way gates of the American Farm Gate Company. We advise sending for this company's catalogue and guarantee.

The Kansas City Southern Railway from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico, traverses a region of rich soil and certain rain fall. There is the least possible hazard in farming along this line, and its immigration department, in Charge of Wm. Nicholson, 671 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is offering at all times bargains in land values. Mention the American Breeder when writing him.

A fine proposition for cattle men is being offered in our advertising columns by the Wright Investment Co., Ltd., 1110 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

A remarkably good opportunity for getting started right in the auctioneer business is offered in the advertisement of W. B. Carpenter, President of the Missouri Auction School, 14th & Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. The fact is well known that the auctioneer business pays better than any other profession considering the time necessary for preparation. The only question is that of equipping one's self for the work and certainly Colonel Carpenter is offering a method which no man can afford to overlook.

Homer H. Hull of Ramona, So. Dak., is advertising in this issue a livery barn and feed yard for sale in New Sharon, Iowa.

CRUSHED OATS

ARE FAR BETTER FOR HORSES and cattle than ground feed. Get a **"NATIONAL"** Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalog. Agents wanted.

W. R. BELLOWS CO.,
97 Warren St., New York.

HORSE HEALTH ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

A bulletin from the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the losses of farm horses and mules from disease during the past year are estimated to be about 22.6 per thousand, which compares with 21.9 similarly estimated a year ago. If the estimated loss of 22.6 per thousand be applied to the numbers and values of horses and mules on farms January 1, it would indicate a total loss of approximately 564,000 head, at $113.15 per head, or a total of $63,817,000.

The condition, as to healthfulness, of horses and mules on April 1, 1913, is estimated as 96.7 per cent of normal, which compares with 93.7 similarly estimated a year ago and about 95.8, the ten-year average.

COUNTRY MULE SALE BRINGS $900

Woodson McCoy, who lives in the country 20 miles out from Kansas City, took in over $9,000 on his annual spring sale of mules this year. In this sale a coming two-year-old mule brought $270, a team, same age, brought $497.50, and several teams sold at $400 and up. Fifty mules in all, were sold.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

after the sun warms up; they should be dried with soft rags.

HEAT PERIOD NOT NOTICEABLE—I have a friend that is breeding to my jack and horse and he has a mare that is nine years old and she has never had a colt, nor we have never been able to catch her in heat. We have watched her closely for three years. What can we do with her? She is a fine mare and he is very anxious to get a colt from her.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed this mare with a capsule the first time she comes to your barn and send her home.

CLOSED CERVIX—I would like to know if there is any hopes of this mare. She is five years old; repeatedly comes back, taking irregularly and on examination found the neck of uterus hard as a gristle; all parts around it hard. She never foaled.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—You cannot expect to have any results with this mare without some assistance; but she may be bred with a capsule with good results if there is no other difficulty.

NAVEL INFECTION—Will you kindly tell me what treatment to use for navel infection in mares? I have a colt affected with that trouble and have had a veterinarian treat it, but with no effect.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Get a good qualified veterinarian as soon as the colt shows any symptoms of having infection. We cannot prescribe treatment for colts that are infected. They nearly always die even when the best veterinarians are present to administer. Our readers cannot expect us to help them much in a case of this kind. The best method we know of is to prevent the disease. We have prepared a navel powder that will prevent this if used in time, but it must be used before infection takes place, as it is not meant as a curative agent; it only prevents infection by drying up the navel cord. This preparation is dusted on the navel cord as soon as possible after the colt is born. It should be used two or three times a day for two or three days or until the navel cord is dried up. It is put up in tin cans similar to a pepper box so it can be dusted on the navel cord without much waste. The price of this navel powder is 50 cents a can (one can should save a dozen colts) and can be purchased from the American Breeder.

DISEASED MARE—I have been treating an infected mare that is also a shy breeder. I gave her three treatments of iodine. She seems to be in good condition now, but continues to be in heat. Would you advise that I breed this mare any time soon?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Since you have used so much iodine we would advise letting her go over until fall.

COW BREEDING WITH CAPSULES—I am interested in your capsule system of breeding, and should like to know if it has been used with cattle to any degree and with what success. Could it be used in breeding cows as a means of preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the home herd? We have bred cows for the farmers hereabouts for a great many years, and are now forced to discontinue so doing on account of the appearance of contageous abortion in the neighborhood, and the consequent danger of introducing it into our own herd. Might it not be practical to continue this service by this system without danger to our own herd?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—We will be glad to have

GET A SPECULUM

if you want to know the condition of a mare's genital tract and whether or not it is diseased. A Speculum is also the only means of examining the cervix to make sure if a mare is in foal. Many an abortion has been caused which the use of the Speculum would have avoided.



This Speculum is made of good material, nickel plated, and with proper care will last a life-time. **SENT POSTPAID FOR $3.00.**

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.

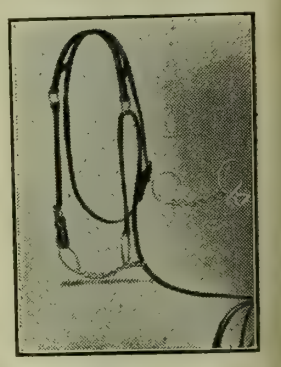
12th and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail. —Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

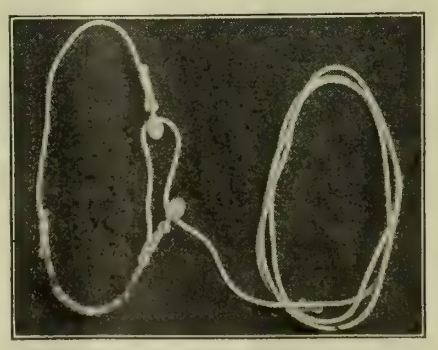
"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

PETER YOUNG

Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.**

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo

PERCHERONS TO BE DISPERSED.
A change in business makes it necessary for me to dispose of my Percherons. I have a 5 year old stallion by Tremont 33647, dam Suzanne 17340. I have some mares 3 years old and in foal. These mares combine size with quality and action; some weighing a ton. Mares sired by Nicholas 21997 (43394) and out of good mares. These horses are all of G. L. Carlson's breeding. It is worth your while to come and see this stock. **Dr. P. L. Benthack, Platte Center, Neb.**

our readers give their experiences on this subject.

INFLUENZA—STALLION—My nine years old Belgian stallion never fails to make a good cover, but the spermatozoa are not very active; some not at all, and some only feebly active. Last year he covered 100 mares and was not very sure; only got twenty-five per cent of foals. He had influenza in the middle of the season and was not used for two or three weeks. So far this year I have covered 24 mares and they are coming back for second cover. Make two covers a day. This horse is fed mixed timothy and clover hay and about six quarts of oats and bran mixed. He has a 16-foot box stall with slatted open doors and has been exercised at work a few hours a day, three days a week. Could lack of sunshine be a potent factor in this case?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Withdraw your stallion from the work he has been doing and give him more violent exercise provided his wind is good. Gradually diminish the roughness and increase the oats. Every morning give this horse a good strong gallop beginning with a quarter of a mile the first morning and increase each morning 100 yards until this horse can gallop a good, strong mile. After the gallop bring him into the barn as quickly as possible and scrape him, the same as race horse men scrape their prospects. In other words, give this horse practically the same training that a running horse should get which was being prepared to run a fast quarter dash. After the horse has been scraped rub him dry with clean woolen cloths, after which a heavy blanket should be thrown over him and he should be walked slowly until he is thoroughly cool. Every Saturday night give him a good hot bran mash. Never allow this stallion to make a service for three hours after having this exercise. Limit him to one service a day until better results are obtained. Feed a teaspoonful of salt in the feed once or twice a day. The semen should be tested at every service. We believe this will open your stallion up so he will give you better results.

GOVERNMENT STALLIONS—I am breeding saddle horses and saw in one of your American Breeders an article on how the government was putting out stallions in different sections of the country for the betterment of this breed. Could you give me any information how I could find out and how to get some of this benefit?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Geo. M. Rommell, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

SHY BELGIAN STALLION—I have a Belgian stallion—over a ton horse. He is very fat; is a quiet server and very gentle to handle. I have bred about 30 mares to him and they come back a horsing every 21 days. Over half of them. I bred several mares with nine day colts as much as three times this season. The weather has been very cool and the mares mostly were put to hard work right away. Do you think that would keep the mares from getting in foal? or do you think the horse's semen is dead? If so, what could I do to make him breed all right? I tease with him at nine a. m. and five p. m. each day when I breed; he always gets ready when teasing. I feed him fine timothy hay and oats and bran, and a little corn with this sometimes. He has about a half acre lot to run in each day and I ride him about one hour every day for exercise. He is five years old this spring. Sometimes he loses semen when he dismounts and sometimes he does not. I have never tested his semen. Could I change his feed to help him, or what could I do for him if his semen is not alive?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Gradually increase the exercise but do not reduce the flesh. Be careful that you are not breeding any diseased mares. This may be your difficulty. Thirty services up to this date ought not to be an excess, but if you have bred 30 mares several times each, you should limit the services to one service a day until your stallion gets better, at least. Weather conditions are always against the best results during the early spring. Do not change the feed or make any other sudden change. Get along with this horse the best you can this season. The results you have described will be a very good lesson for you and other breeders—prepare your stallion for service by starting early. Do not use this stallion for teasing mares if it excites him much. The quickest way for you to know whether this stallion is right or wrong, is to have the semen tested. If it is not good withdraw him from further service for several days and then make another test. Should it not prove good at that time, retire him for the season.

SLOW JACK—What advice can you give me about a jack that won't serve? He is three years old and seems to be all right in every way, but pays only a little attention to mares and will not try to make a cover. Should I give him something to get him started? He has never served.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We would advise you to get an experienced jack man to break this jack for you. The right man in a case of this kind is worth all the vigor tablets and other drugs that you can purchase. In addition to that, the right man knows how to handle the jack so as not to ruin him as a producer, which most of the drugs will do. There is very seldom excuse for anyone having a young jack that won't make a service.

PERCHERON STUD COLT WEIGHT—Please tell me what a Percheron stud colt one year old should weigh.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—A stud colt properly matured at 12 months of age should weigh 1,000 pounds or more. If a colt is from good registered ancesters, and did not weigh that much at that time, its development has been interfered with.

PREGNANT—IN HEAT—I had a mare come to my horse in the early part of season, and on examination, I found the cervix open and apparently in good condition. I let the horse cover her and told the man to bring her back on the 21st day, which he did, and she was not in season, but on the 22d day she was in season. On examination I found the cervix apparently sealed tight. I did not breed her. Would be pleased to have advice on how to handle this mare in the event she comes in again after this heat period.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You may insert a nickel plated speculum into the vagina so as to get a good survey of the cervix. If it is closed in a case of this kind, do not touch the cervix with your finger, as an abortion might follow. If you manipulate the cervix on the 21st day with your finger and the mare came in heat on the 22d day, in all probability you can cause an abortion, and furthermore, you will probably have a mare that will be hard to fertilize this year. So it stands every breeder in hand to be careful about these miscarriages. It is very easily done. The material which forms in the mucous plug in the end of the cervix, if interfered with, becomes infected and will liquify and run out. A good speculum is a very necessary instrument in horse breeding. An instrument used for this purpose should be of metal, as glass speculums are very easily nicked, and glass is not a good thing to use for this purpose.

TEMPERATURE OF MARES—Will you please tell me what temperature mares should be for breeding?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—From 98 to 100 degrees Fehrenheit.

REGISTERING SHETLAND PONIES—Please tell me if there is any place where Shetland ponies can be registered by the size. I have a fine stallion five years old, 36 inches tall; weight 250 pounds. He is a model in shape and a typical little horse with every point a model, and goes all the saddle gaits. I bought him in another state when a colt, intending to castrate him, for my little girl, but he was such a fine shape that I kept him for a stallion.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to J. M. Wade, Lafayette, Ind., he is secretary of the Shetland Pony Association.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good ½, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

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for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits). . .....$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels; $1.50 each for my refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

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BEST I EVER SAW.

To the American Breeder:—I think your paper is the best to advertise in that I ever saw. I can't get along without the paper.—G. W. Newman, Hancock Count, Ill.

CAPSULES TO A NEW SECTION.

To the American Breeder:—My first capsule colt was born a few days ago, and believe me, I was sure proud of him, as I was jeered at for ever trying such a thing. Yet I put up no argument, as I thought that I might fail, but went on with my work in silence. I bred only six mares with capsules last year and they are all showing up good. Will have picture taken of colt and will send you same. He is the first of its kind I know of in this part of the country.—Bert Cassan, Antencio, Union County, New Mexico.

TWINS FROM CAPSULE SERVICE.

To the American Breeder:—I must say the capsule system is a success. Don't have any trouble in getting people to use it. Got a pair of twins from a capsule and have lots of capsule colts in the country.—T. F. Jahneke, Mayfield, Okla.

"The capsule method is all you claim it to be. It is surer and safer in many ways than the natural service. If failures occur, everything else being right, it is not the method which is to blame but the carelessness of the man trying to do the work."—Chris J. Weiterer, Prairie View, Ark.

"I have been using the capsule method of breeding for the last three years with better success each year. I have never had a poor capsule colt. I find there are some that are very difficult to settle by natural service that are easy by the capsule method. I breed but once a day. I believe I would quit the horse business if I had to go back to the old method and stay at the barn all the time."—J. J. Adams, Dinuba, Cal.

"I have one of the best jacks I ever saw. He was got by a capsule. I have got mares in foal that I could not get in foal by the horse or jack."—A. B. Carpenter, Coffeyville, Kas.

CAPSULING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

To the American Breeder:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper since its first issue, and would



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce **Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises.** Stops the **lameness** and **pain** from a **Splint, Side Bone** or **Bone Spavin.** No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 2 K Free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces **Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins** or **Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain.** Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

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If Your Horse Has Eye Troubles Use "VISIO"



The acknowledged standard veterinary eye remedy—$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO REMEDY ASSN., 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

not be without it. I own (with two partners) the best Percheron stallion in this state, I believe—Pitchegrue (65142) 43281. We have adopted the capsule system and are beginning the third season with the capsules and have done exceedingly well. We breed mostly wild mares, by the use of a chute. One mare I placed in the chute and she put up an awful fight and finally got out. I then tied up one hind foot, but that would not do; she finally threw herself. I tied her down and bred her by capsule and the next spring she had a fine colt, a dead image of the horse.—Dudley Wilson, Lander County, Nevada.

Scientific Horse Breeding

By FRANK B. GRAHAM.

(Continued from page 4.)

quietly so that she may become accustomed to the situation. The operator should stand a reasonable distance behind the mare so as to watch the flow of urine. If the urine falls straight down the chances are that she is in heat, as the clitoris expands giving a wider space during the heat period. If it should fall far back there is little use to try the mare further. A great many mare are bred while pregnant; about 10 per cent of all pregnant mares will accept the embrace of the stallion at some time during pregnancy. Mares should not be teased extensively on the twenty-first day, which is the regular return day after a mare has been bred, as an abortion is easily induced at that time. A great many mares are made shy breeders through the opening up process at about that period. After a mare has aborted it is usually difficult to make her fertilize later on.

About 85 per cent of the colts that die before weaning time are foaled before May 1. June is the best month in which to breed mares. Colts come after the mares have usually had a little grass, which has eliminated all the poison from the system and the sun has had an opportunity to destroy much infection in the pastures that might cause "navel ill." The mare being in good condition the colt grows rapidly, without being stunted, and usually makes just as good a horse as one of its early neighbors. Colts should never be stunted at any time if they are to make the best growth. Colts produced for show or other purposes may be produced earlier when special care is given. In June mares have passed through the shedding process; they have become accustomed to their general work and are in their regular working form. The mucous membranes are clear and very little catarrhal condition is present. There is no other month in the year when mares fertilize more readily than in the month of June in this section. With the latest modern methods all the mares in one community can be bred to one stallion during a very short season. One good outstanding individual is worth more as a sire to a community than a whole herd of misfits, but in order to accomplish this it is necessary for the owners of mares to demand that the individual who handles breeding stock to be better posted, as a rule. There is no other investment that equals that of a good sire in the hands of an individual who is proficient and who has the co-operation of the better class of mare owners in his particular section.

Stallions and jacks are different from any other class of live stock. It is not usually necessary that mare owners buy either of these, as there are not many men who own enough mares to make it necessary. In order that some individual purchase a good, outstanding individual, it is first necessary to make it profitable. He can not afford to make the natural service on a lot of diseased mares, but it is necessary that he collect a reasonable service fee from each mare producing a colt. About 25 per cent of the colts in the United States are never paid for; the owners of the other three-fourths of these mares pay all the expenses of maintaining the stallions and jacks. If a law was enacted in every state giving the owner of a stallion or jack a lien on the mare and colt for eighteen months after the mare had been served the competition would reduce the service fee to the honest mare owners. It would make the horse breeding business a pleasure and more profitable to the men who breed mares, as well as to the stallion owners. A great many mares are traded and sold before they are known to be in foal. I have colts in a dozen different states that never were paid for and never will be. Nearly every stallion owner is in the same position. Every honest mare owner that is interested in better horses should favor a law giving a lien on the mare and colt, for it will make the service fee cheaper to him and not cause the stallion owner to spend so much time collecting difficult debts. Many breeders state that they would rather breed the mares than to collect the service fees. Mare owners should also be particular about the individual who does the breeding and demand a more cleanly, skillful job, for it means dollars to them.

Every stallion owner who expects to receive the future patronage of those with whom he is in yearly contact must give his patrons value received and do business on the square. There is no other individual in a community who is in a position to do more good than the stallion or jack owner, and we should urge them to lead a good, clean life and set a good example for all those with whom they associate daily.

I'll Rid Your Stock of Worms



Look Out for Worms This Month

Right now is the time when stomach and intestinal worms get in their deadliest work among farm animals—especially among your sheep and hogs. They fasten themselves along the digestive tract—steal the food, suck the blood and sap the strength and vitality of your stock. Look out for these danger signs: Coughing, poor appetites, dull eyes, rough coats and laggard steps. If neglected, some will die; hog cholera and other contagious diseases will get a foothold easily; all will fail to gain as they should, and your stock profits will quickly vanish.

I'll rid all your stock of deadly worms, or no pay. I'll send you a supply of Sal-Vet to try 60 days at my risk.

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kills and expels all the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms. Being a medicated salt, it is easy to feed—requires no dosing, no mixing, no drenching, no starving, no handling. You simply place it where all your stock can run to it freely and they will doctor themselves. Read these letters:



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Fill out the coupon at the left—mail it to me today. I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. (It costs only one-twelfth of a cent a day for each sheep or hog and but slightly more for larger animals.) You simply pay the freight charge when it is received and when the 60 days are up report results. If you are not satisfied that Sal-Vet has done everything I claim for it, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon TODAY!

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Name.....

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Number of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....

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"Your Sal-Vet has done all that you claim, and perhaps more. Hog cholera has been all around me, and I have not had one sick hog. I cannot praise Sal-Vet too highly, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all hog raisers." — (Signed) A. O. Kellogg, Troy Grove, Ill.

"I fed a carload of hogs on which I made a thorough test of Sal-Vet for seventy days. Cholera or some disease like it was killing off hogs all around me, but I never had a single one sick; they remained in fine condition during the entire time."—(Signed) W. C. Grove, Box 235, Hominy, Okla.

"I have fed 200 lbs. of Sal-Vet and can say that it is the best worm destroyer that I ever used. When I started to use it I found that within twenty-four hours the number of worms expelled from my hogs was surprising."—(Signed) H. C. Grundy, Route No. 4, Walnut, Iowa.

"I am greatly pleased with your Sal-Vet; my hogs are doing just fine, but my neighbors all around me, who have not used Sal-Vet, have had heavy losses."—(Signed) Jerry C. Smeltzer, Box 33, Canalou, Mo.

"After feeding Sal-Vet thirty days, I am convinced that it is a great destroyer of worms in hogs. I do not think that any farmer raising hogs can afford to do business without it. As every hog raiser knows, at some period of a pig's growth the animal becomes infested with worms. My experience has been that Sal-Vet rids them of these parasites and increases the appetite so that the pigs show greater thrift in a short time."—Cecil W. East, Clay Center, Neb.

"For miles around the hogs belonging to my neighbors are all dead, but I have a nice bunch, all ready for the market—thanks to 'Sal-Vet.' I feed it regularly to my hogs and they have had not even the sign of any disease."—W. J. Irvine, Oelwein, Iowa.

"'Sal-Vet' has saved my hogs. Hogs belonging to my neighbors have all died, while I have not lost a single one. The entire herd is thriving finely."—L. Dittmer, Emerald, Nebr.

"We were losing sheep from stomach worms, but since feeding 'Sal-Vet' we have had no losses."—D. Baden, Independence, Kan.

"I am sending you the money for the hundred pounds of 'Sal-Vet' which you sent me. Our hogs are all living, although my neighbors lost all they had, principally from cholera."—A. J. Klause, Sealorth, Minn.

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Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

The Only Term Between Now and December Will Be Held August 11 to 16

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and the tuition fee to better advantage than here, and there is no better preparation for the beginner.

Whether it is **you** or **your son** who is coming, do not fail to read what these graduates say about the character of this school. We have never had room in our announcements for all the good letters we receive. Below we reprint about half the letters received between the last two terms of last winter:

I have attended the school and find every lecture or demonstration worth my expenses.—Fred Boester, Winchester, Ill.

I think this school is the best thing for stock men I ever attended. I don't see how we can get along without it.—Charley Zollar, Tonti, Ill.

I have attended the school and find that it is a school of high moral standing, and no one can attend it without getting the worth of their money.—G. W. Underwood, Valley Center, Kas.

I have attended the school for the second time and am much interested in the high class instruction, and gladly recommend it to any progressive breeder.—Wm. Freitag, Minier, Ill.

I have handled stallions and jacks for forty-six years and thought I knew the business pretty thoroughly, but one week at the Graham School was a surprise and an eye opener.—H. F. Fox, Sedan, Montana.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it is one of the greatest things in the world, and anyone that is in the business of horses and jacks, should attend.—J. J. Smallwood, Denlow, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I think that I have been repaid many times the cost. Any stallion keeper should attend. It is conducted on a strictly moral plan and I would not hesitate to send my boy there and feel sure he would be guarded from going wrong and would come away better prepared to resist the evil ways of the world.—J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kansas.

I can heartily recommend the school as an institution of high character. The moral influence I have received from one week's stay at the school will be worth many times the amount of tuition to my wife and four little boys. The able lectures are the best in their line the country affords. No father should hesitate to send his boys.—C. L. Clayton, Wakefield, Kas.

After several years' acquaintance with Graham's Scientific Breeding School, through the columns of the American Breeder, I was able to accomplish a desire of long standing, and many disappointments, by attending the January, 1912, term. In common with the declaration of many classmates I do not hesitate to say that the lessons of any one or two days amply repaid the full cost of the trip, the time and the tuition. Nor can I do less than say that the high moral influence of the management and of the many Christian members of the class will be one of the pleasantest memories of my life, and so long as I shall put in practice the teachings of the school I shall rejoice that so many clean men are proving that no odium of necessity attaches to business of using the laws of nature's God in producing horses.—D. M. Johnston, Storm Lake, Ia.

I have been very much impressed with the way this school was carried on this term. It was a success from beginning to end. The instructors are better than before, and I am perfectly sure that a father can send his boys to this school without any risk.—H. D. Penner, Potwin, Kas.

I have attended the school and think it is all right. You need not be afraid to come and you need not be afraid to send your boy. I was much pleased with the school.—Jas. H. Hall, Whiting, Iowa.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and learned the wonderful value of this school, both morally and scientifically. Parents should send their boys to this school. I advise every breeder to attend this school.—A. A. Williams, Conway, Kas.

This is my second term to this school and I can see a great improvement over the former term, especially in the moral character and the way the professors delivered the lectures. The school is a great place for any horse man to attend.—E. J. Brouhard, Colo, Ia.

I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and found it excellent, and cannot see why any breeder of pedigreed horses and jacks can get along without this fine work, for what little time and small amount of it, will cost to get this good session.—Peter Yung, Jr., Salisbury, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it is O. K. I think all horse breeders and mare owners ought to attend one term.—J. F. Foster, Oregon, Mo.

I have attended the January, 1913, term of the Graham Scientific School. Am very much pleased with the work and the manner in which it is carried on. I think it very essential that every mare owner or horse breeder should attend.—H. B. Woolsey, Maquon, Ill.

I am well pleased with what I have learned at the school. Any one lecture is well worth the cost of the term.—Frank Countryman, Thayer, Kas.

This is my first term and will say that in the first two lectures I received information enough to fully repay all my expenses. Furthermore, the moral influence of the institution is beyond reproach.—H. C. Brenizer, Abilene, Kas.

As a student of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, will say I am more than pleased with what it gives. First, it makes better men of its students—gives them a better knowledge of the laws of health of both man and beast, as well as giving the knowledge of the breeding problems that are confronting us in this day. It is a progressive movement.—J. M. Seward, New Providence, Ia.

I have attended the January term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Every stallion or mare owner should attend this school for the benefit of the horse industry of our country, and also for its moral influence. Any parent need not hesitate to send their sons to this school. I would advise any one who intends to stay in the horse breeding business to attend this school. I cannot praise this school enough for the good it is doing in this country in this respect.—Henry J. Stuhr, Minden, Ia.

This is my second term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I think it is a great thing for stock breeders. Every man that handles stock ought to take a course. It means better farms, better stock and more money for the farmers.—J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.

I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and must say I cannot place a value on the information which I have received, as one lecture alone was worth many times the cost of tuition, and must recommend it to others. Parents, don't be afraid to send your boys, for they can't help but come home better men and will be of much good to the community morally.—Carl O. Williams, Kempton, Ind.

I attended the last term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and cannot say enough for this school. In the first place, all of the instructors are of the highest moral character. As to the value of this school in dollars and cents, I cannot express it. Each and every one of the lectures is worth more to me than what my tuition cost me. The one lecture on "Germs" is worth everything to me. I cannot understand how I got along before. I wish that every farmer and his boys could attend the next term.—Louis Knopp, Cole Camp, Mo.

I have attended the Scientific Breeding School and will say it is a place where you practically get something for nothing, considering what it cost, especially, not only from the breeder's standpoint of view, but of the moral character of the instructors and of the morality taught in the school. Would not take $1,000 for the information I got there.—R. A. Fitzgerald, Bucyrus, Kas.

The character and morality of this school is above some of our state institutions. I am a booster for scientific breeding, and every mare and stallion owner is doing himself and his community a financial and religious injustice in not attending this school.—Ray Johnson, Union, Ia.

I believe the Graham Scientific Breeding School is a good thing, and it is not only a good thing for every breeder to know, but it teaches a good many things that everybody ought to know. Am well pleased with the school and shall attend again later. Every man that attends is doing a great thing for his community as well as for himself.—C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kas.

I have just finished a second term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and can say the more a man sees of it the more he thinks of it. Any one of the lectures is surely worth the price. It is a place where no man need be afraid to send his son.—Chas. W. Stouffer, Merna, Neb.

I have just attended my first term at the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and think it a great help, and would gladly recommend it as a valuable school for anyone to attend, especially all stock men and their boys.—C. H. Zachry, Merna, Nebraska.

I have attended the January term of school and think that the faculty there have a way of presenting the knowledge of scientific breeding to the student so that he cannot help but feel that he is getting the full worth of the price of tuition. The moral spirit of the place is good enough for anybody. No parent need fear for their son's welfare. Success to the school.—E. N. Irish, Blandinville, Ill.

I have attended my first term of the Scientific Breeding School and am more than satisfied with what I have learned, and wish to state that so far as I can see no father or mother need fear for the morals of their sons under such instructions, for they will gain knowledge that will raise the standard both morally and scientifically in any community in which they come in contact.—T. T. J. Parker, Laddonia, Mo.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy and the Male and Female Organs, Physiology of the Generative Organs, Cells, Infection, Breeding Questions, Breeding Instruments, Foaling, Scientific Mating, Horse Judging, Mule Judging, Barren Mares, Barren Stallions, Abnormal Conditions, Diseases of the Foal and Fetus, Diseases of the Male and Female, Contagious Abortion, Feeding, Testing Breeding Stock, Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition, Buying Breeding Stock, Hereditary Defects, Horse Breeding, Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also tell whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen, Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 per day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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Appearance of Breeding Barns

How Accumulated Manure and Neglect of Repairs Injures Animals and Hurts Business. How Cleanliness, Conveniences and Consideration for Others Will Help.

Even the best of stock do not appear to good advantage in a dirty, run-down shack. Some breeders are not able to occupy expensive barns, but there is no excuse for having filthy places in which to keep stock.

The writer visited a barn a few days ago where the breeding was done in a large shed. This shed was substantial and could have been made a very satisfactory place in a short time. But there was from two to four inches of loose manure on the floor. It was a good clay floor and would have taken only a few hours to remove this manure, after which the floor could be swept and kept clean. There was enough fluid being spilled on this manure to make a good breeding place for flies. Just outside of the barn was a very large pile of manure under the eaves of the barn, so that the rain would keep it moist and also make an excellent place for the propagation of more flies. The breeding stock were switching their tails and there were several sore spots as evidence that the flies were getting satisfaction. One very valuable jack had numerous sores that, in the writer's opinion, were caused largely from being in a filthy barn and from the effect of flies. A few hours' work could have made an entirely different looking place, but the individual in charge of this breeding establishment had an empty soap box which he used the greater part of his extra time.

The breeding business is not a lazy man's job. Too many individuals have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to attend to these little things. A little work each day would add to the appearance of an establishment and mean more money in the end. It is easy to get in the habit of resting most of the time. Even though the weather has been cool in some sections, the flies have already put in their appearance. The average breeder does not realize how much damage flies do to valuable stock or how easy it would be to defeat them. In most localities there are plenty of farmers who would be glad to haul away the surplus manure each day. It does not take any longer to clean the barn out a little each day than to let it accumulate and remove it once a week or once a month, or, as some do, move the barn.

A good clay floor is very satisfactory and can be kept in repair very easily. A load of fresh clay occasionally can be tamped into the holes and low places so as to have a smooth surface. A good stiff broom can be used to remove the manure and dirt daily. A spray holding a quart or a half gallon with any of the standard disinfectants can be used in spraying the floor so that flies will not be so numerous. A few sheets of fly paper tacked up in good locations usually catches a good number. There are numerous fly traps on the market that have given good results.

But the best and cheapest preventive for flies is to have the entire enclosure screened, that is the doors and the windows or other openings. A few dollars invested in screen will not only make it a pleasant place for the stock, but for the attendants also.

Flies are not particular as to their company, or locations visited. When one enters an establishment where flies are bad he forms an opinion as to the cleanliness of that establishment. Flies carry disease germs and everything should be removed that would invite their presence. There is one thing (out of many) that alone should cause every breeder to exterminate all flies possible, and that is that it actually requires much more feed to keep stock in good condition while it is being tormented with flies. The money spent in excluding them will be saved in feed.

The inside of every barn could be whitewashed to a good advantage. This is very cheap and greatly adds to the appearance as well as destroying much infection. The following is the government formula for making whitewash:

Government Whitewash.

The government recipe for whitewash is as follows: "Slake half a bushel of quicklime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice put into boiling water and boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and put it on as hot as possible, with either painters' or whitewash brushes."

Every stallion and jack owner ought to have this recipe. You will find it a good thing to use in changing barns with your stock, as it will help protect your stock from lurking infection. It is very cheap, and with a large brush, you can go over the inside of your barn and make it have a very different appearance in a very short time.

The writer visited a barn a short time ago where the owner was very anxious to show a fine stallion. It was with considerable difficulty that he finally got the rope and the wire and the boards away from the door so that the door might be opened. A few minutes' time and a good latch, either iron or board, could have made this convenient. It is safe to say this individual lost enough time opening and closing the door each week to have fixed it up substantially.

After the door was finally opened we looked down on a good horse which was standing about a foot lower than the hallway, which made the stallion look small. A few loads of clay in that stall would have made that horse look several hundred pounds larger. The stallion was brought out with an old dirty bridle on. The horse's mane and tail had not been cleaned out for weeks. He was dirty; had not been curried or brushed; and his feet showed signs of thrush. A little time would have made this horse look respectable. The horse acted like he had not been out of the stall for a long time. The stall was dark and if that stallion is kept in that dark hole he will go blind—if he lives long enough to go blind.

But the worst part of it was that the owner complained (confidentially to the writer) that the stallion was not getting his mares in foal; they were returning too fast. It is a peculiar condition when breeders will be so particular about the horse they buy only to take him home and ruin the chance of making the most out of him. A nice new bridle, a good coat of hair, mane and tail cleaned out straight, and his feet shined, and this horse would have made a good appearance. If this breeder had a good clay floor in his barn and kept it swept clean each day; if he had cleaned out the frogs of that horse's feet and tamped salt around the frogs two or three times a week, his feet would have been all right and would have presented a different appearance.

The location of a barn has some valuable. If it is situated so that a good, big sign somewhere on the barn may be seen from public highways or railroads, its location will be remembered better by the public. The regular residents might learn the location of an out-of-the-way place, but in many localities newcomers are quite frequent. These must ask. Where they can see a sign on a barn and the place has a nice appearance, it usually adds to the standing of the owner, and of the stock kept in it.

It might be profitable to have the barn painted, not only for the appearance, but paint is a good investment. The work might easily be done at odd times by the owner himself, so as to diminish the cost. Occasionally one sees the boards kicked off or some part of the building, and other disorders that could be repaired very easily and with little expense, but to good advantage. It is surprising how the appearance of a barn can be changed with a little work and a few dollars' worth of paint.

Barns located in the city often have many advantages in keeping the premises clean. City water is very convenient for this purpose. Oftentimes electric lights may be used and when properly installed are much safer than coal oil. Occasionally when a barn is located where these advantages may be had, nearby residents may not be pleased with its close proximity unless it is handled very quietly. This can usually be accomplished by doing the breeding under a roof and not allowing any animal to appear in an objectionable condition in view of the public. If the premises are kept up in good condition and as much noise avoided as possible, there is not usually much difficulty in this respect.

When mares are, for the first time, presented for breeding, the proprietor or individual in charge, should have things about the place arranged as inviting as possible. If this place is recognized as headquarters for a gang of toughs, where all kinds of vice is encouraged, a lot of people will not patronize it. If plain signs are conspicuous indicating that profane or vulgar language is not wanted, and such other signs of evidence of a cleaner life, this would create confidence in the minds of patrons. "No Smoking" is a very profitable sign to have up in any barn. If there are no matches used about the establishment there are not likely to be any fires during the breeding season. Barn fires usually are the result of careless smokers. If all loose material is swept up and the place kept clean every day, this also prevents fires.

The operator should be prepared to make a scientific investigation as to the breeding condition of each mare. It is not very expensive to purchase two painter's suits, which may be had for about $1.00 each. By having two suits a change may be had which gives the breeder an opportunity to have a clean one at all times. Those who are capable of making a rectal examination of doubtful mares for diseased ovaries, large kidneys and abnormal conditions, also using the litmus paper and a speculum, as well as attending to other minor details in

Do You Want This Paper?

Do you want a paper that really tells you things—things you can't learn through any other? You know that on the average farm the horse and mule stock is worth 12½ per cent more than all hogs, cattle and sheep put together, and that in cities there are thousands and thousands of horses and none of the other stock. Your business is at the foundation of the most important live stock business in the world. Do you want the paper that makes a specialty of this business, and goes farther in it than any other paper has ever gone?

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this line, create confidence in their ability, but the individual who is capable of making an examination for diseased conditions in a mare, using a high power microscope and preparing specimens of mucous and discharge for this purpose, is considered a wonder among horse breeders today. Such microscopes may also be used in testing the semen and used competently have the additional value of being one of the best advertisements.

These things all have their bearing in a business way. When breeders get to understand the new methods and talk among themselves about the ability of a certain breeder in being able to tell what is the matter with a mare, and the best thing to do for her, it is far reaching. It is wonderful how far men will take their good mares since it has become better understood that there is great danger of infection being transmitted from one mare to others, through ignorance.

Many breeders are making a mistake by not taking the best intelligent mare owners into their confidence and explaining to them some of the different things about the breeding business. Every breeder should be careful about his statements. If he is not thoroughly informed on any particular subject, the best answer in this case is to say that he does not know, but that he expects to learn. Breeders, as well as other men who are doing business continually with a particular class of customers year in and year out, must learn sooner or later that these customers know them better than they know themselves, in some respects.

Actual results count for much. There are many men who are especially adapted to the breeding business and have done exceptionally well, but no individual should get in a rut and not be able to advance a little each year. Every breeder should study his location and conditions closely and make the best of what he has to work with. It is not necessary that his barn be big or showy, or made of the best material, but it is necessary that it be kept clean and have the appearance of as good care as possible.

VIRGINIA LIVE STOCK DIRECTORY

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., has put out a convenient directory of the live stock breeders of the state, and included in it a list of the live stock record associations of the United States. Copy of this book can be had by addressing Dr. N. S. Mayo, head of the department, at Blacksburg, Va., and enclosing six cents in stamps.

"TOO MANY HALF-WAY HORSES."

To the American Breeder:—Been very busy this spring. Stock is in fine condition; crop of colts good; no disease; big lot of breeding being done, but first class horses are scarce. Too many half-way horses; not big; from 1,500 to 1,600 is the average weight, with lots of fat at that. I have been in the horse business here for 15 years and know whereof I write. I have always tried to get the best. The Belgian is my choice of all draft horses; they sell for more money and are easily put in shape for the market; they are never sick and always ready for harness; easy to break to work and are kind to their masters and good feeders. Iowa will be in the front soon in the horse industry. Have just secured a law cutting out the grade stallions and mongrels.—W. H. Johnson, Morgan County, Iowa.

FOR BITING STALLION.

To the American Breeder:—I just read in your paper of May 20 a piece in regard to a stallion biting a mare when making the cover. Now, when I have such a horse as that I put an old horse blanket on the mare just in the same shape as I would if I were going to stand her in a cold stable. Buckle the neck, then turn the back part over so it will be about the center of her back, or double over the shoulders, and your horse will not bite very often and will serve much better, as I have had good success with this plan; I have tried it often and have never had any bother. I tried strapping the jaws and got no results until I tried the blanket. Some horses don't like a wet mare; there is a peculiar smell that makes them bite. Try the blanket and see what it will do.—Reuben Warren, Dunn County, Wisconsin.

GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

This institution was started several years ago at the request of horse breeders. It has been patronized by breeders from nearly every section of the United States and several foreign countries. It lasts one week, beginning at 7:30 in the morning and lasting until 10:30 at night, with continuous lectures and demonstrations. No time is lost.

All of the instructors but three in this school are post graduate veterinarians, doing work recognized by the United States government. One of the other three was employed by the Illinois University for seven years and has prepared more text book literature on horse conformation than any other individual in the country. The other two have made a study of scientific horse breeding and carried on more experiments and tests than any other two men in the country.

Nearly all the lectures are illustrated. Mares are dissected and there are numerous other demonstrations where the students are required to take part in the work.

This is not a veterinary college. It is a school for breeders only. Everything is made plain so that horse men can thoroughly understand it. It is a very interesting sight to see a large number of breeders of all ages interested in the dissecting of mares; making rectal examinations; locating all the organs and getting a thorough foundation upon which to build. The examination of mares is one of the most important things in horse breeding.

The tuition fee for the Graham Scientific Breeding School is $25 for a life membership. After attending one term the student can attend as many terms as he cares to without paying further tuition. Breeders should attend the August term (August 11 to 16), which will prepare them for some practical experience before the next spring breeding season starts. Most every breeder will have a good number of mares that he will be very glad to get in foal during the fall season so that they will not interfere with his work during the next spring's busy time. Among these will be, as a rule, some of the shy breeding mares that cause the breeders much worry and loss financially, each spring.

The August term will be the last term until next December. The tuition fee may be advanced after the August term, as much new work is being inaugurated, making necessary a heavier expense.—Advertisement.

LIKES HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

To the American Breeder:—Horses in this vicinity are, as a rule, very healthy; 1912 colt crop doing fine and so far 1913 colt crop good. Lots of fine colts here. We have a fair supply of cattle, not overstocked as usual; buyers paying up on them. Nineteen thirteen crop of young pigs good and doing fine, considering early cold weather and rains. Spring late and the farmers were late planting corn. The Hampshire hogs are the best here.—A. P. McGregor, Wright County, Iowa.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

CATARRHAL VAGINITIS—There was a mare came to my barns today which had a disease in the vagina and I do not know what to call it. The vagina was filled with a white, foamy substance, and it was sticky. The foam resembled soap suds very much. Her temperature was normal throughout. Can you tell me what this is called? I gave her a good cleaning out and sent her home. I never saw anything just like this before.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Such animals should not be bred until they have been given a course of treatment, which usually needs to extend over a period of several weeks. A further examination may disclose that the condition extends to the uterus, which, if true, would serve to complicate matters.

RING BONE—I would like to know of a cure for a ring bone on a horse. I have a good Hambletonian horse that has a ring bone on his left hind foot. —Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—We know of no certain cure for ring bone, especially in a case of long standing. The firing iron coupled with vesicants and long rest has given the most certain results. A skillful veterinarian should make the application, for if improperly done the animal may be ruined.

FAIL TO CONCEIVE—I would like to have some information in regard to two jennets. These jennets both lost colts two years ago and I have bred them faithfully ever since but have never got them with foal. Tell me what you think is the matter with them. These jennets have both raised a colt and lost the second one. Both of these jennets are seven years old and 15 hands high.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Your question can only be answered in a general way. First, they may have become infected by a jack which has left the generative organs in a diseased condition. Second, they may have suffered from some catarrhal disorder which localized in the generative tract. Don't breed these jennets until you have had them carefully examined by some one competent to pass on this point. Any graduate veterinarian or graduate from the Scientific Breeding School should be able to help you. A manual examination and inspection is necessary.

HARD LUMPS ON THE BODY—I have a four year old black grade Percheron mare that the two last springs has broken out with small hard lumps over her body; in a short time they break and a dry tough scab forms. I bought this mare's dam as a four year old and she was affected the same way. I raised three colts from her, one older and one younger than the one mentioned, but neither of them are troubled this way. This mare has a young colt now and I wish to keep her as a brood mare as she gives promise of being a good one. Would be pleased to have you advise me what to do for this mare. A few lumps are beginning to show now. She has never been overheated and is in good condition in every way except this breaking out; it causes her lots of annoyance in fly time.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If a microscopic examination was made of the contents of these nodules it would usually disclose some form of germ life or fungous growth. A few drops of Lugo's solution may be injected into the center of the mass by means of a small hypodermic syringe as fast as these lumps appear. Better allow your veterinarian to do this for you or at least show you how.

PERHAPS LAMANITIS—I have a mare that had a colt. They both seemed to be well that morning, and were up. Turned them out on grass and the next morning they were all right as far as I could tell. At noon the colt was lying down and at three o'clock it could hardly get up. A little later I noticed it had the scours. I gave it an egg and milked the mare; she had a lot of milk; it was running out. I put them in the barn; she seemed to be stiff. The colt did not seem to get any better; I gave it another egg as that was the best I knew. I stayed up with it and it kept getting worse. At about ten o'clock that night its mother was lying down; I made her get up so I could milk her in order to give the colt some milk. When she got up she panted like a horse in hot weather that had been working; the next morning she was so stiff she could hardly walk. The colt died. The mare was used to grass; had fed her corn and oats and hay all winter; had not worked any; it was her second colt. Will you tell me what was the cause of her being so stiff? She was very near well. Have heard of one man losing both young and old.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect your mare was affected with laminitis, and as a result of her derangement the colt became affected through the milk. A mare that is diseased will frequently excrete enough poisonous material through the milk to kill a young colt. The proper thing is to at once remove the colt from the dam and attempt to bring it up on prepared cow's milk. Laminitis is no unusual condition to follow foaling.

STALLION EATS DIRT — What makes my stallion want to eat dirt? When I take him out of the stable for exercise or water he often delves his teeth into the dirt two or three times (if allowed) and will stand and chew the dirt with his front teeth? Please give remedy.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Nearly all domestic animals will eat dirt if confined and fed highly on nutritious grain. They are living quite an artificial life and do not have an opportunity to procure all the elements the system needs. As a rule, the craving for earth is due to a desire for alkalies. Try mixing three-fourths parts of sifted hardwood or clean cob ashes with salt and keep before the animal in a small box constantly. As a rule this will satisfy the desire in a week or two.

ENLARGEMENT IN REGION OF POLL—I have a four year old colt which has always had a hard lump on his neck just back of the head stall of the bridle. This spring the lump seems to be growing larger and works back and forth through underneath his mane. He also runs at the nose part of the time. He has never been sick but once and that was last fall when he had distemper. The lump does not seem to hurt him any; he is a hearty eater and worker. I would like to know what causes the place on his neck, and whether it is liable to kill him or not.—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—If this colt has never been inconvenienced by this growth as you state, it is our opinion that the animal has a slowly developing tumor such as could probably be removed successfully by a skillful surgeon. The fact that it continues to enlarge should be sufficient reason for you to seek the advice of some one who can make a personal examination. You should not delay this matter.

STATE SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—Kindly inform me through the American Breeder where, when and by whom stock would have to be inspected to be shipped from Oklahoma to Southwest Iowa. Would they have to be inspected more than one time? Also the probable cost of same—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Iowa requires all horses, mules and asses to carry health certificate, including Mallein test. Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes, health certificate including tuberculin test.

Hogs and sheep health certificate. Federal, state or assistant state veterinarians may make such inspection, also any graduate veterinarian whose certificate is endorsed by the parties having charge of live stock sanitation in the state where shipment originates.

RIDGLING COLT—I have a two year old standard bred stallion that is well built, in good condition, and is a good traveler, but has not swung his testicles. Would you castrate him or not? Will he ever be good for the stand? Is there any way of bringing them down? If so, would like to know.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your colt will prove to be a double ridgling, especially if he has been well cared for and is developed as a two-year-old should be. It would not be a bad plan to give him the benefit of another year if he is a valuable animal, and if at the end of that time both testicles are not down, he should be castrated. He is, no doubt, defective in these parts or he should appear normal at this time.

NEW GROWTHS IN THE VAGINA—I have found mares with enlarged tumors, the size of a hen's egg, and larger, in the vagina near the uterus. It seemed that these mares were hard to settle. Is there any treatment for this infection?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—New growths in any part of the genital tract have their influence on conception and frequently on the general health. Oftentimes these growths can be removed by surgical means, which point should be left to the judgment of a skillful veterinarian. There is no other way of successfully treating these growths.

CONTINUOUS ESTRUM—We have at present a valuably bred three year old filly which has been in heat regularly every day since last fall. She is troublesome to work that way. I have seen older mares that would stay in heat for a month or more without going out, also found it hard to settle mares that were that way. Can you please give the cause, and is there a treatment for such mares? Can they be settled in foal when they are that way?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that if a proper manual examination is made a diseased condition of the ovaries will be found. Such mares are very difficult to get in foal, and if too troublesome the ovaries should be removed. You need a skillful veterinarian on the ground to carefully examine this case and advise you what can be done.

IRRITABLE SKIN—My Morgan stallion had influenza about a month ago. We kept him blanketed some and did not groom and exercise him as I should and now he is rubbing and biting himself badly all over; rubbing his mane out; the hair is coming out in patches. I have sponged him with Kresole, 1 to 72, but it does not stop it. Please tell me what caused it and what to do for it. We vaccinated him and all the horses I had up and he is the only one that is that way.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—If this animal has recovered from the influenza to a point where it is safe he should be given systematic daily exercise. Grooming with soft brush and woolen cloths is in order. A run at grass with no grain for a short time would be ideal. A purge consisting of six or seven drams of aloes would be a good thing to lead off with. Give him one-half ounce of Fowler's solution mixed with a pint of bran three times a day.

BREEDING A TWO YEAR OLD—I have a mare colt that will be two years old about the first of May. Do you think she will be old enough to breed this year? If so, would it be better to have her bred by the capsule system than by the natural service?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—You do not state the breed of your animal, which has some influence on the advice given. Large, growthy draft types are frequently bred at the age mentioned and if such an animal is in the hands of a good care-taker frequently yields satisfactory results. In the road class where beauty of form is more a requisite, early breeding is not to be encour-

(Continued on page 16.)

UNFAIR COMPETITION?

To the American Breeder:—I would like to ask you a few questions in regard to a man we have in our town by the name of W. P. Smith. He is in the breeding business here. He went away from home last fall for a few weeks claiming to have attended some breeding school. Now he is claiming himself to be a graduate of some scientific breeding school and is making a great-to-do over it. He has built a big breeding barn and made a great display around here; has done lots of advertising; has cut prices and made a fool out of the people until a man with a good horse trying to stand him at a reasonable price—trying to make some money out of it—can't get any business. We have a company horse here that cost us $2,700 and would have to stand him at $20 to make any money. This man Smith, has a similar horse that he is standing at $10 and has a very good jack that he is standing at $8.00. He has a certain time to breed and it looks like a camp meeting around there. One of my neighbors told me that Smith had bred about 400 mares already; so you can see that he has the people bewildered in some way. Now what I want to know is whether this man, W. P. Smith, is a graduate of any breeding school or not, or whether there is such an institution. I have been told that you could give me the information we want.—Apache Horse Company, Caddo County, Okla.

W. P. Smith is a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and you are not alone in experiencing the kind of competition he puts up. This lesson is worth much to your community. The time is past when any one can profitably stand high priced breeding stock without any knowledge of the business. We have received many reports of this kind.

On first thought one might say that this school is a disadvantage to the breeders at large, but if this breeder can successfully breed a dozen mares with one service, why cannot others do likewise? The proper thing for this horse company is to employ a qualified man to stand this stallion—one who can breed a large number of mares at one service so as to make the price cheap enough to compete with the scrub stallions and jacks in that vicinity. It is safe to say that the scrubs in your section are not doing as much business as they have in other years. Mr. Smith is in a position to give value received, which is the thing required to permanently hold the best business. If this company will also prepare a special individual for such work that, too, would take some of the business away from the scrubs and give the farmers in that section an opportunity to use better horses for the same price a scrub would charge.

Most of the students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School are being heard from. They get a lot of practical knowledge that they cannot get anywhere else in the world. Dissecting of mares and other demonstrations are very valuable to them in more ways than one. During this school their minds are concentrated on the breeding subject. Each breeder is required to perform his part of the work, which means practical experience. The association with other men in the same line of business also has much value.

Our advice to you would be to subscribe for the American Breeder and to attend the Scientific Breeding School at the first opportunity. You will be to this disadvantage, however, that your company has waited until a progressive breeder has advocated scientific principles and has the bulk of the custom coming to his barn. But if you will get busy and co-operate with Mr. Smith you can draw business from a very long distance to your town and practically eliminate all the scrub stock in that section.

Breeders are beginning to learn the meaning of a diploma issued from the only recognized scientific breeding school in the world. It is evidence that the holder has attended such an institution and passed the required examination, and the standing of the school is such that the possession of this diploma is an actual aid to him in getting business.

A GOOD HORSE RAISING COUNTY.

To the American Breeder: I have gone nearly out of the stallion business for the last two years. Have four or five. There has been some trouble with mares foaling this spring—colts coming wrong and dead—more than usual. This location has generally done well so far as saving colts. No contageous abortion in this neighborhood.—F. M. Smith, Washington County, Iowa.

BELGIAN VS. CLYDESDALE.

To the American Breeder:—I see in your paper of May 5th, 1913, that G. S. Perkins of Peoria County, Illinois, makes some very strong claims for the Belgian horse as a show horse. I wonder if he ever read an account of the great International Live Stock Show which has been held for years in Chicago, Ill.? If he has not read these accounts I want to refer him to them and I want to ask him how many times a Belgian in competition with other breeds ever won a championship? Now get down your records and see where the Clydesdale was placed at these great shows.—J. W. Craig, Henry County, Ind.

ALFALFA AS A VIRGIN CROP FOR SAGE BRUSH LAND.

As a virgin crop for raw sage brush land, alfalfa stands foremost among the legumes because of its marked influence upon the growth and productiveness of succeeding crops. Sage brush land is usually rich in potash and phosphoric acid and poor in nitrogen (organic matter.) Alfalfa appears to correct the lack of nitrogen by the cultivating effect of its wonderful root system, but the belief that it adds large amounts of nitrogen to the soil for other crops is erroneous. Exhaustive studies have shown that although it is capable of manufacturing its own nitrogen when this element is lacking in the soil, it is also a great feeder on nitrogen and deposits very little excess of soluble nitrates. Therefore the beneficial effect of alfalfa seems due, not so much to the addition of nitrates, but rather to the loosening and penetrating effect of its roots, and to whatever organic matter may remain in the roots.

It should be borne in mind that while it can supply its own nitrogen, it must, as do other crops, get its potash and phosphoric acid from the soil. —H. P. Fishburn, Assistant Chemist, Idaho Experiment Station.

WHY IS THIS?

To the American Breeder:—Scrub stallions sire larger colts at birth than pure bred sires. To the owners of good mares that are having trouble with them at foaling time, and have to have a veterinarian take the colts, will say, breed your mares to the largest pure bred sire you can find. If you want the old mare to commit suicide, breed her to the first scrub stallion that comes around. I have kept a record for the last ten years on the obstetrical cases, and as a veterinary, stallion owner and a breeder, I am in favor of castrating every stallion not registered.—H. A. Alcorn, Adair County, Ia.

JUDGMENT OF AN "OLD HAND."

To the American Breeder: The capsule system is all O. K. I have some of the finest colts gotten that way that there is in the country and have settled mares that could not get in foal by natural service. I prefer the capsule system to all other methods of breeding. Have had 30 years' experience in horse breeding—H. L. Van Ornum, Sargent County, North Dakota.

CAPSULE SYSTEM A GOOD THING.

To the American Breeder:—I wish to state that I think the capsule system as taught by the American Breder, a good thing. I have tried it in a number of cases. I have settled mares that I could not settle at a straight service of horse or jack, and I also think the colts are just as good. I settled one mare with a capsule and she had a pair of twin mules.—E. J. Ruffhead, Ness County, Kansas.

THE NEW KANSAS STATE FAIR BOARD.

Geo. B. Ross of Sterling, Kas., well known to many readers of the American Breeder, has been elected president of the Kansas state fair board, created by a law passed last winter. A. L. Sponsler of Hutchinson, continues as secretary of the fair at Hutchinson, which was made the official state fair by this law. The other members of the fair board are H. S. Thompson of Hutchinson, T. A. Hubbard of Wellington, and the secretaries of agriculture and horticulture in Kansas, F. D. Coburn and Walter Wellhouse respectively. It certainly has been a long time since any Kansas fair has been backed by a board so representative of the state's best interests, and friends of the state generally are optimistic as to the future of its state fair.

Mr. Ross has been one of the leaders in the success of the Hutchinson fair so far. He was a member of the Kansas senate in the last legislature and is president of the state's board of agriculture.

USING THE BEST PREVENTATIVE.

To the American Breeder:—Enclosed please find 50 cents, for which send me another box of navel powder by mail at once. The first box has given us great satisfaction. We have not lost any colts from navel ill so far this spring.—Wm. Hildebrand, Tama County, Iowa.

What Is Such a Paper Worth?

To the American Breeder: I have been in the breeding business only three years and have read your paper only two years. Have gained knowledge enough to increase my per cent of foals from 33 the first season, 56 second season, and 70 the third year. This was the same horse, all seasons, and about the same territory, and from only natural service. I have gotten a lot of good information from the American Breeder and want to have it come to my new location in Saskatchewan, Canada.—J. S. Hanson.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined

THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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FALL COLT SHOWS.

The owner of every good sire should arrange for a colt show provided the sire really produced good colts. If the product is not good a colt show should not be held but a new sire should be installed. Nothing advertises the good qualities of a sire quite so well as excellent progeny. There may be present a great many who do not know the value of a good colt, but in the ordinary community there will be some who are versed in better stock.

But the difficulty in holding a colt show is to get a qualified judge. We believe it would be a good plan for every one contemplating a show of this kind to write to the Animal Husbandry Department of his State Agricultural College and ask if a judge can be procured, and at what price. A good man can usually be had from one of these institutions who will give satisfaction; give some points on each colt as he places it and explain his reasons for giving certain positions. If several breeders would join and write to the college for a judge it might be possible for him to name a time when he would be in that section, so that the expenses on each would not be so great. This feature should be encouraged, for an individual of this kind can place the premiums where they should be, "without fear or favor."

Where several go together and arrange for a joint colt show much rivalry exists, and great care should be given this subject so that there would not be any "bad blood." These things must be taken into consideration when arrangements are being made for a colt show. When a show is given entirely by one man or firm the question of a judge is not so serious, but a fair and qualified man should be secured at all times.

If a colt show is to be held during the fall months arrangements should begin now to encourage the mare owners to make preparations in order to get the colts in good condition. It should be given at a time and place where many outsiders could see the result of better blood. The better colts and sires should be photographed at the show and given publicity through the local papers.

If a suitable instructor could be employed this would be an excellent time to give a series of lectures and demonstrations on scientific horse breeding.

THE STAND AND SUCK PROBLEM.

There is perhaps no other thing that interests every breeder as much as the terms upon which breeding stock is kept. Every intelligent man knows that when a stallion or jack has deposited live spermatozoa in the uterus of a female, the stallion owner has really done his part. We have studied this subject very carefully. Organizations to regulate terms have been investigated, most of which have been failures so far as terms are concerned. The method of insuring the colt to stand and such is so well established in this country that we do not believe it can be changed. One county in Iowa organized for this special purpose and a majority of the owners of the best stallions kept faith with the agreement, but those owning inferior and scrub stallions left the organization and made capital of the combination. The scrub stallions in that county did more business that year than they ever did before. Several of the owners of good sires who adhered closely to the agreement went out of business. A dozen new stallions were purchased by the mare owners. This particular county organization kept the agreement as well or better than any county organization we have known.

There are so many men who handle inferior stuff that will insure the colt to live any length of time that it will be difficult to ever get away from the method of insuring the colt to stand and suck.

There are those who insure the mare to be in foal only, but this plan is not followed out, as a rule. When a mare has a colt that does not stand up and suck the owner of such colt makes a pitiful plea on the ground that he is paying for something without getting it; that he did everything he could and that it might be the fault of the stallion or some other cause, to the extent that the owner of the stallion frequently informs him that if he will pay for the colt he will give him another foal, so that in the end he is not ahead very much. Nearly every stallion owner will give in to a talk of this kind. But on the other hand he is losing some very good business because his competitor is insuring the colt to stand up and suck. If anyone can suggest a plan by which better terms can be adopted, we would like to know about it.

Every breeder should be the proprietor of his own establishment. If an individual should present mares for service that will not be properly cared for they should be refused service. This, of course, will make an enemy, but it might set a good example in that community. It is not necessary that a breeder solicit a hazardous risk. The advertising might have a line in it as follows: "Only mares receiving humane treatment will be bred."

Breeders who are striving to improve the stock of the country are the ones whom the public should encourage, and until the public is better posted on blood lines and individuality, the scrub stock will make a harvest on the stand and suck problem. There is, however, an avenue of escape for the owners of good sires. Since it has been found that the semen can be kept in good condition for several hours, the price can be made cheap enough and the colt guaranteed to stand and suck and thus meet all competition.

The "cash in hand" system looks reasonable, but there are men engaged in the horse business who are not very proficient and the mare owner has a right to know whether the operator is qualified to get his mare with foal. There are cases where stallions have made many services in a day on the "cash in hand" plan.

These questions are all debatable, but if the writer was engaged in the breeding business he would insure the colt to stand and suck and make the service fee reasonable and use modern breeding methods. This plan will improve the stock and develop the business on a permanent basis. The best permanent business is based on giving value received.

STALLION AND JACK LIFE INSURANCE.

We have received numerous letters from breeders urging us to suggest a plan by which owners of stallions and jacks could form a mutual life insurance company that could be maintained at actual cost without having so many high priced officers and paying such large dividends. Some have stated that they have spent their money and received nothing in return when a loss occurred.

We believe that such an organization could profitably be started and would result in an organization that would mean something to the horse breeders of this country. Those who own valuable stock feel that they need some protection, but the rate should be reasonable and the company should be on a solid basis so that the losses could be promptly paid in full.

Some months ago we tried to interest the draft horse breeders in starting an insurance company of this kind. This subject has been brought up several times at the Scientific **Breeding School in this city,** at which most of the students are in the breeding business, but nothing has been done. We should like to hear from breeders over the country suggesting a plan for an organization of this kind. The American Breeder will be glad to give an association of this kind such publicity as should make it a success if it is founded on a substantial basis, and is intended for real insurance for the horse breeders of America.

At the present time the insurance business in this line is not very satisfactory. We contend that 10 per cent is too expensive—that it ought to be carried for less money. We also contend that there are some companies that should not be patronized. We believe that the breeders should be interested in this proposition.

GETTING MORE COLTS.

The object in keeping stallions and jacks for service is to get good, live foals and to make a good sire produce as many of the right kind as possible. It has been found by practical experience that two services a day and one the next is sufficient for any sire during the busy breeding seasons when natural service alone is employed. The number of mares for a stallion is frequently too large to be accommodated by this number of services, and more especially during a very short breeding season. The bulk of the mares are bred during a period of six weeks or two months, and when this rush of mares prevents breeders from giving some customers a service within a reasonable length of time it quite frequently causes the owners of the mares to patronize inferior stock.

In overcoming this difficulty many breeders have taken special advantage of the new method in capsule breeding by keeping the semen for several hours. This can only be successfully done with the new improved Carlson semen extractor with the point protector. After a mare has been bred the semen is extracted and left in the extractor. The new point protector has a cut off valve so that it can be screwed down and closed. This will keep the water and the semen from mixing; then the extractor can be immersed in a pan of sterilized water which should contain a tablespoonful of salt to one gallon of water, boiled in the water. Several gallons of water should be boiled with the salt in it and put in large jugs to cool. The extractor should be boiled each time before using. The galvanized pan, which should be 40 inches long, eight wide and six inches deep, should have two small lamps under it and if possible this should be kept in a room so that the temperature can be maintained more satisfactorily. Before the service is made the water should be 100 degrees and the small lamps should be regulated under the pan so that this temperature can be maintained for several hours. A thermometer should be kept in the water so that one end of it is sticking out in order to read the thermometer without taking it out.

After the semen has been extracted from the mare, and the extractor containing it is placed in the pan, then the operator can wait for the other mares to come in. When an additional mare is presented and examined and found satisfactory the operator and the mare owner should wash their hands thoroughly. The mare owner then holds the extractor and fills the capsule. After the capsule is filled the mare owner tightens the valve and puts it back in the water. The operator inserts the capsule and waits for another mare. Great care should be taken, however, to see that the temperature is kept exactly right and that the semen does not get above 101 degrees or lower than 95 degrees. This is very easily regulated with the small lamps. All the water used should be sterilized by boiling.

Every breeder who expects to use the capsule system next year will find it an advantage to breed a few good mares with capsules this year if possible, so he will have some colts to show, or at least show that mares are in foal for the next spring season. One colt will pay all the expenses of this arrangement. A little practice at this time of year will be very profitable. A proper temperature will be more easily maintained after the operation has been performed a few times, which will give the breeders more confidence when this method is used later on a large scale.

The capsule method of breeding has come to stay and every breeder who expects to stay in the business must meet it sooner or later as open competition, and the first one who adopts this system successfully in a community will have a start in the business. Before the next breeding season thousands of farmers will be calling for the capsule system.

PUBLICITY VS. PASSES.

Every few years some officer connected with some state fair or live stock exposition gets worked up over the idea that the agricultural papers are receiving too many complimentary admissions to his particular live stock show. Some of these officers are entirely honest in their belief, having no conception whatever of the value of the free advertising which has been given to their affairs by the papers they are seeking to restrict. Others, who have paid out thousands of dollars in advertising their own business, know better and as a rule their counsel prevails when this question is brought up for discussion.

We have yet to see the agricultural fair or exposition which has suffered or lost money in any way as a result of giving free admissions to the edi-

torial and advertising men on the farm papers. In the case of nearly all the better agricultural papers in the corn belt, the space given to news and other publicity concerning the fair is worth many times over the full cash value of admissions for every member of the newspaper force as often as he would have time to attend.

The only real ground for complaint which the fair managements have ever had has come from an abuse of privileges on the part of circulation departments. There have been cases where circulation managers have secured a large number of passes and with the aid of these have proceeded to infest the fair grounds with gangs of subscription solicitors armed with premiums and false promises sufficient to make nuisances of themselves. However, this evil has been pretty thoroughly corrected, subscription solicitors being required by some managements to pay for concessions and keep within the same just as other concessioners do. The question then simmers down to whether or not a big state fair, which will get an average of a thousand dollars' worth of publicity from each of the leading farm papers interested, can afford to give them admission privileges which would cost from $5 to not over $100 each at the very outside. Naturally, the papers are not greatly concerned, in a financial way, as to what course the few disgruntled fair managers may pursue.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

Otto Barth, until recently advertising manager of the Kansas Farmer, has resigned and is now handling the advertising of the Witte Gasoline Engine Company of Kansas City, Mo.

Nothing sells like a new thing. The other day the town of Elkhart, Kas., was started at the end of a railroad being built through the "short grass" and in a one-day auction town lots amounting to $30,000 were sold.

Dr. Cutler has resigned his job as Dairy Commissioner in Missouri to become secretary of the American Association of Manufacturers of Products of Corn. The news dispatch, being telegraphic, did not give the association's full name.

The Kansas City boat line carries considerable grain and live stock, although it was established primarily for shipping merchandise, construction material, and so forth. One boat recently left the dock at Kansas City with 40,000 bushels of grain for St. Louis.

"I sea by the paiper," says Hy Geer, "that some Juse in Yourup let thare town burn up wun Sabbuth becus it wuz agin thare religun to fight fighr that day. In thiss kuntry ever day must be Sabbuth fer the Juse."

A large number of papers and people are showing the balance of the country, by means of statistics, how it is that decreasing cattle production is responsible for high beef. The explanation that seems to be lacking is, "What does this country propose to do to make it worth while for the farmers and stockmen to raise more cattle.

I. D. Graham of the Kansas Farmer staff and author of the "Gems of Thought" which accompany the drawings by Manager Albert Reid on the paper's front cover, has been made secretary of the International Cattle Company of Chicago and Morrison, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and Olivet and Topeka, Kas. This will take the bulk of his time, although he will still do some work for the Kansas Farmer.

AZOTURIA IN HORSES.

To the American Breeder:—Azoturia is a disease of horses occurring in the spring after they have been worked hard and fed liberally and the feed is not reduced while they are idle. The disease often makes its appearance in the form of colic, the patient rolling and tumbling and the owner, not recognizing the affliction, urges the animal to move in order to get it home that it may receive proper medical attention. The disease is not recognized while the animal remains idle but after moving it for a quarter or half a mile the patient sweats profusely, becomes stiff, usually in one hind leg, and if compelled to keep moving, will fall in the harness. Muscles over the affected limb or limbs are hard, the breathing is labored, and if urine is passed it will have the color of strong coffee. If the front legs are affected, stiffness in front is very pronounced, the muscles back of the shoulder become greatly enlarged, are hard and the horse walks lame.

The large majority of cases of azoturia, if recognized at the outset, require no medical attention. Stop the horse as soon as the above symptoms appear, cover with a blanket and leave standing absolutely quiet for one or two hours. Then take the animal home and give him two quarts of a sloppy bran mash and a small amount of hay. Feed carefully for several days and the horse will make a complete recovery. Failing to recognize the disease, the symptoms become more pronounced, and it is not until the horse is about ready to fall that many drivers really think that their horse is sick. At this stage of the disease the patient should be well covered with a blanket to prevent chilling, and a competent veterinarian called who will draw the urine and give eliminating drugs. If the patient makes a struggle to get up sufficient help should be available to assist him as most horses, after struggling, lose courage and will not try to get on their feet. One should avoid moving the horse from twelve to twenty-four hours after a severe attack as the exercise aggravates the disease.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College.

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RANSOMERIAN BUSINESS SCHOOL,
911 Minor Bld., 10th & McGee, Kansas City,
911 Minor Bldg., 10th and McGee,
Kansas City, Mo.

THIS CARE SAVES COLTS.

To the American Breeder: One can not give too much care to the mare and foal, as I think the horse is next to a human being, and should be handled accordingly. See that the colt's bowels move in an hour or so after it is born; keep the stall clean and well bedded for at least a week. Hay is none too good for a bed—better than moldy straw. I have raised 14 in the last five years and have my first one to lose. Always work my mares and am careful about getting them very warm. Don't trust to luck. See that the proper thing is done and you will win.—John Cashen, Buchannan County, Iowa.

FIRST LESSON IN FREE BEEF.

"Father, is Beef High?"
"Yes, Son."
"Why?"
"Because Cattle became Scarce, for One Reason."
"Why did Cattle become Scarce?"
"Because for a Long While there was not Enough Profit in raising them."
"Is there Profit now in Raising Cattle?"
"Yes, Son."
"Is the Number of Cattle Increasing?"
"Somewhat."
"When will the Number become Sufficiently Increased to make Beef less Dear?"
"Immediately after the Passage of a Tariff Bill which will Knock the Profit out of Cattle Raising—of Course. And incidentally, the Fertility of our Farms will also be Increased by this Wise Provision."

YOUR SON AND DAUGHTER

Will enjoy the summer in the OZARKS. Why not let them attend a practical business training school this summer and fall, where the climate is worth the money? Training for business or position. If interested investigate.

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SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

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1336A East Fifteenth Street, - - - - - - - - - Kansas City, Missouri

AMERICAN BREEDER'S SCHOOL (Horse Breeding LESSON IV)

Causes of Disease

This is one of a series of lessons prepared expressly for the thousands of our readers whose business requires thorough, systematic instruction on breeding subjects, but who so far have been unable to get away from their homes to take, personally, a regular course of study in a breeding school. These lessons do not in any sense constitute a "correspondence school"—they cost nothing to our subscribers and no "diplomas" are given. We are simply going much farther in the direction of careful, practical instruction on an important but difficult subject, than any agricultural publication has heretofore thought of going, knowing that such a series of articles, if properly studied, will be very valuable, both to those who follow it later in a regular school, and to those who cannot. As a feature, or department of this paper, therefore, we offer the "American Breeder's School" to the thousands of breeders on our lists who seek advancement in their business. As long as our supply lasts we will send the issue of April 5 (which contained the second lesson—"Generative Organs of the Female")—to every new subscriber who requests it. One dollar for a year's subscription to the American Breeder is all we ask any one to pay for the full series.

It is our intention in this lesson to discuss some of the causes of disease with hints on how, in our work, we may be able to recognize disease; how we may understand the manner in which it spreads and how we may avoid being instrumental in its dissemination and in that way do effective work in our attempts toward improved breeding.

Very few of us realize that the chief causes of the several ailments that man and animals are affected with, exist in forms so small that the most practiced eye fails to discover them. It is only since powerful magnifying glasses or microscopes have been developed that we have been able to see what is really the actual cause of the several disease that are met with.

It has been found, and repeatedly proven, that the chief cause of nearly all our sickness exists in low forms of vegetable life, organisms so small that it requires the most powerful lens to discover. Unquestionably there are many organisms that are responsible for disease that cannot be seen at all.

Not all micro-organisms are capable of producing disease. There are many that are known to be harmless. There appears to be no doubt, however, that a harmless germ may, under certain conditions of growth, become disease producing. On the other hand certain germs that are extremely virulent and capable when gaining access to the body of producing death in a few hours, may, by certain methods employed in their growth, be made entirely harmless.

Again, the physical condition of the body has much to do with whether or not disease will manifest itself.

Should the body be in a state of high physical vigor, then germs that ordinarily are disease producing may have no effect, while at another time when the physical state is at a low standard, these same germs might cause great illness and even death.

The lowering of vitality and resistance appears to not only open the way for disease producing germs, but these same germs seem to thrive and wax more virulent on the fluids of such a body. No doubt our methods and practices of civilization are greatly responsible for many harmless germs becoming virulent. Opportunity for growth in altered and changed fields causes them to assume disease producing properties and we are to be reminded that this state of affairs is increasing. It is largely through this condition that new diseases develop and attract our attention.

Scracely a season passes but what either in man or animals we learn of the outbreak of some disorder whose nature and cause is not understood. These disorders spring up and often large areas become involved.

Changes occur which makes less favorable the growth of the germs and the disease subsides and may not be heard of again for years.

The secretions and excretions of the body supply a very favorable soil or field in which germs may grow, and we might say that our bodies are fairly permeated with some form of germ life. They exist in harmless forms and disease producing forms, and whether or not we shall suffer from physical ills depends in a great measure on our bodily resistance. Certain organisms seem regularly to inhabit certain parts of the body and in their proper place are really beneficial. On the other hand, the presence of some other form of germ life in that part would mean disease. Some germs are capable of producing disease in a body only once. As an effect of such disease there seems to be changes take place so that ever after that particular body will not contract the same disease again. We speak of such a condition as an immunity. Some people and animals enjoy a natural immunity against certain diseases. For instance, hog cholera is a disease of swine, other animals do not have it; black leg is a disease of cattle; influenza is largely a disease of horses. Tuberculosis, on the other hand, affects nearly all animals and includes the human race.

We are to recognize that germs are present everywhere. Our bodies are filled with them and they clothe our exterior. They are adherent to all kinds of objects. We can touch nothing that is not covered with them.

A fly may be permitted to walk over a sterile plate of culture media and in a few days thousands of germs will be found growing at the very point of his every foot step. Germs abound on everything and are moved largely from place to place by particles of dust that are set in motion by air currents. An atmosphere free from dust is comparatively free from germs and the danger of breathing in germs and causing disease in that way is not regarded of so great importance as once held. On the other hand, the germ ladened food that finds its way to our mouths is no doubt, a far greater cause of disease than the fewer number that gain entrance through the respiratory tract.

With the knowledge that our persons, also the instruments and appliances we are to use in our work, are germ ladened (and we do not know what proportion of the germs may be capable of producing disease if introduced into certain parts of the body), it behooves us to take such steps as will insure the destruction of all the germs that may be adhering to any instrument we may choose to use. It has been found that a certain class of chemical agents are capable of destroying germs of all kinds. In order to do this, however, effectively, the solutions have to be made so strong, and the parts that are to be disinfected have to be saturated so long with the solution that it makes the whole matter rather impracticable excepting for certain purposes.

Perhaps the most practical and successful way of destroying the germs that may adhere to the instruments is by means of moist heat. No germ can survive boiling for any great length of time. By boiling the instruments to be used for ten or fifteen minutes, one not only frees them from dangerous germ life, but has on hand besides a sterile liquid to keep them in or use for any purpose wherein it may be needed in the breeding work. The man that is to do the work cannot very well boil himself, but he can put on a clean oversuit that has been boiled. With his sleeves rolled high he can scrub his hands and arms with a nail brush that has been scalded, using water as warm as he can stand and using plenty of good soap. The operator's nails should be kept closely trimmed and each time after washing he should carefully rinse off the hands and arms in the water made sterile by boiling. During his work he should be very careful about permitting his hands or arms to touch contaminated objects, remembering that all objects not previously sterilized are contaminated.

If he is to examine several mares he should have the external genitals prepared by an assistant with warm water and soap, and finally rinsed with sterilized water.

The mares should be examined in the order of their apparent health or soundness, as indicated by external conditions, beginning with the apparently most healthy. The operator should, as a matter of precaution, thoroughly wash and rinse his arms before making each separate examination. Did he not do this he might be as great a factor in spreading disease and barrenness as the stallion that is allowed to serve mares promiscously. Mares that do not conceive readily when it is known not to be the fault of jack or stallion should be very carefully examined. It is here that the stallion owner has much to learn, yet if he will be a student and apply himself as diligently as he would in any other undertaking in which he expected to succeed, many of these perplexing and mystifying problems would be cleared up. Every keen observer will soon be able to detect the difference between a natural and an unnatural discharge from the genital tract. It will be noted that the natural discharges are closely associated with estrum, and that the abnormal ones are more continuous. This latter fact may not be always observable from the fact that when the uterus alone is involved the fluid may be retained and only be thrown off periodically. There is many a sterile mare that apparently is in the very pink of condition that fails to breed because of an infection of the uterus. Many of these cases give no external sign of disease, but if the hand is carefully introduced into the vagina, and two fingers passed through the cervix, turning the hand with the palm upward, and bearing down firmly, it will be found in a great majority of these cases, upon withdrawing the hand, that it is filled with a fluid that is the result of disease. The admixture of virile spermatozoa with this fluid, and observing what results under the microscope will convince any man of the folly of breeding such a mare in her present condition.

We hope our readers will not be instrumental in promoting this class of cases through either carelessness on their part in making examinations or cause a spread of the disease through the stallion direct.

Having read carefully through this lesson, one or more times, the student should now ask himself the following questions and find the answers thereto in the preceding lesson:

1. What is the chief cause of disease?
2. What agency has been chiefly instrumental in determining this fact?
3. Are all germs disease-producing?
4. How might a breeder spread disease in examining and breeding mares?
5. Would you advise letting a stallion serve a mare that shows a discharge?
6. How would you determine the presence of an unhealthy secretion in the uterus of a mare?
7. How would you avoid transmitting infection (germs) from this mare to the next one you examine or breed?
8. Why should we look upon all objects as contaminated unless they have just been sterilized?
9. Would it be safe to use in breeding, any instruments or appliances that cannot be boiled?
10. Prepare a list of the changes you will make about your breeding barn, as a result of the suggestions this lesson contains.

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Eleven home grown 3 year old stallions, exact weight 1,840 to 2,090 pounds. Bone to spare. June 5th these and youngsters for sale. The BIGGEST Percherons pay you best. Drop a card for details.

FRED CHANDLER,
Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

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Stallion; 10 years old; black; a state fair winner; sound; right every way; extra good breeder; weight 2,300; sell for no fault; $1,000 to a quick buyer.

O. I. C. pigs, White Wyandotte and Black Langshan eggs for hatching at $1.00 for 15 or $5.00 a hundred.

W. H. Schnelle, Lemonville, Mo.

BELGIAN STALLION

ROAN IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION for sale; 11 years old; weight 2,180 in fair flesh; good breeder; heavy boned. Lots of colts to show. Reason for selling, want to quit the business. **Harry Pahl, West Side, Crawford County, Iowa.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **Ed. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

D. K. ROTH



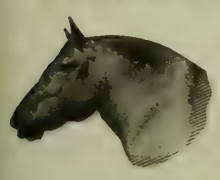
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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

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Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants

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Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55328 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

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R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West



I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. **Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

AT QUALITY STOCK FARM.

Full blooded registered stallions for sale from one to three years old. Sires and dams are imported prize winners, the wide out, heavy boned kind, with plenty of quality. All will make ton horses or better. Also one imported Belgian stallion, weight 2080; six years old. A great breeder. Plenty of colts to show. **E. A. Silverthorn, Rossville, Clinton County, Ind.**

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

Four Clydesdales and one Percheron coming two years old; all big fellows with plenty of bone and quality.

John H. Chambers, Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana.

Stallions and Mare

For sale. One 4-year-old Percheron mare with stallion colt; one six year old Percheron stallion; no kin. Price $1,000 f. o. b. Reference, American National Bank, Paris, Tex.

J. J. Tschudy, Blakeney, Texas.

REGISTERED DRAFT STALLIONS and mares for sale; mostly Percherons. Also road stallions, mares and colts. Prices to suit. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.** (Station, Leroy.)

SEES NEED OF LIEN LAW.

To the American Breeder: I appreciate your paper very much and read it regularly, especially the lessons on capsule breeding. I have two stallions, and the Percheron is only a young horse, and I am thinking of using the capsule system next spring. I have been in the horse business for ten years with two or more stallions that are sure foal getters, yet I think the per cent of foals too small. If the horse men would attend to the good mares and let the doubtful ones alone, instead of trying to get the largest number of mares on the books, there would be a better per cent with foal. In regard to collection of service fees, I think we ought to have a lien on the mare and colt for eighteen months after the last service, for if we breed to insure with foal (which is the only way to breed), we have no laws to protect us from the "dead beat" at all.—V. J. Gross, Kossuth County, Ia.

NEW SYSTEM DEMONSTRATED AT HEAD'S ISLAND GROVE FARM.

On Tuesday morning Island Grove farm of W. T. Head was the scene of a gathering of horsemen, anxious to see a demonstration of the capsule system of breeding. There was a collection of horses there that the Waynestown horse show will have hard work to equal. Mr. Head's two sires were looked over and complimented by all.

Jambier, the imported Percheron, is a splendid dappled gray and he has many friends among the wise ones.

Abbott's Haymaker is the Shire horse, a fine, up-standing brown fellow, with three white feet, weighing better than a ton and carrying his weight lightly and easily. He shows plenty of power with his size, fine muscles and heavy bone. He found plenty of admirers among those present.

The demonstration was conducted by J. A. Hart, the Indiana representative of the Truman farm, Bushnell, Ill., of which farm Mr. Head bought both his horses. He is a graduate of the Graham School of Scientific Breeding at Kansas City, Mo., and his work showed that he knows his business thoroughly.

The occasion was both interesting and instructive, and all knowledge that can be diffused on lines of breeding for better horses is of value to the entire community. — Pittsburg (Ind.) Sun.

STALLION AND SILO SUGGESTION.

To the American Breeder:—I have a registered stallion. Some of my neighbors prefer to pay $8 or $10 for a scrub to $20 for registered stock, but after I have a few colts to show think they will wake up.

Your article on silos in April 20th issue is fine, but you fail to state that the higher they are the more power needed to deliver. For instance, I have a six horse power gas engine on my place that would deliver for a 20-foot silo but will not for a 30. I need a silo in summer; can pasture wheat, oats and rye all winter, but have to work every acre in summer except the woods lot.—L. H. Barry, M. D., Garland County, Ark.

USESUL INFORMATION FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Many inquiries come to this office for information on subjects we cannot treat fully in the space available. In order to help these inquirers in the best way we can, we will try to publish lists of bulletins now offered for free distribution by the experiment stations from the states from which these inquiries come. We give herewith lists from six of the states and hope to have lists from other states later. The Colorado station sends bulletins free on application to parties within the state; the other stations, so far as we know, will send them anywhere so long as the supply lasts. We have listed only such bulletins as we thought most likely to be of interest to our readers—omitting many on such subjects as horticulture, gardening, and some crops not essential to stock farming.

In writing for bulletins, use the address given at the bottom of the list in which the desired bulletin occurs, and give both the title and number of the bulletin.

Colorado Bulletins.

No. 125.—Colorado Fodders. A Study of Comparative Values.
No. 135.—The Australian Saltbush; Its Composition and Digestibility. Notes on Russian Thistle.
No. 181.—Alfalfa. Its Relation of Type to Hardiness.
No. 28.—A New Alfalfa Disease.
No. 49.—Treatment of Seed Grain to Prevent Smut.
No. 151.—Ration Experiments With Lambs.
No. 160.—Nitrates in the Soil—An Explanation of So-called "Black Alkali" or "Brown Spots."
No. 25.—Instructions for Co-operative Tree Planters.
No. 35.—Wind-breaks and Shelter Belts for the Plains.
No. 41.—Pruning Locust and Catalpa Trees for Timber.
..o. 145.—Dry Land Farming in Eastern Colorado.
No. 174.—Adobe as a Building Material for the Plains.

Address Experiment Station, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Iowa Bulletins.

No. 92—Tuberculosis in Swine.
No. 93—The Comparative Value of Alcohol and Gasoline for Light and Power.
No. 95—The Maintenance of Fertility with Special Reference to the Missouri Loess.
No. 109—The Value of Corn, Oilmeal, Cottonseed Meal and Gluten Feed in Work Horse Rations.
No. 110—Roots and Corn Silage for Fattening Lambs.
No. 112—Do Sugar Beets and Mangles Cause Kidney and Bladder Stones?
No. 119—Gumbo Soils.
No. 122—The Wheat Head Army Worm as a Timothy Pest.
No. 132—Farm Poultry Houses.
No. 135—The Germination Test of Seed Corn.
No. 136—Forage Crops for Swine.
No. 137—Alfalfa Management in Iowa.
No. 138—Silver King—A Corn for Northern Iowa.

Circulars—1, Home Made Seed Corn Testers; 5, Unlawful Weeds and Their Extermination; 6, Feeding Corn Silage to Farm Animals; 7, Bacteria and Soil Fertility; 8, The Inoculation of Legumes; 9, Farm Manures; 10, Green Manuring; 11, Smut in Oats; 12, Soiling Crops to Supplement Iowa Pastures.

Extension Bulletins—4, The Feeding and Management of Swine; 10, Hog Cholera.

Press Bulletins—13, Exterminating Milkweed, Horsenettle and Other Common Weeds; 30, Forage or Mould Poisoning with Special Reference to Ensilage.

Address, Experiment Station, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

Kansas Bulletins.

No. 141.—Commercial Seeds of Brome Grass and of English and Kentucky Blue Grasses; Adulterants and Substitutes and Their Detection.
No. 158.—Analyses of Registered Feeding Stuffs.
No. 160.—Cow Peas.
No. 163.—Hog Cholera and Vaccination.
No. 173.—Meningo-Encephalitis (Blind Staggers).
No. 182.—Vaccination Against Hog Cholera.
Circular No. 5.—Chinch Bug.
Circular No. 9.—Rabies—Hydrophobia.
Circular No. 14.—Contageous Abortion.
Circular No. 18.—The Kansas Feeding-Stuffs Law. Revision of 1911.
Circular No. 23.—The Stallion Law and the Farmer.
Circular No. 25.—The Sorghum Crop in Kansas.
Circular No. 26.—Navel Ill.
Circular No. 27.—Capons for Kansas.

Address Experiment Station, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.

Missouri Bulletins.

No. 103.—The Silo for Missouri Farmers.
No. 106.—Co-operative Experiments With Alfalfa.
Circular No. 40.—The Seeding of Alfalfa.
Circular No. 42.—The Seeding of Clovers and Grasses.
Circular No. 46.—Factors Influencing the Yield of Oats.
Circular No. 48.—The Plastered or Gurler Silo.
Circular No. 51.—How to Prolong the Life of Fence Posts.
Circular No. 53.—Seeding of Cow Peas.

Address Experiment Station, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Nebraska Bulletins.

No. 41.—Water Supply in Nebraska.
No. 85.—Feeding Experiments With Cattle.
No. 90.—Cattle Feeding Experiment.
No. 93.—Cattle Feeding Experiments.
No. 94.—Fattening Pigs on Corn and Tankage.
No. 99.—Growing Hogs in Western Nebraska.
No. 113.—Oats.
No. 116.—Economical Beef Production.
No. 117.—Growing Feeder Steers in Western Nebraska.
No. 120.—Alfalfa Management.
No. 121.—Growing Hogs in Nebraska.
No.123.—Fattening Hogs in Nebraska.
Press Bulletin No. 20.—Fattening Pigs and Wintering Brood Sows on Alfalfa and a Grain Ration.
Press Bulletin No.21.—A Good Oat for Nebraska.
Press Bulletin No. 23.—Ergot and Ergotism.
Press Bulletin No. 35.—Catch Crops for Hay and Pasture.
Press Bulletin No. 36.—The Distribution and Use of Hog Cholera Serum.
No. 124.—Hogs.
No. 125.—Wheat.
No. 126.—Corn.
No. 129.—Dairy
No. 130.—Horses.
No. 131.—Cereals.
No. 132.—Beef Production.
No. 133.—Dairy.
No. 134.—Potatoes.

Address Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Lincoln, Neb.

Ohio Bulletins.

Bulletin 181, Circulars 91, 107, 113.—Culture of Alfalfa.
Bulletin 193.—Silage for Fattening Cattle.
Bulletin 108.—Tuberculosis of Cattle.
Circular 111.—Clover Management in Corn Rotation.
Bulletin 244.—Sweet Clover.
Circular 86.—Score Card for Dent Corn.
Circular 101.—Fair Exhibits.
Bulletin 70.—General Forage Crops.
Bulletin 219.—Durability of Fence Posts.
Circular 51.—How to Prune Young Locust and Catalpa Trees.
Bulletin 149.—The Hardy Catalpa as a Farm Crop.
Bulletin 195.—Feeding Work Horses.
Bulletins 179, 187.—Fattening Range Lambs.
Bulletins 91, 117.—Lung and Stomach Worms of Sheep.
Bulletin 245.—Rations for Fattening Spring Lambs.
Bulletin 242.—Forage Crops for Swine.
Bulletin 209.—Rations for Fattening Swine.
Circular 73.—Tankage for Hogs in Cattle Feed Lots.

Address Experiment Station, Ohio Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma Bulletins.

No. 72.—Tests of Dips as Lice and Tick Killers.
No. 90.—A Study of Bermuda Grass.
No. 93.—Artificial Insemination.
No. 94.—Hog Feeding.
No. 99.—Some Results Obtained in Feeding Dairy Cows.
Circular No. 6.—The Bactericidal Properties of Various Disinfectants.
Circular No. 15.—Some Types of Silos.
Circular No. 16.—Bermuda Grass.
Circular No. 19.—Spanish Peanuts.

Address Experiment Station, Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

ADVICE FOR THE OREGON YOUNG MAN.

To the American Breeder:—I will send my advice to the young Oregon farmer that seems to have a desire to work for some one else as a hand at the breeding business. My advice is for him to stay on his farm. Go to work; clean up around the place; get

BUSY

Every Day

SHOWING

STALLIONS

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Low Dollar

See Them At

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

Huntington, Indiana

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PARTNER WANTED.

I am a competent veterinarian and experienced live stock farmer, and offer my time and services in the management of a stock farm, horses, mules, cattle, sheep or hogs, depending on locality. Make me a proposition. I own a full blooded Morgan and two of the best draft stallions in my county. **W. B. Black, V.S., Osakis, Douglas County, Minn.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One Standard and registered stallion; dark bay; 6 years old; perfectly sound and right, and of the most fashionable breeding. Weight 1,100 pounds.

Also one black Mammoth jack; 8 years old; 14 hands standard. One of the wide out, bloeky kind with lots of quality; 7½ inch shin. Will sell or trade for registered draft stallions or mares or mules. **C. E. Hodgden, Galesburg, Neosho County, Kas.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

$600 BUYS

The Rex Denmark—Black Squirrel bred saddle stallion, REX KNOX 3115. Black; 15.2; five years; sound. A great acting show horse and sire. Fearless under saddle and in harness.

Also the ladies' beautiful saddle mare, MANCELONA II. Bay; 15.1; four years; sound; eligible to registration; safety city broken to saddle and harness and suckling fine foal by Rex Knox. Destruction of my barns by fire makes this sacrifice imperative. **W. T. Wilkinson, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.**

WANTED—SADDLE HORSE.

I have a customer for a good saddler. Must be gentle, sound, a good looker, of easy gait to carry rider of 190 pounds. Address **John Dalton, 235 South 26th St., Lincoln, Neb.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

a few chickens, a dog and a cow. Fence nice little garden; plant some flowers; paint the house and buildings and make things look cheerful and homelike. Then look around the neighborhood and see if there isn't some nice young lady. There is one somewhere in this great big world that would like to go partners with him and keep him from getting lonesome and drive away the blues. If he doesn't find anything to his liking, tell him to send to Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. If he doesn't find one there, tell him to call on me.—Wm. Thornton, Tazwell County, Ill.

STALLION LAW SHOULD HAVE TWO SIDES.

To the American Breeder: There ought to be some law in regard to holding a mare for the service fee before the colt is born, as lots of people move before foaling time. I think the rigid stallion law all right, but it ought to give the stallion man a better collection law in regard to mares moving before foaling time.—John Doming, Hancock, County, Ia.

SUCCESS RAISING RANGE MULES.

To the American Breeder:—I have been reading the article entitled "Mule Breeding on the Range," and beg to disagree with the Montana breeder in regard to mules being successfully raised on the range. I have been in the horse and mule business for twenty-seven years and have run them on the range all the time. There are dozens of breeders in this locality that are raising 60 per cent or better of mules from range mares—mares that don't average being fed more than one month out of twelve, and are bred in chutes. It takes time and experience to learn how to handle a jack properly, but it is a paying proposition.—E. W. Wilkerson, Klamath County, Oregon.

A PLACE TO DISCRIMINATE.

Only a few breeders realize the great extent of the American mule industry. About one-fourth of the mares in the United States are bred to jacks. Mules in the open market represent more money per head than any other domestic live stock. Yet only a few men have paid any attention to the problem of producing the good, big, rugged mules which are bringing the highest price.

The average breeder has many queer notions about selecting a jack. Some of them contend that the breeding of mules is an accident—that one jack will get just as good a colt as another. There are in this country over 4,000,000 mules. The value of these mules could be nearly doubled if a better selection of jacks was made by the farmers, but it is impossible to breed all the mares to good jacks, under the present system in vogue with jack breeders. There are a number of breeders who are using modern methods and supplying a large territory with good jacks. Many more breeders could study this method of breeding to a good advantage. There is a great scarcity of good, big, rugged jacks. The demand for good ones will surely increase because mule breeding is very profitable.

BARGAINS!

I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.

Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.

I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

REGISTERING JACKS AND JENNETS.

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, has made such remarkable progress that we believe it is advisable to make the rules more rigid. This probably will be done in the near future, as the officers of this association are progressive jack breeders who believe in improvement. It is quite likely that this change will be made within the next few months. Those who expect to patronize this association should send for application blanks and register their stock while they can. Jack buyers are demanding certificates from this association and we believe it is advisable to attend to this work in the near future. It does not take long to measure the stock and send them in for record as foundation stock. No doubt there will be many who will be disappointed after these rules change and their stock will not be admitted.

This association is incorporated and is one of the most rigid record associations in existence. Every application requires a sworn statement. One share of stock costs $10, and its



U. G. SAUNDERS OF KENTUCKY, One of the State's Leading Breeders, and a Director in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America.

purchase makes the buyer a member of the association. All members can register their stock for half price—$1.00 for members; $2.00 for non-members. The membership has grown very rapidly until this association has many of the best jack breeders in the country as stock holders.

Application blanks may be had by addressing Wm. E. Morton, Secy., 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The present rules are as follows:

1. Pedigree must give name, color, sex, year foaled in, and name and address of owner.
2. Jack must measure 58 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground and measure 62 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 7 inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
3. Jennets must measure 56 inches or more from highest central part of the withers to the ground, and measure 60 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 6¾ inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
4. Any color admitted, provided they comply with Rules 2 and 3.
5. Young, undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sire and dam are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements. This will make a uniform type.
6. Each application must give exact measurements of foundation stock, so the certificate cannot be handed out with another animal.
7. Each application must be sworn to before a notary public or justice of the peace.
8. You can give the sire and dam names (barn names) for foundation stock.
9. This Registry will not recognize any other Jack Registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.
10. The fee for registering jacks and jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America shall be one dollar to stockholders and two dollars to non-stockholders for each animal registered. The fee for transfers shall be one dollar for each animal transferred. The fee in all cases to accompany the application. Each transfer shall be recorded before the offspring can be registered.

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.

Jennets Wanted.

I want several big black aged jennets or colts.

E. E. LAUGHLIN,

Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo. Route 1.

BUILDING A JACK'S REPUTATION.

It is not usually necessary to change locations with a good jack in public service, as its progeny from the mare will not breed. But it takes time to introduce a good jack in some cases, while in other instances patrons do not realize the value of a high class jack. Some mare owners wish to select the cheapest sire. The owner of every good jack might profitably consider the proposition of purchasing a few good colts from a jack that was expected to remain in that section indefinitely. The colts in question should be of the very best; they should also be out of good dams. The object in purchasing these colts is to thoroughly develop them and keep them convenient for the purpose of establishing the reputation of this particular jack. The same plan might be employed while introducing a jack, if the jack had been in service long enough to sire colts.

Feeding and developing young mules is a profitable line of business. Nearly any bank considers young mules the very best of security. But the purchaser should be in a position to thoroughly develop the colts and keep them growing every day, and not sell them to the first buyer that puts in an appearance, but hold them for a good, big, substantial price, so that the fact may be advertised that these particular mules brought so many dollars. It is never advisable to make a fictitious price. These transactions must be made honestly if for advertising purposes. The progeny repre-



JACKS IN SERVICE ON ONE OF THE BIGGEST MULE RANCHES IN MEXICO; PROPERTY OF J. A. DALY.

sents the real value of a sire. When one mule at maturity can be sold for $125 and another one for $375, the lesson is too plain to be overlooked. Many communities need this education.

KEEPS TWO JACKS TOGETHER.

To the American Breeder:—I see in your paper where you advise keeping young jacks in separate lots. I have two jacks; they are three years old this spring; have been together all their lives. They are 15 hands high; weigh over 900 pounds each; have nine inch bone in front. I drive them every day. They are good, quick servers. I am breeding three mares a week to each of them. In the barn they stand together in a double stall; I turn them in a lot and they play by the hour. Some say I will have to



keep them apart after while, but I don't think so.—B. L. Wilson, Washington County, Kansas.

A NEW JACK BOOK.

Volume 1 of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America is under preparation and will be ready for delivery within a short time. In this volume will be recorded about 4,000 jacks and jennets. Material is now accumulating for volume 2. Everyone interested in jacks and jennets should send and get this jack stud book. The price is $2.00 to members, and $3.00 to non-members. Write to Wm. E. Morton, Secretary of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LITTLE THINGS IN A JACK'S CARE

Every jack should have a good place in which to roll. This place should be spaded up and raked down smooth, mashing all the clods and making it very soft so as not to injure the jack when he rolls. Jacks certainly enjoy rolling and it is very beneficial. The average jack would roll several times a day if he had an opportunity. A rake conveniently located so as to smooth the surface and break the clods occasionally, should be a profitable investment.

At this time of year it is necessary to watch the legs of jacks to see if there are any pimples or any small sores starting. Keep the legs clean, and if an abrasion is made where the flies can infect it, the result is very frequently a jack sore. If the legs are examined carefully every day so as to catch the first sign of a jack sore, they can usually be prevented. A little iodoform dusted on these parts will keep the flies away. Any animal representing as much money as a good jack deserves to have his legs hand rubbed every day in order to keep the skin and hair in a healthy condition and see that the hairs are not stuck together anywhere.

Care should also be taken as to the condition of the feet. Keep them free from thrush. Many jack sores are the result of bad management and a little care will prevent them.

BUSY SELLING AND BREEDING.

To the American Breeder:—Please excuse me for not sending check some time ago. I have been pretty busy this spring; have bred 250 mares so far. Sold a jack last week and one this week. I am capsuling a good many mares and am having good results.—J. T. Watson, Rails County, Mo.

A SIRE OF MANY MULES.

To the American Breeder:—I owned a jack with the world's record for siring mules. He was the sire of 550 mules, got by natural service. This was Lucky Dutchman, 15.3 hands; weight 1255 pounds. Within the past fifteen years I have handled four of the best jacks that have been in the county.—W. W. Shott, Clinton County, Missouri.

Bring Out Your Mature Jacks

We have been figuring how to give more benefit to our readers from the scores of jack photos which are sent to this office each year. Such photos are always interesting but published "hit or miss" as they come, they are not always as instructive as good photos should be. It will be better to systematize the presentation of these pictures, and the plan we have decided to follow amounts, practically, to holding a jack show—as nearly as it can be done on paper. We will open with a class for mature jacks—four years old or over. Each jack, as its photo and description are received, will be given an entry number, which will be published with the picture and measurements. No names will be given out until the awards are made. Then all of the entry numbers will be published, along with the names of the jacks, and owners who entered them. Each photograph should give a straight side view of the jack's body, but may show his head turned slightly toward the camera if the owner desires. Only a few measurements are required. The blank below shows which ones. These are the measurements required by the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. These measurements, and a good, clear photograph will show pretty accurately to an experienced man, what the jack is as an individual. Measurements should be taken with a tape line or string drawn tight enough to press the hair tight to the skin, but not enough to press into the flesh. We reserve the right to have a committee remeasure any jack and to publish the result of its findings. Photograps can be any size, but those on which the jack's body measures two and one-half to six inches are usually best. It is most important that they be clear and that the jack stands straight and naturally when photographed.

Our next issue will give the closing date for the contest. Owners who have suitable photographs should send in their entries at once. Every reader should save all issues (most everyone does so anyhow), as the list of names published after the contest closes will show to whom every jack belongs.

The judges will be experienced jack men.

Make all entries in the blank below; clip it out and mail to the American Breeder. If you do not want to cut your paper, drop us a postal card and we will mail you some printed blanks.

ENTRY BLANK FOR MATURE JACK.

American Breeder Contest—Kansas City, Mo.

Enter my jack, as follows:

Jack's Name..... Age.....

Height (measuring from a point level with the top of the withers straight to the ground),.....inches.

Heart girth (around body just back of the fore legs),.....inches.

Bone (around foreleg, smallest place between knee and ankle), ... inches.

Owner's Name..... County.....

Postoffice ..... State.....

QUIT BUSINESS SALE.

Two large Mammoth jacks, 16 and 16¾ hands high; coming 5 and 6 years old next July. Come and see them. I could truthfully say much in praise of these jacks, but they will do the talking. **Louis Koenig, Solomon, Dickinson County, Kansas.**

GOOD YOUNG JACK

For sale. As I have located and gone into the mercantile business, I will offer my fine young jack, Blue Jay, for sale, for the only reason that there are practically no mares here to be bred. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for merchandise. Write quick. Have refused $1,000 at different times. Good server; quick, sure breeder and sires real classy mules. **George N. Conyers, Melba, Idaho.**

TWO BLACK JACKS

for sale. Six and eight years old; good breeders. One 64 inches high; 70 inches heart girth; 9½ inch shin. Price $600. The other 61 inches high; 64 inch girth; 7¼ inch shin; blocky built. Price $400. Either one of these jacks will pay for themselves in a single season if rightly handled. Good terms to good parties. No trades. **G. T. Ponge, Garrison, Mo.**



300 head of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. **Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.**

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,

Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM.

Summer Effects on Markets

Horse and Mule Trade Narrowing With Prices Still High for Good Ones. Prime Beeves Lower. Profit in Only Lighter Weights. Hog Movement Less; Prices Up.

Seasonable slowness is showing in the horse market. The volume of business is slowly contracting in keeping with approaching hot weather, and in July and early August neither the demand nor the supply will be of any importance. Such a period of dullness is a good thing. For more than nine months past there has been an insistant demand for all equine offerings. Prices have been high and only slight fluctuations have occurred from week to week. Approaching conditions simply mark the dividing season for the year's business.

While the market in the past two weeks has shown a slower tone, prices have not changed. A fair inquiry is still reported for all good, rugged workers and well fattened chunks. Heavy drafters and heavy mules have been scarce and high. Some trade was reported in fancy, heavy mule teams, but that demand came from limited areas.

The high temperatures of the past week is ripening the wheat rapidly and there may be a rush for harvest horses in the next few days. Cotton states report good prospects for a large crop this fall and if conditions continue good they will begin to need cotton mules late in August.

There is some city demand for chunks and expressers, mostly on the fill out order, and such requirements continue a factor, even at the dullest season. Construction work will afford another outlet on the replacement order, and all told the market at no time this summer should be without some demand.

The past season has been very successful for horsemen, especially those who raise good horses and those who have prepared them for market. The past nine months have fastened the industry firmly in the central west, and from now on it will be developed along quality lines. Farmers know the value of good young horses and mules, and are preparing to breed that kind in connection with general diversified farming.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up..	$230@280
Drafters, fair to good.....	150@225
Chunks, good to choice.....	125@160
Chunks, fair to good.....	85@120
Expressers and light draft...	60@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	125@150
Southerns, plain to fair.....	65@120
Plugs.	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands.....	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands.....	110@150
15½ to 16 hands.....	140@185
16 to 16½ hands.....	180@265

Heavy Steers Discriminated Against.

In the past two weeks heavy steers fell 20 to 35 cents to a new low level for the season, and at that decline **were 75 cents to $1 under** the extreme high point this year. Dressed beef men say that it is hard to sell thick loin and large steaks, and **big rounds** are handled at a loss. Such a condition has placed heavy **steers at a disadvantage.** At the same time the heavy steers cost more to finish, cost more as feeders, and now are losing money. Some of the 1,400 to 1,500 pound steers now coming to market would have yielded a better profit two months ago as heavy feeders. On the other hand tidy light weight steers are selling higher than the heavy steers. Hot weather has made demand for light cuts of beef and killers have kept the pens clear of practically all yearlings and baby beeves offered. The contrast between heavy and light weight steers is shown in sales of the past week when 1,400 to 1,600 pound steers, well finished, brought $8 to $8.25, medium weights $7.75 to $8.40, light weights $7.50 to $8.55. And the bulk of the steers on the native side sold at $7.50 to $8.10. In Chicago the top prices fell in the past two weeks from $9 to $8.65, and sales above $8.50 were infrequent. The run of cattle at all markets has been fairly liberal, and the quality has been excellent. Few Mays have uncovered betters killing per cents than last month, and packers now have plenty of prime beef on hooks to carry them into July. The bulk of the fed cattle have been marketed, but the Southwest caked grassers are a source of good beef, and straight early grassers will be available in the next two weeks from below the quarantine line. Southwest cattle now are selling at $5.10 to $7.75. The run of grassers from Kansas and Oklahoma pastures will depend much on the weather. An unfavorable season will start the run early, and a continuation of good grass will hold many bunches back until frost. Present indications are that the season will make excellent grass beef, and that is one reason killers at present are indifferent to choice weighty corn fed steers.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers.....	$8.10@8.60
Good to choice steers.....	7.75@8.15
Fair to good steers.....	7.35@7.70
Common to fair steers.....	5.50@7.30
Meal fed, choice.....	7.25@7.85
Meal fed, common to fair...	6.50@7.20

Light Weight Butcher Cattle Needed.

Conditions that have operated to make a dull trade in heavy steers have forced keen competition into the butcher cattle market and tidy weight heifers, steers and heifers mixed, and yearling steers were up 10 to 15 cents. Heifers weighing 650 to 775 pounds, and steers 850 to 1,050 pounds have been the most desirable weights. The top price paid for yearlings within the past two weeks was $8.60, for steers and heifers mixed $8.50 and straight heifers $8.45. Cows are showing considerable grass sap and such kinds were quoted off 15 to 25 cents. Dry lot cows were steady. Bulls and calves are as high as ever. The top price for vealers was $10.25, and for bulls $7.50.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.	$6.25@ 7.25
Fair to good.....	5.00@ 6.20
Common to fair.....	4.25@ 4.95
Canners.	3.65@ 4.00
Heifers—	
Choice fed.	$8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice.....	7.50@ 8.00
Plain to fair.....	6.50@ 7.35
Common.	5.00@ 6.45
Veal calves	6.00@10.00
Bulls.	4.50@ 7.50

Grass Shows in Feeding Cattle.

Last week stock and feeding steers sold at $6.75 to $8.10, a lower price range than two months ago. However the offerings have recently taken on large grass fills, and with the cost increased by larger weight there was little price difference. There is a good demand for all classes of stock, breeding and feeding cattle, and the supply continues small. In the next few weeks prices are expected to ease off some, though at no time this summer will they be very low.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.65@ 8.00
Good to choice feeders....	7.35@ 7.60
Plain to fair feeders.....	6.85@ 7.30
Selected stockers	7.50@ 8.10
Good to choice stockers...	7.00@ 7.50
Plain to fair stockers.....	6.50@ 6.95
Stock calves	6.00@ 8.10
Stock cows	4.50@ 5.50
Stock heifers	5.00@ 7.25
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Brisk Demand for Hogs.

In the past two weeks sentiment concerning the hog market changed completely. Two weeks ago the market was on the down grade, but in the past ten days it rallied to a new high level for the past six weeks, and once more the market is within sight of the $9 level. Saturday the top price was $8.77½, an advance of 20 to 25 cents last week, making the May close 20 to 25 cents higher than the opening and 30 to 35 cents above the low point May 12. The top price today was $8.72½ and the bulk of the hogs sold at $8.60 to $8.70. The month of May developed little feature. The weight of hogs is on the decrease and demand for hogs is on the fresh pork basis. This has made a fairly well balanced market. A moderate June run is expected. A good many sows that lost March pigs have been rebred, and the June run of old sows will be small. Farmers will hold back considerable young stock for breeding purposes unless another cholera scourge begins.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., May 26.	$8.45@8.65	$8.25@8.47½
Tuesday	8.50@8.75	8.30@8.60
Wednesday .	8.45@8.62½	8.35@8.60
Thursday ...	8.45@8.67½	8.40@8.60
Friday	8.50@8.75	8.40@8.67½
Saturday ...	8.55@8.77½	8.35@8.55
June 2	8.50@8.72½	

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.55@8.65
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.60@8.70
Medium weight	8.65@8.72½
Light weight	8.00@8.72½
Common to fair	7.50@8.45
Stags.	6.00@8.50
Boars.	4.00@6.50
Bulk of sales.....	8.60@8.70

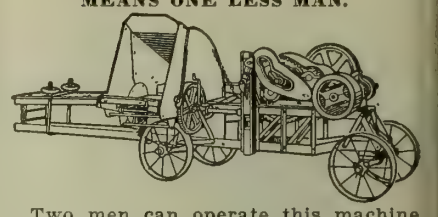
Weak Demand for Sheep.

Liberal receipts of sheep in the past two weeks have sold slowly at weak prices. The tendency is towards a narrow trade. Practically all the wooled lambs have been marketed, and only a few bunches of clipped fed lambs will come. Spring lambs and grass sheep will make up the bulk of the supply from now on. Kentucky and Tennessee are moving lambs freely, and will clear the supply within a few weeks. North of the Ohio river, and east of the Missouri river, the lamb crop is small. Choice wooled lambs are quoted at $7.75@8.25, clipped lambs $7@7.60, clipped native sheep $5@5.85, clipped Texas sheep $4.50@5.25, and goats $3.25@4.

May Live Stock Movement.

Receipts of live stock last month at the five western markets were about as expected. There was a decrease of 36,000 cattle, 154,000 hogs and an increase of 73,000 sheep. Omaha, St. Louis and Kansas City re-

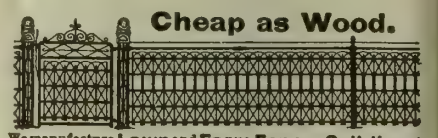
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MEANS ONE LESS MAN.



Two men can operate this machine. Bale as much as 3 will with any other. Can furnish with 12-horse engine mounted on same frame, direct gear drive, weight only 4,000 lbs. The most compact and nicest machine there is out. Write for catalogue.

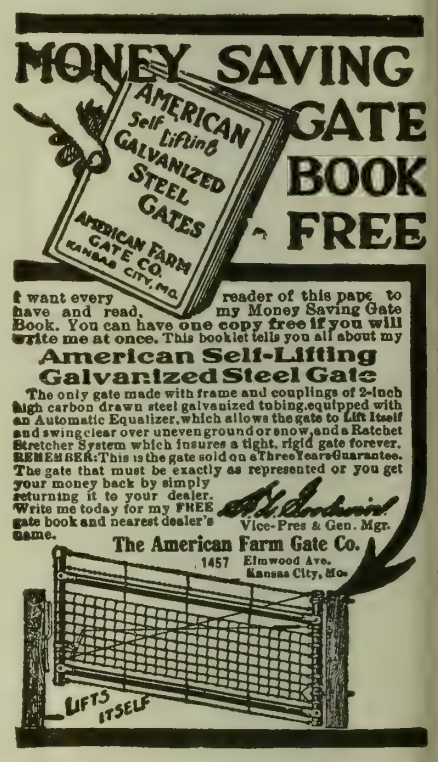
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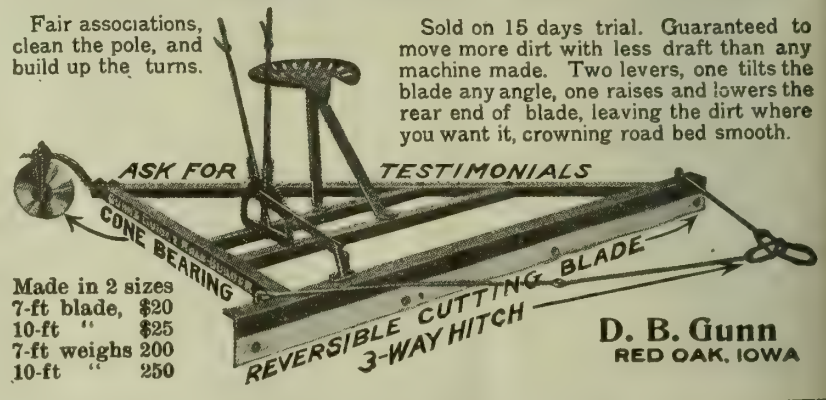
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GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Fair associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 2 sizes
7-ft blade, $20
10-ft " $25
7-ft weighs 200
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D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

KEROSENE, GASOLINE AND OIL
To Consumers at Wholesale Prices
NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline. . .....$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate .....$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
83 gravity stove distillate .....$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home. $3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, Box A, EMPORIA, KANSAS

WHITE'S SHORTHORNS

Good Cattle, Good Breeding, Good Dealing.

Have had a good season's business and stock is sold down to calves.

Inspection invited.

C. H. WHITE, Burlington, Kas.

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

for sale or trade for pure bred horses; Percherons; mares preferred. Price $20 per acre. F. D. Maddex, Arcadia, Neb.

ported a moderate increase in cattle receipts, St. Louis a slight increase in hogs, and all markets increased receipts of sheep. Total receipts at the five western markets last month were 477,400 cattle, 1,405,700 hogs, 776,900 sheep. In the first five months this year cattle decreased 120,000, hogs 1,232,000, and sheep 266,000, the total at the five markets being 2,723,400 cattle, 7,242,300 hogs, 4,207,700 sheep.

SOMETHING YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT ALFALFA.

To the American Breeder:—The heating and burning of alfalfa hay in the stack may be avoided by proper curing. Sometimes weather conditions make it almost impossible to put the hay in stack in good condition; but usually the mischief is done by water in the stem of the plant, A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor of crops at the Kansas Agricultural College, says.

A comparison will show why this water did not readily cure out of the stems. If a tree is cut down on a cool, cloudy day, said Professor Leidigh, the leaves will remain green and fresh for some time. They take the water from the trunk and pass it off into the atmosphere. If the weather is reasonably cool for a few days the water will all be taken out of the tree.

Now, if the tree is cut on a hot, sultry day, the leaves will dry up and fall off. The water is still in the trunk of the tree, and there is no way for it to get out quickly. It is the same with alfalfa. If the sun is so hot that the leaves are quickly shriveled, the stem will dry out very slowly. Several alfalfa stacks near Manhattan have burned down, and in every case improper curing of the hay before stacking seemed to be the cause.

When it is impossible to wring water out of the hay, says Professor Leidigh, it is dry enough to stack. The best way to cure hay is to rake it into small windrows and let it dry out slowly. If the ground is damp, or if the air is very moist, the windrows must be turned frequently to expose all the hay to the sun.

Hay often heats in the stack because it is rained on, or because it absorbs moisture from the ground. Not less that $5 to $10 worth of hay is spoiled on the top and bottom of a 25-foot stack of alfalfa, put up in the usual way. This loss may be avoided by stacking on a foundation of poles, or under sheds. The money saved on a few stacks will pay for the shed.—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

SHORTHORNS TOP MARKET.

One of the leading Southern Kansas breeders of Shorthorn cattle put a good top on the Kansas City market recently with a car load of 1,410 pound Shorthorn steers which sold at $9 a hundred. They were sold by H. G. Brookover of Eureka, Kas., who not only fed them but bred them, and who has always handled his Shorthorns with a view to produce the kind that will make good on the beef market.

Iowa Must Raise Its Feeders

A Car of Baby Beef From Every Other Farm the Quota Proposed. Agricultural Welfare Requires Execution of Some Such Program.

By Chas. Escher, Jr., President Iowa Beef Producers' Association

The year just closed has been a remarkable year. The volume of our crops was never so great. The United States harvested her first three-billion bushel corn crop. Other grains have been harvested in about like proportions. There is a general abundance except in live stock productions. That the supply of live stock for 1913 will aggregate less than the supply for 1912 is the concensus of opinion by those capable and in a position to judge. That it will require seven years before the United States can again get back to producing her normal supply of cattle is also predicted by one who is regarded as a keen calculator. And by that time our population will have increased another ten million, proving that the shortage will continue and become greater as time goes on. Big crops are always principal factors in the general prosperity of an agricultural people. The wheels of commerce are oiled by the hand that feeds the cow and holds the plow. When the farmer is prosperous, it stimulates the nation, but when an agricultural people begin to neglect like stock production, sooner or later poverty will knock at the door.

The population of the United States has doubled every twenty-five years since 1685. During the past twelve years our population of the United States has increased 25 per cent, while our supply of beef cattle has decreased more than 30 per cent. These figures do not indicate any immediate relief. Next year and each succeeding year for the next decade to come will see decreasing receipts in live stock markets. Iowa is the greatest of all the agricultural states in the Union, because of her fertile fields. Iowa has been famous as a cattle feeding state, and if Iowa continues to hold her station in agriculture she must get back into live stock production. Agriculture has been called the Wheel of Commerce, and in my estimation stock raising is the main spoke in this great agricultural wheel.

Being imbued with a natural love for the old cow and having foreseen a beef cattle shortage coming, I decided to secure aid for the encouragement of beef production in Iowa, and in the 34th General Assembly, we were successful in securing an appropriation of $7,500 to promote the beef cattle industry in Iowa. Beef production will, and necessarily must, become an Iowa industry. With it will come more silos, more permanent blue grass pastures, more alfalfa and clover, less soil robbing, and more conservation of the fertility of our soils. The result will be less acres of farming with increased yields of forage and grains. A more prosperous people, and an increased awakening of love for the farm. A prosperous people are most usually a contented people. If the farmer does well, he natuarlly loves his occupation. Prosperity will, in most instances, solve the question of making the farm more attractive. Beef production is a topic widely discussed nowadays, and Iowa must of necessity send out her influence for good or evil.

There are over 200,000 quarter-section farms in Iowa. At least half of these ought to be producing some sort of beef. This would give us 100,000 farmers in the entire state, engaged in beef production. Assuming that these farmers have farms averaging 160 acres each, each farmer engaged in the production of beef could easily keep enough cows to produce a carload of baby beef (twenty head to the car). If each of these farmers would market this carload of baby beef, there would be 20,000 head in each county, or 2,000,000 produced on the farms in the state of Iowa. If these cattle were fed out as baby beef they should weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. at 18 to 24 months of age, and at present prices, which will be a conservative price for an estimate, they would net close to $100 per head, or about $2,000 per car for each farmer thus engaged. This would mean a net income for each county of about $2,000,000, or a grand total of $200,000,000 for beef production in Iowa alone. This would only utilize half the farms, the other half could engage in dairying, truck farming or exclusive grain farming.

To be prosperous we must market our crops via the live stock route, thus keeping the fertility on our farms. It has been said that the United States was capable of feeding the world, but the problem now confronting us is, whether or not we can, in years to come, feed our millions. He who produces two blades of grass, or two pounds of beef, where formerly but one grew, is a benefactor to humanity. Conservation is a prime factor of importance to-day. Beef production is a matter of special interest, and important to all the farmers in the corn belt states. We have learned how to raise the crops best adapted to our soils and climate, but we have not learned that we must return to our land a part of what we take out. The right manner of producing beef is particularly adapted to the maintenance of our soil fertility. Each farm produces a large amount of roughage, for which there is not, nor ever will be, any profitable market, but with the beef herd you can profitably use it all. The beef business is of special interest just now, for we are entering a period that will be known as the period of restoration of beef production; and I think most farmers now see that we must restore beef cattle on our farms. It is all important that in this work of restoration of beef, we adapt the best and most economical methods, so that in years to come, we may not again find ourselves engaged in an unprofitable business. The silo has come to stay and the time will come when silos are as common as corn cribs on our Iowa farms. It is only by the use of silos and better and more permanent blue grass pastures that beef production on Iowa farms will be a profitable business; and then I would advise only the production of the best class of beef. We would not advise anybody attempting anything short of it on our high priced lands. It is not a question of fattening cattle, but the growing of beef that we are most especially interested in. Corn belt farmers must awaken to the fact that if they expect to handle cattle, they must breed them. The Pacific coast will grab the major portion of our range bred cattle from now on and they must and will have them—hence if we wish to produce beef we must raise our own feeders.

CARE OF COWS PREVIOUS TO CALVING.

To the American Breeder:—For ten days preceding the time for calving, the cow should be kept in a comfortable, well-littered box stall or pen, in which there is no manger. The feed should be given in a box or basket, which should be removed after the feed is taken. The coarse feed may be put in the corner, and no more should be given than she will eat. This rule should be observed, not only before calving, but at all times.

A CROP EVERY YEAR

A country that will do that, is worth tying to Plenty of rainfall would make millions of acres in some portions of the country very productive. But where it cannot be depended on, farming is hazardous. The entire line of the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RY. runs thorugh the certain rainbelt and if the farmer does his duty, he is sure of a crop. Quit gambling on the climate. Make your home in this region of perpetual crops. The richest virgin soil is waiting for you here at prices you will never again be able to touch. Send today for information about land open for settlement and let the Kansas City Southern start you on the way to fortune. Don't delay visiting the country that will mean better conditions and steady profits for you. Remember—a crop every year!

WM. NICHOLSON,
671 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Immigration Agent, The Kansas City Southern Railway.

Irrigated Farm Land

With Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southwest Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Fine, moderate climate; no extremes; tornadoes unknown.

155 acres fine private water right. 2½ miles from Mancos; 30 acres in meadow, timothy and red top. Alfalfa, meadow, grain land, small orchard. Good six room house just been remodeled. Hay barn 40x56. Horse barn, cow sheds, chicken house, shop, granary, ice house, etc. Good fence; $55 per acre; a bargain.

160 acres; good house; barn, cross fences; chicken house; sheds, etc.; four shares in storage system besides fishing in waste water. Four acres in cultivation. New farm; fine land; four acres in orchard; $5,000.

160 acres four miles from town; good small house; barn; fenced; partly under cultivation; fine land; $2,000.

Raw land, agricultural and grazing at $5.00 per acre.

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Colorado.

PARTNER WANTED.
OWNER OF FIRST CLASS STOCK RANCH.

Fully equipped, in Southwest Colorado, stocked with Percheron horses, Galloway cattle, Duroc Jersey hogs, besides other stock, desires to sell a half interest to young or middle aged man who has had practical experience in the handling of stock, purchaser to assume active management, $9,500 required, but would carry a part of this if necessary. Sickness the reason for selling.

Three acclimated Percheron stallions for sale, all young and good. Address, **M. F. Laycock, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.**

STOCK RANCH

For sale in Hooker County, Neb. Modern bungalow, barn, corrals, wells, fencing, alfalfa. Handle 300 to 400 head. Cheap leases; 40 acres corn. BARGAIN. For particulars address, **F. Lazy H., Hecla, Neb.**

800 ACRE STOCK RANCH

For sale or exchange for other property in Kansas or Missouri; fine agricultural and grass land in Eastern New Mexico; 2 sets of improvements, including good windmills and wells. $10 per acre. For further particulars write **L. F. Williams, Murdock, N. M.**

"REAL ESTATE WANTED."

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free.—Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk 9, Lincoln, Neb.

HAVE RETIRED.

Old, and wish to sell. I will sell you this highly improved stock farm, good buildings; woven wire fencing; 485 acres. Can't be beat. Write **Lock Box 285, Wellington, Kans.**

CATTLEMEN.

British Columbia bunch grass range land. We can locate you on Government land, 21 year lease with option to purchase. Have several ranges with cattle for sale. **The Wright Investment Co., Ltd., 1110 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.**

Throwing large quantities of roughage before a cow leads her into the bad habit of eating only the most appetizing parts, and so wasting much feed. It is a good practice to take a lantern and go the rounds of the barn, before retiring for the night, to see that everything is as it should be.—T. L. Haecker, Dairy and Animal Husbandry Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

GRASSHOPPER POISON UP-TO-DATE.

To the American Breeder:—The grasshoppers are coming. Some of them are already at work. Fully 90 per cent of the eggs laid last fall probably passed through the winter uninjured, according to George A. Dean, the insect expert at the Kansas Agricultural College. Professor Dean says grasshoppers probably will do more damage this year than in 1912, unless prompt and vigorous work is done to destroy them. Poison bran mash, the hopperdozer, poultry and young hogs have proved efficient for checking the ravages of grasshoppers.

Poison bran mash should be made this way: Bran 20 pounds, paris green or white arsenic 1 pound, syrup 2 quarts, oranges or lemons 3, water 3½ gallons.

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran, paris green or white arsenic thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water and chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the syrup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroughly. The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons was found to be not only more attractive but was more appetizing and thus was eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

The damp mash or bait should be sown broadcast in the infected areas early in the morning. The amount of bait made by using the quantities of ingredients given in the formula should cover four or five acres. As very little of the bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning and very thinly places it where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. Sowing it in this manner also makes it impossible for birds, barnyard fowls or live stock to get enough to kill them. On alfalfa fields, in order to fields, in order to get the results, the the bait should be applied after a crop has been removed and before a new crop has started. As the poisoned bait does not act quickly, it will be from two to four days before the grasshoppers are found dead and these will be more numerous in the sheltered places. It does not take much poison to kill them. Even a small portion from one of the poisoned flakes will be sufficient to cause death.

Coal oil has been used in many ways for the destruction of grasshoppers, but is most commonly used in the hopperdozer, a device which consists of a long, shallow, galvanized iron pan, mounted on very low runners. The hopperdozer is very effective where it can be drawn over an infested area near the surface of the ground. It is necessary wherever grasshoppers become destructive. On infested bare areas or fields where it does not injure the crop, grasshopper damage can be quickly checked by its use. It can be used without injury in an alfalfa field for two or three weeks after a crop has been cut.

Any grade of kerosene may be used in the hopperdozer. The first cost of a hopperdozer should not be more than $8. It should be operated at a cost not to exceed 20 cents an acre.—Chas. Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

National Egg Laying Contest

Leading Hen Laid 141 Eggs in Five and One-Half Months. Until May 1st Hens Averaged Fifteen More Eggs Each Than Last Year for Same Period.

To the American Breeder:—It now begins to look like most of the pens in the National egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., are going to make really creditable records. No records are being broken. However, every hen in the contest but nine has laid, and they all seem to be doing their best. No individual or pen record is extremely high, but up to May 1st the hens had averaged 15 eggs each more than for the same period last year. The English pen is still gaining a little each month over the American pens. Some suggestions as to the reason for their record and their lead over the American pens are discussed in the latter part of this report. A Buff Wyandotte hen, No. 600, from Maryville, Mo., holds the record for April by laying an egg every day during the month. The hens are eating more feed than last year, especially is this true of the dry mash. Pen No. 26, Buff Wyandottes, laid 240 eggs during the month, an average of 24 eggs per hen for the 30 days, and won the silver cup for this month. Twenty-four pens laid over 200 eggs each during the month of April. Three hundred and sixty-seven hens laid more than 20 eggs each during the month. Out of the 700 hens, over half of them laid more than 20 eggs each in 30 days in spite of the fact that 195 hens had to be broken from broodiness.

The leading ten pens (of ten hens each) have made the following record for the first five and a half months:

Pen No. 2	S. C. White Leghorns, England	1,117 eggs
Pen No. 23	Silver Wyandottes, Illinois	948 eggs
Pen No. 57	Black Langshans, Missouri	914 eggs
Pen No. 19	Silver Wyandottes, Iowa	914 eggs
Pen No. 33	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Illinois	865 eggs
Pen No. 49	Black Langshans, Missouri	850 eggs
Pen No. 56	White Orpingtons, Kentucky	846 eggs
Pen No. 20	White Wyandottes, Arkansas	842 eggs
Pen No. 58	Buff Orpingtons, Missouri	836 eggs
Pen No. 30	Buff Wyandottes, Vermont	832 eggs

The following hens have made good records for five and a half months, including the winter months. Their total record to May 1st was as follows:

Hen No. 66	S. C. White Leghorn, England	141 eggs
Hen No. 860	Buff Wyandotte, Vermont	136 eggs
Hen No. 600	Buff Wyandotte, Missouri	133 eggs
Hen No. 735	Black Langshan, Missouri	133 eggs
Hen No. 62	S. C. White Leghorn, England	126 eggs
Hen No. 65	S. C. White Leghorn, England	126 eggs
Hen No. 871	White Wyandotte, New Jersey	123 eggs
Hen No. 656	White Wyandotte, Arkansas	123 eggs
Hen No. 61	S. C. White Leghorn, England	123 eggs
Hen No. 601	Silver Wyandotte, Iowa	122 eggs
Hen No. 857	Buff Wyandotte, Vermont	122 eggs

The Feeding Test.

The pen in which the hens have feed of all kinds before them at all times, leads in the feeding test, and has laid 790 eggs. Then follows the Canadian method with 765 eggs; grain feed in automatic feeders, 724 eggs; Maine method of feeding, 708 eggs; and on down to 481 eggs. The strange part of the experiment so far is that the egg farm method of feeding has given the poorest results. This pen is being fed mash and grain as recommended by one of the large egg farms of the east. They also are fed mustard bran in the mash as recommended by this farm.

Why Does the English Pen Lead Our American Birds?

There must be a reason. Just what is responsible for this difference is yet to be determined. But when any one breeder in England or elsewhere can pick out a single pen of birds which will outlay 69 pens of American birds, and in five and a half months can get a lead of 169 eggs over its nearest competitor, we are inclined to believe that more than mere "luck" is responsible for this difference. After traveling on the ocean and land for two weeks enroute to Mountain Grove, these birds laid their first eggs in about three or four days after they arrived, and have kept it up consistently ever since. This pen must have been without feed or water a good portion of the time while being shipped. They appeared very thirsty and hungry when they arrived at this station, and there was no evidence of any feed about the shipping coop. Notwithstanding these facts and the fact that they were jostled, more or less, roughly handled and transferred several times enroute, they soon set about laying with a vengeance.

In view of the above rather startling facts, the question naturally arises, "Why are these hens from across the pond so far excelling the best layers which American breeders have been able to produce?"

The average person wants to know right away whether tne English White Leghorns look any different from the the American White Leghorns. Yes, they do. The Leghorns from England have a distinctive type quite similar to the American Minorca. They are slightly larger than the American White Leghorns, more rangy, with larger combs, lighter colored eyes, and tails pinched or not well spread. In this difference in type, some poultrymen think they see the secret of the difference in egg production. They declare that the English Leghorns have more of an "egg-type" than their American cousins. Perhaps they are right, although there is room for a reasonable doubt.

Other observers of the contest declare that it is all a matter of breeding, that while utility poultry breeding in America is just in its infancy, in England it has been studied and reduced to a science for centuries. They simply admit that the American breeder has been out-classed, that he still has a lot to learn, either by experience and experimentation, or by taking lessons of his English cousins. The change in climate may have stimulated the English birds to better production. The change of climate would more than likely increase or decrease the production and it seems to have had the desired effect in this case. We are of the opinion that back of it all, however, is a difference in selection and breeding.

The owner of the English pen which is leading at the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., states that this pen of pullets was bred from females with high records and also sired by males bred from high laying hens.

We have been urging Missouri farmers and poultry raisers for several years to breed from high layers, or at least from good layers, and have also insisted that the males which head the flocks should be sons of high layers. The latter is more important in our opinion, than the former. Of course, it is understood that the breeding stock must be reasonably good size, considering the breed, and also be birds of high vitality. We feel that paying so much attention to color of the average poultry breeder has been feathers and show records that they have lost sight of the production of eggs to too great a degree.—T. E. Quisenberry, Director, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.

CHICKS AND LICE.

To the American Breeder:—The greatest enemy of the chick, and that which causes more loss than any other one cause is chilling; the second enemy in importance because of amount of loss is lice; both lice and chilling are the indirect cause of bowel troubles because both sap the vitality and life of the chick, making it impossible for the little fellow to resist the organisms of disease which are always ready to attack it.

Dusting the setting hen helps, but some lice are quite sure to escape and can later be found on the head of the chick; rub a little dab of lard on top of the chick's head, getting it into the down thoroughly, and you will get these; repeat the dose in a week and if the hen is furnished a good dusting place, the lice are not likely to give any more trouble; but whenever you see a chick that seems unhappy, eyes closed, droopy, look for lice.

The brood coops should be thoroughly sprayed before using with some coal tar preparation, sheep dip, whitewash, or mixture of four parts coal oil and one part crude carbolic acid; it pays to be ahead, and that explains why so few of us are making anything on our poultry; we neglect these little things; because of neglect disease gets the start of us, we become discouraged because of the losses and give up and blame our luck, when all the bad luck might have been prevented by a little careful preparation.

Give the chicks a clean place, all the heat they can stand, keep them free of vermin, and you can safely count them before they are raised.—W. E. Vaplon, Colorado Agricultural College.

CAPONIZING DEMONSTRATION.

To the American Breeder:—Probably the most valuable part of the program of the meeting of the State Poultry Federation at the Kansas Agricultural college, June 25 and 26, will be a caponizing demonstration. George Beuoy of Cedarvale, Kas., is to give this practical exhibition. He is said to be one of the greatest experts in the United States and, therefore, his part of the program will be of very great value to all poultrymen who desire instruction and enlightenment in caponizing.—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

PRINCIPLES OF FARM ACCOUNTS.

Farmers' Bulletin 511 of the Department of Agriculture contains some interesting facts and recommendations in connection with bookkeeping on the farm. "That there are over six million farms in the country which utilize land, labor and capital as means of income making" gives the author the opportunity to discuss the subject of the value of the farmer keeping an accurate and systematic account of his farm management the same as the business man or the railroad magnate.

Two important points must be considered in an attempt at farm bookkeeping. What does it cost to produce farm products? By selling at market prices, what profit is made on them?

These suggestions are offered:

1. Consider as one unit all that may be termed real estate, as land, farm

buildings, fences, ditches, etc., whether the farm is rented or owned by the operator.

2. Do not consider that the farmer or his family receive anything for their labor unless they are paid in cash the same as hired labor. If there is a surplus at the end of the year, it is their compensation. In this way the accounts will not be confused with items not strictly cash.

3. Farm products used by the household should not be credited to the farm in the cash account along with the products sold, but should be taken care of separately.

COUNTRY HOMES NOT THE MOST SANITARY.

To the American Breeder:—Some mothers and fathers of students attending the Kansas Agricultural College learned recently why their children return from college and insist on disorganizing the whole house and farm in order to make it sanitary. "The average farm," said Dr. S. J. Crumbine in a lecture to 800 farmers attending the state farmers' institute at the Agricultural college, "is a more insanitary place to live than the average home in the city. The well, the barn and the outhouses are, in most cases, located with regard only to convenience and not sanitation. The health of the city is directly dependent upon that of the country and therefore everyone should be interested in obtaining better conditions in rural districts."

Dr. Crumbine, in speaking of contagion of disease, pleaded with the farmers to cover the well with cement instead of boards, remove the outhouses, burn the waste matter on the farm; in case of sickness, either to call the doctor or let nature take its course, let patent medicines alone, swat the fly and vary the diet served on the average farm table. It has been discovered, Dr. Crumbine said, that because of the insanitary conditions of the country, nearly every epidemic of typhoid starts there. It has been started in the city in nearly every case by the milk supply from the country. Typhoid, therefore, has become known as a rural disease.—Charles Dillon, Kansas Agricultural College.

A FEW OLD ONES.

Frank Baccus, a Nevada negro, 122 years old, is strong and in good health. He was born in Missouri in 1790.

Mrs. Rebecca Kissick passed her 104th milestone on September 14. She doesn't believe in the drinking water theory of longevity and rarely drinks more than one glass of water in four days.

Charles Driggers, an inmate of the Alabama Confederate Home, is 115 years old and still in possession of his mental faculties. He served under Andrew Jackson in the defense of New Orleans.

Nami Shimooka, a Japanese woman from Yamaguchi perfecture, 130 years old and marvelously robust in health, is making a sight-seeing trip on foot from her home to Osaka and Kiata.

Fannie Porter, a negress, living in Nowata, Okla., is 142 years old. In spite of her great age she is still springhtly. She has never been sick a day in her life and predicts that she will live to be 200 years old.

"Grandma" Betsy Story of White county, Illinois, is 100 years old today. She was born in South Carolina, going to Illinois in 1818. She is the mother of ten children, all of whom reside on the same farm with her.

Mrs. Lucy Mosby Hayes of Girard, Ill., who was 100 years old on November 23, last, says she expects to live longer than her father, who died at the age of 104. Mrs. Hayes, a pioneer in that section of the state, is hale for her great age.—Live Stock World.

LUBRICATION OF FARM MACHINERY.

To the American Breeder:—One of the little things that is lacking in a majority of farm implements is a good and convenient system of lubrication. The common oil cup with open top or loose cap is sure to get filled with dirt and grit which cut out the bearings, largely increasing the power required to operate the machine and greatly reducing its period of usefulness.

The hard oil cup, which holds enough oil to last a week or more, is always tight and can be screwed down a little each day, thus insuring a clean bearing and a regular supply of grease. Many of the common implements could be vastly improved by replacing the common oil holes with hard oil cups.

The oil holes can be easily reamed out and threaded to the proper standard and the hard oil cups screwed into them. The amount of work and expense required will be returned many fold in the saving of horse flesh and in the increased life of the machinery.—Jerome B. Frisbee, Colorado Agricultural College.

FIELD NOTES

Read the advertisement in this issue of C. E. Hodgden, Galesburg, Kas. He has a standard bred trotter and a mammoth jack for sale.

Two large mammoth jacks are advertised for sale in this issue by Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kas.

J. J. Tschudy, Blakeney, Tex., is advertising a Percheron mare with stallion colt and a Percheron stallion for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

W. H. Schnelle of Lemonville, Mo., has a Shire stallion, O. I. C. pigs, White Wyandotte and Black Langshan eggs for hatching for sale in this issue. Read the ad.

W. B. Black, V.S., of Osakis, Minn., is in the market for a partner in the stock raising business. Read his advertisement in this issue and write for further particulars.

Read the advertisement in this issue of "F. Lazy H.," Hecla, Neb. He is advertising a stock ranch for sale.

A good young jack is offered for sale in this issue by Geo. N. Conyers, Melba, Idaho. He is offering this jack cheap as he is out of the breeding business.

The best time to give Spohn's Cure is after feeding and watering, so that the effect will be as strong on the throat as possible. In severe cases the dose may be given every hour. Treat all horses on a farm or in stable where there is no case of contagious disease. Doses from 5 drops for a baby colt to a full teaspoonful for a large draft horse. "Spohn's" is advertised regularly in this paper and has long been one of the most widely used remedies on the market.

Harry Pahl of West Side, Iowa, is offering his Belgian stallion for sale in this issue as he is going to quit the breeding business.

John Dalton of 235 South 26th St., Lincoln, Neb., is in the market for a saddle horse. Look up the ad in this issue and if you have such a horse as he describes, write him.

Speaking of the different remedies recommended to destroy worms, Mr. E. C. Stone, well known live stock authority and secretary of the American Hampshire Swine Record Association, says: "There is nothing within my knowledge as good or as cheap as 'Sal Vet.'" He is supported in this claim by many other leading lights in the live stock industry. We do not hesitate to recommend "Sal Vet" to our readers, because of the good reports we have heard and because of the extremely liberal manner in which it is sold. Mr. Sidney R. Feil, president of the S. R. Feil Co., manufacturing chemists, Cleveland, Ohio, who make this preparation, offers in his advertisement in this paper a full 60-day supply of "Sal Vet" without a cent of pay in advance and with the plain understanding that if it does not do what is claimed for it, no charge will be made. Be sure to look up this ad.

A liniment that makes good so consistently that it will hold customers year after year must possess an abundance of merit. Absorbine is continually making new friends, but it also holds the old ones. F. B. Loomis, 1052 Richard St., B. C., writes May 22, 1912: "I have been using Absorbine ever since 1892. I started using it the season of 1892 with the mare, Nellie Mason, that I was racing that year, and have stuck to it ever since. I can't say too much for it and I keep it in the stable all the time." Absorbine reduces swellings and fatty bunches, strengthens strained ligaments, muscles, heals cuts, bruises, allays pain and inflammation. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used. $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Address W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Notice our school pages in this issue. We are advertising a line of schools which we believe will meet the needs of a great many of our readers, and we will be glad to have everyone who is interested in any of these schools, mention the name of the American Breeder when making inquiry for catalogues or other information.

Among the good schools at which a business training can be secured, we are glad to mention the Fayetteville Commercial College at Fayetteville, Ark. A few of the advantages of a school at this point are mentioned in the ad.

The Kansas City Veterinary College is looked upon as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the world. There is no school anywhere in which the practical side is kept more closely associated with science and investigation. Please read the advertisement of this institution and mention the American Breeder in all communications.

Many of our readers who cannot conveniently leave home, but who want to become more proficient in business practices, will be interested in investigating the Chicago Correspondence School, 1017 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill., as per advertisement in this issue.

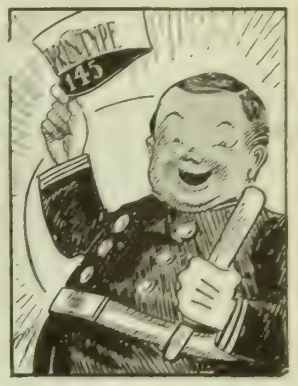
The Terre Haute Veterinary College, Terre Haute, Ind., is one of the staple institutions of its class in America, and has advertised in the American Breeder for several successive seasons. In writing this school kindly give us mention.—Advertisement.

When you begin to train a young horse, do it with mingled firmness and goodness.

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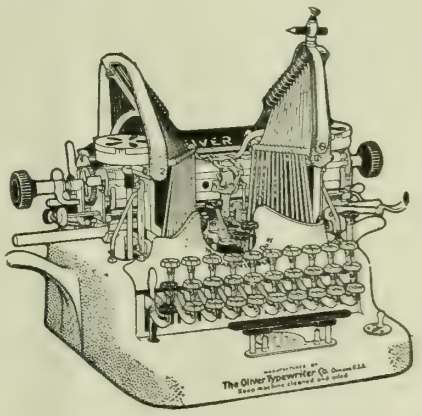
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STRONG IN SPITE OF ACCIDENT.

This capsule colt is out of 1,200 pound mare, fertilized by the semen of a registered Belgian stallion. L. R.



CAPSULE COLT SIX WEEKS AFTER FOALING.

Lee, Green County, Ill., who sent us the photo, states that the mare was injured in an accident two weeks before the colt was due, and the colt came six hours after the accident. It was strong and lively, and a good colt, as shown by the picture, made when the colt was six weeks old.

LOOK OUT FOR WORMS.

To the American Breeder:—A little precaution right now in ridding your farm animals of the treacherous stomach and free intestinal worms may save you a good many hard earned dollars before the end of the year.

It is not only positively known that these pests kill many lambs and pigs every year, but they also keep stock in a thin, weak, and half-starved condition, rendering them money losers instead of money makers.

But the gravest danger from these destructive pests is the weakening of the animals' constitutional and resistive powers, making them easy victims to hog cholera, swine plague, horse plague and other contagious diseases.

It is well known that the best way to fight off these plagues is to keep every animal in the healthiest condition so it can resist the contagion, and one of the first steps is to drive out the worms. If you do this, your chance of loss will be decreased about 90 per cent.—S. R. Feil, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

ABORTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

To the American Breeder: There has been quite a number of abortions in this section this spring, with no apparent cause so far as known. Would not know of anything wrong until we would find the colts from the size of a cat to a full grown colt.—J. W. McConnell, Davis County, Iowa.

HAS FOUND NAVEL POWDERS O. K.

To the American Breeder:—I enclose 50 cents to pay for Stallion Service Record Book. I think your navel powders are a winner.—W. E. Tom, Campbellton, Atascosa County, Texas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

aged. It is not so material how your mare is bred, but the capsule method has been repeatedly demonstrated to give more certain results.

CAUSE OF NAVEL ILL—Do you blame a horse or jack for colts having this navel ill? I have lost two colts this spring from my old jack and they are blaming the jack for their carelessness.—Missouri Subscriber.

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. .....

Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. ..... Colt { Yes. / No. }

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal }

STUD ..... Page.....

Sample page above shows size of th book.

Stallion Service Record Book for Two Hundred Mares—The latest and best on the market, as cheap as the cheapest. It is a handy pocket size, with 224 pages of strong bond paper and a waterproof cover. It has a calendar, a gestation table and an index of twenty pages so that each mare can be found easily. Each mare has an entire page. This book can be used for several sires without carrying more than one at a time. Notice how easily it is to record the breeding of a mare and give the details. This record book is the result of the opinions of many breeders. It has no worthless advertisements in it. If you are not satisfied with it, return it and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you. Price 50c each, postage prepaid. Published by

THE AMERICAN BREEDER
225 WEST 12TH STREET
KANSAS CITY -:- MISSOURI

REPLY—A sire might have a weakness that could be transmitted to his progeny that would cause the offspring to be more susceptible to this infection. This, perhaps, is very rare in live stock breeding. The great difficulty is carelessness on the part of the owner of the female in allowing her to deliver in a dirty place and not making an effort to prevent infection. There is more navel ill in some sections than others. We believe if these two colts had been properly cared for they could have been saved.

THREE YEAR OLD SERVICES—I am standing a young stallion for public service. Will be three years old the 26th of this month. He has served 20 mares since the 5th of April. I bred him to three mares the first week. Have bred him to one mare per day except Sundays. Five of these mares have been returned on the ninth day. Do you think it will be too much for the horse to breed him to one mare per day through the remainder of the season, or until about the 15th of July?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—Four services a week is sufficient for this stallion. A service every other day would be better. He might get you a good number of foals, but in after years the per cent of foals would be greatly diminished.

LOOSE MARES—I have a few mares that I cannot get in foal. These mares are in good flesh and are young. I have found out that they are too loose. What can I do for them to get them in foal?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There might be many causes for these mares not getting in foal. If they are too loose it may be caused from a diseased condition which might be remedied by using the saline solution. If there is no disease present they might be fertilized by breeding them with a capsule about two days after the heat period has closed.

RIDING A STALLION—We have three full blood Belgian stallions and two of these horses we work for exercise and the other one runs in a paddock and we ride him about four miles each day. Will the riding interfere with his breeding in the way of not being a sure breeder?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—This should not interfere with your stallion as a breeder.

PURULENT METRITIS—On the 26th of April I bred nine mares from two covers. The mares were returned today to be retried and four of them wanted the horse again. Upon examination I found a lot of pus in the uterus of two of them. It was of a yellowish color with small bits of thick matter mixed with it. On the 26th of April the same mares were clean. What I want to know is, could I have diseased them with capsules or was the disease there before and I not find it? I used nine day mares for the horse. What is the name of it? I cannot find anything like it in April 5th issue. Any information will be appreciated.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The diseased mares complained of were not made so by the capsule system. Your examination, perhaps, on the 26th of April was not very complete. This experience will show why breeders should always wash their hands before breeding another mare with a capsule.

FOUR YEAR OLD STALLION—I have a Percheron horse; weight 1,700 pounds; four years old July 1. How many services can I make with my horse and not hurt him? Can I make one service a day, or can I make more?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—One service a day will be sufficient.

BREEDING MARE WITH HEAVES—Will a mare breed that has the heavies?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares having the heaves are not profitable to the stallion or jack owner. Some of them are successful breeders, but too many lose their colts. The best plan for mares having this condition is to breed them in the fall and not work them during hot weather; allow them to run on grass all summer if they show to be in foal.

HABITUAL ABORTION—What would cause a mare to slink four successive colts? What would be a preventive?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Mares form the habit of abortion quite readily. One preventive in this case is to change the breeding date. If she has been bred during the spring season, breed her in the fall. This may relieve her of the conditions that have encouraged abortion before.

TUMORS—A mare was presented at my barn to be bred this afternoon. On the underside of the tail and the adjacent parts where the hair does not grow, this mare was pitted very much after the fashion of small-pox in the human family, and some of the holes were an inch deep. Along the lower walls of the vagina two or three hard objects about the size of a hen's egg could be felt. Parts were all healed and no sores any place. Will you please explain this condition? Is there any danger to the stallion in breeding this mare?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not understand why the skin should appear as described in this case. In case of gray mares there frequently are deposits that cause tumor growths in this locality. It is always good practice whenever any abnormal conditions are encountered to breed the mare with capsule. This method insures freedom from possible contamination of the stallion and is equally or more certain of producing fecundation.

SWEENY—I have a four year old stallion that I sweenied a short time ago. Please advise treatment.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Sweeny is a term that signifies atrophy of some of the muscles. It may be occasioned by an injury quite remote from the point of atrophy. In other words a horse may be lame in the foot and yet shrink in the muscles about the shoulder. The first thing necessary is to locate the thing responsible for the lameness and set about removing it. When the lameness is controlled and the animal begins using the muscles again they naturally incline to fill out. They can be hastened in filling out by applying stimulating liniments with friction, vesicants or even by inserting setons.

STALLION NOT SURE—I have a standard bred stallion that is not sure. He is thrifty and has good life. I am certain that he has plenty of exercise. He is a good performer; always ready and seems to cover well and stays on well. I have never permitted him to make more than two covers a day. He is ten years old. Would you advise keeping him another season or using the knife on him? He is a fine single driver. Is there much danger in altering a horse that age?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—From what you tell us your stallion is in a very fair physical condition and we would advise castration and putting the animal to other work. It is not likely at his age he will recuperate to a point where he will cease to be an aggravation. If the operation is done by a skilled veterinarian experienced in castration, there should be little danger attending the operation.

DISCHARGE FROM URETHRA—I have a stallion that has a discharge from his penis. The veterinarians here call it gonorrhea, or clap, caught from a foul mare. Would like for you to give me cure for same.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It will require a microscopic examination of the discharge from your stallion to fully determine the nature of the disease complained of. Horses are not very susceptible to gonorrhea, therefore we have doubt about your animal being so affected. Inasmuch as you have a veterinarian at hand we would advise you to get him to undertake the treatment of your stallion provided he is a competent man. He should be able to handle the case better than any one who has never seen the animal.

IMPOTENT BOAR—I have a registered Duroc boar a year and a half old and he served about 25 sows this year and lately won't mount the sows. About three weeks ago was the last sow he served and he was slow then. He is rangy and tall and not very fat and weighs about 300 pounds. I let him run in a three acre pasture part of the time and part of the time I keep him penned in a yard 30 feet square and I feed nothing but corn and green barley in pasture, but the pasture has only been used about two weeks.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your boar needs a rest and a little better care. You speak of feeding him nothing but corn and green barley in pasture. How was it before you had the green barley? We fear you have cut short the usefulness of your hog by a too exclusive corn diet. Corn is a good grain for hogs being fattened for the market, but is not suited as an exclusive ration for breeding stock. With such foods as oats, shorts, bran, oil meal, tankage, alfalfa and other bone and muscle producing food available, you should have drawn your boar's rations more from these. It may not be too late yet. Give him a rest and a complete change of diet, with access to pasture.

BREEDING TO GRADE STALLION—I purchased a two year old grade stallion the last of April; his weight is 1,100 pounds and I expect to breed 12 mares this season. I would like to feed him so he will grow as much as possible. I have prairie hay and nice millet and barley hay that was mowed and not threshed, as I intended to feed him barley alone for grain. But some tell me that would ruin him for breeding, as he would not settle mares. I would like some advice on this point. —Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Why are you throwing your money away by breeding to a young, untried stallion? It would be a kindness to you if some good friend would cut him before you breed your first mare. Did you ever sit down and in a business way figure out what you are going to lose by this act? The fact that there are so many good pure bred draft stallions in your state makes us emphatic in the statement that no man now days is justified in breeding to a two-year-old untried grade. The difference in the market value of the offspring will many times more than pay the difference in service price. Don't make this mistake.

LEUCORRHOEA—Mr. A. brought a mare to me to be bred. This is a ten year old mare; weight about 1,300, in good working order. She raised a colt two years ago and was bred at that time (but did not get in foal) to a grade horse handled by a green man at that business. I examined the mare and found a transparent, sticky liquid in her before reaching the womb. It was very sticky and when I washed it off my hands it was as stringy as sorghum molasses, and after opening the womb I would get yellowish lumps of pus. I would not breed this mare and Mr. A. felt rather put out about it. Is it safe to breed this mare? What is wrong with her? Would the stallion get this from her? And would he transmit it to other mares? Could I get her in foal with a capsule? Will she conceive or not? Where does all of the corruption come from? What is mereurial ointment and how is it made?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—This is one of the numerous cases to which our attention is drawn almost daily, and it is largely because stallion owners fear they may offend some patron that disease is propagated, and barrenness among mares is promoted. A man that has even a limited experience in breeding mares knows that there isn't one chance in a thousand for a mare in this condition to conceive by any method of service. Then why breed these diseased victims? Why contaminate your stallion and do others a greater harm by spreading this disease to mares now healthy? The report frequently comes in that a mare has always been a regular breeder, etc., that suddenly she fails to conceive; that an examination discloses an unhealthy state, a discharge, etc. Did it ever occur to you that this was one of those healthy mares that contracted the disease from some one carelessly allowing a stallion to serve a mare such as our inquirer writes about? Don't breed this mare at present by any method. The owner should understand that she is to be given a course of treatment before it can be reasonably expected she will conceive.

DISEASED MARE—This morning I examined a mare that appeared to have something like a sugar condition of the vagina. When I withdrew my arm it had a brown sugary deposit on it that soon dried in the wind and was the appearance of light brown sugar. This mare was normal in all other respects. We tested for acid and found none. The neck of the uterus seemed perfect. We called a veterinarian and he examined the mare and found nothing wrong and could not explain the sugary deposit. This mare seems to be in perfect health and is a very valuable mare. Is about ten years old and has had four colts. She was bred three times last year and we bred her once during the fall season, but we were unable to get her in foal. Your advice will be greatly appreciated.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—A diseased condition of the vagina or uterus does not always give rise to a discharge of a similar nature. This is very materially influenced by the extent of the disease, the character of the micro-organisms, etc. The genital tract should be flushed out with hot saline solutions, so frequently mentioned in these columns, with perhaps an iodine solution occasionally. The uterus should be carefully examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is involved. The fact this mare fails to conceive argues that there is something radically wrong in these parts.

VENEREAL DISEASE—I have a jack that has a breaking out something like bumps on his penis. Looks a little like blisters but feels a little hard; they look a little raw; might bleed just a little. He serves, but not so good; it appears to be a little sore. Do you think it is bad blood or do you think he could have gotten this from a diseased mare? Do you think it is safe to breed mares with him? Would like to have some information. —Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description sounds very much like genital horse pox, a contagious disease of the genitals which, if true, will mean that your jack will quite likely carry the disease to all the mares you have bred him to since being affected. This jack should be discontinued from service until well, and the parts affected should be daily washed with a one-half of one per cent creolin solution. It usually requires two or three weeks for these cases to be safe to put back into service.

POLL EVIL—I have a mare that has the poll evil; her head swelled up about two weeks ago. Please advise me what to do for her.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Take your mare to a good competent surgeon.

DISEASED MARE—I have a pure bred registered Percheron mare seven years old that has raised two colts. One sold for $500 when three years old; the other is a stud 22 months old; weight 1,650 pounds. The mare has missed twice. I bred her on April 17th and on the 19th day she had a discharge of white substance. I tried her with my own horse and she showed signs of being in heat. On the 21st day I took her to be rebred and the owner of the stallion, seeing the discharge (and I told him of it, too), injected a salt solution and found neck of womb open, but did not open it clear through into the womb or try to see if it would open or was open for fear she might be in foal. After the injection we tried her to this horse and she was not in heat, much to our surprise. This discharge still continues but not so much. Could she be in foal and have this discharge? In 21 days after breeding would the neck of the womb be closed clear through if in foal or would it be open and closed further in and the mare be in foal? If the womb is closed from the inner side could this secretion come from the kidneys?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the discharge comes from the uterus and you should take the mare to some one competent to give a thorough examination and inaugurate a line of regular treatment so as to get her in condition for another season. It is not likely any good will come from an occasional irrigation. Do not procrastinate in this matter.

MANGE—I see a piece in the American Breeder concerning "mange," where you recommended the unslacked lime and sulphur, but you did not give the amount of sulphur to be used. How much sulphur should I use for the eight pounds of lime? What does the mange in horses look like? How can I tell if my stock have the mange without a veterinary examination? Could a stallion get it from mares and give it to mares that were not affected with it before, the stallion showing no signs of it? I had a neighbor's bull in my barn through the winter 12 or 13 years ago and my young stock since that time have showed scabby places which I always cured with sulphur, lard and kerosene oil, but it never has showed on my horses before. The bull was very scabby in the spring, but my stock did not show bad spots, only small ones. I have used coal tar dip on them also.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Mange is a skin disease dependent upon a parasite for its existence. Nearly all animals may be affected by some form of the parasite and develop a mangy or scabby state. The disease cannot always be distinguished from certain other skin affections, but when it is present among a certain class of animals it inclines to spread on account of its contagious nature. The fact that a number of animals are similarly affected with a skin disease of a scabby nature helps to point to mange as the probable affection. A solution of lime and sulphur is quite effective in destroying the cause; i. e., the parasite. Eight pounds of lime (unslacked) with 24 pounds of sulphur is boiled for two



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and I'll feed them 60 days before you pay. I'll show you how to make your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, put on more flesh on no more feed — make you more money.

I'll Rid Them of Worms or No Pay.

I'll Prove it to You as I have to these and Thousands of other Farmers.

"I was losing from three to five sheep per day when "Sal-Vet" arrived. Three days after I put it where the sheep could get at it, the losses stopped and I haven't lost a single sheep since."
Arthur Holloway,
Mgr. Monument Sheep Co.
Monument, New Mex.

"There is no doubt that "Sal-Vet" saved my entire herd of hogs. On all sides of my farm other farmers lost nearly every hog they had. I shall always aim to keep "Sal-Vet" on no hogs."
Peter V. Carey,
Prop. Lone Tree Stock Farm
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"Sal-Vet" is a wonder working medicated salt which rids farm animals of their greatest enemies—the stomach and intestinal worms. These deadly pests are the cause of 90% of all live stock diseases. They keep farm stock in a poor, weakened, money-losing condition—they mean greater liability to contract hog cholera, swine plague and other contagious diseases. "Sal-Vet" expels these parasites, sharpens the appetites, improves digestion—makes all stock grow into profit fast. Being a salt animals like and run to it freely and THEY DOCTOR THEMSELVES.

Prices: 4½ lbs. $2.25, 10 lbs. $5, 200 lbs. $15, 500 lbs. $35. All orders filled for less than 40 lbs. or less than 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk, only in Trade-Marked Sal Vet packages. Shipments for 60 days' feed are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular size packages.

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All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have and mail it to me today. I'll ship you enough "Sal-Vet" to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If "Sal-Vet" does not do what I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon NOW.
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Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charge when it arrives, report results within 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

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Shipping Sta..... State .....
No. of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....



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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. ☞Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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We can furnish cuts for bills, letter heads and all kinds of stallion and jack advertising.

A New Line, True to Life, The Best Work, Prices Low.

Send for sample sheet and subscribers' prices.

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225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

hours in 100 gallons of water and the affected animals dipped in the solution for about two minutes, the solution being kept at about 100 degrees Fahrenheit while being used. A second application may have to be made in about ten days.

STALLION DOES NOT GAIN—Our seven year old imported Percheron stallion, weight 1,950, does not eat enough, we think. What can we do to have him eat more? We feed one gallon of oats and three ears of corn at a feed three times a day, with good alsike clover hay; also give him a half gallon of bran (not middlings) and one half pint of oil meal once a day (with salt). Should we feed him any corn during the breeding season? He is large enough to weigh 2,200 pounds. He does not clean up the feed we do give him and we think it is hardly sufficient. We exercise him or work him at light work nearly every day.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not favor stallions carrying too much flesh, but on the other hand a stallion should have a disposition to put on weight if given an opportunity. We cannot object seriously to his rations unless it would be the amount of bran given. Bran as now made by modern milling processes does not have much food value. Its coarse indigestible husk causes more or less irritation of the bowels and does positive harm to some horses. We believe if the bran is reduced to even one pint and an equal amount of clean wheat middlings added to it with oil process oil meal, you will get better results. Do not force the horse to take salt. Place it where he can help himself. We do not favor any of the clovers for exclusive roughness unless they are entirely free from dust and of the very highest quality. Give the horse a well rounded tablespoonful of golden seal in his feed morning and night and three tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution in the feed at noon.

DEPRESSION IN SHOULDER—I have a two year old Percheron stallion that injured his shoulder last winter in playing with another horse. I used to let him do so for exercise. I noticed him slip and fall several times while playing and afterwards became lame and continued so for three or four weeks in left front foot. I examined it and found a small hole or depression in the shoulder close up to the neck, straight in from point of shoulder. Looks something like what you would make by pressing tips of three fingers against it. He is not lame any more and it doesn't seem to hurt him, only it looks bad. The skin was never broken or injured at all. Do you think I could do anything for it?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—As long as this slight blemish does not interfere with the service of the animal we think you should let well enough alone. A good veterinarian could perhaps operate on the parts and cause the unsightly depression to fill out.

POLL EVIL—Is there any sure cure for poll evil caused by a bruise on the head two years ago?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Poll evil can usually be cured by a competent surgeon, and while a few cases may recover by other treatment, the majority require some surgical work.

MARE GIVING MILK—Will a mare get milk if she is not going to find a colt? I have a mare that we thought could not bring a colt, but she has some milk. She was bred the last time in September.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It frequently occurs that various animals will begin a milk flow and not even be pregnant. This has occurred even in sucklings and also hybrids.

NAVEL ILL—On Monday morning about one o'clock, May 5, my mare dropped a colt which appeared all right all day Monday and Tuesday morning, but Tuesday noon colt was lying down, and my wife said it had been for three hours. I got it up and it was quite lame in right hind leg; seemed sore in hock joint and hip and at night it was lame in left fore leg. Wednesday noon lame in left hind leg and Thursday morning was lame in all its feet and was sore all over. It was dead at noon. Whay ailed the colt and what would have been a proper treatment? —South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—You have given a description of quite typical symptoms of navel ill and it is our opinion that is the disease that destroyed your colt. Scrupulous cleanliness of stall and premises, with systematic disinfection of the navel, are the methods that prevent this disease. Colt raisers must be alert to the fact that an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure in this disorder.

TAPE WORMS IN HORSES—What are the symptoms of tape worms in horses? What remedy would you recommend to get rid of them?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—This type of worm is very rare in horses and one would not be able to recognize their presence from the symptoms alone. When tape worms are known to exist a combination or areca nut and male shield fern give about the best results.

PROPER AGE TO CASTRATE COLTS—What is the best age at which to castrate colts? Is nine days old too young? If not, do the cords need to be tied before being cut off? How old has a colt to be before it is necessary to tie the cords before cutting them off?—British Columbia Subscriber.

REPLY—This question can only be answered in a general way as much depends on the type and purpose of the animal. Permitting a colt to run until he is two or three years old tends to develop him in the fore parts. This is usually desirable in draft types and less desirable in road horses. The risk of castration increases with the age of the animal, which is worthy of some consideration; also the risk to the colt itself or its mates through accident usually increases after the first year. The general experience of castrators in operating on sucklings is that scrotal hernia is frequently present, and in fact is so often met with that the general practice of castrating at this age without resorting to a special operation is not to be recommended. Everything considered, one year is the best period for the general run of colts. The most of operators use special instruments with which to sever the cord, no matter what the age.

GET A SPECULUM

if you want to know the condition of a mare's genital tract and whether or not it is diseased. A Speculum is also the only means of examining the cervix to make sure if a mare is in foal. Many an abortion has been caused which the use of the Speculum would have avoided.



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HEMORRHAGE FROM THE NOSE—I have a horse that might have the distemper. I laid him off from work for about a week and then I put him in and worked him. I noticed that he was bleeding at the nose, and when he held his head down low the more he would bleed. What is the matter with this horse and what can I do for him?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Bleeding from the nose is a very suspicious symptom of glanders and you should lose no time in having this animal examined by a competent veterinarian, and if needed the Mallein test should be applied.

DRY AND SCABBY FEET—One of my jacks, a four year old, has bad feet. (I suppose it is caused by him standing in manure.) The front parts of his forefeet are rough and scaly and cracked. Please give recipe for hoof dressing.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is likely that you are right in the cause of the condition of the jack's feet, inasmuch as the fumes of the ammonia arising from heating manure are very injurious to the hoofs of animals. Now that you know the cause do not ever be guilty of a repetition of the offense. First smooth up the feet lightly with a rasp and sandpaper, then apply large, warm, linseed meal poultices for three or four days so as to fully soften up the feet. Following this, apply the following twice a day, and after about ten days, once a day; Neat's foot oil, three parts, oil of tar, one part; mix and apply with a small paint brush to all parts of the hoof.

CASTRATING AGED STALLION—I have a trotting bred stallion that I intend castrating after the season closes. This horse is ten years old. I am told by doing so it will affect this horse's wind. Is there anything to it?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—No.

BREEDING WILD MARES—Will the capsule system work on unbroken mares? Where I live in Western Texas the wind blows quite a great deal and we have no barns or sheds in which to operate the capsule system. We have something over 100 good mares, mostly unbroken. Would have to put them in chute to use capsules. I have a registered Percheron horse and a good jack. Will get a good per cent of foals from natural service. Do you think the capsule system would work under these circumstances?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—The best results obtained with wild mares is to break them to a chute. That is, put them in a chute once or twice a week and handle them

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there a little, being very quiet with them at all times. If there are no "outlaws" in the bunch they usually get so they may be handled enough to be bred with capsules without much injury. You can build a little barn near the chute where the natural service can be made on a gentle mare in order to get the semen. The semen could be kept in the enclosure where the capsules could be filled. After a capsule is filled it should be inserted into the mare quickly so that the wind will not be very detrimental. Unless you are going to breed some outside mares it would not be necessary to adopt the capsule system only to use on your shy breeding mares. A stallion and jack should handle 100 mares very easily with the natural service by only allowing one service at each heat period.

A YOUNG STALLION—I have a registered Percheron stallion of our own breeding; will be two years old June 1, 1913. I am using him on a few mares, not over eight or ten. Have bred four to him now. Please give me your experience as to using colts of his age. I would not in any way injure the colt as to growth or future usefulness for much more than what I am getting out of this season. The colt weighs now about 1,540 pounds; a little over 23 months old. Is this an average weight for that age? I have a two year old filly, half sister to our young stallion. What effect would I get by mating them? The colt is strong where the mare is weak, so would cross just right. I know it is wrong to inbreed, but know of no horse in the neighborhood to mate with her right.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—While your colt is large enough for his age, yet you could have perhaps made money by not using him this year. He may not continue to grow as he is liable to be fretful. Short two year olds are not very sure, especially when developed rapidly. If there is no other stallion in that section of the country suitable, you might try the experiment of line breeding in this case.

FOUR YEAR OLD JACK—I have a four year old jack and am serving one mare a day and on Saturdays sometimes two, and rest him on Sundays. Have done this for four weeks and still at it. I wish you would inform me if that is too much for a four year old jack. He is Mammoth bred. We give him lots of exercise on the road each day, and he runs loose in a small lot. Some say that is too much and some say he will serve two a day. I don't want to hurt him for next year. We are taking extra good care of him.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—If your jack is well developed and closely made, one service a day should not be too many. You will find it very profitable to examine every mare closely so as not to serve a diseased or doubtful one. If your jack could skip a day occasionally it might be profitable to you in after years.

BREAKING A YOUNG JACK—I have a three year old jack to break to cover and would like for you to give me a plan to break him. He is a nice one; height, 14½; black; light points; good bone and good ear.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The time to begin training a young jack to use on mares is at weaning time, which should not be later than six or seven months of age. After being weaned he should never see or smell a jennet or a mule. His companion should be a filly of about the same age and of a timid nature. When he begins to get rough with the filly he should then be separated and put into an enclosure where he can take plenty of exercise, and have green grass with plenty of feed and good water. When he is old enough to begin service, the one who has been caring for him should break him. No one should be allowed to speak harshly to this animal at any time. Whipping or jerking is also prohibited. When the first service is to be made great care should be taken to see that it is done right, for a jack has a wonderful memory and is liable to always want to duplicate that particular service. A small mare in good heat is the best. Bring the jack out and let him smell of the mare; as soon as he gets ready, encourage him to mount. Be careful not to offend him. Sometimes a "cluck" or a little start will cause him to make the leap; sometimes one may jab him in the ribs with the thumb just a little. During this time the mare should be held perfectly quiet and not allowed to make any disturbance. Jacks at this age are usually very timid. If he does not get ready within a very short time, take him back to the stall; take the bridle off and turn him loose a little while. It is better in most cases, however, not to use a bridle at all on a young jack, because many of them are afraid of it and some of them have never had a bridle on. In breaking a young jack it is advisable to take plenty of time and try them several times, being very quiet and gentle and exercise patience at all times. One must not expect a young jack to come right out and make the mount like one thoroughly broken.

WASHING A STALLION—After each service with my jacks and stallions I wash them with one quart of warm water with one teaspoonful of creolin as a disinfectant. Do you think the creolin will kill the fertility of the spermatozoa in the next service? One of my neighbors has a good stallion that was ruined by a diseased mare; now he has ruined 12 or 14 mares, and I want to be on the safe side is the reason I ask this question.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Sterilized water will get just as good results in every case and is not dangerous except that it should not be cold. Water at 105 degrees would perhaps be best in this case. You cannot use disinfectants on your stallion strong enough to kill all the disease germs unless it injures the penis. The best plan in a case of this kind is to absolutely refuse to serve a diseased mare. You will find a good speculum a very necessary instrument in your neighborhood.

DIAGNOSING PREGNANCY—Please advise me how to tell when a mare is in foal after she is three, four or five months gone.—North Carolina Subscriber.

REPLY—The most successful plan is to make a rectal examination. This, however, should only be done by those who have had special instruction in such work.

TOO MANY SERVICES—What is the matter with a jack that, when you let him serve as many as three mares in two or three hours, and he will raise another erection in, say five minutes? Is he getting run down?—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You should get a microscope and examine the semen a few times in order to tell whether your jack is "run down" or not. If you follow this method of breeding long you will not have any jack, or at least not one that will get colts. The fact that a jack can get an erection is not evidence that he is a producer. When an erection is present so soon after this number of services it is quite likely that he does not discharge, more especially if this is his regular number of services each day.

MARE LOSES COLTS—I have a good Percheron mare weighing between 1,800 and 1,900 pounds, that has failed to raise a colt. I got her four years ago. She had raised a good colt that was two years old when I got her, but lost the next one the fall before, caused, they thought, from pulling out a stuck load of sand. I bred her three times the season of 1909 with no effect; four times in 1910 with no results; once, August 22, 1911, with an impregnator; she stuck and carried the colt until March 28, 1912. In pulling a heavy load the harness broke, giving her a strain; she lost the colt the next day. She was bred April, July 1 and August 8, 1912, the natural way; was handled carefully and not worked at all from November 27 to April 7; was worked very carefully since, but lost her foal May 10. Would it be of any use to try again?—Illinois Subscriber.

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IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

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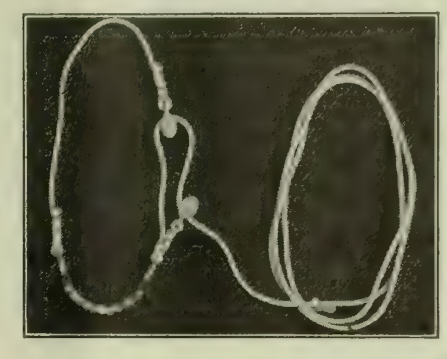
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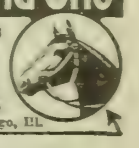
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REPLY—Breed this mare in the fall and watch her closely. When she shows signs of abortion, use the Black Haw treatment.

"THOROUGHBRED"—As the word "Thoroughbred" has been some bother to some people here in my country (some say that this word means nothing but a running horse, and nothing else, and some say that it means any kind of a pure bred). I would like to hear your writeup on this word as to what it belongs to.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—The word "Thoroughbred" applies to running horses, for which there is a live stock registry. It should not be used when speaking of equines in any other way. The word "pure-bred" is just as appropriate for other classes of live stock.

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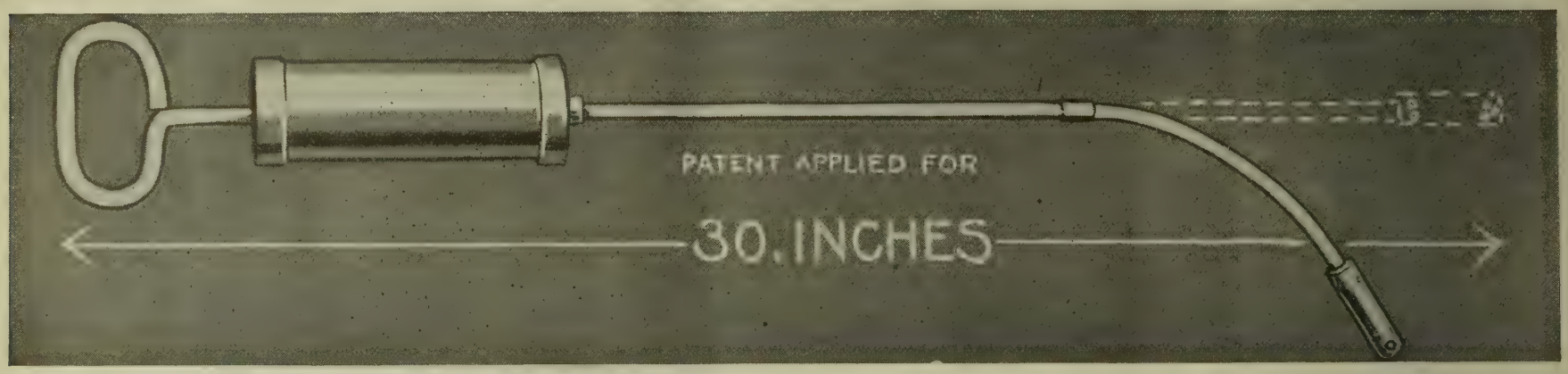


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This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickel plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it.

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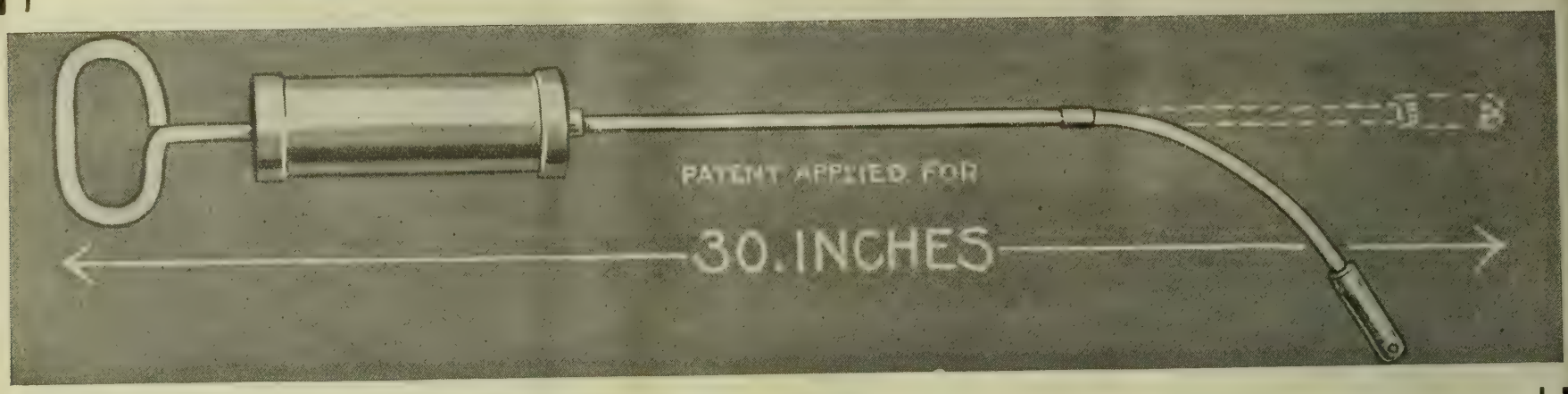
Volume VI. ***Kansas City, Missouri, June 20, 1913*** ***Number 11***



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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE 20, 1913. NUMBER 11.

Closing the Breeding Season

Danger From Sudden Termination of Service. Means of Keeping Up Condition of Sires Through Idle Season. Working Stallions; Drawbacks and Advantages.

In some sections the spring breeding season has closed, while in others it will continue until late in the fall. A sire will give better results by being used moderately through a longer period than to have too many services during a short period. At the close of the breeding season the services should not be stopped abruptly—a few scattering services is much better. Unless a sire is handled intelligently at this time, he is liable to form bad habits, among which is that of masturbation, one of the difficult problems in horse breeding.

What to do with stallions or jacks after their money making activities have ceased for the year, is a problem many are considering at this time. Too many of them are stored away in dark dungeons without any attention. A better method is to build a corral, allowing the sire to have plenty of fresh air and sunshine, neither of which are very expensive, but which are absolute necessities for the best results.

A corral may be made with a few planks at the bottom and woven wire at the top. This fence should be made substantial, inasmuch as it has to stand against the strength and the disposition of an entire animal. The larger this enclosure the more value it will have for the purpose intended. If it contains some pasturage, this will still add to its value. The location of such a corral should be high and dry. It might not be objectionable to have this located near a main thoroughfare unless the animal is of a very nervous temperament. If other stock are liable to get close enough to cause trouble, an outside fence ten or twenty feet back would prevent such difficulty, excepting in case the animal is a jack; then arrangements should be made to keep all jennets and mules out of sight.

One of the things to remember in building a corral for either a stallion or jack, is that he is liable to rear up on the fence, or he may paw or kick and be injured. This can be prevented by placing a pole fence on the inside about four feet from the main fence. These poles should be bolted on posts with the smooth end (head) of the bolt next to the stallion. The pole should be about three and a half feet high. Everything connected with this pole fence should be smooth so that the animal will not be injured. This will prevent either a stallion or jack from pawing into the fence or attempting to jump over it. In case he should run and slide under this arrangement, he can be led out between the two fences to a gate and be liberated.

No breeding or teasing of any kind should be done in this enclosure and it is best to keep the animal as quiet as possible at this time. This enclosure should be kept as free from manure and filth as possible. The shoes, if there are any, should be removed, allowing the feet to assume their natural state. It might be well to watch the animal during the first liberation, as in the case of a stallion he might be inclined to run for a while and get too warm or might fall. This arrangement will not cost much money, and it will afford the very best of health for a sire during the summer and fall months. A hay rack may be erected, also a feed box, so that any member of the family can feed the animal without going into this enclosure. His feed, however, should be regular, both as to time and amount.

A barrel may be located at a convenient place in this corral where it can be filled from a well. This affords an opportunity for the animal to drink at his leisure. This barrel should be cleaned once every week or two, unless the water used was rain water, and in that case it should be cleaned more often.

A barn is not a necessity during warm weather. It is much better for a stallion or a jack to have plenty of fresh air and sunshine than to be protected from the inclement weather during the warm months, unless it should be an animal subject to rheumatism or similar conditions. Jacks, especially those that may have had rheumatism or laminitis (founder), should be protected from damp, rainy weather.

A barn may be erected on the north side of this corral and the sire allowed to use these premises during the entire year. It is not necessary that this barn be expensive; it may consist of one stall. This would afford an opportunity for the animal to run in and out at his leisure. If there are several sires, different stalls may be erected for each one, using this same enclosure. But in that case substantial doors should be erected so that all except one could be thoroughly bolted in their own stall while one is exercising.. In this fashion each animal might be assigned a certain part of the day. In case of a stallion and jack the stallion might be let in the lot during the day time and the jack at night. This plan would be especially fitting during the hot weather, as the flies would not bother the jack so much at night while taking his exercise.

In case a sire was to be prepared for exhibition at a later date, green feed is very cheap and effective. This should be started gradually, first by cutting a little grass the first day, and increasing it gradually. The grass should not be clippings from a blue grass lawn. This is very dangerous to feed, as it is liable to clog in the stomach and more especially with animals not having much exercise. After an animal is accustomed to plenty of green grass, one stalk of fodder may be given the first day, two the second and increasing a stalk a day until the animal is consuming a reasonable quantity. As the corn begins to ear out, judgment must be used as to the amount. Sickness might be the result if too much green feed is given.

Those in position to work a stallion correctly might find this a very profitable occupation for such an animal. It must be remembered that when a valuable stallion is worked, it must be brought into this exercise gradually, not being accustomed to much severe exertion. Most draft horses have been developed rapidly, and without much exercise. The feed should be regular.

One of the important things in working a stallion is to always remember that a stallion is in the harness and that he is liable to take a spell at any time, even though he has worked nicely for months. Something may come up which the attendant may not notice, yet it might excite the stallion to the extent of causing serious damage.

In breaking to work a young stallion which has been used only for teasing and serving mares, one must first teach him that he is to be closely associated with horses without performing either one of these duties. This is best done by leading him close to a mare and allowing him around her until he finds that he is not allowed to bother the mare. It is usually a good plan to break a colt to drive single by putting a line on each side of him and forcing him to go ahead; teaching him to start and stop and to be bridle wise. After he thoroughly understands what is wanted, he may be hitched up by the side of a big, strong, gentle mare, that is in foal. A special rein or rope should be run through his bridle and two or three good strong men should take hold of it the first time as he is liable to get frightened and run away. A strong iron jockey stick should be buckled into his outside bit and at the top of the hame of the mare so as to keep him from getting his nose over to the mare. This will also help the mare to guide him.

The first lesson should be a very short one, especially during hot weather—a mile might be sufficient on a warm day. The distance can be gradually increased. Some men have found it profitable to have a good, substantial hitch rack where both of them may be tied while hitching and unhitching.

Quite a surprise has come to some breeders who have gone to a considerable expense in preparing to break a young imported stallion only to find that the animal is well broken, excepting that he is a little awkward with American harness and language.

After a stallion is broken to work and thoroughly accustomed to the every day use of harness, his digestive organs become in about as good condition as any other work horse. There is not much more danger of him getting sick than of any other animal in such work, but care must be taken as to the amount of work, feed, water and general management. It should be remembered that when a stallion is at labor that the value is not in the amount of work he does, or that the owner is trying to make him earn his feed, but that the object is to keep him in the right condition to make him a good producer. Ordinarily the watching and extra care necessary for a stallion would offset the amount of real labor done, so that in the end if it is labor that is wanted, a mare or a gelding might be just as profitable. A good, big stallion, however, properly handled, can do an enormous amount of work where everything is going satisfactorily.

The working of stallions has always been a debatable question. Our opinion is that for the average breeder a large enclosure of one or two acres for the exclusive use of a sire, is better than making a work horse out of him, especially when we take into consideration the extra care and the chance of sickness, or accident, or finding an occupation suited especially for working stallions



SPAN OF COMING 3-YEAR-OLD-MULES.

Sold by T. E. Collins of Republic County, Kansas, for $550. They were 16 hands, 1½ inches high; weight 2700 pounds. The buyer later refused $600 for them.

Still Count On A Big Wheat Crop

The government crop reporting board at Washington still figures on a great crop of wheat. Its estimates made June 1 (and which, judging from weather conditions since that time, should be about on a par with present conditions), call for 14,000,000 bushels more wheat than the final estimate for 1912, which was a total of 730,000,000 bushels. These figures are determined after allowing for some striking declines in winter wheat condition, which took place during May. Among the most striking and important of these is that of Kansas, which showed a decline of 19 points in May. As Kansas is credited with having 21½ per cent of the entire winter wheat acreage (twice as much as Nebraska, the next state), it is remarkable that the decline should still leave prospects of a total winter wheat crop of 492,000000 bushels, or 62,000,000 more than the big crop of 1911. From the report sent out by the Department of Agriculture, and from which we have taken the above items, we select the few tables on condition, production and distribution of wheat and other cereals, which are presented below:

ESTIMATED YIELDS (INDICATED BY THE CONDITION OF BROPS ON JUNE 1, 1913), AND FINAL YIELDS IN PRECEDING YEARS, FOR COMPARISON.

CROP.	YIELD PER ACRE			Total Production in Millions of Bushels.			
	1913 a.—Bus.	1912 Final Est. Bus.	1908-1912 Ave. Bus.	1913 a.	1912 Final Est.	1911 Final Est.	1909 Census.
Winter wheat	15.9	15.1	15.2	492	400	430	418
Spring wheat	13.5	17.2	13.3	252	330	191	265
All wheat	15.0	15.9	14.5	744	730	621	683
Oats	28.8	37.4	29.7	1,104	1,418	922	1,007
Barley	24.4	29.7	24.5	177	224	160	173

a—Interpreted from condition reports.

DETAILS FOR IMPORTANT CROPS IN PRINCIPAL STATES.

WINTER WHEAT.

STATES.	Per cent of U. S. Acreage in State.	CONDITION. June 1, 1913.	May 1, 1913.	June, 1, 1912.	Ten-yr. Av.
Kansas.	21.5	72	91	75	74
Nebraska.	10.1	95	97	74	82
Missouri.	7.5	88	95	65	79
Illinois.	7.3	83	94	41	77
Indiana.	6.9	87	91	42	77
Ohio.	6.2	91	91	45	78
Oklahoma.	5.3	55	89	80	75
Pennsylvania	4.2	91	94	89	88
Washington.	3.5	95	95	96	93
Michigan.	2.7	83	83	55	79
Virginia.	2.4	91	95	86	88
Kentucky.	2.3	88	91	71	83
Tennessee.	2.2	90	92	84	84
Texas.	2.2	77	78	89	76
Maryland.	2.0	90	95	92	88
North Carolina.	1.9	92	93	84	86
Oregon.	1.8	91	92	101	92
Montana.	1.7	89	92	97	94*
New York.	1.1	89	92	81	85
Iowa.	1.1	94	93	79	88
Idaho.	1.1	90	95	97	95
California.	0.9	55	62	80	78
UNITED STATES.	100.0	83.5	91.9	74.3	80.7

*Six-year average.

SPRING WHEAT.

STATES.	ACREAGE, 1913. Per Cent of 1912.	Acres.	CONDITION, JUNE 1. 1913.	1912.	Ten-yr. Ave.
North Dakota.	95	7,590,000	91	96	95
Minnesota.	97	4,195,000	95	96	93
South Dakota.	100	3,675,000	97	95	94
Washington.	94	1,219,000	93	99	94
UNITED STATES.	97.0	18,663,000	93.5	95.8	93.8

OATS.

STATES.	ACREAGE, 1913. Per Cent of 1912.	Acres.	CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1913.	1912.	Ten-yr. Ave.
Iowa.	99	4,879,000	96	97	93
Illinois.	102	4,304,000	74	88	86
Minnesota.	101	2,977,000	95	96	93
Wisconsin.	101	2,295,000	94	93	94
Nebraska.	100	2,275,000	96	87	88
North Dakota.	98	2,254,000	92	96	94
Kansas.	110	1,892,000	73	73	74
Ohio.	86	1,823,000	85	93	86
Indiana.	88	1,751,000	75	91	86
South Dakota.	103	1,596,000	97	95	93
Michigan.	102	1,515,000	88	86	87
New York.	108	1,287,000	92	89	89
Missouri.	110	1,238,000	75	83	80
Pennsylvania.	105	1,154,000	90	89	87
UNITED STATES.	101.1	38,341,000	87.0	91.1	88.4

ALL MEATS PUT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The most radical and far-reaching extension of the Foods and Drugs Act probably ever made went into effect June 16, by the unanimous vote of the secretaries of treasury, agriculture and commerce. On motion of Secretary Houston, acting under a far-reaching opinion of the attorney general, and secretaries of the treasury and of commerce joined with the Department of Agriculture in putting domestic meat and meat food products for the first time fully under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. For the first time, therefore, manufacturers of meat foods will now be required to comply with the Food and Drugs Act as well as the meat inspection law.

This action was taken by revoking Regulation 39 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, which was adopted October 17, 1906, and since that time has specifically exempted meats and meat food products and their producers from the operation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The revocation of Regulation 39 now gives the Department of Agriculture the power to treat meats and meat food products exactly like any other food in interstate commerce. The change, however, in no way interferes with the powers of the Department of Agriculture conducted under the meat inspection law. It simply brings meat under the food act, as well as under the meat inspection law, and thus gives the government control over meat foods, not only in the federally inspected establishments, but after the meat product has left such establishment on an interstate journey.

Under the meat inspection law alone, meat inspectors had absolutely no power to seize meat or meat food products that had become bad or had been adulterated after they left a federally inspected establishment. The only remedy possible under the meat act is to proceed criminally against anyone selling bad meat, but even in this event, bad meat cannot be seized nor its sale prevented.

The Department of Agriculture can now seize and prevent the sale of bad or adulterated meat, once it has crossed the state line and remains in interstate commerce.

FROM FIVE JENNETS; SIX JACK COLTS.

To the American Breeder: I have thought for some time that I would drop you a few lines but I have been a very busy man. I am raising jacks. I have five jennets that have brought colts from my jack so far this spring, and they have foaled six jack colts. How is that for a record? Every one so far has brought a jack, and my old jennet that is 24 years old (that I have sold over $5,000 worth of jacks from) brought two jack colts. Now I don't know what you folks up in Missouri call raising jacks, but I call that good for Texas. I have a lot more jennets to foal this summer and fall. I sold a 2-year-old by Longfellow this spring for $1,200 and another same age for $1,000 cash. They are all looking for the good ones.—S. L. Green, Hunt county, Texas.

TO REPAIR AND MAINTAIN ROADS

The making of good roads is one of the most important duties of the American people and their prompt repair and careful maintenance is essential. There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested than that of having roads connecting him with his markets over which he may be able to haul the greatest possible load. Good roads, like all other good things, are too expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected.

The office of public roads of the Department of Argiculture has published a bulletin on "Repair and Maintenance of Highways." This bulletin does not treat the subject of road building, but takes up the repair and care of roads after they are built. All classes of roads, from the natural earth road to the macadam roads with bituminous surfacing, have received attention. The action of automobiles on road surfaces is explained. The systems of road management in Massachusetts, New York, England and France are given with tables of costs.

FOUND IT WORTH WHILE TO BECOME POSTED.

To the American Breeder:—I have just been reading the letter which W. E. Lovelass of Beckham County, Okla., has written you in regard to information on breeding mares. If he will read every copy of the American Breeder and study them, and attend a term of school, he will find how much he did not know. Last year was my first year in the horse breeding business; got about 50 per cent of colts. Mares kept coming back for service and I began to think there was nothing in the horse breeding business. But last winter I went to the Graham Scientific Breeding School and also had Professor Cudd come to my place and lecture to the mare owners, and this year I am doing a splendid business. Have bred as many as four mares at a time and have only bred a few mares the second time. I bought a full line of instruments and examine every mare. Have had five diseased mares that I would not have served at any price, and by keeping my horse free from infected mares, think I will be able to get about 80 per cent of foals. I have a few copies of the American Breeder that I would not take $25 for. I want to thank Professor Graham for the lessons which were published in the Breeder this spring, as they are just to the point.—Carl O. Williams, Tipton County, Ind.

COLTS "GO OVER" IN FRONT.

A Kentucky subscriber is asking for a plan by which he can keep the newly born foals from "going over" in their front legs. He states that nearly every year he has from two to five colts that do not stand up properly; some of which get down and die.

Every breeder, and especially stallion and jack owners, might do well to have a blacksmith make a brace for this special purpose. It should be made of good heavy material—perhaps part of an old wagon tire would be cheapest, and about the right weight. A blacksmith should be employed to make this appliance. It should begin at about two or three inches below the knee cap and run down the front of the leg and have the correct angle at the pastern and the front of the hoof; it should extend to the ground and be made in just the right position for a normal foot and leg. The bottom should be bent back to about two inches and a circular piece should be welded in the bottom for the foot to rest in. This should be made to fit the foot of an average foal in that section.

At the top of this brace a ring should be bent so as not to cause any irritation or allow anything to catch on it. A good supply of cotton batting should be on hand. Put the cotton between the brace and the leg from one end to the other, several layers think. Then take a long bandage, such as race horse men use, beginning at the bottom and bandage the foot and leg snugly to this brace. Not tight enough to interfere with the circulation, but close enough to keep the brace in its correct position. This bandage should be changed twice or three times the first day and once or twice the second day, gradually leaving it a little looser. After a few days of good treatment the colt should be able to stand without this support.

The mare should not be worked, but

should be in a small yard where the colt can take a little exercise. This usually relieves this difficulty and is not expensive. This brace can be loaned to the owners of weak colts and be of much service in this direction.

PRIZES FOR SHIRE HORSES.

The bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is informed by Mr. J. Sloughgrove, secretary of the Shire Horse Society of England, that the council of his society, desiring to encourage the owners and breeders of Shire horses in America, have resolved to offer ten gold challenge cups, valued at $250 each, from the year 1913 to 1917, inclusive.

Two of these gold cups will be annually awarded to representative American shows in rotation during the five years that the scheme is in operation.

The council has selected the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago for its offer in 1913, and the gold cups will be awarded (a) for the best registered Shire stallion, (b) for the best registered Shire mare, duly certified by the official veterinary officer as sound and free from hereditary disease.

Horses entered for these cups must be registered or eligible for registration in the American Shire Studbook.

Breeders of English Shire horses in the United States will no doubt be interested and encouraged by this recognition of Shire breeding in the United States by the parent society.

MODERN METHODS MAKE WAY FOR MORE GOOD STOCK.

To the American Breeder:—I am just going to write you a few lines to let you know that we (Mr. Janke and myself) are still among the living. We are right in the thick of breeding and do not find so much trouble to breed with capsules as formerly. Almost every farmer has now heard of it or has seen a colt or two produced by the capsule method. We are coming back to the school this fall and will bring some more with us. We are having an easy time keeping the water at 100 degrees and are also learning something by using the speculum; that alone is worth a great deal. I am very well pleased that I took time to attend your school.

We want to buy a good jack and would be pleased to have you tell us where we could get one. Of course the season is about closed, but a person could buy enough cheaper now to offset the additional cost of keep until next spring. We will also have to have a first class Percheron for another year and we propose to put in enough money to get a good one. With the best of wishes to you and to the Scientific Breeding School, I am as ever, W. F. Dusell, Chippewa County, Minn.

FIRST COLT AT 35 YEARS.

To the American Breeder:—Excepting that for the first ten years of her life Dolly belonged to my brother-in-law, John W. Falls of Memphis, Tenn., his printed article is substantially complete and correct:

"Dolly Dunn, a standard bred mare, 35 years old, belonging to Dr. J. S. Dunn of this county, foaled her first colt this spring, and thereby broke the world's record for the breeding age of mares. No one in this section of the state believed that a mare 35 years old would foal. But Dolly acted just like any mare mother and she and her colt are doing fine.

Dolly has been with the Dunn family thirty-one years. The sire of her colt was Clay Gentry, a 2:10 stallion brought to Warren from Tennessee by J. A. Watkins. The colt has been named Dunn Gentry and it is hoped that it will begin a new strain of horse blood like George Wilkes, the only foal of Dolly Spanker, well remembered by the older horsemen throughout the country."—J. S. Dunn, Bradley County, Ark.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

THREE SERVICES A WEEK—Would you consider it an injury to a three year old stallion to stand him for a fall season of two months, giving him no more than three services a week? This is a strong, vigorous stallion, that was given 16 services last season from April 30 to October 10; no two services closer than a week apart. This stallion is worked in harness several days each week, but in spite of his apparently good physical condition, about half the mares so far have been returned. Three services per week are given. Has the cold, belated season much to do with this matter? In other words, is this complaint general this year? One thing I am sure of, and that is, many mares in this vicinity are diseased. Some react to the litmus test while others have the uterus filled with pus. I am satisfied every stallioner should examine all mares before breeding and that said advice by the editor of the American Breeder was well founded.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We believe you will be safe in making a fall stand with your stallion not to exceed three services a week. There has been some complaint about mares coming in heat about the 30th day. This has been a very peculiar spring in some localities. It has been both very cold and exceedingly hot in the same locality with very changeable temperature. Watch your mares closely as to their condition.

LIFE OF SPERMATOZOA—What evidence have we bearing upon the length of life of sperm cells This matter is of importance to me in my breeding operations because if the length of life is short, we would seriously consider the plan of breeding a mare with a capsule every day the period of estrum lasted in order to have living sperm cells in waiting when the ovum of the female is liberated. You advise breeding every other year mares with capsule on the seventh day. Is this because the ovum is liberated about that time and dies before the ninth day, when most healthy mares will receive the embrace of the stallion, or is there a better explanation to be given? In our swine breeding operations we aim to breed all sows the second day of heat. It has been my observation that if a sow remains in heat four or five days, such sows usually fail to conceive at the first service. If the life of the sperm cell is short, the reason is plain. If not, what explanation can be given?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Several authentic cases have been recorded where live spermatozoa has been found in mares from 18 to 21 days after service. The first heat period following delivery is a peculiar condition; it seems to be some different from the regular heat period. We are not able to explain just why mares conceive better on the seventh days than at a later period, but this has been the observation of many breeders. You will find that there is much difference between swine and horse breeding. The life of the spermatozoa of a boar is very short.

BLOODY MILK—I would like to ask if you have a remedy for a cow that gives bloody milk. If so, will you please state cause and cure.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Bloody milk is usually induced primarily by an injury, and is aggravated by rough manipulation while milking. If one will be very careful while milking such an animal the annoyance will usually subside in a short time.

BREEDING OUT OF HEAT—Will you please tell me what to do for my filly, Nina Belle. She was five years old Decoration Day. She took the horse when she was three years old and four years and has never had a colt. She never shows when in heat. The only time we can tell is when she is loose in pasture with a saddle gelding. Then when we take her to the stallion she won't let him serve her. She fights like a tiger. We work her with a stallion (half brother to her) and she is very quiet and shows that she is in heat, but when we take her to the stallion she won't let him serve her, even with the hobble on. This filly is a full blood Percheron; registered and a good worker. She weighs about 1,600 pounds. We would like to have a few colts from her.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed your mare with a capsule as soon as you can. Do not wait for a heat period. Be sure the operator understands his job. It is not necessary that a mare be in heat to get with foal.

RUPTURED COLT—I have a horse colt about two weeks old and when born had two large testicles hanging down like a five year old stallion. I suppose it is a rupture of some kind. Some tell me to leave him alone and they will all go up and disappear in a short time, but it is growing and worse than it was. What is the best thing to do for him? He seems to be doing well and feels good, too. His mother has the scours and has had them for one year or more. Her bowels are too loose and her manure is very thin and watery and it seems like the feed or grass is not half digested or chewed. What can be done for her?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Have the colt castrated by means of the covered operation by a skilled surgeon. Also have the operator look after the condition of the mare's teeth and correct them as well as put her on suitable tonic treatment.

PYOMETRA—I had a mare brought to my barn yesterday to breed. She is eight or nine years old; looks as though she has raised colts in fine shape; hair looked good. On examining her I found her cervix plugged up; it had a membrane growing over it. I broke it open and she discharged at least a gallon of liquid of a yellowish white color, or about the color of the second or third milking of a fresh cow. I refused to even breed her with capsule. What is the matter with her and what can we do for her? Shall I breed her after a while?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—This mare had an infected uterus and the discharge was largely pus. You did the right thing in not breeding her by any method as no sane man could hope that such a mare would conceive. It will require a long course of irrigation with antiseptics in order to get this mare sound.

LEAKING AT THE NAVEL—I have a colt nine days old and when the kidneys work some water drips out of navel. Please let me know at once if you know of anything to cure it.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It would appear that the

(Continued on page 11.)

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. .....

Womb { Closed / Loose } Height. ..... Colt { Yes. / No. }

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

$..... { Colt stands and sucks / Is known to be in foal

STUD ..... Page.....

Sample page above shows size of th book.

Stallion Service Record Book for Two Hundred Mares—The latest and best on the market, as cheap as the cheapest. It is a handy pocket size, with 224 pages of strong bond paper and a waterproof cover. It has a calendar, a gestation table and an index of twenty pages so that each mare can be found easily. Each mare has an entire page. This book can be used for several sires without carrying more than one at a time. Notice how easily it is to record the breeding of a mare and give the details. This record book is the result of the opinions of many breeders. It has no worthless advertisements in it. If you are not satisfied with it, return it and get your money, which will be cheerfully and promptly refunded to you. Price 50c each, postage prepaid. Published by

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WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

During the early settlement of this country, history teaches us (as well as the experience of men yet living) that the per cent of foals was much larger than at the present time. In fact, nearly every mare of a breeding age could be depended on to produce a living, healthy foal. As time progressed in this broad, fertile prairie, larger farming machinery with seats to carry the driver's added weight, have been brought into existence. The change has been so gradual that we have not noticed it.

When several mares are hitched to a heavy riding implement the pilot does not see the necessity for stopping occasionally and giving these animals an opportunity to get their breath, and remove from their bodies some of the waste material. It is this steady grind that poisons the system. If the driver was required to walk he could properly regulate the time to stop and rest to a better advantage.

Then, too, the advance in land values has made it necessary to keep only such mares as can work. Too many do not see the necessity of having a little extra horse power. Then again, our barns are built without enough ventilation. Needs have changed and in order to meet these changes it is necessary that the breeder use his head.

Every breeder should strive to improve his condition. It is not wise for any individual to sit down and be satisfied with plans and methods that were employed generations ago. We must read and study and carry on experiments. Each individual should strive to acquire some substantial working knowledge each day. In fact, it is better to get thoroughly instilled in one's understanding a single working fact that means advancement, than to have a great smattering of guess work that has no working value. Special work along special lines is getting results, not only with live stock breeders, but in all lines of activity.

Now that the breeding season will soon close in many localities, let us not forget that we must continue our work, and profit by the lessons of this and other seasons, and not repeat mistakes once made. No other calling is more profitable than successful live stock breeding. It has a wonderful field and only a start has been made in its development. A great field of activity is yet before us.

We should like for every breeder to study these questions carefully, and write us for publication some particular lesson that has been learned this season. It is not necessary that we print the writer's name unless he wishes. We can sign "Subscriber," giving the name of his state. We believe it is well to impress these lessons upon the minds of our readers so that they will not forget them. Many lessons have been brought out this year. By having our readers state one or more substantial things they have learned during this season, it will be of much benefit to every one interested in live stock production.

GOOD SIRES NEED NOT GO TO WASTE.

We have already mentioned a time or two the desirability of using the summer season for advertising breeding stock that needs a change of locality. We get many inquiries for such animals, but there are hundreds of them available where we will know personally of one. Where the owner has an advertisement in the paper the cost of an advertisement can easily be saved several times over in care and feed by disposing of an animal quickly.

One breeder suggested to us recently, that owners of jennet herds might make some profitable exchanges of jacks during the summer, or might find buyers for good jacks that are too old to put on the regular market for standing, but with a year or two of good service in them and the right quality for using on jennets.

HELPING ONE ANOTHER.

Nearly every breeder has discovered something that has been valuable to him in his operations. There are some men who have more inventive ability than others, yet none of us have reached the limit of knowledge. Where we have a medium through which ideas may be exchanged practically all of these new methods can be described for the information of others and their benefit be thus greatly increased.

We have frequently requested our readers to write us little short sketches on subjects of interest to others. We are especially interested in breeders sending us communications describing some plan or method that they have found successful. Where a large number of these men assemble together one can get a great many new ideas advanced—things that are absolutely valuable to the breeding world. Yet when we ask these same men to write, they hesitate. We cannot understand why this should be the case. It is not necessary to write a lengthy article, simply explain the interesting points in as few words as possible, yet making it plain. We would like to develop this system among our readers. It has great value in a publication of this kind. We believe that if the readers would get interested in writing these short sketches, they would enjoy it, and we know that many ideas could be exchanged which would be very useful.

Now do not wait on somebody else to write, but just think of some subject and send us a short article. Do it now. The more we print of these articles the more it will encourage others to write. We have received a lot of good articles that we appreciate, and our readers have appreciated them. We have received many letters from breeders asking for these experiences, but these same men who ask for these experiences have failed to send in a communication. In order to get this necessary information each one must do his part.

STALLION GUARANTEE.

A Montana subscriber writes us that he purchased a stallion in Iowa, and that the seller guaranteed the animal to be absolutely sound. He states that on further examination after purchasing said stallion, that he finds two very prominent side bones among other blemishes. He further states that he has written the seller of this horse, telling him of the blemishes he had found, and the seller replied by saying that the horse was sound when the sale was made. The purchaser of this horse asks us to make this guarantee good.

We never have stated in this paper that we would make any guarantee good, but we have repeatedly said that we wanted full particulars concerning breeding guarantees, either as to sureness or any misrepresentatioon in the registration certificates. Concerning anything that the breeder can see for himself, he should not ask us to enter into the controversy. Blemishes such as prominent side bones should be detected by nearly every breeder. If he is not familiar with these blemishes, it is not difficult to post himself so that he could detect a case of this kind. Most of the blemishes which stallions are heir to have been explained in this paper so that any one with a little practice could detect them.

The things which the purchasing public needs help on is misrepresentation as to sureness of breeding stock and of registration certificates. These things are not easily detected by the average breeder. Anyone who has been defrauded in a transaction of this kind, will do well to write us, giving full particulars. It is our intention to carry only such advertisers as will make their breeding guarantees good. We have repeatedly refused to sell space in this paper to advertisers whom we believed were in the habit of failing to make such guarantees satisfactory.

In some cases the purchaser should not expect a stallion to fulfill the guarantee absolutely. There have been cases wherein stallions have been guaranteed to get 60 per cent of the breeding mares in foal. Owing to the condition of the stallion and the mares, this per cent has not been filled, though the percentage might have been satisfactory had all the animals been in a breeding condition. In other words, the stallion might more than fill this guarantee another year by the selection of better mares. When a stallion gets practically no colts the first year it is much more satisfactory for the purchaser to exchange and get another animal, as it is difficult to get patronage after such a failure. Some stallions have dropped the per cent of foals as low as 20 per cent the first season, and yet made good in later seasons.

We wish to say in conclusion that we will deem it a favor if our readers will write us full particulars concerning any of our advertisers who have failed to make their guarantee good. We believe that our advertisers understand that they must "tote fair" with the readers of the American Breeder. We have made this plain on numerous occasions. We hope to retain the confidence of our readers who expect to purchase other breeding stock. Purchasers will do well to mention the American Breeder when corresponding with our advertisers. There are some who would be willing to pay a reasonable price to be numbered with the advertisers in this paper. It is not our intention to print a request for any misleading "red tape"—all we want is the facts in the case. We can prove by numerous purchasers that we have kept faith with these statements.

A BALKY HORSE.

A Missouri subscriber writes that he has a three-year-old gelding that is causing him trouble. When he hitches this colt up he refuses to move. Its mother was also very balky.

There is very little use in having a balky horse. This horse should have been made a very dependable worker with proper training. He should be driven with two single lines and a bridle only. These should constitute all the harness. The lines should be of good length. Teach this colt to start and stop by using a word for each. Do not use any other words at any time for the same meaning. These words should be spoken firmly. Also teach the colt to be bridle wise.

This first lesson should be very short—half an hour or an hour each day for a week will teach the colt to start and stop at given signals, also to be bridle wise.

The next lesson is to put a breast collar on this colt and have some one take hold of the tugs. After the colt has started some weight can be put on the tugs which causes the colt to slightly pull. If he should show signs of stopping relax the weight on the tugs. If at any time the colt should refuse to move a good, long raw hide whip is the persuader. Select a particular streak across one hip and do all the whipping on this particular streak. Do not hit him anywhere else. Every time the colt is struck the particular word to be used as the signal for him to start, should be spoken.

All of these operations should be gone through with before the colt is ever hitched up. By giving a lesson of thirty minutes or an hour each day this colt can be taught to pull a very good load with a breast collar and tugs. He can be taught to start a good load. Only one man should have the management and breaking of this colt until he thoroughly understands that he is a work horse. After the colt is taught to pull the man who is holding the tugs, then a load may be hitched to these same tugs with a rope ten or twenty feet long so that the colt will not get tangled in the tugs. He should be taught to start this load and pull it a few feet; stopping him and requiring him to stand perfectly still for some little time; then start him again. Keep this up until he starts and stops at command. This load can be gradually increased until he starts a very satisfactory load. Any time he decides not to start, remember that particular streak across the hip where the whipping has been administered before. By this time that particular streak will be very much on his mind and the driver and all other individuals should keep a considerable distance from his heels because he is liable to kick, more especially after his sore streak gets real tender. Remember at each lick the given word should be spoken that is intended to start the colt.

By hitching the colt as described there is not much chance for him to break the harness or a wagon, and if he gets down he will have a very good opportunity to get up without any assistance.

After the colt has done a good service he should be petted and handled gently. If it is thought best not to administer the gad too much, when the colt fails to pull, he may be turned to the right or left to start the load. The load that is used for pulling should not be of a "scarey" nature, and nothing else should be used that might cause the colt to run away.

After the colt has been quite well broken along these lines, if he is inclined to look back, it might be well to use a blind bridle for a few times. After he has been fairly well conquered he might be hitched to a cart and driven, requiring him to turn this way and that, starting and stopping

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quite frequently. If he is to be used at pulling heavy loads most of his work should be done at the walk. After he is quite well mannered for light work it might be well to use him for several weeks or months at light work before he is ever hitched to heavy loads. Even after he is well broken to light work it would be well to use him single with the tugs without being hitched to a vehicle, or anything that he could break. Require him to start a reasonable load several times, remembering that that streak is still on his hip in case it is deemed necessary to use it.

During any of these operations should the colt decide to lie down and not get up, the driver may shut off his wind by holding his mouth and nose, which will cause him to struggle and regain his feet. One should be careful not to be injured while this colt is rising to his feet. If at any time this horse is loaded heavily and he makes an effort to pull all he can, be very careful not to continue straining him and get him discouraged. The load should be taken off and he should be allowed to pull the empty wagon.

These stubborn horses usually have a wonderful memory. If this colt is successful in a few of his attempts he will remember it. It requires some time to teach colts to pull. They cannot be expected to be driven off the same as an old horse the first time; it requires patience and kindness, as long as kindness can get results.

WHO HAS AN EXTRA GOOD JACK?

A good jack is about the most valuable and most profitable piece of machinery to be found on any farm. It turns out good mules, one of the most consistently saleable products of our agriculture for the past 15 years. It sires young jacks—and many a letter comes to this office reporting sales of the better young jacks at prices which will average close to $1,000. What other live stock that can be developed and sold at the moderate expense required in the case of jacks, will bring anything like this money?

In these facts is found our reason for wishing to bring out the point that many of our readers own highly valuable jacks, and to start a little friendly contest to determine who have the better ones. The announcement which we printed last week (along with a coupon for making entry) is reprinted in this issue. Any subscriber wanting to enter two jacks can use both coupons. Already we have received entries from Missouri, Kansas and Texas—and many good looking jack photos along with them. But if we do not get some that look equally good from Nebraska, Iowa and Oklahoma, we will be very much surprised—and these are not the only states having good jacks, by any means. Most jack owners are modest, but they know good animals and they are not in the habit of conceding all to some other man's jack—much less to some other state.

We really received more photos than we expected in two weeks, for it sometimes takes a little while to get this work done. Most of them are postal card size, and are very satisfactory. All but one or two are clear, and straight side views, as we requested.

Where photos cannot be gotten at once, the entries can be sent first, and the photos, marked with names of owner and jack, can follow. We want to announce next issue the closing date of the contest, and it will help us to have most of the entries in.

If extra blanks are needed let us know. We'll have a jack show (on paper) that will look like a World's Fair.

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EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 per day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot: get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
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Good Hog and Cattle Prices.

Dull Season For Horse Market Is On. Hog and Cattle Supply Not Meeting Demands and Prices Rising. Feeder Buyers Waiting for Breaks.

The dull period in the horse and mule market is on. About ever so often a rush order pops up and gives the trade the appearance of life for a time. This will be the general condition of the market for some time. A few horses and mules are available all the time, made so by an arrival of a few hundred head weekly. The only important trade of the past two weeks were sales of Southern horses and harvest mules. Steady prices prevailed on that class. Some city expressers and chunks changed hands also, but practically no heavy horses have been offered. A few medium drafters have been shipped East in express cars on rush orders. The trade from now on will be of a fill up character, and a few hundred weekly will supply that demand. Yet horsemen and traders see nothing bearish in the outlook. The year started with heavy receipts, but in the five months and a half, the supply at the five Western markets fell about 20,000 short of the same period last year, and nearly 40,000 short of the average for that time in the past five years. Prices started the year firm, and showed strength up to about four weeks ago, when the shadow of the approaching dull season caused a moderate setback. Probably at no previous time in the history of the horse market have prices been so uniform, or fluctuated less than in the first five months this year. Generally speaking demand has been in excess of the supply. The South will begin buying both horses and mules by the middle of August, and the coal districts, which have eased off in orders for the past few years, are about due to replenish their supply this fall. Last winter's experience in the feeding game, together with continued high prices for thin cattle, will make an active fall trade in thin horses. This branch of the business is being rapidly developed, and will doubtless be the saving of good thin horses and mules.

The Central West is raising much better horses now than five years ago and improved quality will draw more Eastern demand. All told, dealers expect a good active fall business.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$240@285
Drafters, fair to good	160@230
Chunks, good to choice	120@155
Chunks, fair to good	85@120
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	125@150
Southerns, plain to fair	65@120
Plugs.	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands	110@150
15½ to 16 hands	140@185
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

Sharp Advance in Cattle Prices.

In the past two weeks cattle prices have advanced 35 to 50 cents, and from the extreme low time three weeks ago have added enough to be well up to the high level of the year, and in some cases above. Monday in Chicago, steers sold up to $9.20, compared with an extreme top of $9.30. In Kansas City the top last week was $8.85, and the bulk of sales are ranging about $8 or nearly as high as in February. The causes of the upturn in the market were diminishing supplies from feed lots, the rapid advance in grain prices which tended to curtail further feeding, and prospects that good grass fat cattle would move rather late in the season. At present there are some dry spots in the pasture belt, but the general grass area is well watered clear through into New Mexico. In the Northwest ranchmen report favorable conditions. This all points to a probable heavy movement in August and September. Unfavorable weather, however, would start a heavy run before that time. At present Texas and Oklahoma are sending in a good many steers that have been fed cotton seed cake on grass. In Kansas City and St. Louis, in the past two weeks, more than 600 car loads of such cattle have been marketed. They sold at $7.25 to $8.10, and are filling in a gap that would exist if demand had to depend on grain fat cattle. The buying side of the market holds good orders daily. Shippers have been in the market, and the packers are trying to accumulate a moderate surplus of fed beef before the supply gets too small. A good many steers are being fed grain on grass for the August to October supply, but a much further advance in prices will call them to market before they show very thick flesh. A few Colorado hay fed and sugar beet pulp steers are coming. Monday they sold at $7.80 to $8.55. Commission men believe that the general market now is on a firm basis. They expect further advances in the next few weeks, though at no time do they count on much more than $9. Pasture men will have to have good strong prices if their cattle pay out, as the steers cost more than usual this spring and pasture rates have been high.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.60@8.85
Good to choice steers	8.25@8.55
Fair to good steers	7.75@8.20
Common to fair steers	6.00@7.70
Meal fed, choice	7.75@8.25
Meal fed, common to fair	6.85@7.70

Butcher Cattle Prices Up Also.

The advance in fat steer prices has not been as marked as butcher cattle. The prices on the latter have risen steadily within the past two weeks and are higher now than at any previous time this year. The top price on yearling steers was $8.85, heifers sold up to $8.75, and steers and heifers mixed as high as $8.80. Nine dollars is not entirely beyond that class, and some will probably reach that level within the next two weeks. Killers say they are having trouble to get enough light beeves to meet the demand, and that the season for that kind is about over. The liberal amount of feed available, and the scarcity of heavy cattle for feeding purposes made the quality of baby beeves unusually good this year. Cows are selling at $4 to $7.40, or 10 to 25 cents higher than two weeks ago. Both grass fat and fed ewes are scarce and packers say that the canning season this summer will attract the smallest supply of old cows ever seen at Western markets. Prices for veal calves and bulls continue firm. Top veals are selling at $10.50, and bulls as high as $7.50.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.	$6.75@ 7.40
Fair to good	5.50@ 6.70
Common to fair	4.50@ 5.45
Canners.	4.00@ 4.45
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@ 8.75
Good to choice	7.75@ 8.25
Plain to fair	6.75@ 7.70
Common.	5.50@ 6.70
Veal calves	6.50@10.50
Bulls.	4.50@ 7.50

Slow Feeder Movement.

The supply of stock and feeding cattle is unseasonably small and will continue so for some time to come. Prices have not changed much but the season is so far along that a good many have cancelled orders and will wait until fall. However, there are buyers watching all the time for weakness in the market, and a period of general drouth seems to be the only thing that will put thin cattle on the bargain counter. Such a condition is not even anticipated at the present. The continued movement of breeding stock that have been going back to the country in the past twelve months should increase the supply some by next year. Stock steers sold at $6.75 to $8 and feeders $7 to $8.10. Stock heifers are quoted at $5.50 to $7.25, and stock cows $4.50 to $6.50.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle.

Selected feeders	$7.75@ 8.10
Good to choice feeders	7.50@ 7.70
Plain to fair feeders	7.00@ 7.50
Selected stockers	7.50@ 8.10
Good to choice stockers	7.00@ 7.50
Plain to fair stockers	6.50@ 6.95
Stock calves	6.25@ 8.25
Stock cows	4.50@ 6.50
Stock heifers	5.50@ 7.25
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Improved Prices For Hogs.

Liberal supplies of hogs have arrived at the five Western markets within the past two weeks, and demand has been active. Many prices closed at highest level of the month



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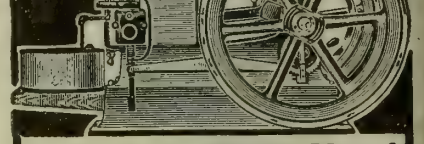
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HOUSEWRECKING SALVAGE & LUMBER CO., 1735 TROOST, KANSAS CITY, MO.

KEROSENE, GASOLINE AND OIL
To Consumers at Wholesale Prices
NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene	$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline.	$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate	$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
83 gravity stove distillate	$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.	$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, Box A, EMPORIA, KANSAS

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Fair associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 2 sizes
7-ft blade, $20
10-ft " $25
7-ft weighs 200
10-ft " 250

D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Practical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

CATTLEMEN.

British Columbia bunch grass range land. We can locate you on Government land, 21 year lease with option to purchase. Have several ranges with cattle for sale. **The Wright Investment Co., Ltd., 1110 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.**

and in the first four days of the following week fell back 25 to 30 cents, but on Friday started up again and that week a full recovery of the loss occurred. Monday the market weakened again. Packers' droves of hogs have cost them more in the past two weeks than at any time in May. Packers seem to need hogs. Demand is on a fresh pork basis and while hogs are coming strong in weight they are not above the requirements of the trade. Thus far this month there has been a general absence of old sows. The reason is that farmers are holding their breeding stock, and the winter packing season will bring out a large supply of aged hogs. The high temperatures of the past few days have caused a big loss among hogs in transit, due to faulty loading and heavy fill before the hogs were started. The general health of hogs in the country is said to be good, and practically no young pigs are coming to market. A year ago several thousand were received weekly in Kansas City and Chicago.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., June 9...	$8.35@8.50	$8.45@8.70
Tuesday.	8.40@8.65	8.30@8.57½
Wednesday. . ..	8.50@8.75	8.25@8.50
Thursday.	8.65@8.80	8.20@8.45
Friday.	8.60@8.80	8.30@8.55
Saturday.	8.60@8.80	8.30@8.47½
Mon., June 16..	8.50@8.80	.....

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.60@8.72½
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.70@8.75
Medium weight	8.70@8.80
Light weight	8.25@8.80
Common to fair	7.60@8.55
Stags.	7.00@8.50
Boars.	4.25@6.50
Bulk of Sales	8.60@8.75

NEVIUS AND KANSAS COLLEGE SELL SHORTHORNS.

C. S. Nevius' annual sale of Shorthorn cattle on June 6 included a consignment from the Kansas Agricultural College, adding interest to the event. The attendance was good and demand brisk, but many bidders apparently had not figured on the fact that breeding cattle are at least 50 per cent higher than a year ago, and comparatively few got their ideas readjusted in time to buy. Prices were really moderate, as such cattle are now selling, ranging from $100 up to $580 and averaging about $215. The college cattle (all females and mostly with choice calves at foot) were good values at an average of nearly $214. Mr. Nevius' Searchlight bulls were in brisk demand, as the prices show. Practically all the buyers have known the herd for years and knew just what they were getting. The sale was held on Mr. Nevius' farm near Chiles, Kas., as usual, and Col. R. L. Harriman, who has sold probably $75,000 worth of breeding stock for Mr. Nevius in the last half dozen years, conducted the sale. Following is a complete list of the transactions:

SUMMARY.

10 bulls. . ..	$2,605; average....	$260.50
35 females.. .	7,105; average....	203.00
45 head. . ..	9,710; average....	215.78

BULLS.

White Starlight, one year, Robert Shultz, Holton, Kas..... $585
Searchlight Bloom, one year, Graves & Wilson, Wellsville, Kas.. 525
Lustrious Light, one year, Joseph Ellis, Paola, Kas. 355
Master Butterfly, one year, W. F. Bleam, Bloomington, Kas..... 235
Good Light, one year, A. H. Cooper, Osborne, Kas. 325
Sir Magnet, one year, James E. Hunter, Louisburg, Kas. 100
Violet's Valentine, one year, I. V. Allen, Burlington, Kas. 155
Leonora's Valentine, one year, H. O. Ellis, Paola, Kas..... 130

FEMALES.

Knight's Secret, 7 years, Tomson Bros., Carbondale, Kas..... 255
Princess Magnet, 4 years, Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo..... 300
Miss Magnet, 2 years, J. H. McCulloh, Creighton, Mo. 275
Princess S., 2 years, and bull calf, Ed Stegland, Straight Creek, Kas. 300
Emma Searchlight, 3 years, and bull calf, Bellows Bros..... 325
Lavender Choice 3d, 2 years, J. H. McCulloh. 255
Gwendoline Jossie, 5 years, J. H. McCulloh. 200
Sycamore Emma, 4 years, M. S. Converse, Peabody, Kas..... 225
Searchlight Emma, 4 years, Ed Stegland. 190
Lad's Emma, 4 years, M. S. Converse. 300
Lavender Choice, 3 years, cow calf, Ed Stegland..... 250
Jenny Lind A., 7 years, C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kas. 160
Keepsake 2d, 5 years, M. S. Converse. 200
Scotch Lavender 7th, 4 years, M. S. Converse. 210
Lady Gloster D., 4 years, M. S. Converse. 155
Northern Flower, 8 years, and bull calf, M. S. Converse..... 150
Cupid, 5 years, and cow calf, Ed Stegland. 250
Baron's Bud, 4 years, and cow calf, Ed Stegland. 170
Goldie Barmpton, 3 years, Joseph King & Sons, Potwin, Kas..... 125
Miss Matilda, 2 years, Ed Stegland. 100
Searchlight Secret, 3 years, Tomson Bros. 150
Searchlight Victoria, 2 years, M. S. Converse. 115
Jenny Lind S., 2 years, W. F. Bleam. 160

College Consignment.

Lavender Queen, 4 years, H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kas..... 300
Lady Mary 6th, 7 years, M. S. Converse. 245
Rosemary of Grassland, 8 years, and cow calf, M. S. Converse..... 270
Wilma, 5 years, and cow calf, Ed Stegland. 260
Lady Mine, 4 years, C. J. Gore, Raymore, Mo. 140
Martha, 5 years, and cow calf, M. S. Converse. 200
Rachel, 5 years, and cow calf, M. S. Converse. 100
College Rosemary, 3 years, M. S. Converse. 170
Lulu Shannon, 4 years, and cow calf, M. S. Converse..... 150

Walnut Boy, the famous pacing stallion, belonging to John Callison of Windsor, Mo., died recently at the age of 27 years. Walnut Boy had an exhibition record of 2:11½, made at the Chicago world's fair 20 years ago, and was a successful sire of racers.

Coming Features

By R. E. Olds, Designer

From this time on, when you buy a car, these are things to watch for.

Left-side drive—
Center control—
Oversize tires—
Set-in dash lights—
Free entrance in front—

Right-side drive has been abandoned by the leading cars. Hereafter drivers will sit close to the cars they pass.

Skimpy tires are out-of-date. So are projecting side lamps. So is a blocked front door. These features are absent in the best cars now. They'll be absent in all cars soon.

Reo Rod Control

Note that Reo the Fifth has all these new features. And our center control is a one-rod control—an exclusive Reo feature.

All the gear-shifting is done by moving this rod three inches in each of four directions. It's as simple as moving the spark lever.

There are no levers, side or center. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the driver's entrance on either side is clear. He need never dismount in the street.

When you see these features you'll not want a car without them.

Other Advances

Then the Reo marks the latest practice in some other great respects:

Analyzed steel—
Vast overcapacity—
15 roller bearings—
190 drop forgings—
A $75 magneto—
Doubly-heated carburetor—

Roller bearings cost five times what common bearings cost, but they do not break. Drop forgings cost twice as much as steel castings, but they don't have flaws.

In Reo the Fifth, steel is all made to formula. The gears are tested in a 50-ton crushing machine. The springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations.

Each driving part, for big margin of safety, is tested for 45 horsepower requirements. Each engine is given five long tests—48 hours altogether.

Parts are ground over and over. Important parts are hand-fitted. Nothing is left untested.

What They Cost

These things are costly. Oversize tires cost us $60 extra. Our unusual features, all combined, add $200 per car to our cost.

But we save this for you by building only one model. That saves about 20 per cent.

And these things are essential in a car that endures. A car without them may run well for a while, but the second season repairs and troubles come.

Reo the Fifth marks the best I know after 26 years of car building. I would not buy a lesser car myself, so I shall never build one.

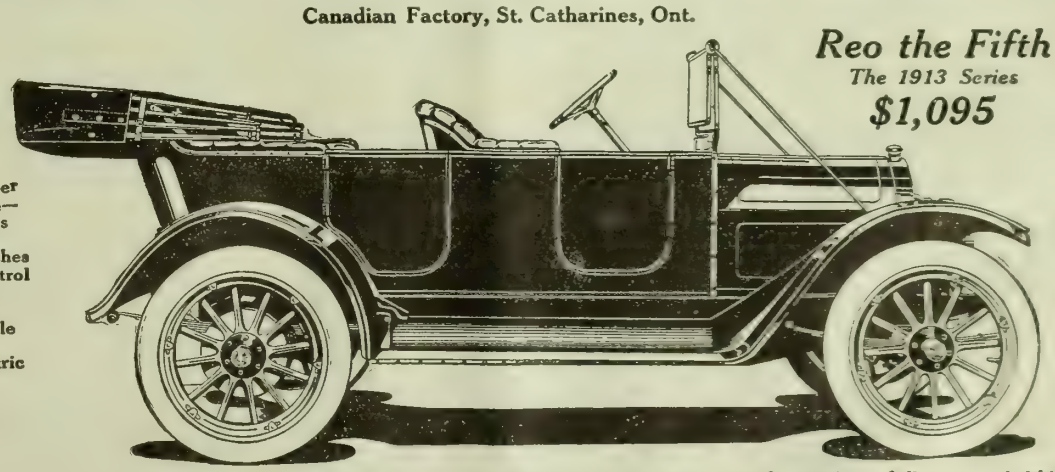
In the years to come you'll save hundreds of dollars by having a car built like this.

Sold by 1,000 dealers. Showrooms almost everywhere. Catalog on request.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Tires—34 x 4 Inches
Center Control
15 Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three Electric Lights
190 Drop Forgings
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 5 and 2 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, Prest-O-Lite gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170). (Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted.) (203)

American Hen Now Leads.

English White Leghorns Still Hold Pen Record, But a Buff Wyandotte Pullet Lays Every Day for 62 Consecutive Days.

To the American Breeder:—In the National egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., a Buff Wyandotte hen from Wermont now leads all other hens, with 167 eggs to her credit for the six months and a half, or a total of 197 days. An English S. C. White Leghorn hen has held first place from the beginning of the contest. This English pen holds the pen record with a total of 1,338 eggs for this period. This pen has also laid about one hundred soft shelled and unmarketable eggs, which, if they could have been credited, would have put them far in the lead. The total eggs laid in May was 12,455, and this runs the grand total to 59,975. May was the hottest month experienced at this place for more than ten years. We lost two hens as a result of the heat and this hot, dry weather is affecting our egg records considerably.

A pen of S. C. Brown Leghorns from Fulton, Mo., and a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks from Sioux City, Ia., tied for the silver cup for May, each pen laying 239 eggs. Two Buff Wyandotte pullets, No. 860 from Vermont, and No. 600 from Missouri, each laid 31 eggs in the 31 days. The last mentioned pullet has laid 62 eggs for 62 consecutive days. She will have to lay 20 more eggs to equal Lady Showyou's record of last year.

The pens (ten hens each) which have thus far laid more than 1,000 eggs are as follows:

Pen No.	Breed.	Eggs
2	S. C. White Leghorns, England.	1,338
19	Silver Wyandottes, Iowa	1,108
23	Silver Wyandottes, Illinois	1,105
57	Black Langshans, Missouri	1,095
20	White Wyandottes, Arkansas.	1,044
49	Black Langshans, Missouri.	1,043
33	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Ill.	1,041
30	Buff Wyandottes, Vermont.	1,038
56	White Orkingtons, Kentucky.	1,018
9	S. C. Brown Leghorns, Mo.	1,013
26	Buff Wyandottes, Missouri.	1,007

It will be seen from the following that every pen of Black Minorcas made a great record for May. The pens laying over 220 eggs each for the month were as follows:

Pen No.	Breed.	Eggs
9	S. C. Brown Leghorns (Mo.)	239
39	Barred Plymouth Rocks (Ia.)	239
11	Black Minorcas (Ia.)	235
17	Black Minorcas (N. Y.)	235
26	Buff Wyandottes (Mo.)	235
8	S. C. White Leghorns (Cal.)	225
5	Black Minorcas (Mo.)	225
10	R. C. White Leghorns (Mo.)	222
2	S. C. White Leghorns (Eng.)	221
32	White Plymouth Rocks (Mo.)	221
40	Rose Comb Reds (Mo.)	220

Two pens tied for first place, three tied for second place, and two tied for third place for the month.

The highest individual record for the first seven months last year was 156 eggs. For fifteen days less time this year, three hens have already exceeded that record. Lady Showyou had laid 150 eggs by the last day of May last year. The highest records thus far this year, each for 6½ months, are as follows:

Hen No.		Eggs.
860	Buff Wyandotte (Vt.)	167
66	S. C. White Leghorn (Eng.)	166
600	Buff Wyandotte (Mo.)	164
735	Black Langshan (Mo.)	154
62	S. C. White Leghorn (Eng.)	154
65	S. C. White Leghorn (Eng.)	153
61	S. C. White Leghorn (Eng.)	150
871	White Wyandotte (N. J.)	148
55	R. C. White Leghorn (Mo.)	145
67	S. C. White Leghorn (Eng.)	144
357	Buff Wyandotte (Vt.)	144

EGG LAYING CONTEST IN LECTURE.

Those who attend the meeting of the State Poultry Federation in Manhattan, June 26 and 27, will have an opportunity to learn all about the National Egg-Laying Contest. A lecture on this contest, illustrated by lantern slides will be given by T. E. Quisenberry, director of the State Poultry Experiment Station of Missouri. It will be shown how the winners of the contest were fed and the differences in type between high-producers and low-producers. Mr. Quisenberry also will be prepared to answer and discuss any questions relating to the subject.

TRUMANS BUY $625 GELDING.

Holland-Nugents-Maxwell Brothers Commission Co., National Stock Yards, Ill., according to the Live Stock Reporter, recently sold the highest priced three-year-old draft colt ever sold at the National Stock Yards. This colt was purchased by Pillsbury & Co. at Paris, Ill., and consigned to the above firm, which sold him to J. G. Truman of Bushnell, Ill. He weighed 2,140 pounds. He was sired by the imported Shire stallion Milestone Harold (23495), imported by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., and sold to Sunkel & Co., Redmon, Ill. This gelding will be shown at the leading state fairs and horse shows the coming fall. The price was $625. Seventeen head of draft horses consigned by Halstead Bros., Tecumseh, Neb., sold for $5,012.50.

THIRD SUCCESSFUL YEAR WITH CAPSULES.

To the American Breeder:—I do not know how anyone could stand a stallion or jack without a Carlson breeding outfit. I am using mine every day with perfect success. Have not failed once this season to get the semen. Have cut down my stallions from five to two and am breeding as many mares now as when I had five stallions. Farmers, generally, are satisfied with the capsule system and are growing more and more in favor of scientific breeding, as they become better acquainted with this method. One thing in favor of capsule breeding is that farmers come with their mares at a stated time, knowing that they can get service from any horse or jack in the barn, regardless of how many there are to be bred. The capsule system is the surest way to settle a mare. I have men here every day asking me to use capsules on their mares, as it has proven surer than natural service. I say, by all means use the capsule system; save your horse or jack and get better results and more foals. I have had three years' experience and that is my verdict.—J. S. Smith, Custer County, Neb.

SUCCESS IF YOU FOLLOW AMERICAN BREEDER INSTRUCTIONS.

To the American Breeder:—I know anyone that will follow the instructions of the American Breeder in capsule breeding will have success with it. The season was nearly over when I got my outfit last year, and being a new thing to me, I only bred a few of our own mares. We had a mare that we had bred for two years to both horse and jack, and could not settle. I capsuled her and settled her at once. I had a customer that I thought would be the last man on earth to be convinced that artificial breeding was O. K., but last week he brought four mares and called for the capsules. Wishing your splendid paper success, I am.—H. A. Brown, Craig County, Okla.

THOROUGHBRED SELLS FOR $150.000.

Craganour, the English Thoroughbred that finished first in the Derby at Epsom Downs, near London, has been sold for $150,000. The purchase was made soon after the race, by agents for the government of Argentina, South America. The Derby prize did not go to Craganour, the judges having disqualified the stallion for bumping into other entrants during the race, but evidently the Argentine buyers were satisfied as to his running ability.

Government Regulation of Live Stock Serums.

Congress has passed a law requiring the manufacturers, dealers and importers of serums to comply with certain government regulations. This is a move in the right direction. Too many grafters and ignorant concerns have been connected with the serum treatments. This is one of the reasons that more progress has not been made in this direction. Vaccines and similar agencies, should rightfully have a leading part in the best progress in animal husbandry today, and it is hoped that the Bureau of Animal Industry will carefully scrutinize every product which possibly might bring discredit to them.

Reliable treatments should be protected. Every honest, intelligent manufacturer who actually makes a product that is beneficial, should be encouraged. Great progress has been made along these lines, yet it is only in its infancy. With proper encouragement, and the right kind of publicity, the serum treatments are sure to assume great proportions. Investigators have a wonderful opportunity owing to the available material upon which to work. Domestic animals of a cheap class can be used for this purpose.

Those interested can get full information in B. A. I. Order 196, by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

We give below an extract from the law approved March 4, 1913:

That from and after July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to prepare, sell, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or in any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or to ship or deliver for shipment from one state or territory or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and no person, firm, or corporation shall prepare, sell, barter, exchange, or ship, as aforesaid any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured within the United States and intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, unless and until the said virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product shall have been prepared, under and in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture as hereinafter authorized. That the importation into the United States, without a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and the importation of any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals, are hereby prohibited. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cause the Bureau of Animal Industry to examine and inspect all viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, for use in the treatment of domestic animals, which are being imported or offered for importation into the United States, to determine whether such viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products are worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful, and if it shall appear that any such virus, toxin, or analogous product, for use in the treatment of domestic animals, is worthless contaminated, dangerous, or harmful, the same shall be denied entry and shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner or importer. That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and hereby is, authorized to make and promulgate from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary to prevent the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid of any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and to issue, suspend, and revoke licenses for the maintenance of establishments for the preparation of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, for use in the treatment of domestic animals, intended for sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to issue permits for the importation into the United States of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, for use in the treatment of domestic animals, which are not worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful, All licenses issued under authority of this act to establishments where such viruses, serums, toxins, or analogous products are prepared for sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid, shall be issued on condition that the licensee shall permit the inspection of such establishments and of such products and their preparation; and the Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any permit or license issued under authority of this act, after opportunity for hearing has been granted the licensee or importer, when the Secretary of Agriculture is satisfied that such license or permit is being used to facilitate or effect the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid, or the importation into the United States of any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals. That any officer, agent, or employee of the Department of Agriculture duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose may, at any hour during the daytime or nighttime, enter and inspect any establishment licensed under this act where any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals is prepared for sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid. That any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

MANY CAPSULE COLTS FIRST YEAR.

To the American Breeder:—I have been a subscriber to your paper for quite a while and always find valuable information in it. I keep three stallions and used one of the Carlson semen extractors last season and got along real well with it. Will have quite a good many capsule colts and some of my friends are anxious to see one of those new fangled colts, as they call them, but I told them, they would not see any different kind of a colt, as it just took so much semen to make a colt and all there was to it, was it had to be done clean and quick, and if the mare was right she got in foal.—James T. Leininger, Highland County, Ohio.

HER TWENTY-SECOND COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I have been very much interested in the records of good brood mares you have been publishing from time to time, and not seeing anything to equal the record of Old Belle, I thought probably she might put some of your horse breeders to thinking and realizing that "down in the land of cotton" we have some good horses. My neighbor, A. T. Richardson, away back in the



OLD BELLE AND HER 22D COLT.

eighties, owned a little black thoroughbred mare named Fannie, from which he had raised quite a number of good horses and mules. In the spring of 1887 this little mare gave birth to a beautiful brown mare colt, the sire of which was Cameron's Leal —a grade standard bred. The colt fattened and grew and at the age of three was bred, and at four gave birth to her first colt. Not a spring has rolled around since that time but that she (Belle) has done the same thing, and the past week, at the age of 25 years, gave birth to her twenty-first

PARTNER WANTED.
I am a competent veterinarian and experienced live stock farmer, and offer my time and services in the management of a stock farm, horses, mules, cattle, sheep or hogs, depending on locality. Make me a proposition. I own a full blooded Morgan and two of the best draft stallions in my county. **W. B. Black, V.S., Osakis, Douglas County, Minn.**

$600 BUYS

The Rex Denmark—Black Squirrel bred saddle stallion, REX KNOX 3115. Black; 15.2; five years; sound. A great acting show horse and sire. Fearless under saddle and in harness.

Also the ladies' beautiful saddle mare, MANCELONA II. Bay; 15.1; four years; sound; eligible to registration; safety city broken to saddle and harness and suckling fine foal by Rex Knox. Destruction of my barns by fire makes this sacrifice imperative. **W. T. Wilkinson, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.**

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.
My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.
For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.
Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

WANTED—SADDLE HORSE.
I have a customer for a good saddler. Must be gentle, sound, a good looker, of easy gait to carry rider of 190 pounds. Address **John Dalton, 235 South 26th St., Lincoln, Neb.**

colt, which is as lively and sprightly as a colt from a four-year-old. The first colt lived only a few days, but all the rest were raised, and if she raises the present foal, it will be twenty out of twenty-one. Who can beat it? Old Belle is now hale and hearty and bids fair to give birth to several more colts. She has done a good share of farm work all these years until the past two. Her colts have been about equally divided between mules and horses, and of the whole not a single sorry one.

If any of your readers have anything to beat this, let us hear from them, or if there are any "doubting Thomases" among them, tell them to speak out. We have the goods and can deliver.—Philip Willingham, Sumter County, Alabama.

Editor's Note:—The above letter was received at this office over a year ago. We held it and asked Mr. Willingham to get us a photograph of the mare if he could. Not long ago we received a second letter from Mr. Willingham and a little later the above photo, showing not the twenty-first colt, but the twenty-second. In connection with the photo, Mr. Willingham wrote:

"You remember that last year I wrote you a little history of Old Belle. She has just given birth to her twenty-second colt and is 27 years old. I am inclosing a kodak picture showing her with her latest born."

FIELD NOTES

Read the advertisement of C. H. White, Burlington, Kas. It is of interest to any one needing good Shorthorn cattle, and a lot of people do.

For a hay press proposition that you cannot go wrong on, read the advertisement of the Auto-Fedan Hay Press Company, 1545 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

It is generally known among those familiar with gasoline engines that the Witte engines are exceptionally good values. They excel in simplicity, durability and power. Read the advertisement of Ed H. Witte, Pres. of the Witte Iron Works Company, 2555 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The ponies are with us again. The interesting plan by which many a child has secured a pony for its own use is advertised again on our back cover by the national women's paper, known as the Farmer's Wife. In answering this advertisement be sure to use the coupon on the bottom

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from page 5.)

opening at the navel has not properly closed and when it remains open long there is great danger of infection entering and extending to the vital parts of the colt and destroying its life. To avoid this one should keep the parts wet with some good antisptic for a few days. For this purpose one can place over the part a piece of medicated cotton, which has been dipped in a one to one thousand bichloride of mercury solution, and keep it in place with a broad bandage around the body. Renew the pack daily.

RUPTURED COLT—I have a colt two months old that is ruptured in one side; one testicle hangs down and sometimes it is about the size of a man's fist, and at other times it is not down at all. Please advise me what is best to do for a case of this kind. It is a fine Morgan colt and I would like very much to save it.—Virginia Subscriber.

REPLY—The proper thing to do in this case is to have the colt castrated by a skilled surgeon, using the covered operation. Nothing else will cure a case of this kind.

COLIC—I would like to know what is the matter with my mare and what to do for her. She is eight years old and weighs about 1,400 pounds. She was due to foal the first of April. In the winter she would have sick spells after eating or drinking, and act like she had the colic. I gave her colic medicine and she would get well in a few minutes. She brought a nice colt about the 15th of April. Since then if she gets a little grass or eats or drinks heartily she will get very sick. Once I called a veterinarian and he said it was her liver and spleen, but she acts like she had the colic. What can I do for her so I can turn her out to grass?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is difficult to determine just why this mare should have repeated attacks of colicky pains and it will necessitate the services of a skilled veterinarian who should be given the opportunity to carefully study the case. Colic is induced by such a great variety of causes that it would be folly on our part to hazard a guess as to why this mare has a repetition of these spells. An examination should include the digestive organs, the bladder, kidneys, ureters, uterus and liver. Until you can have such an examination made you should study carefully what food best agrees with her and avoid all that brings on these attacks.

DIFFICULT PARTURITION—I had a fine half Percheron mare six years old that had raised two fine mule colts; one will be two years old this spring, the other one year old. The one last year got the premium at the colt show, also at the county fair. I bred her last year to a fine Percheron horse. Her time to foal a colt was May 19. Her udder began to grow about seven weeks before time for her to foal. I had bred her about three weeks before to a jack, and I did not breed but once to horse, so thought I would get a mule colt again. On May 12th her milk was white; that night I watched her pretty closely. About 4:30 a. m. she commenced to try to foal. The colt sack protruded about six or eight inches, but that was all that I saw. At about half past six a. m. I tried to get the veterinarian, but he was sick, so I tried for another about ten miles away, but could not get him before two o'clock p. m. By then the mare was some better. The veterinarian examined her and said that the uterus had not dilated any and the colt's feet were in the right position. He said he thought that she had the colic, but I told him I thought not, for she acted just like a mare in labor and she had milk in her udder for about 24 hours before she got sick. He did not do anything for her, but told me to call him again the next morning if she was no better. She got worse that evening about four o'clock and was bad all night, so I called the veterinarian again, but could not get him until in the afternoon. By then the discharge from her was terribly offensive. The veterinarian examined her and said her uterus had dilated some, but the colt had not started any, so while he was trying to take the colt from her she died. The colt's hind feet were turned first. The veterinarian said he never saw a case like it before. He is the state's assistant veterinarian. The mare had been running on pasture of grass and clover and was kept in a large shed at night and fed timothy hay and about four ears of corn. She was just in good living order as I try not to have my mares too fat at foaling time. I have never seen a case like this in your paper and would be glad of any information on the subject. The colt was alive about four or five hours after she first began to labor, but never saw it move after that.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Either you or your veterinarian were mistaken in the conditions present in this case. One thing is certain if the enevelopes were protruding as you suggest, the cervix was dilated so that was the proper time to aid in her delivery. A colt does not live long unless delivered after labor pains begin. To save the life of the colt generally calls for prompt action on the part of the veterinarian. The offensive odor mentioned was perhaps due to the putrefactive changes of the dead foetus and envelopes. Such putrefaction poisons the mother through absorption through the walls of the uterus and death necessarily will take place as a result.

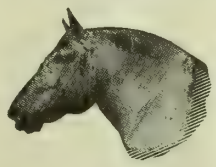
ABORTION IN COWS—Is there any remedy for abortion in cows? If so, what is it?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Abortion in cows is not materially different from abortion in mares. The chief thing to keep in mind is that usually it is an infectious or contageous disease. It is a disease that may be conveyed to healthy cows through an infected bull, so it is just as important in contending with this disorder to properly disinfect the bull as well as affected cows. Whenever a cow shows signs of aborting, she should be promptly separated from the herd and kept segregated until she is sound. This is very necessary and makes the problem of controlling abortion a difficult one. When abortion developes in one's herd, the owner

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The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**
Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

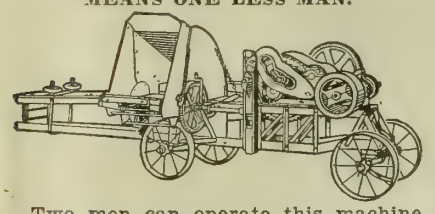
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WANTED PERCHERON STALLION.
Registered; two years old and used to pasture, to catch the unsettled mares. Will give a big four year old; black; 1800 pounds for one. **S. S. Langford, Craig, Burt County, Neb.**

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Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southwest Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Fine, moderate climate; no extremes; tornadoes unknown.

155 acres fine private water right. 2½ miles from Mancos; 30 acres in meadow, timothy and red top. Alfalfa, meadow, grain land, small orchard. Good six room house just been remodeled. Hay barn 40x56. Horse barn, cow sheds, chicken house, shop, granary, ice house, etc. Good fence; $55 per acre; a bargain.

160 acres; good house; barn, cross fences; chicken house; sheds, etc.; four shares in storage system besides fishing in waste water. Four acres in cultivation. New farm; fine land; four acres in orchard; $5,000.

160 acres four miles from town; good small house; barn; fenced; partly under cultivation; fine land; $2,000.

Raw land, agricultural and grazing at $5.00 per acre.

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Old, and wish to sell. I will sell you s highly improved stock farm, good ildings; woven wire fencing; 485 es. Can't be beat. Write **Lock Box Wellington, Kans.**

160 ACRES OF HAY LAND

sale or trade for pure bred horses; herons; mares preferred. Price per acre. F. D. Maddex, Arcadia,

s the personal aid of a qualified inarian who is thoroughly con- nt with the nature of the dis- so that advice suited to the par- r case may be given and effec- lans carried out for the eradi- of the ailment.

LLEN JAW—I have a three year ld filly whose jaw all swelled swelled from her throat to her nd has been swollen for five weeks. I took her to a veteri- and he said he did not know what to say about it. What do you think is the trouble with her?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There are several things that would cause a swelling such as you describe, but your veterinarian should search carefully for a diseased molar tooth or possibly an injury to the bones to which the base of the tongue is attached. Again, it may be that some of the deep salivary glands are involved, or possibly the lymphatics of the region. The character of the swelling should be studied, the temperature and condition of circulation ascertained, etc., before a correct diagnosis can be reached. It would be impracticable for us to undertake to prescribe for your mare without having an opportunity to make an examination. Your veterinarian should be able to come to some conclusion if he is a qualified man.

OBSTRUCTION IN VAGINA—I had a mare brought to my place about 12 years old; has raised four or five colts. She aborted about 18 months ago. She looks well. On examination I found something like the uterus within four inches of the surface. Could not push it back, but could pass above it and back 12 or 14 inches. I gave her a capsule in what appeared to be the uterus. Did I do right?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—The obstacle encountered was either a tumor growing in the vaginal wall or a fold of the vaginal wall that had resulted from a partial prolapsus. The thing to be considered is whether or not the obstruction will mechanically interfere at foaling time in the event the mare conceives.

IRRITABLE BLADDER—Will you please tell me what is wrong with my gelding, he stops frequently to pass water, but only passes a small amount at a time. I see nothing wrong with the urine except that it is a little oily and stringy at the last. He seems to suffer no pain. I feed him corn three times a day, oats twice, and bright timothy hay, and work him in the field. He is four years old. His is not the only case of this kind I have ever known.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Be sure that all feed is sound and free from dust or mould. Give him an ounce of elixir of raw palmetto and sandal wood compound three times a day. It may be thrown into the mouth with a syringe. Do not get this animal too warm while working. Give him access to grass, if possible. If the trouble does not subside in ten days or two weeks, have a veterinarian make a manual examination of the bladder for a calculus.

PILES—I have a one year old mule colt that has something like the piles. What can I do for it?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your mule colt is in a condition that necessitates a surgical operation, and we would suggest that you call in a qualified veterinarian who can give the case a careful personal examination, and operate if it is found advisable.

BULL FAILS TO SERVE—I have a two year old Aberdeen-Angus bull and in the last week he has failed to do service. Is just as keen as ever; will mount a cow, and dismount without doing anything. He will not run his penis out and acts like he is sore. Tell me what is the matter and what to do for him.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Have this bull examined by a qualified veterinarian. It may be that there is a constriction at the entrance of the sheath that prevents extruding the penis.

INJURED TESTICLES—I have a horse that has strained himself in his testicles; they drop down some and are swollen some. He is a rank server; he gets off too quick. Please give me your remedy and also how to handle a horse like this. Will it interfere with his breeding?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect this horse is affected with a slow going chronic form of orchitis and you should discontinue him from service if the testicles contiue swollen. It would be of help to keep a suspensory on him at least a part of the time. A good antiphlogestine pack held in place with a suspensory would be of aid in reducing the inflammation.

INJURED PENIS—I want to ask you what to do for my fine jack. He was kicked on the penis some three weeks ago. There is no perceptible swelling and he is ready to serve the same as ever, but when he does serve quite a lot of blood comes from his penis. I have stopped using him. Please advise me what is best to do.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—There is only one thing to do and that is to discontinue the jack from service until the hemorrhage ceases. The difficulty is that erections cause bleeding and you should, during the period of rest, discourage these by using a shield or ring.

ANNOYANCE FROM FLIES—I would like to ask you if you know of some remedy or solution to put on a horse to keep off the flies. There are several solutions to be had here, but the trouble I find with them is that they all leave the hair in very bad shape, making it gummy so that it catches all of the dust and dirt that comes along.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—We know of nothing that is perfectly satisfactory in preventing annoyance to horses or other animals from flies. Several preparations are on the market, but on account of containing gummy oils are objectionable. The most of them do not keep the pests away long. In addition to the use of such preparations one can do much to relieve horses of the annoyance by keeping the premises scrupulously cleaned of all filth. Filth is the breeding place for flies. The manure and refuse should be daily carted to the fields. By using screens on the doors and windows and making use of flytraps and poison placed out of the reach of the animals, one can do much in ridding the premises of these annoying pests.

ABORTION—As we have been having contagious abortion among mares in this locality, would like to know how long it is necessary to wait before breeding to a horse so the horse would not transmit the disease to other mares? Also if a horse is bred to an unclean mare, of the above type, how long will it take him to get clear if he is not treated for the same disease, if he is kept in use all the season? The reason I ask this question is that one might breed a diseased mare unknowingly.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Do not breed such a mare to the stallion at all. Use the capsule system, which removes all danger of contaminating the stallion. Do not depend on an infected stallion getting rid of the disease himself. Disinfect the genitals once a day for several days if you have reason to think he has served an unclean mare. You have a perfect right to know the condition of every mare you permit your stallion to serve, and an honest owner will help you in gaining such knowledge. You are both interested in knowing the truth of the matter, and not to know the truth means loss and aggravation to both parties.

BLACK HAW—I saw in your paper some time ago about feeding a mare Black Haw to prevent slinking colt. Is it kept in drug stores? And how much do you feed? (I suppose it is fed in the grain.) How often do you feed it?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Black Haw is a drug that has been found quite useful in preventing the recurrence of abortion, especially when not of the contageous sort. It can be procurred at almost any drug store and is used preferably in the fluid extract form. Begin giving it in the feed six weeks before the usual time of abortion and continue until that period is safely past. The dose at first is usually one or two drams twice a day, which may be increased to one-half ounce or even more. Should threatening symptoms of abortion develop, increase to an ounce two or three times a day.

PERIOSTITIS—I have a two and a half year old mule, and a knot came on his right fore leg on the outside and continued to grow until it reached his knee joint and he became lame. The knot is just below his knee joint. Please tell the name of it and the remedy.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your animal has received an injury which has set up an inflammation of the

Percheron Stallion.

Black, small star; four years old; sound and a good breeder; weighs a ton. Broke to all harness and is in a splendid breeding condition. If interested, come and see his colts and see him perform. Sold for no fault. **Wm. Freitag, Minier, Tazewell County, Ill.**

150 PERCHERON MARES, STALLIONS, JACKS, MULES AND JENNETS.

For a number of years I have been breeding Percheron horses and mules. This season I have decided to quit the business. I offer my mares, mules, jacks and jennets for sale at reasonable prices. This is good stuff. **H. D. Hallock, Englewood, Kas.**

150 STALLIONS.

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

GOOD IMPORTED SHIRE

Stallion; 10 years old; black; a state fair winner; sound; right every way; extra good breeder; weight 2,300; sell for no fault; $1,000 to a quick buyer.

O. I. C. pigs, White Wyandotte and Black Langshan eggs for hatching at $1.00 for 15 or $5.00 a hundred.

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Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

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AT QUALITY STOCK FARM.

Full blooded registered stallions for sale from one to three years old. Sires and dams are imported prize winners, the wide out, heavy boned kind, with plenty of quality. All will make ton horses or better. Also one imported Belgian stallion, weight 2080; six years old. A great breeder. Plenty of colts to show. **E. A. Silverthorn, Rossville, Clinton County, Ind.**

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND COACH STALLIONS AND MARES, ALL AGES.

100 head to pick from; size, quality and breeding. We won over 50 first and second prizes and gold and silver medals at the Wisconsin State Fair. Grand Champion Belgian and Percheron stallion at head of stud. Prices and terms to suit. Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Weight ton each; greys; show horses; breeders; colts to show. Sire of first at Bushnell; third International. Parties wanting a good one see me. Prices right, quality considered. Four and nine years old. The very best in the land. No trades considered. Time on good note. Few mares and fillies. **Jack Schaufele, Colchester, McDonough County, Ill.**

BELGIAN STALLION

ROAN IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION for sale; 11 years old; weight 2,180 in fair flesh; good breeder; heavy boned. Lots of colts to show. Reason for selling, want to quit the business. **Harry Pahl, West Side, Crawford County, Iowa.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

Draft and Coach Stallions

A fine bunch of Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach stallions for sale; priced from $350 up. I have the big ton kind that are right. Come and see me, or write. J. M. Nolan, Paola, Miami County, Kas.

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

BARGAINS! I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.
Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.
I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

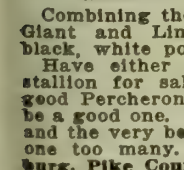
W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

JACKS AND MULES

We have 14 jacks from one to six years old; have lots of bone, size and quality; all black with white points.

Also have 128 yearling mules, coming two year old, and 26 mule colts. These mules are from grade draft mares; have lots of bone and width. Only 15 out of the 154 are horse mules, the balance are mare mules. Will sell at reasonable prices. Scott, Abney & Jenkins, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

TWO BLACK JACKS

for sale. Six and eight years old; good breeders. One 64 inches high; 70 inches heart girth; 9½ inch shin. Price $600. The other 61 inches high; 64 inch girth; 7¼ inch shin; blocky built. Price $400. Either one of these jacks will pay for themselves in a single season if rightly handled. Good terms to good parties. No trades. **G. T. Poage, Garrison, Mo.**

JACK BARGAIN FOR SURE.

Owing to lateness of the season will make a special cut on a very high class young jack—one of the few jacks that will work on the range. Also have an old jack that in a good country would make anyone a small fortune. You can impregnate from him successfully without extractor or capsules. Write for full particulars and prices. We now hold the record for two and three year old jacks in West Texas.

McLaughlin Ranch, Water Valley, Tex.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.

QUIT BUSINESS SALE.

Two large Mammoth jacks, 16 and 16¾ hands high; coming 5 and 6 years old next July. Come and see them. I could truthfully say much in praise of these jacks, but they will do the talking. **Louis Koenig, Solomon, Dickinson County, Kansas.**

bone which has extended to the knee joint, causing lameness. It is somewhat of a question about this animal's recovery. We would recommend that you apply the following, after first clipping the hair from over the parts: Powdered cantharides, one ounce; biniodide of mercury, sixty grains; vaseline, four ounces. Mix all together and apply with the hand, rubbing in briskly for several minutes. Tie the animal so it cannot reach the parts with its nose, and permit to remain on for 24 hours. Then wash the parts with very warm water and good soap and when dry, apply a little cotton seed oil once a day for several days. Repeat the blister in three weeks.

PERHAPS STRANGLES—I have a colt foaled last night with a lump on each side of its throat the size of a walnut, and there is a rattling there when it is sucking. The mare has had a discharge from her nose (at times) for a day or so for the last two months. There is a good deal of distemper through the country, but I have not had it. One of my geldings has been affected the same as the mare. Both are in fairly good condition and have worked every day all spring.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite unusual for an abscess to develop so soon after birth, but inasmuch as your letter indicates strangles is prevalent in your locality, it may be the young colt is affected with the disease. In cases of this kind avoid exposure and encourage the development of the abscesses by applying warm poultices to the parts. Open the abscesses as soon as pus has formed. Vaccinate all young stock on the premises, using bacterin.

LAME MARE—I would like to know what is the matter and what to do for my pure bred Percheron mare. She is three years old; she seems to be stiff or paralyzed in her right hind leg. She foaled a colt April 26th. The colt looks fine and the mare eats well. The trouble can only be noticed when she is moving about.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You do not state whether or not the lameness dates from the period of foaling. Your description of the case is so meager that we would suggest that you take your mare to a good veterinarian so that a careful examination of the parts may be made. Permit us to suggest that you see to this promptly, inasmuch as you have a valuable animal.

OLD, SLOW JACK—I have an old jack that has been serving mares for several years; has not been very well cared for, for about two years, but is in very good shape now. He got out with a jennet and served her. A week later I bred a mare to him and since that time he will not serve a mare nor pay much attention to them. Owing to his age, I think he needs something like "jack tablets," or something to make him keen. If you think this will help him to serve mares, please tell me at once what to get and where to get it.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Clip the jack; screen his stall and have his teeth fixed. If he is not eating good soak the feed from one feed to the next in a galvanized bucket. Slow jacks should be encouraged to eat oats with a little bran. In soaking the feed, a little salt might be sprinkled on it. Throw a clean cloth over the bucket so the flies will not contaminate the feed. Always clean the bucket after soaking each time. Get some urine from a jennet that is in heat and when you are ready to breed the mare, put a little urine on the mare's tail and let the jack smell it. Be very gentle with the jack. Have the mare placed in the pit substantially. Do not try to make too many services with an old jack. We do not think you need any "jack tablets." If a lot of breeders would forget about drugs and use more good horse sense, better results would follow. If you have a jack worth keeping, it will pay you to take better care of this animal.

JACK QUITS SERVING—I have a coming three year old jack that has quit serving after serving thirty mares. He was broke with a mule a few times. He was working well when he quit with the exception that he came off a little proud. He was playing through a door with my stallion. What can I do to get him started? Will he be all right next season?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know what connection playing with your stallion had in this case. It might be serious to have your jack stop, but if everything was normal it might be well for the future of your jack not to make any more services this year. If you wish to breed more mares, you might get him started by getting a little urine from a jennet that was in heat and placing it on the mare's tail. We believe your jack will serve all right next year if you do not allow him to associate with mules or jennets.

MAKING THE ENTRANCE—Will you kindly tell me what causes my horse to do this way? Nearly every time I breed a mare he will come up all right, but just as he goes to make the cover his penis will get big. I am not using him to tease with and always bring him up just as soon as he is ready. He is very keen, but easy to handle. He is a registered Percheron five years old and weighs 1750 pounds; is in good flesh. I give him three or four miles on the road every day and let him eat grass about one-half hour every day. He runs in a big lot part of the time. He works all right every cover and seems to be sure, but I do not like for him to do this way.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—When the stallion makes the leap put three fingers of the left hand in the vulva, allowing the back of the hand to cover the rectum. Guide the penis with the right hand and do

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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I make the best class of live stock photographs—suitable for making cuts or for framing. Drawings or paintings, if desired, but no cheap work. The leading live stock and farm papers of the country use my pictures. **H. L. Ritchie, Mt. Washington, Mo.**

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The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West



I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.

Tell Me How Many Head of Stock You Have



and I'll feed them 60 days before you pay. I'll show you how to make your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, put on more flesh on no more feed — make you more money.

I'll Rid Them of Worms or No Pay.

I'll Prove it to You as I have to these and Thousands of other Farmers.

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Mgr. Monument Sheep Co.
Monument, New Mex.

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Prop. Lone Sycamore Farm
Rt. No. 5 — Fairfield, Ill.



"Sal-Vet" is a wonder working medicated salt which rids farm animals of their greatest enemies—the stomach and intestinal worms. These deadly pests are the cause of 90% of all live stock diseases. They keep farm stock in a poor, weakened, money-losing condition—they mean greater liability to contract hog cholera, swine plague and other contagious diseases. "Sal-Vet" expels these parasites, sharpens the appetites, improves digestion—makes all stock grow into profit fast. Being a salt animals like and run to it freely and THEY DOCTOR THEMSELVES.

Prices: 50 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $4; 200 lbs., $7; 300 lbs., $10; 500 lbs., $15; 1000 lbs., $25. No orders filled for less than 50 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular size packages.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have and mail it to me today. I'll ship you enough "Sal-Vet" to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If "Sal-Vet" does not do what I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon NOW.

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The S. R. Feil Co., Mfg. Chemists Dept. A.B. **Cleveland, O.**

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO.
Dept. AB 6-20 **Cleveland, O.**

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charge when it arrives, report results within 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....
P. O.....
Shipping Sta..... State.....
No. of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....

not grasp it hard. In close mares one should run the arm in and open up the vulva so the entrance can be made quickly.

KEEPING THE SEMEN—How long can I keep the semen in the extractor by keeping the water at the right temperature, or must it be used at once? I have some customers that come in sometimes an hour late. Is it fit to use after that length of time? I am having good success with capsule breeding, only I am having some trouble in getting the semen out of the uterus. Is it necessary to go any further into the uterus than I can reach with one finger? I have the semen extractor with the bulb on it, and when I draw the rod the holes in the bulb clog with the membranes. Must you keep your finger on bulb to keep it from clogging? It seems to me that there are so many holes in the bulb that the fingers don't do much good. Is it best to push the bulb on in farther than the finger? I have failed several times in getting any semen at all out of the uterus. Is it best to screw the bulb a good ways off or only a few rounds?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Boil your extractor before using each time. Boil the water in the pan you expect to keep the extractor in; put in a tablespoonful of salt to each gallon of water before boiling it. Have several large jugs filled with boiled water that has been cooled. Place a box under the pan in which you are keeping the extractor; put two holes in the top of the box; put two number two lamps in the box under the pan; regulate the flames from these lamps so that the water in the pan will keep the temperature at 100 degrees F. With a little regulation this can be done accurately. Breed a mare; get the semen in the extractor; close the point protector by screwing it down, which will keep the semen and the water from mixing. After the extractor has been immersed in this warm water, the semen can be kept several hours very nicely. When another mare comes to be bred, the operator and the mare owner must thoroughly wash their hands clean. The mare owner can take the extractor out of the water and hold it in such a position that the capsule can be filled. After the capsule has been filled, the point protector is again screwed so it serves as a cut off valve. In order to get the semen out of the uterus it is necessary to place the front finger on top of the soft metallic point; after it is inserted into the uterus it can be bent down to the lowest part of the uterus, making a basin and allowing the semen to flow to the lowest part of that organ. After it has accumulated the plunger is pulled with the other hand. If you will read the instructions carefully you will find printed in plain type not to screw the point protector out more than three threads from the end. If the point protector is screwed out farther than that, the mucous membranes are liable to clog the point. Occasionally they will clog the point some anyway. In that case it is necessary to wait until the mare quits straining. If the semen is not found directly in front of the cervix you can make the basin at either side of the uterus by pushing the cervix to one side or the other very gently. The semen may be found in the other end of the uterus. You can push the cervix in two or three inches and get the semen in either horn. This should also be done gently. There is practically no excuse for any breeder not getting sufficient semen out of the uterus of a normal mare if he will follow the instructions which have been printed in this paper. We have received very little complaint this year about getting the semen out of the uterus. The new point protector has usually made it very easy.

A THIN TWO YEAR OLD—I would like to have your opinion about breeding a two year old colt the last of next month. She has the distemper very badly now. Would it be all right to breed her? What would I give her to make her pick up in flesh again? She has gotten awfully thin in flesh since she took the distemper.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—You will do well to turn this horse on grass and feed her a little oats twice a day. We do not advise breeding her, as she will not make a good growth this season. Give her a chance to get a growth next year.

CRUSHED OATS

ARE FAR BETTER FOR HORSES and cattle than ground feed. Get a **"NATIONAL"** Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalog. Agents wanted.

W. R. BELLOWS CO.,
97 Warren St., New York.

A DISEASED MARE—I have a mare that has been bred to a jack two weeks, that is discharging a sticky stuff; at first it was yellow color, but now it is about white.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that you have a diseased mare. If in heat at the next heat period have her treated.

CORRESPONDENCE VETERINARY COURSE—I wish your opinion as to a correspondence veterinary course. I realize that success depends upon the ability of the student, even at college. I desire the course mainly to handle the minor ills and necessities of our own stock, but desire to know whether such schools are competent. If so, please name one or more.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not recommend a course of this kind. If you intend to make this your occupation, you will find it profitable to attend one of the best practical colleges. After you have attended one of the best colleges and worked hard attending every lecture and demonstration during the entire prescribed course, you will then discover, when put to the practical test, that your knowledge is not yet complete. If you expect to be a veterinarian, our advice is to attend a recognized institution and not simply be satisfied with a diploma, but continue to be a student. This field of labor is progressing and many new things are being brought out. Even those who have passed the required examinations in recognized institutions must study to keep up with the times. There is a great field for practical men who will qualify themselves in veterinary science, but those who do not wish to master this profession ought to take up some other occupation. The time has passed in most localities where an individual can include numerous occupations and yet be called a veterinarian. We do not advise you to spend your money on a correspondence school in veterinary science.

DIAGNOSING PREGNANCY—A patron of mine bred a mare to my horse August 31, 1912. She has never been in foal before. About April 20, 1913, she showed some signs of being in heat, but when tried to the horse she refused and would have nothing to do with him. In about four or five days afterwards she showed signs again; was retried to the horse, but would have nothing to do with him this time. What is the cause? Could the mare be in foal and act this way? Did we do right in not letting the horse serve her?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Every breeder that owns a stallion or jack should learn how to make a rectal examination to tell whether a mare is in foal or not. Many mares lose their colts by being bred while pregnant. It is not advisable, however, for the average breeder to attempt this unless he has had some special instructions, as he might do serious damage—neither would he know what to look for. This mare could be in foal and still act this way. You did right in not letting the horse serve her. It is not advisable to take chances on causing an abortion when there is evidence that the mare might be in foal. Many mares will receive the embrace of a stallion while pregnant.

RANK STALLION—I have a ton stallion in good flesh, not too fat; five years old. He has never been crowded. Have owned him three seasons. The first of the season he mounts a mare; seems to try hard, but can't discharge. Sometimes I will let him on as many as six times before he will discharge. Sometimes he will perform for ten or fifteen days and then there will be a week that he will mount a mare three to six times before he discharges. Exercise does him no good. He is as sure a stallion as I ever owned. Can always tell when he discharges; he seems to try awfully hard and is always ready. He is worse when he does not cover regularly. I bathe his privates with cold water sometimes and think it help him. When he can't discharge he gets mad and bites the mare. Please tell me what ails him. I have had three of this kind and they were all good, sure breeders, but some men get scared and think their mares might get hurt, but the mares generally get in foal.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Before you breed a mare, sprinkle some hay under the stallion which may cause him to urinate. Do not tease with this stallion if you can help it. If used as a teaser put him in the barn; take the bridle off and close the door so that the penis will be drawn up in the sheath. Get your mare all ready; put the bridle on quickly and let him mount as soon as the erection is sufficient. Let the mare take a step or two if possible; this will help him wonderfully. If this is not a success, put him in the barn for half an hour and try him again. You will find it profitable to put three fingers of the left hand in

GET A SPECULUM

if you want to know the condition of a mare's genital tract and whether or not it is diseased. A Speculum is also the only means of examining the cervix to make sure if a mare is in foal. Many an abortion has been caused which the use of the Speculum would have avoided.



This Speculum is made of good material, nickel plated, and with proper care will last a life-time. **SENT POSTPAID FOR $3.00.**

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.

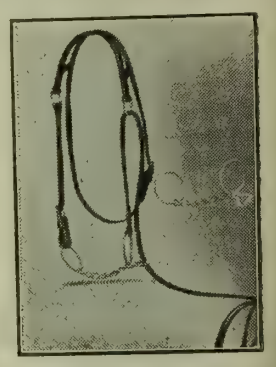
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Johnson Automatic Stallion Bridle

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Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

"Enclosed you will find check for $5 for which send one of your stallion bridles to Mr. Jacob Haning, Minier, Ill. Please send at once and oblige.

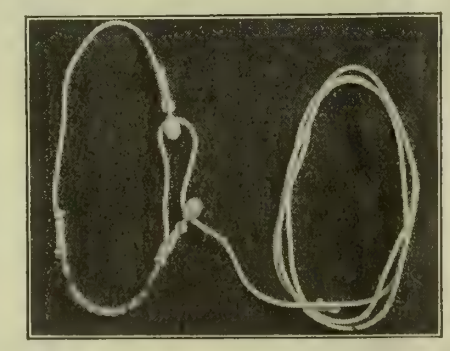
"P. S.—I have been using one of your stallion bridles for some time. Would not do without it, as you soon have perfect control of your stallion in a short time. Please send bridle to Mr. Jacob Haning, Jr., at once. Send by mail. —Val. Thomas, Jr., Hopedale, Ill."

"I have used the bridle but a few days which I recently purchased from you, but must say no horseman can afford to be without it. It will hold any horse. There is no equal to it. I advise every horseman to have one.—E. A. Berlin, Waterloo, Wis."

"Will say the bridle I ordered came all right. The horse that we wanted it for was one that we could not not use with a chain under his jaw. Had to use rein over his neck and hard to hold back at that. The bridle surprised him very much. My son says he can not say too much for it.—De Mott & Son, Scottsbluff, Neb."

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Assumption, Christian County, Illinois.

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at $2.50 each.

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,
12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

the vulva so as not to take hold of the penis any more than is absolutely necessary. Gradually diminish the oats and feed a little more bran.

BREEDER'S BAGS—I have an imported Percheron stallion, 14 years old, that served 50 mares as good as any horse, and now he makes the cover all right but cannot discharge. Covers all the mares very proud. Could you tell me the trouble? The veterinarian is giving him strychnine tonic. The man taking care of horse left him out in open lot one hot day. The horse was not accustomed to it and was sick for a day or two but seems to look all right now. I never allowed him to go to but two mares a day; he did this two or three times before being sick. We never noticed him doing this until we used the breeders' bag on him.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Lead the mare out so as to cause your stallion to get an erection. Bathe the penis in warm water, beginning at 105 degrees and gradually increase to 110, if he does not object; then change it to cool well water without any ice. Do this two or three times a day. Get your stallion to urinate before you make a service. Do not take hold of the penis to make an erection if you can keep from it. Do not use the breeders' bag any more on this horse. Some horses are very easily spoiled with breeders' bags.

THE BEST SEMEN—Which is the best semen, the real thick or the thin? I have never been able to find any live spermatozoa in the thick semen; sometimes I find plenty of them, but no motion.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—There is very little difference concerning thickness of semen. The spermatozoa are more readily recognized in thin semen. In thick semen there is not the same opportunity for active movement that may be found in the thinner fluid.

SLOW JACKS WANTED—I notice an article in your paper about a three year old jack that won't serve. I believe if I had him I could work him. I worked one that had not served a mare for two years; he is a quick performer now. I wish I could get hold of that three year old jack; I like to monkey with them.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If you will place an advertisement in the American Breeder asking for the owners of slow jacks to give you a description and the lowest cash price, in the first letter, you will get some mail, because there are a lot of slow jacks. Many of these jacks can be made good performers in the hands of the right man, and especially young jacks. An individual who really likes to handle this class of stock could make big money by purchasing good individuals of a tender age. When a breeder is trying to make a service with a jack that will not perform, and he has been working with him for several hours, it would not be advisable for anyone to make an offer on such an animal unless he expected to buy. There is nothing quite as disgusting as to have a jack that won't serve. There is, however, a reason for a jack not being a good server, and in nearly every case this fault can be traced directly to some man who has spoiled the jack. A jack is a very peculiar animal. Its disposition must be reckoned with and it certainly behooves owners of these animals to be very careful how they are handled.

EXERCISE AFTER SERVICE—Is it a good plan to exercise a stallion just after serving a mare, or is it better to let him stand a while?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no serious objection to exercising a stallion soon after service.

MARE DRINKING COLD WATER—Is it advisable to give a mare a drink of cold water just after being bred? How long after being bred may a mare be kept from drinking water?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—A mare might drink enough cold water to cause some trouble along the digestive tract, but a reasonable quantity should not cause serious damage at most any time. If a mare is not used to drinking cold water it might not be advisable to let her have much cold water at that time.

BREEDING JENNETS—When is a good time to breed a jennet after she drops a colt?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—You will have better results by breeding your jennets on the ninth day with a capsule, without teasing them. It would be better if they cannot see or hear a jack. If they are to be bred with the natural service, they may come in heat on the eighth or ninth day, or may not show any signs until the 16th day. Some of these animals are very irregular at this time. If this jennet has thoroughly cleaned we would advise breeding her as soon as she comes in heat.

CARE OF MARES—Will you please publish some good rules or instructions for care of mares during the breeding season. I have seen a great deal printed regarding the care of pregnant mares, but none at the breeding season, which I consider just as important as care at foaling time. I have had far more trouble getting mares to settle than to foal. What I want are good practical instructions which a common farmer can carry out. —Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—There is no great secret about the proper care of breeding stock of any kind; just use plain common sense. We will take the time, however, to mention a few of the wrongs that are practiced on mares that are expected to breed regularly. First, they are too frequently improperly fed, that is, too much of an exclusive corn diet; are too fat. Second, they are improperly worked. Brood mares are too frequently thrown into the collar without preliminary preparations and worked beyond their strength. Such practices result in rapid loss of flesh, general depletion and lowered vitality. Many are overcome with heat and generally deranged so that they are unfitted for breeding. Added difficulty comes from the greatest stress of farm work being at just about the period of breeding, and complaints develop that mares do not conceive. Again, we must allow for infectious diseases that so frequently assert themselves during the spring months. The mare already with foal or with the young foal at side, deserves more than ordinary care. Again, let us emphasize the fact that more good, hard sense be exercised in regard to the brood mare. Give her a chance. It is unprofitable not to do so.

STALLION LOSING FLESH—I bought a stallion in Oklahoma and shipped him here. He has always been a sure breeder. The reason for changing locations is that we had been in one place so long that most everything in the line of mares were related to him. I shipped him here about two weeks ago. He was in the cars for six days without lying down. He seemed well and ate well while on the road. Since I got him he doesn't eat grain well and is awfully nervous and is losing in weight. He weighed 1800 pounds when I loaded and he now weighs 1625 pounds. He works good; serves fine. Today I bred seven mares at two services. I use an impregnator. Today is the first time I have used the impregnator since I came here. I noticed both times that the semen looked brown through the glass; the little he spills looks clear and good; he spills but very little. Of course I have not been here long enough to know whether the mares will settle or not. The horse has not had as much exercise as he should, possibly; have given him about one mile each day up to three days ago; since then I have been giving him about three miles each day, but he doesn't eat any better. I keep him in a livery barn where there are horses around all the time, so he doesn't get lonesome. I have some mean competitors here. Would it be possible for some one to give the horse something that would color the semen and make his breeding uncertain? Would the change in climate cause the trouble? The altitude is 6,000 feet. I feed bran and oats mixed half and half and prairie hay with a feed of cane occasionally for a change. Could you help me in anyway? Is there any way that I may know whether the semen is good without waiting the 21 days? In case he could not get a mare in foal, what would you suggest?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Change of surroundings with the opening up of the breeding season is apt to cause some loss of flesh, but we fear your stallion is losing more than can be accounted for in that way. We fear you are feeding too much bran. Try and induce him to eat more good, clean, heavy oats. It might be well to even give him two or three ears of corn at a feed if he relishes it. Also a moderate amount of clean, white wheat middlings will help to hold his flesh. A little old process oil meal should be good. Use him carefully and avoid fretting him. He may have too much company from other horses and is fretting on this account. By all means look carefully to his grooming. Let him be well brushed with a good bristle brush and go over thoroughly with a woolen cloth. Study your animal and you will soon be able to deside wherein is the trouble. The use of a proper microscope will show you whether the horse's semen contains live spermatozoa.

LAME MARE—I have a grade Percheron mare nine years old that is lame in the fore legs; got that way about a year ago; was pricked in shoeing and went lame and has been lame ever since. Seems to be in feet, but can't locate it. She will be very lame when she starts to walk, then get all right as long as I keep her moving, but will limp some when started up again; stands with front feet stretched out forward.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—We have doubts about your mare being still lame from the effects of a nail prick that occurred a year ago. Your limited description is more like the symptoms of chronic laminitis. Arrange a stall so that this mare's forefeet can be immersed in a mud bath and stand her in it three or four hours both forenoon and afternoon. Be sure that she stands level, not too low in front. Continue this treatment for at least a week, and if she improves, which she should do, keep up the treatments at periods for some time. Let us hear from you further regarding the case.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM



On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

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Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

O. P. WILSON SERUM CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

June 5, 1913. W. H. HAYS, Bloomfield, Ky.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

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Stannard's Processed Crude Oil

THE BEST DIP MADE

for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits). . .....$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

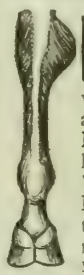
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A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but



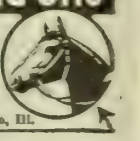
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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. **Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR.,** the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments. Enlarged Glands. Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

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If Your Horse Has Eye Troubles Use "VISIO"



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FREE FREE FREE

We will send absolutely free to any subscriber to this paper EXPERT PRESCRIPTIONS for each and every ailment of all animals. Our veterinary is a graduate and a man of many years' experience—for three years employed in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. Describe the troubles closely. Enclose two cent stamp. Get the prescription filled at any druggist. **Green Cross Laboratory, Collinsville, Ill.**

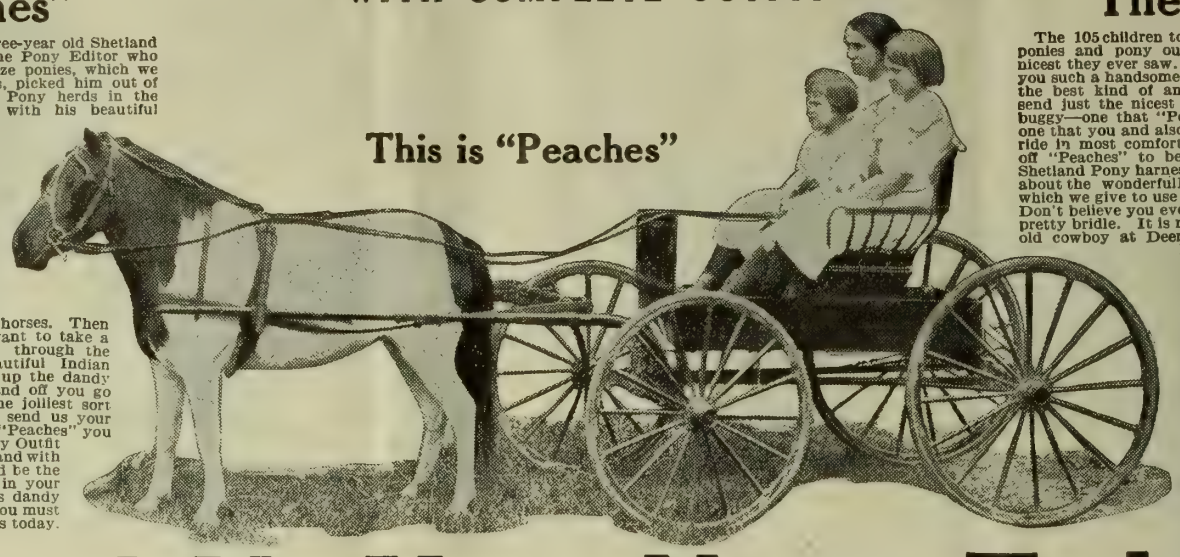
THIS PONY FREE

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT

"Peaches"

Is about the cutest little three-year old Shetland Pony we ever gave away. The Pony Editor who has already selected 105 prize ponies, which we have given to boys and girls, picked him out of one of the largest Shetland Pony herds in the United States. "Peaches" with his beautiful silky black and creamy white markings makes you think for all the world of nothing so much as "Peaches and Cream" and he is just as good as he is handsome. He is about 42 inches high and weighs around 300 pounds. Hitched to his nobby pony buggy which we give with him he just steps right into the breast collar with his wide Sheltie chest and will haul you and all your girl and boy friends that can pile in, up hill and down just about as fast as most big horses. Then if when you get him you want to take a canter across the fields and through the woods, just slip on his beautiful Indian horse hair bridle and tighten up the dandy saddle (which we send too) and off you go to a lope, trot or canter for the jolliest sort of a horseback ride. If you send us your name and address and get "Peaches" you will have the handsomest Pony Outfit that ever came to your place and with all charges paid by us. You'd be the envy of every boy and girl in your town with "Peaches" and his dandy outfit, but if you want him you must send us your name and address today.

This is "Peaches"



The Outfit

The 105 children to whom we have already sent ponies and pony outfits say our outfits are the nicest they ever saw. We wouldn't want to give you such a handsome pony unless we also sent you the best kind of an outfit to go with him. We send just the nicest kind of a four-wheeled pony buggy—one that "Peaches" can pull easiest and one that you and also your father and mother can ride in most comfortably. The harness too sets off "Peaches" to best advantage and is a real Shetland Pony harness. And we want to tell you about the wonderful Indian horse hair riding bridle which we give to use with our special pony saddle. Don't believe you ever in all your life saw such a pretty bridle. It is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana. It takes him and his partner two whole weeks to weave this handsome bridle out of beautifully colored horse hair,—red, blue, yellow, white and black,—woven into remarkable Indian designs and mounted with colored rosettes and the horse hair reins ending in a real cowboy quirt. No matter how many Circuses or Pony Shows come to your town or no matter if some children of rich parents in your place happen to have ponies, nobody ever saw a prettier Pony and Pony Outfit than "Peaches" and his, which we shall send to you or some other boy or girl. If you want this lucky boy or girl to be you, you must send us your name and address now.

Send Us Your Name Today

If You Want To Own "Peaches"

As soon as we hear from you we we tell you how to go ahead to get "Peaches." Don't let anybody persuade you that you cannot get this beautiful little pony because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given 105 ponies to 105 boys and girls all over the United States from the state of Vermont to the state of Washington, many going over 1500 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away. The banker or postmaster in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Co. of St. Paul, who have been in business over 30 years, is one of the largest publishing firms in the United States and can afford to give ponies to boys and girls to advertise our papers. We never heard of one of these 105 boys or girls until they wrote us they wanted a pony and you should send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you "Peaches" and his dandy outfit.



THE PONY EDITOR AT THE PONY FARM PICKING OUT "PEACHES" FOR YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL.

We Have Given Away 105 Ponies

Here are the Names of a few of our 105 Lucky Pony Winners

"Duke,"	Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., **Missouri**	"Dimple,"	Ida Schuenke, Rice Co., **Minnesota**	"Roine,"	Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., **Indiana**
"Ginger,"	Charles Foster, Randolph Co. **Missouri**	"Dapple,"	Ernest L. Heckert, York Co., **Pennsylvania**	"Toots,"	Isabelle Whitcraft, Balt. Co., **Maryland**
"Evangeline,"	Gladys Houx, Saline Co., **Missouri**	"Sonny,"	Elmer Hoth, Allamakee Co., **Iowa**	"Roxy,"	Eldon Crego, Madison Co., **Ohio**
"Beauty,"	Bertram Eldridge, Stark Co., **Illinois**	"Polly,"	Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., **Wisconsin**	"Busy,"	J. H. Albrecht, Jr., Camden Co., **N. Jersey**
"Toby,"	George Lynch, Lake Co., **Illinois**	"Patsy,"	Rena Smith, St. Lawrence Co., **New York**	"Dainty,"	Gladys Elwood, Franklin Co., **Vermont**
"Daisy,"	Leta Hainline, Adair Co., **Iowa**	"Pippin,"	Doris Navarette, Fairfield Co., **Connecticut**	"Andy,"	Alfred H. Brown, Teton Co., **Montana**
"Jim,"	Joey Edwards, Barton Co., **Kansas**	"Chum,"	Bozzie F. Thornton, Mercer Co., **W. Virginia**	"Captain,"	Ida O'Keefe, Mountrail Co., **No. Dakota**
"Bob,"	John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., **Arkansas**	"Dixie,"	Walter McLaren, Moody Co., **So. Dakota**		
"Bingo,"	Jeanette Lansing, Dixon Co., **Nebraska**	"Cub,"	Eugene Mumpower, Buncombe Co., **No. Carolina**		
"Jean,"	John H. Elrod, Smith Co., **Tennessee**	"Scotty,"	Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., **Washington**		

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY OR COPY ON A POST CARD

THE FARMER'S WIFE,
565 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me Certificate of Entry, and pictures of "Peaches" and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own "Peaches."



Write Your Name and Address Here

GOOD FOR 1,000 VOTES FOR "PEACHES."

Name.....

R. F. D. .....

P. O. ..... State .....

NOTICE we print the names of 27 of our 105 lucky pony winners which we wouldn't have done if it were not true that we give away real live Shetland Ponies. We haven't room to print the names of our whole 105 lucky pony winners but we will send you their names just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these 105 lucky pony winners live in your county or some county near you and if so you probably know them because our lucky pony winners are now the best known children in their locality. However, it doesn't make any difference where you live if you send us your name and are the lucky boy or girl to get "Peaches," he and his whole outfit will be sent without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you read this we will send you 1000 free votes for "Peaches" and will send you a big surprise which will double your chances of getting a Shetland Pony even if you fail to get "Peaches."

Each Contestant A Prize Winner

The Farmer's Wife will liberally reward all children who send their name and address and become a contestant for "Peaches" with cash or other valuable prizes of their own choosing. Besides the Pony Outfit and Twenty-five Grand Prizes we shall offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Outfits, Gold Bracelets, Fishing Outfits, Fountain Pens, Hand Bags, Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and dozens of other desirable prizes. Of course "Peaches" and his Outfit is the best prize of all, and you should not let anybody persuade you that you can't win him because you have the same chance as any other child.

Send Your Name Today

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send the coupon opposite filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Peaches" is so easy that any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do it and any child who becomes a contestant will win a fine prize, even if he fails to win "Peaches."

BE SURE TO ADDRESS YOUR POSTCARD OR ENVELOPE TO

THE FARMER'S WIFE

565 WEBB BUILDING,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA



"Mac," Ruth Mead, Saline Co., Missouri

"'Mac is so gentle and good natured and will stand with his fore feet on the porch or on a box and let us slide off his back to the ground. I wish every little boy and girl had a pony and cart like mine and had the jolly time I have with 'Mac,' and I hope they will write to The Farmer's Wife and get a pony half as nice as 'Mac.'"

Part of a letter from one of our 105 Lucky Pony Winners. We haven't room to print all of it here nor the other 105 letters telling about the fun our 105 Lucky Pony Winners have with the ponies we gave them and the kind of fun you will have if you send us your name and get "Peaches."

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

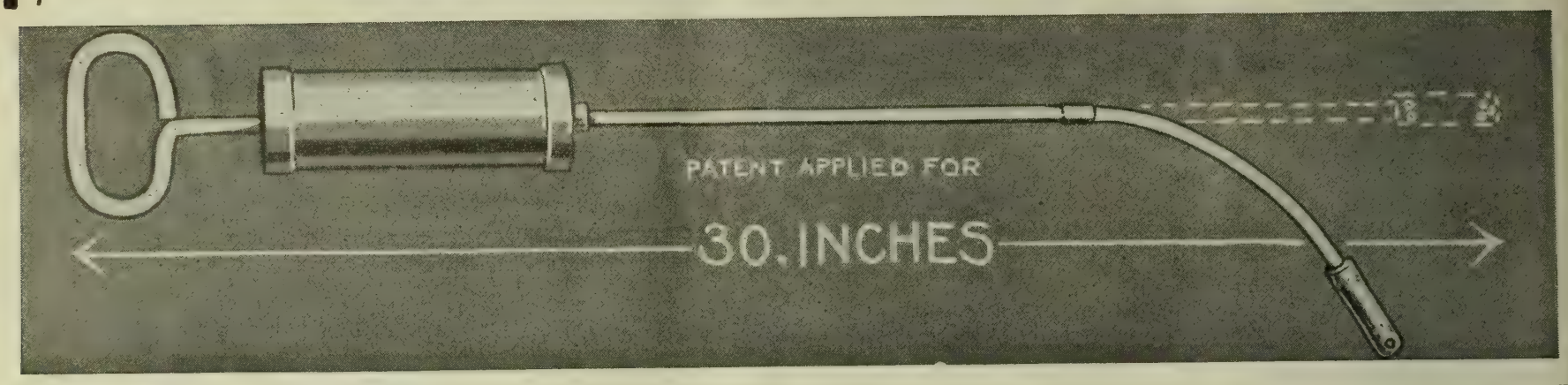
Volume VI. ***Kansas City, Missouri, July 5, 1913*** ***Number 12***



Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

BREEDING APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS

THE IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR AND CAPSULE SYRINGE



This extractor has been improved so that it is much easier to use. The proper temperature can easily be maintained. Anyone should have good results with this instrument by following the directions carefully. This is the only instrument made that has been successfully used for getting the semen from the uterus. We believe this instrument with its improvements will make it possible for any ordinary breeder to use the capsule system successfully. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times. All necessary directions will be sent with the instrument.

SPECIAL PRICE ON EXTRACTOR AND CAPSULES

Until further notice we will sell 1 box of 50 pointed breeding capsules (price, $1.00), and one Improved Carlson Semen Extractor, complete as described above (special price, $6.50), ALL FOR $6.50.

Pointed Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use.

Price per box (100), $1.50.

Bulb Impregnator

This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6.

Price, $2.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety.

Price, $1.25.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price, $1.00.

Breeding Hobbles

We have heretofore handled breeding hobbles made by reputable firms, but we have received so many complaints that we are now manufacturing our own hobbles. They can be adjusted to fit a small pony or the largest draft mare. We believe these are the only hobbles made large enough for draft mares. Most hobbles are made to fit the common race mare.

Price, $8.00.

Emasculator

This emasculator (improved style) is made by the Kny Scheerer Co., and bears their trade mark. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If it breaks within one year or gets out of order, return it and get a new one. This instrument is made of the very best steel. It is the latest method, only having three pieces and can be taken apart very easily and thoroughly sterilized. It operates perfectly. Price, $7.00.

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35.. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Curved Metal Impregnator

This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickel plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it.

Price, $4.00.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 or 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1914. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag.

Price each, $1.00.

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: Kansas City, Missouri

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY 5, 1913. NUMBER 12.

BREEDING INVESTIGATIONS

Observations During Several Trips by the Editor. Good Work by Breeders Who Have Made a Scientific Study of Their Business. Cow Examinations.

A daylight railroad trip across any of the corn belt states reveals a very interesting subject for horse breeders. At this time of year most of the mares are either working or are in pasture, so that they may be easily seen for a considerable distance from the railroad. The interesting thing is, where are the colts? What has happened? Are the farmers not breeding their mares or have they failed to fertilize? This is a very important question at this particular time. The increased demand for horses and the prospects for future development in this country should create a still greater demand for the right kind of horses and mules. It would seem to us that with the prospect for future demand more individuals would study the subject of breeding more closely.

The average breeder does not have a wide acquaintance; he bases his calculations on the territory from which he receives patronage. These breeding districts, as a rule, are not producing as many colts as they should.

The thing most important at the present time (as shown by actual results) is the great number of mares in this country that are not producing colts. The editor has been visiting many localities in order to learn the exact conditions. Arrangements are made with a breeder by telephone a few hours or a day in advance, to have the shy breeding mares present at a certain time. The word goes out on the party lines that an expert will be at a certain place at a specified hour to examine barren mares. Farmers unhitch from the cultivator or leave the harvest fields with their good, big, fine mares to ascertain the difficulty. It is a common occurrence to find upon our arrival that from ten to fifty mares have been assembled for this scientific examination.

On numerous occasions when a certain diseased mare was being inspected the stallion owner was requested to look at his book and see how much damage that particular mare had done in that community. It is a common thing to find that from five to thirty mares had been put out of business as a result of being bred within five days after service was made on this particular mare.

When facts like these were presented to the mare owners by men familiar with these scientific breeding problems, considerable lively discussion followed. There are not many farmers who care to have the fertility of their clean, healthy mares destroyed.

The difficulty with the average breeder is that he thinks a knowledge of breeding subjects is beyond his capacity. No breeder will ever have the success he ought to unless he gets that out of his head. The average breeder who really wishes to study these problems can make wonderful progress in a very short time. Some believe that only graduate veterinarians are in a position to understand these things. They do not take into consideration the fact that veterinarians must familiarize themselves with the entire body of the animal, and that this knowledge must extend to all the different kinds of live stock, all of which require special and different attention. There is not enough practical breeding instruction given at most veterinary colleges.

It is only necessary for horse breeders to familiarize themselves with such subjects as have to deal with the generative organs, as a rule. There is practically no excuse for the average breeder not getting a better per cent of foals. With the practical knowledge that many breeders have a little study of the right kind will make a wonderful difference in their per cent of foals.

Toward the end of the breeding season is the best time to make these investigations. Mares that have been bred from two to five times during the spring months are easily remembered by the stallion or jack owner, and more especially those that are affected with disease of a dangerous nature. Only about one out of twenty of these mares get in foal, and if we estimate three services for each mare we have sixty services for one living foal from twenty mares of this class. This would not seem very profitable and should be serious enough to stimulate breeders to study the subject more carefully.

Many interesting things are noted on these trips. Perhaps the most conspicuous of all interesting things was the fact that some of those who have been in the business a great many years seem to have the most trouble with barren mares. It appears to be difficult for these older men to change their ways. They have gotten accustomed to doing some particular work in certain ways, and to make a change seems very awkward to them. Many have made changes, however. The last few years has witnessed many new improvements. But the places where we have found the most barren mares were with individuals who had never read anything on this subject or attended a breeding school. Such breeders are really dangerous to a community because they breed everything that comes and thus spread much infection. At one place where a large number of mares were examined a majority of those present were diseased. As these mares scatter out, after their owners get discouraged with this individual, they will be presented for breeding at other places. It is the history of barren mares to try one horse a while, then change to another one. Breeders who persist in giving the natural service on all the mares that come, regardless of disease conditions, should receive some enlightment on this point some way or another.

We were gratified at the results found where breeders had attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and received personal instruction on diagnosing barren mares. There were not many serious cases found at the barns of these men. They know the danger of breeding such mares. Some had rejected them entirely while others had arranged to have them cleaned up. At one place where telephone messages had been sent out to have the barren mares present about twenty-five mares were on hand and there were thirteen foals with them, most of them from mares that had made trouble before receiving scientific treatment. Out of this number of mares there were only five mares that were still considered dangerous, and these mares were not being bred but were being prepared for the fall season. It is a pleasure to visit a breeder who is thus helping his community as well as himself. They are prepared for this kind of work; they have been taught by personal instruction the necessity of doing things right. They have been enthused by talking to other successful men. They know that results can be obtained and that it is up to them to make good. There have been, naturally, a few failures among this class of men, but it has been their own fault. They have not followed faithfully the personal instructions they received. These men also, as a rule, are investigators. They have learned the fundamental principles and at every opportunity make use of their knowledge in investigating conditions as they find them. When a mare in their vicinity dies or is killed they have their patrons call them up so that they can make examinations along the line of their special interest. This helps them with their knowledge of anatomy and establishes certain things in their mind so that they will know what to look for in making rectal and other examinations.

Several places where we visited students who had attended the school two or three years ago, diseased mares were practically a thing of the past; they had ceased to transmit this infection to other mares, and by looking up the places where newly presented mares had previously been bred they were able to protect their customers and themselves from outside infection.

Numerous experiments have been carried on with reference to carrying the semen. Henry Thomas of the King Hill Stock Farm at St. Joseph, Mo., who is a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, has probably broken all records along this line. He made a natural service at about 2 o'clock (noon) at St. Joseph and carried the semen to Omaha, Neb., and bred a mare after 6 o'clock in the evening, with good results. Others have carried the semen 20 or 30 miles and bred a large number of mares from a single service. Others have used chicken incubators with good results, while some have kept the exact temperature in a regular breeding barn so there was no difficulty as far as temperature was concerned.

We are glad to see the breeders carry on these experiments in a small way. Some men are naturally handier than others so that results depend largely on the individual in many cases. If success has been derived from a small experiment the operator can usually use it on a larger scale the following year.

The money making feature of the breeding business has been derived through the capsule system. It is remarkable how this system has developed during late years. One can talk to a farmer in nearly any locality and find that he has learned something about the capsule system. There are so many of these successful capsule breeders that it is difficult to get away from that influence entirely.

There were two successful capsule breeders in one section of the country about twenty miles apart. These men were breeding on the wholesale plan. Farmers were coming from ten to fifteen miles to patronize these places. There was very little complaint found in that section. The writer took care to travel through the country in an automobile to investigate that particular point. Capsule colts could be found on many of the farms. These farmers frequently spoke of these as "hand made" colts.



THESE ARE ALL CAPSULE COLTS.

Sired by the Breeding Stock of N. S. Cox, Pattonsburg, Mo., a Graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.

Some of the students who have difficulty with scientific breeding problems engage the services of a traveling instructor, who is sent out by the Scientific Breeding School. It is his business to lecture and demonstrate for the patrons of the graduates of the school. This usually gives excellent results and the farmers are greatly interested along these lines, after an instructor has spent two days in one locality giving accurate practical lectures and demonstrations, including public examination of shy breeding mares and the dissection of a diseased mare, if one can be found. Farmers usually take to this information readily. In many instances the business of a breeder has been more than doubled by an instructor.

Our investigations have not been confined entirely to the mares, but other live stock has been included. Cows have been used as subjects, largely—to the extent of several hundred cows. The generative organs have been dissected and used scientifically.

The writer expects to spend a considerable portion of the entire summer in these investigations.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION TESTS.

To the American Breeder: We now have available at least three tests for infectious abortion that are worthy of consideration. Two of these require laboratory equipment and an expert laboratory worker. The third is called the abortion test, and is very much like an ordinary tuberculin test, abortin being produced and used much as tuberculin is.

Statements of those who have had actual experience with the abortion test are quite conflicting. At the best it must be considered as still on trial, with a possibility of some usefulness, even though it may not prove to have such general utility as the tuberculin test.

The two laboratory tests, particularly the one known as the complement fixation test, appear to be quite accurate when carefully made, but they have limitations. In other words, these tests tell us whether an animal has ever been infected with abortion germs, but give no information as to whether the animal ever has aborted or ever will. It is easily possible for an animal to be infected and possibly infectious to other stock without ever aborting, or she may be infected and abort once or twice and become an immune, but still likely to spread the disease.

In either case the laboratory tests would give the same positive reaction. It seems probable that they will have a fair range of usefulness and we may expect them to give fairly accurate information as to the presence and location of infection in the heard.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, Minnesota.

COLT TROUBLES.

To the American Breeder:—Navel-ill in colts is a serious disease of the new born. It is nothing but a form of blood poison, the germs which cause it getting in through the navel. The cord is rather short and is first noticed to be of a dark purplish color with yellow pus. The joints begin swelling and the colt soon dies unless promptly attended to. Disinfect the navel at once with a good antiseptic and change location of mare and colt. Give colt tablespoonful castor oil with a little spirits of camphor, about half teaspoonful. If a veterinarian is called, which will always pay in the long run, he will give both local and general treatment in the form of vaccines.

Diarrhoea is another frequent trouble. The mother's milk is often the cause. See that she is not overheated or chilled. Give the mare four ounces sodium thiosulphate in a bran mash once daily for three days, and milk her out well. Give the colt two tablespoonfuls castor oil and one tablespoonful brandy in two raw eggs.

Rupture is also rather common. Colt ruptures often disappear without treatment, but sometimes require attention. —E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

THE NEW STALLION LICENSE LAW.

To the American Breeder:—As several inquiries have been received regarding the new stallion license law, a brief summary of the provisions of particular interest to stallion owners is given below:

1. The law became effective July 1, 1913. It requires that everyone who shall stand, travel, advertise, or offer for service in any manner in the state of Kansas shall secure a license certificate for such stallion from the State Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kans.
2. All licenses issued under the old law (Chapter 168, Laws of 1909) became null and void and not in force July 1, 1913, but may be renewed for the year 1914 if application for renewal be made previous to March 1, 1914.
3. Stallions will be licensed under four classes: Pure-bred, cross-bred, grade, and scrub—according to their breeding.
4. The principal purpose of a stallion license law is to verify the breeding of stallions offered for service, and under the new law license certificates will be issued without an examination for soundness accompanying the application for a stallion license.
5. The certificate of soundness will be a separate document from the license certificate. Experienced and thoroughly competent men will be sent out directly from the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board to make all examinations for soundness. These inspectors will visit from six to eight points in each county upon dates previously advertised and personal notices giving all the points and dates for each county will be sent to each stallion owner of that particular county at least a week in advance. The stallion owner will then bring his stallion to the most convenient point to be examined for soundness.
6. License certificates are issued for only one year, becoming null and void on December 31, following the date of issue and must be renewed before March 1 following the date of expiration.
7. Transfers of ownerships **must be recorded** with the State Live Stock Registry Board.
8. Fees are as follows: New license, $2.00; renewal, $1.00; transfer, 50 cents.
9. Application blanks for licenses, renewals, and transfers, will be sent to all stallion owners in the near future.
10. The method of advertising has been simplified and made more practical and effective. In the future every bill, poster, newspaper or other advertisement issued for a stallion must have as a heading for such advertisement the class and number of license issued for the stallion in question—thus, "Pure-bred License No. ——." This heading shall be in the largest and boldest type used in the advertisement.
11. The minimum penalty for violation of any provision of this law is a fine of $20 and costs for each offense.
12. Copies of the new law will be mailed to each stallion owner in the near future.

The new law is practical and fair to all parties concerned. It is definite and specific with no loop holes for wilful violators to escape. Sufficient men will be put into the field during each breeding season to enforce this law in every county.

This law was passed primarily for the benefit and protection of the mare owners of the state that they might have authentic information regarding the breeding of any stallion they might wish to patronize. In return for this protection mare owners should be more prompt in meeting their obligations to owners of the stallions they patronize, not only in returning mares at the proper time and giving them the proper feed and care, but also in settling for the service fee.—C. W. McCampbell, Animal Husbandry Dept., Kansas Agricultural College.

The sea is the great reservoir of potash. The kelp plant gathers it. We gather the kelp and extract.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

As They do in Australia

Subscriber On Other Side of the World Writes of Breeding Conditions. Surprised at Our "Stand and Suck" Guarantee.

To the American Breeder:—The various opinions expressed by your correspondents on the subject of the collection of service fees, have interested me, and I must confess I was surprised that your stallion owners have not taken some firm stand against the existing method. To my mind, and I think at least 95 per cent of the stallion owners in this country agree with me when I say, that the practice of guaranteeing a foal to stand and suck is an absurd one. No matter how sure a foal getter a stallion has proved himself to be, it does not follow that when he serves and settles a healthy mare, a foal will result; and when a stallion owner takes upon himself to guarantee that such will be the case, he undertakes to promise that something will happen over which he has no direct control, consequently he places himself in a false position.

The rule regarding the payment of fees out here is that the service fee must be tendered when the mare is stinted, that is, when she is finished with the stallion. Some stallion owners paddock all their visiting mares and in this way they can impound the mare until such time as the fee is paid. Last year I stood a thoroughbred stallion and paddocked the mares and never lost a fee. The conditions under which I took mares to the horse were that mares were to be paid for when stinted, due notice of which would be given, and any mares not removed within a fortnight of receipt of notice I charged 2-6 per week for grass (previous to that they had free grass). Some stallion owners paddock the visiting mares right through the season (which commences on the first of September and closes about the middle or end of December), and make no charge for grass, but this depends greatly on the season. The fees, however, in these cases are paid at the time the mares are removed by their owners. When a mare fails to produce a foal, her owner usually has her served by the same horse the following year for half fee, which some stallion owners will reserve free of any charge.

The traveling stallions (I mean those which are constantly on the road; not the class which may be taken a short radius to suit the convenience of neighboring farmers) is one of our worst features in horse breeding. These parasites, I might well call them, are very well patronized, but usually leave only a small number of foals as the result of their labors. This is due to the conditions under which they exist, and as the owner of this class of stallions is concerned about the dollars only, he cares little or nothing about the number of foals his stallion is likely to beget. One of the difficulties traveling stallion owners have to contend with is the collection of their fees. Very often they have to wait months before being paid, whilst many never pay at all, consequently you can readily understand that to make up for their bad "marks" the stallion owners take many more mares than the horse can possibly get in foal. I have no sympathy for mare owners who continue to patronize stallions which they know are traveled over great areas as if they cannot forsee that such horses are of little value at the stud in the light of past experience, then they deserve to lose the service fee in return for which they receive, in the majority of cases, nothing more than a barren mare.

I do not believe in encouraging the owners of parasites on the breeding monstry, but I firmly believe your stallion owners should take a united stand and hold out for the payment of the service fee when the mare is settled by the stallion. It is a case for organization if you wish to abolish the absurdity of a stand and suck guarantee. It will perhaps take time and the mare owners may think they are hard hit if they have to pay their cash down as soon as the mare is done with the horse, but it will teach them to patronize stallions that are known to be prepotent and have proved their value at the stud. If a stallion settles some of his mares it is proof that he is virile, consequently the owner should be entitled to the service fee. I might say we have no law giving a lien over the foal in the case of unpaid fees, and the existing method of recovering fees is too costly. The states may introduce legislation later on governing public service stallions, and it is to be hoped provision will be made for a proper lien over the foal.—E. B. Comans, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

A LIVE CO-OPERATOR.

To the American Breeder:—In my judgment your paper just fills the bill. Below is an ad I am running in the local papers and if you will send sample copies would be glad to send you all the subscribers you want up to about 200. Have you any suggestions? —J. C. Boyles, Blaine County, Okla.

"Subscribe for the American Breeder, a semi-monthly journal, devoted to live stock improvement. While it is practically new it has more than thirty thousand subscribers and did more to purify the registration in the Percheron Society of America than all others combined. The regular subscription price is $1 per year, but I am authorized to accept subscriptions in clubs of five or more from the time you subscribe until May, 1914, for 50 cents. Now, if you subscribe and read the paper and at the expiration of you time you are not satisfied, I will accept the price in trade, giving you your money back; thus I guarantee the paper to you.

Be sure and take this paper. Send me 50 cents or see me at the Black Barn, in Okeene.—J. C. Boyles."

BELIEVES STALLION LAWS FOR THE BEST.

To the American Breeder:—In your issue of February 20th I see a letter from a son of Mr. Fish of Rock County, Wisconsin, explaining his objection to the Wisconsin stallion law. Mr. Fish states in his letter that he owned a "windy" Percheron stallion for which he could not get a license to stand his horse in Wisconsin. This particular horse, like many others, went out of Wisconsin to where they had no stallion law. Of course, Mr. Fish claims this horse never left an unsound colt. He was a windy stallion just the same, and he was obliged to sell him for this reason to a party from California. This is proof positive that the Wisconsin stallion law is a good thing for Wisconsin farmers, because like produces like; that we expect, and a vast amount of Mr. Fish's kind of stallions are leaving Wisconsin annually to a state without a stallion law.

The Wisconsin stallion law is a good thing and the Wisconsin farmers are rapidly sending the blemished stallions out of Wisconsin. My 25 years' experience convinces me that the following defects are reproduced by any stallion so affected, in a more or less degree: Cataract, glass eye, moon blindness, roaring or whistling, heaves or broken wind, St. Vitus dance, crampiness, shivering, string halt, bone spavin, ring bone, side bones, navicular disease, bog spavin, curb, glanders, farcy, maladie du coit,

urethral gleet, mange and melanosis. There are several other defects that I cannot call to mind just now. Any stallion affected with any of the above defects will leave a certain percent of his colts affected the same way.

My past experience, is when I hear a man find fault with the stallion laws of any state, is because he is restrained from crookedness. The breeder with a reputation in the future is the one that will use the knife without mercy on such colts. I remember well when any kind of a pure bred horse was kept for a stallion in Wisconsin. Today we have many pure bred geldings. At the Wisconsin State Fair of 1912 were colts of this kind. Wisconsin is progressive and the "hobo" stallion must find a home in some other state, and the state without a stallion law is sure to get them. The trash of the old country has been dumped into the United States for years. The different states are fast getting stallion laws. Importers are bringing better horses because of the failing market for trash. We will always draw on the old country for a few choice animals, but the culls will remain at home. The stallion laws of the United States are intended to restrain crooks in the business and help the honest breeder. I think every farmer that has a mare to breed should uphold the stallion law—it is for his protection.—Alex M. McLean, Rock County, Wis.

WESTERN POISONOUS PLANTS.

To the American Breeder: Five or six kinds of posonous plants on the open ranges of the Western states have cost the livestock industry millions of dollars and a practical solution of this perplexing problem has not been found.

In Colorado the most disastrous plants named in the order of their supposed importance are as follows: Two or three species of "loco" weed, five or six species of larkspur, death cama, wild parsnip, lupin and wood aster. It is claimed that woody aster is the most deadly plant in Wyoming for sheep and it is widely distributed over the Western states.

Getting rid of these poisonous plants, which cover millions of acres, seems impossible. Antidotes and "cures" have little practical significance, for animals die when alone on the range, or are wild and unmanageable.

About all that can be done by the stockmen at this time is to learn to identify the several species of poisonous plants, to know the time of year when each is most poisonous and range their livestock accordingly.—George H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.

FINE PROSPECTS FOR MEXICO HORSE SHOW.

A field of the greatest saddle horses in the world is announced, as entered for the $1,500 championship stake at the Mexico (Mo.) fair. This stake is backed by the Mexico Commercial Club. In the published list of entrants half the animals are state or national prize winners of some note. Entries for the junior saddle stake of $500 are even more numerous, and a good string are in for the $500 light harness stake. The show at Mexico is one of the first of the season.

IS THIS TRUE OF IOWA?

To the American Breeder:—I have a neighbor that thinks grade horses are the best to breed to, with only grade mares. He is from Iowa and he said that only about one-third of the mares there were bred to registered horses. I told him I supposed that nearly all of them were bred to registered horses, so let's hear from some Iowa breeders in regard to this.—Kansas Subscriber.

Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

JACK GROWS INSTEAD OF FATTENS—I have a very fine, big jack colt, 22 months old, that I am unable to fatten. I feed him shelled oats and hay; runs on fine grass; is 15¼ hands high; large boned. Would like your advice in regard to fattening him.—Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—You ought to consider yourself lucky in owning a young jack of the large, growthy type. You should not expect at this early age to load this young animal down with fat, neither is it desirable. Keep right on giving him good, sound grain and good pasturage and you will find that later he will round out and make you a valuable animal.

MAMMITIS—I have a young mare that had her second colt on the 20th day of March (this year); she seems to be doing well and is fat; had her out on the range through the winter. About two weeks before she foaled I noticed that one side of her udder was broken and was running—is still doing so. The discharge is a thin, bloody pus and seems to be about the same. The colt is doing fairly well, although it gets milk from only one side. Do you think she will ever get over it without doctoring her? Is she liable to have the same trouble with her next colt, or any hereafter? Is it all right to work her while she is that way? (I have not been working her.) If it is necessary to do something for her, what had I better do?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—It would apear that the udder has been inflamed and that an abscess has formed. Abscesses in the udder are obstinate, as a rule, and difficult to heal. We would advise that you inject a small quantity of tincture of iodine into the opening twice a week and wipe off all that contacts the skin so that the colt will not get it while nursing. This condition is pretty apt to cause you some annoyance in the future at foaling time.

DROPSY—I had a mare that lost her colt and the veterinarian said she had dropsy. Would it be safe to breed her again? She was nine months along and the colt came dead. Is there anything that can be done to prevent so much water?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your inquiry does not make it plain where the quantity of water accumulated. If you have a good veterinarian at hand who has studied her condition, he is in better position to advise you than we possibly can.

ORCHITIS—I have a four-year-old jack that I started to make the season with and one of his testicles swelled and I quit using him. The swelling went down and there is an enlargement left at the upper part of testicle, forming a kind of ring. Can you give me the cause of swelling, also if it is sufficient to prevent him from making a breeder? Or can you suggest some treatment? I bred him to 14 mares and he settled very few, if any of them. —Kentucky Subscriber.

REPLY—You did the right thing in discontinuing your jack from service when he became affected. Orchitis is caused by injury, or general systemic disease. It is quite likely that with a season's rest the one sound testicle will be as good as ever, and if he was a breeder in the first place, he will continue to be. Whenever a testicle once becomes inflammed it is more or less permanently injured for the future, but an animal may continue as quite a satisfactory breeder, even though he has only one sound testicle.

MARE DOES NOT DRY UP—I have a mare that does not seem to dry up. I weaned her colt two weeks ago. I milk her once a day. Am feeding upland hay and very little oats. Would it do to stop milking her at once?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Do not be in a great hurry about drying up this mare. You are fortunate in possessing a good milker. Observe the same general plan you would in drying up a cow. Let the diet be a little scanty and of a kind that does not favor milk production. Do not milk her dry and milk at gradually lengthening intervals, such as appears safe. You should watch her closely and not permit the udder to become inflammed, as that would perhaps ruin her for future breeding.

UMBILICAL HERNIA—I have two two-year-old fillies that have ruptures at the naval. Would it hurt them to breed them next spring? The ruptures are very small; they cannot be noticed unless one feels of their stomachs. Would it be safe to use the clamps on them now at two years old?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—You should have had these animals operated upon at the proper age, which means that the work should have been done when they are young. It is far more difficult to operate on animals that have reached two years. It is still possible to correct the condition, but you should consult a good competent surgeon and permit him to make a manual examination. If the openings are not large it may be safe to breed them.

INJURED MARE—I have a valuable mare that got kicked six weeks ago and her leg is still swollen. I have been working with her; have blistered it three times with caustic balsam. Now there are some lumps under the skin. It is swollen between the hock and the pastern; the hock is swollen some, too. Would be very thankful for some good information on this.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You do not tell us where the mare was kicked. Swelling of a part does not always point out the point of injury. We fear you are pushing the blistering process too much and are not giving sufficient time for the swelling to subside and the fluid in the tissues to absorb. Following the application of the blistering agent, allow the animal access to pasture for four or five days where it can have the opportunity to take exercise. Do not attempt to work an animal in this condition. At the expiration of ten days or two weeks begin to gently but thoroughly massage the parts. This will help in the process of absorption. Do not repeat the blister until the parts have been reduced as much as possible, which is usually about four weeks. Apply the blister about the point of injury only.

THINKS YOUNG JACK NOT SURE—I have a jack that will be three years old September 20; over 15 hands; big boned and masculine in every way excepting that the right testicle is about half as long as left; may be left is not quite as big as it should be. I let him serve a mare April 26th, May 2d and May 16th. He has had about nine covers spread out, and except the June 12th we know he has settled none. He has a dry lot opening in pasture of high prairie grass; takes plenty of exercise. All of my jacks have been extra sure. One I sold this spring got six live mules first six covers. I expected this one to do as well on same mares. He is fed oats three times a day, no corn. He has done fine only as a breeder. My jacks are never shut in from exercise lot and seldom from pasture when grass is right. I have raised and broke jacks for years, and have read and profited by your answers in the American Breeder, so no use to write how he has been handled. What I want to know is when to try him on mares again and if his testicles will be alike when matured? They are growing fast now. Did I use him too soon under the conditions? I think he will be a heavy jack when grown. Can I make him a sure breeder and how? I see him a great deal every day; I don't think he could [illegible] Subscriber.

REPLY—We think it a little early to pass judgment on this young, growthy jack. Give him more time. He is immature. Keep right on with your good care and it is quite likely he will come right next season. Go slow with services and do not permit them to come too frequently.

SWOLLEN TESTICLES—I wish you would give me some advice in regard to my Percheron stallion. His testicles swell up and he has been about the middle of April he had a slight cough and a sore throat and [illegible] up to 102 to 103 for a few days. I soon got his fever down to normal, but his testicles were swollen badly. I did not breed a mare for 15 days, until I got the swelling out of his testicles. I bathed them with warm water and used a solution of lead and opium, but they have been swollen and full of fever all the while. When I exercise him and breed him every day the swelling goes down; but during the night they will swell up. He serves good and feels good; is in good flesh and eats heartily. What causes this swelling in his testicles? On the start it acted like mumps. There were four stallions in this locality with the same trouble this season. I enclose photo of my stallion which was taken a few weeks ago; it will show you what condition he is in. He weighs 1,800 pounds and he is a dandy, but this testicle trouble bothers me and also the veterinarians. I would be pleased to have your advice on the matter. This horse is seven years old and he has always been healthy and he has always been worked on the farm out of stud season.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect your stallion has suffered from an attack of influenza, which is a disease frequently associated with disturbances of the testicles. It is quite likely as long as this stallion is continued in service you will have more or less trouble. If the inflammation becomes chronic your horse will perhaps be ruined. The best thing to do right now is to discontinue him from service. He should have a large paddock to run in where he may graze clean, wholesome grass. What he wants is an opportunity to take such exercise as he desires. This, coupled with light, easily digested diet, ought to put him right for you another season.

NAVEL ILL—One of my best colts is affected with navel ill, as she is three weeks old and the navel is not healed up. I thought it has healed up two weeks ago, but now she is stiff and lame and very stiff and can't get up alone, so I expect I will have to lose her in a few more days.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Navel ill is occasioned by infection at the point of the wounded navel, and its being a very fatal disease should encourage one to take every precaution to prevent it. A badly infected case will die, so one should take no chances of a colt contracting the ailment but should use disinfecting and drying agents upon the navel as soon as the colt is born, and continue the same until the stump of the cord is fully dried up.

PEDIGREE OF AN IMPORTED HORSE—Can you tell me how to find out if a pedigree of an imported horse is genuine or not, and what it would cost?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Read the description of the animal given in the certificate. See if the description corresponds exactly with the animal. Notice the certificate closely and see if anything has been changed or erased. If in doubt about the certificate, send it by registered mail to the secretary of the record association issuing such certificate and ask for his opinion.

BRINGING MARES IN HEAT—Can there be anything fed to a mare to bring her in season?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know of anything that can be given these mares for this purpose. You can breed these mares with a capsule and if properly done will get just as good results as could be obtained if in heat. These mares that never come in heat are usually easily fertilized with a capsule.

WILL RECEIVE EMBRACE OF A STALLION REGULARLY—A neighbor

(Continued on page 15.)

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined

THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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STALLION LIEN LAWS.

The campaign for better collection laws has proven very satisfactory. We did not expect much results the first year as it was necessary to thoroughly thresh out the proposition so as to know just how a law should be worded to be equitable to all parties concerned. It has also revealed the identity of certain individuals who will be watched during the next campaign. These politicians, although closely affiliated with the live stock business, have shown their unfaithfulness.

It was not our intention to start a campaign that would not be successful. We want all the breeders interested in this subject to know as much as possible about the conditions in their own state. More than half of the states in the Union last year introduced different kinds of lien laws. Most of those were copied after the law suggested in the American Breeder. Breeders can ascertain the exact condition by talking to their representatives or senator. There will be gatherings of horse breeders where these things can be talked over before the legislature convenes again. Copies of the different bills can be studied.

This proposition is to be a fight to a finish and we hope to be able to get the names of individuals who are opposed to measures of this kind, so that the breeders can have an opportunity to do their duty when these individuals are up for re-election. We wish to commend those connected with the stallion registration laws who made an effort to include a lien clause. Several of these individuals made a good, hard, honest fight. There are no doubt others who did not do so well. If the stallion owners will work together in harmony there will be no question but what some of these individuals who are opposed to the measures they want will be very glad to get in line. We comment with pleasure upon the good work of the breeders as a whole on this subject. There were some, however, as is always the case, who are willing to let the others do the work and yet receive their share of the benefits without any exertion on their part.

We have several good laws as a result of that campaign. North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Nevada are the best we have heard of. We have heard of several other laws that we have not seen a copy of. Kansas passed a good law just at the close of the session, but through some mistake or trick the enacting clause was omitted so that the law has no effect. There is a very good lesson in this. Those who were loyal to the passage of the law felt safe after it was well on the way to passage and did not give it further attention or this would not have happened.

The influence of politics makes many changes in conditions and should be watched closely to a successful termination. Missouri has a very good law and it was thought best not to make any changes. An effort was made in Iowa and Nebraska to get some relief, but it seems that those who are interested in shaping the stallion inspection laws were politicians who were looking for votes and not to the best interest of the horse breeders. Horse breeders must take an interest in these things if they expect to have satisfactory results.

WESTERN HORSES AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Those who are not acquainted with the custom of conducting a range horse sale should be a little cautious in buying or they might get some experience that would not be profitable.

The writer attended a sale where the auctioneer was disposing of a band of horses and the bid had reached a very high figure. When he paused and said:

"Gentlemen, who will make an honest bid on these horses? We want to sell them."

The other bid had reached a figure so high that he was not expecting any one to raise it.

When a lot of horses are being sold in a body the owner, auctioneer or some one interested usually gives a description which might mislead in the case of some. There is no warrant connected with this transaction, as a rule, and when the highest bidder makes the purchase he may do so without any recourse.

It is not likely that geldings, unless they are outlaws, would reach an old age before being sold at auction, but there are mares put through these sales that are too old for further use, that do not show their age and are very deceiving. The excuse for not catching these wild mares and giving their correct ages is that there are too many horses to sell in the allotted time. Western mares are being successfully purchased for brood mares to be used on corn belt farms, and the matter of age is important.

A very good method to follow in purchasing range mares is to visit some ranchman whose responsibility is known and as part of the agreement have the owner put these mares in a chute where their teeth can be examined. An aged mare that has never been halter broke, and is very wild, would not be considered a good prospect to purchase. There is a good demand for these Western mares if the buyer knows where to find them and make satisfactory deals.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

Elsewhere in this issue we print a letter from a man of experience in such matters, taking exceptions to our recent editorial on live stock insurance. This is a question that interests all, and we welcome the experiences and observations of all subscribers. Especially would we like to hear from those who have used, or been connected with, mutual live stock insurance, or with any organizations of farmers and stockmen who carry their own insurance, or insure in this manner.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

Reports from the Northwestern states and parts of Western Canada concerning contagious abortion have been received at this office. In some sections it is very bad. For several years this condition has been reported in different sections of the United States. Prevention is the best method with this disease. There are not many farmers who will treat their mares or who realize the seriousness of the condition.

A meeting should be called in a section where this disease is known to exist and have as many horse breeders present as possible. A campaign of education should be started. The mare owners should be taught to watch their mares closely. This disease is difficult to detect, as a rule. The mare may seem "tucked" in the flanks. Immediately after an abortion a little blood may be found on the tail. Mares that have lost their colts with this disease should not be served, as the stallion or jack would then be the means of conveying infection to other mares.

Mare owners should be advised to have their mares treated and the foetus, if discovered, should be burned. When thoroughly established in a community the disease may last for several years. This disease is usually introduced by a strange animal coming from an infected district. Those who have had some experience with the loss which this disease usually brings will realize the importance of preventing its spread.

THE PLACE TO BREED CAVALRY HORSES.

An idea which we have several times advanced in connection with the question of breeding cavalry remounts by the United States government is now being considered by the authorities as the next probable step. This country possesses in our Western horse, or "broncho" stock, material that is unsurpassed for wind, quality of hoof and all round ability to stand hard usage. We also possess throughout a good share of the range country many locations that are ideal for breeding a hardy class of horses just suited for cavalry service. Plainly if the government wants to breed the best class of cavalry horses at the least possible cost it can not afford to fail in making the fullest use of these factors.

Virginia and some other of the older states may possess locations in which the pasture, value of mares and the sentiment are favorable for the production of $150 cavalry mounts, but the Western plains for fifty years has had the toughest riding horses in America and favorable material and conditions are everywhere. It is well, however, that the government has reached the point of recognizing these facts, for a few more years use in parts of the range of jacks and cheap cold blooded grade draft stallions would considerably reduce the number of Western mares suitable for remount production. As it is now there are thousands of good range mares which, mated with such sires as are being used on the government's farm at Fort Royal, Va., or with good cavalry horse sires of much less fame, can produce a race of cavalry horses second to none in the world. They have the quality of hoof and bone, they have the eyes and the wind and the bottom, and the conformation for travel. The old idea of the broncho's natural viciousness is without foundation. The wild life this horse led for generations and the methods employed in breaking individual animals would make any spirited horse vicious. The broncho naturally is perhaps of a better disposition than the thoroughbred. Thousands of them carrying one cross of draft blood, are making excellent work horses on farms of the corn belt, and with careful and gentle management they became safe as any horse, even after having spent their first two or three years on the range. But more important than all else, perhaps, is the ability of the Western horse to "rough it"—to make long marches on scant food and water. For when the cavalry horse is put to the real test of war this is what it will be put "up against." Blue grass pastures and springs and nosebags full of oats will not grow along every line of march.

It is hoped that the governmental departments conducting this work will give the Western horse and Western condition a chance on something the same scale now being employed in the East. At Fort Royal, Va., 35 small farms in the Chester Gap district were bought to make a breeding farm of 5,500 acres. This purchase, and the added equipment, has cost a large sum of money—a sum which undoubtedly could be made, in the West, to produce many more potential horseback miles than will come from the Virginia investment.

AVOIDING DANGER.

A subscriber writes that we have made mention of so many things of a dangerous character that he is afraid horse breeders will be unduly alarmed. He further states that he did not believe there is anything to "infection." He states that he has kept company with all classes of people, under all kinds of conditions, and never was sick a day in his life.

It is not our purpose to frighten any one, but we believe that a preventive is better than a cure. We have made mention of these things and tried to make it plain so that it would not be necessary for breeders to encounter these conditions. Each year the scientific men are discovering that infection has more to do with both human and animal diseases than all other influences combined. Practically every disease is dependent on some particular organism. There are not many individuals who would care to subject their families to any of the dangerous diseases. If disease can be communicated from one human to another, why can it not be transmitted from one animal to another? If it is necessary to quarantine smallpox and similar diseases, why is it not necessary that we try to keep our diseased animals isolated?

There is one evident fact—that where breeders have taken our advice on this subject their stock has remained in a more healthy condition. This is the best evidence that prevention is better than curative measures.

THE APRIL 5 ISSUE.

We announced on several occasions that an article concerning barren mares would be printed in the April 5 issue. About 8,000 copies of that particular issue were printed so that we might supply new subscribers and those who had failed to renew at the proper time. That number has been exhausted and nearly every mail brings requests for that issue. We printed more than we expected to use so as to be sure to have enough to satisfy the wants of all. Most of these complaints are coming from those who failed to renew at the proper time.

We are always glad to send back numbers when we have them, but do not feel justified in printing a great surplus of papers that might not be used.

AMERICAN BREEDER'S SCHOOL (Horse Breeding LESSON V)

Importance of Teeth.

A knowledge of the structure and function of teeth of horses as well as the influence diseased or worn out teeth may have on the fecundity of mares offered for service, we believe to be a vital subject to breeders. Every man engaged in horse raising should become posted on these problems. They properly belong to his particular work and he should make it his business to become informed on all the practical phases of the subject.

Teeth are hard substances implanted in the jaws of horses for the purpose of masticating or grinding the food.

The horse under domestication subsists upon hard grains and coarse forage. In order that the food may be properly prepared for true digestion in the stomach it is quite necessary in animals like the horse that it be well broken into fine particles; in fact, the more completely the food is ground the easier it makes the process of digestion.

In the horse the process of grinding is quite complete for the reason that in that animal the food is not regurgitated for a second mastication, as in the ox and other ruminants.

The horse is provided with 24 strong, deeply implanted molar or back teeth that are chiefly concerned in crushing and preparing the food for digestion. These teeth are made up of three separate substances that vary in degree of density and hardness.

These three substances are arranged and exposed on the grinding surface of the teeth of the horse in a manner so that surface always presents a roughened condition. As the teeth become worn through use the softer structures wear away more rapidly, thus leaving exposed the dense enamel which is arranged in irregular lines over the surface of the teeth. In the act of mastication there is considerable lateral or side movement, which is very effective under the influence of strong muscular action in reducing the hard particles of food to fine proportions. It will be seen that the teeth of the horse would, under years of use, become worn out were it not arranged so that a proportionate part could be pushed out of the socket to replace the wear that necessarily occurs from mastication.

The teeth are of quite uniform shape from crown to fang so that as the tooth is pushed out to replace wear, the exposed portion is not changed in shape.

The molar teeth of the horse may extend from three to four inches into the jaw, and before the death of that animal occurs from old age, say at 25 years, it may not extend into the jaw more than one-half inch. The tooth has during the life of the animal been used up in wear, and as the parts wore away at the grinding surface the tooth is gradually pushed out to replace that which was consumed by wear.

Permanent teeth are structures that when once worn out are not replaced. The same statement applies to the human race. Man has become sufficiently expert, however, so that he supplies himself with teeth of the artificial sort, which have become quite satisfactory, or better, he arrests the process of decay by stopping the cavities caused by decay with metallic substances.

Such operations are not practicable in the horse for the reason that his teeth are not inspected sufficiently often to detect the beginning of decay. Rarely are horses' teeth examined unless that animal presents some symptoms that appeal to the owner as those attending difficult mastication, and when these symptoms have appeared, as a rule, the process of destruction of the tooth has approached that point where extraction is the most rational thing to do.

Again, the molar or grinding teeth are the ones most frequently diseased and being located so deeply in the mouth it is quite impossible to detect and operate upon a cavity on an animal that is difficult to control and restrain, such as is the horse.

Operations of this nature are but little needed upon the more exposed incisor and canine teeth, for the reason that these teeth are rarely diseased.

The wear that takes place on the grinding surface of horses' teeth is governed very mich by the quality and density of those organs. In this particular, teeth vary a great deal. The quality of horses' teeth is rarely considered when making a purchase, although a buyer may be severely critical on soundness and quality of other parts of the body. The fact is, the teeth are one of the least enduring parts of the animal economy. A moment's reflection on the condition of the teeth of the human race will help to make the statement plain. In man, as a rule, the teeth are lost before the three score years and ten are reached, and destructive effects are usually greatly in evidence before he has even passed his teens.

In some horses the teeth are practically worn out at twenty. The animal may be still sound in limb and wind, and yet on account of defective mastication, he goes to the bone yard. Horses that are styled well bred frequently reach the age of 35 years and still preserve the sound teeth of the average eight-year-old.

The quality of teeth could be greatly improved and the longevity and usefulness of the horse kind greatly lengthened would breeders give the same care to the selection of quality in teeth that they now insist on in other parts of the body.

The teeth then are very important organs in the animal economy for as soon as they become lost through the process of wear, the days of that animal are shortly numbered. Breeders should make it a practice of giving this subject closer study and should familiarize themselves, not only with the general structure and quality of teeth, but should be on the lookout for defects, some of which may be corrected by a competent veterinary dentist. To aid in the examination a beginner may need an instrument called a mouth speculum, which is intended to keep the mouth open sufficiently so that the teeth may be inspected and felt with safety. Defective teeth or teeth that have become worn out, have a marked influence on the health or general thrift of an animal. As the vital powers wane through lack of nutrition from the food, all the functions of the body are more or less disturbed. The improperly masticated food finds its way to the stomach, resulting in mischief in the form of colic, indigestion, diarrhoea and so on. If the state of the teeth is not observed and corrected (if correction is possible) these conditions of disturbed digestion incline to become chronic.

The generative organs participate in the trouble and sterility is associated with the state of decline. Breeders should make a very careful study of the unthrifty mare. They should become posted on the subject of age as determined by the condition of the teeth.

Breeders are too frequently guilty of repeatedly breeding a mare that was never known to give birth to a colt. A glance at her teeth would disclose that she had reached a point in advanced years where senile atrophy of the ovaries had long since taken place.

There are several symptoms indicative of worn out or diseased teeth. The chief ones are unthriftiness with dull, lustreless coat; difficulty in masticating, as shown by the animal turning its head to one side while eating, slobbering, quidding the food, feeding slowly, improperly digested food, as shown by whole grain escaping with the faeces, attacks of colic due to the irritating influence of the improperly masticated food, and so on.

To learn the exact cause of any of these symptoms is not difficult as the molar teeth may be easily inspected and their condition determined by inserting the hand into the mouth and palpating along the course of the rows of teeth. As has been stated such examinations can be more satisfactorily done by using a special instrument called a mouth speculum, which holds the mouth open.

One can nearly always draw a conclusion as to which side of the lines of teeth are faulty by noting the behavior of the animal while eating. In this particular a horse chews quite similar to man.

The lower jaw is dropped and swinging to one side through the action of certain muscles, is then closed against the upper and the act of crushing the food takes place as the lower jaw is brought back again toward the median line. A little practice in observing a horse while eating will quickly teach the observer which side is being used at that time for mastication.

The teeth are very important structures in an animal's makeup, and breeders should become more familiar with their structure and function. They are the chief parts that are made use of in determining the ages of horses and are quite reliable guides.

Every breeder should become familiar with the age problem as determined by the appearance of the teeth, and we may have something to say on this point in some future issue.

Having read carefully through this lesson, one or more times, the student should now ask himself the following questions and find the answers thereto in the preceding lesson:

1—Which class of the teeth of a horse is most likely to cause trouble?
2—How do teeth cause trouble?
3—How might defective teeth affect a mare's fecundity?
4—What would first cause you to make an examination of the teeth of a mare?
5—Is it advisable to have the teeth examined occasionally without waiting for trouble?
6—In what way is tooth quality in a horse comparable in importance with hoof quality or good eyes?
7—What is the value of an animal (otherwise sound) after its teeth no longer do their part?
8—What provision is made by nature for replacing the constant wearing of a horse's teeth?
9—What defect, besides decay, might occur at the grinding surface of a tooth?
10—How many grinding teeth has a horse?

WORKING DRAFT STALLIONS.

Do you think that farm work will hurt a big draft stallion if well cared for? Won't it help his breeding qualities? I think that idleness breeds vice and if you do not give them something to do they will form vicious habits. I work my horses. Let us hear what some one has to say on that subject.—Ohio Subscriber.

MODERN HORSE BREEDING.

There are four of the most scientific men in the country who are annually employed by an institution recognized by the government that are making many horse breeding investigations. These experts have every known means for carrying on scientific experiments. They are each specialists on special lines in animal production. Their special lectures have never appeared in print; neither is it likely that they will ever be given to the public. It has cost them years of time and money to prepare this special information.

These are only four of the instructors who lecture and demonstrate at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Those who have studied the lessons in the American Breeder have only received a taste of the real scientific problems. Breeders can realize how much real value this instruction would be to them if they put in an entire week on this particular subject, beginning each morning at 7:30 and continuing through the entire day until 10:30 at night. This school gives a practical course. Each student is required to perform actual work. Infected mares are dissected, showing the genital tract in a diseased condition. The ovaries are examined. Each student must make all of these examinations, including the rectal examination. He is taught the location of every organ pertaining to horse breeding.

The dissecting and similar work is done in a specially prepared hospital. Then the school is taken to the stock yards where about 50 head of barren mares are examined, which gives a good opportunity to find all kinds of mares. By having these live animals on which to work gives the student an opportunity to learn which mares are not to be served by natural service, and what to do with the diseased mares. The diagnosing of barren mares at this school is worth the time and expense without any other instruction. In fact, a price can not be placed on its real value.

By attending the August term (11 to 16) breeders will have an opportunity to make the fall season and put this work into practice, which will not only give them the necessary experience and prepare them for the next spring season, but a lot of mares can be settled in the fall so they will not be in the road during the busy spring season.

The expense of attending this institution is not very great. It will only take a few colts to pay for it, which should be easily obtained this fall. The breeder can use this information in his life work. It is remarkable to hear those who attend say that they have been able to see lots of things on their mares after they go home that they had never seen before.

This is the only school of its kind in the world, yet it has been patronized from nearly every section of the United States where horses are bred and several foreign countries. One comes in contact with many of the leading breeders here; different experiences can be exchanged and the association with one of these classes will never be forgotten.

The school is conducted in a moral and up-lifting manner. Fathers and mothers need not fear to have their sons attend this institution. "Booze," profane or vulgar language is prohibited. Any one attending this institution must comply with the rules or he will be asked to retire.

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Any one who doubts the value of this school should visit one of the students. There is now a large army of these men who will testify to the value of this institution, not in words alone but in actual results.

There will only be two terms of school this year. The next one will be August 11 to 16; the other one will be held in December.—Advertisement.



SAMPLE KANSAS CAPSULE COLTS—Col. J. H. Moormann of Saline County, Kas., writes that the Capsule System is gaining every day "in these diggins" and encloses the above photos.

Serum-only treatment does not give permanent protection against hog cholera. Serum alone should not usually be used in healthy, unexposed herds because the protection given is too short to be practical, but is very useful in recently infected herds wher it usually gives fairly permanent protection.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Minnesota University Farm.

Good Live Stock Movement

All Markets But Sheep Well Sustained in Face of Larger Supplies. Cattle Fluctuate Around a Good Level. Hogs Reach $9 Again.

Trade in horses and mules the last two weeks in June was better than in the first two weeks. Dealers had not expected much demand and supplies were low. However, requirements were more than equal to the supply. Among shipments were some big horses for the east and some good sized mules for the South. The harvest sections were after all purpose work horses, and some mules. The general demand was small compared with early May, and March, but still it was above normal for this season of the year. Dealers say that for the next month demand will be of a scattering character, mostly of the fill-in sort. Few horses are available in the country for shipping, and farmers have not rounded up their work enough to begin to cut down their work supply. Early September will probably find a good many horses thin, and available for feeders. Last year proved a success along this line, and with cattle scarce and high in price, feeding horses should be easy to sell.

The character of the market in July has always been uncertain. In some previous years there has been a good demand for heavy mules for construction work, and heavy drafters for city work. Extreme heat generally causes some demand as the death rate under such circumstances is high and the average work power of an animal is lowered. In the past month however, with a good many hot days, deaths among city horses have not been unusually large. The high prices that have existed for horses in the past two years have developed a humane feeling for the horse, and his treatment now, in cities especially, is far better than when the animal was worth less. This has added greatly to the general value of both horses and mules.

It would be hard to quote a definite price range for the various grades at the present. Not enough horses are selling in any one class to fairly test a price range, and most quotations are of a nominal character. A smooth, well rounded, good drafter in tip top shape would bring as much as any time this year. Some with less quality, and deficient in weight, would bring about $15 under the high time in May, and for the common kinds prices have shown turns both above and below two weeks ago. Good mares would sell readily, but practically none have been offered that attracted breeders. A load of light weight mares was sent to Texas last week, and the buyer intends to raise mules next year. Most mule men prefer a large mare as a jack cannot always get size.

General conditions favor a good fall trade in mules. The South has another crop of cotton well started, which promises to be as large as 1912, the second largest on record. They are adopting up-to-date methods in farming also, and the entire tendency is to require more soil cultivation. The mule is the favorite work animal for the South, and will continue so, as he stands the heat better. Heavier mules are required now than a decade ago, and instead of the cotton mule being small, some go south that are over 16 hands high.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Draft, choice, 1600 lbs. up	$230@275
Drafters, fair to good	150@225
Chunks, good to choice	125@165
Chunks, fair to good	100@125
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	125@150
Southerns, plain to fair	65@120
Plugs	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 75@120
14 to 15 1-2 hands	110@150
15 1-2 to 16 hands	140@185
16 to 16 1-2 hands	190@285

Fat Cattle Prices Fluctuating.

About ten days ago prices for prime fat steers were as high as any previous time this year. River markets reported tops up to $9, and Chicago sales ranged up to $9.20. Since then the market has weakened about 15@25 cents on the choice grades and 35@50 cents has been taken from the plainer kinds. The supply of corn fat steers is diminishing, and the movement of grassers and short fed steers is increasing. In the past two weeks the new offerings were steers that had been fed grain on grass. They sold at $8.25@8.75. Most of them came from Missouri. Texas sent in a good many steers that had been fed cotton seed cake on grass. Those offered on the quarantine side sold at $7.50@8.20, and on the native side as high as $8.35. Monday nearly 6,000 cattle arrived in Kansas City from be-

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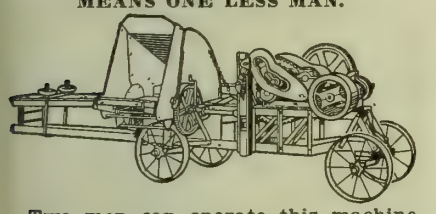
Dr. S. Stewart, Secretary,

1336A East Fifteenth Street, - - - - - - - - - Kansas City, Missouri

low the quarantine line. The top price paid for steers was $7.85, and some grass steers brought as low as $5. The increase in the supply of plain steers from below the quarantine line is one factor that weakened prices for plain to fair steers on the native side. There have been times within the past two weeks when some sections in central western states were on the verge of a big dry weather movement of cattle. Such sections have been relieved, temporarily at least, by showers, and in some places good rains have fallen. At the present time the early run of grass cattle is about due, though if pastures continue good that movement will not amount to much before August. The scarcity of good corn fat cattle is growing more pronounced, and thick fleshed steers are promised a good demand in August to October. In the past ten days weight has been regarded more favorably by killers, and the big run of baby beef has been marketed for this year. Yearling steers sold up to $8.90, and mixed grades made that price also. Heavy steers sold up to $9@9.20. Packers will have a chance to equalize cost by substituting plainer beeves on the final disposition, the cost of prime beef determining the general selling price.

CORN HARVESTER with Binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address **NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KAS.**

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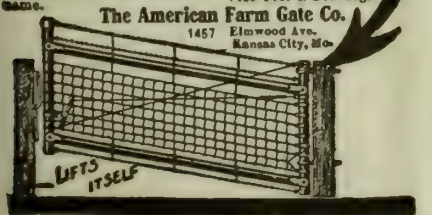
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Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.65@8.75
Good to choice steers	8.10@8.60
Fair to good steers	7.65@8.05
Common to fair steers	6.00@7.60
Meal fed, choice	7.50@8.15
Meal fed, common to fair	6.75@7.40

Last of Dry Lot Butcher Cattle.

Practically all of the heifers, mixed grades and yearlings that will reach markets this summer out of dry lots, have been marketed. A few good ones will be available all along, but they will show more or less greenness. At present it is an $8@8.75 for the full fed baby beef, but the kinds that lack finish are falling below 8 cents and common kinds under $6.50. At $6.50 and under killers are excluded, as country buyers out bid them. The top price this past week for heifers was $8.75, and bulk $7.50@8.50. Prices will fall rapidly when the market is adjusted to the basis of grass fat. Cows are 15@25 cents lower than two weeks ago, except some that have been full fed. They are steady. The range in prices is $3.75@7.25. Veal calves have suffered some depreciation though in the past few days the loss was regained.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.50@7.25
Fair to good	5.25@6.45
Common to fair	4.25@5.20
Canners	3.65@4.20
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.00@8.75
Good to choice	7.40@7.90
Plain to fair	6.50@7.35
Common	5.25@6.45
Veal calves	6.00@9.50
Bulls	4.00@7.25

Quick Turns in Stocker Prices.

The third week last month dry weather in various sections began to assume a serious aspect. Some cattle were moved owing to the lack of water, and their appearance on the market tended to make the trade nervous. Prices were depressed 50@75 cents a hundred pounds. Last week there were no such cattle on the market, and prices bounded up as rapidly as they declined and now, quality considered, stockers and feeders are selling at nearly the high level of the year. Some fancy 1,200-pound black steers sold to an Illinois feeder at $8.65, which was 5 cents more than killers bid. The top price for regulation feeders was $8.10, and stockers sold as high as $7.85. Demand for stock cows, heifers and calves is active.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.50@8.10
Good to choice feeders	7.50@7.70
Plain to fair feeders	6.85@7.45
Selected stockers	7.40@7.90
Good to choice stockers	6.85@7.35
Plain to fair stockers	6.35@6.80
Stock calves	6.00@8.00
Stock cows	4.50@6.00
Stock heifers	5.25@6.85
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

June Hog Market Closes High.

In the first two weeks in June hog prices fluctuated 25@30 cents. In the third week the price movement was less extreme, and in the final week prices varied but 10@20 cents and were the highest of the month. The top price in June was $8.80, in Kansas City, and $9.05 in Chicago, compared with $8.77½ and $8.85 in May. The last week of the month showed the highest average prices of the past two months and more. Many traders believe that the market is in for a general advance, because June prices were higher than May prices and June receipts this year were considerably larger than in June, 1912. However, the trade did not expect such a liberal June run, and had not shipping demand been unusually large packers would have put prices below $8. The quality of the hogs coming now is good. Practically no sickness is showing among the offerings, and few complaints are being received from the country. A year ago at this time a large number of young pigs were thrown on the market on account of cholera.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Mon., June 23	$8.60@8.75	$8.65@8.80
Tuesday	8.69@8.77½	8.50@8.65
Wednesday	8.60@8.75	8.40@8.60
Thursday	8.65@8.80	8.45@8.60
Friday	8.60@8.80	8.45@8.72½
Saturday	8.55@8.65	8.50@8.70
Mon., June 30	8.60@8.70	

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.65@8.72½
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.65@8.77½
Medium weight	8.70@8.77½
Light weight	8.35@8.77½
Common to fair	7.75@8.60
Stags	7.00@8.60
Boars	4.50@6.75
Bulk of Sales	8.65@8.75

Sheep Prices Down to Low Levels.

Early last week sheep prices bounded up 40@65 cents, but Friday and in the first two days this week, that advance was eliminated and the market fell to the low level of the season. Packers have been buying spring lambs freely at Southern markets and on Friday and Saturday about 24,000 were consigned direct to them in Chicago. This has tended to reduce demand at the Western markets. Spring lambs are quoted at $6.75@7.50, and sheep $4@5. Some range sheep have been received at Western markets, but that movement thus far has been of little consequence. The latter part of July a good many stock and feeding sheep will be available, and by the latter part of August the run will be in full blast. Prices will depend to a large extent on crop conditions.

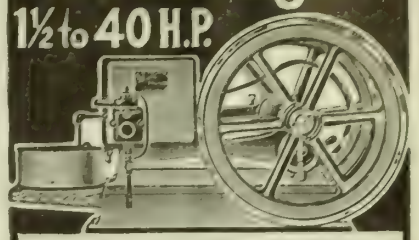
The Live Stock Movement.

June receipts of live stock were much larger than were expected a month ago. June was the first month this year when combined receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five Western markets showed increases. Hogs increased more than 100,000, cattle about 50,000, and sheep about 70,000. The combined receipts of cattle at the five Western markets last month were 538,400, hogs 1,523,900, sheep 780,000, compared with 486,000, cattle, 1,394,800 hogs and 709,625 sheep in June, 1912. For the six months this year combined receipts still show a decrease. The total was 3,275,000 cattle, 8,752,600 hogs, 4,991,100 sheep, compared with 3,329,300 cattle, 9,872,400 hogs, and 5,178,000 sheep in the first six months of 1912.

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From Gasoline, Gas or Oil

WITTE engines have set the quality standard for 26 years. Better today than ever. 1½ to 40 H. P. stationary and portable sizes. All have detachable cylinders, vertical valves, four ring pistons, electric ignition and other exclusive merits, without which no engine can now be high-grade.

Start Without Cranking

The **WITTE** had that advantage 20 years ago. You don't even have to press a button. Don't be satisfied with any out-of-date engine. Don't risk any untried, new fangled devices with high-falutin' names. Be safe and sure. Let me show you

How To Judge Engines

My new book shows the secrets. All made plain as A. B. C. It gives my 5-year guarantee and 60-day free trial plan. Tells you how to be safe in your engine selection, even if you don't pick a WITTE. It took me 26 years to write it, but you can get it quick—just send me your name—no money—and it will come by return mail.

ED. H. WITTE, WITTE IRON WORKS CO. 2555 OAKLAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

FREE BARGAIN BULLETIN
A NEW ONE EVERY MONTH

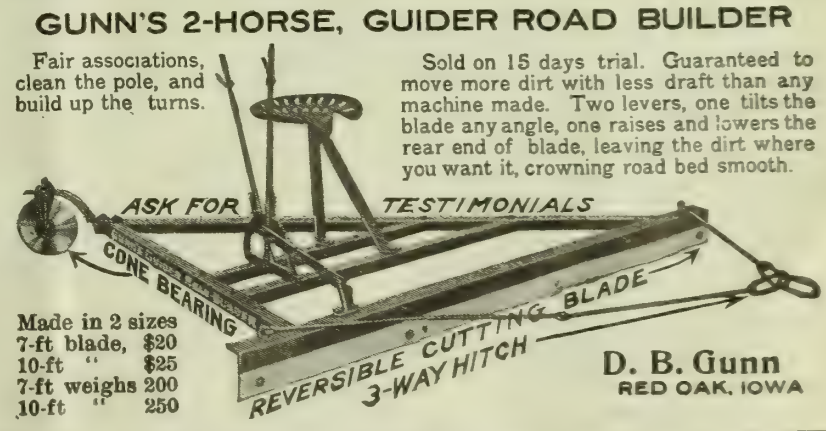
Before you build get our prices. Smashing reductions in **LUMBER**; 3,000,000 feet—new and used. Every grade and dimension. Write today and we will send you free regular monthly list showing everything—doors, windows, roofing, paint, hardware, etc. 500 items.

HOUSEWRECKING SALVAGE & LUMBER CO., 1735 TROOST, KANSAS CITY, MO.

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Fair associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 2 sizes
7-ft blade, $20
10-ft " $25
7-ft weighs 200
10-ft " 250

D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

KEROSENE, GASOLINE AND OIL
To Consumers at Wholesale Prices
NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene	$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline	$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate	$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
83 gravity stove distillate	$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.	$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I will pay $1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, and $1.50 each for refined oil barrels, returned to me at Coffeyville, Kas., in good order, less freight charges on same.

C. A. STANNARD, Box A, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Alfalfa As a Money Maker

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-do farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A Crop Every Year

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Irrigated Farm Land

With Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southwest Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Fine, moderate climate; no extremes; tornadoes unknown.

155 acres fine private water right. 2½ miles from Mancos; 30 acres in meadow, timothy and red top. Alfalfa, meadow, grain land, small orchard. Good six room house just been remodeled. Hay barn 40x56. Horse barn, cow sheds, chicken house, shop, granary, ice house, etc. Good fence; $55 per acre; a bargain.

160 acres; good house; barn, cross fences; chicken house; sheds, etc.; four shares in storage system besides fishing in waste water. Four acres in cultivation. New farm; fine land; four acres in orchard; $5,000.

160 acres four miles from town; good small house; barn; fenced; partly under cultivation; fine land; $2,000.

Raw land, agricultural and grazing at $5.00 per acre.

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Colorado.

CATTLEMEN.

British Columbia bunch grass range land. We can locate you on Government land, 21 year lease with option to purchase. Have several ranges with cattle for sale. **The Wright Investment Co., Ltd., 1110 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.**

ing and eradicating hog cholera," the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken practical experiments in combating this disease. The appropriation becomes available July 1, and work will be begun first in Dallas County, Iowa, and will be taken up later in Indiana, and in one or two other states. In Iowa the work will be done in co-operation with the state veterinarian and the Iowa State College.

A few years ago the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, after years of experimentation, developed a serum which has been demonstrated by repeated tests to be very effective in preventing hog cholera. In many states this serum has been prepared and distributed to farmers with the result that large sums of money have been saved to the farmers, but thus far no systematic effort has been made to eradicate hog cholera. In the work which is now begun the control and eradication of the disease will be the main object, the serum being used in connection with the necessary quarantine and educational measures.

HOW MUCH SHOULD THE SILO HOLD?

To the American Breeder: — The amount of silage required and the size of silo needed to hold it can be quite closely caluculated provided the number and kind of animals to be fed from it are known before building.

An average cow or beef animal may be fed about thirty-five pounds of silage per day and the usual period during which silage is used in this latitude will be about 210 days. Large animals or those that are being fattened may consume considerably more than thirty-five pounds per day but this has been found a fair average.

In a silo of ordinary depth, the average weight of the silage is about forty pounds per cubic foot. Near the top of the silo, however, where the pressure is not great, it will weigh only twenty-five pounds per cubic foot, while at the bottom of a thirty-five foot silo it may weigh sixty pounds. Taking these averages, if a cow eats thirty-five pounds of ensilage in a day, she will eat thirty-five fortieths, or seven-eights, of a cubic foot per day and with this as a basis it is easy to determine the number of cubic feet of ensilage required to feed a cow or any number of cows throughout the season. The diameter of the silo must be such that the stock on hand can use one or two inches of silage off the top each day during the winter and at least three inches per day when summer feeding of silage is to be practiced. This is necessary to keep the silage from spoiling.

A silo ten feet in diameter is adapted to feeding ten mature cattle. One twelve feet in diameter will feed fifteen head, and one fourteen feet in diameter will meet the needs of twenty head; but if there are thirty or more cows to feed, a sixteen-foot silo should be erected. These silos should be thirty or forty feet, or even more in height.—A. D. Wilson, Superintendent, Extension Division, University Farm, Minn.

HEREFORDS FROM MISSOURI TO MONTANA.

A shipment of Hereford cattle from the herds of James McKitterick, J. P. Cudahy and Noah Lentz, all near Kansas City, left the other day for Pleasant Valley, Mont. It consisted of high class registered breeding cattle, and was collected by K. Godfrey, formerly well known among Hereford cattle breeders of Kansas City territory. Mr. Godfrey is employed by the Pleasant Valley Land & Cattle Co., for whom he made the purchase.

"In the last few years," Mr. Godfrey says, "northwest Montana has established a number of new herds, among them the A. P. Cook herd at Helena, Conrad Koler's herd at Deer Lodge and the H. McNamara and Marlow herds. Last October H. McNamara bought the entire Meadow Park herd of C. W. Armour, at Kansas City."

RABIES IN CATTLE.

To the American Breeder: Veterinarians are very frequently asked as to the danger from milk, blood or saliva of rabid cattle. The experience and observations of many authorities indicate that there is slight, or almost no risk from milk consumed in the ordinary way. It is conceivable that milk from a rabid cow might produce rabies in case of a distinct injury or abrasion of the mucous membrane lining the mouth, stomach, or intestines. It might be possible, also, for such milk to prove dangerous to very young infants, on the theory that the mucous membrane lining the digestive tract of the infant is less resistant to germ infection than in case of older people.

Actual experience shows, however, that such infections, either from milk in connection with an abraded mucous membrane or when given young infants, must be exceedingly rare.

It has been shown by experiments that dogs may be fed the brain of a rabid dog, or milk from a rabid cow without harm; but if broken glass, for example, be mixed with the feed so as to scratch the lining membrane, then rabies may be produced in the dog by such feeding of either brain or milk. Sanitation officers are quite generally agreed in the view that the danger from consumption of milk is not of much practical importance. It happens occasionally that people use milk from a cow that is developing rabies before they know what is wrong with her. Of course, no one would use milk from a cow that was evidently rabid.

Experiments have shown that the danger from virulent blood is exceedingly variable. If thoroughly dried for two or three days it loses virulence to such an extent that it is probably not dangerous. However, if blood or brain substance in any considerable quantity remains frozen it will retain virulence for a long time. It is found that such material does not retain dangerous virulence at room temperature more than two or three days after it has been thoroughly dried.

There is ordinarily little or no danger from saliva around the cow yard or straw pile, because the virus is destroyed by the sun or dried by the wind, and because the chance of infection by innoculation is so slight.

Saliva may become virulent from four to ten days before the animal shows symptoms.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, Minnesota.

TWO GOOD NEW FORAGE PLANTS.

Hay and forage production has been greatly increased by the importation and adaptation of several plants, the cultivation of which has been experimented with and fostered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Plant Industry until their suitability and reliability for the desired purpose have been fully demonstrated and their cultivation established.

Two of these are treated in two pamphlets issued in May, entitled "Sudan Grass, A New Drought Resistant Hay Plant" (B. P. I. Circular 125), and "Vetch Growing in the South Atlantic States" (Farmers' Bulletin 529).

In the semi-arid West, where no perennial grass has thus far been found suited to the conditions, Sudan grass promises high value for hay. Indeed, it is not too much to predict that there it is destined to become the leading grass for hay production. Under more humid conditions it has also succeeded admirably and will probably replace foxtail millets to a large extent, as it produces better hay and usually larger yields.

There is still much to learn in regard to the crop, but it has been tested most carefully in Texas, as well as at Arlington Farm, Va., and has had at least a year's trial at many places on the Great Plains and at various agricultural experiment stations, and the data at hand indicate approximately the best methods of culture.

Under light rainfall conditions, it is probably best to sow Sudan grass in rows, yet excellent results have been secured in dry regions from broadcasting, and the grass grown that way does not become too coarse for palatable hay. Although very similar in appearance to Johnson grass, it is considered far superior as a forage crop, as it is more bunchy, putting out more stems and many more leaves. Horses and cows eat it greedily, none of the stems, which contain a great deal of sugar, being wasted, as is often the case with the coarser grasses.

While the above is true as to conditions in the semi-arid section as to the benefit to be secured from this new grass introduced from Africa, the Southeast has also been supplied with a particularly satisfactory forage plant for its humid climate in the vetch. The Southeast is not a grass country, but vetch is grown on practically every type of soil in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and should come to occupy an important place in the agriculture of these states. It has a high protein content, is a good hay, pasture, and soiling crop, and its more general growth will aid in the development of the live stock industry, which bids fair to be of big agricultural interest at no distant date.

Like all legumes, vetch improves land, and as it grows through the winter and spring it makes an ideal cover crop to prevent leaching and washing, and may be harvested in time to plant corn, cowpeas, or sometimes cotton on the same land.

Of the three kinds of vetch cultivated in the South Atlantic States, hairy vetch, or sand vetch, has a much wider adaptability, and is for general purposes superior to either the narrow leaved vetch, or common vetch, although the latter is earlier, more easily handled, and less expensive to seed.

On land that has never grown vetch, it must, like all legumes, be given the nitrogen gathering bacteria, which appropriate the nitrogen from the air, before a satisfactory growth can be made, and this can be done by use of artificial vetch culture, distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or by using soil from a field where vetch has recently grown thriftily, and the latter method is more uniformly successful.

The experience of farmers shows that all kinds of stock will eat vetch, that by proper inoculation and seeding it can be grown successfully on all ordinary soils in the South Atlantic States, and that a yield of from 1 to 3 tons per acre is common.

OKLAHOMA FIRM HAS BOUGHT 21,000 GULF STATE CATTLE.

Shipping cattle from Florida and other Southern states to Oklahoma and Kansas, to be fattened there for market is the latest abnormal development growing out of the high prices of live stock. The West is supposed to be the great surplus live stock area. Much meat made from Western

CATTLE.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Practical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns is now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

GOOD SHORTHORNS

Reds and Roans.

1 car load of bulls for sale.

1 car load of heifers for sale.

These are rugged, blocky, good feeders—the kind the country needs.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS.

For sale; reds and roans. Baron Douglas 372812 is an extra good, 17 months, low down, red. Also have some good Scotch topped. **L. C. SHEPARD, IRWIN, IOWA.**

HEREFORD BULLS

for sale. Two registered Hereford bulls, 14 and 15 months old. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Address,

JOHN W. CAROLAN, BOONEVILLE, ARK., ROUTE 3.

HOGS.

PURE BRED DUROCS.

Pigs four months old; eligible to register. Excellent blood lines; pedigrees furnished, tracing to some of the most noted hogs of the breed. **J. W. CAMPBELL, FAIRPOINT, OHIO.**

PURE BRED MULE FOOT HOGS

for sale. Spring pigs of both sex. Price $15 and $25 apiece.

H. WARREN, BROWNSBURG, HENDRICKS COUNTY, IND.

I. O. C. BOARS

ready for service at $25 while they last. Eligible to register. **WM. H. REID, OHIO CITY, OHIO, R. R. 3.**

POULTRY.

FOR SALE.

Full blood partridge Wyandotte hens and cockerels. Have young ones that I will price right. Also one big Poland boar, 1 year old. **W. F. BURNETT, VERGENNES, ILL.**

animals is shipped South so that the movement of Southern cattle to the West is a reverse movement of trade.

Miller Brothers, owners of the 101 Ranch at Bliss, Okla., have been buying many thousand Southern cattle to be fattened on their ranch and elsewhere.

Since March 1 they have bought 21,000 cattle in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and the lower peninsula of Florida. Their buyers visit the South, bid a round sum for a whole herd of cattle and ship them West. Most of them are poor, small animals from herds that have received no new blood for years. In the lower peninsula of Florida the worst conditions prevailed.

CARE OF GROWING POULTRY.

To the American Breeder:—Poultry raisers should not fall into the all too common habit of thinking that after a chick is past the first three weeks, it will raise itself. If a chick is to develop into a healthy, vigorous cockrel, or a strong, active pullet that will shell out the eggs next winter, it must have the best of feed and care throughout the entire growing period.

Do not over crowd. Many of the ills and much of the mortality among growing chicks is due to over crowding. The brooder or coop should furnish ample room for the little fellows to stretch themselves out at night without coming in contact with each other. Plenty of fresh air should be admitted at all times in such a way that there will be no draughts causing the chicks to huddle together.

Fighting lice and mites. Like the poor, these little pests are always with us, and a continual warfare must be waged to keep them from exacting a heavy toll of dead, dwarfed and stunted chicks. Watch for head lice. Greasing lightly the heads of all chicks over two weeks old with a mixture of kerosene and lard, equal parts, will serve either as a preventive or cure. Also grease lightly under the wings. Be careful not to use too much grease and oil. Application should be repeated in about two weeks if chicks are badly infested. For mites paint or spray brooding quarters with a mixture of eight parts kerosene to one part crude carbolic acid. This will also serve as a good disinfectant.

Provide pure water. The importance of an abundance of fresh, cool, pure water, cannot be over-estimated. Filthy drinking water is one of the most common causes of disease, and lack of water a too common cause of unsatisfactory growth. All drinking vessels should be scalded at least once a week. In cool, damp weather sufficient permanganato of potassium to give the water a deep reddish tinge will assist in preventing cold and bowel trouble.

Good feed and plenty of it, easily accessible at all times, is one of the most important "secrets" of successfully producing the best birds, either for market, laying, or exhibition and breeding purposes. After chicks are six weeks old, if they are on free range, they should have free access to a hopper containing equal parts by weight of cracked corn and cracked wheat. If they are confined to runs in which there is no green feed, they should be given, daily, lettuce, sprouted oats or lawn clippings. The grain mixture above mentioned should be sifted and fed in a deep litter of cut clover or alfalfa, or chaff from a barn mow, or finely cut straw, so as to induce plenty of exercise. Plenty of clean, sharp grit should be provided, and a hopper containing the following mixture kept before them at all times (proportions given by measure: 8 parts bran, 4 parts corn meal, 4 parts shorts or middlings, 2 parts fine meat scraps, 1 part fine charcoal. —T. E. Quisenberry, Missouri Poultry Experiment Station.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS FOR THE COMIMG SEASON

State and District Fairs and Expositions.

Alabama—Birmingham, October 9-18, S. H. Fowlkes, acting secretary.

Arkansas—Hot Springs, October 27-November 1, George R. Belding, secretary.

California — Sacramento, September 13-20, J. L. McCarthy, secretary.

Colorado—Pueblo, September 15-20, A. L. Price, secretary, 220 Central Block.

Connecticut—Hartford, September 1-5, H. A. Walker, secretary.

Georgia—Macon, October 21-31, Harry C. Robert, secretary.

Illinois—Springfield, October 3-11, J. K. Dickirson, secretary.

Indiana—Indianapolis, September 8-12, Charles Downing, secretary.

Iowa—Des Moines, August 20-28, A. R. Corey, secretary.

Kansas—Hutchinson, September 13-20, A. L. Sponsler, secretary.

Kansas Fair Association—Topeka, September 8-12, H. L. Cook, secretary.

Kentucky—Louisville, September 15-20, J. L. Dent, secretary.

Louisiana—Shreveport, November 5-12, Louis N. Brueggerhoff, secretary.

Maryland—Timonium, September 2-6, James S. Nussear, secretary, Lutherville.

Michigan—Detroit, September 15-20, G. W. Dickinson, general superintendent and manager, 501 Bowles Bldg.

Michigan—(West) Grand Rapids, September 1-6, Charles L. Kennedy, secretary.

Minnesota State Fair and Exposition—Hamline, September 1-6, J. C. Simpson, secretary.

Missouri—Sedalia, September 27-October 3, John T. Stinson, secretary.

Mississippi—Jackson, October 28-November 7, J. M. McDonald, secretary.

Montana—Helena, September 22-27, A. J. Breitenstein, secretary, Box 1164, Helena.

Nebraska—Lincoln, September 1-5, W. R. Mellor, secretary.

New York—Syracuse, September 8-13, A. E. Brown, secretary.

North Carolina—Raleigh, October 20-25, Joseph E. Pogue, secretary.

North Dakota—Grand Forks, July 22-26, Don V. Moore, secretary.

Ohio—Columbus, September 1-5, A. P. Sandles, secretary.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City, September 23-October 4, I. S. Mahan, secretary.

New State Fair—Muskogee, Okla., October 6-11, Wm. C. Boon, secretary.

Oregon—Salem, September 29-October 4, Frank Meredith, secretary.

South Carolina—Columbia, October 27-November 1.

South Dakota State Fair and Exposition—Huron, September 6-12, C. N. McIlvaine, secretary.

Tennessee—Nashville, September 29-October 4, J. W. Russworm, secretary.

Texas—Dallas, October 18-November 2, W. H. Stratton, secretary.

Utah—Salt Lake City, September 29-October 4, H. S. Ensign, secretary.

Vermont—White River Junction, September 16-19, F. L. Davis, secretary.

Virginia—Richmond, October 6-11, A. Warwick, general manager.

Washington—North Yakima, September 29-October 4, H. B. Averill, secretary.

West Virginia—Wheeling, September 8-12, George Hook, secretary.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee, September 8-12, J. C. MacKenzie, Madison, secretary.

Wyoming—Douglas, September 30-October 3, Fred Simpson, secretary.

Interstate, Sectional and National Fairs and Live Stock Shows.

American Royal Live Stock Show—Kansas City, Mo., October 6-11, T. J. Wornall, secretary.

Blue Grass Fair Association—Lexington, Ky., August 11-16, John W. Bain, secretary.

Calgary Industrial Exhibition—Calgary, Alberta, Canada, June 30-July 5, E. L. Richardson, secretary.

Canadian Industrial Exposition—Winnipeg, Canada, July 8-16, A. W. Bell, secretary.

Canadian National Exhibition—Toronto, August 23-September 8, Dr. J. O. Orr, secretary, City Hall, Toronto.

Dairy Cattle Congress—Waterloo, Ia., October 13-18, H. G. Van Pelt, manager.

International Live Stock Exposition—Chicago, November 29-December 6, B. H. Heide, secretary.

Inter-State Fair—Fargo, North Dakota, July 1-4, W. L. Van Horn, secretary.

Inter-State Fair—La Crosse, Wis., September 22-26, C. S. Van Auken, secretary.

Inter-State Fair—Trenton, New Jersey, September 29-October 3, M. R. Margerum, secretary.

Inter-State Live Stock Fair—Sioux City, Ia., September 15-20, Joe Morton, secretary.

Maryland Inter-State Fair—Hagerstown, October 14-17, D. H. Staley, secretary.

Mississippi-Alabama Fair—Meridian, Miss., October 20-25, R. N. Striplin, secretary and general manager.

National Conservation Exposition—Knoxville, Tenn., September 1-November 1, W. M. Goodman, director general.

National Dairy Show—Chicago, Ill., October 23-November 1, W. E. Skinner, general manager.

National Feeders and Breeders Show—Fort Worth, Tex., November 22-29, John A. Stafford, secretary.

National Western Stock Show—Denver, Colo., January 19-24, 1914, Fred P. Johnson, secretary.

Pacific International Live Stock Exposition—North Portland, Oregon, December 8-13, O. M. Plummer, general manager.

Provincial Exposition—Quebec, Canada, August 23-September 2, G. A. Vandry, managing commissioner.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Fair—New Westminister, British Columbia, September 30-October 4, D. E. MacKenzie, manager-secretary.

Saskatoon Industrial Exposition—Saskatoon, Canada, August 5-8, David Douglas, secretary-manager, City Hall.

Spokane Inter-State Fair—Spokane, Wash., September 15-21, Robert H. Cosgrove, secretary, 503 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Tri-State Fair—Memphis, Tenn., September 22-27, Frank D. Fuller, secretary, P. O. Box 1011.

ABOUT OUR 2,740 FAIRS.

The Secretary of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin containing a list of 2,740 fairs and exhibitions devoted to agriculture, live stock and related subjects. Of these, 764 are in the East North Central States, 573 in the West North Central States, 372 in the Middle Atlantic States, 229 in New England, 211 in the South Atlantic States, 181 in the East South Central States, 157 in the West South Central States, 129 in the Pacific States and 124 in the Mountain States.

In the classification by areas contributing to the exhibits, it appears that 839 are county fairs, 466 are intercounty fairs, 250 cover less than county area, 200 are interstate fairs, 155 are state fairs, 129 are national, 102 are international and for 599 no information was received with regard to area covered.

Classification with regard to the kind of exhibit shows the following results: General agriculture, 1,647; poultry, 685; poultry and pet stock, 86; horses, 81; horticulture, 80; dogs, 74; live stock, 22; poultry, pigeons and pet stock, 21; poultry and pigeons, 19; floriculture, 13; dairy products, 7; corn, 4; apiculture, 1.

A brief history of agricultural fairs in this country is found in the bulletin. What was primarily a market fair was held in October, 1804, "on the Mall on the south side of the Tiber, extending from the bridge at the Center Market to the Potomac," in Washington, D. C. The city government appropriated $50 toward a fund for premiums and residents subscribed an equal sum. This amount was awarded "to the best lamb, sheep, steer, milch cow, jack, oxen and horse actually sold." The third fair was held in November, 1805, after which these market fairs were discontinued.

More closely related to the inception of the fair movement in this country were the annual "sheep shearings" established and continued for a dozen years by George Washington Parke Custis at "Arlington," his estate opposite Washington, D. C., on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. A program of one of these rural festivals, as published in a Georgetown, D. C., newspaper of the day, specified premiums for certain classes of sheep and of wool, for homemade fabrics and garments, and for soil improvement.

The first full fledged agricultural fair, primarily for competitive exhibits instead of for marketing, was held at the Columbian Agricultural Society, which was organized in 1809 by a number of gentlemen interested in agriculture, residing in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Its first exhibition was held in Georgetown May 10, 1809, and the National Intelligencer of that day reported that it was "attended by a numerous assemblage of members of the society, among whom we noticed the President and his lady, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Comptroller, Register, etc., and many other ladies and gentlemen of respectability." This fair was mainly devoted to domestic animals and manufactures. Semi-annual fairs were held until the spring of 1812, when the war with England and the expiration of the time for which the society was organized caused its discontinuance.

The oldest existing agricultural society that holds fairs is the Berkshire Agricultural Society, Pittsfield, Mass., which held its first fair in the autumn of 1810, or only one and one-half years after the first fair of the Columbian Agricultural Society

FIELD NOTES

Alfalfa land is advertised by the Kansas Southern Railway in this issue. Stockmen take notice.

Read the new Absorbine advertisement in another column.

A $10,000 stallion (standard bred) is advertised for sale by William Hicks, West Chicago.

John McDonnell, Humboldt, S. Dak., advertises a masturbation prevention appliance. We ask all stallion or jack owners to mention the American Breeder when writing him.

Look up the new advertisement of the Visio Remedy Association, 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

L. C. Shephard of Irwin, Ia., has some Scotch Shorthorn bulls advertised for sale in this issue, both reds and roans. See his ad.

Pure bred Duroc pigs, eligible to register, is offered for sale by J. W. Campbell, Fairpoint, Ohio. Read his ad.

Any one wanting to trade a stallion for a house and lot should not fail to read the ad. in this issue of B. F. Solida, Denmark, Ark.

W. F. Burnett of Vergennes, Ill., has a German Coach stallion and a jack colt for sale. Read his ad. in this issue.

Full blood Wyandotte hens and cockerels are offered for sale by W. F. Burnett, Vergennes, Ill. Also one Poland China boar a year old.

Full information about the stallions, jacks and brood mares offered for sale in this issue by Edward Orne of Fayetteville, Ark., will be given upon request.

E. A. Wallace of Dallas City, Ill., has some Percheron mares, suckling colts and a stallion advertised for sale in this issue.

Will Bellman of the firm of Ives & Bellman, Delavan, Wis., has purchased Mr. Ives' part of the business and would be glad to hear from any one in the market for Percherons, Belgians or German Coach stallions or mares. He should be addressed as Will Bellman, Delavan, Wis.

If in the market for Percherons don't fail to see what Fred Chandler of Chariton, Ia., is offering.

William H. Reid of Ohio City, Ohio, has some O. I. C. boars that he is pricing at $25 each. Read the ad.

Two registered Hereford bulls are advertised for sale by John W. Carolan, Booneville, Ark. He also has pure bred Poland China pigs. If interested, write him for particulars.

Any one in the market for a jack or jennet should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of J. R. Reynolds & Son, Guthrie, Mo.

Pure bred Mule Foot hogs are offered for sale in this issue by H. Warren of Brownsburg, Ind., at $15 and $25 each.

A. Latimer Wilson of Creston, Iowa, has 150 stallions, imported and homebred to sell. Write him for particulars.

H. B. Hallock of Englewood, Kas., has 150 Percheron mares, stallions, jacks, mules and jennets that he is offering at reasonable prices. Write for full particulars.

A few house wrecking and salvage companies have saved thousands and thousands of dollars to the farmers of the United States by making low prices on lumber and building material. One of these companies, The Housewrecking, Salvage & Lumber Co., 1735 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo., puts out a free bargain bulletin each month in which is listed the new bargains which an active concern like this always secures for its customers. If you will write this company, mentioning the American Breeder, you will be put on its mailing list for every one of these bulletins that it sends out.—Advertising.

Stallion Wanted on a Trade

I want a draft stallion weighing not over 1500 and not over 7 years old. Prefer chestnut or black. I have a house and lot in Letona, Ark., to trade on such a horse. **B. F. SOLIDA, DENMARK, ARK.**

FOR SALE—ACCOUNT OF FILLIES.

Curator 4723 (1757); Imported German Coach; black; 8 years old; a sure and good breeder and a prize winner at International.

Also one jack colt 8 months old, sired by Empire Jr. 4315, by Empire by Gov. Woods (half brother to Superior Mammoth; first prize jack at Chicago World's Fair). He has 30-inch ear, a good head with plenty of bone and body. Priced right. **W. F. BURNETT, VERGENNES, ILL.**

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.**

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Registered in Percheron Society of America. One 4-year-old black imported Percheron stallion of exceptionally good breeding, size and bone, and a breeder. Colts to show.

Also four mares and two suckling colts. I will price these for quick sale as I wish to quit business. Write for description and number of pedigrees. **E. A. WALLACE, DALLAS CITY, ILL.**

STALLIONS, JACKS AND BROOD MARES.

For sale; all registered. Other good driving and saddle stock. Thirty first-class Missouri mules, 3 years; most of them broken. Will sell at right prices. For information write **EDWARD ORNE, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., ROUTE 2.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

SACRIFICE

To Quit Business.

Two aged draft stallions at less than market gelding prices; one imported Percheron; weight 215 pounds; sound. Cash, or would trade for brood mares, jennets or calves.

Address S. J., Care American Breeder.

150 STALLIONS.

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

150 PERCHERON MARES, STALLIONS, JACKS, MULES AND JENNETS.

For a number of years I have been breeding Percheron horses and mules. This season I have decided to quit the business. I offer my mares, mules, jacks and jennets for sale at reasonable prices. This is good stuff. **H. D. Hallock, Englewood, Kas.**

WANTED PERCHERON STALLION.

Registered; two years old and used to pasture, to catch the unsettled mares. Will give a big four year old; black; 1800 pounds for one. **S. S. Langford, Craig, Burt County, Neb.**

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

AN INSURANCE MAN'S VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

To the American Breeder:—In a recent issue of the Breeder you urge the formation of a mutual company to insure the lives of stallions and jacks. What seems to you to be an undertaking to be commended and urged is one in fact to be condemned and discouraged in the true interests of owners, for any company or association organized to do a mutual live stock insurance business will fail, and the owner, who relies upon his policy in such company, will in the end find that he has paid his money for nothing, and worse still, if a loss comes has missed the opportunity to have had safe insurance in a reliable stock company.

One proof that every such company will fail, is the fact that every such company has failed, except several such, organized recently, whose turn will come. An examination of the subject as shown by insurance reports on file in the several state departments discloses that in the past thirty years a multitude of mutual live stock companies have been organized throughout the United States, have made one report or several reports to the departments and then disappeared, and when the Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Company of Des Moines was organized in 1907 there was not a single mutual company, and only one stock company insuring live stock in the entire United States, notwithstanding that the business of insurance generally has in the time stated grown by leaps and bounds. In such disrepute was this class of insurance, by reason of the failure of mutual companies and the consequent loss to insured owners, that capital could not be interested for the organization of even stock companies, and in such disrepute was the business among owners that a whole generation of victims had to die off and new owners take their place before even stock companies could get a foothold.

Why have mutual stock companies always failed? The reasons are many and sufficient. Primarily, they do not collect sufficient premium, and do not collect it in advance. Another reason is that the opportunity is taken by too many owners to sell their animals to the association. In other words, the moral hazard is present to a far greater degree in live stock insurance than in any other, and a mutual company does not feel at liberty, as does the management of a stock company, to reject doubtful risks, for fear of giving offense, and while this may be true also in the case of some stock companies, it is always true of a mutual. I am not discussing here the case of a company organized for the sole reason of creating positions for the organizers, which is too often the case, but considering a company organized honestly for mutual benefit. Even such companies have always failed and will always fail for reasons before given and for others; the losses in this business are at times terrific, claims pile up, the hat is unavailingly passed and the court appoints a receiver. These are some reasons which account for the indisputable fact that mutual live stock insurance companies have one and all failed in the past, and I might add another; an experienced and competent underwriter will not take the management of one of them, and they are therefore in the hands of men inexperienced in the business of insurance.

As to premium rates: you assume without knowledge as to facts, that the rates charged by the Northwestern, and the several other companies, are too high. Out of abundance of experience we know that they are not too high; in fact as to one class at least; brood mares, the rate is too low to even make us whole. You do not know as we do the magnitude of the risk assumed by a live stock company, nor does the owner appreciate it until he has a loss.

Our undertaking includes loss by fire, lightning and windstorm. It will not be contended that fire companies covering for these risks and charging a basis rate of one per cent for one year and three per cent for five years, charge too high a rate; and if this is conceded, then our rates of from six to ten per cent per annum are too low rather than too high, for our tabulated experience proves that these risks are less than one-twentieth of our total risk. In other words, of losses incurred, only one in twenty-one is by fire, lightning or windstorm, but while our risk is twenty times as great, our rates are less than half of twenty times the rate charged by fire companies.

The last insurance report of your state, that of the business of 1911, shows that live stock insurance by stock companies, is to say the least, not an alluring proposition to capital. Of the three companies licensed in Missouri, the Northwestern, which is carefully managed, with a very small expense ratio, made eight per cent on its capital stock from underwriting. Of the two other companies, one made two and one-half per cent, and the other shows a loss from underwriting. This is for the entire business of the companies. The reports for 1912 are not yet issued, and I do not know the experience of other stock companies for that year, but our report will show even less profit on the item of underwriting than for 1911.

If a carefully managed stock company like the Northwestern with an expense ratio of only eleven per cent, aside from commissions, can make only eight per cent on its capital stock from underwriting, and other companies still less, what sort of an outcome is to be expected of a mutual company, in the hands of inexperienced though honest men, encountering continually the applications for insurance on animals at fictitious values, and the many other opportunities to take on bad risks, with no reserve and surplus accumulated wherewith to

BUSY

Every Day

SHOWING

STALLIONS

SELLING

at the

Low Dollar

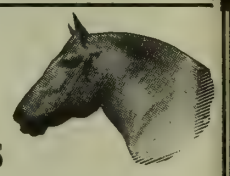
See Them At

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS

Huntington, Indiana

(Stallion Service Books 10c)

D. K. ROTH



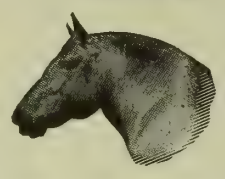
GIBSON CITY, ILL.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants

"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

PERCHERONS



Eleven home grown 3 year old stallions, exact weight 1,840 to 2,090 lbs. Broke to work, sound and with bone to spare, July 5 these and youngsters for sale. The BIGGEST Percherons pay you best. Drop a card for details.

FRED CHANDLER,

Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Large, airy rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



BARGAINS! I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.
Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.
I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

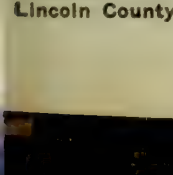
W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo

PAGE AVENUE JACK AND JENNET FARM.

Fine jacks, from yearlings up, for sale. As good a bunch as anybody has got. Aged jacks fit for herd headers—two of them as good as grow. Visit our barns and see for yourself, and buy the best in the land.

J. R. REYNOLDS & SON, GUTHRIE, MO.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers. **Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.**

TWO BLACK JACKS

for sale. Six and eight years old; good breeders. One 64 inches high; 70 inches heart girth; 9½ inch shin. Price $600. The other 61 inches high; 64 inch girth; 7¼ inch shin; blocky built. Price $400. Either one of these jacks will pay for themselves in a single season if rightly handled. Good terms to good parties. No trades. **G. T. Poage, Garrison, Mo.**

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Colla, Pike County, Mo.

EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE.

Combining the blood of Autar, Black Giant and Lime Stone Wonder; all black, white points.

Have either a trotting or a coach stallion for sale or will trade for a good Percheron mare or jennets. Must be a good one. These horses are sound and the very best of breeders, but have one too many. **Chas. Wyatt, Petersburg, Pike County, Ind.**

JACKS AND STALLIONS

I can furnish a few extra good registered jacks and jennets, also a few choice draft stallions, for less money than any one. **L. Donaldson, Olney, Lincoln County, Mo.**

TREATMENT FOR JACK SORES.

To the American Breeder: With your permission I will offer the following as a treatment and cure for so-called jack sores. Apply freely to affected parts for several days with spray or swab, hydrogen peroxide, full strength, which will cause sore to foam and soon all pus germs will be destroyed. Then dust with calomel. If granulation or proud flesh is present, apply the calomel every other day until two or three applications have been made, if conditions require. Then wash clean with soft water and castile soap; dry thoroughly and apply a little boric acid to assist nature in forming a covering. I believe this will be a boon to a great many jack men if properly followed up and some attention as to diet given the affected animal. The above preparations are cheap and can be obtained at almost any drug store.—G. T. Poage, Christian county, Mo.



HORSE AND MULE TWINS—From a pony mare belonging to D. G. Roll, Oral, S. Dak. Colts one day old.

CROUCH WINNINGS IN PARIS SHOW.

To the American Breeder:—We are in receipt of a cablegram from Mr. George R. Crouch who is now in Europe, advising us that at the great Paris show, recently held, that our horses won the following prizes: In the aged Percheron stallion class, fourth prize; in the 3-year-old Percheron stallion class, first, third and fourth prizes; in the 2-year-old Percheron stallion class, third prize. In the aged Percheron mare class, third prize; in the 3-year-old Percheron mare class, first prize. Best group of stallions, first prize; best group of mares, first prize.—J. Crouch & Son, La Fayette, Ind.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

$12,000 FOR A COLT.

Alexander Smith Cochrane of New York, who recently bought the colt, His Majesty, for $20,000, has just secured from John E. Madden, Early Rose, a 2-year-old chestnut filly by Star Shoot-Lady Bedford for the reported price of $12,000. Madden bred Early Rose at Hamburg Place. Her dam, Lady Bedford, won several important stakes as a 2 and 3-year-old in the Madden colors. Early Rose showed several fast trials over the Belmont Park straightaway before Mr. Cochran concluded to buy her. She is eligible for the Futurity.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

For sale, a trotting stallion 5 years old; trial 2:23 as 3-year-old. Very fast; weight 1250 pounds or better; sound, gentle and perfectly fearless. A race horse and a show horse. Price, $1,000. WM. HICKS, WEST CHICAGO, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILL.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds. by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

$600 BUYS

The Rex Denmark—Black Squirrel bred saddle stallion, REX KNOX 3115. Black; 15.2; five years; sound. A great acting show horse and sire. Fearless under saddle and in harness.

Also the ladies' beautiful saddle mare, MANCELONA II. Bay; 15.1; four years; sound; eligible to registration; safety city broken to saddle and harness and suckling fine foal by Rex Knox. Destruction of my barns by fire makes this sacrifice imperative. **W. T. Wilkinson, Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri.**

Bring Out Your Mature Jacks

Entries Close July 15

Competition in this contest is limited to mature jacks—that is, jacks four years old or over. Each jack, as its photo and description are received, will be given an entry number, which will be published with the picture and measurements. No names will be given out until the awards are made. Then all of the entry numbers will be published, along with the names of the jacks, and owners who entered them. Each photograph should give a straight side view of the jack's body, but may show his head turned slightly toward the camera if the owner desires. Only a few measurements are required. The blank below shows which ones. These are the measurements required by the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. These measurements, and a good, clear photograph will show pretty accurately to an experienced man, what the jack is as an individual. Measurements should be taken with a tape line or string drawn tight enough to press the hair tight to the skin, but not enough to press into the flesh. We reserve the right to have a committee remeasure any jack and to publish the result of its findings. Photograps can be any size, but those on which the jack's body measures two and one-half to six inches are usually best. It is most important that they be clear and that the jack stands straight and naturally when photographed.

The judges will be experienced jack men.

Make all entries in the blank below; clip it out and mail to the American Breeder. If you do not want to cut your paper, drop us a postal card and we will mail you some printed blanks.

ENTRY BLANK FOR MATURE JACK.

American Breeder Contest—Kansas City, Mo.

Enter my jack, as follows:

Jack's Name..... Age.....

Height (measuring from a point level with the top of the withers straight to the ground),.....inches.

Heart girth (around body just back of the fore legs),.....inches.

Bone (around foreleg, smallest place between knee and ankle), ... inches.

Owner's Name..... County.....

Postoffice ..... State.....

An Indiana Breeding Farm

Mr. Whitely Reports Success With Reduced Cash Fee Under a Contract That Requires Mare Owners to Do Their Part.

To the American Breeder:—I notice in your valued journal that you have an article in the last issue in regard to the standing of stallions or jacks and the trouble that the owners experience in collecting service fees. I have tried a great many different plans, but this year have adopted a new one, which I am glad to say is working just fine.

The great trouble in our section of the country is that there are a great many scrub stallions and jacks; the owners of them will make almost any condition in order to get business. They even guarantee the colts to stand and suck and be perfectly sound, and do not expect to collect their service fee for six months or a year after the colt is foaled.

Then again, in many cases owners dispose of their mares in public sales, guaranteeing them to be in foal, or they move out of the county and state, in which event the owner of the stallion or jack has no way to find out whether the mare is in foal or what becomes of her, and if they have any bad luck with their colt, even after it is a month or two old, they expect the owner of the stallion or jack to stand at least half of the loss by throwing off one-half of the service fee.

For the past three years I have been standing an imported Belgian stallion and a mammoth jack at $15, guaranteeing the mare to be in foal; the service fee to be due whenever the mare was known to be in foal, but in a great many cases the mare was never bred but once, never was returned for retrial or rebreeding, the farmers claiming that they did not have time on account of putting in their corn.

So that in the spring of the year I have written to all of the breeders and about four out of ten would answer my letter, although I inclosed a stamped addressed envelope, and the balance would remain silent and after waiting a month or two, I started a collector out in an automobile and he has spent weeks traveling around trying to locate these mares, and in a great many cases have found colts all the way from two to six months old; even then it was hard to collect the fee, the farmer saying they were a little short and would be in and settle some time soon.

This was all very annoying, so that I adopted a new plan and I inclose herewith original and duplicate contract (see contract at bottom of page —Ed.) that I have submitted to the breeders which I think fully covers every point, and I stand the stallion and jack at $10 cash at the time of service, and to this I make no exception. The mare must be returned upon the return dates which the superintendent of the farm inserts on the back of the agreement, and if from any cause the breeder does not return his mare upon those dates, he forfeits his claim to any interest he may have in the $10 which I have deposited in bank; consequently it is now the farmers running after me; I have his money and if he complies with his contract and tries his mare upon the dates specified and she proves to be barren and will not breed, I then return to him one-half of the service fee, $5, but of course I never breed that mare again. I pick out the very best mares to breed on the original proposition and I use either the natural system of breeding or the capsule system. Up to date I have not had a man miss his date for returning his mare. Only a very few have taken the second service.

Of course this service fee looks small, but when you come to consider that you collect the money in advance in every instance and that you are out no expense whatever for collecting any service fee, I am satisfied that in the end this last plan is the best arrangement and will return to the stallion or jack owner a larger per cent of profit than if he devoted his entire time to the breeding of mares, collecting his money and charging $15 for the season, guaranteeing the colt to stand and suck.

In the start quite a number of farmers objected to the arrangement, but the better class of farmers who had mares that were regular breeders and farmers that had some regard for their obligation, thought that the arrangement was all right, and my superintendent always takes the time to explain to a new breeder the why and wherefore and why we are obliged to breed on these terms, and I do not think there has been over two or three farmers that have objected to this plan; their only excuse was they lived quite a distance and it was not always convenient to return the mare on the dates specified, but we must treat everyone alike, and we have made no exception, and for every man

(Form of Contract Used by Mr. Whiteley.)

HOG CREEK FARM

Breeding Proposition, Season of 1913.

TO BREEDERS

On account of the trouble, unnecessary labor and expense experienced under the old plan of breeding, by reason of the failure of mare owners to return their mares to my Hog Creek Farm on the dates indicated for retrials, and their failure to properly notify me, in writing, as provided by the Breeding Agreement, together with their disregard of the provisions of the agreement making the service fee due when the mare is sold, and their failure to pay promptly for mares that proved to be in foal,

I have decided that in future I will breed mares to any **Stallion** or **Jack** on Hog Creek Farm **only for spot cash** on the day of first service and have fixed the season's fee at $10.00 under the following conditions:

When the mare is first presented for breeding the service fee of $10.00 **will be required to be paid in cash** before the mare is bred. The owner of the mare is to return her to Hog Creek Farm on the respective dates **for retrials and rebreeding as indicated on the back of this sheet.** The owner of the mare to have the privilege of rebreeding the mare five times, but no other mare is to be substituted for the one bred first.

If the mare owner complies with these provisions and returns the mare on each of the five periods indicated on the back of this sheet and she proves not in foal, it will be evident that the mare is barren and will not breed, and one-half of the service fee paid, or **$5.00 will be returned to him.** The other $5.00 will be retained by Hog Creek Farm for the use of its Stallion or Jack in trying to get a mare in foal that would not breed.

Should the owner of the mare fail for any reason to return the mare to Hog Creek Farm for retrial on the dates set out on the back of this sheet he forfeits the return of any portion of the service fee paid by him. If the mare should die before the five trial periods have expired the mare owner will be refunded one-half of the service fee paid just as if mare did not get in foal. Should any of the retrial dates fall on Sunday the mare will be bred on the Saturday before or the Monday following.

The spermatozoa of the Stallion and Jack on Hog Creek Farm has been examined under microscope by a competent veterinary and pronounced exceptionally fertile. The man in charge of the breeding business on the farm is thoroughly experienced in all the latest breeding appliances and everything will be done to get mares in foal and prevent any accidents, but the Hog Creek Farm will not be held responsible for any accidents, and only guarantees mares to be in foal.

If this proposition interests you, call up Hog Creek Farm, using Old Phone No. 1061, and arrange with the manager for a date for breeding your mare.

BURT H. WHITELEY,
Owner Hog Creek Farm,
Muncie, Indiana.

I accept the above proposition and breed my mare (Name of Mare) under the above conditions.

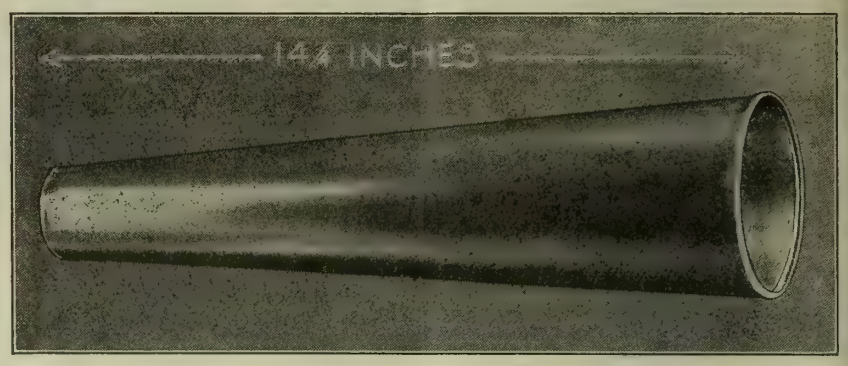
(Signature of Mare Owner.)

R. F. D. No..... Box....., Muncie, Indiana.

Editor's Note:—When the mare is bred this contract is signed up in duplicate, the mare owner keeping one copy. On the back of the contract the stallion owner receipts for the $10, paid down, and fills in the dates for retrial.

GET A SPECULUM

if you want to know the condition of a mare's genital tract and whether or not it is diseased. A Speculum is also the only means of examining the cervix to make sure if a mare is in foal. Many an abortion has been caused which the use of the Speculum would have avoided.



This Speculum is made of good material, nickel plated, and with proper care will last a life-time. **SENT POSTPAID FOR $3.00.**

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.

12th and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

NIX ON MASTURBATING.

IMPORTANT! TO STALLION OWNERS.

As the breeding season is now about over, all owners of stallions will need something to prevent their stallions from masturbating.

As is well known by all students of horse breeding no stallion is free from this habit, and in many instances, if permitted to continue, leads to the ruination of the stallion for future breeding.

NIX ON MASTURBATING is the only device ever invented that is an absolute preventive for this habit.

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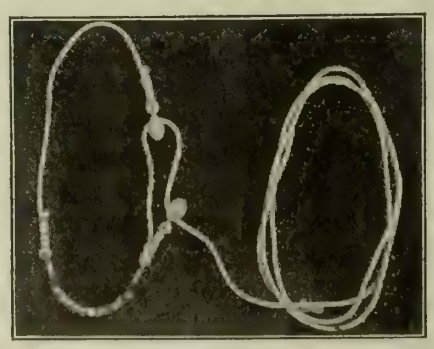
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This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

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CRUSHED OATS

ARE FAR BETTER FOR HORSES and cattle than ground feed. Get a "NATIONAL" Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalog. Agents wanted.

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that has bred a mare to my stallion or jack, the money is deposited in bank in a separate account and will not be checked upon until his mare is known to be in foal or he has forfeited some part of his agreement.—Burt H. Whitley.

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION.

To the American Breeder:—I see a few articles in regard to different breeds for range purposes. I was one of the strongest Percheron men in the country. Nothing else looked good to me. I ran a horse ranch eight years and I finally had to go to the Belgian. They make more draft and quality, to my notion, than any other breed; get more draft quickly, on light mares, either in this country or on the range.

As for jacks, I have raised a few and have kept jacks for nearly 20 years. I tried breeding them on range mares, also with very poor results. Had better luck with impregnator and capsules than from serving mares. I bred a mare with impregnator, hog tied on the ground, and she caught the first time.

As for slow jacks, I agree with Mr. Collins. It has been my argument from a close investigation, that if people will quit using slow jacks on jennets, and raise their jacks with filly colts, they will break like stallions. Now to some beginners that haven't had experience, I say, stick close to the advice given in the American Breeder—it is reliable, and the only paper for stallion owners as well as mare owners.

I have been using capsules and impregnators for over ten years with great results. Used capsules on a number of mares this spring; none have returned up to date. This is an exception. I use the Carlson semen extractor, also the metal solid barrel impregnator. Would not be without them, as I get mares with foal every year that have been bred for a number of years without settling. I am careful of diseased mares; do not serve them.

I want to attend the breeding school. We are living in an age of advancement and we must push ahead and not do as our great grandfathers did. In years past there were lots of grade mongrels kept around; bred 20 or 30 mares; bred three mares one day and missed two or three days; used the double cover; threw cold water on after serving and a lot of other foolish things. I breed every mare of my own that I can with a capsule or impregnator and consider it much surer. If we will all do our part we will make the American Breeder greater than it is, and I know a man can learn more in six months from it than he can in a natural life time by listening to some old fogy talk.—O. T. Karr, Nodaway County, Mo.

HORSE AND MULE TWINS AGAIN.

The old saying of "nothing new under the sun" was broken last week when a mare belonging to a man near Hewins, gave birth to twin colts, one of them a mule and the other a horse colt, both doing fine.—Sedan (Kansas) Times-Star.

BUT FAILED TO GET IT PATENTED.

Farmer—Yes, sir, that hired man of mine is one of the greatest inventors of the century.

City Boarder—You don't say! What did he invent?

Farmer—Petrified motion.—Judge.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from page 5.)

of mine has a mare that is nine years old and she will take the horse almost any time, and is apparently never in season, or at least don't show it. Should I breed her with capsule, and when?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Your question is not very plain. When a mare receives a service willingly she is usually considered in season. We think your mare should be examined. If one or both ovaries are not diseased she should be treated before being bred.

FOALS PREMATURELY—I have a neighbor that has a Percheron mare seven years old; weight 1,600, that has her colts in ten months. They just sleep and lie around until the eleventh month and then they do all right. She has raised two colts and they both did that way. While the mare was carrying the last colt he did not work her at all toward the last and she carried the colt two weeks longer. What would your advice be? He wants to breed this mare. What do you think is the trouble?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—This mare should be bred late in the season or better still, in the fall, so that she can have a considerable length of time in idleness. If this mare is allowed to run in the pasture during the latter end of pregnancy, the trouble will probably disappear. This may be one of those mares in which the uterus is not as large as it should be, but as time advances this difficulty may be overcome by nature. During the spring rush it is not usually convenient to lay these mares off. This is the object in breeding them in the fall. The pasture should be an excellent place to keep this mare during the last two or three months of her gestation.

ARGUMENTS OF SCRUB STALLION OWNERS—Some say here that in capsuling one mare from another that the foal will take after the mare that the semen is taken from. I say not. Will you answer whether or not it is a fact?—Arizona Subscriber.

REPLY—Natural services are made only when mares are in heat. The semen is taken from the genital tract. At this time the ova of the mare has not been liberated so that probably it could not reach the uterus for several days after the heat period closed. There never has been a case of this kind on record that we know of. If it was possible to get the egg of the mare during a heat period, mares might raise jennets or jacks, or jennets might raise horse colts. The semen is frequently taken from a mare and used on jennets.

JACK MASTURBATES—I have a jack coming four years old and he never has served anything and I can't get him to serve. I tried him last year and am also trying him now. He will make the leap but won't enter. I notice him every day or two masturbating and I leave the mare in the lot all day long with him. He is fat and as fine as I ever saw; nice and gentle. Some say to use a jennet with him, but I have heard it said that you will always have to use one then—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Methods used to discourage this habit might cause him to be still slower. Try putting a little urine from a jennet on the mare's tail. Be very sure that the mare is very gentle and not very large. Try to get him to make a service if you can, then try to prevent him from masturbation later on.

IN BREEDING—I have a young mare out of a common mare and a registered Percheron horse. When she was three years old I wanted to breed her but could find no good horse around here, so I bred her to her father. I got a splendid mare colt from her. How near full blooded is this colt?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Three-fourths Percheron.

DISCHARGE IS WITHDRAWN—I have a five-year-old Percheron stallion, sound and in perfect health. Mounts and covers mare better than any horse I have out of five head; not overworked; penis reduced as it should be when leaving mare, but whole discharge seems to follow and drops on ground from every mare he covers and is not turning them away as I would like, and the most of them, I think, are unsettled. Have not had him long enough to give the per cent. Kindly give cause for same, and remedy, if any. His penis is extra long.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Make the service in a large yard. After the stallion has mounted do not hold the mare's head if she is large enough to carry him. Let her take a step or two. If the lot has an elevation, turn her head up hill. A better method is to test the semen under a microscope and if found satisfactory, catch the fluid and use a capsule. He possibly will not do this so badly on tall mares.

BREEDING TWO-YEAR-OLD MARES—I have several two-year-old mares. Now would they make better brood mares if I would breed them at two years old or wait until they are three years old? Would they make a better growth if I would not breed them at two years old?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If your mares are well developed at two years of age, and you are in a position to give them extra care for at least another year, we would advise breeding them. But we must first get the meaning of "well developed" established before going further. In order to develop draft mares, especially, this should be started before they are weaned. They should be on full feed before they are weaned and given an abundance of good, strong feed consisting largely of oats until they are well developed at two years of age. They should be broken to harness during their two year old form. They should not be worked much, just enough to be nicely broken. They will require a little more feed during pregnancy. In fact, it is necessary to give mares and colts plenty of feed at any age if one is to expect a reasonable profit. Well developed animals always make better horses and will several times pay for the extra feed. One cannot estimate the real value of a few dollars worth of extra feed in growing horses. There is no money, as a rule, in raising stunted stock of any kind.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

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Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

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We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good⅓, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

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I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

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GET READY TO ATTEND

THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

The Only Term Between Now and December Will Be Held August 11 to 16

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and the tuition fee to better advantage than here, and there is no better preparation for the beginner.

HERE ARE SOME LETTERS YOU HAVE NOT SEEN BEFORE

Last year I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School at Kansas City, and I was more than pleased with the school as I found it excelled anything I had anticipated, and in my opinion it will pay every man handling stock, although he may just be a farmer, having neither stallion or jack, to attend the school. There is no other place or no other school where information of such value to stockmen can be obtained. It is a school all to itself and deserves the consideration of every stockman.—T. J. Greer, King City, Calif.

In regard to the breeder asking if it would be profitable for him to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School, will say: Yes, if he only expects to keep a few mares, it will pay him, and if he keeps a stallion he can't afford not to attend. I think the time is coming when the stallion keeper will have to have a license as well as the stallion, and the sooner it comes the better.—C. C. Painter, Stronghurst, Ill.

I cannot say enough for the system of Scientific Breeding as taught in your school. It is not only helpful—it is necessary!—James L. Ward, Waukomis, Okla.

Any breeder should by all means attend a term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. What I learned in the August (1912) term of said school will be worth many times its cost to me.—John W. Carolan, Booneville, Ark.

It will pay any horse or jack man to attend the school first, then read the American Breeder. Be sure and prepare for the capsule system as the American Breeder teaches. There are mares that it is impossible to breed with the natural service that the capsule will get in foal, and you will find that the colts are just as good, or better, for you don't have to work your stock so hard.—N. S. Cox, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Having attended a term of the Scientific Breeding School, will say that any one who is interested in raising horses or mules, whether he is a stallion or jack owner, or mare owner, should attend the school. Instruction on any one of the many subjects will more than pay the expenses incurred.—Vincent Lyness, McHenry, N. D.

No stock breeder should miss the instructions and teachings given at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Every man who handles stallions and jacks should make a special effort to attend a term of this school. The Graham Scientific Breeding School is doing a work that cannot be estimated too highly.—W. R. Clelland, New Hampton, Mo.

I used the capsule system last year as taught by the Graham Scientific Breeding School, with good results. If a man makes a failure along this line it is his own fault. You must be clean, quick and have the right temperature. You lessen the chance of infecting your horse or jack and do more business with the same breeding stock. I think it will pay any man to attend this school, and I wish to say right here that Graham is absolutely on the square and you will think so, too, when he gets through with you.—W. F. Dimick, Kiel, Okla.

I would not stay in the breeding business another day if I had to breed the old way altogether. I do not think that any man can make a success in the breeding business without attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I bred 200 mares last season, 100 with natural service and 100 with capsule, and the capsule mares are really showing up better than the others.—H. N. Highfill, Paragould, Ark.

If any breeder will shape up his business and go to the Graham Scientific Breeding School next term he will be well pleased. I know how he feels about starting, not knowing what he is going to get out of it, but this is one place where you get a square deal. I know it will be profitable for him to attend if he is a stock breeder.—R. H. Hubbard, Jet, Okla.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy and the Male and Female Organs, Physiology of the Generative Organs, Cells, Infection, Breeding Questions, Breeding Instruments, Foaling, Scientific Mating, Horse Judging, Mule Judging, Barren Mares, Barren Stallions, Abnormal Conditions, Diseases of the Foal and Fetus, Diseases of the Male and Female, Contagious Abortion, Feeding, Testing Breeding Stock, Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition, Buying Breeding Stock, Hereditary Defects, Horse Breeding, Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also tell whether a mare is in foal or not. Getting the Semen, Inserting Capsules, etc.

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Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1.00 to $1.25 per day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

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The Graham Scientific Breeding School is doing more good for the horse and mule raiser than can be counted in dollars and cents. It is the greatest educational institution of its kind in the world for the stallion, jack or mare owners. There is not a single one of such men who can afford to get along without at least one term or more, if possible. The manager, Mr. Graham, is a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word, with plenty of backbone and ability to successfully manage any bunch of men in a manner that few men can ever hope to acquire.—H. Heckmann, Jerico Springs, Mo.

That which is taught at the Graham Scientific Breeding School is not what it is often thought to be. It has a high moral standing; the instructors are all gentlemen of the highest character, both as to cleanliness and behavior, and the school is very scientific in its lines of teaching.—W. W. Anderson, Wilder, Kansas.

I have attended two terms of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and I think no one can afford to miss going to this school who keeps a stallion. I want to attend at least one term a year. I think that if one only learns how to detect diseased mares it will be worth hundreds of dollars.—M. A. McMahan, Jerseyville, Ill.

A few months ago I saw an advertisement of Graham's Scientific Breeding School, teaching how to detect disease in mares, etc., and have since had the pleasure of attending. I am well pleased and think the time and money well spent, indeed. I hope to double my income, due to what I have learned. There were lectures from the highest veterinary teachers in America. One lecture alone is well worth the tuition.—John Gilmer Davis, Knapp, Texas.

I have attended the Scientific Breeding School two terms, I find every time I go, I learn as much more. I think this school should be attended by every breeder in the United States. There is no school in the world like this school. The faculty are the very best.—E. A. Wallace, Dallas City, Ill.

I have attended a term of the Scientific Breeding School (August, 1912), and I am more than pleased. The faculty are the best lot of instructors I have ever heard, and I don't think they can be excelled. I shall make it a point to come once a year.—E. L. Becott, Solomon, Kas.

Having attended three terms of your Scientific Breeding School, and realizing that repeated attendance is essential to the clearer and more vivid conception of your course of instruction, I desire to state that money could not be more profitably invested by those who manage, own, or feel interested in, animal production.—Sam A. Leath, Harris, Ark.

I cannot say too much for the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It has the best instructors obtainable and it is well worth the tuition to hear any one of them lecture just a little while. A stallion owner can get any amount of good by learning how to detect diseased mares, alone. A mare owner can get his money's worth by learning how to take care of his mare at foaling time and during the time she is carrying her foal. It is teaching the breeders of the country how to produce more of the good colts—that is what the country needs.—L. R. Lee, Roodhouse, Ill.

I was a student at the August, 1911, term of the Scientific Breeding School and was more than pleased. The faculty take special pains in answering questions until the students fully understand them. The only thing wrong is the tuition not being half enough.—J. H. Moormann, Solomon, Kas.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

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WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY 20, 1913. NUMBER 13.

BREEDING OBSERVATIONS II

Young Men Who Use Their Opportunities and Some Who Do Not. A Retired Farmer Making More From Breeding Stock Than He Ever Did From His Farm.

It mght be well to make a study of the people engaged in the breeding business. A careful study of those attending the sessions of breeders' associations reveals the fact that a majority of those in attendance are past the age of middle life. In fact, at some of these meetings a majority are nearing the three score year and ten mark.

The writer has attended many state and county breeders' organizations. Perhaps the best attendance of young men at any of the meetings last year was at Lincoln, Neb., where the writer had the pleasure of addressing an audience of several hundred. A majority of these men had not passed the third of a century mark, but as a rule young men from 20 to 30 years of age are not numerous at the important gatherings intended for the enlightment of those in this occupation.

Are these young folks not encouraged to attend or have they an opinion that the breeding of live stock is a disgraceful occupation?

There may be a few who have not realized the importance of producing more and better live stock. Practically every newspaper in the country makes mention of the fact that the fertility of the soil depends largely upon the amount of live stock kept. Every intelligent man also knows that an important part of the food supply depends on our domestic animals. The important thought at the present time is that the number of domestic animals is not keeping up with the population in this country.

The United States has a peculiar problem. In addition to the great birth rate the immigration to this country is phenomenal. In order that the live stock production meet the future demand there must be induced a general study of breeding subjects. One who has given this subject much study recently said that at least one-third of the mature females in this country were not producing, but that they could be made fertile with a little more study on the part of the American farmers and breeders. This statement may be slightly exaggerated.

The breeders are now facing a different problem from that of a generation ago. The cheap pasture has passed away and better quality must be produced; a better selection of breeding stock and better methods of handling—we mean better methods than are employed at the present time. While the country was open and there was an abundance of freedom, live stock produced much better than is usually the case on the average farm today.

In conversation with a young man who had just reached the age entitling him to vote, he said that he did not like the breeding business because it was too "aggravating." A further study of the ancestry of this young man showed that the father landed in a certain corn belt state when a young man without much money. He purchased a yoke of oxen and grubbed stumps on ten acres of land; gradually increasing it until he had a 40-acre farm. This was his start. Now he is a wealthy man with a large family of boys who have not had the cares of the early settler. This family supports an automobile and works at such occupation as suits the fancy of the individual members. There may come a time when this young man may find it necessary to employ the use of a yoke of oxen on a 10-acre farm if he still persists in selecting a following in life that is not at some time "aggravating."

This particular young man had an opportunity to see a large number of mares examined and the difficulty in each case described for the benefit of those present. But the individual mentioned was not interested; his mind was on some other subject.

The individual who used the ox team has built up a wonderful stand with his stallions and jacks; but now wishes to retire. Any one of those sons could take this stand, which is established, and make a fortune within a few years by using the knowledge which his father would freely give, and such other means as could be readily acquired.

Another breeder was visited who has a son 18 years old. A partnership was entered into, the young man doing the work and the father furnishing the breeding stock. The expense and profits were each divided equally. The father stated that his son worked like a different man since he was doing business for himself; he took more interest in everything. The older gentleman offered suggestions but the young man had the entire management. He stated that the young man had nearly doubled the business because he was young and active, and visited many parts of his breeding district and encouraged new patronage.

The most hopeless case found during these visits was that of a wealthy individual who had several grown sons. About the first remark heard at that place was that he was going to quit the business because his sons were of no value. A further investigation revealed the fact that this man had treated his sons as hired help. They were told each morning what to do and knew well that suggestions from them would not be appreciated. These boys were good help when some one outlined their work, but they had never had any responsibility placed upon them. Several has wandered away from home but had not met with much success.

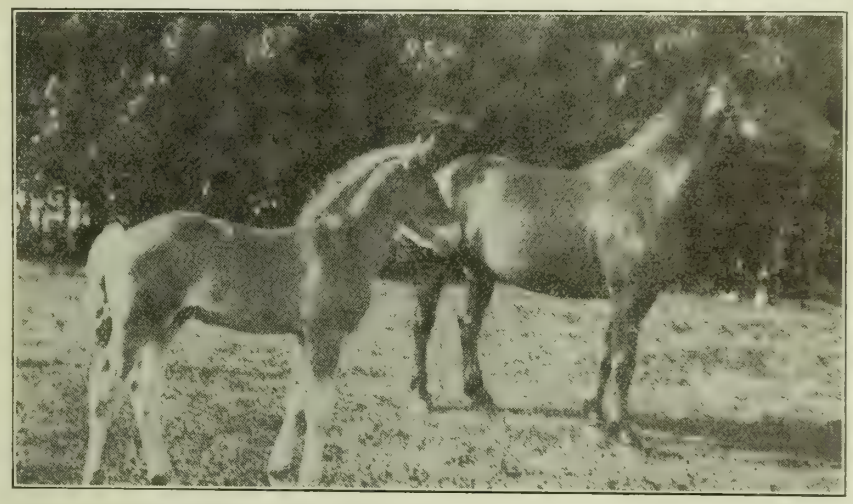
At another place a middle age man who had acquired a considerable property, decided that he would move to town, and in order to have an occupation he equipped an excellent breeding barn and devoted his entire time to the breeding business. With his wide acquaintance and general prestige it was soon evident that his competitors must find other locations. Where the breeding business is made a specialty instead of a "side line," much more results can be obtained. This individual paid particular attention to details and has an excellent system for everything. He states that he is making more clear money now from the breeding barn than he ever made from his large farm, and did not have one-fifth of the money invested. There is perhaps no other investment as good as a good breeding barn when it is conducted properly. This individual has an excellent draft stallion, a good road horse and a jack. By using modern methods he can breed about all the mares in that vicinity. He has made his business a success and is building up the live stock motive power in that section very rapidly. Instead of buying a barn full of stock he purchased a few good ones. This year he has bred 270 mares to the draft stallion, 195 to the jack and 73 to the road stallion. The road stallion he uses also as a business horse and a teaser. His expenses are not very great for feed and he can easily take care of this stock. He employs a man through the breeding season. He has large paddocks for the draft stallion and jack so that they are very little care out of season. The road horse gets plenty of exercise either in the buggy or under the saddle.

Another interesting place was where several stands are made during the week with a draft stallion. From six to ten mares per day was not uncommon at each of these stands. The owner of this stallion secures all the names and addresses for miles around in each direction from each of these stands. He notifies them by postal card the exact day and hour that the breeding will be done at each place. This brings the farmers together at a particular time so that all the mares present can be bred at one service. This method looks like doing business on the wholesale plan, and the remarkable thing about it is that there are not many breeders doing this. This is the best money making proposition in the breeding business—using just one outstanding individual and making several stands. This breeder is a graduate of the Scientific Breeding School and employed the lecturer sent out by this school to enlighten the farmers of that section in modern methods. He has had very little difficulty in introducing progressive methods in that section. He states that next year he will try to breed 500 mares to one stallion.

There is a great need for young men in the breeding business. Young men are holding most of the important positions today in other lines of work. Young men take chances and make progress where older individuals hesitate. But there are numerous young men in the business who are following in the footsteps of some individual, who has been acquiring new information as he worked. These young men will perhaps see the necessity in after years of not getting more familiar with modern breeding methods.

There is a wonderful difference in men. One man may be perfectly contented with his percentage of colts; another is continuously striving to increase the business; still others have an anxiety to know all that can be learned.

There is no occupation that will require more thought than the breeding business in general, and the breeder does a foundation work. It



HERE IS A "CERTIFIED" CAPSULE COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I send you a picture of a mare and colt owned by Wm. Alley of Montevideo. The accompanying sworn statement tells just how the colt was got.—W. F. Dusell, Chippewa County, Minn.

State of Minnesota, County of Chippeka—ss.

William Alley, being first duly sworn on oath says, that he is a resident of the County of Chippewa and State of Minnesota with his office address at Montevideo, that on the 13th day of June, 1912, he was the owner of a bay Belgian mare by the name of Nellie. That on said day she being out of heat was bred with a capsule out of Laureat, a bay Belgian stallion, owned by W. F. Dusell of the City of Montevideo, Minnesota. That the said mare was never served again before or after during that season. That she foaled a light bay horse colt on May 7th, 1913, a picture of which, with its dam is hereto attached.

(Signed) WM. ALLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of June, 1913.

ALFRED K. FORMS,
Notary Public, Chippewa County, Minn.
My commission expires Nov. 1st, 1917.

is first necessary to produce the offspring before the veterinarian can treat it. Each class of live stock fills its particular field, and the great improvement resulting from scientific mating and delivery creates more wealth for the nation at large. The enormous loss each year that is caused by superior females failing to produce, is not noticed by the average individual. Neither are the efforts of those who have been able to increase the value of the live stock in their sections appreciated by every individual.

The breeding business is similar to other propositions wherein the faithful few must be depended upon for the principal part of this work. A writer recently said that education concerning live stock in a community could be rated by the character of the live stock. Certainly a very puzzling question is why mare owners will patronize a sire when they know (or at least have reason to believe) that the progeny at three years of age will not be worth over $100. For, according to the government estimate, producing such an animal costs about $100. On the other hand by mating the same female with a sire which is known to be a producer of excellent animals, the progeny might be worth $100 at weaning time.

The next question is, why will a breeder maintain a cheap, undesirable sire? Can it add anything to his reputation as a producer of better stock?

Before the highest ideal, both as to quality and quantity can be obtained, it is necessary that those engaged in a particular line of business shall make a special study in order to meet the great demand, and they should not be contented with the present quota of working knowledge. There is plenty to be learned on every side. Information comes to us in a peculiar form at times. Occasionally a boy can teach the oldest of us something new.

SHIPPING HORSES INTO IDAHO.

To the American Breeder:—A quarantine proclamation signed by Governor Haines of Idaho, May 5, 1913, requires all horses coming into the state to be tested with mallein by a state or federal veterinarian. When the horses have not been tested, the owners or parties in charge must notify the state veterinarian at Boise before proceeding more than two miles into the state. The testing must be done by an assistant state veterinarian whose fees are $5 a day and expenses.

All railroad companies, common carriers and all persons trailing or driving horses into the state must give due notice of their coming into the state and send the charts of tests to the veterinarian. It is usually more convenient to notify the assistant state veterinarian as more prompt action can be taken. For Northern Idaho these assistants are A. J. Powell, Coeur d'Alene; Dr. E. T. Baker, Moscow; Dr. J. N. Aiken, Nez Perce. For Southern Idaho: Dr. V. C. White, state veterinarian, Boise; Dr. G. E. Noble, assistant, Boise; Dr. J. H. Weber, assistant, Boise; Dr. J. H. Smith, Wendell; Dr. Southworth, Blackfoot.—E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

TAR WEAKENS ROPE.

Rope is often tarred to protect it from the weather. This is a somewhat doubtful practice as the acid in the tar weakens the rope to such an extent that engineers estimate tarred rope to be only two-thirds as strong as clean, new rope.

No kind of oil or other preparation has so far been found that will not injure the rope, except tallow. Tallow and graphite are used in making transmission rope, and for lubricating it when in use.—J. M. Drew, University Farm, Minn.

Veterinarians Are After Facts

Barrenness in Mares and Tuberculosis in Dairy Cattle Among Subjects of Importance to Breeders Considered by Missouri Valley Veterinary Association.

Several topics of general interest to the owners of stock were discussed at the summer meeting of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Medical Association at Omaha, Neb., June 30 and July 1 and 2, at which there were nearly two hundred veterinary practitioners of the Missouri valley, over half of whom were graduates of the Kansas City Veterinary College. That so many practitioners should sit in a close room for two or three days at this season, is ample evidence that these men are deeply interested in the ailments of stock and that they are making earnest effort to solve some of the problems which are daily presented to them.

There was one paper offered by Dr. B. F. Davis, state veterinarian of Wyoming, which caused a long and heated discussion and resulted in resolutions asking the federal government to take drastic measures to help protect the stock interests of the country. Dr. Davis' paper concerned the shipping of dairy cattle interstate and the issuing of fraudulent health certificates and tuberculin test charts and he directed his remarks chiefly toward the lax methods employed in the state of Illinois.

According to Dr. Davis, there is a very prominent cattle dealer, in fact, one of the most widely known in the country, who has made a practice of buying cattle which are known to be tubercular. He ships these animals to his farm in Illinois. Buyers of dairy cattle purchase the animals because they are good lookers and because they are accompanied by a regularly made up health certificate showing they have been tested for tuberculosis and clear of that disease.

Dr. Davis told of a herd which is now being held at a point in Wyoming because the authorities became suspicious of the test chart. Investigation showed the animals had been shipped from Illinois to Missouri where they were detected and not permitted to be unloaded. From Missouri they were sent to Arkansas and again held up for the reason that the certificate was suspicious. They were then shipped to Kansas and suffered a similar experience there. At last they were finally held up and placed under quarantine at the owner's expense.

Dr. Davis cited this as one of many instances which had come to his notice of a persistent effort on the part of this one shipper to place tubercular animals on the market. In several herds, reliable test showed as high a percentage of infection as seventy-five in one hundred.

Other veterinarians related similar experiences to those recounted by Dr. Davis, and among these were Dr. A. Bostrom, state veterinarian of Nebraska; Dr. K. W. Strouder, acting state veterinarian of Kansas; Dr. J. I. Gibson, state veterinarian of Iowa, and Dr. S. Sheldon, state veterinarian of Missouri.

The association went on record as registering a vigorous protest against such practices and as nothing could be done to make Illinois prevent the issuance of fraudulent health certificates, resolutions were unanimously adopted calling on the federal officials to place Illinois under federal quarantine until such time as that state was willing to protect interstate shipments.

Another very interesting feature of the program on the last day of the meeting was the clinic conducted by Dr. F. F. Brown of the Kansas City Veterinary College. Dr. Brown had collected a number of mares which had not shown any tendency to breed though served repeatedly and through the kindness of Mr. Frank Graham, editor of the American Breeder, he was enabled to make study of a great many more cases, a report of which findings were given at the clinic.

The clinic was held in sales pavilion at the stock yards, and the general public was invited, as Dr. Brown hoped to make his demonstration of service as an educational proposition for breeders. After calling attention to the many conditions which may result in sterility in the mare, a number of mares which had been reported sterile were brought in and careful examination made to determine if possible, what caused the sterility and what relief, if any, could be offered.

In the first case, it was found that the neck of the uterus was long and tortuous, which prevented the semen from reaching the ovum in time for fertilization to take place. In this case it was recommended that the mare be artificially impregnated by forcing a small capsule containing the semen through the cervix.

In another case it was found that the right ovary was cystic and the left one greatly indurated. The former condition served to keep the mare in constant state of excitement and as the operation for removal of the ovary is not very practical in the mare, it was decided nothing of certain value could be done.

In another case a very much enlarged ovary was found, but the exact nature of the trouble was not discovered in the limited time available and consequently no suggestion could be made as to the probable course to pursue.

In another case it was found that previous lacerations and consequent indurations prevented the semen from gaining proper access to the ovum, thus causing sterility. In this case it was recommended that the indurations be broken down and the mare bred later artificially.

In another case it was found that the ovary had simply atrophied from old age and in such case no treatment could be expected to overcome the condition.

In addition to this, Dr. Brown demonstrated the practicability of the several methods of artificial impregnation, including the capsule and syringe method. The demonstrations served to show the mare owners what value the veterinarian might be to them if his services were oftener sought.

Recognizing the importance of the Missouri Valley meeting in Omaha every summer, the Commercial Club of that city exerted itself to make everyone have a good time, even to enjoying a visit to the den of Ak-sar-ben.

STUDENTS VISITING BREEDING FARMS.

To the American Breeder:—During the past spring the advanced live stock judging class of the Missouri College of Agriculture, under the direction of Professor E. A. Trowbridge, visited several horse and cattle breeding establishments in Missouri. The points visited were: Jefferson City, Mexico and Estill, and the following firms were called on:

Hamilton Bros., Wallace Estill, E. D. Moore (Eaton Farm), Tom Boss, Lee Bros., Ben R. Middleton and James Houchin, all breeders of saddlers; W. A. Dallmeyer, Hereford cattle; Hugh Elliot and Peter McLachlan, Angus cattle. At Mr. Houchin's Onward Wilkes farm some choice Hackneys are bred, in addition to the saddlers.

The students who took the trip were: J. W. Arnold, G. T. Bone, Roger Brown, C. H. Caldwell, C. S. Caldwell, E. B. Devinna, Moss Gill, Carl Gillispie, Gran Goodson, F. W. Graves, Quincy Harrington, C. E. Howell, R. T. King, L. S. Kleinschmidt, J. S. Matteson, W. C. McDonald, C. R. Megee, Lynes Parks, G. H. Railsback, R. T. Shiner, C. V. Singleton, H. B. Squire, A. R. Troxall, R. M. Watkins, M. D. Wood.—C. S. Cardwell, Missouri College of Agriculture.

CONCERNING "IRRIGATED FEET."

To the American Breeder:—This term is not infrequently heard in eastern horse markets; it is a term of comparatively recent origin and is used to signify a condition of foot the very reverse of desirable.

Not so very many years ago whatever other criticism may be made of horses coming from the Rocky Mountain region, it could be taken for granted that so far as feet, legs and wind were concerned they were practically perfect.

The condition today is very different. They now come in two lots, small ones generally mean and big gentle cripples. The little fellows come from the range and the big ones from the farms.

To begin with, the bigger horse you breed the more trouble you have with their feet under the best of conditions. Nearly all the weight of a horse is supported by the wall of the foot and nearly two-thirds of the whole on the fore feet.

Horses running on the range, both from the distances they have to travel and from the nature of the ground, keep the wall well worn down; the foot being dry becomes hard, firm and compact and the tendency to spread is not greater than the power of the soft structures to hold things together.

On irrigated land there is nothing to wear the feet down and the wall becomes very long and flattens out, the sole is constantly damp and the junction between sole and wall becomes softened and often separated. This kind of foot is severely discriminated against at the markets.

The remedy is not so simple as might appear. After the condition is well established there is little likelihood of complete recovery, though much may be done by shortening, trimming and keeping the horse constantly shod. If a farmer is so situated that he can run his young horses on upland all the year when the ground is not frozen, he will not often be troubled, unless the hereditary tendency is very strong. If colts have to run on irrigated land the year round their feet ought to be trimmed at least five or six times every year (this is good education anyhow); and if this does not bring and keep the wall at a proper angle the particular property in question is unsuited to the breeding of horses.—A. W. Whitehouse, Colorado Agricultural College.

TO GET MORE "DOLLARS' WORTH" OF COLTS.

To the American Breeder:—I am greatly pleased with the capsule system of breeding. We had a very small per cent of mares that required more than one service. The mares that were not in the best condition were irrigated, in this way saved breeding them so many times. About 50 per cent of the mares that were treated last year got with foal. This increased the per cent of colts about 25 per cent. The greatest trouble in the horse breeding business is the inferior stallions standing for public service. This is largely the mare owner's fault; if they would not patronize these stallions they would not be kept for public service long. A good many of them breed to these stallions because they are cheaper; a few patronize them because they are nearer. There are a lot of mares being bred that never ought to be bred. Nearly every mare in the country is being bred regardless of size, age or anything else. The farmers would

produce more dollars worth of colts if they would just breed their best mares and give them a little more care.—F. H. Taylor, Harvey County, Kansas.

EIGHTEEN RULES FOR THE STABLE.

Following are the rules for stable care of horses, recommended by the Boston Work Horse Parade Association:

1. The best order in feeding is: Water, hay, water again, grain.
2. Never give grain to a tired horse. Let him rest and nibble hay for an hour or two first. Grain in the manger before the horse comes in looks bad.
3. Water the horses as often as possible; but let the horse that comes in hot drink a few swallows only, until he is cool.
4. Always water the horse after he has eaten his hay at night. Do not go to bed leaving him thirsty all night.
5. Do not forget to salt the horse once a week; or, better yet, keep salt always before him. He knows best how much he needs.
6. Give a bran mash Saturday night or Sunday noon; and on Wednesday night also, if work is slack. After a long day in very cold or wet weather, a hot mash, half bran and half oats, with a tablespoonful of ginger, will do the horse good. Put very little salt, if any, in the mash.
7. If the horse does not eat well, or slobbers, examine his teeth.
8. Keep a good, deep, dry bed under the horse while he is in the stable, day or night, on Sundays especially. The more he lies down, the longer his legs and feet will last.
9. In order to do well, the horse must be kept warm. Give him a blanket on cool nights in late summer or early fall, and an extra blanket on an extra cold night in winter.
10. In cold rains do not tie up the horse's tail. The long tail prevents the water from running down the inside of his legs, and keeps off a current of air from his belly.
11. Take off the harness, collar and all, when the horse comes in to feed. He will rest better without it.
12. Never put a horse up dirty or muddy for the night. At least brush his legs and belly, and straighten his hair.
13. In hot weather, and in all weathers if the horse is hot, sponge his eyes, nose, dock, the harness marks, and the inside of his hind quarters when he first comes in.
14. When the horse comes in wet with rain, first scrape him, then blanket him, and rub his head, neck, loins and legs. If the weather is cold put on an extra blanket in 20 minutes. Change the wet blanket when the horse dries. DO NOT WASH THE LEGS. Rub them dry, or bandage loosely with thick bandages. It is far more important to have the legs warm and dry than clean.
15. To prevent scratches, dry the horses' fetlocks and heels when he comes in, especially in winter; and rub on a little glycerine or vaseline before he goes out in snow or mud.
16. Examine the horse's feet when he comes in, and wash them if he does not wear pads. If a horse in the city is not shod in front with pads, tar and oakum, which is the best way, it is absolutely necessary to keep his feet soft by packing them, or by wrapping a wet piece of old blanket or carpet around the foot, or by applying some hoof dressing or axle oil, inside and out, at least three times a week.
17. Let the horse have a chance to roll as often as possible; it will rest and refresh him. Give him a little clean earth or a piece of sod to eat now and then; he craves it, and it is good for his stomach and blood.
18. Speak gently to the horse, and do not swear or yell at him. He is a gentleman by instinct, and should be treated as such. The stable is the horse's home, and it is your privilege to make it a happy one.

EFFECT OF AGE ON STALLIONS' BREEDING.

To the American Breeder:—I would like to have some information in regard to the relative value of young and aged stallions as breeders. And what should be the relative price paid in the purchase of a stallion 16 years old and the same horse at three years old? To what age can a stallion be depended upon for service? Are stallions, as a rule, shorter lived than mares or geldings? Are the colts produced by an aged horse as good as those by a horse in the prime of life? A discussion of the subject through the American Breeder might be interesting and helpful.—A. A. Anderson, Mercer County, Pa.

Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

A RIDGLING AS A SIRE—Will a ridgling stallion sire ridgling horses and barren mares? There was a ridgling horse stood here and I know of some ridgling colts that were sired by him. I have also been breeding one of his get. I bred this mare all last year and this season up until now and never could get her in foal. I made an examination and could locate but one ovary and it was as large as a man's fist.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—A ridgling sire may produce ridgling horses and barren mares. Either the ovaries or the testicles may be impaired, either partially or wholly. Some stallions sire many defects of this kind while others are not very serious. The ovary you describe would not indicate that it was due to this hereditary ailment, as this defect usually results in an undeveloped condition.

FOUL SHEATH—I am using the capsule system and I use the saline treatment on mares that return. I have had nine-day ones bred with capsule and natural service both come in again; some the 21st and some in four weeks. I cannot tell what is the trouble as I only make five services a week and keep a ring on the horse. I wash the mares out from half to three-quarters of an hour before I breed again. The horse I cannot keep clean. A kind of gluey stuff comes up in sheath and on penis. I have used the bran mash and creoline right along. The skin up in the sheath and on the penis, I find when I pull them and squeeze them that there is little pimples. Then there is some white substance comes out, but don't look like matter. I think it might be pox but am not sure. What is the result when one makes mare bleed when drawing the semen? I have had the doctor test my horse's semen twice and it was exceptionally strong, as I carry it about five and a half miles to the doctor.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear you are resorting to too much washing of the parts. If the parts are irrigated too much it will excite the glands that are located within the sheath to secrete too abundantly. Apply with a soft cloth the following to the parts once a day: Acetate of lead one ounce, water one quart, mix and apply as directed. You are holding the point of the extractor too close to the mucous membrane while extracting the semen, which is probably the cause of bleeding.

BLACK HAW—I saw an article in your paper saying to feed Black Haw to a mare to prevent abortion. What amount is a dose and how often shall I give it, and how long?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—As a rule the use of black haw is begun a few weeks previous to the period at which abortion usually occurs, and the fluid extract may be given in the feed once a day, giving two drams. Gradually increase the amount as you approach the threatening period until one-half ounce is given in the feed twice a day. Larger doses may be given should the premonitory signs of abortion appear.

HORSE POX—In July 5 number of American Breeder a Missouri subscriber describes the condition of his jack, which is a good description of my stallion. You say it is most likely "horse pox." Now, is this the same disease as dourine of Montana? Horses are being condemned to death for a blood test is given for it. If not, is there any likelihood of a horse's progeny being affected by the disease? How should a mare be treated for it, or can they be cured? I washed my horse in diluted Creso sheep dip. The spots disappeared and were well in three weeks. I did not use my horse while affected. If a horse serves a mare showing horse pox, how soon afterward will his penis become noticeably diseased?—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Horse pox is a contagious disease, conveyed during the act of coition, but is not the same as dourine. Animals nearly always recover from horse pox. Local irrigations of the vaginal canal with mild antiseptic solutions is about all that is needed. The progeny is not affected by this disease. You did the right thing in the case of your own horse.

EVADES SERVICE FEES—Will you please advise me what to do in regard to a man for whom I bred three mares last year. He moved to Canada this spring and took the mares with him without me knowing anything about it. My man said two of these mares had colts by their sides and refused the horse after 21 days after he had bred them, and the other was a young mare and refused the horse also after tried over in 21 days, and what I can judge from the general percentage of foals last year, this man must have some colts. What can I do to get my service money?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Go to your banker who can furnish you the name and address of a lawyer at this man's town. Write him about the case, giving a description of the mares, and get his advice in the matter.

CURB—I have a good two-year-old filly that has a curb. I first noticed it about one month ago. Don't know the cause. Please advise what to do. There isn't a veterinarian in this part of the country.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—You do not state whether or not this filly is lame as a result of the curb. The enlargement of even a month's standing is difficult to entirely cure. An application of some blistering agent is in order, which may be repeated in about three weeks. For this purpose the following may be used: Powdered cantharides one ounce, biniodide of mercury 30 grains, vaseline four ounces. Mix all together. Clip the hair from parts and apply the ointment briskly with the fingers for three or four minutes. Permit to remain on for 24 hours then wash off with quite warm water and soap. When dry apply a little cotton seed oil once a day.

MARE ABORTS—I have a mare that is all right to get with foal although she never stays in heat long at a time, but soon after getting with foal she will have attacks like colic. The spells will keep returning until she loses her colt. One colt she was only about two months along, and last fall she was five months or more along before she lost it. She has never had the colic at any other time. Is 11 years old and has lost four or five colts the same way. What is the reason for it? Would a change in the date of breeding from summer to fall be any use in a case of that kind?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Better discontinue breeding this mare as you may lose her some time during one of these attacks.

HINNIE BREEDING—I am breeding a stallion to some jennets. Owing to their coming in heat after becoming pregnant, would like to know if a service from a horse, after they are in that condition, will cause them to abort. If so, is there a sure way of knowing when animals are pregnant by examination with speculum, or any other method? To make sure of getting jennets with foal, would it be practicable to use a bulb or metal impregnator and transfer semen from the vagina to the womb in one operation?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—There is some danger of breeding a small female to a large sire while pregnant. Jennets show signs of heat more often while pregnant than mares. The most reliable way to diagnose pregnancy is by making a rectal examination. Some breeders are able with a speculum, to tell quite certain when a female is pregnant. An instrument can be used for transfering the semen from the vagina to the uterus, but it should first be boiled and cooled down to 100 degrees F. when used.

DEAD MARE—A mare five or six years old, of a low, dumpy build, a trifle thin in flesh; suckling a six weeks old foal, helped to cut [illegible] acres of rye on a hot day (July 2) and was driven three miles to buggy at 6 o'clock p. m. to breed to a three-year-old Percheron stallion. Mare was tested some on way to stallion and showed a little distress upon arriving. Service was made in stall having ground floor and a high ceiling. Mare had not been served this season and was very keen upon the above occasion. The stallion was serving [illegible] and very satisfactorily until about half done when he gave a squeal and quickly dismounted with a [illegible] which was not his custom. The stallion owner said that something must be wrong and upon inserting hand into vagina exclaimed that her temperature was too high, and got his thermometer and found that the temperature in the vagina registered 105, and showed the mare owner the thermometer explaining to him that the temperature should be four or five degrees lower, and that he would not have allowed the stallion to serve her had he thought that her temperature was so high. He advised that the mare be driven home in a walk. The mare owner said that she appeared to be relieved upon reaching home and ate grass in the house-yard for an hour, and because of her temperature and the threatening rain she was put in the stable for the night where she was found dead in the morning. What was the probable cause of death? There was no false entry; mare stood quietly. Stallion made perfect service on another mare for same owner early in the morning of the same day and also made perfect service the following day.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It would only be a guess on our part as to what caused the death of your mare, but we see nothing about the service of the horse that could be thought responsible. Your mare showed the effects of the warm weather as evidenced by the temperature. As a result of overheat horses frequently suffer from attacks of indigestion and die very quickly, and we should not be surprised if this is what occurred in your case.

RAISING A JACK COLT—Will you please give me some information as to how to raise a jack colt?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—A good prospect (which is the only kind to raise) should be well cared for. A small pasture with good grass and plenty of water should be supplied, if possible. The jennet should be well fed with plenty of good oats, on grass. The colt should be taught to eat oats as soon as possible. The amount should be regulated by the colt—full fed. Wean the colt at about six months of age and never let it see or smell a jennet or a mule. It is usually considered safest to keep jacks out of sight, also. A filly colt should be its only companion. Give them all the oats they will eat, whether there is pasture or not. If not on pasture, alfalfa or good clover hay should be supplied. Every breeder who is raising young animals should have winter pasture of some kind. A little green stuff is very valuable. If this cannot be supplied a crop of carrots should be substituted.

RETAINED PLACENTA—I have a cow that gave birth to a calf a few weeks ago. She cleaned right then but she seems to be torn inside and strains and mattery substance comes from her. What is the best treatment for her? Also, tell me how the afterbirth should be taken from a cow, as it is not always so one can get a doctor. I would like for you to enlighten me as much as possible.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that a portion of the afterbirth has been retained and you should secure the services of some competent veterinarian to look after the case for you. We would judge from your inquiry that such a man is available and that you have not employed him. We do not think it advisable to undertake to instruct inexperienced men in removing placental membranes, for it is easy for one who has not been trained

(Continued on page 14).

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined

THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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A BREEDING LESSON.

The writer recently examined the generative organs of 50 heifers from 12 to 18 months of age. Those heifers were very fat and made excellent beef, but upon examination we found about one-half of the ovaries either cystic or otherwise diseased. These cattle had been crowded from the beginning, being on full feed and in a small enclosure, and the greater portion of the time under cover.

It was not the feed that caused this serious damage, but more likely was the lack of fresh air, exercise and sunshine. These are three very important factors in live stock breeding. Had these cattle been placed in the breeding ranks the owner would have been greatly disappointed, as it is likely that a larger per cent of them would have been barren. Another disappointment would have been that the general health of these heifers would have been weak, as a rule. They would have been susceptible to tuberculosis and other infectious disease.

The same morning these heifers were examined, 100 old cows from Western Texas were investigated. Ordinarily these cows under general domestication would have been considered beyond the age of producers, but to our surprise more than half of these cows were pregnant, and the ovaries, as a rule, were in excellent condition; only a few cystic ovaries were present. These cows had been raised and developed in the open. They were large cows showing the blood of good beef breeds. In fact, they were about the same class of breeding as the yearling heifers previously mentioned. These old cows had been well developed. The principal difference that we could find in the management of the two herds was that of fresh air, exercise and sunshine.

The time must come when breeders of live stock must consider these subjects more carefully. The above lesson is only one of many that can be learned by observation. The value of this lesson does not relate entirely to the fecundity of the animals, for the general health is dependant on these three things to a very large degree. The owners of basement barns, barns without ventilation, enclosures either entirely shaded or too small, should seriously consider the above caution especially with growing animals. It has been estimated that three-fourths of the tubercular cases in humans can either be cured or greatly relieved with plenty of nourishment, fresh air and sunshine.

The tuberculosis question is very important, especially with cattle and hog raising. Some scientific men are now contending that the great spread of consumption in the human race is due largely to the manner in which live stock is kept.

BRANDING PERCHERONS.

A reputable Western breeder states that he has been asked to write an article favoring the branding of Percheron horses. He asks us if the branding of Percherons would stop fraudulent registrations.

When it has been proven beyond a question of doubt that a crook has been fraudulently registering Percheron horses for years, and has recently done it, without receiving any punishment, we do not understand how a brand could remedy the condition at fault. A brand may be used just as freely as a fraudulent certificate. A branding iron can be used just as successfully in the perpetration of fraud as can a signature or a seal. In our opinion the only branding that will stop these fraudulent registrations is to brand the crook. Is this branding iron talk another excuse to make breeders forget the crooks?

Since certain political changes have been brought about, a little more justice can be expected. One individual interested in fraudulent Percheron pedigrees has recently forfeited his bond and disposed of his property and fled to Canada, where he can escape punishment. This may be only a starter. Usually where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

In what other record association has branding iron talk been started to fool the people? Another certain record association did not use the branding iron—it threw out the crooks. Just as long as a few individuals with their underhand methods, protect the crooks, the crooks will be operating either in this country or in Canada.

A DISSATISFIED BREEDER.

An Oklahoma breeder states that he has several young registered draft stallions of a salable age and that it is impossible to sell them at a reasonable price. He says that we are misleading the people in advising breeders to raise this class of stock.

It is first necessary to find a prospective buyer before a sale can be made at any price. This breeder has perhaps been trying to sell his high class animals to his neighbor farmers who do not realize their true value. If he will place an advertisement in a publication that goes largely to a special class of buyers for this particular stock, he should have no difficulty in selling his product at a fair market value. We believe if this individual will place an advertisement in this paper, giving a good description of the stock, stating that he is willing to sell them at their actual worth, he can find plenty of buyers.

The Southwest will be an excellent territory for disposing of high class stallions and jacks this year. We are receiving inquiries continually from our readers concerning better stock and improvement of demand is to be expected from that source. The stallion business requires regular changes. About every four years a stallion is taken to a new home to avoid mating with his fillies. As the country developes a better class of sires are used, displacing the inferior sort. A question for this Oklahoma breeder to consider is, could he find possible buyers out of 40,000 men interested in breeding better live stock. Below is a letter just received, which is similar to hundreds that come to this office. Could any good service be cheaper?

"To the American Breeder:—Find enclosed check for $2.80 in payment of my account for advertisement. The ad sold my Percheron stallion.—J. J. Tschudy, Red River County, Texas."

DO YOU READ THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS?

One of the best posted live stock paper men with whom we have ever discussed this matter, stated that the "Question and Answer" department of the American Breeder is the most valuable and comprehensive department of the kind he has ever seen maintained by any paper. We have had letters from hundreds of our subscribers stating that they read the whole department carefully every issue and that they have never read it without finding something they needed to know then, or had occasion to use within a very few days. We have had so many letters of this kind and so many compliments on the department from other publishers and from veterinarians, that we have considered it the most valuable part of the paper. No expense has ever been spared in getting it up and making it reliable, and it has always had first call on space, other good material frequently being omitted to give it room.

Occasionally, however, we get a letter which makes us wonder if this department is really used and appreciated as it should be. One such has just come to the editor's desk. It asks about navel ill. How many times, Mr. Thoughtful Subscriber, do you suppose this subject has been discussed, and questions on this subject answered in the past half dozen issues? We like to have a good many questions on the same subject, because symptoms vary, and the ways in which breeders describe the same symptoms vary, so that by having questions on the same subject from several, every angle of the difficulty is brought out and many more readers are made to understand the trouble.

But here is a man who has let his colts get in a bad way, and is in danger of losing them, apparently for lack of information that he could have gotten a dozen times during the last four months if he had only studied carefully our "Question and Answer" department. This does not look right to us. Can a man excuse himself by saying he is too busy to read up on a matter so vital to any farmer or horse breeder as is navel ill, when he has the information on the best authority, put before him twice each month? Will some of our readers tell us what they think?

THE VALUE OF MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Most educational institutions of the country are now preparing for the coming sessions of school work. Perhaps the most important at this time is the selection of instructors—individuals who will cultivate and direct the moral training of these young minds.

A thorough acquaintance, or the best of references, should be required of all instructors, not only as to their ability but also as to their character. If the instructor has a good moral character it will not be difficult to impart that necessary qualification to those of the rising generation who come in contact with such an instructor. But an instructor supplied with a "yellow streak" will not properly emphasize the necessity for encouraging a cleaner life. An occasional word dropped by one who is supposed to be the living example of a class, might mean the downfall of more than one, later in life. Education and ability are not very valuable when coupled with a crooked character. The responsibility for the rising generation lies heavily upon those who employ the instructors.

HORSES IN HOT WEATHER.

We do not believe the average mare owner appreciates the injury that may befall mares from overheating.

In addition to lessening their value, through placing them in a condition wherein they are not able to do even a fair day's labor on account of being affected by the heat, there are other important points to be considered.

A mare once injured by getting too warm becomes an uncertain breeder as a result. If she has a foal by her side she is quite a menace to it. Such mares suffer from high body temperatures, being often 103 to 106 degrees Fahrenheit, which has an injurious effect upon the foal through the overheated milk. A mare that has been overheated nearly always is affected more or less with indigestion and as a result is apt to have attacks of colic.

Such injuries jeopardize the life of the young, either at foot or in utero.

Much can be done to prevent the overheating of horses, in the way of proper diet and the use of judgment while working. It doesn't pay to overheat an animal for it very materially detracts from the value of that animal. Many men fail to use their brains on hot days, and persist in endangering the lives of valuable horses by expecting as much service as when the weather is cooler. To hitch horses so they can work a little farther apart when worked in pairs (provided the nature of the work will permit), is a sensible idea. In addition to this an occasional drink of cool water, with a sponging of the head, and even the body, gives relief.

Much can be done by way of early preparation in the way of a proper diet. Corn is unsuited for such cases. A diet made up of oats, bran, oil meal, alfalfa, etc., is better.

Best of all is a night run at grass. Freeing the horse from the hot, illy ventilated stalls and permitting it access to the open pastures, gives it an opportunity to become thoroughly cooled out during the night. Besides the grass is easily digested and laxative, serving to correct the disturbed digestion so frequently associated with overheat. Again, the grass favors perspiration which is essential in regulating the heat of the body on distressingly hot days. A closed barn is not a very comfortable place for either man or beast during the extreme hot weather.

Many modern residences are equipped with sleeping porches because the inhabitants do not find it comfortable in a room during a hot night. If it is difficult for a man to be comfortable in a closed room, when he has an opportunity to raise the windows, and properly care for himself, why would it not be a benefit for a work horse to have a sleeping porch also? In order to determine the effect of this argument one has only to visit a barn where the horses are tied in an enclosure, to find that it is too warm for a human to stay there long without much distress.

We believe that team owners would find it profitable to erect a cheap shed-barn without any sides to it, where horses could be cared for at night. This might also apply to other live stock. The Armour Packing Company of this city has a large number of valuable horses. Its barn is equipped with large fans that are constantly in motion. In conversation

with the foreman some time ago, he told the writer that their horses were standing the work much better since this new appliance has been put in. The horses are thoroughly cooled. They rest well, and in order to stand a hot day's work either man or beast must have a good night's rest. Even animals that are not required to perform any actual labor will do better if they can be kept in a comfortable condition.

Whenever an owner discovers that a horse becomes seriously affected from heat it is wise to relieve that animal from service for a time. Turn him to pasture until cooler weather, at which time he will be able to render good service again. To force him to do his proportionate share of the work at this time only invites permanent ruin or loss of life.

MARKING BARREN MARES.

Occasionally men are short-sighted in business propositions. One sometimes hears a stallion owner say that the breeders should be organized in order to keep the service fees high.

In our opinion this should be the thing least considered in any breeding association. One of the most important would be to brand the diseased or barren mares so that they would not be changed from one place to another. It is indeed amusing to hear some men say that they can get any mare in foal, then cite cases that have been given up, in order to encourage the shy breeders to come to their barns.

Those who make a practice of breeding barren and diseased mares by natural service are losing money. A mare that has been bred at a barn for several services will be changed to another place, and at the same time condemn the sire where the mare was formerly bred by saying that the animal was not sure. A majority of the mares that do not get in foal after receiving two or three services from a sire that is getting colts, are usually either defective or diseased, and may require a capsule or a treatment.

An organization might not be necessary. A qualified man who is able to pass on the fertility of these mares and the possibility of making them breeders, might place his private brand on a mare for his own protection where he had an extensive business. He might also have a few friends that might be instructed to look at a particular place on each animal for some mark. The fact is that the individual who wishes to retire his competitor could not employ a better method than to send him the diseased mares. This will eliminate from business such a breeder in the course of time. Some of them have already quit the business because the per cent of foals was too low. We have known of several cases where the diseased mares have been sent to certain breeders. Some breeders (after making a critical examination of the mare) have gone so far as to send her to a competitor with the understanding that if she produced a colt he would pay for it.

It does not take many mares of this kind, in addition to the regular routine losses, to destroy the profits in the breeding business. The usual statement made with a transaction of this kind is that the competitor is not using his stock very heavily, while the operator is crowded at the present time. It is not necessary to state that the mare will not fertilize, but that the chances are against her.

If it was necessary to pay for a few colts one could well afford to do it. There are not many breeders who care to make from 20 to 40 services for one colt. This number of services can be found on nearly every breeder's book on this class of mares at about that ratio. It is not only the loss of services that counts, but loss of the mares that follow these doubtful breeders, and the loss to the community.

We do not know what kind of a brand could be placed on these mares, or whether an organization could be formed for this purpose, but we do know that many individual breeders are sending the shy mares to some competitors who advertise that they can get that class in foal.

JACK SHOW ENTRIES CLOSED.

The last entries are in for our photographic exhibition of mature jacks, the closing date being July 15. About ten states are represented. West Virginia, Indiana, Mississippi and Arkansas have sent only one entry each, but the other states known for the production of good mules, have furnished from two to ten entries each.

There are some famous jacks among the lot—some that have sold for long prices and some that have won prizes in big state fairs. No one can tell which ones these are, however, when the pictures and measurements are published, for neither the name of the jack nor of the owner will appear. Each jack has been given an entry number, as the entries were received, and this number will be published with the photograph. The judges will make their awards by these numbers and neither they nor the general public will know to whom the jacks belong until the awards are published. Then we will also publish the list of entry numbers along with the names of the jack and owner to correspond with each. Be sure to save the issue in which the pictures appear until you get this list.

RECOGNIZED REGISTERED JACKS.

The demand for an institution that registers the description and breeding of superior jacks shows that it is just as necessary as a record association for any of the other live stock breeds. A large patronage by those who own superior animals is evidence that the conduct of a particular registry association is meeting with their approval.

From many different states and sections come the reports that the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America is to have even a greater growth than it has had in the past. The stallion inspection boards are finding that this association is of a character fully worthy of their recognition, and Wisconsin, the first state to pass a stallion registration law, has placed this association on its list of recognized live stock records. Breeders are finding it not only profitable to record in this registry, but it may only be a question of time until nearly all the jacks must be registered in it or be classed as grade or mongrel stock. For the small expense involved we cannot understand why all the jack stock that can meet the requirements should not be registered with this association. There will be some breeders who will put it off until it is too late.

This association does not publish false statements, as another association has been doing when it stated that it was recognized by the government. No American live stock record association is recognized by the United States government. Any one wishing to verify this statement should write to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C., and find out for himself. We predict a great future for the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America.

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Markets Show No Uneasiness

Demand Crowds Supply in Most Lines. Range Stock Sales Only Horse Market Feature. Hogs Pass $9.00 Again. Wool and Mutton Up. Cattle Situation Strong.

The principal trade in equines for the next thirty days will be in the northwest. It will be principally the supply from the range country, but will reach well into the corn belt and some of the best horses will be eligible to the Eastern trade. July 15 and 16, close to 1,500 range horses were sold in Omaha, and sales of various dimensions extended out through the west as far as Oregon. The general opinion of the range horse is far below its actual condition, both in size, disposition and capabilities. Some people think range horses of today are the cow pony type of twenty years ago; not so. In the past ten years the size of the western horse has been graded up by the use of heavy stallions. His disposition has been changed completely, his usefulness increased materially and price increased many fold. It is not uncommon to find 1,400 to 1,600 pound geldings on the range, and there are many breeding establishments in the Northwest that use the best blood available. The plan of handling the horse in the Northwest is to let him grow up on the range, and this makes him a serviceable animal when properly broken. There are still some wild horses in the Northwest, undersize and inbred, but that condition is being changed rapidly by the good prices which better horses bring. The professional horse trapper in Oregon and Washington is losing his profession for lack of supplies. Prices in these sales have shown the range of $40 to $250, and the wide difference in prices tells the difference in quality. Another decade of continued upbreeding will bring a still greater improvement in quality, and make horses in the Northwest compare favorably with other sections of the country. They will not be known as range horses then.

At interior markets trade has been about normal for the season of the year. The week ending July 5 was the dullest of the season, but such a condition was expected. In the past ten days the movement was stimulated by increased demand and supplies. Demand, of course, is still low compared with April or other busy seasons of the year, but it is still fully normal for mid-summer. The East has taken a few horses; some mules have gone South, and some harvest horses have gone into the spring wheat belt of the Northwest. Dealers say that trade from now on will be quiet, until the latter part of August, when the South will begin buying. On the basis of present condition of the cotton crop fall trade in mules will be large.

Prices quoted now are largely nominal, and $10 to $20 a head below April quotations. The general supply lacks quality and prohibits an actual test for choice kinds. The common light weight classes are fully equal to requirements.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Draft, choice, 1600 lbs. up	$230@275
Drafters, fair to good	150@225
Chunks, good to choice	125@165
Chunks, fair to good	100@125
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	125@150
Southerns, plain to fair	65@120
Plugs.	20@ 55
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 75@120
14 to 15½ hands	110@150
15½ to 16 hands	140@185
16 to 16½ hands	190@285

Increased Movement of Cattle.

The season of larger supplies is at hand in the cattle market. Monday the five Western markets reported 52,000, about 40,000 of which were in Kansas City and Chicago. Next Monday is expected to show a still larger number and according to advance reports, loading out of some Kansas pastures will begin unless rains come soon. The increase has been entirely in grass fat cattle and the choice to prime fed grades are showing more than a seasonable scarcity. Heavy beeves which were discriminated against a few weeks ago, are now selling readily and well up to the season's high level. Good steers are also in active demand, but the plain kinds have been discriminated against to the amount of 25@35 cents. The spread in prices is widening in both directions. From the present outlook it appears that prime beeves in August and September will draw attractive prices, and should the corn crop suffer material impairment, October will bring out some $10 steers. In the past few days extreme high temperatures in the West with hot winds have been hard on both pastures and cattle. From below the quarantine line more than 450 car loads of cattle were received in Kansas City and St. Louis last Monday. They sold at only 10 to 15 cents lower prices and in the following days the market showed a steady tone. Grass cattle may go some lower than at the present time, but there is nothing at this time that indicates a sharp price reduction. Demand is too close to the supply, and has been for some time past, to permit of any bargain deals.

A big line of cattle fed corn on grass in Western Missouri counties is being marketed at $8.50 to $8.90. The yearling class made the top price, though 1,400 to 1,600 pound steers sold up to $8.85. In Chicago the top price was $9.15. Most of the native fed steers are selling at $8 to $8.75, and Western steers $7.40 to $8.25. Cattle from below the quarantine line sold at $5 to $8.15. Those below $6 were common grassers and those above $7.50 had been fed cotton seed cake on grass. The movement from that section has reached maximum proportions for this season, and from now on will show a shortage.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@8.90
Good to choice steers	8.25@8:70
Fair to good steers	7.75@8.20
Common to fair steers	6.50@7.70
Meal fed, choice	7.75@8.25
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.75

Slight Increase in Butcher Cattle.

Medium to fair grades of butcher cattle have become more plentiful within the past two weeks, but the choice to prime kinds have been scarcer than at any previous time this year. There has been a good demand and except for 10 to 20-cent fluctuations in prices, the market is about the same as two weeks ago. Killers are finding it as hard now as at any previous time this year it get low grade beef at much price reduction. Grass has increased the supply to some extent, but for this season of the year all she stuff is comparatively scarce. Packers are gathering in all the canners available, but so far that number has not been enough to cause much activity in the canning departments. Unless weather conditions force marketing this department will have meager supplies the entire season. Veal calves are selling readily, though about 25 cents lower than two weeks ago. Bulls show a wide price spread, but quality also includes great variety.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice.	$6.50@7.15
Fair to good	5.25@6.40
Common to fair	4.50@5.20
Canners.	3.65@4.40
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.00@8.75
Good to choice	7.50@8.00
Plain to fair	6.35@7.45
Common.	5.25@6.45
Veal calves	6.00@9.25
Bulls.	3.75@7.50

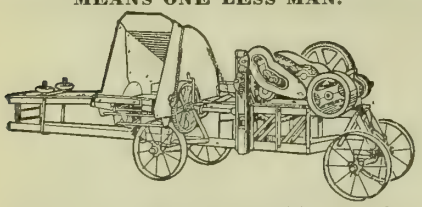
Some Decline in Thin Cattle.

Larger supplies in keeping with the season, and a moderate let up in the demand on account of the high prices that had existed up to a few days ago, sent prices for stockers and feeders down 25 to 35 cents. At this decline the dullness which was apparent in the market on the down grade was eliminated and demand improved moderately. Some feeders have been waiting for a material reduction in prices, before buying, and the only factor that will make low priced feeders in the next few months will be drouths and crop failures. With a seasonable crop more thin cattle can be cared for than will be offered. Practically no stock calves are coming and stock cows and heifers continue scarce.

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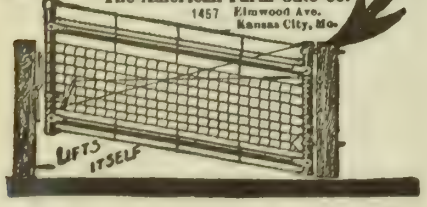
I want every reader of this paper to have and read, my Money Saving Gate Book. You can have one copy free if you will write me at once. This booklet tells you all about my

American Self-Lifting Galvanized Steel Gate

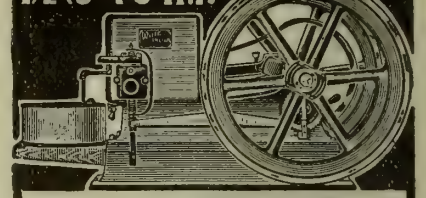
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A. H. Landwehr
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The American Farm Gate Co.
1457 Elmwood Ave. Kansas City, Mo.



WITTE Engines
1½ to 40 H.P.



Cost Less!—Worth More!

Here's my new offer, **direct** from my factory to power users everywhere. **No dealer's profits.** Think of it! The **highest** standard engines for the **lowest** prices. Nobody else has these two things to offer together.

DEPENDABLE POWER
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WITTE engines have set the quality standard for 26 years. Better today than ever. 1½ to 40 H. P. stationary and portable sizes. All have detachable cylinders, vertical valves, four ring pistons, electric ignition and other exclusive merits, without which no engine can now be high-grade.

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The **WITTE** had that advantage 20 years ago. You don't even have to press a button. Don't be satisfied with any out-of-date engine. Don't risk any untried, new fangled devices with high-falutin' names. Be safe and sure. Let me show you

How To Judge Engines

My new book shows the secrets. All made plain as A. B. C. It gives my 5-year guarantee and 60-day free trial plan. Tells you how to be safe in your engine selection, even if you don't pick a WITTE. It took me 26 years to write it, but you can get it quick—just send me your name—no money—and it will come by return mail.

ED. H. WITTE, WITTE IRON WORKS CO. 2555 OAKLAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BINDER Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address

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By JAMES H. STEPHENSON, M. E. Author of "Farm Engines," "The Young Engineer's Guide," etc.

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Just the book you need to help you out of all difficulties in connection with modern farm machinery.

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GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Fair associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns.

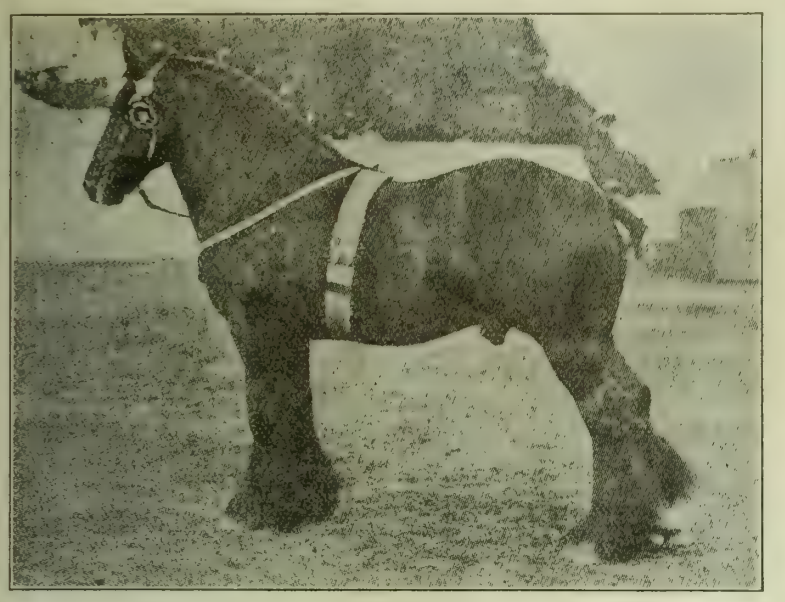
Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



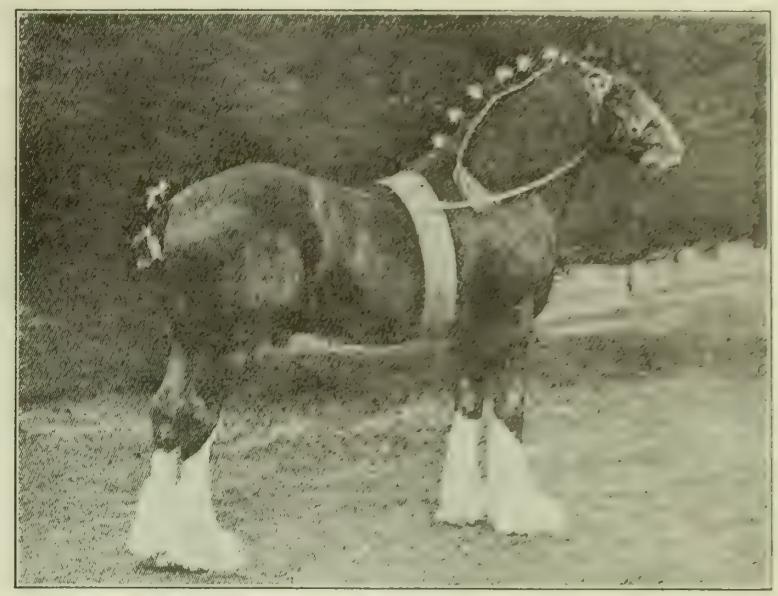
Made in 2 sizes
7-ft blade, $20
10-ft " $25
7-ft weighs 200
10-ft " 250

D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

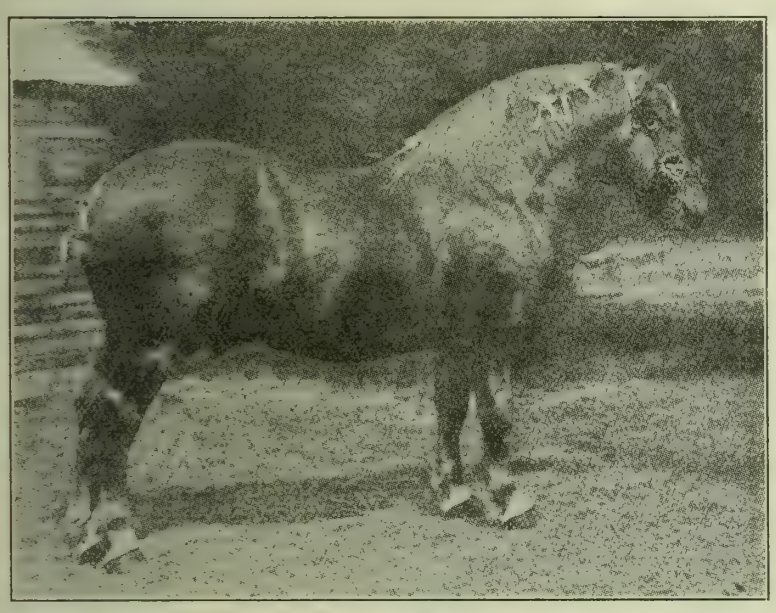
Champions of Recent "Royal," Bristol, England



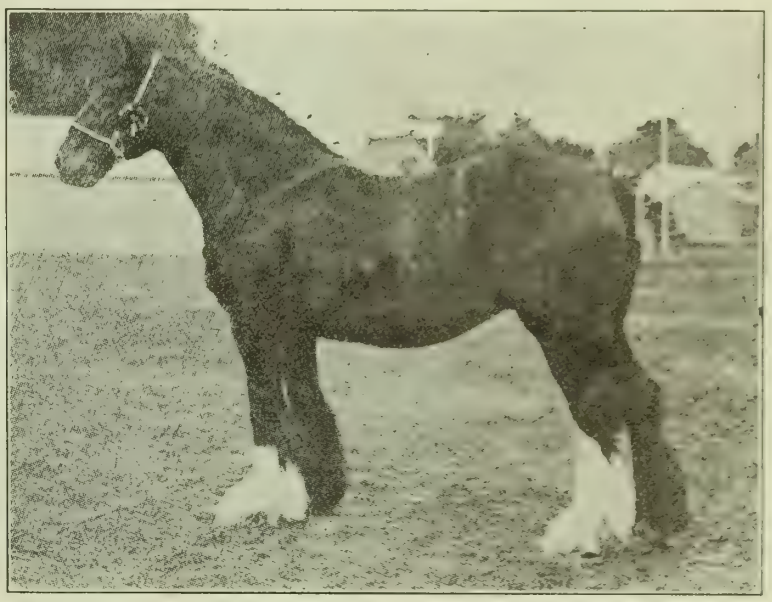
SHIRE STALLION, ROWINGTON DRAY KING.



CLYDESDALE STALLION, THE DUNURE.



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SHIRE MARE, HALSTEAD DUCHESS 7TH.



HEREFORD BULL, SAILOR KING.



RED POLL BULL, HONINGHAM ALCESTER.



SHORTHORN BULL, WOODEND STAMP.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.50@ 7.85
Good to choice feeders	7.25@ 7.45
Plain to fair feeders	6.50@ 7.20
Selected stockers	7.40@ 7.75
Good to choice stockers	6.75@ 7.35
Plain to fair stockers	6.25@ 6.70
Stock calves	6.00@ 8.00
Stock cows	4.25@ 5.75
Stock heifers	4.75@ 6.50
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Nine Dollar Hogs Again.

Since the first few days this month $9 and better has been the top price for hogs at Eastern markets. Wednesday the top price in Chicago was $9.37½, and throughout the West as high as $9.05 was paid. Prices now are at the highest level this season, and to all appearances will continue so until new corn begins to show in pork. Then prices will depend largely on the crop of corn grown. Farmers have had a good year thus far with young stock, and from present indications, the winter's packing season will be fairly well supplied. At present the market shows a strong mid-summer shipping demand, and packers have temporarily lost control of the situation. For two months past they have been trying to keep hog prices below $9, and from present demand the supply will continue below requirements for some time. The quality of the hogs coming is good. There are practically no light weight pigs, or any sick hogs. The top price in Kansas City today was $9.05, and in Chicago and St. Louis, $9.37½.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Mon., July 14.	$8.75@8.87½	$8.70@8.92½
Tuesday.	8.80@8.95	8.80@9.00
Wednesday.	8.85@9.05	8.75@8.95
Thursday.		8.70@8.90
Friday.		[illegible]
Saturday.		[illegible]

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 25[illegible] lbs	$8.[illegible]
Choice, 20[illegible] 245 lbs	8.[illegible]
Medium weight	8.[illegible]
Light weight	8.[illegible]
Common to fair	8.00@8.80
Stags.	7.[illegible]
Boars.	4.50@6.75
Bulk of sales	8.90@9.00

Fluctuating Sheep Prices.

Lambs in the West today sold up to $8.50, and as high as $8.75 in Chicago. This marks an advance of more

CATTLEMEN.

British Columbia bunch grass range land. We can locate you on Government land, 21 year lease with option to purchase. Have several ranges with cattle for sale. **The Wright Investment Co., Ltd., 1110 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.**

Missouri Stock Farm

of 400 acres of smoth, black land; never failing water; 100 acres in fine timber and pasture; well improved. Big fine house and barns; close to school and a good railroad town; located 100 miles south of Kansas City. This farm must be sold to settle an estate. Priced cheaper than land adjoining it of same quality. A snap for any one wanting a No. 1 stock farm.

N. H. LANDES, Americus Kas.

Alfalfa As a Money Maker

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-do farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A Crop Every Year

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

HOMESEEKERS AND INVESTORS.

We have 30,000 acres of choice, smooth, rich, irrigable alfalfa land, that we are selling in parcels of 160 acres and upward, at only $15 per acre; one-third cash, four years on balance at six per cent. One crop will pay for land, and installing irrigation plant. We guarantee the water supply. (Fine crops raised without irrigation.) Railway fare refunded to purchasers of 160 acres and upward.

Also a choice list of all size East Kansas farms in Shawnee County, near Topeka, and only 65 miles from Kansas City. Here are a few samples, viz.:

240 acres, good improvements, $55.
320 acres, fine improvements, $75.
160 acres, good improvements, $65.
70 acres, good improvements, $75.
160 acres, good improvements, $150.
77½ acres, good improvements, $90.

Five or seven years' time on one-third of purchase price, if desired.

Two sections of choice alfalfa land; a part seeded to alfalfa. Price only $60 per acre. Terms, one-half on any kind of clear trade; $15 per acre cash; time on balance. Address,

J. E. THOMPSON
(The Farmer Land Man),
Tecumseh, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Irrigated Farm Land

With Abundant Water Supply.

Grazing Land (Watered) and Timber for sale in Southwest Colorado. Irrigation facilities here are unexcelled and this has long been Colorado's best live stock section.

Fine, moderate climate; no extremes; tornadoes unknown.

155 acres fine private water right, 2½ miles from Mancos; 30 acres in meadow, timothy and red top. Alfalfa, meadow, grain land, small orchard. Good six room house just been remodeled. Hay barn 40x56. Horse barn, cow sheds, chicken house, shop, granary, ice house, etc. Good fence; $55 per acre; a bargain.

160 acres; good house; barn, cross fences; chicken house; sheds, etc.; four shares in storage system besides fishing in waste water. Four acres in cultivation. New farm; fine land; four acres in orchard; $5,000.

160 acres four miles from town; good small house; barn; fenced; partly under cultivation; fine land; $2,000.

Raw land, agricultural and grazing at $5.00 per acre.

W. L. Morse, Mancos, Colorado.

than $1 a hundred pounds, compared with the low point ten days ago, and well up to the season's average. Prices all season have shown wide fluctuations, and the trade believes extreme price movements will occur. The stock and feeder movement is just beginning. Choice lambs are quoted at $8 to $8.50, wethers, $4.75 to $5.50, and ewes, $4.50 to $5.

FERTILITY AND A ONE-CROP COUNTRY.

To the American Breeder:—When Illinois and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota and other western states were put under the plow, the chief crop was wheat. After fifteen or twenty years of wheat growing in southern Wisconsin, the crops diminished seriously and about war time, the yields ran so low because of diseases that wheat growing was abandoned as a failure. After almost a generation of dairying and the exclusive reliance upon corn, oats, barley and clover, wheat was tried again and the yields are now larger than in the pioneer days. This offers a parallel to the growing of potatoes in southern Maine in the earlier days, their virtually going out and now their larger production again.

After the experience of 1911 and 1912 the potato growers of many regions in the Rocky Mountain states will do well to consider if they have not already reached for the time being at least, the passing of their crop. Persistence is a good thing, but not always better than wisdom.—C. L. Fitch, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station.

TERRITORY NOW UNDER SCABIES QUARANTINE.

A revision of the scabies quarantine rules and orders of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, was recently issued by the new secretary, D. F. Houston, and went into effect. This is of interest to all cattle owners or dealers in the states of Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. In some sections the quarantine is lifted, but remains in effect in the following described territory, under B. A. I. Rules and acts of congress mentioned in the closing paragraph:

In Montana, the counties of Valley, Blaine, Hill, Chouteau, Teton, Cascade, Musselshell, and Yellowstone.

In Nebraska, the counties of Sioux, Scotts Bluff, Boxbutte, Dawes, Sheridan, McPherson, Grant, Cherry, Hooker, and those parts of Keith, Garden, and Morrill counties lying north of the North Platte river.

In Wyoming, the counties of Laramie, Platte, Goshen, Converse, Niobrara, and Natrona.

In Colorado, the counties of Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, Washington, Morgan, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Prowers, Baca, Bent, and Otero, that part of the counties of Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas lying east of the Eighth Guide Meridian West; that part of the counties of Weld and Adams lying east of the Union Pacific railroad from its intersection with the Colorado-Wyoming state line, southerly to its intersection with the northern boundary of Denver county; that part of Adams, Arapahoe, Elbert and Lincoln counties lying north and east of the Union Pacific railroad from its intersection with the eastern boundary of Denver county, southeasterly to Limon, Colo.; and that part of Lincoln, Elbert, and El Paso counties lying south and east of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway from Limon, Colo., southwesterly to its intersection with the Eighth Guide Meridian West.

In Oklahoma, the counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, and Harper.

In Texas, the counties of Dallam, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb, Hemphill, Roberts, Hutchinson, Moore, Hartley, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Gray, Donley, Armstrong, Randall, Deaf Smith, Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Garza, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Gaines, Dawson, Border, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Nueces, Cameron, and Willacy.

The effect of this order is to release from quarantine the remainder of the states of South Dakota and New Mexico; the county of Fergus, in the state of Montana; and the county of Thomas in the state of Nebraska. It also includes in the area placed under quarantine for scabies in cattle in the state of Wyoming the recently organized counties of Platte and Goshen, formerly part of Laramie county, and Niobrara county, formerly part of Converse county; and in the state of Nebraska, that part of Garden county north of the North Platte river, formerly part of Deuel county, these areas having been already quarantined under the former county designations.

It is ordered by this rule 2, revision 4, under the authority and discretion conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 3 of the act of congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1264), that cattle shall be moved from the quarantined area of any state to any other state or district only in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture designated as B. A. I. Order 143, promulgated March 22, 1907, and effective April 15, 1907, and amendments thereto.

RINGWORM IN CALVES.

To the American Breeder:—This is a skin disease that appears most frequently during the late winter and early spring. Its presence is shown by the appearance of scabby areas that vary from half the size of a penny to that of a dollar, and even larger. The hair falls out and the surface of the scabby area is covered with a fine white scurf. It shows oftenest about the calves' heads and necks, but may also appear on any part of the body.

Ring worm is caused by a small parasite that burrows in the skin. Its contagious nature is well demonstrated by the fact that the diseased animals spread it by rubbing against others that are healthy. The fact that heads and necks come in frequent and close contact while the calves are pushing and crowding about the mangers explains why the disease appears oftenest on these parts.

Treatment is simple and effective, requiring but a short time for complete cure in all ordinary cases. Tincture of iodine applied to the scabs with a suitable brush or swab several times, at intervals of several days, is all that is required. When the disease encircles the eyes, care must be taken to avoid getting the medicine into them.—Dr. C. C. Lipp, University Farm, St. Paul.

ADDITIONAL PACKING HOUSE INSPECTION.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has designated three experts in veterinary science, meat inspection, and public sanitation to inspect and report upon meat-packing establishments operating under federal supervision at various points in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Missouri, and Illinois. It is the purpose of the secretary to extend this work, and to secure for these inspections the leading authorities in the country, with the idea that such action will foster confidence of the public in the meat inspection work. Those already authorized are as follows:

Dr. W. T. Sedgwick, professor of bacteriology and sanitary engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Dr. V. A. Moore, professor of pathology, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithaca; Dr. J. W. Connaway, Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo.

MILLION DOLLAR STOCK YARDS IMPROVEMENT.

G. R. Collett, vice-president and general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, has announced plans for improvements at the Kansas City yards to cost $1,000,000. The changes decided on include the following:

Moving the quarantine yards from the west bank of the stream to the north part of the yards, north of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific tracks.

The rebuilding of the present Stock Yards bridge across the Kaw river at a point further upstream.

The rebuilding of the hog yards so as to provide 2 and 3-story covered pens in place of the present one. The new pens to be made as near as possible fireproof.

The construction of a subway un-

CATTLE.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Practical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns is now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS.

For sale; reds and roans. Baron Douglas 372812 is an extra good, 17 months, low down, red. Also have some good Scotch topped. **L. C. SHEPARD, IRWIN, IOWA.**

HEREFORD BULLS

for sale. Two registered Hereford bulls, 14 and 15 months old. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Address,

JOHN W. CAROLAN, BOONEVILLE, ARK., ROUTE 3.

COLORADO ANGUS.

R. R. Lucore, Arriba, Colo., breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock of both sex for sale. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE INAVALE STOCK RANCH.

breeders of full blood and high class Aberdeen Angus cattle.

G. F. LUCORE, Prop., Arriba, Colo.

HOGS.

TEN BOARS AND SEVEN BRED SOWS

to farrow in October, 1913; of the best breeding. Pure blacks; large; growthy; vigorous hogs. Pedigrees furnished.

O. T. RARICK, Lamont, Okla. R. R. 2.

WE SHIP C. O. D.

and prepay express charges, pure bred Chester White hogs and Shropshire sheep.

B. M. BOYER & SONS, Farmington, Ia.

O. I. C. BOARS

ready for service at $25 while they last. Eligible to register. **WM. H. REID, OHIO CITY, OHIO, R. R. 3.**

PURE BRED DUROCS.

Pigs four months old; eligible to register. Excellent blood lines; pedigrees furnished, tracing to some of the most noted hogs of the breed. **J. W. CAMPBELL, FAIRPOINT, OHIO.**

PURE BRED MULE FOOT HOGS

for sale. Spring pigs of both sex. Price $15 and $25 apiece.

H. WARREN, BROWNSBURG, HENDRICKS COUNTY, IND.

SHEEP.

PLATTE RIVER HAMPSHIRE FARM.

Highest quality Hampshires. Former home of Pat Maloy.

R. B. STEELE, Maloy, Iowa.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE.

Full blood partridge Wyandotte hens and cockerels. Have young ones that I will price right. Also one big Poland boar, 1 year old. **W. F. BURNETT, VERGENNES, ILL.**

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

from good working dogs. Sir Rolum and Lady Marie at head of kennel.

MONROE NEWTON, Maloy, Iowa.

ENGLISH BULL DOGS

for sale. Two good brood bitches; splendid mothers; never any trouble whelping. Due in season in a short time. Have others; need room. Priced very reasonable. Registered. Photo and description on request.

HAL C. SIMPSON, Denison, Iowa.

der the tracks of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific for railroad cars.

The placing of more tracks along the east bank of the Kaw river so more cars can be placed at the loading dock.

SOUTH SELLING TOO MANY COWS

During the past twelve months buyers have been active in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, purchasing cattle to be shipped to the Middle Western markets as either canners or stockers. The prices paid for canners during this period have been so high that thousands of cows and heifers have gone to the shambles which should have been retained on the farms for breeding purposes. This is especially noticeable when the receipts of Southern cattle at the St. Louis market for the last twelve months are compared with those for any previous period of similar length. The receipts of Alabama, Missouri and Louisiana cattle at that market have almost doubled during this period.

Since February 1 buyers from the farms and ranches of the West have been scouring the Gulf states in search of breeding stock. A few years ago this class of cattle would have been scorned by the Western ranchmen as breeding stock, but with the shortage of cows for breeding purposes the ranchers are glad to get these cheap cows, to which they will breed good beef bulls. The halfbreeds resulting from this mating make fairly desirable beef animals.

Several thousand cattle have already been sent from these states to Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and some of them are said to have been shipped as far as Montana.

Recently there were perhaps more cattle unloaded at one time in Birmingham, Ala., for feed, water and rest while enroute to the Western ranges, than have ever been seen in that place before in one day. Georgia and Florida are sending out thousands of these native Southern cattle at the present time at prices ranging from $15 to $23 a head for mature animals. A shipment of 40 carloads of cattle was recently made from Osceola county, Florida, in one day. They were shipped to Kansas via Oklahoma City. The cattle were dipped in arsenical solution before loading, to free them of ticks,, and were to be dipped again on arrival at Oklahoma City before going above the federal quarantine line.

Some people of the South seem glad that these cattle are being shipped out, as the number of scrub cattle is being reduced and the South will get better cattle as a result. They do not look far enough ahead, however, or they would see that if the shortage of cattle is such as to cause buyers to come from the far West to buy these scrub cattle for breeding purposes, the chances of southern farmers refilling their pastures with good cattle are indeed small, for where are these good breeding cattle to come from at a reasonable price? The best and most profitable way of getting good cattle throughout the South is to breed up the native cattle by the use of purebred bulls, and by castrating all scrub bulls at an early age.

A SILO TRAIN.

To show western Kansas farmers the advantages of silos—how to build the various types, how to fill them properly, and how to feed silage, the Rock Island railway and the Kansas Agricultural College will run a silo train in western Kansas next month. A flat car will carry models of different types of silos and of silo machinery. Opportunity will be given everyone to examine these carefully. Experts from the agricultural college will give lectures at every stop.

Quadrupling a Wheat Income

Perfect Soil Preparation Added 35 Bushels Per Acre to Yield, and $17.60 Per Acre to Excess of Crop Value Over Cost of Preparing Soil.

To the American Breeder: The thirteen bushel average yield per acre for Kansas could be doubled and even tripled, if farmers would change their methods of culture a little, particularly in the preparation of the land for sowing. That this is true is proved by one of the Kansas Agricultural College's largest experiments, just closed, in which land prepared the easiest way—disked at sowing time, but not plowed—yielded only nine and one-third bushels to the acre. The same kind of wheat, grown on the same kind of soil but in rotation and on a seed-bed made the right way—plowed seven inches deep July 15—produced forty-four and two-thirds bushels to the acre.

This striking difference in yield—thirty-five bushels—was not due to luck or favorable season or anything of that sort. And therein lies the value of this test, which, President Waters says, shows some of the most important results of any experiment in recent years. The big yield was due wholly to the method of preparing the land before seeding—a method which would not be impracticable for any farmer in the state. The cost of preparing this right kind of seeding bed was only $4.85 an acre, which left a profit of $30.88 an acre over the cost of preparation.

The value of early plowing was shown emphatically. Of two fields prepared and seeded exactly alike, two months apart, the one plowed July 15 yielded double the number of bushels of the field plowed September 15. This was on land continuously cropped to wheat. The largest yields were obtained from land on which wheat was rotated with corn and oats. These results were obtained from land on which wheat was rotated in with corn and oats. These results were obtained from wheat grown this year in rotation:

Land plowed September 14, three inches deep, produced 25½ bushels per acre, valued at $18 above cost of preparation.

Land plowed August 15, seven inches deep, gave 41 bushels per acre, from which there was left $29.37 after paying $3.55 for cost of preparation.

Land plowed July 15, three inches deep, have a yield of 44 bushels per acre, cost $4.35 to prepare, leaving a return of $30.91 after paying for the preparation.

Land plowed July 15, seven inches deep, produced 44 2-3 bushels per acre, the highest yield in the experiment, cost $4.85 per acre for preparation and returned $30.88 per acre over cost of production.

Land plowed July 15, twelve inches deep, with the Spalding deep tillage implement, cost $8.10 per acre for preparation and produced 44 bushels of wheat per acre. The crop when sold returned $27.10 per acre above the cost of preparation.

And here are some of the results obtained on land cropped continuously to wheat:

Land disked at seeding time, but not plowed, produced 9 1-3 bushels of wheat per acre and returned $5.51 after paying for the cost of preparing the ground.

Land plowed three inches deep September 15 (a common practice among farmers) and prepared for seeding at a cost of $2.40 per acre, produced 16 2-3 bushels per acre, leaving $10.71 after paying for cost of preparation.

Land plowed seven inches deep in September, at a cost of $2.90 per acre to plow and prepare, made a yield of 17½ bushels and a return of $11.14 over cost of preparation.

Land plowed August 15, seven inches deep, worked thereaffer sufficiently to kill weeds and preserve moisture, yielded 32¾ bushels per acre—cost of preparation, $3.55—leaving $22.71.

Land plowed July 15 (the right time), three inches deep (too shallow for best results) produced 21½ bushels of wheat per acre, leaving $12.90 above cost of preparation.

Land plowed July 15, seven inches deep, produced 35 bushels per acre, the highest yield of the continuously cropped plots, cost $4.85 to prepare the land and returned $23.11 above cost of preparation.

Land listed July 15, five inches deep, ridges split August 15 (double listing) gave a yield of 29½ bushels per acre, valued at $19.82 above cost of preparation.

These results obtained this year are corroborated by similar striking variations which have occurred in three consecutive years.—Kansas Agricultural College.

NATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST

Three American hens and three British hens are in a close race to be the first to reach the 200-egg mark for the first eight months of the National Egg Laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo. An American hen has only ten eggs to lay in fifteen days to make a record of 200 eggs in eight months. All these hens have made a better record so far than Lady Showyou had made at this time last year. The leading pen record thus far this year is about 200 eggs ahead of the leading pen record at this time last year. The English pen of S. C. White Leghorns is 259 eggs in the lead of its nearest competitor. Two of the hens in this pen did not lay an egg in June, and if this continues, some of the other pens may yet easily overtake them.

June was a scorcher in Missouri. Several deaths were reported in different sections of the state as a result of the heat. It was, of course, also hard on the hens. We had 133 broody contest hens in broody coops at one time that month. Thirty-eight were put up one day and twenty-five another, and such a large per cent being broody at once cut down our egg yield for June. Other contests in which nearly fifty per cent of their pens were composed of Leghorns, had less broody hens, of course, and made a little higher average for June than we did. Our total yield for June was 10,411 eggs, and the grand total to date is 70,386 eggs. The Leghorns in the North American contest at Storrs, Conn., had made about the same average up to June first, as had the Leghorns in the Missouri contest. The larger breeds in Missouri had made little higher averages than the same breeds in Connecticut, as a rule. At the present time, the records are very nearly the same on the average.

The highest twelve pen records to July 1 (being the records of ten hens or pullets for the previous seven months and a half), are as follows:

Pen No.		Eggs.
2.	S. C. White Leghorns, Eng.	1529
19.	Silver Wyandotte, Ia.	1270
57.	Black Langshan, Mo.	1248
20.	White Wyandotte, Ark.	1222
30.	Buff Wyandotte, Vt.	1212
33.	Barred Rocks, Ill.	1192
11.	Black Minorcas, Ia.	1190
26.	Buff Wyandotte, Mo.	1192
8.	S. C. White Leghorns, Cal.	1185
23.	Silver Wyandotte, Ill.	1182
59.	Black Minorcas, Mo.	1177
9.	S. C. Brown Leghorn, Mo.	1180

A thing which is worthy of our consideration is the fact that pen No. 11, Black Minorcas, from Iowa, is a pen which was entered in the last year's contest and made a very poor record. The owner was not discouraged and entered the same hens again this year. More than half of them are two year old hens and they were among the leading pens last month, and tied a pen of Anconas from Missouri for the silver cup for June, each pen laying 212 eggs. A pen af White Leghorns from California also went into the ranks of the first twelve pens, and others moved up the list as will be seen by comparing last month's report and this. The hens and pens which continue to lay a reasonable number of eggs during the hot weather are going to be the hens and pens which win.

The highest twelve pen records for June are as follows:

Pen No.		Eggs.
1.	Anconas, Mo.	212
11.	Black Minorcas, Ia.	212
10.	R. C. White Leghorns, Mo.	210
17.	Black Minorcas, N. Y.	199
18.	S. C. Buff Leghorns, Mo.	194
8.	S. C. White Leghorns, Cal.	186
2.	S. C. White Leghorns, Eng.	191
26.	Buff Wyandottes, Mo.	184
5.	Black Minorcas, Mo.	181
20.	White Wyandottes, Ark.	178
7.	Anconas, Ore.	178
14.	S. C. White Leghorns, Pa.	176

The highest twelve individual records made thus far are as follows:

Hen No.		Eggs.
860.	Buff Wyandotte, Vt.	190
66.	S. C. White Leghorn, Eng.	187
100.	Buff Wyandotte, Mo.	184
62.	S. C. White Leghorn, Eng.	179
61.	S. C. White Leghorn, Eng.	178
65.	S. C. White Leghorn, Eng.	175
735.	Black Langshan, Mo.	171
67.	S. C. White Leghorn, Eng.	167
516.	Buff Wyandotte, Mo.	165
55.	R. C. White Leghorn, Mo.	165
77.	Ancona, Mo.	164
72.	Ancona, Mo.	162

TO RENT FOX RANCHES IN ALASKA.

Announcement has been made by the Secretary of Commerce of his intention to lease twelve islands on the coast of Alaska to persons who wish to engage in the business of rearing foxes. The islands will be leased for a period of five years to the highest responsible bidders.

Recently the rearing of foxes for their furs has attracted a great deal of attention. Public interest has been aroused by the remarkable results achieved in this industry in the eastern part of Canada. The prices reported to have been paid for silver foxes, black foxes, and other valuable varieties are almost fabulous. The demand for foxes by breeders has been so greatly in excess of the supply that live foxes of the desired varieties bring many times the amount which could be secured for their pelts.

While the breeding of foxes in Alaska has attracted but little public attention, the business has been going on for a number of years, and the requests made to the Department of Commerce for permits to take wild stock for the purposes of domestication have been steadily increasing. On the Pribilof islands the practice of taking the Arctic blue fox has been pursued for many years. In 1912 the sale in London of the 391 blue and white fox skins taken on those islands during the winter of 1910-11 netted the United States government $15,096.58. The London sale in 1913 of the 413 skins taken in the winter of 1911-12 netted the government $20,505.17. At this sale one lot of 28 skins was sold for $3,675, or more than $131 per skin. It is thus seen that the blue foxes in the government herds on the Pribilof islands produce exceptionally fine pelts and are, therefore, very desirable breeding stock. The secretary of commerce will undertake to furnish, under competitive bids, live blue foxes from the Pribilof islands to those who desire choice breeding stock.

There is little doubt that the various species and varieties of foxes can be improved by the application of methods of animal breeding used by up-to-date breeders of live stock.

Texas Fever Quarantine Line

To the American Breeder:—Through what part of Oklahoma and Arkansas does the quarantine line extend?—Wm. H. Young, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

This inquiry, we presume, refers to the quarantine line for Texas or splenetic fever. This line was fixed by the Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 194, effective March 1, 1913, as follows:

For Oklahoma.

The entire State of Oklahoma is quarantined except the counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Woods, Alfalfa, Grant, Woodward, Major, Ellis, Garfield, Dewey, Blaine, Kingfisher, Logan, Roger Mills, Custer, Beckham, Washita, Greer, Caddo, Jackson, Kiowa, Comanche, Oklahoma, Harmon, Canadian, Kay, Noble, Pawnee, Payne, Lincoln, and Cleveland; that part of Tillman County north of the "base" line; that part of Grady County north and west of a line beginning at the eastern line of said county at its intersection with the township line between townships 7 and 8 north, thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges 5 and 6 west, Indian meridian, thence south on said range line to the southeast corner of section 13, township 7 north, range 6 west, Indian meridian, thence west along the section line through the middle of township 7 north, range 6 west, and township 7 north, range 7 west, to its intersection with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad; thence southwesterly following said railroad to its intersection with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, thence southerly following said railway to the Stephens County line; that part of McClain County north of the township line between townships 8 and 9 north; that part of Pottawatomie County north of a line beginning at the west line of said county at the southwest corner of section 19, township 7 north, range 2 east, Indian meridian, thence east on the section line between sections 19 and 30 to the southeast corner of section 22, township 7 north, range 3 east, thence south on the section line to the township line between townships 6 and 7 north, thence east on said township line to the Seminole County line; that part of Osage County west of the range line between ranges 7 and 8 east, Indian meridian; that part of Craig County north and east of a line beginning at the southeast corner of township 26 north, range 21 east, Indian meridian, thence west along the line between townships 25 and 26 north to the southwest corner of township 26 north, range 20 east, thence north along the line between ranges 19 and 20 east to the northwest corner of township 26 north, range 20 east, thence west along the township line between townships 26 and 27 north to the Nowata County line; and that part of Ottawa County west and north of a line beginning where the Spring River intersects the northern line of said county, thence southerly along the course of said river to its confluence with the Neosho River, thence continuing southerly along the course of the Neosho River to its intersection with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, thence southwesterly along the said railroad to its intersection with the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, thence southerly along the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad to the Delaware County line, thence west along said county line to the southwest corner of Ottawa County.

From the other counties and parts of counties in the State of Oklahoma cattle shall only be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside of the quarantined area in accordance with the regulations for immediate slaughter, or for other purposes as provided by the regulations for dipping, inspection, or certification.

In the state of Oklahoma where a line of railroad separates the quarantined from the free area, shipping points are reserved for noninfected cattle, as follows: Rush Springs and Agawan, Grady County.

For Arkansas.

The entire State of Arkansas is quarantined except the counties of Fulton, Randolph, Clay Greene, Lawrence, Craighead, Mississippi, Poinsett, Crittenden, Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison and Newton, that part of Sharp County north of the Strawberry River; and those parts of Cross, St. Francis, Lee, and Phillips Counties east of the St. Francis River.

From the other counties and parts of counties in the State of Arkansas cattle shall only be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside of the quarantined area in accordance with the regulations for immediate slaughter, or for other purposes as provided by the regulations for dipping, inspection, or certification.

For Kansas.

The following mentioned area is quarantined: The stockyards of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway at Elgin, Chautauqua County, Kans., and the fenced strip of land extending from said stockyards to the Oklahoma State line.

LIGHT HORSES, ETC.

SPOTTED STALLION AND MARE

with mare colt by side. Stallion four years old; 16½ hands high; has weighed 1400; black and white, equal parts; distributed over body nicely. A sure breeder. Mare six years old; 16½ hands; has weighed 1450; bay and white, equal parts; distributed over entire body. Colt marked right to three months old. Broken to all harness nicely. Accustomed to working together and extremely attractive. Will sell one, two or three. Might trade for one of those big jack colts.

V. C. WRIGHT,
Edgewood, Effingham County, Ill.

FOR SALE—ACCOUNT OF FILLIES.

Curator 4723 (1757); Imported German Coach; black; 8 years old; a sure and good breeder and a prize winner at International.

Also one jack colt 8 months old, sired by Empire Jr. 4315, by Empire by Gov. Woods (half brother to Superior Mammoth; first prize jack at Chicago World's Fair). He has 30-inch ear, a good head with plenty of bone and body. Priced right. **W. F. BURNETT, VERGENNES, ILL.**

TROTTING STALLION--1200 POUNDS

Black; handsome; 16 hands high, four years old. Good disposition in and out of harness. Sire and dam both registered; tracing through several generations of the best trotting blood. A great speed prospect. Quitting the business; will sell cheap.

S. S. ROWE,
Clifton Hill, Randolph County, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Kyger Jay 51818; handsome, black stallion; 15½ hands; sound. Showed 20 gait in 90 days' work; by Alstrath 2:24¼, by Alcyone. Dam Lena Jay 80646, by Jay Bird; granddam by Hinder Wilkes; third dam by Margin by Almont 33; other dams good. Will trade for extra large jack, two to four years old. Give dimensions, etc., in first letter. Must be large and fine.
C. E. BROWN, Maineville, Ohio.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty; a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

WHO CAN HELP IN THIS CASE?

To the American Breeder:—I have a stallion I want registered. He is a son of Bourbonite Jr. (36041), Rule 1, Volume XVI, A. T. R.; dam, Parker's Regis in Volume XIII, by Church Bros. of Frankfort, Ky. Was shipped to Cambridge, Ind., to John Lackey's horse sale. Was sold to Paul Parnard; he sold her to A. E. Brattam, Alexandria, Ind.; he sold her to G. M. Reed of Oolagah, Okla., and he to me. I want this horse registered and the assoctaiion demanded of me the transfers from Church Bros. on down. I wrote them and their letter was returned. I hear they are deceased. Neither can I find Paul Parnard or A. E. Brattam. What am I to do? Col. Coffeyville is a half-brother, from some mare, and they succeeded in registering him. Will someone tell me how to proceed? This horse is a good one and it would help out in his service.—Robert F. Auten, Lincoln County, Colo.

BREEDING STOCK AT AUCTION

Big Mid-Summer Sale

Evansville, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 6

As I am going to retire from the farm, I will sell at Public Sale, August 6, 1913, my entire lot of live stock, as follows:

1 Ton Percheron Stallion, 5 years old
3 Percheron Mares, all in foal
1 Percheron Filly
1 Registered Saddle Stallion colt
1 Registered Saddle Filly
Grade Mares, Horses and Mules. Also Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs.

For Particulars Address

H. P. Wicklein, Route 2, Evansville, Ill.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Horse Importers

Huntington :-: :-: :-: Indiana

D. K. ROTH



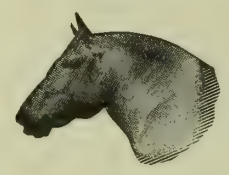
GIBSON CITY, ILL.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants

"AMERICAN BRED PERCHERONS"



Anthon 25137 (45446) by Besique (19602), at head of herd. We have on hand several fillies and stud colts sired by Gouveneur 55323 (70200), for sale. Also a black stallion of fine quality coming three years old in July, for sale. Come and get a colt where you can see the sire and dam. Onarga is eighty-four miles south of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., and about seventy-five miles east of Peoria.

H. KNOCHE & SONS, Onarga, Ill., R.F.D. No. 2



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

"TAUGHT ME MORE THAN ALL PAST EXPERIENCE."

To the American Breeder:—Am having fine results with capsules. Have served 114 mares and will get 30 or 35 more. This to my trotter, Chestnut Bell. Have never made more than two services in any one day. At first I found lots of talk against this system, but I have talked any reasonable man over. The lessons in the American Breeder school enabled me to do this. I will attend the February term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. The American Breeder school has taught me a great deal more about the breeding business than all past experience. The American Breeder teaches the "why" and "how." Long life and prosperity to the American Breeder school.—C. M. Stamps, Upshur County, Texas.

SACRIFICE

To Quit Business.

Two aged draft stallions at less than market gelding prices; one imported Percheron; weight 2150 pounds; sound. Cash, or would trade for brood mares, jennets or calves.

Address S. J., Care American Breeder.

150 STALLIONS.

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

$300 BUYS

Jim Erastus, registered Percheron stallion; 13 years old; black; sound; gentle; right every way; weight 2,200 pounds. Good breeder. Sell because of too many fillies. Also two, three year old German Coach horses.

W. H. RHAMEY, Lakeville, Ohio.

PERCHERONS



Thirteen young registered studs with BIG SIZE, a lot of bone and square built. Sound and in good flesh. Moneymakers for you at my breeder's prices.

FRED CHANDLER,
Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

PERCHERON STALLION—A BARGAIN

To trade, Sir Glewood 45666 P. S. of A.: nine years old; black; weighs 1800 pounds. A pleasure to handle him. Has never been over-worked as I have used the capsule system in breeding. Last year's work shows 82 per cent of mares in foal. Have had him five years and must dispose of him on account of his fillies. Want to trade for a No. 1 jack to weigh not less than 1000 pounds, and must be a good performer on mares. State what you have. I mean business.

CHRIS. J. WEITERER,
PRAIRIE VIEW, Logan County, ARK.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.**

PERCHERON MARES TO TRADE FOR GOOD WORK MULES.

I have five registered Percheron mares, all bred to good registered stallion, and I need instead for clearing up a large tract of new land, mules weighing close to 1,200 pounds and preferably 3 years old. Will trade the mares or sell mares and buy mules.

Fred Pollman, LaCygne, Kas.

150 PERCHERON MARES, STALLIONS, JACKS, MULES AND JENNETS.

For a number of years I have been breeding Percheron horses and mules. This season I have decided to quit the business. I offer my mares, mules, jacks and jennets for sale at reasonable prices. This is good stuff. **H. D. Hallock, Englewood, Kas.**

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Registered in Percheron Society of America. One 4-year-old black imported Percheron stallion of exceptionally good breeding, size and bone, and a breeder. Colts to show.

Also four mares and two suckling colts. I will price these for quick sale as I wish to quit business. Write for description and number of pedigrees. **E. A. WALLACE, DALLAS CITY, ILL.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

STALLIONS, JACKS AND BROOD MARES.

For sale; all registered. Other good driving and saddle stock. Thirty first-class Missouri mules, 3 years; most of them broken. Will sell at right prices. For information write **EDWARD ORNE, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., ROUTE 2.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

H. P. Wicklein of Evansville, Ill., is going to sell at public auction on August 6th, his entire lot of live stock. No doubt there will be bargains a plenty at this mid-summer sale, and any one in the market should not fail to read the ad, and if interested, attend the sale.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

Soon after the Stallion and Jack News was started, a demand was created for a breeding school. Fred Foote of Oasis, Mo., wrote the editor, asking that he start a school for horse breeders. Other inquiries followed. This demand was continued. There was no rest until the editor announced that this instruction could be had in a practical way. The readers, themselves, demanded this instruction and they wanted personal instruction.

The first class consisted of 23 men. Even though the information available at that time was limited, a majority of these men have done exceptionally well. Several of them are the best breeders in the country today. Since then the school has been improved with each succeeding class. Some of the work has been condensed while other parts of it have been broadened out. It is now far more complete and efficient than at the early terms.

One of the difficulties experienced by some of the scientists who lecture at this school, was in making their lectures and demonstrations plain enough for the readers to thoroughly understand. But gradually all technicalities have been dispensed with—plain language has been substiuted. In fact, it has been made so plain that one student who could neither read nor write, understood, and has been successful. Any ordinary man who will pay particular attention to the lectures and demonstrations cannot fail to be benefited.

Since the beginning of this school the editor of the American Breeder has had the management of it. He has employed for instructors the men best able to impart a practical, working knowledge, and, in his opinion these instructors are now the best posted men on breeding subjects in America. None of these instructors, except the editor, is connected with the American Breeder. They are high priced men of national reputation, but they are deeply interested in this subject, and money consideration alone could not secure their services. These instructors are all busy men. Their services are in demand as investigators and in a professional way. Far from seeking notoriety, they will not permit their names to be advertised. It is a surprise to every class when these men are introduced. These specialists are constantly carrying on scientific experiments and are doing much for the breeders of live stock.

We believe that every breeder should be glad to know that there is an institution where plain horse breeders can spend a week and get the fundamental principles of their business thoroughly established in their minds. All of the time-consuming preparatory work done in other institutions, is dispensed with—the real breeding problems and demonstrations are brought forth.

It is wonderful how much information a breeder can acquire within one week's time at this school. On a few occasions some breeders have been anxious, upon their arrival, to talk about their success, but as the term progressed they became very anxious to listen. This school is not all work, as some recreation is a necessity. The class goes in a body to different entertainments of a moral character. Many interesting things are seen and there is a lot of wholesome fun.

The August term will be the last term until December. There will only be two terms this year. Those who attend the August term will have an opportunity to get some experience this fall and get a lot of their non-producing mares out of the way.

This school guarantees to give entire satisfaction or the tuition fee will be refunded, the student alone to be the judge. At every class, the entire class has had an opportunity to get their tuition fee back for the asking. So far every student has been satisfied. They get so much more than they were expecting that they do not think the tuition fee high enough.

Breeders, in many nearby sections have not estimated the value of this instruction properly or the attendance would have been greater, for men come from as far away as Pennsylvania and California and declare themselves well paid. Lots of breeders expect to attend "some time," but they continue to put it off. There is only one way to attend this school and that is to arrange to be on hand at a particular term. If farmers and breeders wait until everything is done at home before they go anywhere, they will never get started. An industrious man can always find something to do, but by spending a week's time at a term of this school, the average breeder can save a month of time at each breeding season, get a better per cent of foals, and make more money. Every breeder is entitled to at least one week in the year as a vacation. That week could not be spent to a better advantage than by attending this school.

The tuition fee is $25 for a life membership. Don't forget dates for the next term, August 11 to 16.—Adv.

TWIN MULES VIA EXTRACTOR ROUTE.

To the American Breeder:—I thought I would write you a few lines as I am a reader of your valuable paper. I think it is the greatest paper that a man can get for the breeder. I am doing a very good business and getting good results. I am using a Carlson extractor with good results. Enclosed find picture of my old mare which I bred July 9, 1912. Extracted the semen used on this mare and the result is twin mules. These mules were foaled June 14, 1913. This photograph was taken when they were three days old. These belong to J. B. Berks, Elgin, Neb. They are a lively set of twins.—C. J. Green, Antelope County, Neb.



TWIN CAPSULE MULE COLTS AT THREE DAYS.

LENGTH OF PREGNANCY.

To the American Breeder:—When a mare is bred to a Standard bred stallion and party afterwards claims he bred same mare to a draft horse, and mare foals in 12 months and two or three weeks from first service, and the colt has all the appearance of a Thoroughbred, how long have aged mares carried their foals? What would you make out of this? I have known five year old mare to go 12 months and one day, but like to have the opinion of the best and oldest breeders that are reached by this journal.—Colorado Subscriber.

HOW DID THIS HAPPEN?

To the American Breeder:—I have a patron that is a good, straight citizen, that bred a mare here last spring, first to my horse. Later she was rebred, and he said she was bred to the horse, and she has a mule colt. Now, I want to know if it is possible, that if I had double covered a mare before this one, with the horse and jack both, could the horse have got this mule colt? I would like to hear from a number of stock men through the American Breeder, if possible, how it was.—W. P. Dickson, Craighead County, Ark.

MARE WITH THREE TEATS.

To the American Breeder:—I have been handling stallions for 30 years. I have received a great amount of information from your paper, especially your lessons that you are publishing. I have often thought we ought to get more colts than we do. I have a Belgian that weighs 2300 pounds and a German Coach horse. I have learned some things in 30 years yet sometimes I think I don't know anything about it. There was a four-year-old mare that had three well developed teats. I want to know if any one ever heard of a case like this?—John E. Billingsly, Miami County, Ohio.

MULE WEIGHED 860 AT 53 WEEKS.

To the American Breeder: My black jack (weight 900 in breeding condition, 1,000 when fat) sired a mule colt that weighed 860 pounds at 53 weeks old, and measured 63½ inches in girth and 61 inches tall. How does this compare with the average of several thousand mules at that age? It must be quite a bit above the average, I think. Several men who claim to have seen many mules of that age, claim that this is the best one they ever saw. But no doubt there are some that are larger. Its dam is a Belgian grade mare weighing 1400 to 1500 pounds. Let us hear from others.—W. W. Strock, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

ANOTHER GREAT MULE TEAM.

To the American Breeder:—Seeing the cut and description of those Republic county mules in the last American Breeder, interests me to the extent of writing you about my mules, which are the same age. Last March before they were three years old, they beat these mules 165 pounds, weighing 2,865 pounds. My mules got first in harness at the Topeka state fair last fall. I expect to show them this fall weighing 3,000 pounds.—Adam Becker, Jefferson County, Kas.

Glanders And Its Prevention

Horse Disease Known Before the Christian Era That Lately Has Been Reduced to Minimum by Common Sense Precautions.

Glanders is a transmissible disease peculiar to horses and mules, but may also affect some other animals, including man. It is caused by a germ, which has a tendency to destroy the tissue, particularly skin and mucuous membranes and form ulcers.

Glanders is one of the oldest known diseases. It was described with considerable accuracy even before the Christian era. It was found to be transmissible to man about 1837. The germ causing it was identified in 1882, since which date the development of the knowledge concerning glanders particularly in relation to its transmission from horse to horse and from horse to man, has been rapid and accurate and today there are practically none who do not accept the theory of the infectiousness of glanders. There are still a few who maintain that an ulcerated condition of chronic catarrh may terminate in glanders. This idea is rapidly disappearing because of the fact that the various live stock journals have been continually describing this disease and indicating the ease with which it is transmissible from animal to animal and from man to man.

Glanders is found in practically every country with the possible exception of Iceland, Australia and some islands. The disease is found in practically every part of the United States and here, as in other countries, there are also more cases in the sections of the country in which there is extensive horse traffic, such as the large horse markets of Kansas City and St. Louis. In the state of Missouri from 1896 to 1912, there were 1,619 horses officially destroyed for glanders. It is possible that one-fourth of this number was destroyed in the same length of time without official condemnation, making a total loss in this state of 2,000 animals in sixteen years. However, from 1901 to 1912, 1,401 cases of glanders was destroyed in the state of Missouri, which indicates that the disease was more prevalent in the latter ten years than it was in the previous six years. Some reasons will be given later for the extent of this disease from 1901 to 1911. North Dakota reported 268 animals destroyed for glanders in 1903, 308 in 1904, 229 in 1905, 476 in 1906, 931 in 1907, 602 in 1908, indicating that the state of North Dakota has a serious problem to contend with in the disease, glanders. No doubt the explanation of the large number of cases in North Dakota and the apparent increase in the number of these can be explained by the fact that it is a relatively new country and has been settled extensively during the years in which glanders records have been cited.

The glanders germ is like other germs, a little plant. It varies in length, but ordinarily is about one-half of the length of the diameter of a red blood cell. This germ does not form spores and is, therefore, not as difficult to destroy as some other forms of germs, which do form spores. The vitality of the glanders germ necessarily varies according to the conditions to which it is exposed. It is readily destroyed by heat, the death point ranging from 130 to 185 degrees F. It is not destroyed by low temperatures. Drying destroys the germ, though the length of time necessary for destruction depends upon conditions and the time necessary will vary from 20 to 45 days. Direct sunlight destroys the germ in a few minutes when it is not enclosed in discharges or other substances which shelter it from the influences of the light. This germ is easily destroyed by practically any kind of disinfecting solution, providing the disinfecting solution can gain contact with the germ. Whether or not this germ will produce glanders when introduced into the animal body, will depend upon whether or not the animal has sufficient resistance to destroy the invader. It is possible that a large percentage of the horses, particularly in cities, have been affected with the glanders germ, but the horses' systems have been sufficiently resistant to successfully ward off an attack of glanders, though in some instances it is not at all improbable that microbe remains dormant and inactive in the tissue for a considerable length of time and when the animal becomes depressed, the germs begin to grow and multiply and thus produces a fatal attack of glanders.

The germ producing glanders probably most frequently enters the animal body with either food or water, although it is possible for it to be introduced through the respiratory organs or directly into wounds of the skin. The open watering trough is a source of infection and animals affected by drinking water contaminate other animals by discharges of glanders or by contact with animals while drinking. In Minneapolis, Minn., in 1904, 117 horses were destroyed because of glanders, in 1905, 110; in 1906, 117. During the three years mentioned, public drinking fountains were open. Early in 1907 the public watering troughs were closed, teamsters being required to carry buckets to water their teams and the fountains remained closed and the results in the number of cases of glanders is certainly amazing. It is found in 1907 that 48 were found and destroyed, in 1908, 13; in 1909, 5; in 1910, 7, and in 1911, 7. Practically the same records are found and hold in Kansas City and St. Louis and this data should be sufficient to warn the horse men of the general danger of the public drinking fountains for horses.

Glanders usually evidences itself in a horse, first, by a general systematic disturbance, which results in weakness; the animals tire easily, there may be a slight discharge from the nose. A little later the animal becomes thin and poor, has a rough coat, they are of little service because of the fact that they cannot withstand labor. As the disease progresses there may be evidenced in the nose distinctly outlined rough surfaces, that usually terminate in glanderous ulcers. These ulcers may be low down so that one can readily detect them, or they may be so far back in the nostrils that it is necessary to use special instruments in the identification of the lesions. The disease is also evidenced by little nodules appearing on the inner side of the hind legs, also of the fore legs. These nodules gradually enlarge, finally the skin breaks and pus is discharged from them. This usually results in the formation of an ulcer and if it heals at all, does so slowly and with the formation of a distinct scar. Should any breeder have an animal that is at all suspicious, the animal should at once be isolated, kept from all other horses and mules and every precaution should be used to keep the discharges from the animal's nose or skin lesions from contaminating food stuff, troughs, mangers, that will be likely to be a source of infection for other animals. Then a competent veterinarian should be called in to determine whether or not it is a case of glanders and should it be pronounced a case of glanders, the proper state officials should be notified so that the animal can be properly disposed of and thus prevent further spread of the disease. By care on the part of the stock owner he can frequently prevent extensive loss in his own barns and also prevent the spread of the disease to his neighbor's horses in the immediate community. The United States authorities and practically all the state authorities are using every means to prevent further loss from this disease. It has been found necessary to require a strict surveillance of the transportation of stock from state to state and this is the reason why the Live Stock Sanitary Commissions of the various states have installed a rigid system of inspection of all animals that are being shipped interstate. If all stock breeders will assist the various state officials in identifying suspected glanders, and also in the prevention of the sale of glanderous horses and the shipping of such to the various horse market centers, this disease like some of the other infective diseases, will soon be practically unheard of. It is a disease that shows lack of care on the part of the horse man or it indicates an indifference on the part of those in charge of live stock, to the healthfulness of their animals. Practically any qualified graduate veterinarian has the means at his command to absolutely diagnose this disease, and if the horse men, such as the breeders, horse dealers and teamsters, will combine their efforts, the breeders of horses and those concerned in horse traffic will soon realize the profits from such actions.

BARGAINS! I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.
Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.
I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from page 5).

in this work to do a vast amount of mischief. You should employ men who make these difficult tasks their special work.

ANOTHER SPOILED JACK—I have a young jack that has served jennets. How can I break him to serve mares? I have a jennet I could use if necessary. I haven't tried him much to mares but understand it is difficult to get them to serve mares after serving jennets. Is that true?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—It is very true that young jacks much prefer jennets to mares, after making a service on a jennet. You will have plenty of difficulty with this animal. Since the season is practically over we should advise in this case to get a small, gentle mare that is in heat most of the time. You can easily find one of these mares and the owner will be glad to let you have her if you will breed her for nothing. Make a practice of trying the jack every two or three days on this mare. It might be well to have her tied in the stall next to the jack so that he would get thoroughly acquainted with her. When you are ready to make the service get a little urine from a jennet that is in heat and put it on the mare's tail, and let him smell it. Have lots of patience and figure on spending lots of time. Be very gentle with him, but after you make the first service continue to make a service every day or two for several weeks so that he will be well broken before he forgets this desire.

DILATED OS—One of my customers has a three-year-old filly that we are not able to get in foal. Upon examination I find the mouth of womb is about three inches in diameter. Can there be anything done for such a womb? I have had 18 years' experience and never found anything like this before. Can there be anything done to get her in foal?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Breed this filly about two days after she goes out of heat, with a capsule, and if you do not get results send her to a veterinarian for treatment.

A BREEDING PROBLEM—How long does the egg that is discharged from the ovary stay in the womb in the mare after it is discharged in the womb?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know how long the ovum stays in the uterus after it is discharged. The egg is not liberated from the ovary until the heat period is closed. It probably spends



$650 BUYS
the famous herd and mule jack of Kentucky and Kansas, known as Dr. Hartman, but registered as Mike. Sound and hearty; good per cent of foals. Is a jennet jack, but has always worked that way. Three good registered jennets, heavy in foal to above jack. All for $650 if sold at once. Other business cause of sale.
SONGER BROS., Lincoln, Kas.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.
A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.
Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address
J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

TWO BLACK JACKS
for sale. Six and eight years old; good breeders. One 64 inches high; 70 inches heart girth; 9½ inch shin. Price $600. The other 61 inches high; 64 inch girth; 7¼ inch shin; blocky built. Price $400. Either one of these jacks will pay for themselves in a single season if rightly handled. Good terms to good parties. No trades. **G. T. Poage, Garrison, Mo.**

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.
Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

PAGE AVENUE JACK AND JENNET FARM.
Fine jacks, from yearlings up, for sale. As good a bunch as anybody has got. Aged jacks fit for herd headers—two of them as good as grow. Visit our barns and see for yourself, and buy the best in the land.
J. R. REYNOLDS & SON, GUTHRIE, MO.

To Exchange
Fine, large, young, black jennets, bred early to our Tennessee jack, to exchange for a jack not less than 15 hands Standard. Am quitting the jennet business.
L. D. NORRIS, REDDING, - - IOWA.

from two to five days in the uterine duct.

NAVEL ILL—I have a colt six weeks old that has a lump in front and slightly below the stifle joint. This lump is four inches in circumference and seven inches long and can be moved about three or four inches either way from where it naturally rests. I used an antiseptic prepared by veterinarian for prevention of navel ill. This dope was used in the morning as soon as we found the colt, but when colt was about nine days old we noticed that the navel was swollen. Called different veterinarian who made small incision on each side of navel. Next day noticed urine dribbling from navel. Veterinarian tied navel to prevent leaking and left sort of white looking liquid to be used on navel. Same day navel was tied we noticed swelling on stifle. Veterinarian said this would get all right when his medicine (which he administered hypodermically) had a chance to work. The lump kept getting larger and colt got lame. When lump got about as large as a man's two fists we decided to lance same, which we did, making a small incision about an inch long and just through the skin in front of the stifle. Pus squirted about ten feet from this incision. We squeezed all the pus out that we could and blistered the lump with caustic balsam. Colt is doing well and seems to feel all right, but walks with slight hitch in his step with the affected leg. Can hear a snapping sound when he walks. The lump is still about three or four inches in circumference and seven inches long, and movable. This is a very nice colt and we are tempted to tie him up and cut out the lump. What shall we do?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Your complaint sounds very much like infection through the navel. The mischief has been done and about all that can be done now is to apply something to the affected parts. Use tincture of iodine on the stifle once a day until the skin becomes sore, then discontinue for a while.

FEEDING A BELGIAN COLT—I bought a Belgian stud colt 13 months old, weighing about 1100 pounds. I wish to give this colt all the size I can and yet not overfeed him. Am feeding him green alfalfa and ground oats. How many pounds of ground oats per day can I feed him without overfeeding him? He is a very greedy eater.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Gradually increase the oats until he is on full feed. This increase should be very gradual, in fact it might be better to give him just what he will clean up from one meal to the next. Dimish the alfalfa to about one-half of the roughness; substitute prairie hay as the balance of the hay ration. It might be well to build a self feeder for this colt so that he could not eat too rapidly. In fact, all horses should be fed with a self feeder; there would be less sick horses and more benefit derived from the grain ration. Horse feeding should not be governed by the number of pounds. Each individual animal requires special attention as to the amount given. Watch the bowels; if they should smell badly, diminish the grain slightly. This colt should have at least one acre in which to exercise, and plenty of good water.

OFFENSIVE DISCHARGE—I have a valuable stallion with an offensive discharge of one nostril. He took distemper about a year ago. We used Spohn's Distemper Cure and it seemed to cure him up all right, but two months later it began to run again. Then I called in a graduate veterinarian. He treated him for nasal discharge with water and a little carbolic acid in it, with a fountain syringe. But it does not seem to help. He examined teeth and head for decaying bone (as it smells like that) but could not locate it. If you can give us any pointers we would appreciate it very much. This horse is a Percheron.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The source of a discharge from the nostril is not always easy to locate. As a rule, one depends largely on the odor in determining this. There may be a diseased tooth fang and yet the teeth may appear perfectly sound so far as appearances are concerned on inspection through the mouth. It may be necessary to trephine the bones of the skull in order to locate the trouble. This can be done by a competent man without any injury to your animal.

MARE FAILS TO PRODUCE—I have a Percheron mare that for the past three years has brought no colts. She wants the horse about every eighteen days. She is in good condition; does some slow work. Our stallion is four years old; I work him at slow work. He seems to be very sure breeder with my other mares. We have no competent veterinarian to make an examination, but, as best I could, I have examined her and could find nothing that I thought ought to stop her from breeding. Would capsule breeding be good to try?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—This mare should be examined to see whether she is a producer or not. If there is any abnormal condition present that could not be overcome, she might be sold to a good advantage and replaced with a producer, with profit. Try breeding this mare about two days after she goes out of heat, using a capsule.

UNTHRIFTY COW—I have a cow that since about the middle of last winter has lumps on her cheeks at the roots of her upper teeth. They come and go and generally are gone in the morning and come again during the day. Sometimes they will be on one and not the other. About two weeks ago there came a lump under her ear and it came to a head and I lanced it and it run some whitish matter, and is almost healed up now. It seems to be her nature to be thin in flesh. Would like to know what is the matter and if the milk is good, and what to do.—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—You should have your cow's teeth examined by a competent veterinary dentist, for it is very likely that she has defective teeth and the lumps complained of are accummulations of food.

A RANK STALLION—My 11-year-old Percheron stallion that has been a company horse in the past, has been abused by over breeding and roading and fails at times to discharge. His next to last service he discharged but last time he served one mare six times and failed each time. He is very keen and is always ready. He is not a good work horse. His feed is now alfalfa hay with a little timothy and green grass. He does not have much exercise. Can give him a corral soon. He bites badly at time of service. Most all of my mares are settled for this year.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—Let the stallion mount and if the mare is large enough to carry the horse, let her take a step or two. If he does not succeed put him in the barn and take the bridle off and close the door. Sprinkle some hay under him so that he may urinate. At the next service have the mare all ready so that he can be bridled and gotten in a position to mount before the erection gets too severe. Your stallion should have a good, big corral to exercise in. Do not use him as a teaser if you can help it.

STIFF FILLY—I have a two-year-old filly that is stiff and sore in the coupling or across the loins; has been this way for about two weeks. She has been running in pasture and was in fairly good flesh when we first noticed her. Thought it was just some slight ailment at first, but as she has not improved, and is falling off in flesh, think something should be done for her. She does not try to walk fast or trot, but handles her hind legs very stiffly. She seems to have a good appetite and her passage of both water and dung seem normal. This mare has been bred and has met with no accident in any way that I know of. I had a mare that was similarly affected a few years ago and she died. Please tell me what to do for this mare.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely your filly has been injured in some manner and you may apply the following over the loin once a day: Alcohol ten ounces, aqua ammonia two ounces, witch hazel four ounces. Rub in well covering a space eight inches in diameter.

STIFF NECK—I have a mare seven years old that gets spells that she can't move her head to the right side. It seems as though the cords are paralyzed. She stands and holds her head at the same place straight with her body. She can move up or down but not to the right side. She will stand in that position from two hours to a day, or longer. She eats at all times if we put the feed where she can get it. Her weight is 1050 pounds and she is a free driver. She had the same trouble last summer until cool weather came in the fall, when it left her and she was all right through the winter. Yesterday she had the same spell again. She is fed on upland hay and corn now; last year she was fed on oats instead of corn. Please give your advice.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—If possible have some good veterinarian examine this mare. It may be she has some form of rheumatism or neuritis, and to locate the particular parts affected would be in order before prescribing treatment.

LACERATED PERINEUM—I have a fine four-year-old mare that foaled her first colt this spring. In foaling she tore her rectum and vagina, so there is the one opening for about four inches between, which leaves her what I have heard termed "gill flirted." This seems to be mostly on the right side. This happened about a month and a half ago. She was in moderate flesh at the time of foaling, and is yet, but since foaling her right hip has perished back of the hips, which leaves her slightly lame, but you would scarcely notice it, and I have for a few days been doing some light work with her, which doesn't seem to hurt her. She seems to be in good health. I have examined her vagina and uterus and I find nothing wrong after passing in about four inches, except that in putting my front finger in cervix I find that the opening in cervix slants downward more than most of mares I have examined, as most of them slant into uterus on about a 30 degrees angle. Excepting this I find nothing about the uterus but what is perfectly natural. Would it be safe to breed her this season with a capsule, or would you advise breeding her at all? She is a fine mare and would like to realize some profit from her.—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—This mare may be safely bred with capsule so far as the laceration is concerned, but we would be influenced by how much the lameness persists. She no doubt suffered some internal injury at the time of foaling which has caused the atrophy of the hip. It is quite likely this mare could be bred without danger as the injured part would very likely recover before foaling time.

BOOK WANTED—Please let me know through your paper where I can get the book or pamphlet that shows or tells horses' ages. I have started in the stock business.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Dr. S. Stewart, Dean of Kansas City Veterinary College, 1336 East 15th street, Kansas City, Mo.

CROOKED COLT—One of my patrons has a three-quarter Percheron colt six or eight weeks old, that is pretty much buck kneed and also breaks down entirely too much in the pastern joints, both before and behind. What is the best treatment for both mother and colt to bring it around all right? The mother and colt are in good thriving condition. This man's brother thinks the colt too fat and advises him to work the mare more and feed less, as he thinks the colt too fat to straighten up. I told him I thought not as it will require a good thriving condition to assist nature. Who is right?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—An occasional rubbing of the parts with alcohol is about all that is needed, but at the same time give the colt and mare an opportunity to exercise in the pasture. It takes a little time for these crooked fellows to straighten out, but ordinarily they come all right in due time.

ECZEMA—I have a seven-year-old mare whose hair keeps coming off; started last November and since then has come off about four times. The skin is covered with small pimples, and seems to itch. She has not been worked since last September and before that had been in perfect condition. At first she seems to look as if she had been over heated, but that could not be possible, as I had been very careful because she was with foal. What can I do with her? Do you think her colt will be affected?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely your mare is affected with eczema and she will need both internal and external treatment. Internally give her one-half ounce of Fowler's solution in the feed three times a day. Externally the affected parts should be bathed once a day with a 3 per cent creolin solution to which one-fourth part of alcohol has been added. Give the mare access to good grass and feed little grain.

ATROPHY—I have a five-year-old horse whose hip has shrunk away. It looks like a sweeney. When I first noticed it he had a slight stretch below the hip bone. He seemed to get all right and then got worse and now drags his legs. He is a saddle animal. There have been several around here similarly affected. Is there any cure for this?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—It will be necessary to have a qualified veterinarian make a careful examination of this animal in order to properly locate the difficulty before prescribing treatment.

INJURED JACK—I think my jack got kicked, but there is no soreness that I can see. He is in fine shape and very keen, but when he goes to cover he starts to bleed and does so very freely. Was hurt the 11th of May. Have tried him only twice but when he mounts he starts to bleed. Sometimes he does not show it for several days, but then he starts again.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Discontinue this jack from service for the remainder of the season and make use of an appliance to prevent an erection. If this is not

Miscellaneous

CRUSHED OATS
ARE FAR BETTER FOR HORSES
and cattle than ground feed. Get a **"NATIONAL"** Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalog. Agents wanted.
W. R. BELLOWS CO.,
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PARTNER WANTED IN HORSE FEEDING BUSINESS.
I would like to get in communication with a horseman, preferably in one of the following states: Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky or Maryland, on a horse feeding proposition. I have a good farm of 200 acres; two good size horse barns and plenty of feed. I would like for some horseman to put up the money and buy about eight head of three or four year old horses or mules in November, and let me fit them for market by March.
REMBRANDT MORGAN,
Winfield, West Virginia.

MY BREEDING PLANT
For sale, located in Northwestern Ohio, in good moral town. Good house; two lots; fine fruit; big barn and an established business, including Percheron stallion, weight over a ton and a Clydesdale that can be made to weigh a ton; a grand son of Baron's Pride. They are extra good individuals; both sure and great breeders. Going to move away and must sell by September 1st.
J. W. STIFFEL, **Edgerton, Ohio.**

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.
The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West
I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, airy rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

done this animal is quite apt to give you trouble another year.

LAME MARE—I have a registered Percheron mare (a fine brood mare) eight years old. At times she is lame; puts out her right foot without lifting it naturally, but shoves the foot along the ground without bending the knee much. This mare was worked last year with an ill fitting collar. Could this be the cause? What can I do for her?—Michigan Subscriber.

REPLY—The location of the seat of lameness is often very difficult from a meager description, and to prescribe without a certain knowledge of the seat of trouble, would only lead to disappointment in the way of results. Secure the services of a competent veterinarian and have him make a careful personal examination.

OVERHEATED MARE — What is good for a young mare that pants? She is suckling a colt and I think she is in foal again. Would salt peter and asafetida, half teaspoonful of each to a dose, hurt the breeding of a mare, in feeding it several weeks, one dose each morning? Some say it will. I would like to know.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Read our article in another column on this subject. The agents you mention would be of no value for the purpose intended.

QUESTION RELATING TO ESTRUM—Kindly inform me how often a sow comes in heat and how long she stays in heat. Also kindly inform me how often a cow comes in heat and how long she stays in?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—Every 18 to 21 days for the sow. From two to three days. About every three weeks for the cow. About twenty-four hours.

ABORTION—Please send me advice and remedy to prevent mare from trying to foal in about four months from date of service. She will be sick about two days and will have colt taken. She is a good mare and would like to find a cure for same.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Abortion has been commented on many times through these columns but the frequent inquiries for relief lead us to believe that abortion among mares is very prevalent. Owners of breeding stock (both mare and stallion) must appreciate that the disease is largely one of a contagious nature, being conveyed to a stallion from an affected mare through the act of coition, and the stallion in turn conveying the disease to healthy mares. Where a mare has aborted regularly for several times she should be placed under the care of a competent veterinarian for treatment and should not be bred for a year. During the period of gestation it has been found that the fluid extract of black haw is helpful in preventing premature foaling. This drug may be given in doses ranging from two drams to one ounce a day, depending on the state of the mare and period of gestation.

MARE ABORTS—Why should a mare that has been bred with the horse pass over two consecutive periods and then come in heat the third? The womb or cervix is closed, but over three inches in length six weeks after being bred.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Many mares fertilize but slip the embryo at an early date. There may not be much disturbance in the genital tract during early pregnancy, but all abortions should be watched carefully. A mare of this kind will usually do better by being bred several weeks after a performance of this kind. Some of them, however, fertilize at the next heat period after an abortion. The cervix at this period has not shortened much. In fact, the cervix you describe may be slightly abnormal. As pregnancy advances the cervix shortens. A few weeks before delivery the cervix may feel similar to a hulled walnut.

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Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.
"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.
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IN ALL CASES OF **DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC.,** of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
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Dependable Goods Suited to the Needs of Every Up-to-Date Breeder.

Carlson Semen Extractor, each	$ 6.50
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Veterinary Thermometer, each	1.25
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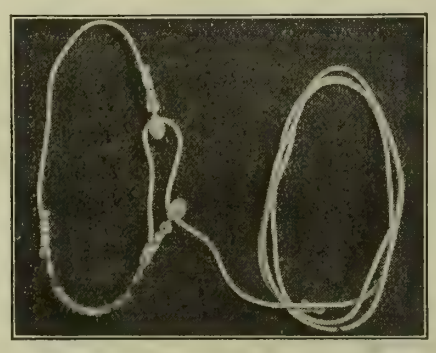
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Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

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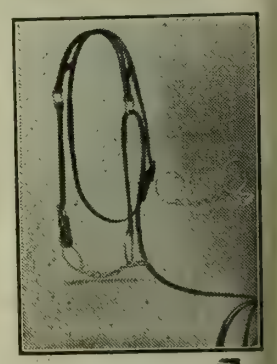
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(Patent Applied for Nov. 10, 1909.)

Manufactured exclusively by Peter Young, Assumption, Ill.

Controls the most unruly stallion without injury and will not hurt the kindest and most docile horse. Fits the largest draft stallion or the smallest roadster without adjustment. Made of the best leather. Shipment will be made on receipt of order, as I have them in stock at all times.



Order one, and if not satisfactory, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $5, with order. Can be sent by mail. Read these testimonials:

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

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Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

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EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

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The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

REARING ORPHANS

One of my amusements has been the rearing of orphans. Every country "vet." in practice has opportunities for this kind of thing, but he must really love the work, and look to success as his reward rather than a cash balance, although this is by no means out of the question. To bring home a pig in his pocket, riding across a moor or forest, and rear it, brings some of the attachment of the bagman for his dog ("for the bagman resolved on bringing him up to eat of his bread and to drink of his cup; he was such a dear little cocktailed pup"), and, like the bagman also, he has later to part with his pet under circumstances too strong to be resisted. One such, whose mother died farrowing, and, as a matter of fact, was taken by Caesarian section from her ("he was from his mother's womb untimely ript"), fast outgrew a thrush's cage in which he throve from the first, and finally became so persistent a friend that he would suffer no restraint, insisting on sitting beside me and diving into my pockets, whether fresh from a mud bath or not. Mice and squirrels, pigs, puppies, lambs, calves, and foals—upwards in this way the boy's liking for rearing animals ascends, and though other pleasures may pall on the greybeard, the graceful kitten and the clumsy foal never lose their attraction any more than the new leaf in succeeding springs.

But it was not to let myself go as a lover of animals that I began this article, but to point to a few little matters by which success may be expected in the majority of cases; which throws me again off the track to say that my own opportunities of foal-rearing have been curtailed by bringing breeders together in my district to arrange with each other beforehand that, in the event of losing a mare, or having a mare full of milk without a live foal, the breeders should severally inform one another. I have known men on adjoining farms with an orphan foal and a mare wanting drying off "drinks," neither of whom knew each other's circumstances, or thought of the easy accommodation which might result in benefit to both. It is an agreeable office then to act as a go-between; but the transaction finds no place in the ledger. Most folks think there is no such difficulty with calves, and that any stale milker will do to rear newborn calves. They generally buy their knowledge—or, at least, pay a lot to learn—if they never realize that scour is the result of such unsuitable provision.

Having reared every sort of animal, a foster-father's pride will perhaps be excused if anything practical can be said for the guidance of others. Foals are of most concern, because most valuable. When they are orphaned at birth, or from serious illness of the dam which ends fatally, they have not had the advantage of the first milk with its laxative colostrum, or natural aperient. Or it may be that they have drawn what sickly stuff there was in the mare's udder, and it has only upset them. In almost every case, save where the dam is killed by accident a few days after foaling, the youngster will be the better for an aperient by way of a start. Castor oil is usually given. Alone it may pinch the foal, if given in sufficient quantity. If mixed with equal parts of linseed oil and twenty drops of essence of peppermint, or a drachm of tincture of ginger, it is not likely to gripe. Then the alimentary canal is prepared for digestion, and if a perfect substitute for a mare's milk is not provided it will do its best to absorb what is good and reject what is not.

The golden rule of feeding sucklers with nothing to suck is "little and often." Watch the mare and foal in a paddock. First a suck, then a game, then a little nap, and the programme is gone over again and again. What a number of times in the twenty-four hours a foal will take a little nourishment, and is it to be supposed that he takes half a pailful at a time? No, a pint is more like his measure, and this is the quantity that has succeeded best with me. Some folks will take the trouble to give four or five meals a day, but make no provision for the night, and it is here that they break down. In the short nights, when there is so little darkness, an interval of four hours is the longest that should be allowed. If the foal gets too hungry, and is offered more than enough he will take it, and then fail to digest. Scouring follows. It is not cordials and astringents, and chalk and opium mixtures that he then needs, but our oil mixture to clear the canal again, and make a fresh start. Nature is trying to expel soured stuff that is irritating.
well to assist with gentle means.

Of what shall the nourishment consist? Mare's milk is rich in sugar and poor in fat. Cow's milk—especially the butter breeds—is rich in fat and somewhat poorer in sugar. To balance them we must dilute the cow's milk with about 25 per cent of hot water (keeping the temperature a little over that of the body). We thus reduce the proportion of fat to something approximately that of the mare's milk and we add sugar of milk. The latter is now to be had in bulk at reasonable prices, and, in my experience, agrees better with foals than cane sugar, although I have successfully reared on it. There is a little disposition to acidity of the stomach which may be avoided by using the sugar of milk, and, further, this should be guarded againts by the addition of lime water, in very small proportion only, but regularly given as a bone-builder, as well as antiacid. For the first month, say, 75 per cent milk from a recently-calved heifer of the Shorthorn or crossbred (not Channel Island), 25 per cent hot water, 2 per cent sugar, and 1 per cent lime water.

If the foal doesn't get humpy and pen-feathered or hidebound during the first few weeks, he will be fairly safe to live, and from that time forward one may give a little linseed tea, and cake dust, and fine oatmeal, and gradually strengthen the ration —very gradually—and on the slightest sign of scour be sure that the food is not agreeing, and must be lowered. More sugar can generally be borne, but we must not be anxious to push the orphan along too fast; our task is to keep him going until he can eat grass and sustain himself as a weanyer. Seldom, indeed, does a hand-reared foal become fit for competition in October, but by the following midsummer he may take his place with the best. One word of warning to the successful foster-parent may be said in conclusion, and that is, don't fondle foals too much after they have once overcome their natural fears, otherwise they prove difficult to break when the time comes.—Live Stock Journal, England.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, MO., AUGUST 5, 1913. NUMBER 14.

Fattening Horses and Mules

A Highly Profitable Industry Which Breeders Can Encourage and Which Helps to Keep Money at Home and Maintains Soil Fertility. Pointers for the Beginner.

The average breeder and farmer might well afford to study the problem of feeding equines for the market. While there are many professionals there are not enough small feeders. Most successful feeders have developed their business from a very small beginning. Each market class should be so prepared as to be in prime condition for its particular market. Large feeders and dealers send out their buyers at a particular time to select stock to fit a certain market. With a little study beforehand, the average stock man in the country may purchase a few head without much traveling expense. Some may object that they are not financially able to do this. Good young geldings of a marketable type, or mules, are just as good security as any other kind of stock. Banks will finance these feeders.

In addition to the profit realized directly in dollars and cents from such a transaction, the experience affords an education not obtained otherwise. Only a few men are capable of forming a correct opinion as to the outcome of a thin animal. Some horses and mules may be very expensive feeders while others fatten easily. This feeding need not be confined to mature animals. Colts, and especially mules, can profitably be handled. Many breeders, with a little education, might use this as a "side line" with their breeding operations.

There is one particular feature that every reputable breeder should steer clear of, and that is "horse trading." Horse trading is not considered a reputable business, as a rule. It is much better to stay closely to the method of buying and selling for cash or bankable notes. Every breeder must remember that a reputation is at stake in all transactions. This does not apply to breeders alone.

The Classes Having Market Seasons.

There are three classes of horses commonly spoken of in the market as having "seasonable markets," draft horses, chunks and Southerners. Fancy horses should be left for the specialist, who has plenty of money and is not necessarily looking for profit.

Draft horses should be prepared for the spring trade beginning March 1; the length of the feeding time should be from 90 to 120 days, or even longer should the horse be thin at the beginning. Chunks should be ready for delivery a little earlier than draft horses. Southern horses should be ready for selling in December and January. A draft horse should weigh 1,600 pounds or more; a chunk might only weigh 1,100 pounds. A chunk is built along the same lines that a draft horse is, except that it does not have the size. The Southern horse is a light road horse weighing from 850 to 1,100 pounds.

There are different methods of "fleshing" these horses. One Western feeder has found it very profitable to sow fall wheat in the month of July. This affords excellent pasture until the first of January, unless a very heavy snow falls. By this method the expense of keeping the horses until time to full feed them is not very heavy, and they are in an excellent condition, requiring only a short feed for delivery. During this short feed he has a pasture in the timber, with feed bunks, where the horses have plenty of room for exercise and they are never stabled. By this method he does not have any "barn fever" and his horses are in excellent health. He does not handle many Southern horses, but those he does handle are usually taken up and put in the feed pen about November 1, or he may leave them on the wheat pasture and add a corn ration.

By using very large enclosures he avoids much injury from fighting. He states that this method of handling horses for the market has been very profitable with him.

The old method of stall-feeding horses is to give each horse a single stall, without any exercise whatever. Begin with a reasonable feed and gradually increase as the conditions of the animals justifies. Corn and alfalfa, or corn and clover, or corn with clover and timothy mixed are the regulation feeds. If clover or alfalfa cannot be supplied, a reasonable amount of bran might be substituted, with prairie hay or timothy hay. Each individual horse should be studied closely. The bowels are a guide to the quantity of feed required. A very offensive odor indicates that the digestive organs may be slightly over-taxed and the amount should be slightly diminished. The stalls should be kept clean and dry so as to avoid thrush in the feet, and the animal should be well bedded so that he will rest as much as possible. It is usually best to remove the shoes in a case of this kind in order to give the feet an opportunity to grow. This also prevents the difficulty from "shoe boils," caused when horses are forced to lie in very small quarters.

The mane or the foretop should not be trimmed. This should be left to experts. The horse buyer will arrange this or have it done. A light blanket may be used to make a good coat of hair.

The small feeder can usually do better by writing to the different horse commission firms in his territory, giving a description of the animals he has for sale, than to ship them, as a rule. He might also make inquiry as to other animals, so that a carload might be shipped from that section. This will encourage the buyers to visit this place.

When horses are stall-fed (and in fact, at all times), every horse feeder or breeder should have a clinical thermometer. When horses are closely confined they are very susceptible to influenza, or the so-called "barn fever," which is transmissible from one animal to another. One of the first symptoms of this condition is a rising temperature.

Market Classes of Mules.

Mules are usually divided into the different classes commonly known as cotton, sugar, mine and draft mules. Cotton and sugar mules should be ready for delivery in December, and not later than January. The demand for mine and draft mules usually begins with the opening of spring.



YOUNG MULES BEING FED BY A BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI, FARMER.

Mules are more easily handled than horses for feeding purposes, as they are easily accustomed to full feed. A large number may be placed in one enclosure without much injury from fighting. When they are too mischievous a dark closed barn, with plenty of ventilation has been found very satisfactory. They do not "romp" as much in a small, dark enclosure as they might do in a large field.

The feed usually consists of a ration of oats, corn and bran, with an abundance of good hay. Where alfalfa or good clover is used, bran is not necessary. In feeding mules one must pay particular attention to the quality of hay to see that it is well cured. A mule is a great hay eater. It is profitable also to have water where they can get it at any time, as they do not naturally drink much water at any time unless forced to.

There is very little difficulty in finding a market for mules of any age or condition, so long as they are serviceably sound. But when high priced feed is to be used it should be fed to a promising animal. This is also true of any class of live stock. Slight blemishes are not so important in the market value of mules as it is with horses, so long as it does not interfere with the service. A good mule with only one good eye is a very salable animal, provided he is sound otherwise.

There are more mules fed in the state of Missouri than in any other state. Ohio feeds more draft horses than does any other state. There are sections in these two states that are recognized as "feeding stations." The feeders in these sections have made a study of preparing stock for market. It takes some study to know just what a thin anmal will develop into. A main point in the feeding business is to avoid being required to feed an animal too long. If the animal is in good flesh a short feed may be given which will finish the animal ready for market at a very small cost.

Another very important feature is not to purchase an animal that cannot be fattened in time for its particular market season. Such animals will not make much money, as the expense of feeding will be too great. The conditions under which horses and mules are fattened for sale may not add much to their general health, but in the market flesh is considered a necessity. Thin animals do not bring a fair market value.

Thin Animals Under Suspicion.

Purchasers either in the cities or in the South, or in public work, want to know what an animal will look like when he is fat, and again the question is asked, "why is this animal not in good flesh, coming from a district where feed is produced in abundance?" There are some animals that will not fatten and a thin animal is under suspicion of being one of these. Then again it requires a considerable flesh to withstand shipment and the change of occupation. If an animal has been fed well he will go into his new work usually with the digestive tract in good working operation; he will be able to consume considerable feed to meet the demands of hard work. Flesh rounds the animal up into a marketable condition. It will show to a better advantage.

The feeding of equines for market has been sadly neglected by the average farmer even to the extent of failing to properly fit his own surplus for selling. There are many who are glad to dispose of an animal in the fall after the work is done, even though the animal is thin. They do not seem to realize that the extra flesh greatly enhances the value of the animal. Too many men contend that they will save the feed in disposing of the animals early. There is no other class of live stock on the farms of this country that will net the same profit for the amount of feed consumed, when the animals are properly selected and fed with care.

We should like to see all stallion or jack owners study this proposition. They can be missionaries in this work even though they do not take advantage of it. Farmers can be en-

couraged to properly fit their horses and mules before they are offered for sale. Those who contemplate feeding stock of this kind may be at a loss to know where such animals may be purchased. Many of the Ohio feeders come west for their stock; while some are purchased in their own vicinities. The Missouri mule feeders canvass the Western states. Kansas is furnishing many good mules for the feeder trade. If the breeders in general over the country would give this subject a little thought, this stock could be fed in many localities without the extra shipping expense. In most of the sections where horses and mules are bred it should not be hard to find a reasonable number for this purpose.

Buying "Right" Essential to Success.

New feeders should be very careful about making the first purchases. This is one of the important parts of all transactions. An animal properly purchased is more liable to make a profit than one purchased near the danger line. This is where too many men fail. They see an animal that they would like to own, and regardless of the future, pay too much money for it. Individuals who cannot turn down a proposition should not engage in this occupation. The profit must be uppermost in one's mind to make a success of dealing in live stock. A resident in a vicinity might try to buy an animal at a particular time, and leave a standing offer, providing the animal remains in perfect condition. This frequently gets good results. There often comes a time in one's life when he needs money, and remembering that a particular animal can be sold on short notice, the transaction may be consummated.

Purchasers should be careful about animals that are not good feeders. Thin waisted, out-of-proportion stock will never get fat. An animal to flesh quickly must be well proportioned and have a capacity for consuming much feed and water. Occasionally an animal will not drink much water. Such animals should be fed a little salt in their feed separately until this condition is bettered.

It is usually a better plan for new beginners to purchase animals of a uniform type. Buyers are more easily attracted to a number of animals of one kind. Geldings are wanted for the city trade, while mare mules seem to have a preference in most of the mule classes, except miners. Mares may be handled for the farm trade, but producing mares are usually worth too much money in the country for feeders to handle. Some feeders make a specialty of keeping a record of sections where the crops are not good, believing that farmers will have a desire to dispose of all the surplus stock at a reasonable price. Some prefer to go into strange territory as it has been found that some men will sell their stock to a stranger to a better advantage than to a neighbor, believing that a professional buyer is better versed in the amount he can afford to pay, than some new man. One notices many peculiar conditions in such business, all of which require some thought.

In purchasing horses the breed is not considered so much as the market type. It is more a question of utility, and in filling the market requirements, little attention will be given to blood lines. At the leading horse markets the breed is seldom considered. The word "utility" means much in the actual value of an animal. This is the point that all breeders are striving for, yet many lose sight of it in thinking about blood lines. We do not believe that horse breeders could do better than to make a careful study of the market requirements of both horses and mules. There are many things that should be corrected in breeding live stock. Many notions are in existence that can be eliminated if breeders would study the word "utility" more carefully. The thought is that a particular type of animal will be able to perform the actual labor. He may not be able to fulfill the expectations, yet he is sold on the market for what he looks to be.

REMARKABLE SHOWING FOR CAPSULES.

To the American Breeder:—On June the 8th (at 11 o'clock at night), 1912, our big jack served a mare that was in the very middle of oestrum. As he dismounted I caught in a bowl less than one ounce of semen that was dripping from his penis, and went into the office and tested it. The test proving satisfactory, I decided to capsule two other mares and a large jennet that had arrived from a long distance, to be bred and pastured. Each of the latter proved too ill, and out of heat for several days, according to their owners. Failing to extract any semen from the mare served, before leaving the barn, I held the bowl containing the scant amount of less than an ounce (procured primarily for a test) until the other mares and jennet were placed in stalls, and divided the scant amount into three capsules and placed one in each uterus. Each mare capsuled has delivered a mare mule, three feet, seven inches at foaling, and the jennet delivered a jack colt, three feet, four inches, with 23-inch ears. The service mare failed to deliver, in the face of the fact that she had always been a regular breeder and the three latter had failed to conceive by this same jack in 1910, 11 and 12, twice each season up to June 8. One of the mares capsuled delivered May 17th, the other May 19th and the jennet June 9th, after being capsuled (out of heat) on June 8th, 1912. One mare that was capsuled (out of heat) last year on May 16th, delivered mare colt on May 20th. Another mare capsuled out of heat on April 29th, 1912, delivered mare mule on May 11th, 1913. We are collecting 17 per cent more foals this spring from capsule mares than from natural service mares.—Sam A. Leath, Washington County, Ark.

WORK HORSE PARADES BRING IMPROVEMENT.

The statistics of the recent Work Horse Parade in Boston disclose some interesting facts. There were 1,231 entries, and of these only 89 failed to appear, a much smaller percentage of absentees than is usual. There were 1,516 horses actually present. In the Boston parade every entry that deserves a ribbon receives one, and the ribbons were awarded as follows: 1st (blue) 765; 2d (red) 235; 3d (yellow) 51.

No horse that was lame, thin, or badly groomed received a ribbon, but the number thus disqualified was astonishingly small, being as follows: 17 for lameness, 16 for being thin, 6 for being badly groomed. These results show how much the horses in Boston have improved in quality and condition since the first annual parade ten years ago.

SEXTUPLETS AND TRIPLETS.

A news item from Maine tells of a cow owned by Thomas Williams of Weld, Maine, which recently gave birth to six calves at one time. This is declared to be the first instance of the kind ever known. The mother of the little animals was a grade of Durham and Hereford, while their sire was a full-blooded Holstein. Their combined weight at birth was 146 pounds, and they averaged about 25 pounds each. The calves lived only a few days.

W. H. Ryherd, who lives near Horton, Kas., has a cow which gave birth to three calves last April. At last account all the calves were doing well.

LIVE STOCK RECORD ASSOCIATIONS

The following list of the live stock record associations of the United States is perhaps the most accurate and up-to-date list available. As complete a list as possible was first carefully compiled and then submitted to every secretary of a live stock registry in the country for corrections and additions. This list should be preserved. —Ed.

HORSES.

American Trotting Register Association—William H. Knight, secretary, 137 South Ashland blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Arabian Horse Club of America—H. K. Bush-Brown, secretary, 1729 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses—J. D. Conner, Jr., secretary, Wabash, Ind.

Cleveland Bay Society of America—R. P. Stericker, secretary, Aurora, Ill.

American Clydesdale Association—R. B. Ogilvie, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

French Coach Horse Registry Company—T. E. McLaughlin, secretary, 1319 Wesley avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

French Coach Horse Society of America—Duncan E. Willet, secretary, Maple avenue and Harrison street, Oak Park, Ill.

National French Draft Horse Association of America—C. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Ia.

German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America—J. Crouch, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

American Hackney Horse Society—Gurney C. Gue, secretary, 460 Fulton avenue, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

American Morgan Register Association—T. E. Boyce, secretary, Middlebury, Vt.

Percheron Society of America—Wayne Dinsmore, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

The American Breeders and Importers' Percheron Registry Company—J. A. Forney, secretary, Plainfield, Ohio.

American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association—Roger R. Lillard, secretary, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

American Shetland Pony Club—Miss Julia M. Wade, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

American Shire Horse Association—Charles Burgess, Sr., secretary, Wenona, Ill.

American Suffolk Horse Association—A. Graham Galbraith, secretary, De Kalb, Ill.

The Jockey Club—W. H. Rowe, secretary, 6-8 East Forty-sixth street, New York, N. Y.

The Welsh Pony and Cob Society of America—J. H. Leet, secretary, Mantua, Ohio.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America—Wm. E. Morton, secretary, Scarritt building, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association—C. M. Winslow, secretary-treasurer, Brandon, Vt.

American Galloway Breeders' Association—R. W. Brown, secretary, Carrollton, Mo.

American Guernsey Cattle Club—Wm. H. Caldwell, secretary, Peterboro, N. H.

American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association—R. J. Kinzer, secretary, 1012 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

American Jersey Cattle Club—R. M. Gow, secretary, 324 West Twenty-third street, New York, N. Y.

American Kerry and Dexter Cattle Club—C. S. Plumb, secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association—Roy G. Groves, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association—Charles Gray, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

American Devon Cattle Club—L. P. Sisson, secretary, Charlottesville, Va.

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association—Ira Inman, secretary, Beloit, Wis.

Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America—E. J. Kirby, secretary, Covert, Mich.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America—Frederick L. Houghton, secretary, Brattleboro, Vt.

Polled Durham Breeders' Association—J. H. Martz, secretary, Greenville, Ohio.

Red Polled Cattle Club of America (inc.)—H. A. Martin, secretary, Gotham, Wis.

SHEEP.

American Cheviot Sheep Society—F. E. Dawley, secretary, Fayettville, N. Y.

American Cotswold Registry Association—F. W. Harding, secretary, Waukesha, Wis.

The Continental Dorset Club—Jos. E. Wing, secretary, Mechanicsburg, O.

American Hampshire Sheep Association—C. A. Tyler, secretary, 310 East Chicago street, Coldwater, Mich.

American Leicester Breeders' Association—A. J. Temple, secretary, Cameron, Ill.

National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association—Bert Smith, secretary, Charlotte, Mich.

American and Delaine Merino Record Association—S. M. Cleaver, secretary, Delaware, Ohio.

Dickinson Merino Sheep Record Company—Mrs. Beulah McDowell Miller, secretary, R. F. D. No. 2, New Berlin, Ohio.

Standard Delaine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association—R. M. Wood, secretary, Saline, Mich.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association—Dwight Lincoln, secretary, Milford Center, Ohio.

International Von Homeyer Rambouillet Club—E. N. Ball, secretary, Hamburg, Mich.

American Oxford Down Record Association—W. A. Shafor, secretary, Hamilton, Ohio.

American Romney Breeders—Joseph E. Wing, secretary-treasurer, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

American Shropshire Registry Association—Miss Julia M. Wade, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

American Southdown Breeders' Association—Frank S. Springer, secretary, 510 East Monroe street, Springfield, Ill.

American Tunis Sheep Breeders' Association—Charles Rountree, secretary, Crawfordsville, Ind.

HOGS.

American Berkshire Association—Frank S. Springer, secretary, 510 E. Monroe street, Springfield, Ill.

Cheshire Swine Breeders' Association—Ed S. Hill, secretary, Freeville, N. Y.

O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association—O. C. Vernon, secretary, Goshen, Ind.

Chester White Swine Record Association—F. F. Moore, secretary, Rochester, Ind.

American Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association—Robert J. Evans, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

National Duroc Jersey Record Association—J. R. Pfander, secretary, Peoria, Ill.

American Hampshire Swine Record Association—E. C. Stone, secretary, 703 East Nebraska avenue, Peoria, Ill.

The American Large Black Pig Society—J. F. Cook, secretary, Lexington, Ky.

American Poland China Record Association—W. M. McFadden, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

National Poland China Record Company—A. M. Brown, secretary, Moor-

man Block, Winchester, Ind.

Standard Poland China Record Association—George F. Woodworth, secretary, Maryville, Mo.

American Tamworth Swine Record Association—E. N. Ball, secretary, Hamburg, Mich.

American Yorkshire Club—Harry G. Krum, secretary, White Bear Lake, Minn. .

National Mulefoot Hog Record Association—G. C. Kreglow, secretary, Ada, Ohio.

Mulefoot Hog Breeders' Association—D. D. Gilson, president, Mammoth Springs, Ark.

American Mulefoot Hog Record Company—R. E. Pfeiffer, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio.

GOATS.

American Angora Goat Breeders' Association—R. C. Johnston, secretary, 639 Tennessee street, Lawrence, Kas.

American Milch Goat Record Association—J. C. Darst, secretary, Dayton, Ohio.

THE NEW JACK STUD BOOK.

Volume 1 of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America is now ready for distribution. This first volume has 4,000 animals registered in it and a good start on another volume. This first volume probably contains more living animals than all other jack records in America combined.

This association has already been recognized by some of the stallion registration boards, and probably will be recognized by all of them in the very near future. The great success this record has made justifies the confidence of the big majority of jack breeders who wish to have their stock registered in an association that will grow and prosper.

The price of Volume 1 of the Stud Book is $2.00 to members and $3.00 to non-members. A membership costs $10, which entitles the stockholder to register his stock at half price, $1.00.

Those who wish to have their stock registered in Volume 2, should write to Wm. E. Morton, Sec'y, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for application blanks, and have their stock registered soon. Following are the present rules:

RULES OF ENTRY.

1. Pedigree must give name, color, sex, year foaled in, and name and address of owner.
2. Jacks must measure 58 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground and measure 62 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 7 inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
3. Jennets must measure 56 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground, and measure 60 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 6¾ inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).
4. Any color admitted, provided they comply with Rules 2 and 3.
5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sire and dam are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements. This will make a uniform type.
6. Each application must give exact measurements of foundation stock, so the certificate cannot be handed out with another animal.
7. Each application must be sworn to before a notary public or justice of the peace.
8. You can give the sire and dam names (barn names) for foundation stock.
9. This Registry will not recognize any other jack registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.
10. The fee for registering jacks and jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America shall be one dollar to stockholders and two dollars to non-stockholders for each animal registered. The fee for transfers shall be one dollar for each animal transferred. The fee in all cases to accompany the application. Each transfer shall be recorded before the offspring can be registered.

NOTE—We are now registering jacks and jennets that fill certain requirements as foundation stock, and it is not necessary to have the sire and dam registered or their ancestry traced, provided the animal fills the requirements of this Registry as given in the Rules of Entry.

Each Stud Book will have a standard sire list, showing the exact measurements and colors of all sires. These stud books will be sold cheap so that everyone interested can own one and know the qualities of the sires. For the advancement of a breed it is necessary to use good sires.

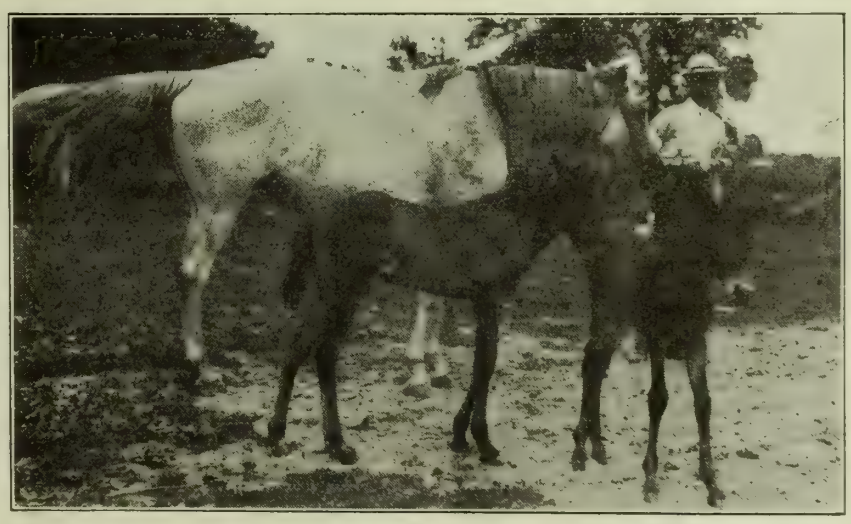
THE AMERICAN BREEDER JACK SHOW.

Because of the fact that the general public is requiring more information concerning jack conformation, we started the plan of holding a "jack show" in the paper. In this exhibit breeders from several states are presenting photographs of jacks that are valued highly in their localities.

About one-fourth of the mares in the United States are being bred to jacks. For this reason it is important that mare owners, as well as breeders, study jack conformation. The method we have adopted for teaching conformation is not perfect, but it has the advantage of being practical and interesting. The judges in this contest (three experienced jack breeders) will base their decisions upon the photographs, and the statements of the jack owners, as printed in the American Breeder, and will not be given the names of any of the jacks or owners. The judges will not have the opportunity to inspect these animals. Their decisions will be announced in a later issue. Everyone should keep this copy of the American Breeder and study the pictures and measurements, both independently and in connection with the judges' awards. As soon as the result of the judging has been announced we will publish the names of the owners (and of the jacks also) to correspond with the entry numbers by which each jack is designated in the pictures which appear on pages 8, 9 and 10.

THREE SERVICES; HORSE AND MULE TWINS.

To the American Breeder:—I have a mare that gave birth to twins, a mule and a horse colt. When they were two weeks old the mule weighed 60 pounds and the horse colt 75 pounds. The dam is a good mare ten years old, and has been a regular breeder. She was bred last year as follows: June 13 to the jack; July 3 to the jack and horse; July 23 to horse. Colts were born June 5. Colt born at four p. m. and mule at 5 p. m. Both are doing fine and I have a man that is going to show them for me. Both have a black stripe down the back and over the withers. The dam paces and so do both colts. Am mailing you photo of them.—J. A. Hart, Clinton County, Ind.



MARE BELONGING TO J. A. HART, KIRKLIN, IND., WITH TWIN COLTS. ONE A MULE, THE OTHER A HORSE.

Denmark buys our mill feeds and sells $40,000,000 of dairy products to Great Britain.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

CROOKED FETLOCK—Please let me know what is best to do for young mule colt four days old. One of the front feet turns under at the ankle. It seems so limber. When it stands still its foot is all right, but when it walks the foot turns back. I tried splints on it, but it is a job to keep them tied on. How would a plaster paris cast do, and how would a person go about it? It is a fine colt. Is there any liniment that would strengthen the joint?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely this fetlock would gain strength by twice daily rubbing with dilute alcohol, but if the colt knuckles badly you can hurry up matters by having a plaster cast applied, which should be done by your veterinarian or some one that has had experience in matters of this kind. The parts should be carefully protected with layers of cotton before the plaster paris bandage is run on and the limb should be supported in proper position by means of splints until the cast is set. The cast may be left on two or three weeks and if on examining the parts they are not yet strong, it may be reapplied.

NAVEL ILL—There are two or three colts that at ten hours to two weeks old had swollen stifles, and hock joints swelled. Some of the owners thought that their backs were weak till the bunches showed on them; some of them thought that the mothers had stepped on them. Some of them, the water would drop from the navel and some would dry up, but there would be a swelling about the size of an egg and appear to be hard. Some of them die and some of them live, but when they live their stifles stay large and crack when they walk. They do not seem to have good use of their hind legs. Can you tell me the cause of this trouble or some remedy that will help them?—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—If you have been a reader of the American Breeder in the past, you no doubt have seen numerous articles and inquiries on the above disease. It is an infection brought about by the entrance of poisonous germs at the point of the wounded navel or umbilicus, and as a disease is very difficult to cure. The best way to handle the problem of navel ill is by way of prevention, which consists preferably of applying a drying antiseptic powder to the parts at rather frequent intervals until the parts are dry. Much can be done in the way of prevention by using bacterin.

HORSE DOES NOT SWEAT—I have a large black horse that seems in good health every way except that he does not sweat at all, even in the hottest kind of weather; when he is doing hard work he will hardly wet the hair under the harness. This is a family horse and has the best of attention. A few days ago we thought that his sheath was foul; washed it out, using a bran mash. It was not as bad as we expected it to be. He seems constipated, gave him a dose of aloes, one ounce; did not seem to have any effect. Have changed his feed from straight oats to oats and bran, wet.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Horses that do not sweat during the hot season of the year are usually more or less affected by the heat, which is to be feared in your case. If possible, give your animal access to grass or feed some kind of green or succulent food. Encourage a more lax state of the bowels by feeding loosening food. Do not feed so heavily on heating grains during the hot period of the year. By giving the matter of diet a little study, you ought to improve the condition complained of.

SORE ON PENIS—What would you do for a stallion that has a small sore on his penis, about eight inches from the end? I am not breeding this stallion, and have not since I noticed it. I use a wash on it, but it does not seem to do better, yet it is a week old. Could this be a "dose," or something to that effect? I always wash my stallion after every cover, therefore, I cannot account for this. Now, if you think this is a bad case let me know, and what you would do in a case of this kind. I have taken care of stallions seven seasons and this is the first time I ever had to lay a stallion up. This sore is about the size of a ten cent piece, and red.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—Touch the part daily with a three per cent silver nitrate solution, and before allowing the penis to retract into the sheath, dash a little salt solution on the part, after waiting a couple of minutes. Wash the wound off carefully the following day with sterilized water before making another application.

LAME MARE—I have a mare five years old; weighs 1,650 pounds. She foaled a colt the 3d of June and I haven't worked her since. About three weeks ago she began to limp a little in the front ankle and has grown worse ever since. I blistered her ankle and used lots of liniment, but does not seem to do much good. Can you tell me what to do?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear you have not succeeded in locating the difficulty, as a case of lameness beginning slightly as you say should have been arrested by the measures you have used. Have a qualified veterinarian look this case over carefully for you.

SYNOVITIS—I have a horse that was cut on a wire fence the 28th of May; was cut in front of the hock joint of the right hind leg. It was only a deep skin wound and it bled quite freely, but as soon as we got the blood stopped we doctored it with some good liniment. The skin is healed up now, but the joint is swollen some. He commenced holding that foot up right away, and still holds it up. We can't get him to put any weight on it. If we hold another foot up he will fall down rather than stand on that one. We have been bathing it with liniment and rubbing it sharply, but it seems to do no good. Now what can I do to get him to use it? Or what could have been done at first to make him use it? The sore did well all the time.—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear the injury was deeper than you think and that the joint suffered at the time of the wire experience. The injury might have been in the nature of bruising the parts, which set up an inflammation of the synovial apparatus, giving rise to a very painful condition. Make use of some of the blistering preparations suggested under other inquiries in this column.

(Continued on page 12.)

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined

THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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GOVERNMENT OWNED SIRES.

The Canadian government has started to furnish sires for the improvement of live stock in that country. A proposition of this kind might apply to some section where there were no sires of any value, but in this country we do not believe that that plan should be encouraged, neither do we expect to see our sister country succeed with this method of doing business unless that country wishes to displace practically all of the sires which are kept for public service. It is not a rational proposition to think that an individual would care to be in competition in the breeding business with the government.

There is plenty of money in this country and any number of individuals ready to invest in the breeding industry when it is proven that is is profitable.

Practically all of the stallions owned by the different governments are kept for the propagation of army horses. In considering any undertaking, its probable success should be considered the vital test of its advisability. In this respect we call to mind the Belgian government, in its draft horse operations. No other breed of live stock has made greater progress during the last decade than the Belgian horse, yet Belgium does not seek to own any sires. That government pensions certain horses with the provision that such sires shall remain in the country for a given length of time—usually about five years. If the stallion leaves the country before the stipulated time, all that has been received must be refunded. This is the reason that many of the most noted sires in Belgium have not been imported to this country. But as a result, those prominent sires have been used extensively at home. Belgian breeders appreciate the value of top crosses by exceptional sires.

Every year at the Belgian horse show, held in Brussels, there are shown about 1,000 draft horses, that for the number are very hard to duplicate anywhere, both weight and quality considered.

In addition to the pension offered by that government for outstanding individuals, those high up officially recognize this industry and encourage it by their presence at the leading shows and agricultural gatherings. What improved live stock breeders need everywhere is more encouragement, and not necessarily government owned sires.

RECOGNIZED RECORD ASSOCIATIONS.

For many years the Bureau of Animal Industry had full supervision over certain record associations. Any organization seeking recognition was required to furnish a stud book at least every four years. Complaints were investigated by the government officials. Imported live stock had to be first registered in a recognized record association before it was admitted to this country free of duty. In 1909 and 1910 a Percheron breeder was questioned, and, according to government reports, this breeder could not furnish satisfactory evidence concerning animals he had registered in the Percheron Society of America. The Bureau of Animal Industry contended that this matter should be straightened out, but it was decided that the law controlling this association was not sufficient to force a satisfactory adjustment, so that, on January 1, 1911, as a way out of the difficulty, government recognition was withdrawn from all American associations, and only such foreign associations as meet the requirements of the Bureau of Animal Industry are now recognized by the United States government. Since January 1, 1911, the government has given little attention to the American live stock record associations.

We are printing elsewhere in this issue a list of live stock record associations. The list is large, and necessarily there are some on the list about which we know very little. If any reader can give a satisfactory reason why any of these associations should not be given this publicity, we will appreciate such information. If there are any other associations that are authentic and are being conducted by the breeders for the purpose of increasing the quality and reliability of a class of live stock, we will be glad to add such associations to the list.

A PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE.

One of our subscribers writes that he has a fine imported Percheron stallion, eight years old, that has done well in his vicinity, but must change on account of fillies. He asks us for a method of disposing of this stallion, and about the possible cost.

Hundreds of stallions have been sold by advertising in this paper at a very small cost. An advertisement can be placed in one inch space, which costs only $2.80 for one time and $5.00 for two times. One insertion sometimes makes a sale and $2.80 will not feed an animal very long. A good description should be given of the animal to be advertised. From 30 to 50 words can be put in an ad of this size. The fewer words the better they can be displayed. We always fix the ad up so that it reads all right when requested.

A lot of men will buy high class breeding stock this fall and winter, and sellers who get their ads in early will have first chance at these select buyers. People who have stock of any kind to dispose of find it profitable to place these small advertisements in this paper. Those who have not tried it should consider this proposition seriously, and especially those who have carried over stock that has not netted them any revenue, sometimes decreasing in value while increasing in age.

High Cost of Living

This article will deal with the high cost of living and not with the cost of high living. Nearly every town of any size is said to have a "Retail Merchants' Association." These organizations are not always so well perfected that they would be known as such, but a general understanding seems to exist, and seems to regulate the prices satisfactorily to the members.

Not long ago potatoes were selling at 25 cents a bushel, delivered to the merchants in a certain city. Those merchants retailed those potatoes at from $1 to $1.50 a bushel. The farmers were not to blame for this transaction, neither were the purchasers. There was little use to change from one store to another, for the prices seemed high enough at any of them. In such cases, where business men combine, the public has a very poor opportunity to discover the exact condition. There are not many business men in a given locality that wish to attract the enmity of this class. It is usually much worse in the larger cities. If an individual should not affiliate himself with such an association, then his difficulty might begin. Traveling salesmen might forget to call on him, and if necessary the delivery of goods might become very irregular. This is only a hint as to the method employed in driving a merchant or firm into such an organization. It is being done every day.

In some of the smaller cities where the competition is severe, the association may not have strength enough to control the prices of products in all cases.

It is these high prices that have wonderfully helped the mail order houses. These institutions can stand alone without such an organization, as their prices and method of doing business, as a rule, have been very satisfactory to the purchasers. The best mail order houses are growing by leaps and bounds. Many new purchasers are being added to the mail order list each day. They are thinking about it; they are wondering in many localities why the prices are so extremely high at their home store.

Merchants who go too far with these price-boosting organizations are driving themselves out of business as rapidly as possible. The American people are sometimes slow to comprehend, but they usually locate the difficulty sooner or later.

We have always contended that the home merchants should be patronized when consistent, as they are in position to do much toward helping and encouraging public improvements, but where these individuals combine for the purpose of charging exhorbitant prices, it seems to us that other channels must be opened to buyers. There are many men and firms, members of retail organizations, that are not in sympathy with the movement, but the method used in forcing the life of such an organization sometimes mean that they must either join or go out of business.

There is another feature of this subject that should be made mention of. As a community's mail order business grows, the business it does with the ordinary retail firms must be curtailed; their expenses will be continued and as the business diminishes the price of the product must be advanced to meet actual cost, at least, regardless of any effort to boost the price, so that in the future only such merchants as have a full volume of business can meet their other expenses without increasing the cost price.

On various occasions a few public spirited citizens have tried to break up such retail organizations. In one case in particular the mayor of a large city made considerable progress, but the public did not grasp the situation in time to be of much service. It was new to them and they had not given the subject much thought. They believed, of course, that their old retail merchant whom they had traded with for years would not try to boost the prices beyond the point of reason, but after the mayor had spent a fortune in trying to help them, they then realized their mistake in not giving more assistance.

The public is a peculiar thing to do business with. Such attempts seem to be cases where it is everybody's business and nobody's in particular to attend to it.

Another obstacle to the successful solution of this problem is found in that class of people who never seem to have enough money to pay cash, but must continually have credit. This is not found so much among country folks as it is among the laboring classes in large cities. These classes will not be in position to help themselves until they learn to get ahead enough to pay cash for their provisions, at least. There are more people living on credit than the average man thinks for. This is one of the blinds behind which the retailer hides the real meaning of big prices. He claims that he must lose considerable money in collections, consequently prices must be high enough to still net a profit. This is still another point by which the mail order houses have an advantage and can actually sell goods cheaper than the average firm that does a credit business.

The new parcel post is doing much to rectify this difficulty. Farmers, especially, have reaped a reward both ways by using the parcel post. Practically every farmer is acquainted with some citizen in a city that would be glad to have his products. After a little correspondence a few regular customers can be established. Regular parcel post crates and containers are now being placed on the market and goods can be dispatched with safety and haste. Farmers living out 50 or 100 miles, or even farther, can send their products by mail and have them delivered the next morning, with very little expense. After August 15 20 pounds can be sent by parcel post and a cash business can be done. The goods can be sent C. O. D. The shipment can be insured. Five cents will insure $25 worth; between $25 and $50 will cost 10 cents, so there is very little risk to run. The purchaser can write a postal card to his farmer friend ordering certain goods and the next mail it can be shipped with safety. He also knows that if the goods are delivered the postoffice department will collect the price agreed on, so there will not be any necessity for doing a credit business.

The parcel post proposition is here to stay; it has been tried and found satisfactory. It has made the postoffice department lots of money, and a reduction in the price of shipment can be expected in the near future. Not only is this a cheap and effective way of doing business for the average citizen, but the farmers living on rural routes can have access to the entire country with rapidity.

Postmaster General Burleson states that in his opinion the parcel post service will carry practically all of the small packages dispatched in this country. He further states that he believes that the weight will be increased to 100 pounds in the very near future.

Purchasers are finding it very convenient to order goods from either their local merchants or from the mail order houses by parcel post. An order so sent is filled and arrives in due time, delivered at the buyer's door. The rural free delivery has made a marvelous growth, now cover-

ing most of the well settled districts. Any firm that expects to stay in business will make deliveries promptly and up to expectations. Most of these advertisers contend that a satisfied customer is the best possible advertising. It would not be profitable for any firm to stay in the mail order business, as a rule, that did not make its sales satisfactory. The average cost of securing new customers would in most cases be too great if there was not more business to follow the original sale.

Many mail order merchants have for some time shown their confidence in the honesty of those who buy through live stock and farm paper advertising by sending some articles on approval, on trial. Buyers can get almost anything from them C. O. D.

A careful study of mail order buying can be very profitably made by the average purchaser.

PREPARING COLTS FOR EXHIBITION.

The necessity for halter breaking colts at a very early age is recognized by all who show colts. They are easily conquered at that time and it does not retard their growth. No matter how good a colt may be, judges do not feel kindly toward a "wild west" exhibition at colt shows. With a little preparation they can be taught to stand quietly and in a good position, so as to show up the different parts to the best advantage.

A well broken colt is more easily prepared for showing. The proper time to begin the preparation of a young animal is soon after birth. The mare should be abundantly fed so that she will produce as much milk as possible. During the first few weeks of life colts can be taught to eat oats, but it is through the milk supply that the stomach is kept in good working condition. As the colt grows older it gradually becomes immune to certain kinds of bacteria, that might cause serious disturbance in the digestive tract were it not for the abundant supply of milk from the dam. As age advances, too, the colt can consume more feed, and a self feeder should be arranged so the colt could run to it and eat at its leisure. Let the colt regulate the amount it wants. There will be little danger of sickness on account of feed while the colt is nursing, provided the colt is not kept away from feed too long at a time. The feed, however, should be of a good quality, and free from dust or mold.

The above statement as to milk refers to a mare kept for the exclusive purpose of thoroughly developing the foal, and not used for labor. In case the mare is worked and allowed to get very warm, some poison from her system will be eliminated through the milk supply, which might affect the colt. Good pasture is important in a case of this kind, but it is not sufficient for thoroughly developing the foal. Two or three good feeds of oats each day are necessary while the progeny is developed to the limit.

Where a mare suckles a foal on grass only, the colt may look round and plump, yet be very soft; neither will it develop as rapidly as in the case of a mare receiving a good supply of oats.

A very successful colt exhibitor has a basement barn which is very cool; it is also dark and there the flies do not bother the stock. The mare and colt are kept in the basement during the day time and fed alfalfa and oats, and are turned in the pasture at night for exercise. A plan of this kind might well be studied by many who wish to thoroughly develop young stock.

Some colts mature more quickly than others, but at about five months of age is the best time to show a colt so far as its balanced form is concerned. They are usually better proportioned at this time than at any other. Earlier colts, having more size and weight, are sometimes mistakenly placed above younger animals with more merit. Age should always be considered in colt shows. The judge expects to enjoy the favor of his decision from the ring side; should he favor a smaller colt, the inexperienced might not understand his judgment.

There should be two classes in colt shows, the draft and roadster. There might be further divisions among the different light breeds. There should not be an "all purpose class." No breeder should encourage a class of this kind. There are too many all purpose horses on the market now, that are produced when something better was intended. Every breeder should try to produce an animal that fills the highest market requirements.

A STALLION BUYER COMPLAINS.

A reader states that he purchased a very fleshy stallion in June, and that it is not settling his mares satisfactorily. He has been making two services a day with it from the start.

This is too many services for any ordinary stallion. This stallion might make one service a day, by occasionally skipping a day. The microscope should be used to tell whether it is fertile or not.

This is another very good lesson for everyone who intends to purchase breeding stock—purchase early and get the stock in breeding condition. Those who expect to buy stock can well afford to investigate such purchases in the fall, and the earlier the better. This is a problem that both purchaser and seller can study with profit.

Those who have stock to sell will do well to advertise it in the very near future. The best buyers are on the lookout for the kind of animals that suit their fancy. They are not waiting to try to save a few dollars in feed and lose a lot of valuable service. They wish to get their animals home so that they can be advertised—taken to the public gatherings in that vicinity where people may have an opportunity to look them over. This stock can be bought for less money in the fall than it can in the spring, because there is a great saving in feed to the seller—enough to enable the purchaser to pay the expense of maintenance until the stock is ready to use.

We should like to urge everyone who has stock to sell, or stock to buy, to investigate this problem early.

PRIVATE SANITARIUMS.

One of our readers who has been a very hard worker is reported as being sligthly unbalanced. His wife writes us for our advice concerning this case. The individual in question is well fixed. His folks do not want to have it publicly known that his mind is affected. He is not violent nor dangerous, but it seems to be the result of a nervous break-down. We are asked whether it is best to send him to a private sanitarium or keep him at home, or send him to a public institution.

We would advise our friends to steer clear of the so called private sanitariums, as a rule. These places are usually run for private gain, and the treatment is not always the best. Too often the profit in the case (especially when the patient is wealthy) is by far of the most importance to the owners of such institutions. They may not all be unworthy, but some very bad reports have been circulated concerning some of them.

An unscrupulous individual may not be very quick to release a good, profitable patient. Our advice in a case of this kind would be to take this man to a nerve specialist, recommended by the family physician, provided he is of a good moral character, and a man to be depended upon. Cases of this kind must be treated by men who have a higher ambition than receiving a paltry dollar. An unscrupulous physician should be avoided at all times, for he is very dangerous.

Rest, proper nutrition and the best medical assistance, with a good nurse, should do much for this man. If everything else fails, we would advise taking him to the insane aslyum in the state where he lives.

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American Breeder Jack Show

Four-Year-Olds And Over



No. 31—6 yrs.; 60 in. high; 66 in. heart; 8½ in bone.



No. 44—9 yrs.; 61½ in. high; 64 in. heart; 8¾ in. bone.



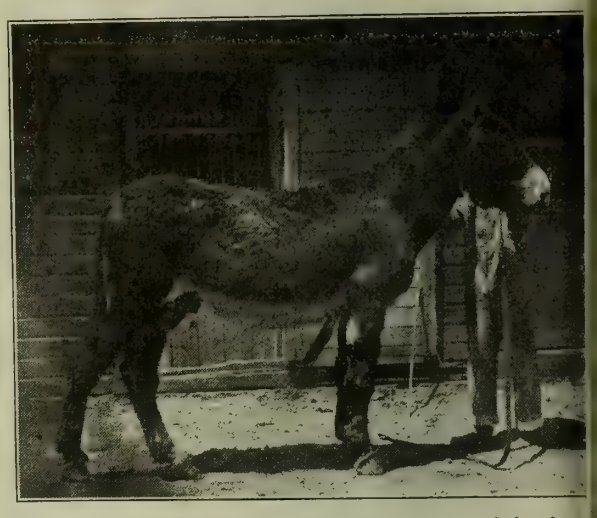
No. 43—4 yrs.; 64 in. high; 67 in. heart; 9½ in. bone.



No. 42—8 yrs.; 62 in. high; 70 in. heart; 9 in. bone.



No. 46—5 yrs.; 61 in. high; 70 in. heart; 9 in. bone.



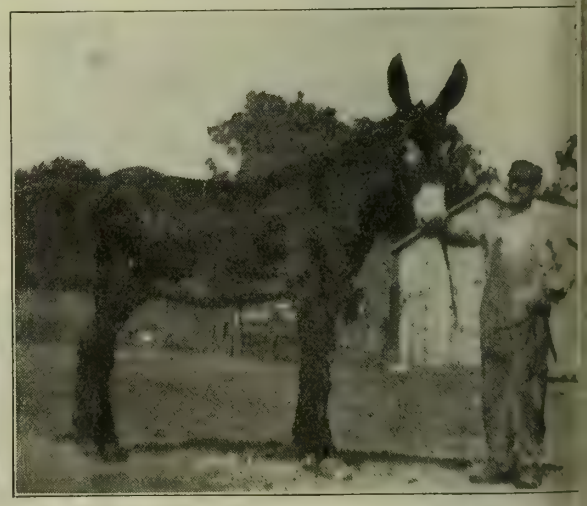
No. 23—13 yrs.; 62 in. high; 68 in. heart; 8 in. bone.



No. 25—7 yrs.; 62 in. high; 68 in. heart; 10½ in. bone.



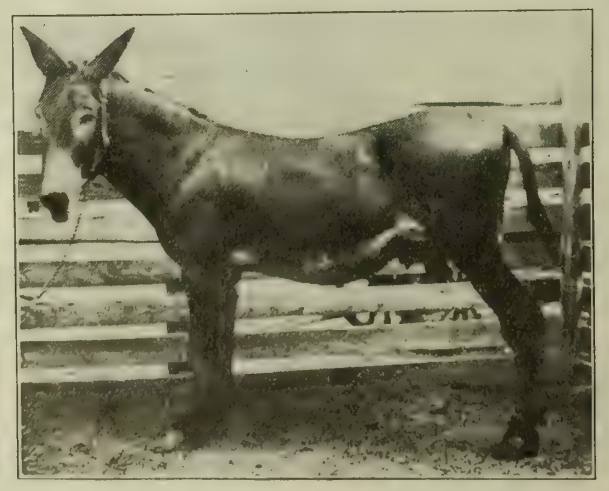
No. 26—10 yrs.; 62 in. high; 71 in. heart; 9½ in. bone.



No. 39—4 yrs.; 64 in. high; 73 in. heart; 8¾ in. bone.



No. 24—5 yrs.; 63 in. high; 71 in. heart; 10 in. bone.



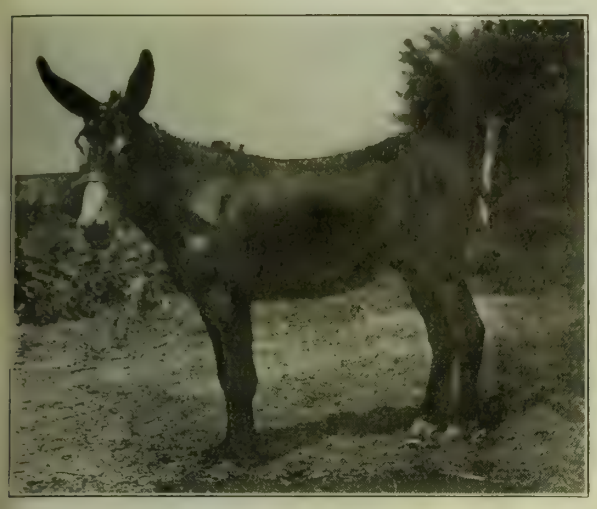
No. 41—12 yrs.; 64 in. high; 67 in. heart; 8½ in. bone.



No. 47—4 yrs.; 63 in. high; 69 in. heart; 9 in. bone.

American Breeder Jack Show

Four-Year-Olds And Over



No. 40—6 yrs.; 58½ in. high; 64 in. heart; 7½ in. bone.



No. 32—9 yrs.; 65 in. high; 73½ in. heart; 9¾ in. bone.



No. 28—5 yrs.; 65 in. high; 69 in. heart; 9 in. bone.



No. 21—7 yrs.; 63 in. high; 75 in. heart; 9 in. bone.



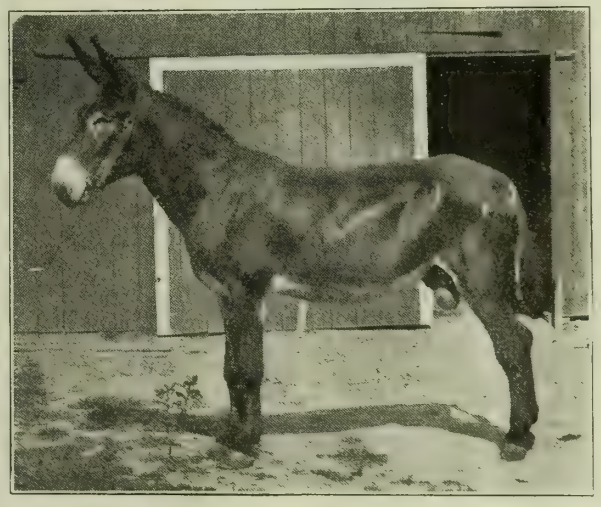
No. 30—5 yrs.; 64 in. high; 73 in. heart; 10 in. bone.



No. 27—8 yrs.; 62 in. high; 69 in. heart; 8¾ in. bone.



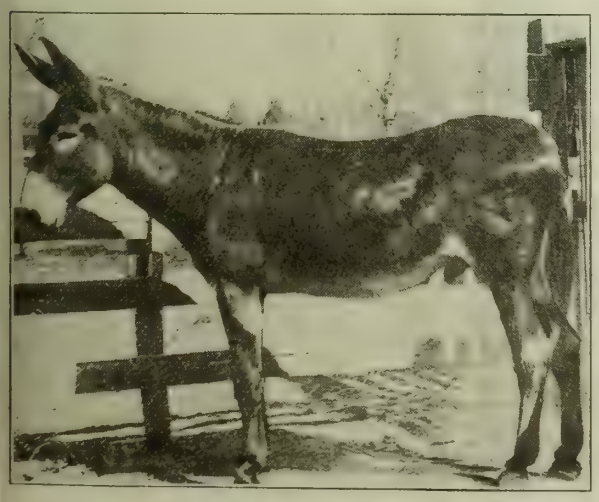
No. 37—7 yrs.; 65 in. high; 72 in. heart; 9½ in. bone.



No. 38—4 yrs.; 62 in. high; 70 in. heart; 9½ in. bone.



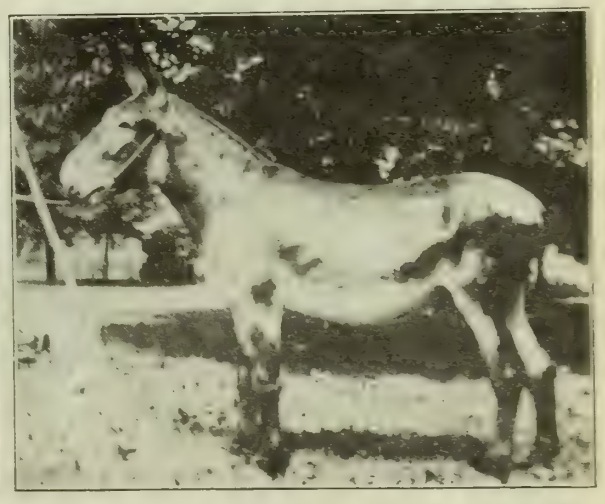
No. 36—4 yrs.; 62 in. high; 71 in. heart; 8½ in. bone.



No. 34—6 yrs.; 61 in. high; 67 in.heart; 8½ in. bone.



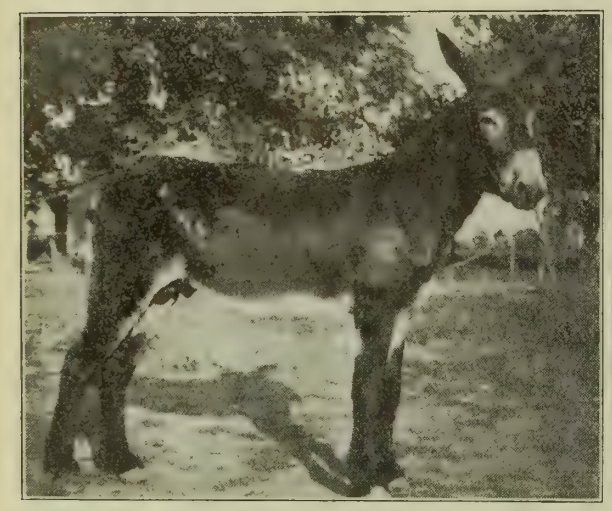
No. 20—11 yrs.; 66 in. high; 76 in. heart; 12 in. bone.



No. 29—7 yrs.; 60 in. high; 68 in. heart; 9 in. bone.

AMERICAN BREEDER JACK SHOW

Four-Year-Olds And Over



No. 35—7 yrs.; 61 in. high; 65 in. heart; 9 in. bone.



No. 45—7 yrs.; 61 in. high; 68 in. heart; 9½ in. bone.



No. 33—4 yrs.; 64½ in. high; 72½ in. heart; 10 in. bone.

Large Demand for Power

Heat Stiffens Horse Market But May Start Cattle Runs Soon. Good Beeves Stay High. Hogs Hold to $9 On Scarcity. Sheep Up and Down.

Demand for horses and mules continues broader than the usual July requirements. Heat and dry weather together with the rush of threshing, moving grain, cotton, and fruits, limits horse power on the one hand and expands the requirements for it on the other. Dealers who usually take vacations in July, have postponed visits until August, and then they will do half time on the rest game. Prices are $10 to $15 a head higher than the first week in July, and about up to the season's average. The supply of heavy drafters has been small, and demand was checked on that account. A well matched team of good heavy horses is worth as much now as anytime. The bulk of the offerings has been the medium classes of horses. Most of them are thin and straight from work. In this connection it is wise to note that a week to ten days' rest for a horse that has been at heavy work all summer adds considerable to the animal's looks and selling price. Speculators are operating on current supplies, especially that part that shows some quality, but are jaded from a season's work. Two weeks of the right kind of treatment makes them appear like fresh animals. Capitalizing vigor is one of the big stocks in trade with a horse scalper, and the idea of making a buyer see the good points, to the exclusion of poor points, is the livelihood of many.

Late August is set as the time for a general expansion in demand. The movement of Southern crops together with the general fall farm work asserts its requirements up to the latter part of October. City trade is also revived. Mines are opened and together horse power requirements are large. Feeder buyers are looking the market over now, but in most cases are awaiting larger supplies. Last winter's feeding operations were so successful that dealings along this line will be large, provided that grain prices do not reach prohibitive levels. The fall run will be fairly liberal, as farmers in some cases will sell old horses to make way for the oncoming young stock. Mules are expected to sell well all fall. The average mule now is of much better quality than ten years ago, and he has become popular for city use, and is an actual requirement in construction work. City trade requires the large footed kind, because they get over the pavements better, and are less liable to get hung up in openings along car tracks. Other classes of work make less foot distinction. The South has a big cotton crop, and with this the third large yield in succession, it is in a position to make general expansion along all lines.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Draft, choice, 1600 lbs. up	$250@285
Drafters, fair to good	165@245
Chunks, good to choice	135@175
Chunks, fair to good	100@135
Expressers and light draft	75@140
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerns, good	135@160
Southerns, plain to fair	75@130
Plugs	20@ 60
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@125
14 to 15½ hands	115@165
15½ to 16 hands	165@225
16 to 16½ hands	220@290

Big Cattle Run Delayed.

For two weeks past the trade has been expecting an avalanche of cattle to hit the market. Such a condition has not materialized, but is still expected. Kansas and parts of Oklahoma have been very dry since May. Some good rains have fallen in spots, but the high temperatures of the past few days has dissipated them rapidly, and now grass generally in that state is short of requirements for fattening purposes. Pasture men have fought against odds all season, and though they have not given up hopes of a general rain, shipments will be compelled unless the close of this week brings general relief. The market under such expectations has been nervous. Fed steers have been firm, owing to the belief that advancing corn prices, and curtailed weight in cattle, owing to grass shortage, will result in a general scarcity of beef. Prime steers are selling at $8.75 to $9 at river markets, and as high as $9.20 in Chicago. The first Montana grassers of the season were received in Chicago Monday. They were said to be rather plain in quality, and (that considered) prices were as high as last year. At the river markets the movement from below the quarantine line continues liberal. Such steers are selling at $5@7.50, and the Kansas grass steers are bringing $6.50@7.85. The bulk of the native fed steers are selling at $8@8.65. July is showing its usual adaptability for cleaning up the odds and ends, and inferior quality. A good many half fat steers are selling at $7@7.25, that would bring a quarter more from country buyers if they had better quality. Clinton county, Missouri, has been marketing a large number of well fattened steers at $8.50@9. Since the last week in June that one section has shipped out nearly 7,000 cattle, and they still have 4,000 on feed. The Northwest is in a position to hold their cattle should the market show a slump. Those cattle, however, are not as plentiful as in former years, and the lake market will be eager to care for all she can get. Montana now has the option of shipping to the coast or interior markets.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@9.00
Good to choice steers	8.35@8.70
Fair to good steers	7.85@8.30
Common to fair steers	6.25@7.80
Meal fed, choice	7.75@8.35
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.75

Dry Lot Butcher Cattle High.

In the past week straight heifers, steers and heifers mixed, and yearling steers, sold up to $8.95, the highes price this season. Some mixed grades at $8.70 lacked about thirty days of prime finish, and from there down to $7.50 dry feed became unnoticeable. Some fat grassers sold as high as $7.85, but most of the heavy heifers were rather paunchy. The general trade still requires fancy light cuts of beef, and the baby bovine crop has just about been gathered in. Cows and heavy butcher cattle are selling readily at firm prices. Killers have bought freely, and the price quotations show a considerable spread. Cows are selling at $3.85@7.25, and heifers $4.50@8.95. Veal calves are in active demand. Top price at river markets is up to $10, and as high as $11.25 was paid in Chicago.



No. 22—13 yrs.; 63 in. high; 68 in. heart; 10 in. bone.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.50@ 7.25
Fair to good	5.50@ 6.45
Common to fair	4.75@ 5.45
Canners	3.75@ 4.70
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@ 8.95
Good to choice	7.75@ 8.25
Plain to fair	6.50@ 7.70
Common	5.50@ 6.45
Veal calves	6.50@10.00
Bulls	3.75@ 6.85

Collapse and Recovery in Thin Cattle.

Two weeks ago prices for stock and feeding cattle broke on the reports of continued dry weather, and the belief that shipments would be forced from the West. No big movement materialized as rains fell at opportune time. The expectation of increased supplies brought out increased demand, and prices were advanced rapidly and are now back to nearly the high level for good kinds, but the common kinds are meeting some discrimination. The parts of the country that are well off for water and grass are buying freely, and sections less favored are holding on to their thin cattle as long as possible. Prices show a wide range, though not unreasonable for this time of the year. Feeders are bringing $6.50@8, stockers $5.50@7.90. All breeding cattle are in urgent request.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.65@ 8.00
Good to choice feeders	7.35@ 7.60
Plain to fair feeders	6.75@ 7.30
Selected stockers	7.50@ 7.90
Good to choice stockers	7.00@ 7.45
Plain to fair stockers	5.50@ 6.95
Stock calves	6.25@ 8.00
Stock cows	4.25@ 5.75
Stock heifers	5.00@ 6.80
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Nine Dollar Hog Market Continues.

Most of the time in the past two weeks hog prices were above $9. The top price paid in Chicago was $9.62½, in St. Louis $9.55, and in Kansas City $9.25. The hot weather in the past

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CATTLEMEN.

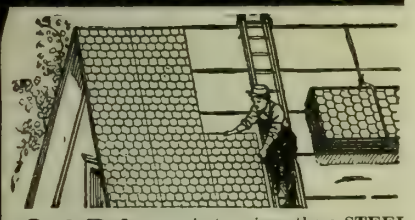
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few days eliminated shipping demand and the market took on an easier tone. Packers, however, have been unable to get the general price below $9, and it looks as though that level will remain for some time. The average weight is on the decrease, and that fact with no increase in the supply of pigs coming indicates that the supply of marketable hogs in the country is being depleted rapidly. Packers would like lower prices, but such a move would greatly curtail the movement. Farmers are holding their young pigs, as well as the older stock hogs. This should cause a fairly large early winter movement. St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City are open markets for stock hogs now. Hogs that have been received at these yards, and have been immunized, can be shipped back to the country again for stock and feeding purposes.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@200 lbs.	$8.85@9.00
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	8.90@9.05
Medium weight.	8.90@9.05
Light weight.	8.50@9.05
Common to fair.	8.00@8.80
Stags.	7.50@9.00
Boars.	4.50@6.75
Bulk of sales	8.90@9.00

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Mon., July 28	$8.90@9.05	$9.00@9.20
Tuesday.	8.90@9.05	8.95@9.17½
Wednesday.	8.85@9.05	8.95@9.12½
Thursday.	8.95@9.20	8.90@9.12½
Friday.	8.90@9.07	9.00@9.25
Saturday.	8.95@9.05	9.00@9.25

Sheep Prices Fluctuate One Dollar.

In the past two weeks lamb prices have covered the circuit between $7 to $8, the low point being $7, and the high point $8. In the past two days the market took an intermediate ground with top lambs $7.40. The movement of range sheep has begun. Chicago and Omaha have received consignments from Montana and Kansas City has had supplies from Utah and Colorado. Killers are anticipating an unusual large per cent of killing sheep this year from the range movement. The open pastures have been unusually good and flock masters are in a position to hold off until fall before shipping if prices become unsatisfactory. Feeder buyers are waiting for thin offerings, and a good fall demand is anticipated. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $6.75@7.40, yearlings $5@5.50, wethers $4.25@4.75, ewes $4@4.25. Feeding lambs will bring $5.25@6.25.

UNITED STATES' SHARE IN MEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.

The total value of meats and food animals entering international trade is, according to the latest figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, approximately 450 million dollars per annum, of which about one-third is from the United States, and consists chiefly of pork and pork products.

While the total value of meat products and food animals exported from the United States in the year which ends with this month will be but about 150 million dollars, against approximately 250 million in 1906, this reduced total far exceeds that of any other country. Meats and food animals exported from Argentina in 1912 amounted to but 67 million dollars in value; from Australia, in 1911, 31 million; from New Zealand, 21 million; from Canada, 14 million; and from Uruguay, 11 million. These six countries—the United States, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Uruguay—are the chief meat exporting countries of the world. It will be seen from these figures that our meat exports are not only larger than those of any other country, but actually exceed the aggregate of our five principal rivals. The fall in our exports of meats and food animals, which has characterized recent years, has occurred chiefly in beef; pork products, always an important factor in the meat exports, show but a slight reduction.

The United States still has, despite the reduction in her live stock in recent years, a larger number of food animals than any other country of the world. Of cattle alone, the number in the United States is 56 million, the only country having a larger number being India, with 113 million, while Russia in Europe and Asia has 51 million; Argentina, 29 million; Brazil, 25 million; Germany, 21 million; and the United Kingdom, 12 million. These figures are in round terms and for the latest available year. Of sheep, the United States has 54 million; Australia, 92 million; Russia, 85 million; Argentina, 67 million; the United Kingdom, 30 million; India, 26 million; Uruguay, 26 million; and New Zealand, 24 million. Of swine, the United States has 61 million; Russia, 13 million; and Germany, 22 million. The total number of food animals (including in this term merely cattle, sheep and hogs) was, at the latest available date, in the United States, 169 million; Russia in Europe and Asia, 149 million; India, 140 million; Australia, 104 million; Argentina, 98 million; Germany, 51 million; the United Kingdom, 46 million; and France, 39 million.

CONCERNING DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

To the American Breeder:—I would like to be informed through your paper where I can get some dairy Shorthorn cattle.—Peter Clemens, Harney County, Oregon.

The above inquiry, just received, represents a demand which is so general that we believe it justifies comment. As we have a number of other readers who have inquired about dairy Shorthorn cattle, we will ask all those who really have stock of this sort for sale to communicte direct with us. In replying to Mr. Clemen's inquiry we hope to get some information as to what has actually been done in the way of milk production in the herds of those who answer.

We noticed that serveral years ago when the demand became active for cows that would produce good feeding steers or good milking heifers, as the case might be, some breeders immediately claimed to have dairy Shorthorns in their herds, who a few years before had been claiming to have the "low down, blocky type" of beef animals. Now everyone of much experience with Shorthorn cattle knows that both good and poor milkers are to be found in nearly all Shorthorn herds. It is also true that a great many herds which have not been real carefully culled, contain cattle which flesh easily, and also those which fatten only with difficulty.

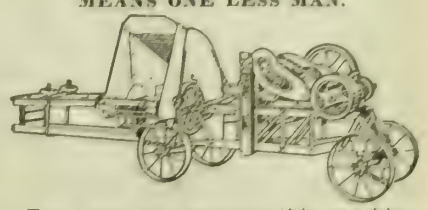
Now the fact that a cow stays thin and in that respect may somewhat resemble a Holstein, is no evidence that she is a good milker. In the first place, a cow to be a good milker must be strong and vigorous and be a hearty eater. It takes food to make milk. An extremely heavy milker must have the ability to consume and digest large quantities of food. A family of Shorthorns in which this ability is a prevailing characteristic is very likely to produce both good feeders and good milkers. If they are real dairy Shorthorns the cows will stay in milk a long time, and as long as they are giving milk, will, as a rule, show no great tendency to lay on flesh. As soon as they are dry, however, they fatten quickly, and steers from such cows are almost always excellent feeders. They may not have the very best beef type, but their habit of hearty eating and their power of digestion, will generally make up for what they may lack in the way of perfect beef form. Any man who has fed steers for any length of time will agree that it is the quiet, yet vigorous steers which are always chewing away at something that, as a rule, make the best profits.

Now we have outlined above something of what can be expected in a real milking Shorthorn. The writer has many times seen this kind in herds which did not make a pretension of being dairy Shorthorn herds. These cows were nearly always in nice condition when dry and were nearly always regular and persistent breeders. Where there is no occasion for milking them, two calves are often put on, and often both calves raised to weaning time almost fat enough for show purposes. The writer recalls two or three cases where such cows produced twin calves and raised them so well that one or more of each pair were shown successfully.

It is one of the greatest misfortunes which have come to any breed that some breeder of means and ability has not long ago built up a herd of just such cattle. The intrinsic value of cows like the above described (leaving entirely out of the question the possibility of twin production) is easily double the average value of

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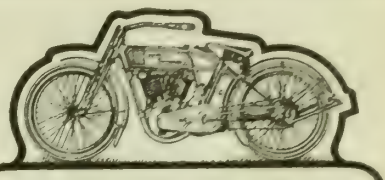
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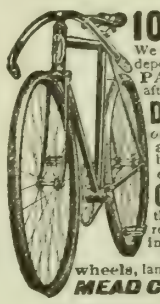
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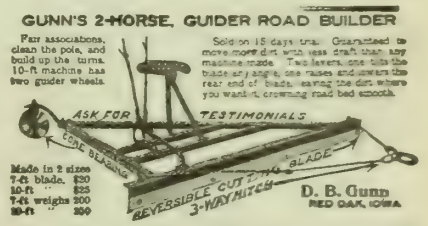
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Far associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns. 10-ft machine has two guider wheels.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.

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Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

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JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns is now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS.

For sale; reds and roans. Baron Douglas 372812 is an extra good, 17 months, low down, red. Also have some good Scotch topped. **L. C. SHEPARD, IRWIN, IOWA.**

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for sale. Two registered Hereford bulls, 14 and 15 months old. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Address,

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breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock of both sex for sale. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

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Pigs four months old; eligible to register. Excellent blood lines; pedigrees furnished, tracing to some of the most noted hogs of the breed. **J. W. CAMPBELL, FAIRPOINT, OHIO.**

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PLATTE RIVER HAMPSHIRE FARM.

Highest quality Hampshires. Former home of Pat Maloy.

R. B. STEELE, Maloy, Iowa.

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FOR SALE.

Full blood partridge Wyandotte hens and cockerels. Have young ones that I will price right. Also one big Poland boar, 1 year old. **W. F. BURNETT, VERGENNES, ILL.**

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from good working dogs. Sir Rolum and Lady Marie at head of kennel.

MONROE NEWTON, Maloy, Iowa.

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for sale. Two good brood bitches; splendid mothers; never any trouble whelping. Due in season in a short time. Have others; need room. Priced very reasonable. Registered. Photo and description on request.

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BINDER Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address

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the other animals in the herds where they occur.

There is no fiction about the assertion that the Shorthorn breed contains wonderful material for real dual purpose cattle, but there is often a great deal of fiction in claims of dairy ability made for Shorthorns simply because they are disposed to stay in thin condition, or appear to have what might be called "dairy form."

HOG CHOLERA SERUM IS TESTED.

According to information sent out by the Kansas Agricultural College, every drop of hog cholera serum made at the agricultural college is thoroughly tested before it is sent out. Six susceptible hogs are inoculated with cholera germs. Twice as much infected blood is injected into these animals as they ever would get by vaccination. Two of these test pigs are vaccinated with a normal dose of the serum; two with three-fourths the normal amount, and two receive no serum. If the two not receiving serum die of cholera in the usual time, and the four receiving serum live and show no signs of ailment, the serum is counted satisfactory. If the pigs receiving three-fourths the normal dose develop fever the serum is not counted satisfactory, but its protective power is raised by adding to it some stronger blood. If all the pigs, inoculated and uninoculated, show cholera and die, the serum is judged worthless and is thrown away. Thus, all the serum sent out has a protective power double that which is required, if directions are followed.

GESTATION RECORDS OF FOURTEEN YEARS.

To the Amercian Breeder:—I read the letter of the Colorado breeder who wants to know which stallion sired the colt. I have had some 14 years' experience with stallions and jacks, and have kept a complete record of all mares bred. Here is the record of my old standard bred mare and time she carried each colt. Eleven months and 24 days she dropped a filly colt; 11 months and 21 days dropped a filly colt; 12 months and five days dropped a filly colt; 11 months and 15 days dropped a horse colt; 11 months and 19 days dropped a horse colt; 12 months and 6 days dropped a filly colt. Another draft mare carried her colt 10 months and 14 days and dropped a filly and the next year 10 months and 17 days and dropped a horse colt; this year 10 months and 21 days and dropped a filly. My brother had a mare least year bred but one time and carried the colt, a mule, 13 months and one day. The average for a period of 14 years for all mares bred to my horses and jacks, has been 11 months and 13 days. This covers the extremes, from 10 months and 14 days to 13 months and one day. No doubt, others have had like experiences.—Dan Diehl, Kiowa County, Okla.

AS A RHODE ISLAND BREEDER SEES IT.

To the American Breeder:—In regard to Mr. W. P. Dickson's question in the American Breeder of July 20th, he did not state whether mare No. 1 was served with the jack or horse first. If she was served with the jack first, it would be possible for the horse to get some of the jack's spermatozoa on his penis, and then when he served mare No. 2, he could have deposited the jack's spermatozoa with his own. As a jack's spermatozoa is apt to be more active than that of a horse, it is easy to see why she had a mule colt. If it was the horse's second cover within a short while, it is doubtful if he deposited many spermatozoa, if any, but probably just liquor seminis. If mare No. 1 was served with the horse first, I can see no way for mare No. 2 to have a mule colt. In other words, she must have come in contact with a jack, as the spermatozoa of a horse in a mare will not produce a mule.—E. J. Cole, Providence County, R. I.

HORSE MEN TO MEET.

On Monday morning, August 11, many horse men will assemble at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. In this gathering will be represented all ages and classes of men who wish to be more proficient in their given profession. Some of these men will be here for the second or third term. Their experiences are valuable to the new students. A special invitation is always extended to graduates to return at any future term free of cost. Some students take this means of having a profitable vacation. There are quite a few men who aim to attend one term each year. The average student is very anxious to know that nearly all of the students are able to pass the examinations and receive their diplomas at the first term, but after one term has been attended practically every one expresses a desire to attend again as soon as convenient.

There is a pleasure and recreation connected with this work that cannot be described on paper. A large body of practical horse men enjoy themselves together immensely. The experience meetings are always interesting and valuable. Different breeders will tell how they conduct their business and what has been profitable, as well as unprofitable. It is not difficult to get men to talk at a meeting of this kind, but it is hard to get them to write.

There never was a school where aged men took so much interest in the studies, that we know of. As the instructors work, a particular case will be recalled to the student's mind, and he sees the cause of some difficulty he has encountered. The dissecting of mares is interesting, especially since every student is required to perform his part of the work. Actual work in dissecting mares and making examinations on live barren mares, are important features. But from the first (Monday morning), the class is brought step by step so that when the entire week is over the students have acquired a wonderful lot of practical knowledge.

This will be the only term of school held until December. There will not be any fall breeding school. Nearly any breeder can attend this August term of school and make more than enough extra money out of his fall breeding season to pay all the expenses, besides having this knowledge for life and the satisfaction of being classed as an expert.—Adv.

$300,000 WORTH OF HORSES LANDED.

A new York dispatch tells of the arrival recently of liner Minnetonka, carrying 140 horses valued at $300,000. Of the total number 88 were Percherons, consigned to western importing firms. The balance were other draft breeds and light, including 16 show horses from one of the Vanderbilt stables.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from page 5.)

LAME JACK—I have a jack that became lame in his left hind leg about three weeks ago, and the ankle seems to be swollen a little, but not much; he walks on it, but limps. I think he kicked the barn. Would that make him lame? There is no hair off or no signs of being bruised. What would you advise putting on it?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—An injury of this nature of three weeks standing is best treated with a vesciant. The following is advised: Powdered cantharides one ounce, biniodide of mercury one dram, vaseline four ounces. Mix all together thoroughly and after clipping the hair closely from the parts, apply the blistering agent with the fingers, rubbing briskly for several minutes. Permit to remain on for 24 hours, at the end of which time wash off with hot water and soap, and when dry apply a little olive oil. Repeat the blister in about three weeks. Tie the animal up at each blistering period so that it cannot contact the parts with its nose.

OEDEMA—I would like to know what is the matter with my filly. My filly was three years old Easter Sunday, 1913. I bred her October, 1912; she weighed 1,100 pounds. She is very heavy now and there is a swelling coming on the left side of the navel; her bag has been coming and going

Jacks and Jennets

PAGE AVENUE JACK AND JENNET FARM.

Fine jacks, from yearlings up, for sale. As good a bunch as anybody has got. Aged jacks fit for herd headers—two of them as good as grow. Visit our barns and see for yourself, and buy the best in the land.

J. R. REYNOLDS & SON, GUTHRIE, MO.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

BARGAINS! **I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions**

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.

Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.

I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Hotel Convention **12th and Broadway, Kansas City** Mo. Large, airy rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

for the last month. There is no veterinarian in this part of the country. She is so large and heavy and the swelling coming, I am afraid of losing her. Is fed nothing, is running on pasture and has not been worked for the past two months. Do you think I am likely to have trouble with her? and what kind? and what to do?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—These cases do not ordinarily cause serious trouble, as it is a frequent occurrence for mares heavy with foal to become swollen under the belly on account of the obstructed circulation. As long as the udder remains in good condition, and does not become inflammed, we would advise that you continue to allow your filly the run of a pasture, so as to insure exercise, and we believe after the foaling period this swelling will gradually disappear.

BREEDING QUESTION—A mare was brought to my place, 16 years old; was very tight at both vagina and womb; she seemed to be in heat. I suggested to the owner to bring her back in two days and that she might be more open. He did so and she was a little more open, but she bled slightly each time I examined her. The owner would not take the risk of injuring the mare, so I did not breed her. Did I do right? Was there a risk? Can she be bred with capsule? Or how would it do to use the syringe to put the semen into the womb when it is so tight?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—If this mare has not been producing regularly she will likely prove a shy breeder on account of her age. If the cervix will not dilate readily she may be bred safely with the syringe, as you suggest.

HEAVY HORSES.

PERCHERON MARES TO TRADE FOR GOOD WORK MULES.

I have five registered Percheron mares, all bred to good registered stallion, and I need instead for clearing up a large tract of new land, mules weighing close to 1,200 pounds and preferably 3 years old. Will trade the mares or sell mares and buy mules.

Fred Pollman, LaCygne, Kas.

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

$300 BUYS

Jim Erastus, registered Percheron stallion; 13 years old; black; sound; gentle; right every way; weight 2,200 pounds. Good breeder. Sell because of too many fillies. Also two, three year old German Coach horses.

W. H. RHAMEY, Lakeville, Ohio.

150 STALLIONS.

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

SPAN OF PERCHERON MARES

For sale. Full bloods; seven years old; colts by side two months old. Mares in foal again to one of the best Percheron stallions in the state of Iowa. Will consider a good single, gentle driving horse that can go a mile in 2:35 or better, any day, as part pay. Good reasons for selling. This ad will only appear once. Address

BOX 412, TRAER, IOWA.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

AZOTURIA—I bred a mare with the capsule. The owner did not tell me that she had had the azoturia just previous. To me she looked well. The next day she was sick and had great difficulty in passing water; she swelled up considerably from knees down. It took about two weeks for her to recover. The mouth of womb was very tight; had great difficulty in inserting the capsule. Was I to blame in causing her sickness? Where was my mistake?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—Perhaps this mare should not have been bred so early after an attack of azoturia, but it was the owner's fault that you were not informed about her condition. The difficulty of inserting the capsule was likely responsible for a little local irritation, which accounted for the straining. We do not see any reason why the difficulty mentioned in the fore limbs should develop from the breeding experience and are inclined to think it was from other causes.

BROKEN WIND—I own a standard bred stallion, eight years old; he is sound except his glands which were affected by distemper when two years old makes him wheeze loud. Is there any remedy for him?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We shall not attempt to prescribe for an animal that has been affected for six years. Broken wind may be occasioned by quite a variety of causes and you are in need of a competent man who can submit this horse to a variety of tests before advising you as to whether he is curable or not. Get the advice of the best veterinarian you can command.

HIP SWEENY—Please give me a remedy for hip sweeny of horse. Is hip sweeny most generally curable?—Tennessee Subscriber.

REPLY—Sweeny merely denotes atrophy or shrinking of the muscles and is induced, as a rule, by some injury sufficiently severe to cause lameness. The treatment in a general way consists of locating the point of injury and relieving the lameness. Stimulating liniments, vesicants, setons and even the firing iron are used to relieve these cases. The better plan is to first ascertain the point of injury, which generally necessitates the employment of a qualified veterinarian who can have the privilege of making a careful personal examination.

PLEURISY—I would like for some of the readers to tell me what ailed a pig I lost. It was about two months old; it was still running with its mother and fed ground rye and wheat middlings, milk and water. The first I noticed it was in the morning. It seemed stiff in all its legs, so I put it by itself; would lie down all the time and legs seemed to cramp. First day it would not eat, but second day it drank milk when I held it up, but that night it died. Next morning I opened it, but did not have time to make a thorough examination, as I had to go away. The intestines seemed natural and the liver slightly whitish in spots; lungs considerably dark in places and the outside of lungs covered with a whitish substance. Can anyone tell me what was the trouble and what treatment should have been given?—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—It would not be possible to tell positively as to what killed your pig; but in the absence of a statement that others did not die, indicating some infectious disease, we are led to believe your pig had pleurisy. The treatment would consist in giving the pig warm, dry quarters, with the application of a stimulating liniment to the sides over the ribs.

TWIN COLTS—One of my neighbors' mare brought twin mule colts, one dead and the other one alive; it lived two days. The one that came dead was about the size of a grown rabbit; did not have any hair on it and was rotten; two of its hoofs had slipped off and one foreleg had rotted in two between the ankle and knee. The mare was bred in April and then late in June. Was it possible that she was in foal and breeding her again might have killed the first colt? And was there danger in breeding her in nine days?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—The mare perhaps conceived at both services and in the absence of other definite causes of the death of the first foal, it may be that the second service was responsible for the results. We would hardly think her a fit subject to breed as early as the ninth day. That would all be governed by her general condition.

OBSTRUCTED BREATHING—I have a young sow that seems to be healthy and all right except when eating and drinking. It appears like her head is all stopped up. She will eat a few mouthfuls and then will stop and get her breath through her mouth. While drinking, she will drink a little and then slop will run through her nose. I traded for her some time ago. The man had her in a pen without a nest or shelter. I feed her oats and wheat, with plenty of milk. What is wrong and what shall I do for her? I built a cover over her and gave her a bed.—Canada Subscriber.

REPLY—Your animal is either affected with chronic catarrh or the nasal passages are thickened from an invasion of certain germs that are capable of producing permanent thickening of the mucous membranes to a point that produces an occlusion. In either case, we do not think you are justified in giving very much time towards attempting a cure. Better encourage the animal to take on flesh before inclement weather comes on, and send her to the market.

STALLION RUBS MANE AND TAIL—I have a pure bred Percheron stallion four years old in good condition, but rubs mane and tail. I feed him oats and bran and prairie hay; everything clean and of the best. I have a box stall for him 12 by 16 and travel him through the country in breeding season. I would be very much pleased if you could give me a remedy for it.—Minnesota Subscriber.

REPLY—These are ailments that are difficult to control on account of being due to a variety of causes. Pruritus is often associated with a high state of flesh, and now that the breeding season is over, it is likely your stallion could be profitably reduced gradually. Reduce the amount of heating grains and let his diet be largely grass, alfalfa, etc. It would be a most excellent plan if this horse could be carefully worked. A sweating out daily would help very materially in improving the condition complained of. An occasional application of kerosene emulsion to the parts will destroy any parasites that may be a cause of the trouble. Further, a saturated solution of boracic acid containing one-fourth alcohol, will be found quite effective in arresting the itching.

BROKEN LEG—About the last week in May I had a horse get a hind leg broke at pastern joint. I put on bandage and splint and left it until the joint seemed to be knit and the foot was in proper position. He does not

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1, DELAVAN, WIS.**



PERCHERONS

A big bunch of young registered studs, 2 and 3 year olds, yearlings, sockets sound and with BIG SIZE. You will find that my herd is the best class of BIG PERCHERONS.

FRED CHANDLER,

Route 7. Chariton, Iowa.

PERCHERON STALLION—A BARGAIN

To trade, Sir Glewood 45666 P. S. of A.; nine years old; black; weighs 1800 pounds. A pleasure to handle him. Has never been over-worked as I have used the capsule system in breeding. Last year's work shows 82 per cent of mares in foal. Have had him five years and must dispose of him on account of his fillies. Want to trade for a No. 1 jack to weigh not less than 1000 pounds, and must be a good performer on mares. State what you have. I mean business.

CHRIS. J. WEITERER,

PRAIRIE VIEW, Logan County, ARK.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.





WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Horse Importers

Huntington :-: :-: :-: Indiana

put any weight on that foot in walking and holds it up most of the time when standing still. The joint is enlarged some, and is hard and stiff. Is there anything I can do for it in the way of outward appliances?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—If the joint was actually involved in the fracture, as you state, it will be a long time before your animal will recover to a point where it will be serviceable again. We believe the horse would have recovered more rapidly had you left the bandages on longer. It is quite likely that either the bones were not properly supported in position or that the joint is undergoing destruction. In the latter case, the joint will in time become stiff, but not necessarily interfere with the animal doing slow service. Recovery can be hastened by applying a vesicant to the part. For this purpose use one part of powdered cantharides to four parts of lard. After clipping the hair from the part and removing all dirt with a stiff brush, rub the blistering agent into the part affected with the hand for several minutes. Permit to remain on for 24 hours, then remove with hot water and soap, and when dry apply a small amount of olive oil. Repeat the blister in three weeks.

RESTLESS STANDING—I have a sorrel mare nine years old. While standing she will put one of her front feet out and after a bit she will bring it back and stand the other one forward. She does not go lame. This mare has been used quite a bit on the road and will weigh around 1,500 pounds. Would blistering her around above the hoofs be advisable, and what with?—Canada Subscriber.

REPLY—Restless standing may be induced by a variety of causes. If shod, your mare may be suffering from pinching, and yet not to a point to cause actual lameness. If the feet are dry and hard they may be contracted sufficient to cause the animal to be uneasy. Corns will also cause an animal to behave in a similar manner, as well as navicular disease. If shod, have the shoes removed and soak the feet daily in cold water. It can be arranged so that an animal can be made to stand in a tub of cold water for several hours at a time. This will be inclined to remove the inflammation from any cause. After the soaking is finished, oil the feet daily with vaseline to prevent drying out. Permit the animal to go barefoot, if possible, and keep off the roads.

Miscellaneous Horses

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered stock a specialty a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Dongola; Coach stallion; seal brown; weight 1,600; heavy bone; splendid style; good back and neck. Is licensed to stand in Illinois; sound; a very sure breeder. Colts all large, smooth and good colors. Works well double or single. Not afraid of anything. Was driven two years to school by my daughter. One of his colts took first in class of 22 last fall, with J. G. Truman as judge. Not registered. Foaled 1898. Will trade for a brood mare driving horse or young stock, or will sell cheap, as I have no use for him. Address,

W. L. JUSTUS, IPAVA, ILL.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog.

Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

SPOTTED STALLION AND MARE

with mare colt by side. Stallion four years old; 16½ hands high; has weighed 1400; black and white, equal parts; distributed over body nicely. A sure breeder. Mare six years old; 16½ hands; has weighed 1450; bay and white, equal parts; distributed over entire body. Colt marked right to three months old. Broken to all harness nicely. Accustomed to working together and extremely attractive. Will sell one, two or three. Might trade for one of those big jack colts.

V. C. WRIGHT,
Edgewood, Effinghnm County, Ill.

ADVERTISING BRIEFS

Look up the ad in this issue of W. L. Justus, Ipava, Ill. He is offering a Coach stallion for sale or trade.

A big horse ranch with all modern improvements is advertised in this issue by the F. Lazy H. Ranch, Helca, Nebr. Don't fail to see what the ad says.

A span of full-blood Percheron mares is offered for sale in this issue, or will consider a good driving horse as part pay. Address, Box 412, Traer, Iowa.

Read what Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Ind., have to say of their medicine: "It is singular that so many horse owners obstinately oppose improvements in the care and treatment of horses, and yet all know that thousands die every year from improper treatment where one dies from natural causes. Are not all old methods our forefathers used as likely to be improved upon as many other methods which we accept daily? The old forms of treatment of distemper are no longer permissible, as smoking with burnt leather, feathers, rubber and the like, or carelessly 'letting it run its course.' Use Spohn's Cure, the up-to-date remedy."

Anyone contemplating holding public sales of live stock, should not fail to write Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo., for dates. He can please you.

Our readers should write to W. R. Bellows Co., 97 Warren Street, New York, and get a catalogue telling all about their "National" Oat Crushers. They have both hand and power sizes.

Jacks and jennets from yearlings up are advertised by J. R. Reynolds & Son, Guthrie, Mo.

The following letter is submitted as evdence to those horse owners unfamiliar with Absorbine, that they can use it to their pleasure and profit in the stable: "I am anxious to relate to you the experience I have had with your Absorbine. I have been somewhat slow in writing you on account of waiting to see if the cure is permanent. I had a mare with an enlarged hock the size of your two fists, which was caused from a bruise, and after doctoring for some weeks with the home veterinary doctors, I concluded to use Absorbine. In less than a week the lameness was gone and the hock was entirely cured and is today clean and as strong as ever before. I used hot water and woolen cloths for steaming the hock once a day and rubbed the Absorbine in thoroughly three times a day and it gave a quick, permanent cure.—W. Austin Cope, Jerseyville, Ill."

Phil Walker of Moline, Kans., is advertising good black jacks at reasonable prices. See his ad.

J. C. Huckstep, proprietor of the Fairview Jack and Jennet Farm, Eolia, Mo., is a regular advertiser in our columns. Write him if you are in the market for stock of this kind.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks is offered for sale at special prices by Joe E. Wrght, Junction City, Ky. Mr. Wright wants to make room for his young stock, hence the special prices.

Imported and home-bred Percheron stallion and mares from $200 to $900 each is advertised for sale by H. Redeniuss, Rushmore, Minn.

Hart Bros., Osceola, Ia., ask our readers to see what they have in the way of imported and home-bred stallions and mares before purchasing elsewhere.

Anyone in the market for Clydesdale horses should write to W. A. DeMerritt, Plainfield, Ill., for prices. He also has Shorthorn cattle.

If your horses are troubled with moon blindness, try "Visio," advertised regularly in our columns by the Visio Remedy Assn., 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Anyone in the market for Percherons, Belgians or German Coach stallions or mares should not fail to write to Will Bellman, Delavan, Wis., and get his prices.

If any of our readers are in the market for a Percheron stallion or mare, it undoubtedly would pay them to correspond wth Fred Chandler, Chariton, Ia.

A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia., would be glad to hear from any of our readers in the market for imported or home bred stallions.

Write to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill., and get his prices on American bred Percheron stallions and mares. He has a large number to select from at reasonable prices.

D. K. Roth, Gibson City, Ill., importer and breeder of Belgians and Percherons would be glad to tell our readers about the stock he is offering for sale. He guarantees a square deal to all.

The Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm, owned by W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kans., is advertising a limited number of registered stock for sale. If you are interested in stock of this kind, don't fail to write Mr. Fulcomer for prices and particulars.

Richard Sellman of Rochelle, Tex., is a regular advertiser in these columns of Registered Morgan horses, and will send his catalog giving description of his stock to anyone interested.

Anyone desiring to become an auctioneer should write to Carey M. Jones, president of the Jones National School of Auctioneering, No. 1 North Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill., for a catalog telling how to learn to be an auctioneer.

For information concerning the Terre Haute Veterinary College, send for a catalog telling all about this school. Address the Terre Haute Veterinary College, Terre Haute, Ind., 249 South 3d St.

Write to A. R. Taylor, president of the James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill., for a catalog giving full information regarding this school.

The Fayetteville Commercial College, Fayetteville, Ark., would like to have any of our readers who are contemplating a business training to investigate their school. Their ad is in this issue.

Read the advertisement of the Chicago Correspondence Schools, 1017 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

Anyone desiring to take a business course should not fail to write to the Ransomarian Business College, Kansas City Mo., for terms and particulars.

The Witte Iron Works, 2555 Oakland Ave., makes the most durable and powerful gasoline engines on the market. Gasoline engine men everywhere will tell you that the Witte develops the power, and that often, in proportion to power actually developed, the Witte is really as low in prices as any in addition to its superiority in other ways.

No other gate manufacturer has yet put out as good a gate as the American Farm Gate, made at 1457 Elmwood Ave., Kansas City. Railway companies and big ranchmen buy these gates in special sizes, but their regular farm gate is the thing for the average man who knows that it pays to put practical, permanent improvements on his land.

D. B. Gunn of Red Oak, Ia., makes the best road grader for the money on the market. For much road work, both public and private, it has no equal for doing the things that need doing, no matter what the price. Write Mr. Gunn. You are safe to order at once.

Right now—if you want to save money and get a corn cutter that will do the work, write to the New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans., for the facts concerning their harvester. You can get it with or without binder attachment.

The superiority of the Auto-Fedan hay press over others has been proven hundreds of times. Here is just a sample of the conclusive tests through which it has won its high position.

"Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.: Dear Sirs—I get better results and more profits from your Auto-Fedan than I do from any other press that I use. The other power presses are more expensive and it takes six men to operate them. I used last season four gasolne, three steam and seven horse presses. I will use more Fedan and do away with the big man killers, as help is so scare and high priced.—E. M. Whitehair, U. S. Contractor, Fort Riley Reservation, Junction City, Kans."

C. H. White, the Shorthorn cattle breeder at Burlington, Kans., has a few choice animals entered in the American Royal sale at Kansas City this fall. It will pay to get the Royal catalog later on and look these up. Mr. White has good Shorthorns at home for sale at all times.

J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., write: "We are in receipt of a cablegram from Mr. George R. Crouch in regard to our winnings at the great Percheron Show held recently at Mammers, France. The following is the list of winnings we made at this Mammers show: In aged Percheron stallions, second in three-year-old Percheron stallions, first, second, third and fourth; in two-year-old Percheron stallions, third; in aged Percheron mares, first; in three-year-old Percheron mares, first; in two-year-old Percheon mares first and second; in best group of mares, first; so you will note that our stallions and mares have been highly successful at both the Paris and Mammers shows, showing the high quality of the importation we are bringing over this season."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. ☞Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

HORSE RANCH FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Owing to illness I am forced to sell my ranch, 640 acres deeded land, 640 acre homestead. Modern five room bungalow; hot and cold running water; furnace and bath. Barn, corrals; blacksmith shop; wind mills; tanks; supply tanks; 8 miles fencing; wagons; buggy; harness; hay tools; farming implements; 40 acres corn; 10 head saddle and work geldings; also 50 head of good brood mares and registered draft stallion. Price, $7,200 if taken at once. Address,

F. LAZY H., HECLA, NEB.

STOCK AND FARM
For Sale Account of Ill Health.

Farm contains 44 acres, on which there is 1,200 bearing apple trees. Balance is in grass. Improvements fair.

Stock consists of 6 good Registered Clydesdales (one 10 year old stallion; one 3 years; one 1 year and one colt; two mares, 7 and 4 years), and 3 grade horses.

Farm is ¼ mile from good town and 6 miles from county seat. Land all round here is being leased for oil, but I must sell at once and will give the buyer a bargain.

CHARLES HATFIELD, Calhoun, Ill.

MY BREEDING PLANT

For sale, located in Northwestern Ohio, in good moral town. Good house; two lots; fine fruit; big barn and an established business, including Percheron stallion, weight over a ton and a Clydesdale that can be made to weigh a ton; a grand son of Baron's Pride. They are extra good individuals; both sure and great breeders. Going to move away and must sell by September 1st.

J. W. SUFFEL, Edgerton, Ohio.

PARTNER WANTED IN HORSE FEEDING BUSINESS.

I would like to get in communication with a horseman, preferably in one of the following states: Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky or Maryland, on a horse feeding proposition. I have a good farm of 200 acres; two good size horse barns and plenty of feed. I would like for some horseman to put up the money and buy about eight head of three or four year old horses or mules in November, and let me fit them for market by March.

REMBRANDT MORGAN, Winfield, West Virginia.

CRUSHED OATS

ARE FAR BETTER FOR HORSES and cattle than ground feed. Get a **"NATIONAL"** Oat Crusher. Up-to-date stock farms are rapidly adopting crushed feed. Hand and power sizes. Send for catalog. Agents wanted.

W. R. BELLOWS CO., 97 Warren St., New York.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "We had a very pleasant visit recently from our old customers, Messrs. E. L. McClurkin & Son of Louisa County, Ia. These gentlemen were looking for the very best Shire and Percheron stallions that they could find and were looking especially for greys. We sold them a dapple grey imported Shire stallion and a dapple grey imported Percheron stallion. Both of these horses have weighed while in our possession over 2,200 pounds each. Another of our old customers from Lousia County, C. A. Blanchard, was on the lookout for the best young Percheron stallion that he could procure and he finally selected one of our very best colts that we were exhibiting at the Iowa State Fair. Mr. Blanchard has a stud of pure bred Shire mares and is an old and valued customer of ours. To Messers. Dan Jordan and Arthur Blackburn of Marshall County, Ia., we hove sold a pair of imported Shire mares. We have also sold to Samuel Insull Esq., for his Hawthorn Farm, a yearling Percheron filly sired by Institule, which horse stands at the head of the Hawthorn Farm Percheron stud. This filly is one of the grandest animals it has been my pleasure to see. Plenty of weight and backed up by more quality than I ever saw on a yearling Percheron filly. She has been greatly admired by a number of Percheron breeders who have seen her. We also sold the same gentlemen the imported Percheron mare Ironie, a beautiful dark dapple grey weighing considerably over a ton and only recently imported."

Steel shingles are rapidly coming into general use because of their numerous advantages over wood shingles from the standpoint of durability and economy. The poor quality of the wood shingles of today in comparison with those used a generation ago undoubtedly has much to do with the increased popularity of steel shigles. Edwards Steel Shingles are the best known and most widely used. These shingles are made of the finest open hearth steel, heavily galvanized to prevent rusting. Each shingle is dipped into molten zinc, which gives a uniform coating to sides and edges. The patented interlocking device covers nails and makes a perfect joint, unaffected by heat or cold. The shingles come in large sheets 24 inches wide, 5 feet to 12 feet long and can be applied over wood shingles or sheathing 12 inches apart. Edwards Steel Shingles last five times as long as wood shingles. They make a handsome roof, that is rust-proof, fire-proof and rot-proof. The use of Steel Shingles enables the owner of the building to get a reduction in insurance rates of from 10 to 20 per cent. Thousands of barns are burned every year because sparks from passing trains or embers from bonfires ignite the wooden shingles. Steel shingles are sold direct from the factory, at factory prices. A copy of Edwards New Roofing Book can be had by writing direct to The Edwards Mfg. Co., 826-876 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio. If you give the size of your roof, the company will quote a lump price on the job.

Don't fail to look up the ad in this issue of Songer Bros., Lincoln, Kas. They are advertising a bargain in the way of a jack and three jennets.

J. W. Suffel of Edgerton, Ohio, is advertising his entire breeding plant for sale. Read the ad in this issue and write him for further particulars.

Rembrandt Morgan of Winfield, West Va., is advertising for a partner in the horse feeding business. Look up his ad in this issue.

J. E. Thompson, The Farmer Land Man, of Tecumseh, Kans., is advertising a number of real estate bargains in this issue. See what the ad says.

Hal C. Simpson, of Denison, Iowa, is advertising two English bull dogs for sale in this issue. Read the ad if in the market.

Anyone having an extra large, fine jack to exchange for a stallion should look up the ad in this issue of C. E. Brown, Mainville, Ohio, and write him for particulars.

For highest quality Hampshire hogs, write to R. B. Steele, Maloy, Iowa. His ad appears in this issue.

G. F. Lucore of Arriba, Colo., has full blood, high class Aberdeen Angus cattle for sale. If interested, write him for particulars.

Any one in the market for a Collie dog should write to Monroe Newton, Maloy, Iowa. He has them for sale.

Any one in the market for Aberdeen Angus cattle should write to R. R. Lucore, Arriba, Colo., and get description and price of the ones he has for sale.

Write to R. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa., if you are in the market for either Chester White hogs or Hampshire sheep.

Read the ad in this issue of V. C. Wright of Edgewood, Ill. He has a spotted stallion and mare and mare colt to sell or will trade for jack.

S. S. Rowe of Clifton Hill, Mo., is offering a trotting stallion for sale cheap, as he is going to quit the business. Read the ad.

Ten boars and seven sows are offered for sale in this issue by O. T. Rarick, Lamont, Okla.

Three hundred dollars buys a registered Percheron stallion. If you are interested see the ad in this issue of W. H. Ramey, Lakeville, Ohio. He also has two German Coach horses for sale.

We are advertising in this issue a book called "Traction Farming and Traction Engineering." This book gives you what you want in the way you want it, and is written so you can understand. It treats in a thoroughly practical manner all there is to know of traction engineering. It explains all about the operation of gasoline and oil traction engines; pulling plows; threshing machines; farm pumping stations and lighting plants, etc. Everything is clearly described and explained and illustrated. Explains the principle of the action of the two and four-cycle gas engines. Tells about gas engine cylinders and pistons—their construction and care—valves, valve chambers, carbureters, spark coils, magnetos, dry batteries, etc. Explains in an understandable way how to adjust valves, how to test for the best grades of either gasoline, kerosene or alcohol, and also how to vaporize either of these liquid fuels. Tells of the best methods of modern ignition, etc. Describes how storage batteries used for ignition purposes are constructed and how to care for them properly. Gives directions how to charge with fluid batteries when an electric lighting circuit is not available; describes various cooling systems, etc.

The writer has always regarded the Auto-Fedan Hay Press (advertised regularly in these columns), as the best on the market. The Ross Bros., who invented and perfected it, were in the hay baling and shipping business long before they ever made a press and they knew what they wanted. Here is a sample of hundreds of letters in which other practical hay press men indorse the Auto-Fedan as just what we have considered it—the best press on the market. Read this letter—then the ad.

"Auto Fedan Hay Press Company, Kansas City, Mo.—The Auto Fedan Self-Feed Hay Press I bought of you last season is the only self-feed I ever saw that would feed. It makes such nice square bales, no danger of the wires slipping off at the end even if they are loose. I have baled three tons per hour at ordinary rate of speed. My team came off at end of season in good order. Other presses use from four to six horses, and they are nearly worthless at the end of the season. Also the low table is very convenient for baling from the buck rake, saving much labor. My neighbor, Mr. Phillips, saw mine and says he wants one this season.—C. W. Rowe.

N. H. Landes, Americus, Kas., has a 400-acre Missouri farm advertised for sale in this issue. He says it is a snap. Any one in the market for a farm would no doubt do well to investigate this.

Anyone wishing to trade a 1000-pound jack, or over, for a Percheron stallion, should look up the ad in this issue of Chris. J. Weiterer, Prairie View, Ark.

L. D. Norris, Redding, Ia., wants to exchange some young black jennets for a good jack. Look up the ad in this issue.

The most economical corn binder made is provided in the binder attachment for the corn harvester, made by the New Process Manufacturing Company of Salina, Kas. See ad in this paper.—Advertising.

One hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles have been cleared of the fever tick in the Southern States, equal to the area of three states. The farmers there are bringing in improved stock and will soon contribute materially to the meat supply.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.



MARE 35 YEARS, WITH FIRST COLT AND ITS SIRE.

The above is a picture of Clay Gentry, p 3, 2:16, by John R. Gentry, p 2:00½, owned by J. A. Watkins, and Dolly Dunn, aged 35 years, and her first colt, Dunn Gentry, fifteen days old. The mare is the oldest by seven years that ever brought a colt; she is standard bred and was in matinee races in Memphis thirty years ago. There can be no doubt as to her age, for she has been in the family thirty-one years. She was bought by the late John W. Falls of Memphis when she was four years old; he kept her twenty-two years and then gave her to his sister, Mrs. Dr. Dunn of this city, who has had her over nine years. The mare was bred to Clay Gentry May 30th, 1912, and the colt was foaled May 15th, 1913. The colt is a very classy looking youngster and will be allowed to go as a stallion, as Ashland Wilkes, the great grandsire of the colt, is 30 years old, and John R. Gentry, the grandsire of the colt, is 22 years old, and through these long-lived blood lines it is hoped that the colt will establish a race of long-lived horses.—Democrat-News, Warren, Ark.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF **DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC.,** of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

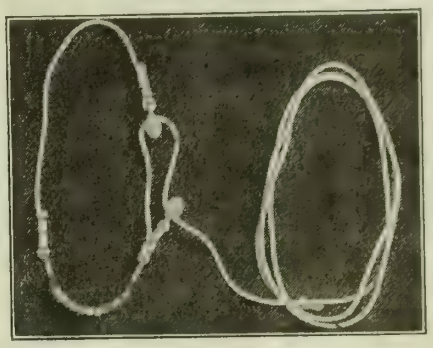
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacterologists,

Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.**

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO.,

12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

O. P. WILSON SERUM CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

June 5, 1913. W. H. HAYS, Bloomfield, Ky.

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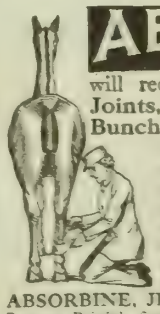


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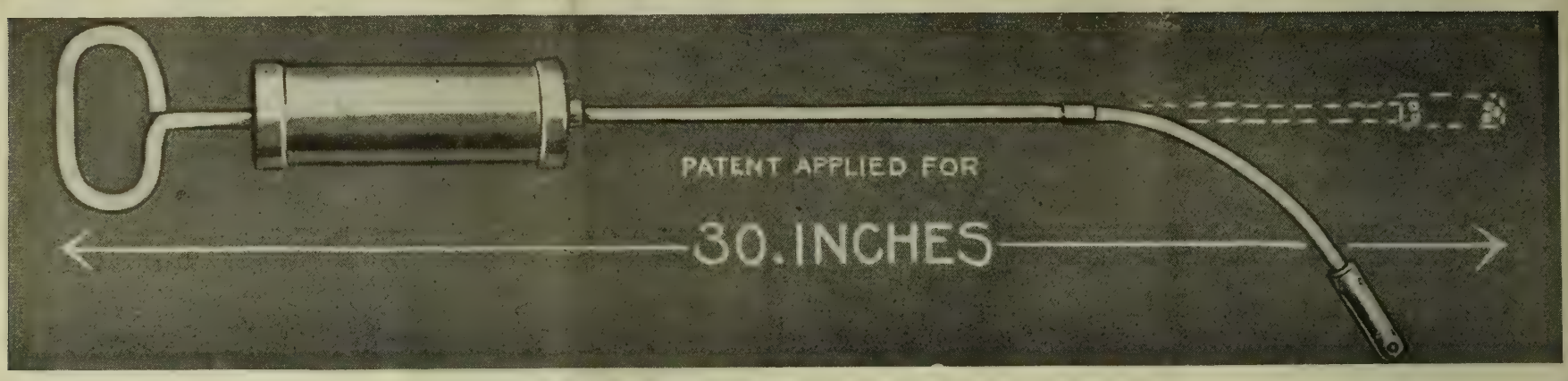
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Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

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THE KANSAS STATE FAIR HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER 13-20, 1913

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, AUGUST 20, 1913. NUMBER 15.

HAVE YOU ENOUGH ALFALFA

How Many Acres Have You Or Your Neighbor Producing Less Profitable and More Uncertain Crops Which Might be Growing Alfalfa? How Good It Really Is.

So much has been written about alfalfa that many people, who do not actually know this very practical and very valuable feed and market plant, have come to look upon it as a "book farming" crop, which makes interesting reading, but has no immediate application to their needs and business.

Quality considered, there is no more widely useful farm crop than alfalfa, and as a complete feed for farm animals, it is not equaled by any other single plant that grows. This is not mere assertion; its truth has abundantly been proven, and few, if any, can be found who will dispute it. It is not our wish, however, in presenting the above, or what is to follow, to induce our readers to at once change any considerable acreage into alfalfa at the expense of other crops that have been giving reasonable satisfaction. We are prompted to review, somewhat briefly, a few of the practical points of this crop, by the fact that, scattered all over the country, are men owning good alfalfa ground in tracts from the size of town lots and acre "patches" in the edges of towns up to hundreds of acres, who have never raised a stalk of alfalfa, who (as in the case of many town lot owners) are letting rich ground grow up to weeds, or who (as in the case of many who own larger tracts) are annually growing crops which do not net them over half what alfalfa would, and are wearing on their land, when alfalfa might do it good.

We ask you, Mr. Reader, to test this statement right now by conditions in your neighborhood. How many can you name who have fields or "lots" which might much better be growing alfalfa than what they are producing? Have you for yourself, for your own satisfaction and profit, determined what alfalfa can do for you?

If you are a stallion owner living in or near a small town there is more than likely opportunity for you to secure for the asking the use of several acres of rich land, which put in alfalfa will not only produce a lot of feed, but will furnish an object lesson to your patrons which may be worth thousands of dollars to them.

Clover Not a "Complete Substitute."

We have heard men who grow fine red clover, mixed with timothy and orchard grass, on their land, remark that they did not need alfalfa. It is true they are in better shape to do without than many who were first forced to it, and for whom it has made small fortunes—as farm fortunes go. But even the successful clover grower would be much better off if he could get the fields he wants for permanent meadow down to alfalfa. Land which does well in clover is not always well enough drained for alfalfa, but many a clover field, put down into alfalfa, will turn out 50 per cent more feed, at a very moderate estimate. Moreover, the feed will have a greater value per ton for feeding or for sale. Alfalfa in the swath is not damaged so much as is clover by rains or dews, although it justifies, even more than clover, the practice of care to prevent damage. Alfalfa in the stack stands weather better than clover.

Both the above are really minor virtues, but we mention them because we know men who have put off making a start with alfalfa because they feared it would be difficult to handle. Men who buy ground feed for their live stock will perhaps be impressed more by the fact that very high grade alfalfa is as high in digestible nutrients as much of our modern process wheat bran. That is, that a ton of very high grade alfalfa may be worth every cent as much for feeding a brood mare, or a milk cow, or a mule colt, as a ton of wheat bran bought at the nearest mill. What does your bran cost you?

The above statement should be taken for exactly what it contains. Alfalfa hay, from coarseness, from shattering in handling, from damage by rain or from spoiling in stack or mow, may be reduced 50 per cent below the maximum, although the chances that this will be the case are no greater than with clover or cow pea hay. Wheat bran, in some states, has been improved in quality by the passage of laws requiring a certain per cent of protein. In other states there is nothing to keep the miller from scraping and bolting out of his bran everything that has helped to give this product a standing as feed. No one can estimate the money which the stock growers of this country could have saved in bran bills if the alfalfa production had been what is should, the past 15 years.

How Its Use Has Grown.

Fifteen years ago (according to the common street corner and fence corner information) there were a lot of places about the barn and stock farm where it would not do to use alfalfa hay. Since that time we have found that, if reasonable judgment is used, there is hardly a place where it cannot be used to advantage. Often it is the main ration, and thousands of head of live stock are annually wintered on alfalfa alone, though it is never recommended as an exclusive feed. Even in cases where it is thought best to feed it rather sparingly, it nearly always takes the place, partly or wholly, of some more expensive feed. Southern and eastern dairymen, and poultrymen too, buy great quantities of it, ground (a process which secures a lower freight rate, for one thing), the mills being in the alfalfa districts, whence it is shipped in bags across a half dozen states. Much of this alfalfa meal is used with other ingredients in making patent feeds which sell at high prices, but which still (thanks to the value of the main constituent) give general satisfaction. But if these live stock owners can afford to pay an extra manufacturer's profit and an extra shipping charge how much better off is the man who grows it and can feed it on his own farm, green, cured or chopped and mixed with other feeds.

The almost worldwide distribution of alfalfa should make any farmer in any state feel reasonably sure of making it grow if he has some well drained and reasonably rich land. It is, of course, practicable to provide artificial drainage, and to artificially enrich or otherwise strengthen a soil; alfalfa has paid many a man dividends on these very expenses. But there are thousands who can secure a fine field of alfalfa without doing either. In most cases, their own state agricultural experiment station can give them explicit directions if they feel the need of them. Many people need only to do a little visiting around among the neighbors who are already growing this crop. Alfalfa has been grown successfully in Maine. In California it has been grown so long that it has become almost like one of the native plants. In New Mexico there are fields a generation old. Professor Hansen's introduction of hardy sorts from Siberia is putting alfalfa fields north in the Dakotas to the Canadian line. In the capital of Nebraska the writer knew a real estate man who started himself in the dairy business by leasing and seeding to alfalfa hundreds of town lots in the outskirts of the city. The loess soil along the Missouri river from Omaha to Booneville grows alfalfa to perfection wherever it has been tried. The narrow valleys among the flinty mountains of Arkansas seem to grow it equally well. Mississippi has thousands of acres proven capable of producing five crops a year without more difficulty than Kansas growers experience in getting three or four crops—and Kansas is generally credited with being the state that made alfalfa famous. On the fine old farms of Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia it has been found that many years of cropping had left the soil deficient in lime, but that the addition of ground limestone made it possible to grow abundant crops of this plant.

Alfalfa and the Percheron.

And so it goes. We marvel at what a few little provinces in France have done toward supplying this great country with improved draft horse blood. But France, as far back as we know the Percherons, has had alfalfa; over there they call it lucerne. Is it necessary for some of us to be another hundred years learning our lesson from France?

Of course, there is a lot to be learned about alfalfa, but luckily, by using care and common sense, many who need it and who have ground that will grow it, can just as well be raising some while they are learning more about it. The talk about inoculation scares a good many people out. It need not; more than likely, you who have been stopped by that very thing, can get a good start without inoculation. If ground has already been producing other legumes (plants of the pea family) like clover, cow peas or the wild sweet clover, alfalfa may do well on it. If a neighbor has a vigorous, healthy looking alfalfa field, buy or borrow a few loads of soil from him and scatter it on part of the field you are seeding. Mark the spot on which you put it, accurately, so you can make sure as to results. Do not haul soil from a field that does not seem to be doing well. If your inoculation works satisfactorily you can soon furnish your own inoculating material. Unless you have reliable alfalfa literature, write your experiment station for instructions about this inoculating. But in all your work remember this; that good, rich soil, mellow enough to let the air down into it even after it is well firmed down, and the best of tilth, are mighty big factors in getting a good start.

In the latitude of Kansas City, land to be seeded to alfalfa this fall should already be plowed and well worked down. Late plowing (unless it receives heavy rains) is likely to be too open and loose. Land should be plowed deeply and long enough

HOW GOOD ALFALFA IS COMPARED WITH OTHER CROPS.

Kind of Crop.	Season's Crop Per Acre (Green Wt.)	Weight of Dry Matter	Total Digestible Matter	Digestible* Protein
Alfalfa	34,100 lbs.	8,000 lbs.	5,280 lbs.	875 lbs.
Corn (entire plant).....	28,000 lbs.	5.800 lbs.	3,800 lbs.	300 lbs.
Red Clover	18,000 lbs.	5,220 lbs.	3,200 lbs.	491 lbs.
Oats and Peas	13,000 lbs.	3,120 lbs.	2,521 lbs.	350 lbs.
Timothy	10,000 lbs.	3,500 lbs.	2,000 lbs.	228 lbs.
Rutabagas	31,700 lbs.	3,400 lbs.	3,000 lbs.	279 lbs.
Mangels	25,000 lbs.	3,500 lbs.	2,750 lbs.	232 lbs.
Sugar Beets	17,800 lbs.	2,500 lbs.	1,800 lbs.	213 lbs.

*In determining the value of any food the amount of digestible protein contained has greatest weight, as this is the most costly constituent in a balanced ration.

(Table from New York Experiment Station Bulletin.)

before seeding time so that it can be worked down firm, and free from air spaces. Where the summer rainfall is enough to provide a store of moisture, wheat ground can be disked immediately after harvest and the disk followed by stirring plows set deep. Harrows should follow closely after the plows to prevent moisture evaporation as far as possible, and a disk harrow set straight, or better a sub-surface packer, should follow the harrow. Alfalfa is successfully started in such land (seeding with a press drill, preferably) any time from August 20 to September 20, when the rainfall has got the ground thoroughly moistened. Later seeding can doubtless be practiced farther south, and good farmers can follow and have followed successfully, many plans different from the one outlined. This one is safe, however. Much alfalfa is sown in the spring. It should be sown after frost danger is past. Land seeded in the spring should be very free from weeds. In spring seeding, the same as in fall seeding, land should be plowed from one month to several before it is seeded. The ground should always be gone over just before drilling time with some implement that will destroy all the little weeds that have started, but will not stir the soil much below the surface.

Starting It In Dry Regions.

In dry regions, land is sometimes plowed and kept fallow for several months or a year, killing all weeds and keeping the surface loose, until enough moisture has been stored to give the young alfalfa a quick start. In these regions it has been found that keeping the young alfalfa clipped short in summer reduces evaporation and conserves the moisture supply.

This article is not supposed to contain complete directions for growing alfalfa. There is no such thing practicable for a great territory such as the American Breeder reaches, and practical men do not need to have every step worked out for them. What is given, however, is given from a knowledge of the plant and of conditions and from the actual practices of successful growers, and does not overestimate the possibilities or desirability of this truly great crop. Few farmers will have any trouble determining how and where this information applies to their particular needs. Its mission is simply—more alfalfa.

SWEET CLOVER.

To the American Breeder:—Many inquiries are coming in in regard to sweet clover as a crop.

Where alfalfa does well sweet clover is not to be considered as a crop. Many persons, especially in the irrigated regions, consider sweet clover as a pest. It may become so under some conditions.

There is no crop that will more quickly show beneficial results as a green manure crop than sweet clover. On run down lands it is excellent for this purpose. It is also an excellent crop to seed in orchards to plow under where it is advisable to plow under a leguminous green manure crop.

In spite of the prejudice against it, it is capable of being made into a valuable hay. In fact, there are a number of growers in Colorado who are doing it. Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska are growing considerable quantities purposely, for feed.

Where alfalfa does well there is no need of attempting its growth, because sweet clover only lives two years unless allowed to re-seed itself, while alfalfa is a perennial.

Frequently to bring heavy clay or adobe lands into a good state of cultivation and more profitable crops, sweet clover is an excellent thing to use. In places where the land is too wet for alfalfa it can be grown as a crop and something obtained from the land. In the alfalfa field, however, it is a weed that should be fought, because the grower is trying to produce alfalfa and any other crop present is undesirable.—J. Alvin Keyser, Colorado Experiment Station.

THE FIXATION OF NITROGEN IN THE SOIL.

To the American Breeder:—It is a well known fact that either fields or unbroken land allowed to run without tillage will gradually increase in nitrates, sometimes as much as twenty-five to thirty percent. For a number of years this was a matter of much discussion and was explained in various ways. However, it was finally discovered that this was the work of bacteria and that these bacteria take free nitrogen from the air and convert it into plant food in the soil. This process is called "nitrogen fixation."

There is another process of fixation which must be distinguished from the process just mentioned and that is the process which takes place in the nodules on the roots of leguminus plants. Both of these processes of fixation are brought about by bacteria but the organisms which cause them are entirely different. The bacteria which work in the nodules will not fix nitrogen in the soil, while those which work in the soil will not fix nitrogen in the nodules of legumes.

The bacteria which fix free nitrogen in the soil are capable of doing their work rapidly. It has been demonstrated quite conclusively that they are able to fix considerable amounts of nitrogen in as short a time as ten days or two weeks when all of the controlling factors are favorable. Only a part of the factors which control their work have been determined, but some of the more important ones are known. Probably one of the more important of these factors is the addition of lime to the soil as it seems that lime is a great help to these organisms in carrying on their work. They usually work in the first foot of soil or in that part which is reached by the plow, but as previously stated, they may also work in soil that has never been tilled.

The value of their work can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents, for they work almost the entire year storing up in the soil this most costly of plant food, while at the same time they are practically unaided in their work and do not cost the farmer one cent.—C. L. McArthur, Assistant Bacteriologist, Idaho Experiment Station.

GOVERNMENT CROP FIGURES FOR THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

This table (for Indian corn), shows the marked decline in condition which took place in most states during July:

STATES.	Per Ct. of U.S. Acreage in States	CONDITION. Aug. 1 1913	July 1 1913	Aug. 1 1912	Aug. 1 10-yr. Av.
Illinois	9.9	72	83	79	83
Iowa	9.3	85	89	89	83
Nebraska	7.1	67	91	79	81
Kansas	6.9	30	81	73	76
Missouri	6.9	70	85	81	80
Texas	6.6	79	83	75	76
Oklahoma	4.8	44	87	65	73
Indiana	4.6	84	88	80	84
Georgia	3.8	87	91	75	88
Ohio	3.7	90	89	81	84
Kentucky	3.4	72	90	83	86
Tennessee	3.1	77	88	81	87
Alabama	3.0	80	87	81	88
Mississippi	3.0	85	85	79	84
North Carolina	2.6	87	89	86	86
South Dakota	2.5	92	93	83	85
Arkansas	2.3	80	81	80	82
Minnesota	2.2	95	91	83	82
South Carolina	1.9	86	86	79	84
Virginia	1.9	88	91	85	86
Louisiana	1.8	88	87	81	84
Michigan	1.5	86	85	73	80
Wisconsin	1.5	90	89	81	81
Pennsylvania	1.4	87	87	80	86
UNITED STATES ...	100.0	75.8	86.9	80.0	82.2

This table gives the winter wheat yields by states, both acre yields and totals, for 1913 and 1912.

STATES.	1913, Preliminary. Yield, Per Acre Bushels	Production Bushels	1912, Final. Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production Bushels
Kansas	13.0	86,515,000	15.5	91,450,000
Nebraska	18.6	58,106,000	18.0	50,850,000
Missouri	17.1	39,586,000	12.5	23,750,000
Illinois	18.7	41,963,000	8.3	9,819,000
Indiana	18.5	39,534,000	8.0	10,080,000
Ohio	18.0	34,326,000	8.0	9,760,000
Oklahoma	10.0	16,380,000	12.8	20,096,000
Pennsylvania	17.0	21,862,000	18.0	22,320,000
Washington	27.0	28,998,000	27.6	27,269,000
Michigan	15.3	12,714,000	10.0	7,000,000
Virginia	13.6	10,064,000	11.6	8,596,000
Kentucky	13.6	9,765,000	10.0	6,860,000
Tennessee	12.0	8,208,000	10.5	7,077,000
Texas	17.5	11,812,000	15.0	11,025,000
Maryland	13.3	8,073,000	15.0	8,985,000
North Carolina	11.7	7,055,000	8.9	5,322,000
Oregon	21.4	11,599,000	26.8	16,884,000
Montana	25.6	13,261,000	24.5	11,638,000
New York	20.0	6,700,000	16.0	5,360,000
Iowa	23.4	7,816,000	23.0	6,900,000
Idaho	27.4	9,069,000	28.7	9,614,000
California	14.0	3,822,000	17.0	6,290,000
UNITED STATES	16.5	510,519,000	15.1	399,919,000

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST HORSE DISEASE IN MONTANA.

"To stave off a federal quarantine against Montana on account of the prevalence of dourine in the western part of the state," says the Rural Spirit," "the live stock sanitary board at its recent meeting, adopted regulations prohibiting the running at large of stallions in a certain described region, and ordering the gathering of all stallions within that region not later than August 1. One paragraph of the order directs owners of stallions and mares to gather them for inspection at a given place on a given date by the state veterinarian or his deputy. The order in full is:

" 'To whom it may concern: Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this board that dourine exists in the state of Montana, and, upon investigation, it is hereby determined that said disease does exist; and

" 'Whereas, The board is authoritatively informed that it is the intention of the United States government to immediately quarantine the state of Montana in case said disease is not eradicated, or confined, or studs prevented from running at large;

" 'Therefore, it is hereby ordered, that no studs shall run at large within the following described area, and no mares shall be bred within the following described area until their studs have been tested and found free from disease, and no mare that has been exposed to dourine shall be bred until it has been blood tested for dourine and released; and

" 'It is further resolved, that all owners of stallions and mares shall, when demanded to do so by the state veterinary surgeon or his deputy, gather all their stallions and mares and have them at a given place on a date named by the state veterinary surgeon or his deputy, for the purpose of having the same tested and examined; and

" 'It is further ordered, that all studs within the following described area shall be gathered and held in restraint not later than August 1, 1913, and on and after that date the state veterinary surgeon be, and is hereby authorized to gather all studs found running at large on the open range in violation of law, and to castrate them, and, if found diseased, to castrate or destroy them, the expense thereof to be borne by the owner of such studs.

" 'Beginning at the point of crossing the Montana-Dakota line, in Custer County, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; running in a westerly direction along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to the mouth of Sandstone creek; up Fallon creek to Cottonwood; up Cottonwood; thence in a westerly direction to the head of Horse creek; down Horse creek to Powder river; thence in a northerly direction, following the coarse of the Powder river to the Yellowstone river; thence in a westerly direction along the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Sunday creek; up Sunday creek to 106 west longitude; thence north to Timber creek; down Timber creek to the Big Dry; thence down the Big Dry to the Missouri river; then in an easerly direction to the North Dakota line; thence south along the Dakota line to the point of origin.

" 'It is further ordered, that no stallions in a herd where dourine has been discovered shall be allowed to run at large on the public range, even if such herd is not within the above restricted district.' "

Good Farms; How to Get More

A Suggestion to Chautauqua Organizers for a Program that Will Pass On to Others the Benefits of Successful Farming Experiences. Power and Fertility Emphasized.

What is a good farm? This question was propounded by an individual who has been an examiner for a farm loan company for many years. He stated that a good farm was a farm with a good live stock farmer on it. Then he said, a successful farmer must have plenty of horse power so that the plowing can be done satisfactorily and the soil be well tilled at the proper times.

Every successful man in any line of business is a silent teacher for others, but why not give these successful farmers an opportunity to give their experiences for the benefit of others.

Many attempts have been made in some communities to hold agricultural meetings, at which scientific farming and live stock subjects could be discussed by able speakers. The attendance often has been small. Just why this condition exists we cannot explain. A 'balloon ascension," or some other attraction having as little value, might draw an enormous crowd. This is another case where the leaders in a community must use their influence for the advancement of agricultural production.

The writer attended an entertainment a few days ago where a number of influential citizens had pledged their support to guarantee 750 individuals in attendance daily for several days' time. It was a very pleasing entertainment and a recreation for many, but if these same individuals would father an agricultural meeting, where good speakers and demonstrators could easily be had, and which would give local talent an opportunity to be heard—those who had actually been successful—the farmers in that vicinity would be stimulated instead of being discouraged. In some communities just such organizations have doubled the production of the farm land.

The writer was greatly impressed by a statement made at such a meeting by a farmer who had been a renter several years, and was giving his experience in handling run down farms. The farm he mentioned was very foul and had not been profitable. The neighbors told him that he would starve to death, but he leased this farm for a term of years. It was a hard pan farm. He secured the right to plow the land in the fall. He used a large lister with a substantial sub-soiler, hitching to it five big horses. He plowed as deep as the lister would operate. The following spring he split the rows after the weeds had started slightly, listing it just as deep as possible. After listing he would harrow the furrows about half full, then plant it, so as to give the corn an opportunity to get started ahead of the weeds. He continued to harrow the corn and plow it with a plow especially prepared for listing corn, so that at the finish the ground was smooth and in excellent condition. He raised more corn on that land that season than had been raised on it the previous five seasons all told. At the end of this lease he was able to buy a farm. Here was something to interest and help every owner of land.

There was a time when Farmers' Institutes were scoffed at. They called it "farming on paper." But farmers have learned the good that comes from gatherings of farmers or breeders, where intelligent men deliver lectures or give their experiences with successful methods. One of the successful plans now adopted by many of the county farm advisers, is to advertise a picnic and not call it a farmers' meeting. This seems to get good results. There are many summer picnics being advertised now. Would it not be a good plan for public spirited individuals to start similar movements? A suitable location and date could be advertised and a few select speakers arranged for, as at a commencement. It does not take many men to start a farmers' picnic. This is one class of men that should mingle together and receive the experience of others living in their particular vicinity. There is much difference in the soil and in other conditions in different sections, but where farmers congregate at a farmers' picnic the successful ones are usually safe for others to follow in that immediate section.

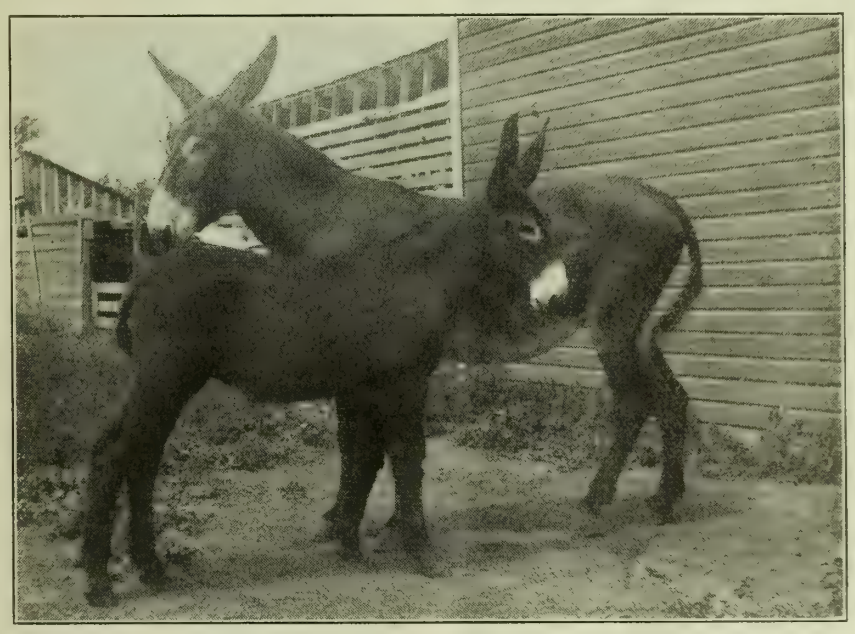
At such meetings the live stock industry should not suffer neglect, for it offers the best means of maintaining soil fertility. But stock should not be kept for that particular purpose alone. Only the best animals thoroughly developed, should be advocated. A day's rest at a farmers' picnic would be enjoyed and much benefit derived. A more complete organization should be adopted later. A farmers' picnic will serve nicely as a beginner.

INSPECTORS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO STUDY MEAT PRODUCTION AND SYSTEMS OF INSPECTION.

As a result of a misunderstanding created by press dispatches announcing that Doctors A. D. Melvin and Edward C. Joss of the Bureau of Animal Industry have been dispatched to South American countries and Australia to investigate meat production, the secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture has received many letters from farmers and others protesting that the department should encourage domestic production of meat instead of encouraging foreign shippers to bring their product into competition with the local product.

David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, has replied to these letters that the primary object of sending these inspectors abroad is neither to encourage nor to discourage the export of meat to the United States, but to make certain that the Department of Agriculture understands fully the conditions under which meat offered for entry into the United States is produced, slaughtered, packed and shipped. The data gained by these foreign inspectors will be directly useful to the government in seeing that meat offered for admission to the country conforms not only to the Meat Inspection Act, but also to the Food and Drugs Act, which has recently been held to have jurisdiction in interstate commerce over meat and meat food products. Armed with this information, the department can co-operate effectively with the secretary of the treasury in keeping out of the United States all meat produced from diseased cattle, all meats slaughtered in unsanitary establishments or improperly refrigerated, packed and shipped and all meat products prepared under conditions that would not be permitted in the federally inspected establishments of the United States.

The secondary object of the trip, as explained in the letter of instruction to these inspectors is to look into the general condition of the live stock industry in the foreign countries, the growth of that industry, the countries to which they are now exporting live stock and meat and the probability of future shipments into the United States. The inspectors also are required to study the transportation facilities possessed by these foreign packers and exporters of meat and meat products and to give particular attention to their method of refrigerating and storing.



CAPSULE JACK COLT AT 117 DAYS. PROPERTY OF T. E. COLLINS, Republic county, Kas.; 49 inches high; 46 inch heart; 6½ inch bone (fore leg). Jennet is 15½ hands; 70 inch heart.

FOR MORE RELIABLE VACCINES.

Beginning last month, all serums (including hog cholera serum) and all viruses and toxins used in the treatment of domestic animals manufactured by firms doing interstate business, must go to the farmer with the government's stamp of approval. Congress appropriated $25,000 last March to be used in investigating such manufacturing plants and issuing licenses.

Before the new rule went into effect, Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the pathological division of the Department of Agriculture, was in Kansas City inspecting the fourteen plants that had applied for licenses under the new act. Doctor Mohler said that no licenses would be issued unless the conditions of the plant and methods of preparation reasonably insure that the product will accomplish the objects for which it was intended.

MANY HAVE HAD THIS EXPERIENCE.

To the American Breeder:—You will find enclosed a postoffice money order for $9.50—the best money I ever spent for advertising.—O. T. Karr, Nodaway County, Mo.

INSPECTION STOPPING USE OF PRESERVATIVES.

No attempts to use prohibited preservatives and coloring matters were discovered in the 26,889 samples examined in 1912 in the meat inspection laboratory of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, for the purpose of detecting prohibited preservatives, or coloring matter, adulterants, or unwholesomeness of various kinds. The condemnations resulting from laboratory inspection have been made principally because of rancidity of oils and fats and the use of cereals in prepared meats without proper declaration on the label.

INFECTIOUS GRANULAR VAGINITIS IN COWS.

To the American Breeder:—This is a true venereal disease of cattle, conveyed mainly, though not entirely, by copulation. Unlike similar diseases in human beings the symptoms are more acute in the female than in the male.

Since arriving in Fort Collins last November, I have examined a large number of cows, and every one is suffering from the disease. About 90 per cent were affected in Boulder. In the North Park and neighborhood of Laramie, Wyoming, where I spent many years, I do not believe that any were affected.

Small nodules are to be seen on the tips of the vulva with streaky red patches of inflammation and a scanty discharge of pus. Many cattle suffer very slightly, but there are enough cases of complication to make the disease of greater economic importance, especially to the dairyman, than any with which we have to deal. Very many sufferers are hard to settle with calf, and a considerable number are permanently barren. Abortions, difficult calving, and retained placenta become common, together with septic inflammation of the womb. I have noticed a troublesome form or garget, not very severe at the time, but resulting in the loss of one or more quarters. Rheumatic pains of the fetlock joints and even growths on the valves of the heart have resulted in my practice. Treatment of individual cases will bring some results but of course will not check the prevalence of the disease. There can be little profit in the dairy industry unless concerted measures are taken for its control.—A. W. Whitehouse, Colorado Agricultural College.

AS THE AMERICAN ROYAL BROADENS.

Breeders of Jersey cattle in Kansas City territory have secured for their favorite breed a classification in the American Royal Live Stock Show. During the 14 years which the American Royal has been running at Kansas City no dairy cattle have been shown. The show began with Hereford cattle only. Then it was extended to include Shorthorn cattle. Later a Poland China hog show was held in connection with the Royal, but regular departments for hogs were not provided until some time after a draft horse show had become a feature. The last American Royal included all the leading beef breeds of cattle, nearly all important classes of horses and mules, the leading breeds of hogs and sheep (including Angora goats) and a good show of poultry and pet stock.

Efforts have been made to add on exhibits of agricultural products, but the directors have stayed by the original plan to the extent of remaining exclusively a live stock show; providing, of course, the Students Judging Contest can be so classed, and the agricultural college students who compete are live enough to make up for any lack in their qualifications as stock.

Now the bars are down to the dairy cattle, and the Jerseys have already walked in. Why not?

We should quit thinking of tuberculosis as a hereditary disease and realize that it is an infectious disease. In extremely rare instances a calf may be born with tuberculosis, but such instances are so rare that they are unimportant.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Minnesota University Farm.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined

THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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CONDITIONS MUST BE CONSIDERED.

In a recent very interesting article an agricultural writer told of a certain farm in the South which is being operated with more than the usual success, and which has never been plowed over three inches deep. The fertility of the soil is so well maintained that in 15 years the crops of Indian corn (grown alternate years), have averaged over 60 bushels per acre. Cotton was alternated with the corn and legumes were used along with barnyard manure produced on the place, in maintaining humus and helping in the nitrogen supply.

The point is that a well educated farmer, after experimenting (in what appears to have been a thorough manner and covering several years), with deep plowing for this particular kind of soil, decided that he got no increased yield whatever to pay for the extra expense of this method of cultivation. This was contrary to the teaching he had had at the time, and is contrary to the experience of many successful farmers handling other kinds of soils.

It can hardly be doubted, however, that this man finally settled upon a method particularly well adapted to his soil and situation, and the lesson his experience teaches, if always borne in mind, will prevent many discouragements and save us many times from mistakenly condemning some practice because of its failure to "work" in a particular case.

Conditions must always be considered, and the man with his land and labor invested must use his head. A little independent experimenting can be made to teach many of us important facts about our own farms. Such experiments must be kept within bounds, as to time and expense required, and must be conducted carefully and closely observed, so that no wrong conclusions be drawn.

Many successful farmers work out some problem of importance to them every year or so, by testing carefully two or more common ways of conducting some farm operation. Their conclusions might not fit the case of every other farmer, but when properly reached they fit their own farms, and that is what counts.

A BREEDING LESSON.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has recently obtained data confirming the modern idea in animal breeding; that there is no influence from a previous impregration, on subsequent progeny.

The registered Morgan mare, Baby Gates, bred by the Department, was bred for the first time to a Grevy zebra by artificial impregnation. She foaled a female hybrid on June 2, 1912. At the first period of heat she was bred to the registered Morgan stallion, Pat Murphy, and on May 14, 1913, foaled a filly which is an excellent individual of the breed and absolutely free from any of the markings or other characteristics of the zebra. Ewart's investigations with the Burchell zebra gave the same results.

Farmers, therefore, need not hesitate to breed their mares to a jack for fear that the mare will become "saturated" or "impregnated" so that subsequent progeny by a stallion will show the characteristics of the jack. Although the Bureau has made no experiments on this subject with other animals it is very doubtful whether telegony occurs in any species of animals. In animals which give birth to more than one offspring at a time, it is possible for the characteristics of more than one male to appear in different individuals. For example, if a Berkshire sow is bred to a Duroc-Jersey boar and Chester White boar in the same period of heat, some of the resulting pigs will probably be red in color and others white.

Only one spermatozoon is required to fertilize one ovum. Where several ova (eggs) are given off at each period of heat, as is the case with sows, it is possible for a sow to give birth to such a litter, when bred in this way. The same probably is true of bitches, cats and similar animals.

Several cases have been noted this year where mares have foaled twins, one a horse foal and the other a mule. The mares were bred to a stallion and a jack during the same period of heat.

Supposed cases of telegony will usually be found to be due to promiscuous service or to a reversion to some remote ancestor.

A PAPER'S DUTY.

At a recent meeting of an important association of veterinarians, report was made to the effect that an Illinois breeder of Holstein cattle had trafficked in tubercular dairy animals. The American Breeder does not carry this man's advertising, and would not, and for that reason omitted his name from our report of the meeting. There are a number of papers, however, who have had paid advertising from this man for from a few months to several years. It would seem that the least they could do to warn their readers against the possible danger into which the papers had led them by carrying advertising of this kind, would be to name the man and give the information which had been brought out in the meeting. So far, however, we have noticed only one paper which has taken this honorable course. The Twentieth Century Farmer, following its report of the meeting, stated that it had carried the advertising of the breeder in question, but immediately following the revelations which the veterinarians had made, had given the party a chance to guarantee that the practices complained of would cease. Failing to get the assurance required, it barred his advertising from its columns and so informed its readers.

This is simply showing a decent regard for the rights of its readers and a desire to observe the rules of common honesty and we do not suppose the Twentieth Century Farmer is asking any special credit for what it has done. But what is the proper name for the papers (and there are several) which, having had the same opportunity to know and tell the truth, continue to take pay for and carry the advertising of this man who has been publicly shown to be a menace to health of their readers? Do they not know that this carelessness as to the character of their advertising and this disregard of their duty to their subscribers may cost the best lives in some of the families to which their papers go? Such ignorance is unbelievable. Is it possible they do not care?

LOST MARES.

Occasionally mare owners move about so that the mares cannot be watched. If the mare locates in strange country frequently the mare owner will claim that the mare did not raise a colt and does not wish to pay the service fee. There are men also who will evade paying these debts when they think they are out of reach of the stallion owner.

We are going to try a method by which these mares can usually be located and collection made. Stallion owners should work together and help make these collections. If the mare owner knew that the stallion owner could write to another stallion owner at his new home and find out all about what he had, they would not be so liable to try to evade these honest debts.

The American Breeder has the names and addresses of 125,000 stallion and jack owners in this country. Where we do not have a regular subscriber, some breeder can usually be found to cooperate with him. Our readers can write us asking for the name of a breeder at any other town in the United States, enclosing a self-addressed postal card. We will write the name and address on the postal card and return it so that correspondence can be started between the breeders. When writing to a stranger on this subject, a self addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed for an answer. After it has been found that the mare has a colt, the owner of the mare can be written asking for the service fee. If he refuses to pay it, then further arrangements can be made between the breeders. All such mares should be looked after soon or at least while the colts are still with the mares. After they are weaned it is difficult to find out whether the mare had a colt or not.

We are only trying this as an experiment. If it proves satisfactory, and without too much correspondence, we will continue it.

HIGH HORSE MARKET.

During July and August prices for horses, seasonable in this market, has been higher than ever before at this time of year. All of the markets have cleaned up most of their surplus stock, up to this date. The various demands for horse power have been sufficient to absorb the supply, even though railway building and similar work has been much lighter than usual.

In the large cities the summer months have increased the demand for horses, owing to the severity of the work and shortage of proper equipment. Some cities are contemplating passing ordinances that no horse shall work more than ten hours a day, so as to lengthen the life of animals and keep them in better condition.

The water problem has caused a great loss. Many drivers will not water their horses often enough to preserve their strength. Buyers and sellers generally contend that the future for serviceable animals is bright.

SOUTHERN DRAFT STALLIONS.

A southern subscriber writes that he can purchase a 1500-pound registered horse for $1,000. This horse was sold to a company in his vicinity some years ago for $2,400, and he asks our advice about purchasing this horse.

A 1500-pound stallion is not a draft horse in the commercial horse market. A draft gelding must weigh 1,600 pounds to be classed as a draft horse. But there are many sections in the south and some parts of the west, where a 1500-pound stallion serves as a fore-runner, or pioneer for larger stock. A stallion of this kind should be bought for about $600 cash. There is very little market for them in the north as stallions, and if gelded would not be worth nearly that much money. There are many under-sized draft stallions that have an abundance of action, smooth conformation, and are good lookers, which could be purchased cheap and used with success in these localities. Any one wanting a stallion of this kind usually can be supplied by writing to some of our advertisers.

Many of these stallions will breed big stock; they have not been properly matured, yet are out of good ancestors. We should like to see all of these stallions used somewhere. The farms need bigger horses. Just because many localities have purchased these little horses, at long prices, is no indication that they cannot be purchased at a fair market value for cash. A nice little draft stallion that has been taught to move good, will usually get a lot of good mares, and give good results, where the mare owners have not had any experience with heavier horses. Just as soon as a large horse can be used, the size should be increased. The biggest and the best are the most profitable in the horse market.

CROP INCOME INSURANCE.

In another part of this paper we publish an argument in favor of a very much more general planting of alfalfa. There are many points worth considering which it does not touch and one which will get attention just now, is the value of alfalfa as furnishing a crop income insurance in times of drouth. Two cases have just come to the attention of the writer in which alfalfa seed crops, matured during the very period of heat that was "puting the fixings" on promising fields of corn, will bring in the neighborhood of $35 per acre. Preceding the seed crop, in each case, the alfalfa fields produced one very fine cutting of hay, and fall rains will make one other cutting of hay certain. These cases are in different sections. They undoubtedly represent hundreds of others, and should represent ten times as many as they do.

It is not the value of these particular seed crops to which we are interested in calling attention. It is the fact that they were grown at the very time and under the very conditions that were giving these particular sections a whole or partial failure of what they consider their most important crop—corn. We submit that putting a part of ones land in a crop which will bring $35 per acre when the crop on the other part does not pay for the raising, is a mighty good way to insure one's crop income.

MILO MAIZE.

Farm papers over the territory in which crops have been affected by dry weather are devoting space now to feed crops, which, if planted at once, will help provide against winter shortage of stock feed. Very complete information in this line has been put out for several years by the various agricultural colleges, and all farmers who have not mastered this information have had opportunity to secure bulletins containing it. It

is often the case, however, that those unfamiliar with the drouth resisting crops recommended, look upon them as "last resorts,' and inferior in quality to the more tender crops they have been trying to raise.

One crop concerning which this is a mistaken idea, is milo maize. It has not been so widely grown that we feel like saying it can be successfully grown wherever Indian corn does well, but we suspect that it can. All we wish to mention here is the quality of the grain it produces. Milo maize is similar in growth to the Kafir corns, with which many people not familiar with these crops doubtless have confused it. Kafir has been shown to have a value for ensilage very nearly equal to Indian corn (in some sections, with average seasons, it is greater, acre for acre), and milo maize should not prove greatly different.

But the grain of milo maize is not nearly so hard to masticate as is the grain of Kafir. It is as large as a fair sized popcorn kernel, and not quite as hard as an average grain of yellow dent field corn. It threshes clean and yields heavily, and in the latitude of Kansas City should mature a crop if properly planted in wheat ground as soon as the wheat is cut. A little milo maize each year might reasonably prove worth any man's while.

BREEDING SCHOOL DATE CHANGE.

After consulting with many old students and hearing from many prospective new ones, the Graham Scientific Breeding School has decided to hold its next term in November, instead of December, as previously announced. The November term will be the only term in 1913, following the successful August term, just closed. Exact dates, and further particulars concerning some new features of this school to be introduced next term, will appear in the next issue of the American Breeder.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

Wisconsin has recently passed a law requiring applicants for marriage to pass certain health tests and to receive health certificates in order to marry. This subject has been discussed pro and con and will always be a debatable subject in the minds of some.

Under existing conditions in that state applicants might find it convenient to have the ceremony performed under another state law. It may be some years before all of the states will have a similar law; then foreign countries may be invaded. But this particular law will have its moral effect upon the citizens of that state. It will make many hesitate, knowing that they cannot pass the required examination.

It would seem to us that another provision might have lasting benefit, and that is to sterilize criminals and defectives. Most of the crimes, and unsound persons, can be traced largely to ancestors with unsatisfactory records.

A state law might be enacted clothed with the authority to sterilize criminals of a standard penalty, and defectives which are confined in public institutions. This would not only be a blessiing in many cases to the future generation, but an immediate benefit to many of these particular individuals. If every state had such a law it would be a much better country in which to reside, and this would give a lasting benefit. There would be fewer criminals in the near future, when this became generally understood common knowledge.

Some may say that this would be a brutal operation. Sterilization of the male is very simple; even though the patient should object, it would not be very difficult or painful. This should especially be considered with imbeciles and those confined in asylums where complete recovery is beyond reach.

PARTIALLY PERSONAL

Dr. Samuel Shelden, State Veterinarian cf Missouri, has resigned to take a job with a company manufacturing live stock vaccines on a commercial basis.

Nothing now need seem impossible, since Willis L. Moore has been pried loose from his job as chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau. Even the Weather Bureau may become of some use.

Fads, generally speaking, are among the banes of this country. But the support which has come to the many good roads movements as a result of our inborn faddism, is mighty welcome.

Tom Borman, of the Kansas Farmer, told the K. S. A. C. journalism students that $150,000 to $200,000 was enough for establishing a farm paper. Several new papers doubtless will be announced soon.

President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has refused an offer of the management of the Southern Development Association. The salary offered was $12,000, or nearly double that he gets now.

Col. T. C. Callahan, of Omaha, who, as a live stock auctioneer, has done a valuable constructive work in his and adjoining states, died recently from the effects of a severe day's work during the extremely hot weather.

A headline in one of the good market papers, qualifies the editor "right off the reel" for the job he holds. It reads:

"Sixteen Loads of Hogs From Oklahoma—Many Old, Familiar Faces are Seen at the Yards."

I. D. Graham, well known to many of our readers as secretary of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and one of the best agricultural editorial men of the West, has been made assistant chief of the Panama Exposition.

The Kansas City Star reprints a story from the Detroit News-Tribune, relative to the stallions the government is standing. In this it states that the government farm "in a few months will be buying in countless thousands of colts." Evidently the reporter's live stock experience has been limited to guinea pigs—or silk worms.

Two good men from "other walks of life," have been added to the forces of agricultural journalism. They are Geo. C. Wheeler, who has gone from the Kansas Agricultural College extension department, to associate editorship of the Kansas Farmer, and Chas. Dillon, head of the Department of Journalism, same college, who becomes managing editor of the Mail and Breeze.

Why should the express companies worry over the cut in their rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission? In a few months they would have to cut the rates themselves or lose much of their business to the Parcel Post.

A mule merchant is said to have paid $500 for an oil painting of a mare mule, for which he paid $300. We are waiting to be shown. Horse market men prefer those green and yellow lithographs as a means of remembering valuable animals. And speaking of pictures—how did you like our jack conservatory on pages 8, 9 and 10, last issue?

Scientists at the University of Pennsylvania are inocculating bedbugs with leprosy for experimental purposes, says the Kansas City Star, and the University Missourian suggests that they could render a real service to humanity if they'd give 'em lockjaw. Which, to a certain extent, serves to locate the infected region.

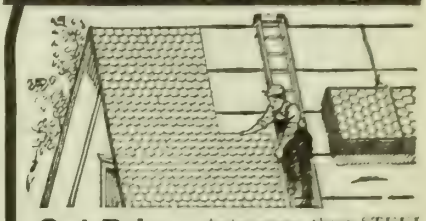
Cattle breeders should not forget that manure may be contaminated with the virus of infectious abortion and that the disease may be spread in this way.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Minnesota University Farm.

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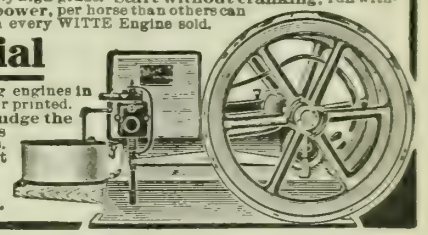
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Dry Weather An Influence

Heat Losses Helped Horse Demand. Shortening of Crops and Water Supply Brings Runs of Cattle and Hogs. Prices in all Lines Well Maintained.

The market for horses and mules is withstanding drouth pressure better than any other division of the markets. In fact, only a few horses have been sold owing to the dry weather, and the big city loss from heat and lack of the right kind of care has created considerable demand. Practically all of the principal markets have reported a good inquiry for two weeks past and prices are holding above the July level. The South is beginning to increase its orders for both horses and mules, and while Eastern demand shows evidence of increasing, lack of quality has proven a check on the volume of business. The principal market offerings have been medium horses and fair to good mules. The best market indication, dealers say, is that each week has witnessed a good clearance, and prices have shown but slight fluctuations.

The trade is expecting to hear the cry of the horse plague from Western Kansas; in fact, owners of horses in those sections so stricken a year ago, are keeping close watch for the first evidence of its return. Just a year ago the plague was the most destructive, and to all observation, very hot weather had influence on the death dealing. This year in those sections there are few horses on the open range, a fact that may prove a safeguard to any trouble this year. Should any trouble along that line start this year, the experiments of last year, especially with false cures, will be eliminated.

From now on the trade should show considerable expansion, both as to receipts and demand. July and the first two weeks in August, other than the holiday season, are the dullest of the year. Accepting that period this year as a fair criterion, the fall trade will be brisk. Cotton states are in a position to use both horses and mules, and with no labor trouble in sight for the Eastern coal districts there should be a ready outlet in that direction. Construction work is at low ebb and will expand later, drawing the usual amount of horse power.

Reports from the Northwest were sales of large numbers of range horses were held, indicate a good demand and little better than seasonable prices. The entire country in the Northwest, both irrigated and grazing sections, have fared better this year than for a number of years past, and the expansion of the dry farmer will continue with increased demand for horse power. Some horses are going into the Canadian Northwest.

The following quotations are for serviceable sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Draft, choice, 1600 lbs. up	$265@300
Drafters, fair to good	175@250
Chunks, good to choice	150@185
Chunks, fair to good	125@150
Expressers and light draft	85@150
Plain workers	50@ 85
Southerns, good	150@175
Southerns, plain to fair	85@145
Plugs	20@ 60
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 90@130
14 to 15½ hands	125@175
15½ to 16 hands	170@235
16 to 16½ hands	230@300

Unsettled Cattle Market.

Drouth conditions in all of Kansas, parts of Nebraska, much of Oklahoma and Missouri, and the dry region increasing each day has made the cattle and hog market decidedly unsettled. The chief interest has centered in cattle, as that class of stock had reached the crucial stage in production and these dry districts were laying foundations for increased herds. The drouth as yet has not compelled a general movement in stock. In fact, ranchmen have been holding on by their eyebrows, as it were, hoping that conditions would change. The date of the real drouth began July 1, and since then practically no growing rains have fallen in Kansas, parts of Missouri, and Oklahoma. Not only is the grass gone but stock water is a serious problem. Without doubt more cattle have been marketed owing to the lack of water than to the scarcity of feed. In the past two weeks shipments have been delayed by shifting cattle from one pasture to another, or else feeding cotton seed cake on grass. Now the time is here when general shipments cannot be delayed much longer. On Monday, August 4, more than 30,000 cattle were received in Kansas City. This was the first effect of the drouth. Later that week the run was checked and up to August 12 the run remained light, but in the past few days the movement has been liberal and well above requirements. In the first two weeks this month prices have fluctuated 35 to 65 cents on fat steers and now are about 15 to 35 cents lower than the first of the month on fair to good steers and about steady for choice to prime grades. Prime steers in both the light and heavy weight kinds sold as high as $9 in Kansas City, and up to $9.10 in Chicago. Only a small number have been good enough to land above $8.50, and the great part of the steers for killing sold at $6.50 to $8.25 on the native side and at $5.50 to $6.50 on the quarantine side. The effects of deficient weight in grass fat cattle will be felt later in the year and with a corn crop of less than 2,400 million bushels this year beef will be scarce in 1914. Those who finish steers for the late winter market will receive high prices, and it looks as though anything that comes in the grain fat line will be high. Districts near cotton seed mills will feed freely unless the price for hulls and cake are advanced beyond reason. The Northwest has a good hay crop and doubtless will take advantage of prospective high prices and hold cattle for spring markets.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@9.00
Good to choice steers	8.25@8.70
Fair to good steers	7.65@8.20
Common to fair steers	6.00@7.60
Meal fed, choice	7.50@8.25
Meal fed, common to fair	6.00@7.45

Butcher Cattle Slightly Lower.

Prices for butcher cattle have shown about the same movement as steers but now are only slightly lower than two weeks ago. Dry lot offerings are very scarce and are maintained at the highest level this year. Mixed grades sold as high as $8.95, and straight yearling steers up to $9. Some heifers sold at $8.85. Cows sold at $3.25 to $7. Most of the "canners" brought $3.50 to $4.25. Packers are eager for materials that can be used in the canning department and present prices are at the lowest level expected this season. As soon as drouth pressure is relieved few old cows will be offered. Good fat heifers are scarce, as countrymen pay better prices for that class than killers offer. Veal calves are $1.25 higher than the recent low time last week, and $1 lower than two weeks ago.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.25@7.00
Fair to good	5.00@6.20
Common to fair	4.50@5.00
Canners	3.50@4.45
Heifers—	
Choice fed	$8.25@9.00
Good to choice	7.50@8.25
Plain to fair	6.25@7.40
Common	5.25@6.20
Veal calves	6.00@9.25
Bulls	3.75@6.50

Big Demand for Stockers.

At a movement of 50 cents to $1.25 in prices, and with demand apparently increasing as the price rose, is the main feature of the stocker and feeder market in the past two weeks. Early in August demand had fallen to small proportions, and a run of 30,000 cattle found trade in no position to handle the offerings. Prices broke materially, and the market became panicky. However, the break in prices and hopes of a bargain market caused buyers to flock to Kansas City with the net result that nearly 50,000 stockers and feeders were sent to country points in the past two weeks and prices rose 75c to $1.25 above the low point and to practically the same position they occupied before the break. In the past two days they have weakened again, and larger supplies are expected in the next ten days, unless weather conditions change materially.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

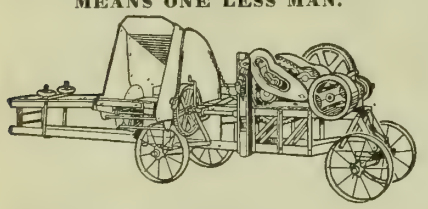
Selected feeders	$ 7.65@ 8.00
Good to choice feeders	7.00@ 7.50
Plain to fair feeders	6.25@ 7.00
Selected stockers	7.25@ 7.65
Good to choice stockers	6.75@ 7.20
Plain to fair stockers	5.25@ 6.70
Stock calves	6.25@ 8.00
Stock heifers	4.75@ 6.50
tSock heifers	4.75@ 6.50
Mich cows	35.00@90.00

Drouth Pressure in Hogs.

Farmers held onto their hogs as long as possible, but in the past week pigs and underweights began to move freely. While drouth is destructive to the surplus hog supply, it is not so lasting as for cattle, because a hog surplus can be established in two to three years and cattle cannot overcome the shortage caused by overshipping in a number of years. As a result of the increased movement of hogs at underweight packers found themselves in complete control of the situation and lowered prices rapidly. The drop in prices of good hogs this past week was 30 to 40 cents, and common dry weather offerings and pigs were unevenly lower, mostly 75 cents to $2.25 lower. At the decline the market steadied some, as packers bought freely. Average weight now is about eight pounds less than in July and prices are 75 cents to $2.50 lower than the high point in July. The present movement is clearly at the expense of future supplies and as soon as drouth pressure is relieved prices will bound up again. The pres-

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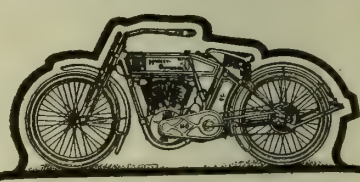


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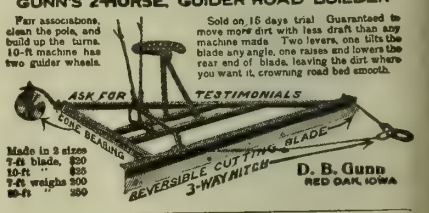
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ent outlook is for short feed and high priced hogs this winter. While the markets are opened to handling stock hogs, the three weeks required to minimize them, makes too long a holding period for handling them profitably. Only a few loads have been shipped from any of the markets back to country.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Mon., Aug. 11.	$8.30@8.80—$8.60@8.90
Tuesday	8.10@8.75— 8.50@8.82½
Wednesday ..	8.00@8.65— 8.40@8.82½
Thursday ...	7.80@8.35— 8.40@8.80
Friday	8.00@8.40— 8.30@8.70
Saturday	8.20@8.40— 8.25@8.80

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@200 lbs.....	$8.20@8.40
Choice, 200@245 lbs.....	8.25@8.45
Medium weight	8.10@8.45
Light weight	7.50@8.40
Common to fair.....	6.50@8.00
Stags	7.00@8.00
Boars	4.00@6.50
Pigs	4.00@5.00
Bulk of sales.....	8.20@8.40

Sheep Prices Hold Up Well.

The sheep market has felt no ill effect of the drouth as yet. It may get its share when the feeder season begins, but flockmasters in the West and Northwest are in an independent position, owing to continued good grass and big hay crops. The native run is about over, and the big Western movement is due. Prices in the past two weeks have shown comparatively less movement than in any previous similar period since March, and now are about the same as a year ago. Good to choice lambs are quoted at $6.75 to $7.25; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.25; wethers, $4.50 to $5.15; ewes, $4 to $4.75. The few feeding lambs offered thus far this season brought $5.50 to $6.25.

PARALYSIS IN PIGS.

To the American Breeder:—Weakness of the hind quarters is a condition frequently seen in growing pigs. It is a form of paralysis and the exact cause cannot be stated for all cases.

One of the most plausible explanations of paralysis in young pigs is improper feeding. A deficiency of mineral matter, especially lime salts in the diet, is believed to be responsible for the majority of cases. The shortage of lime salts results in the improper development of the bones of the growing pig, and the condition known as "rickets."

On the other hand, the diet may be all right, well balanced and wholesome, and yet the pigs may not be able to assimilate their feed and get the proper nourishment from it. In this case, the fault lies with the digestive organs. Pigs raised in damp quarters may develop weakness of the hind parts, often said to be of a rheumatic nature. In this case, the remedy is self-apparent.

So it is evident that paralysis, rickets, malnutrition and rheumatism are similar conditions as far as symptoms are concerned. The same general line of treatment is indicated in all these conditions. Good, wholesome feed, a well-balanced ration, plenty of fresh air and sunshine, with dry, clean, roomy, well-drained and ventilated pens, are the first requisites.

Then see that the pigs have access to a supply of mineral matter in the form of charcoal, bone meal, crushed limestone, wood ashes, and salt. For medical treatment, tonics are indicated, nux vomica being generally accepted as the best. The bowels should be kept moving freely by laxatives, as constipation is generally present. If treatment is started early, recovery may be expected; but quite often these conditions are allowed to progress too long before receiving proper attention, and then treatment is usually of no avail.—H. Preston Hoskins, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, Minn.

How to Stop Hog Losses.

Good Work Done by the Serum Treatment Must be Backed Up by Effectual Quarantining. Public Must be Taught and Made to Observe the Safeguards Against Infection.

There are far more hogs and corn in the United States than in an y other country of the globe. But this great class of live stock commonly known as the "mortgage lifter," has met with a great loss in numbers. In trying to stop this loss many successful experiments have been tried; many mistakes have also been recorded. This is not to be wondered at, for the great disease, known as "hog cholera," has not yet been absolutely diagnosed. The germ which is thought to have caused this great havoc in hog production, has not been isolated. The great loss in the corn belt of late years generally has been attributed to that disease known as "hog cholera," which scientific men contend is a certain class of germ disease.

When the serum treatment for hog cholera was first introduced, it was only a brief preventive. Now, with the double injection, a permanent immunity has been established. There have been some serum manufacturers on the market whose principal mission was to sell regardless of any benefit derived. Since the government has taken steps to supervise all serum plants, confidence in this class of treatment will be greatly strengthened. There are still a lot of men administering these injections, however, that should have some special instruction, and especially in diagnosing. The best posted men in the country are none too proficient on this subject. Every time the serum treatment is used without success, hog owners in that section are going to lose confidence. The 'simultaneous treatment" or double injection, when properly applied, has given good results in many instances, but the serum must be of the proper standard and the injection must be made with care, after a proper diagnosis has been made. Hog cholera serum should not be expected to cure other diseases causing similar symptoms in hogs. Many breeders (for one or another of the causes suggested above), have lost confidence in the simultaneous treatment, but this does not signify that it is a failure.

When the difficulties of treatment are considered, it will be seen that quarantining offers the quickest and surest relief. A preventive is the best and cheapest. Glanders has never caused nearly as much loss to the American farmers as hog cholera. Every one knows that as soon as a horse is discovered that has the glanders he is destroyed. But this is not the case with hog cholera. Many farmers ship their stock to market just as soon as a few hogs have died with cholera symptoms, scattering the infection throughout the stock car, stock yards and other places. It is almost impossible effectively to disinfect all of these, although there are some rules requiring railroads to disinfect stock cars. But the most appalling thing is for farmers and breeders to let the hogs that have died with cholera lie around where other hogs, as well as dogs, buzzards, and crows, have an opportunity to scatter the infection. Every hog that dies under suspicions of disease, should be burned, so that not a trace of the animal would be left. This should be done immediately. The land on which sick stock has been, should be plowed and harrowed repeatedly, giving the sun an opportunity to destroy the remaining infection. That farm should be placed under quarantine just as strict as that adopted in Europe, where the 'Foot and Mouth" disease has been prevalent.

Not until some drastic measures are adopted, either by the states or the government, will this hog cholera subside. This quarantine must carry with it some instructions to the inexperienced. There are many men who do not believe that disease is transmitted through infection. This quarantine should carry with it a penalty, not only of a criminal nature, but so that civil suits might be instigated. This subject has progressed to the point where breeders must protect themselves. This great industry is threatened with destruction. In communities where this disease has existed a considerable length of time, it has become very virulent.

These statements are not made to frighten any one, because the fright stage has passed. Many breeders have lost their entire herds, which represent thousands of dollars. This is all a matter of record. The matter of selling cholera hogs to soap factories and other institutions, must be stopped. This would seem to be a hardship on some, for when a hog dies the owner is naturally anxious to receive something, but would it not be better to burn that animal, even at some expense, than to scatter this infection over the entire country? Not until a satisfactory system of quarantining has been established, and the American farmers are thoroughly posted on this disease and how it is spread, will this great loss cease.

FARMS MOSTLY TO BLAME FOR BAD EGGS.

Every year there is a loss of millions of dollars in bad eggs, the direct result of haphazard methods of production, marketing, and shipping which are now in vogue in many states. The greatest part of this loss is due mainly to ignorance or indifference on the part of the farmer and producer, and only a small part is caused by carelessness on the part of the buyer and shipper.

With a view to determining the causes of the great loss in eggs, the United States Department of Agriculture undertook a thorough investigation of the problem, and in its latest publication on the subject (Bulletin 160, Bureau of Animal Industry) are presented the results of experiments conducted in Kansas to determine what deterioration took place in eggs when retained under typical conditions on the farms, in the country store, and during transportation.

The field chosen for the work was one where the production and marketing of eggs was an important factor, a location where the co-operation of several farmers could be secured, and a town that was far enough from a central collecting point so that the effect of typical transportation conditions could be observed. The eggs were collected at a stated time each day from several farms, and every egg, fertile or infertile, was supposed to be absolutely fresh when entered in the experiments.

The different tests included keeping eggs in dwelling house, in cyclone cave, in nests provided for laying hens, eggs placed under sitting hen, under corncrib, in nest in weeds or underbrush, in nest in straw stack, and in stolen nests for periods from two to seven days.

The tests emphasized the fact that infertile eggs keep better than fertile. One third of the annual loss in eggs is due to "blood rings." A blood ring is caused by the development and subsequent death of the embryo of a fertile egg subjected to heat. No embryo can develop in an infertile egg, no matter how long it may be subjected to heat. Unless cooled at once and kept cool, a fertile egg will spoil in hot weather almost as quickly as raw milk.

Some of the loss due to "rots" and "spots" is caused by contamination in the nest and is largely, if not entirely, preventable.

Among the results of the tests it was found that:

Eggs kept in the cyclone cave proved much better in quality than those kept under other conditions.

Taking the season as a whole, an unheated room in a dwelling is not conductive to good quality in eggs.

During the hot summer months the conditions surrounding the weed nest. the nest in the straw stack, or under the corn crib, and the stolen nest, as well as the keeping of eggs in the house, favor the production of spots, blood rings, and rots.

Infertile eggs, regardless of where they may be kept, are much more re-

HOGS.

WE SHIP C. O. D.
and prepay express charges, pure bred Chester White hogs and Shropshire sheep.
B. M. BOYER & SONS, Farmington, Ia.

O. I. C. BOARS
ready for service at $25 while they last. Eligible to register. **WM. H. REID, OHIO CITY, OHIO, R. R. 3.**

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM
For sale: A few extra good Chester White Boars and Gilts. Prices right.
E. J. BROUHARD, Colo, Iowa.

PURE BRED DUROCS.
Pigs four months old; eligible to register. Excellent blood lines; pedigrees furnished, tracing to some of the most noted hogs of the breed. **J. W. CAMPBELL, FAIRPOINT, OHIO.**

PLATTE RIVER HAMPSHIRE FARM.
Highest quality Hampshires. Former home of Pat Maloy.
R. B. STEELE, Maloy, Iowa.

PURE BRED MULE FOOT HOGS
for sale. Spring pigs of both sex. Price $15 and $25 apiece.
H. WARREN, BROWNSBURG, HENDRICKS COUNTY, IND.

TEN MULEFOOT BOARS AND SEVEN BRED SOWS.
to farrow in October, 1913; of the best breeding. Pure blacks; large; growthy; vigorous hogs. Pedigrees furnished.
O. T. RARICK, Lamont, Okla. R. R. 2.

DOGS.

BULL DOG
Brindle dog, also Pied. Sired by well known champion, Nuthurst Lad. Short back; rose ears; whelped July 27, 1912. Price, $50.00. Address,
MRS. WOODHOUSE,
Little Baddow, Essex, England.

ENGLISH BULL DOGS
for sale. Two good brood bitches; splendid mothers; never any trouble whelping. Due in season in a short time. Have others; need room. Priced very reasonable. Registered. Photo and description on request.
HAL C. SIMPSON, Denison, Iowa.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS
from good working dogs. Sir Rolum and Lady Marie at head of kennel.
MONROE NEWTON, Maloy, Iowa.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE.
Full blood partridge Wyandotte hens and cockerels. Have young ones that I will price right. Also one big Poland boar, 1 year old. **W. F. BURNETT, VERGENNES, ILL.**

DON'T READ THIS AD.
When in need of some first class birds to improve your stock or for the coming shows I can fit you out in Buff Orpingtons, Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Cornish I. Games, B. B. Red Games, Blue Andaluscans, White Crested, Black Polish S. L. Wyandottes, Black and White Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Golden Sebright Buff Cochin and B. T. W. Jap Batams. These birds are all from show winners and high scoring stock. Write me your wants and I will make the price the most interesting stunt, and if not satisfactory when birds arrive, I will refund your money without a grunt.
F. L. LUCE, Weldon, Iowa.

HORSE RANCH FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Owing to illness I am forced to sell my ranch, 640 acres deeded land, 640 acre homestead. Modern five room bungalow; hot and cold running water; furnace and bath. Barn, corrals; blacksmith shop; wind mills; tanks; supply tanks; 8 miles fencing; wagons; buggy; harness; hay tools; farming implements; 40 acres corn; 10 head saddle and work geldings; also 50 head of good brood mares and registered draft stallion. Price, $7,200 if taken at once. Address,

F. LAZY H., HECLA, NEB.

Alfalfa As a Money Maker

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-do farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A Crop Every Year

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

sistant to deterioration than fertile.

Two-thirds of the total loss in fertile and infertile eggs takes place on the farm. The basic factors responsible for this condition are haphazard methods of poultry management on the farm.

The results of all the experimental work point to the fact that the production of the infertile egg is the greatest asset in the attempt to produce high-quality market eggs during hot weather.

To assure a high quality of product and prevent in a large measure the loss now experienced in the value of the country's egg production, producers are urged to observe the following five simple rules:

1. Give the hens clean nests.
2. Gather eggs at least once daily.
3. Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.
4. Market eggs at least twice a week.
5. Kill or sell all mature male birds as soon as the hatching season closes.

TICKS INJURE CATTLE HIDES INTENDED FOR LEATHER

According to figures gathered by one of the veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the presence of the tick among the cattle of the south not only lessons the value of the cattle on the hoof, but causes the gradings of hides that have been infested with ticks as No. 4 quality.

The same hide, if free from tick marks, would grade No. 2. The difference in price between these two grades of hides is 3 cents per pound. As the hide of southern steers weighs about 42 pounds, the presence of the tick in the hide causes a loss in the hide alone of more than $1.26 per hide. Government specialists point out that the cost of tick eradication is only about 50 cents per head, so that if the counties make a systematic campaign to eradicate the tick, the increase in value of the hide alone would pay for the cost of tick eradication and leave the farmer a net profit of about 76 cents per hide.

Volume No. 79 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book has just been issued. In this volume are recorded the bulls numbered from 350,001 to 359,000 inclusive, and the cows from 104,001 to 115,000 inclusive. This means that 18,000 Shorthorns are recorded in volume 79. For copies of this volume address Roy G. Groves, Sec'y, Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Ill.

The Wild Cattle of England.

The Famous Race of White Forest Cattle and Its Possible Influence on the Early Shorthorns of the British Isles.

By B. O. Cowan.

In the development of a race of people, it seems strange that their history, even when it becomes authentic, should give such meager information of their agriculture and live stock, since it is upon these that most races of people depend in the earlier stages of their national life. The history of the English people is no exception to this rule, the history of its breeds of live stock being traditional in its beginning and involved in doubt. Since some of the stories relating to the origin of modern breeds of domestic cattle are regarded as apocryphal, it is not surprising that the origin of the wild white cattle is involved in so much doubt and uncertainty; yet enough is known of them both in ancient and modern times to make further study of them interesting.

In B. C. 55, Julius Caesar had brought part of Britain in subjection to Roman rule, and he recorded an opinion as follows: "The multitude of inhabitants was infinite, the edifices most frequent and the number of cattle very great." From the adjective employed to indicate the number of inhabitants conquered, it would seem that the conqueror desired to magnify his skill as a military commander. The cattle of which he spoke were evidently domestic cattle, as the wild white cattle were not so numerous and occupied forests away from the haunts of men, though they had been in the country from a very early date. They were known in many parts of both England and Scotland. In modern times this interesting race of cattle has become extinct, except a few small herds that have been preserved in forest parks of large estates, such as Chartley and Chillingham. The origin of the breed perhaps will never be known, but its uniformity of color, its habits, and the regularity with which it reproduces fixed qualities makes this breed of cattle a fascinating study. With slight occasional variations, these cattle have for unknown centuries preserved their form and color, those in Chillingham Park being white with red ears, while those in the Chartley herd are white with black ears and occasional small black marks about the feet. The red ears so uniform in the Chillingham herd may have resulted, in part at least, from the custom of the keepers for many generations of culling from the breeding herd all bulls showing off colored markings. As a result of this careful selection and the prepotency of these bulls, native cows bred to them produce calves like the sire. The white body with colored ears seems to be the distinctive feature of these cattle both at Chillingham and Chartley, the former having red and the latter black markings about the ears. In this connection an opinion of Chas. Darwin is not inopportune. He says, "Facts show that there is a strong, though not invariable tendency in wild or escaped cattle, under widely different conditions of life, to become white with colored ears."

The cattle of the Chillingham herd have been described as fairly symmetrical with straight lines and short legs, while those at Chartley are coarser and heavier and, as one writer expressed it, more like the improved Longhorns, aside from color. But whether these cattle have descended in an unbroken line from a wild ancestry, or whether they are the produce of domestic cattle escaped to the wilds, as hinted by Mr. Darwin, the wild nature is so bred into them that they cannot be domesticated, except the training begin with calfhood, and only the keepers of the parks where they are confined can acquire even a degree of intimacy with them, though during the winter when feed is scarce in the park they will come into a paddock to get hay put out for their use.

These cattle do not multiply rapidly, the cows rarely producing calves until three to three and one-half years old, and the herd is subject to occasional losses from disease, the persistent fighting of the bulls for mastery and the death of calves from trampling of the older cattle during stampedes caused by sudden fright. Yet in earlier periods of English history they must have been more plentiful and more tractable to man, since a code of laws prepared in Wales during the 10th century provides as a penalty for an injury done the king a fine of 100 cows and a white bull with red ears, and during the reign of King John of England it is recorded that Maude de Brense atoned for some offense committed by her husband by presenting the king one bull and 400 white cows with red ears. The most remarkable characteristic of the Chillingham herd is the white color and red ears and the uniformity with which these are reproduced in the offspring.

The fact that it is difficult to find a white Shorthorn that does not have some red about its ears has given rise to the belief, on the part of some persons, that some of the blood of the wild white cattle of England may have been introduced into Shorthorns during the formative period of the breed. This belief is combated by Allen's "History of Shorthorns" on the ground that the wild white cattle were "high-boned, black-nosed, light of body and long of limb." Mr. Allen does not state that he ever saw these cattle, but his description of them is contradicted by that of Mr. John Storer, the faithful historian of the breed; Mr. John Thornton, live stock auctioneer, and Lord Tankerville, in whose family the Chillingham herd has been owned for many generations. These gentlemen were familiar with these cattle and describe them as being fairly symmetrical, with straight lines and short legs, and white with red ears. The black noses of which Mr. Allen complains of are not found in the Chillingham herd. Whether the belief of this infusion of blood in Shorthorns has any foundation in fact, there is at least ground for an argument. Chillingham Castle, which existed prior to the Norman conquest, was located in Northumberland, the birthplace in part of Shorthorns. In 1714 in the reign of George I, John Aislabie of Studley Royal, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his son married a daughter of Lord Tankerville, owner of the Chillingham Park wild white herd. As these two families were so intimately connected and the Aislabies breeders of Shorthorns, a cross of the two breeds of cattle which they owned is not improbable. Certain pecularities of Shorthorns lend encouragement to the belief.

DEVON CATTLE.

To the American Breeder:—The Devons are one of the oldest, if not the oldest pure cattle breeds of England, and it is said they have the ability, through their purity of blood, to transmit their breed characteristics when crossed on other breeds, through a greater number of generations than any other breed of cattle. There is no breed that combines more desirable characteristics, as they are not only pleasing in appearance to the eye, but are excellent for beef, milk and butter.

Their meat is very fine grained and of superior flavor, and their milk contains sugar and casein in desirable quantities, making a superior quality of milk for table use after it is skimmed.

Devon cattle are very hardy, are great rangers, and possess the quality of fleshing on short pasture, where other breeds are cramped.

Devon cattle have been bred almost since the first settlement of this country, in the New England states, where their sons are yet highly prized as oxen, and still till the mountainous fields of Vermont, New Hampshire, and other Eastern states, together with hauling logs to the saw mill, where it is impossible to use horse teams. These ox teams frequently sell for upward of $300 per yoke.

Devon cattle may be any shade of red, but no white spots are admissible, except that the bush of the tail may be either red, roan or white, and the cows may have some white about the udder, extending forward of the udder, sometimes as far as the navel.

They have long, spreading horns, sloping upward, and they are very active and alert, yet kind and docile under kind treatment. Devon cows are very even, persistent milkers, and almost invariably have good-sized teats and milk easily, and as a dual purpose bovine, is certainly unsurpassed.—Owen L. Fitch, Pike County, Illinois.

BULLS TO HAWAII.

Among the many shipments of pure blood bulls made from Kansas City as a collecting point, one of the recent ones consisted of 50 head consigned to the Hawaiian Islands. Of the 50 head, about half were Herefords, and the others Shorthorns, Angus and Holstein. They were bought from breeders in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa and at Kansas City underwent tests for general health before starting for the far side of the Pacific.

All the cattle are registered and will be used to improve the native herds of the island country. They left Kansas City July 28, in charge of C. Edwin Overly, who has made the trip with several previous consignments.

ABROAD AFTER BELGIANS.

W. H. Bayless of Linn County, Kans., who is one of the pioneers of Belgian horses in the West, has written from New York, where he took the steamer Mauretania, July 23. He was going direct to the heart of the horse country in Belgium to gather up an early autumn importation. We presume that he will land in this country, as is his custom, in time to show his horses at the American Royal.

CATTLE.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Practical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns is now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS.

For sale; reds and roans. Baron Douglas 372812 is an extra good, 17 months, low down, red. Also have some good Scotch topped. **L. C. SHEPARD, IRWIN, IOWA.**

HEREFORD BULLS

for sale. Two registered Hereford bulls, 14 and 15 months old. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Address,

JOHN W. CAROLAN, BOONEVILLE, ARK., ROUTE 3.

COLORADO ANGUS.

R. R. Lucore, Arriba, Colo., breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock of both sex for sale. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE INAVALE STOCK RANCH.

breeders of full blood and high class Aberdeen Angus cattle.

G. F. LUCORE, Prop., Arriba, Colo.

Sorghum Crops for Silage

Experiments With Dairy Cattle.

By O. E. Reed and J. B. Fitch, Kansas Experiment Station.

Sorghum crops, both the saccharine and non-saccharine, can be used for silage with good results. The corn plant has considerable prestige as a silage crop and it has been more generally used for this purpose than any other crop. In fact, its use has become so general that some of the farmers and stockmen have believed that it was the only crop fit to be used for silage.

Two years ago the Dairy Department of the Kansas Agricultural College planned an experiment to determine the value of sorghum for silage. In parts of Kansas the yield of the sorghum, such as kafir and sweet sorghum, is a great deal larger than that of corn, and some seasons the yield is several times larger per acre. It was thought that if these crops could be made into silage they would be of particular advantage to the farmers and stockmen of western Kansas where they have difficulty in getting a crop of corn. The first sorghum crop put in the silo was the sweet sorghum, which is commonly called cane. Previous experiments with this crop, and the experience of some farmers, has given the general impression that the cane contains too much sugar, and that silage made from it would be very sour and stock would not eat it. Our results that first year show that silage made from the cane did not contain as much acid at any time during the year as did the silage made from corn. This, of course, is quite contrary to the belief heretofore held by many, but it is easily explained after a little thought and investigation. Where cane had been made into silage it had been put up entirely too early. Those who tried it had put it into the silo at the same time that they cut their corn for silage. At this stage of maturity the cane contains entirely too much sap or moisture, and if put up at this time it is certain to result in a sour silage. The cane was not put up until three weeks after the corn silage was made. By this time the cane seed was hard, but the stalk was well filled with sap, yet it did not contain an excess of moisture. The cane used in this experiment was grown on upland soil on the College farm. One-third of the field was drilled and another third was listed in. The remainder of the field was in corn. The drilled cane made 12.5 tons of silage per acre, the listed cane 8 tons, and the corn 5 tons per acre.

In the fall of 1912 one silo was filled with cane, one with kafir, and one with corn. The following yields were obtained this year: Corn, 7.1 tons of silage per acre; cane, 8.2 tons, and kafir, 6 tons. The yield of kafir was not a representative one. The season of 1912 was not a good season for kafir and the early frost cut down the yield considerable. Here, again, we had the same results with the cane as we had previously. It made a good quality of silage, and after analysis the different silages for acidity it was found that the cane silage did not contain as much acid as the corn silage at any time during the winter.

In the first year's experiment, cane silage was compared with corn silage as a feed for dairy cows giving milk. Two lots of four cows were selected from the herd for the experiment. These lots were handled in the following manner: Lot 1 was fed for the first twenty days on corn silage. The second twenty days, (after a period of ten days intervening), they were fed on cane silage, and the third twenty days they were changed back to corn silage. Lot 2 was fed cane silage for the first period, corn silage during the second period, and again changed to cane silage during the third period. It was planned to get a direct comparison of these two feeds by comparing the average of the first and third periods with the second period in each case. The cows gradually decline in milk flow and the average production of the first and third periods would be about equal to the production of the second period. These cows were fed a grain and hay ration in addition to the silage. The hay ration was kept constant and the amount fed was based on what the cows would consume. The grain ration was fed in proportion to the amount of milk produced, and the remainder practically constant during the experiment. The only change, then, in the ration during the experiment was the change made from one kind of silage to the other. The cows were weighed every morning at a stated time in order that we might keep check on the gain or loss in live weight for each individual. The following table gives the results of the experiment:

FIRST TRIAL—1911-1912.

Lot I—4 Cows—20-day Periods.

	Milk	Butter fat	Body Weight
Period I. Corn silage in ration	1337	55.0	4108
Period II. Cane silage in ration	1252	51	4132
Period III. Corn silage in ration	1177	49	4084
Av. 1st and 3rd periods, corn silage	1257	52	4108
2nd period, cane silage	1252	51	4132
Difference.	5	1	24

Lot II—4 Cows—20-day Periods.

Period I. Cane silage in ration	1192	54	4044
Period II. Corn silage in ration	1167	51	3953
Period III. Cane silage in ration	989	46	4020
Av. 1st and 3rd periods, cane silage	1091	51	4032
2nd period, corn silage	1167	51	3953
Difference.	76		79

In studying the table giving results on Lot 1 we find that the cows declined in milk and butter fat production on being changed from the corn to the cane silage. At the same time there was an increase in live weight when the change was made from corn back to cane silage. During the third period after the cows had been changed from the cane back to the corn silage, they lost in live weight. This shows a direct influence that the feeding of the cane silage had on the live weight. A study of the table giving the average of the first and third periods at the time the cows were fed on corn silage, and comparing this with the second period when the cows were receiving cane silage, shows that the cows gained five pounds in milk and one pound of fat on the corn silage. It also shows that the cows when fed cane silage made an increase in body weight of twenty-four pounds. The increase made in milk, fat, and live weight is the total increase made by four cows in twenty days. The increase made in milk and fat production in favor of the corn silage is so small that they do not mean very much. In fact, the increase as shown here is not much more than a variation that would be caused by change from one feed to another, or a change that would be caused by a change of weather or other such variable conditions. The increase of twenty-four pounds of live weight for the lot is a little more than one-fourth of a pound gain per day for the period, which suggests that the cane silage is more fattening than corn silage.

Lot 2 made a similar showing. These animals were fed cane silage during the first period, then changed to corn silage during the second period and received cane silage during the third period. The order of feeding was just the reverse of that in Lot 1. It will be noticed here that the cows did not make a direct increase in milk when changed from the cane silage to the corn silage, but there was a direct decrease in gains then the change was made. The table giving the average production of the first and third periods and comparing it with that of the second period, shows that the corn silage produced more milk and butter fat than the cane silage, and that the cane silage made gains in live weight. The four cows made 76 pounds more milk and a trifle more fat on the corn silage than on the cane. Each cow produced three-fourths of a pound more milk per day on the corn silage than she did on the cane silage. The total increase in the live weight for the four cows for the twenty days was 79 pounds, which is equivalent to one pound gain per day per cow in favor of the cane silage. Here, again, the increase in live weight, when the cows were changed from corn to cane silage, suggests that the cane silage is more fattening than the corn silage.



A SCENE TOO RARE IN CORN BELT PASTURES.

During the winter of 1912-1913 a feeding experiment was conducted with fifteen dairy cows in which the comparison was made of the three crops for silage. The general plan of the experiment was similar to the plan carried out the first year. The fifteen cows were divided into three lots. Lot 1, of six cows, was used to compare kafir silage with corn silage. Lot 2 contained five cows, with which we compared cane with kafir silage, and in Lot 3 the four cows were used to determine the comparative value of corn silage and cane silage. Each lot was fed for three periods of thirty days each, and a ten-day period intervened between the first and second periods and also between the second and third periods, at which time the change in feed was made. The experiment included only the thirty days in each period. The grain and hay ration was kept constant, as described in the other experiment. The only change made was in the kind of silage. The amount of silage was kept constant.

* * * * * *

Results of experiments with Lot 1, in which kafir silage was compared with corn silage, indicate that the corn silage is slightly superior to the silage made of kafir for milk production, but the cows showed a loss in live weight when changed from kafir

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FOR EXCHANGE.

Eighty acres in Greenwood County, improved; 80 acres in Woodson County, improved; 80 acres in Elk County, improved. Any one or all for horses, mules, jacks, stallions or cattle. If you have anything in this line to exchange for land, send us complete description and prices at once. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY, IOLA, KANSAS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Will sell cheap, or trade for good young cattle, my fine registered Percheron stallion; 7 years old; dark gray; weighs 1900 pounds; works in all harness. This is a number 1, good stallion. His fillies are in his way. C. A. FOLTS, Route 1, York, Neb.

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My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.
For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM
Registered stock a specialty a limited number for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Prop., Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

to corn silage. The increase of 27 pounds in milk production in favor of corn is very slight for the lot, as this is the increase for six cows for thirty days, or less than one-sixth of a pound of milk per cow per day. The kafir silage proved to be more fattening than the corn silage.

* * * * * *

In summing up the work of both trials, the following conclusions may be drawn:

Corn silage is slightly superior as a milk producer to silage made from kafir and cane.

Kafir silage ranks second as a feed for milk cows, as shown by the results of the experiment.

Cane silage ranks third as a milk producer, according to the results here given.

In both trials the cattle seemed to gain in live weight on cane silage more readily than on the silage made from kafir of corn. This fact would indicate that it contained more carbohydriates and sugar, or fattening nutriments, than the other feeds. In this experiment the grain and hay ration was constant and the kind of silage was the only change made in the feeding. It is our opinion that the cane silage would prove the equal, ton for ton, of the corn and kafir silage if the grain ration were changed so that the animal would use the nutriments more economically. This could be done by feeding more protein and less fat-forming nutriments in the grain ration.

Although the kafir and cane silage were shown to be slightly less valuable than corn silage from the experiments just explained, there are other factors that must be considered, namely, yield, and adaptibility to local conditions. Without doubt, the increased yield of cane and kafir per acre will offset the slight increase in feeding value obtained from corn silage. Kafir and cane are drouth-resistant crops and can be grown over a wider territory than corn, and from one-third to one-half more tonnage per acre can be obtained.

It was also noted during the experiment that the majority of the cane seed and a great amount of the kafir seed passed through the animals undigested. This suggests that the nutritive value of these crops as silage is to a certain extent limited to the nutritive value of the stalk and leaves.

The quality of silage obtained from all crops was very good. The kafir silage was perhaps the poorest on account of being immature, when the heavy frost forced an early harvest.

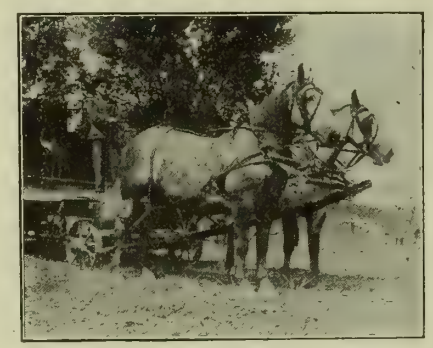
The cows ate the silage with relish. The cane silage seemed to be the most palatable. The silage was stored in wooden stave and in cement silos. It kept equally as good in cement as it did in the wood.

The time of cutting cane and kafir for silage is all-important in making good silage from these crops. These crops should be practically mature, that is, the seed should be mature. At this time the stalk is still filled with sap and will make good silage. If put up too green it will make a sour silage. These crops should be put up before frost if possible, but it is advisable to let the crop stand until after frost instead of putting it up too green. After a heavy frost the crop should be cut and ensiloed immediately. If it dries out too much, add sufficient water to pack well.

A YOUNG JACK'S EDUCATION.

To the American Breeder:—I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years, even before it changed its name. I have read every query and answer from first copy to last, with much interest, and have gained some valuable knowledge. There has been one query for two or three times this year, on which I beg to differ seriously with you. The question is: "How to Raise Jacks." Your answer is: Wean at 6 months old, with filly colt. Never let jack see or smell jennet or mule, and better still, not to see other jacks."

The above is about the substance of your answer. I believe your answer is on the extreme, and calculated to hurt the jack industry, as very few farmers in this section are so situated that they could go by your instructions. If we did we would be compelled to sell every jack colt at weaning time, regardless of how anxious we were to develop him, or regardless of the sacrifice in price that we might have to take at weaning time. If I had more than one, even one dozen jack colts to wean this fall, let me tell your readers what I would do, and I would not expect to develop one spoiled jack. This is from experience and observation. When the time came to wean the colts, about the age that you suggest, I would put all of them together with a filly colt. If I had jennet colts to wean, I would put them in too, all to stay together until



WORKING PERCHERON BROOD MARES AT THE TENNESSEE EXPERIMENT STATION.

next spring. Then I would take the jennet colts out, if any. The jack colt that showed the most development, or the one that begins to "jacky," we might term it, I would put with the filly in a small enclosure until the jack will take up with her, probably bawl when you take her out of sight. Now take jack No. 1; put in stable or small lot by himself—never back with the bunch—then take jack No. 2, and so on, until all have a likiing for the filly. This you can do, even with one lot, and one filly. By taking time about with each colt, you can manage several; one to go with filly at night, one in morning, another in evening, so on, until you have a liking for the rangement up until each one has made one service, which will occur at from 16 to 30 months of age. Of course you do not want a horsing jennet or mule to come and stand around the lot or stable, but you need not be so particular about how many they see over the fence, as there has been too many raised in this section around the same barn with both jennets and mules, and not a day in their lives but what they saw one or both.

Jacks are great habit-forming animals, especially about the ages we have been speaking of. Instead of putting in some secluded spot, with no company except one lone filly, I say bring him and his company out in front, where he will get acquainted with as many things as possible. Teach him to drink out of creek, branch pond, buckets (both wood and tin), and to cross running water, bridges, etc. Change stables; teach him while young, to eat out of box, deep or shallow, trough, etc. His main associates should be horse stock, but let him see and get acquainted with all—sheep, goats, hogs, all fowls, etc. We would have less trouble with old jacks when they have to change localities, if we would, while they are young, keep them from forming one habit. The more correct way would be to help them form more habits.—G. B. Reagon, Bedford County, Tenn.

BARGAINS! **I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions**
And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.
Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.
I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.
W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

MORE HORSE AND MULE TWINS.

"When P. C. Wade arose last Monday morning he discovered that his live stock had multiplied during the night, the family mare having given birth to twin colts, one of which had been smothered.

"It was not until a number of his neighbors had examined the twins that it was discovered something extraordinary had happened. One of the colts was a perfectly formed mule, while the other was as perfect a specimen of a horse colt."—Bridgeport (Neb.) News-Blade.

In writing the American Breeder concerning the above report, Mr. Wade said that the mare had been left at the breeding barn a month, with instructions to breed her to the jack. A Shetland pony stallion was also kept at the barn, and as the horse colt looked like a Shetland, Mr. Wade surmises that either through mischief or accident the pony got to the mare after the jack had served her. The mule colt was the larger but did not live. The pony colt lived three days.

SEASON OF LONG GESTATION PERIODS?

To the American Breeder:—In reply to an article in your issue of July 20th, from a Colorado subscriber, will say I have known of a mare 12 years old that carried colt a full year and ten days, and have now in my barn a fine Shetland mare six years old that was served but once (July 17, 1912) and still carrying colt, and from general appearances no signs of foaling for a few days at least. I have not heard of a mare in my community but what has carried colt from ten to 30 days over time this year.—An Iowa Subscriber. (July 25, 1913.)

ONE COPY MADE HIM OVER $500.

To the Amercian Breeder:—Through some mistake, I failed to receive my American Breeder of April 20, also the May and June issues. Now as I am anxious to keep a complete file of these papers, I am writing to ask if those copies cannot be sent me at Temple, N. D. I am not farming this year and am not handling any stock of any kind, and do not expect to get back in business for a year of so, but at that, I don't care to miss any of these papers, as one copy of a year ago last spring (the one giving the barren mare treatment) has made me over $500 by now. Not bad for a single issue.—Jay T. Carpenter, McKenzie County, N. D.

A WESTERN BREEDER.

To the American Breeder: I thought that I could get along without the American Breeder, but when it comes to a show down I miss the Breeder very much, as I am interested in the pure breds. I don't think it pays to breed to any kind of grade stock. We have plenty of men who want the best and I have learned to do as you advise, keep just a little bit better stock than the other fellow. I stand my horse, Vainquer, for $8, leap; $12, season; $20 to insure in foal. I have been fighting that "stand and suck" proposition ever since I have been in the horse business and have got it driven out of our registered camp, but the scrubs, they will do anything to get business. I get the best mares and let Mr. Scrub have the rest. I will not breed a mare that has been bred to some other horse, even if the owner was to pay in advance, for there are lots of men that pretend to be stallion men that don't know how. They ask me how I keep my horse in such good shape when I drive him 45 miles a week, besides trying 40 or 50 mares every week. I tell them to take the American Breeder and read up; some will take my advice while others will jerk their heads high and say that those men write for the paper, but when I find that kind of a man I let him go. I have good luck breeding mares with the Carlson Semen Extractor; I use it as an impregnator and all I have ever learned has been by reading and practice. Last year I tried about 130 mares and got about 98, and I think that the man that lets his horse stand in the stall all winter, and have him fat and sleek, and afraid to let him trot, can not get the good colts. I

GOOD JENNETS
For sale: One 5-year-old jennet by Great Eastern 2d, and jennet colt at foot by son of King Giant; price, $300 if taken in 30 days. Also one 6-year-old jennet; registered; 15½ hands; sire Great Eastern 2d; price, $200.
W. W. DOWNING, Hawk Point, Mo.

MAMMOTH JACK
For sale. Having rented my farm, I want to sell my Mammoth jack, 16 hands high, 1200 pounds; black with white points.
W. H. FURLONG, Colgate, N. Dak.

MULES FOR SALE.
7 yearlings; 6 two-year-olds; 11 three-year olds. All have good bone and fair size. Price $2,650.
M. L. FOOTE, Hugo, Colo.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM
32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address
J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.



PAGE AVENUE JACK AND JENNET FARM.
Fine jacks, from yearlings up, for sale. As good a bunch as anybody has got. Aged jacks fit for herd headers—two of them as good as grow. Visit our barns and see for yourself, and buy the best in the land.
J. R. REYNOLDS & SON, GUTHRIE, MO.

JACKS.
20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.



Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.
A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.
Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

Stallion Wanted

Percheron or Belgian, 1900 pounds or better. Must be sound and a foal getter, and priced to sell. Give full description and price first letter.

O. J. BISBEE, **Madelia, Minn.**

Two Percheron Stallions

For sale. They are two-year-olds, registered in Percheron Society of America; one a grandson of Casino. Cheap if sold soon.

W. E. DUSTIN,

Route 1, **Topeka, Kas.**

CLOSING OUT.

For sale cheap, one Percheron stallion, one Clydesdale stallion; also two black jacks. Might trade for horses, cattle or anything I can use.

MARTIN WELAND, **Walford, Iowa.**

EARLY BUYERS SAVE MONEY



and get the best horses. Buy Big Percherons now from my big bunch of registered studs, 2 and 3 years old, yearlings and suckers at breeders' prices.

FRED CHANDLER,

Route 7, **Charlton, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.**

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

150 STALLIONS.

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. **H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

have heard of but three of my colts dying this season.—L. W. Clark, Idaho county, Idaho.

THE 1912 "YEARBOOK."

The nineteenth volume of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook has been printed. The edition will as usual be distributed by Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress as the Department's allotment is reserved for its official correspondents and others rendering valuable voluntary service.

The previous volumes, aggregating 9,000,000 copies, have been thus distributed and those who received copies, knowing their value, will doubtless be expecting the new volume, which contains 781 pages, 60 halftone plates, 10 lithographic plates, and 19 text figures.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SHY BREEDING STALLION — I bought a horse last December and he is not settling his mares as he ought to. I found out a few days ago that he is a masturbator. He is an extra good horse and is in good shape, and an extra good server. His semen is thick and can pick it up with a stick and it will hang together. Is there any cure for it? If so, what can be done? Do you think he will ever be sure again? He is ten years old.—Iowa subscriber.

REPLY—This stallion is not very liable to be a very sure horse. Masterbation in a stallion this age is difficult to correct. You might blister the head of the penis with a light blister and repeat it again in three or four weeks. Retire him from service this fall. This sometimes gives good results. It is not advisable to long maintain a sire that is liable to be doubtful.

COLLECTING FOR TWINS—I bred a mare and she has a pair of twin mules. Can I collect for both mules or just one? My terms are $15 to insure a colt to stand and suck.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—You could probably collect for both colts in this case, but it is so rare that we do not think it advisable to force collection. If both colts grow and develop properly the owner of the mare should be willing to pay for both colts. One good colt is usually considered better than twins. Very often one or both are either small or deficient.

STALLION ROLLS — Please advise how to keep a stallion from rolling in his stall. Have nailed 4x4 pieces on his surcingle, but to no purpose. He is covered with gold foil" every morning. —Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It is difficult to keep a stallion from rolling in a stall. We do not know of any successful plan where an animal is confined in a very small enclosure. If this animal had a lot to run in where he could have exercise and an opportunity to roll outside, you would be relieved of this difficulty. Spade up a corner of the lot so that it will be nice and soft. This will tempt him to do his rolling there. You might get the same results by leading him out to a particular spot where he could roll once or twice a day. If you will keep this horse clean and well curried, he will not be as liable to roll in the barn.

MONTANA STALLION LAW—Can you tell me if there is a stallion registration board in Montana, and where? —South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to the secretary of the Montana Stallion Registration Board at Bozeman, Montana, for full particulars concerning stallion registration in that state.

REGISTERING A FRENCH DRAFT HORSE—I want to ask if I could have a colt registered in the French society, or any other society. His sire is an imported French Draft horse. His dam is a Percheron registered in the Percheron Society of America.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa, Secy. of the National French Draft Association, for application blanks and instructions, stating the case to him fully, giving the numbers of both animals. Also write to Wayne Dinsmore, Secy. of the Percheron Society of America, at Chicago, Ill., about this French Draft Stallion. He may also be registered in the Percheron Society of America. In that case the colt may be registered with that association. A Percheron may be registered in the French Draft Association, but an animal that meets the requirements of the French Draft Association might not be registerable in the Percheron Society of America.

SHOULD STALLION OWNER PAY DAMAGES FOR WRONG ENTRY?

To the American Breeder:—I was talking with Mr. Morrison, another stallion owner, today in regard to a damage suit tried here in county court against another stallioner for damages in his making the wrong entry, the mare dying in a short time. Judgment of $155 rendered by the judge, but he gave bond to the district court. I wanted to see it tried out; I did not think his lawyer had much pluck, and I told the man I would furnish another lawyer to help in the suit, but he backed down and did not try it. This man advertised "care taken to prevent accidents, and would not be responsible should they occur." Now it seems to me that if a man reads that ad and then takes his mare into the yard to breed, he agrees to those terms and cannot collect if a damage is done, unless by neglect. Now as your valuable paper reaches more horse owners than any other printed, we would like to know if there was ever a suit of this kind, and the results, or the opinion of others. It might put the horse men on guard and show how to advertise, and the care to take. It does not look fair to me to risk a $1,200, $1,500 or $2,000 horse against a $100 mare and take the chances both ways.—N. De Mott, Scotts Bluff County, Neb.



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

D. K. ROTH



GIBSON CITY, ILL.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Horse Importers

Huntington :-: :-: :-: **Indiana**

THE VETERINARIAN.

The time was when the farrier was "One who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.—Webster."

The advance of the veterinary profession has been phenomenal. Only a few of the old-time "farriers" or "hoss" doctors remain. The services of educated veterinarians are in demand as never before. Formerly the veterinarians' work was confined to treating animals for disease, now the scope of this profession embraces the control of animal contagiums and guarding the public health in pure food inspection and other sanitary lines.

The standards in veterinary education are higher now than were the standards in human medicine ten years ago.

There are splendid opportunities in veterinary lines for young men of character, who have been trained in one of the best veterinary colleges.

Food inspection is destined to soon be a regular thing in cities of the first class and second class, and the veterinarian is the only man especially trained for this work. The control of animal diseases is demanding more and better men. There is a call for specialists in bacteriology, pathology; for practitioners in places where they have none, for veterinarians in the army and other lines.

Young men will do well to think of this profession before they decide upon their vocation.—Colorado College of Agriculture.

TREATMENT FOR CROOKED COLT.

To the American Breeder:—I notice an inquiry for treatment of crooked colt. From many years' experience I find that a strong but light steel splint shaped to the leg and bound on with tar-soaked bandages, is the best, and always successful unless there is malformation too great. I also find that an orphan colt can be transferred to a mare or jennett that is suckling a yearling. Take the yearling away, hobble the mare behind, and put a muzzle on her. We use a muzzle we had for a crib biter. This allows the mare to eat and yet she can't bite the strange colt. In a few days she will think as much of it as her own. We have had two cases this spring, one, a mule, we put on a jennett, and the other, a fine young mare, lost her colt, so we took the colt from an old, thin mare, and gave it to the young one. Two years ago we had a young mare that made such a fuss over a dead colt that we gave her another, and she adopted it in a few minutes.—Stanley Turner, Tom Green County, Texas.

CARRIED COLT YEAR AND 24 DAYS.

To the American Breeder:—Replying to the inquiry of "Colorado Subscriber," in your July 30th issue, I would respectfully submit the following, regarding the length of pregnancy. On May 23, 1912, Mr. G. H. Grunden, of this city, bred a roan mare to my imported Hackney stallion, and this mare was never even retried to know if she had settled. This mare was one of a team that was continually in use, as the owner only had the two mares, therefore she had no possible chance to be bred elsewhere. On June 17th, just past, this mare foaled a nice, straight filly foal, having carried same 12 months and 24 days. Mr. Grunden made a memoranda of the date of breeding, which exactly corresponds with my own.—Owen L. Fitch, Pike County, Ill.

Live Stock Organizations

Other Than Record Associations

Scattered over this country are hundreds of organizations formed by breeders of pure bred live stock, for promoting the welfare of their favorite breeds, and conducted independently of the record associations.

These vary all the way from organizations covering one to several states, down to county organizations and neighborhood clubs. Where they have an active membership, with good men in the offices they are doing a world of good. They form units for concerted action in presenting the stock man's side of many a public question; they encourage fairs and other educational work calculated to increase interest in improved live stock generally, and the breed in question particularly. In the case of many the members co-operate with each other in the holding of public sales of breeding stock, and sometimes in the securing of better breeding stock for a neighborhood that it would be likely to secure through individual effort.

We recently asked every secretary of a record association in the United States to furnish us a list of such organizations devoted to the interest of his particular breed. We explained that we wanted to publish the list, and in other ways aid in encouraging the formation of still more societies of the sort. A few secretaries furnished us good lists of societies. Some seem not to have given much attention to this important means of serving the breeders who support their record. We know that these state and local organizations can do and are doing a good work, and now we ask our readers—every reader—to send us the names of any such breed organization which we do not have. Look over the list that follows, and if you know of a district, or county or state association for promoting the interest of any improved breed of live stock, send us its name, and also the name and address of its secretary.

Horses.

Nebraska Horse Breeders' Association—H. J. Gramlich, secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

Ohio State Percheron Breeders' Association—C. D. F. Dix, Delaware, O.

Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association—Rufus Jackson, secretary, Mexico, Mo.

Sheep and Goats.

National Mohair Growers' Association—J. E. McCarty, secretary, Stephenville, Texas.

Ohio Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association—J. H. McMullan, secretary, Woodstock, Ohio.

Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association—E. N. Ball, secretary, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Vermont, New York and Ohio Merino Sheep Breeders' Association—Wesley Bishop secretary, R. F. D. No. 1, Delaware, Ohio.

National Delaine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association of Washington County—J. B. Johnson, secretary, 242 West Pike state, Canonsburg, Pa.

Hogs.

Iowa Hampshire Breeders' Association—J. E. Beckendorf, secretary, Walnut, Ia.

Ohio Hampshire Breeders' Association—John W. Wuichet, secretary, Dayton, Ohio.

Indiana Hampshire Breeders' Association—L. M. Huff, secretary, New Castle, Ind.

Kentucky Hampshire Breeders' Association—H. Atkinson, secretary, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Illinois Hampshire Breeders' Association—E. C. Stone, secretary, Peoria, Ill.

Missouri Hampshire Breeders' Association—H. P. Mason, secretary, Fayette, Mo.

Nebraska Hampshire Breeders' Association—A. D. Jones, secretary, Litchfield, Neb.

Kansas Hampshire Breeders' Association—A. M. Bear, secretary, Medora, Kas.

National Chester Congress—O. C. Vernon, secretary, Goshen, Ind.

American Berkshire Congress—Frank S. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

Cattle.

Nebraska Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association—D. N. Syford, secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

Western Galloway Breeders' Association—G. E. Clark, secretary, Topeka, Kas.

The Guernsey Club of Boston—N. I. Bowditch, secretary.

Connecticut State Guernsey Breeders' Association—Robert Scoville, secretary, Chapinville, Conn.

Central Guernsey Breeders' Association—Earl D. Crocker, secretary, Sennett, N. Y.

Michigan State Guernsey Breeders' Association—Dr. C. G. Parnall, secretary, Jackson, Mich.

Western Guernsey Breeders' Association—Chas. L. Hill, secretary and treasurer, Rosendale, Wis.

Iowa State Guernsey Breeders' Association—F. L. Kerr, secretary, Manilla, Iowa.

Richland Guernsey Breeders' Association—A. J. Sutton, secretary, Riverdale, Mich.

Freemont Guernsey Breeders' Association—Geo. N. Crawford, secretary, Holton, Mich.

Berlamont Guernsey Breeders' Association—C. H. Pepper, secretary and treasurer, Berlamont, Mich.

Leer Guernsey Breeders' Association—Wm. Barson, secretary and treasurer, Leer, Mich.

Onaway Guernsey Breeders Association—Benj. J. Marshall, secretary and treasurer, Onaway, Mich.

Blissfield Guernsey Breeders' Association—Willis Hall, secretary and treasurer, Blissfield, Mich.

Grosse I'lle Guernsey Breeders' Association—H. O. Webb, secretary and treasurer, Grosse I'lle, Mich.

Climax Guernsey Breeders' Association—Daniel A. Taylor, secretary and treasurer, Climax, Mich.

Long Rapids Guernsey Breeders' Association—W. A. Hall, secretary and treasurer, Leer, Mich.

Fairview Guernsey Breeders' Association—Fred F. Stutesman, secretary and treasurer, Fairview, Mich.

Barron County Guernsey Breeders' Association—William Bartlett, secretary, Barron, Wis.

Clark County Guernsey Breeders' Association—L. Williams, secretary, Neillsville, Wis.

Dunn County Guernsey Breeders' Association—L. A. Govin, secretary, Menominie, Wis.

Eau Claire County Guernsey Breeders' Association—Harry H. Brown, secretary, Fall Creek, Wis.

Fond du Lac County Guernsey Breeders' Association—Fred M. Ingalls, secretary, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Ft. Atkinson Guernsey Breeders' Association—W. J. Heid, secretary, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Fox River Valley Guernsey Breeders' Association—Emery C. Meltz, secretary, Appleton, Wis.

Jackson County Guernsey Breeders' Association—W. F. Dettinger, secretary, Hixton, Wis.

La Crosse County Guernsey Breeders' Association—H. Jewett, secretary, West Salem, Wis.

Manitowoc Guernsey Cattle Club, Edw. Knutson, secretary, Manitowoc, Wis.

Marathon County Guernsey Breeders' Association—J. J. Bean, secretary, Wausau, Wis.

Marshfield Guernsey Breeders' Association—Clarence Porter, secretary, R. F. D. 2, Marshfield, Wis.

Monroe County Gurnsey Breeders' Association—M. B. Lee, secretary, Hillsboro, Wis.

Northern Clark County Guernsey Breeders' Association—Richard Einfeldt, secretary, Greenwood, Wis.

Onedia County Guernsey Breeders' Association—E. L. Luther, Rhinelander, Wis.

Portage and Waupaca Guernsey Breeders' Association—Leroy Larson, secretary, Iola, Wis.

Price County Guernsey Breeders' Association—J. S. Clark, secretary, Prentice, Wis.

Rusk County Guernsey Breeders' Association—J. T. Pritchard, secretary, Conrath, Wis.

St. Croix County Guernsey Breeders' Association—W. E. Hargrave, secretary, Roberts, Wis.

Shawano County Guernsey Breeders' Association—Albert Wendorf, secretary, Shawano, R. F. D. 2, Wis.

Sheboygan Guernsey Breeders' Association—S. A. Eastman, secretary, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Southwestern Guernsey Breeders' Association—Chas. Wilkins, secretary, Livingston, Wis.

Trempealeau County Guernsey Breeders' Association—William Nicolls, secretary, Tempealeau, Wis.

Walworth County Guernsey Breeders' Association—E. A. Walter, secretary, Walworth, Wis.

Waukesha Guernsey Breeders' Association—F. E. Fox, secretary, Waukesha, R. F. D. 6, Wis.

American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association—B. O. Gammon, secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association—R. J. Mackie, secretary, Oshawa, Ont.

Central Hereford Breeders Association—C. B. Smith, secretary, Fayette, Mo.

Indiana Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association—Warren T. McCray, secretary, Kentland, Ind.

Western Hereford Breeders' Association—John E. Painter, secretary, Roggen, Colo.

Texas Hereford Breeders' Association—John P. Lee, secretary, San Angelo, Tex.

Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Association—Geo. O. Benger, secretary, Callaway, Neb.

Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association—Louis Norton, secretary, Quimby, Mich.

Ohio Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association—J. B. Fernow, secretary, Leesburg, Ohio.

Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association—A. G. Byers, secretary, Station E, Columbus, Ohio.

Holstein Dairying & Breeders' Association—William Z. Harris, secretary, Richmond, Utah.

Osceola County Breeders' Association—A. McKay, president, Hersey, Mich.

Barron County Holstein Breeders' Association—J. H. Stair, secretary, Barron, Wis.

Chemung Valley Holstein Breeders' Association—J. Sloat Welles, secretary, Elmira, N. Y.

Waukesha County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—Oscar Olson, secretary, Dousman, Wis.

St. Lawrence County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club—H. Mason Knox, secretary, Canton, N. Y.

Sheboygan County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—T. H. Thackery, secretary, Glenbeulah, Wis.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of New Jersey—Jacob Todd, Jr., secretary, Somerville, N. J.

Central Wisconsin Holstein Breeders' Association—O. J. Leu, secretary, Grand Rapids, Wis. R. 3.

Central Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association—J. B. Strange, secretary, Grand Ledge, Mich.

Sebasticook Valley Holstein Breeders' Association—G. G. Grinnell, secretary, Exeter, Me.

North Dakota Holstein Cattle Breeding Circuit Association—Fred Kroeger, secretary, Youngstown, N. D.

Hudson Holstein Breeders' Association—Elmer Stites, secretary, Hudson, Mich.

LaCrosse River Valley Holstein Breeders' Association—W. H. Ascott, secretary, Sparta, Wis.

Monroe County Holstein Breeders' Association—W. H. Ascott, secretary, Sparta, Wis.

Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Association—Clayton S. McIntire, secretary, East Waterford, Me.

Holstein-Friesian Club of Michigan—J. H. Johnson. secretary, Farmington, Mich.

Jefferson County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club—W. E. Matteson, secretary, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club—John G. Pembleton, secretary, Tioga Center, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Susquehanna County—M. LaG. Griffis, secretary, Montrose, Pa.

New England Holstein-Friesian Club—H. S. Cheney, secretary, Southbridge, Mass.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club of New York—Wing R. Smith, secretary, 38 Weiting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Holstein-Friesian Association of the State of Illinois—George E. Van Hagen, secretary, Barrington, Ill.

Western Reserve Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—B. F. Reuwee, secretary, Burton, Ohio.

Green County Holstein-Friesian Breeders, Association—J. C. Penn, secretary, Monroe, Wis.

Androscoggin County Holstein Breeders 'Association—George Carville, secretary, Lewiston, Me.

McHenry County Holstein Breeders' Club—J. H. Turner, secretary, Hebron, Ill.

Iowa. Holstein-Friesian. Breeders' Association—C. A. Nelson, secretary, Waverly, Iowa.

Price County Holstein Breeders' Association—John B. Gruber, secretary, Catawba, Wis.

Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—George Pentz, secretary, White Bear, Minn.

Walworth County Holstein-Friesian Association—John Wall, secretary, Elkhorn, Wis.

Northeastern Iowa Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—T. J. Joseph, secretary, Hopkinton, Iowa.

Maine Live Stock Breeders' Association—R. W. Redman, secretary, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Sioux County Holstein-Friesian Association—D. J. DeHoogh, secretary, Boyden, Iowa.

South Dakota Holstein-Friesian Association—P. R. Crowthers, secretary, Badger, S. D.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Lenawee County—C. A. Reed, secretary, Jasper, Micn.

Effingham County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—J. Sligar, secretary, Effingham, Ill.

Wisconsin State Holstein Breeders' Association—C. A. Schroeder, secretary, Racine, Wis.

North Dakota State Holstein Breeders' Association—U. J. Downey, secretary, New Salem, N. D.

Hartford Holstein Breeders' Association—Paul H. Brown, secretary, Hartford, S. D.

West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association—W. R. Harper, secretary, Middleville, Mich.

Shawano County Holstein Breeders' Association—Charles Brockman, secretary, Shawano, Wis.

Minnehaha County Holstein Club—Paul H. Brown, secretary, Hartford, S. D.

Connecticut Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club—E. H. Lake, secretary, Newington Junction, Conn.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



A Remedy for **Moon Blindness**

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivits

Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n. 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying the horse up. **No blister, no hair gone.** Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Madison & Chenago Counties Holstein Breeders' Association—H. C. Wood, secretary, Morrisville, N. Y.

California Holstein-Friesian Association—James W. McAlister, secretary, Chino, Cal.

Oregon Holstein Cattle Club—Thos. Carmichael, secretary, Gaston, Ore.

Michigan Improved Livestock Breeders' & Feeders' Association—A. C. Anderson, secretary, East Lansing, Mich.

Kinsman Holstein Breeders' Association—A. J. Nickerson, secretary, Kinsman, Ohio.

Cheshire County Holstein Breeders' Association—R. W. Forristall, secretary, Alstead, N. H.

Sauk County Holstein Breeders' Association—Halsey Sedgwick, secretary, Limeridge, Wis.

Tioga County Holstein-Friesian Association—E. B. Dorsett, secretary, Mansfield, Pa.

Todd County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—Henry Jedlicka, secretary, Eagle Bend, Minn.

Maryland State Breeders' Association—William P. Morsell, secretary, Frederick, Md.

Chester County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—Philip M. Hicks, secretary, Avondale, Pa.

Central Pennsylvania Holstein Breeders' Association—T. L. J. Reese, secretary, Linden, Pa.

Northern Dunn & St. Croix Counties Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—Seward Peck, secretary, Boyceville, Wis.

Calamus Holstein-Friesian Association—E. A. Schiller, secretary, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Washington Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—H. C. Davis, secretary, Granger, Wash.

Bucks County Holstein-Friesian Association—Charles A. Row, secretary, Yardley, Pa.

White Mountain Holstein Breeders' Association—S. H. Mann, secretary, Littleton, N. H.

Southern Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—Al. Howard, secretary, Mulvane, Kas.

Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Association—W. M. Benninger, secretary, Walnutport, Pa.

Fayette County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—Harry W. Gleim, secretary, Arlington, Iowa.

Manitowoc County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—Chas. Hampke, secretary, Manitowoc, Wis.

Dempsey Holstein Association—S. B. Kelly, secretary, Dempsey, Idaho.

Cortland Holstein Club—O. U. Kellogg, president, Cortland, N. Y.

Livingston County Holstein-Friesian Association—H. W. Norton, Jr., secretary, Howell, Mich.

Worcester County Holstein Breeders' Association—G. F. Story, secretary, Amherst, Mass.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Southern Kansas—Al. Howard, secretary, Mulvane, Kas.

Southwestern Holstein - Friesian Breeders' Association—C. A. Gants, secretary, King City, Mo.

Wayne County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association—D. C. Hostetler, secretary, Dalton, Ohio.

Buffalo County Holstein Breeders' Association—Charles Kaste, secretary, Cream, Wis.

Wisconsin Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association—L. C. Underwood, secretary, Avoca, Wis.

Michigan Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association—W. W. Woodman, secretary, Stanton, Mich.

Kansas Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association—John E. Hinshaw, secretary, Emporia, Kas.

Ohio Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association—H. C. Price, secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

Nebraska Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association—Elliot Davis, secretary, Holbrook, Neb.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association—E. M. Hall, secretary, Carthage, Mo.

Clark County Shorthorn Breeders' Society, Oseola, Ia.

Clay County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clay Center, Kas.

Humansville Shorthorn Association, Humansville, Mo.

Ida County Shorthorn Association, Battle Creek, Ia.

Lanark Shorthorn Breeders Association, Lanark, Ill.

Otoe County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Syracuse, Neb.

Park County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Annapolis, Ind.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Richmond, Mo.

Saline County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Marshall, Mo.

Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Mercer County, Mercer, Pa.

Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Missouri, Sedalia, Mo.

Sturgeon Shorthorn Breeders' Association—Sturgeon, Mo.

Woodson County Breeders' Association—G. A. Laude, secretary, Rose, Kas.

Central Michigan Breeders' Association—C. W. Crum, secretary, Greenville, Mich.

Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association—I. E. Wilson, secretary, Belvidere, Neb.

FIELD NOTES

Read the ad of Hamilton Horse Company of Hamilton, Ill., in this issue. They buy horses and mules of all classes on commission.

Any one having land, cattle or mules to trade for a saddle stallion, trotting stallion, grade Percheron and three young jacks, should read the ad in this issue of E. M. Mitchell, Brighton, Mo.

Martin Weland of Walford, Iowa, is closing out and has a Percheron stallion, Clydesdale stallion and two black jacks that he will sell cheap, or trade for horses, cattle, etc Read his ad.

Don't fail to read the ad in this issue of F. L. Luce, Weldon, Iowa. He is advertising all kinds of chickens for sale.

The Allen County Investment Co., of Iola, Kans., have several farms that they would like to exchange for horses, mules, jacks or cattle. Don't fail to read the ad if at all interested.

A big Mammoth jack is advertised for sale in this issue by W. H. Furlong, Colgate, N. Dak.

Absorbine does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used. $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

A valuable bulldog is advertised in this issue by Mrs. Woodhouse of Little Baddow, Essex, England. Look up description and price.

O. J. Bisbee, Madelia, Minn., wants a Percheron or Belgian stallion. His ad. tells what kind.

Jennets are money makers. W. W. Downing of Hawk Point, Mo., offers two in this issue. See ad. for prices and descriptions.

Two young Percheron stallions are advertised by W. E. Dustin of Topeka, Kas. See his offer for a quick sale.

Write Secretary A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, Kas., for premium list and information for the official Kansas State Fair, the fair that from its beginning has been the biggest thing in the state.

Chester White boards and gilts are advertised for sale by E. J. Brouhard. Colo, Ia.

Here is the way the Auto-Fedan Hay Press (advertisers in the American Breeder), works, as told in the following letter received at the factory last month: "Auto-Fedan H. P. Co., Kansas City, Mo. We used five men in baling 20 tons a day, two pitchers, tyer, bale bucker and man to run buck rake We baled 337 bales in 5 hours and 20 minutes, and made one move. Bales weighed 78 pounds. Run as high as 78 bales an hour.—J. D. Simpson, Bibson, Okla."

WATER CAUSED THE LUMP.

A poor sailor, almost ruined by drink, was induced to sign the pledge for a year. When the year was out, he went and renewed it for life. He had just received his wages, and had the money in a bag in his inside pocket, when he met the tavernkeeper at whose house he used to drink.

"Well, old fellow," said the tavernkeeper, "how do you do?"

"Pretty well," said the sailor, "only I've got a hard lump here on my side."

"Ah!" said the other, "it's cold water does that; if you'd drink some good liquor it would soon take the lump away."

"But," said the sailor, "I have just renewed the pledge for life, and I can't do it."

"Then, mind what I say," said the innkeeper, "that lump will go on increasing, and very likely before another year you'll have one on the other side."

"I hope so," said the sailor, taking out his bag and shaking it. "It's money."

WESTERN POISON IVY OR POISON OAK.

This is the only plant in the Rocky Mountain region that is poisonous to the touch. It is now coming into leaf on the plains and in the foothills. It usually grows in rather moist, shaded situations or among rocks. The plant is a member of the Sumac family, to which belong our common Sumac and Skunk-bush. The latter two are not poisonous, however. Poison Ivy or Poison Oak is a low shrub, one to two feet high. Unlike the eastern Poison Ivy, it does not climb or creep. The leaflets come off in threes and when young are folded along the midrib and quite frequently are tinged with purple or dark red.

The small yellowish green flowers occur in clusters in the axils of the leaves. The fruit is globular, berry like, shining white, and often persistent on the plant during the winter.

Many persons are easily poisoned by this plant. Others may touch it without any ill effects. The common remedy for it is to wash the skin with sugar of lead.—W. W. Robbins, Colorado Experiment College, Fort Collins, Colo.

SOURCE OF JOINT AND BONE TUBERCULOSIS.

To the American Breeder:—In a recent report on the relative prevalence of human and bovine tubercle germs in bone and joint tuberculosis of children, there are included 70 patients, each one studied critically. All were children under twelve years of age with the exception of three. Of the 70 cases of bone and joint tuberculosis, the bovine variety of the germ was present in 41 cases and the human in 26. Both varieties were found in three cases. Where there were histories of tuberculosis in the families, 71 per cent of the cases were due to the human type. Where there was no family history, only 17 per cent were due to the human type and about 82 per cent to germs of the so-called bovine type.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, Minnesota.

POSSIBLE CHINCH BUG REMEDY.

The department of entomology at the Kansas Agricultural College has discovered what entomologists long have sought—an insect which destroys chinch bugs. This insect makes a business of destroying chinch bug eggs by laying its own eggs inside those of the chinch bug. The parasite has been found in every wheat and corn field examined near Manhattan. Of 3101 chinch bug eggs collected between April 28 and June 10, 21 per cent were destroyed by the parasite. Of 116 eggs collected at Crawford, Kas., 16 per cent were prasitized.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists,

Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

O. P. WILSON SERUM CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

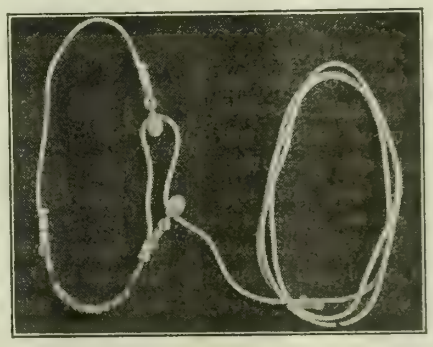
June 5, 1913. W. H. HAYS, Bloomfield, Ky.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good$\frac{1}{8}$, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. Wilson & Co., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE



GUARANTEED TO HOLD ANY STALLION OR JACK.

This bridle is made of especially selected material, absolutely the best on the market.

Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths.

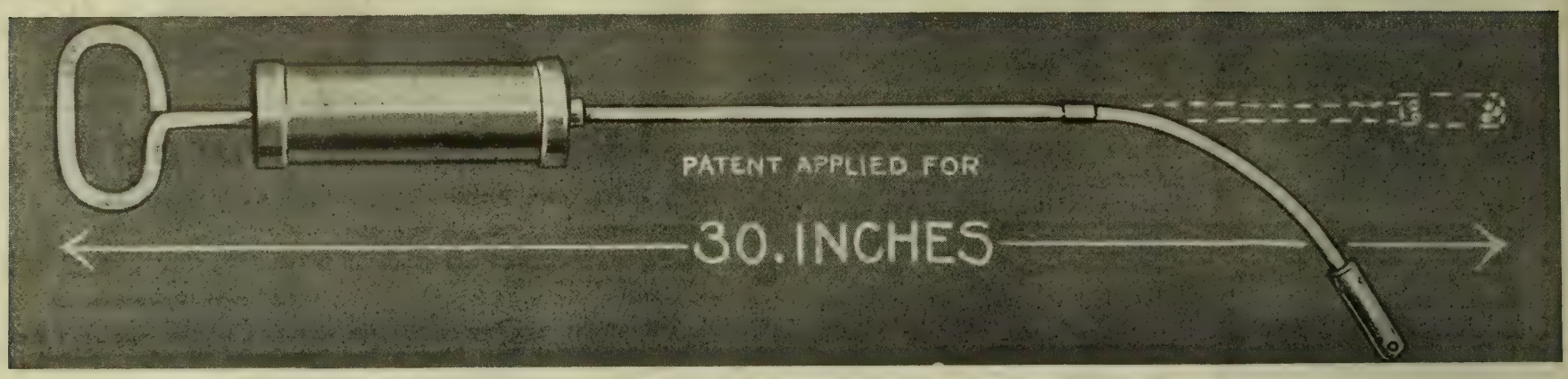
Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers.

Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

We prepay the postage or express charges and sell these bridles at **$2.50 each.**

KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR CO., 12th & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

BREEDING OUTFIT AT COST



THE IMPROVED CARLSON SEMEN EXTRACTOR AND CAPSULE SYRINGE

This extractor has been improved so that it is much easier to use. The proper temperature can easily be maintained. Anyone should have good results with this instrument by following the directions carefully. This is the only instrument made that has been successfully used for getting the semen from the uterus. We believe this instrument with its improvements will make it possible for any ordinary breeder to use the capsule system successfully. It has a soft metallic point that will stand bending a thousand times. All necessary directions will be sent with the instrument.

Pointed Breeding Capsules

We have the only capsules made especially for horse breeding Some capsules do not dissolve, leaving a foreign substance in the uterus which will prevent conception. Other capsules are too flimsy to use for this purpose. You cannot make any mistake by buying capsules from us as we only have one kind. We have them boxed with 100 in each box. The box is tight so they will be clean. These capsules are properly baked and all bacteria killed before they are mailed. Always keep the lid on the box when not in use.

Price per box (100), $1.50.

Bulb Impregnator

This is the best bulb impregnator on the market. Some dealers sell for $5 and $6.

Price, $2.00.

Veterinary Thermometers

This thermometer is recognized and used by the leading veterinarians for taking the temperature of animals. It has a metal case which insures it against breaking and will last a life-time. It has a small chain with pin in it that may be fastened to the vest pocket and carried with safety.

Price, $1.25.

Thermometer

Tested and used for keeping water at the right temperature.

Price, $1.00.

SPECIAL OFFER

¶ Many breeders are planning to buy a capsule breeding outfit next spring. It will be better for all such to make a beginning this fall. Conditions are more favorable and the opportunity to get some actual experience before the heavier spring season begins, is invaluable. To encourage every breeder to take this step now we make the following special offer:

¶ One Improved Carlson Semen Extractor with the New Point Protector, attached, and one box of 50 Pointed Breeding Capsules, all for $5.00.

Microscopes

For use in testing the semen of stallions or jacks. Magnifies 500 times and is used by veterinarians and physicians. Price $35.00. Boxed in fine case. These instruments are of great value in the breeding business. Through them you can see for yourself and show your mare owner the live spermatozoa of your sire.

Curved Metal Impregnator

This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickel plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it.

Price, $4.00.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 or 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1914. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag.

Price each, $1.00.

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets **Kansas City, Missouri**

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A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, September 5, 1913* *Number 16*



STUDYING THE BREEDS AT THE IOWA STATE FAIR

1.—Percheron. 2.—Clydesdale. 3.—Shire. 4.—Belgians. 5.—Saddlers. 6.—The speed test for Standardbreds. 7.—On parade. 8.—"Kids" and ponies. 9.—Thoroughbred. 10.—Shorthorn. 11.—Hereford. 12.—Galloways. 13.—Polled Durham. 14.—Aberdeen Angus. 15. Red Polled. 16.—Ayrshires. 17.—Holsteins. 18.—Jerseys. 19.—Guernsey. 20.—Now, how do you want her "took?"

See Pages 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9---"American Breeder Camera at State Fairs"

THERE IS BUT ONE STATE FAIR IN KANSAS.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR HUTCHINSON, SEPTEMBER 13-20, 1913

THERE IS BUT ONE STATE FAIR IN KANSAS.

Under the Management of the State Board of Agriculture.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR IS THE GREAT ANNUAL EVENT OF THE STATE. IT IS EDUCATIONAL, INSPIRATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL.

$40,000.00 IN PRIZES FOR EXHIBITORS

17 general departments. Everything is exhibited—from traction engines to pickles. Textile Fabrics, Art—everything useful, ornamental or decorative in the home, the handiwork of women.

It Is the Natural Meeting Place of Breeder and Buyer

The Horse Show—Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday Nights—Under Domes of Electric Lights—the Great Feature—Barns' Hippodrome

The HORSE SHOW feature is new in Kansas. The most beautiful and best trained horses in the world will be at the Kansas State Fair. We breed them and train them out here in the West and market them in the wealth centers of the world. They are to be seen at the Kansas State Fair first.

Last year there were 600 exhibitors and 7,000 exhibits—this year there will be more. One freight rate for round trip on all Kansas railroads to the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

112 acres in the State Fair Grounds, owned by the State within the city limits. ELECTRIC RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY and cement walks to the grounds. STEAM RAILROAD SPUR, City Water and Electric Lights.

SIX GREAT RACES RAILY—The representatives of the blood of the Kings and Queens of the turf will be here.

Patterson's Carnival and Animal Show—Grand Free Attractions, the costliest ever brought to the State. Cornet Bands and Orchestra Music. American Flags Flying and Fluttering everywhere, which together with throngs of people, create a GRAND, INSPIRING, ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE.

Everybody Invited to Exhibit. **Everybody Invited to Attend.**

Special Trains—Special Equipment and Special Service on all railroads. It is just A NICE AUTO RIDE from any part of Kansas over the ideal roads of this ideal state. Make arrangements for a few days off for the State Fair.

For information or premium list, address—

THERE IS BUT ONE STATE FAIR IN KANSAS.

GEORGE B. ROSS, President

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary

THERE IS BUT ONE STATE FAIR IN KANSAS.

"THE BEST WAY TO THE BEST FAIR"
TAKE THE

ILLINOIS TRACTION SYSTEM

(McKINLEY LINES)
TO
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 3-11, 1913.
FROM PEORIA, BLOOMINGTON, LINCOLN, DECATUR, DANVILLE, ST. LOUIS, EDWARDSVILLE, CHAMPAIGN, URBANA, CLINTON.
A TRAIN YOUR WAY ANY HOUR IN THE DAY.

Parlor Cars—Block Signals—St. Louis Sleepers—Trains in and out of Springfield every hour—Avoid dust, dirt, smoke and cinders.

SHIP TO THE FAIR VIA TRACTION

Fast electric express assures express service at freight rates. Special attention to State Fair shipments.

TRY THE

ROAD OF GOOD SERVICE

DISPERSION SALE OF BREEDING STOCK

OAKLANDON, INDIANA OCTOBER 7, 1913

ALL OF MY HORSES AND JACKS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, HOGS, HAY AND GRAIN

One imported Belgian stallion, 7 years old; two imported mares with colts by side; one, two year old pure bred Belgian stallion; one, one year old, pure bred filley; one grade Belgian, two year old filley; one aged grade Percheron stallion, weight 1700 pounds; one grade Percheron mare with colt by side; one coach horse, 8 years old, weight 1200 pounds; one, six year old gray jack, registered.

All the above stock have been on the farm here all their lives; have proved themselves breeders of the highest type. There will be plenty of colts to show the day of sale. If interested, write me,

EDWARD SPRINGER, OAKLANDON, IND.

(Oaklandon is 12 Miles Northeast of Indianapolis, Ind.)

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert, Brandon and Sowers. **Sale Starts at 10 A. M.**

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This is the School that gives you the actual practice and equips you for the best money making profession in the world—time and expense of preparation considered.

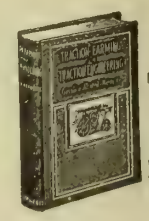
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TRACTION FARMING and TRACTION ENGINEERING



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Just the book you need to help you out of all difficulties in connection with modern farm machinery.

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SENT POSTPAID TO ANY ADDRESS FOR **$1.50**

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Big Jack and Jennet Sale



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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1913

50 JACKS 20 JENNETS 10 COLTS

A Breeders' Sale of Strictly High-Class Jack Stock

MARSHALL COUNTY JACK AND JENNET BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

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U.S. ACCREDITED SCHOOL — SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG · TERRE HAUTE, IND.

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The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West



I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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Judging the Age of the Horse By Its Teeth

The age of the horse is determined largely by the appearance of the animal's teeth.

In judging age the incisor, or front teeth, are the ones usually inspected. In looking at the incisor teeth from a front view it will be observed that they are not of uniform width on their exposed part but that they grow narrower as they approach the gum line. If it were possible to trace them to the end of the fang it would be found that the teeth terminates in a rather blunt point, so that the measurement from a front view is much greater where the tooth meets the one above or below, as the case may be, than it is at the end of the fang.

A view of the tooth may be taken from the side and it will be observed that it is slightly wider at the gum line than at the exposed end. This tendency for the tooth to grow wider from a side or lateral view would be more appreciated could the entire tooth be seen. To fully understand the outline, shape, and general make-up of the incisor teeth, we would advise anyone following these lessons to secure the teeth of some dead young animal for study.

Keeping in mind that the teeth become worn through the process of grasping and masticating food, and that the wear is compensated by the tooth growing out of its socket to replace the wear constantly taking place, one can see from what has been said above that the incisor teeth will in the course of time become altered in shape as viewed from their contact surfaces (that part which strikes against the tooth above). The lower incisor teeth afford the best index to a horse's age and are the ones most often made use of in judging age. On the exposed ends of these teeth may be seen in young horses certain dark depressions called cups, These cups are open spaces that are not ordinarily filled with tooth substance but contain foreign material, such as dirt. In the average horse's tooth these cavities or cups extend sufficiently far into the depths of the tooth that it requires about three years of wear to fully efface them. This will be explained more in detail when we discuss the changes that take place from year to year after the colt has received his full number of permanent incisor teeth. A close inspection will reveal a ring of enamel encircling the outside of the tooth. It is recognized by its hard, white appearance.

Within the enamel is a substance more yellow which is the dentine. Still farther within is a second ring of enamel and still within this is the open space or cup.

The incisor teeth are named from their relation to one another. For instance, the two that occupy the position just each side of the middle line are called the centrals. The two just outside of the centrals are called the laterals. The two farthest from the middle line are called the corners. There are 12 incisor teeth in the horse, six of which are imbedded in the upper and six in the lower jaws. All of the incisor teeth of the colt are temporary teeth and are replaced, as the jaw enlarges, at certain quite definite ages. Temporary teeth differ in appearance from permanent ones, the chief distinguishing feature being that they are whiter in appearance, which is responsible for them sometimes being alluded to as "milk teeth." They also have a well defined neck or construction at the gum line and are smaller than the permanents.

The temporary central incisor teeth of the colt are usually present at birth or very shortly thereafter. It will be noticed that the front margin of all incisor teeth presents itself first when erupted.

The laterals usually present themselves at from four to six weeks after birth and the corners at about seven months. It requires time for the jaw bone to develop sufficient space to accommodate the row of incisors which is responsible for the delay in the eruption of the corners.

The same statement applies to the molars or back teeth. There is only room for three on each side, both above and below at birth, and they are present at that time. These molars are temporary and are shed and replaced by permanent ones at later periods.

A colt then has 12 incisors and 12 molar teeth, making 24 in all. Before he reaches five years of age all of these must be replaced by permanent teeth, and 12 additional molars and four canines (in the male) erupt, making 40 teeth in a full mouthed horse. It will be appreciated that these several changes have an influence on the general thrift and welfare of the colt during his period of growth and development.

The incisor teeth are replaced in the order of their primary eruption. The central pair are replaced by the permanent ones at two and one-half years, the latter being up and in wear at three years. There should be no difficulty in distinguishing between temporary and permanent teeth for the permanent appear much larger and the gum does not extend so near the contact end as the adjacent temporary. The laterals are replaced at three and one-half years and the oncoming permanents are up and in wear at four years. The corners give way at four and one-half years and the anterior margin of the permanents contact the ones above at five years. It will be seen that at five years the colt has experienced a change that gives him a full mouth and he is entitled to the name of a horse. The changes that take place in the way of replacement are so regular that it should not prove difficult for any person to determine quite accurately the age of an animal up to five years. Perhaps the most puzzling period would be between one and two years, for there are no changes in the incisor teeth during that interval.

A little practice in judging the amount of wear that has taken place, as well as an inspection of the molars, will usually decide any doubtful point.

During the period of change in the incisor teeth, there are many important developments taking place in the molar arcades. The fourth molar is erupted as a permanent tooth at about ten months, and is usually in wear at a year. The fourth molar may be said to be the oldest tooth in a horse's head, being actively concerned in mastication from the time the colt is one year old. It also is of poor quality, compared with its fellows which is no doubt partly due to its early development. The jaw enlarges sufficiently to accommodate the fifth molar at about two years and it is up and in wear at two and one-half.

The sixth molar may appear at any time between three and one-half and four and one-half years and is quite tardy in its progress, due quite likely to the hardness and resistance the jaw bone offers.

The first and second temporary molars are shed at about two and one-half years, the permanents being in wear at three years. The replacement of the second molar ordinarily is about three months later than the first. The third temporary molar may be expelled at from three to three and one-half years, and like the sixth it is tardy in growing into active mastication on account of the hardness of the jaw.

The canines are present in the male but are sometimes found in the female. They make their appearance at from four to five years and perhaps cause more suffering on the part of the animal during eruption than all other teeth combined. Erupted at a time when the bony structures are becoming dense, considerable resistance is offered to their progress. Cases have been noted where animals had reached the age of seven and eight years before the canines had come into view. The sixth molar sometimes causes an extension of inflammation to the region of the throat giving rise to a chronic cough.

Whenever three and four year olds have such cough the region of the sixth molar should be examined and the state of this tooth become known.

From five years on, the matter of determining the age as shown by the teeth is not so easy. It has been stated that it takes about three years to efface the cup in the lower incisor teeth. That being true and remembering that the central incisors come into wear at three years, the cup should disappear at six years, which usually takes place.

There may be in some cases slight black spots remaining in the centrals at six, but this is governed in a measure by the quality of the teeth, the depth of the cup (for they are not all exactly the same) and the manner in which the horse is kept. Grazing on short pasture or sandy sods will necessarily wear the teeth down more rapidly than feeding an animal from the box and manger. In the six year old it will be observed that the posterior margin of the corner incisor is up and in wear, which is usually not true of the five year old.

The seven year old will show only a very small cup in the laterals with a smooth surface on the centrals.

The eight year old shows a fairly deep depression in the corners, the corners wearing down more tardily than their fellows. At nine years even this small cup disappears and the horse has a smooth mouth. From this period on one can only tell the approximate age of a horse, and one judges largely by the alteration that takes place in the shape of the table or contact surface.

Keeping in mind the statement made early in the lesson concerning the effect wear has in modifying the appearance of the contact surface, one can readily see that in the course of a few years' wear the measurement will grow less laterly and wider from anterior to posterior. The tooth inclines to assume a rounder form and in extreme old age even becomes triangular. At the same time the teeth incline to assume a line more in the direction of the jaw itself. By familiarizing one's self with these two changes, a person can make a fairly accurate estimate of a horse's age up to 20 years.

While the general principles have been outlined for judging the ages of horses by their teeth, yet there are many exceptions to the rules given. The matter of breed and care exert a great influence. Early maturity of body influences the early development of the teeth so that where colts are forced by high feeding there must be due allowance made. Again the reverse is true in the starved or late maturing types.

Unscrupulous dealers often attempt to restore the young appearance of the teeth of aging horses by a process called bishoping. This consists of chiseling out or deepening the places where the cups were and then staining the depression with some chemical. Such practices can only fool those who have given no study to the subject, for the shape of the table surface will reveal the attempted fraud. Attemps are sometimes made to have a four year old take on the appearance of a five year old in order to make the animal more salable. This is done by extracting the temporary corner incisors which will have the effect of causing the permanents to erupt prematurely. The condition of the sixth molar and canines afford the best evidence for the detection of the attempted fraud.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS RATION.

The Iowa station has found that a small amount of oil meal or cotton seed meal added to corn and oats improves and cheapens the ration for work horses. A mixture of 77 pounds shelled corn, 15 pounds oats and 8 pounds oil meal gave excellent results. Cotton seed meal gave somewhat better results than oil meal and the ration was a little cheaper in the proportion of 79 pounds corn, 15 pounds oats and 6 pounds oil meal.

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THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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KANSAS AND NEBRASKA HORSE DISEASE.

August 20, 1912, this paper made a report of the mysterious horse plague. At that time Dr. A. T. Kinsley diagnosed this disease for our readers and suggested cautions to observe. His report has been substantiated by the leading veterinarians of the country. Following close upon his diagnosis many other explanations and theories were named but in the final round-up his early announcement was the one that stood the test.

Horse owners in the Southwest have been watching closely for a recurrence of this disease. Up to this date we have not received any reports that would indicate any danger in this direction. It would be very easy to create much unrest among residents of these states at this particular time. Practically every horse that is taken sick is watched closely for the symptoms displayed by this disease. A great loss was sustained. The best posted men of the country do not yet know how to treat these animals to insure recovery. Competent veterinarians have made mistakes in this direction honestly, but a very large number of unscrupulous individuals were loose in the land, many of whom had no regard for either man or beast. Through excitement many animals were destroyed; others were hastened to the bone yard.

Whatever caused the disease there is one lesson to be learned from the horses shipped to other parts of the country. Most of these lived. It is quite likely that if another epidemic should be started that a majority of the valuable animals would be shipped to other sections of the country. But it is not likely that another visitation of this kind will occur for some years, at least, as it was the accompaniment last year of very unusual conditions.

AGE OF A HORSE.

Every individual that is interested in horses should be able to tell something about the age of horses. The article on page 3 should be of much service in this direction. We hope our readers will preserve that article and study it closely. One of the objects in preparing such an article at this time was to help those who expect to engage in the horse feeding business. No horse dealer can expect to have good results without being able to tell the age of horses. This is especially true where horses are purchased from those who might change the teeth. It is a fact that many men engaged in buying and selling horses cannot tell the age of a horse or even make a good guess at it. Such men must depend entirely on the honesty of those having stock for sale, which while safe in many cases, is sometimes risky, and is always poor business. Such individuals could not do better than to take that particular article and study it in connection with such horses as may be convenient, in fact, with several horses a day for a considerable length of time. It would prove time well spent.

There are also a lot of experts who have been handling horses for a great many years that can learn something from that particular article. When an animal is purchased the age of which has been misrepresented, it frequently means a great loss of money. Such articles should be read closely and filed away; or, better still, study them closely and get the contents well founded in one's mind so that this information can be used. Too many of our readers are reading these articles for entertainment only.

DRY WEATHER LESSONS.

In some sections of the south and west the experience with the past summer's heat and drouth will be a very dear lesson. But as one individual has put it, even with the great crop loss sustained, it may be a blessing in disguise for the farmers. He further stated that practically every quarter section of land in the south and west had more or less land on it that would grow alfalfa. Practically every vicinity in the dry districts has some alfalfa. Those who did not have alfalfa have been especially impressed with the fact that this crop is needed for a permanent and more successful agriculture.

A few questions asked of successful alfalfa growers might be worth much to others who wish to make a start in alfalfa production. A visit to an alfalfa field during the dryest time will usually convince the average farmer that it is a mighty good crop to grow, or at least one of the crops to encourage. When all other plants have withered this crop will usually be in fair condition if properly put in and the ground is suitable for its growth.

If you have a small field already thoroughly prepared it is not too late to sow a piece of alfalfa yet in many localities. In some sections land can be found without much crop on it that can be converted into alfalfa land very profitably.

Every live stock breeder, especially, should study the alfalfa proposition for both good and bad years. It is excellent feed for growing animals. There are other crops that stand the drouth fairly well in ordinary dry years. In sections where these drouths have appeared the residents must expect them to come up again. A part of the farm might well be planted each year to some of these crops.

The silo has also been introduced to some breeders who heretofore never have paid much attention to providing against short crops. A good silo is an excellent investment for the average farmer, who keeps stock enough to consume its contents, and better still for those who have a good number of live stock. The water problem reminds one of the individual who had no roof on his house; when it rained he could not put it on, and when it did not rain he did not need it. But this is a more serious condition. Without stock water a stock farm has little value. Some may think that it is easy to write about these things but more difficult to put into practice, which is all true. There are some sections where it seems difficult to have a satisfactory water supply in extreme dry times, but in many of the sections where water is very scarce at the present time there could be an abundance of water on every farm. In most of the hard pan country deep wells, supplying water of a good quality, are not easily found. But in these sections it should be possible to excavate a hole in the ground deep enough to have an abundance of water for an emergency. Hard pan soil holds water as well as a jug, except for the evaporation. If the space is deep and not too much top surface, water will last a long time in one of these reservoirs. There is usually idle times when this work can be done very cheaply.

In most sections where the sub-soil is of a loose nature, deep wells are very successful, and a wind mill is not very expensive.

FEED.

It is generally known now that feed will be scarce and high the coming wall and winter. The strictly hay producing sections are not producing their normal quoto; which means that hay will be shipped from other sections that have not been considered hay producing territories in other years.

All the available roughness should be taken care of. Owners of high class breeding stock should arrange for their hay soon. It should be a good quality, properly stored, so as to be in good condition during the next breeding season.

Grain, according to reports, will also be high. A good supply of oats will be valuable and should be stored so as to be free from all mold and rust. Every breeder should arrange to have plenty of old feed so that it will not be necessary to make any serious feed changes through the breeding season.

FEET.

Breeding stock quite frequently have bad feet, as a result of being confined in a very small, dry enclosure. The feet do not have an opportunity to come in contact with the right kind of dampness. As a result the hoof is hardened and greatly impaired. Where this condition is followed up several generations, breeders can only expect this deficiency to be transmitted. This is very important as there are not many breeders who care to be responsible for a particular weakness in their livestock as the result of carelessness.

Stock having access to a yard where the grass receives the morning dew, or an occasional rain, will usually remain healthy. This enclosure, however, should be well drained and the manure should be kept well cleaned out. Contaminated fluid, as a result of manure, is injurious to the feet. Horses or jacks not having such accommodations should have moisture applied. A very good method is to have a bucket of clay and fill the bottom of the hoof several times a week with new clay. If there should be an excessive amount of secretion around the frog, salt tamped in these openings will give good results.

DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSE FUTURITIES.

Futurities have been in existence among race horse men a great many years, but within the last few years futurities have been staged for saddle horses and draft horses. This season will eclipse all former years in this direction. Several have taken place with marked good results; others offer great promise.

This is a thought in the right direction. It has encouraged the breeders to thoroughly develop the progeny. Some of the best developed yearlings ever brought out have appeared in the show ring this year. Breeders are beginning to realize the necessity of this thorough development. These exhibitions are bringing to light the real merits of the various sires. One of the big lessons in live stock breeding is to thoroughly understand the value of the right kind of a tried sire.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING.

A recent conversation took place between two breeders. One of these men contended that it was necessary for a breeder to understand his business in order to receive the greatest amount of profit with the least expense. The other breeder made the statement that he knew more than he had time to put into practice, and that there was nothing to scientific breeding. This argument lasted a considerable length of time but the one who contended that scientific breeding was a necessity was also a reader of the American Breeder. The other individual was not a reader, neither was he a progressive man.

The way to silence these men who do not have good horse sense is to ask them a good line of questions. This will soon reveal their ignorance. We would like to request every reader of the American Breeder to study up a few good, stiff questions and be prepared to silence these men who do not wish to learn. When an argument of this kind is started, watch the expression on the other man's face and see how long it will take him to get mad and state that he has never studied those big words. A few questions like the following will be sufficient:

Which hand do you use to palpate the left ovary?

How does fertilization take place?

What would you look for in rectal examinations?

What conditions will prevent fertilization in the mare?

How do you make ovarian examinations?

What fluids compose semen?

If both ovaries are cystic what would be your conclusion?

When spermatozoa are not discharged, will the female settle?

What would be your diagnosis if a large kidney was found?

What does the clitoris do during heat?

How do you tell when there is pus in the uterus?

Make the test for acid.

How many spermatozoa are discharged at a single service?

Describe horse pox.

Describe a diseased mare.

Is it safe to make a service on a diseased mare?

Describe the functions of the epididymis.



HERE AND THERE ON THE IOWA STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

1.—Proud of his Morgan ancestry. 2.—Posing the champion filly for a Percheron Society calendar. 3.—"Poling" a "cagy" Holstein out of the show ring. 4.—"Leaning to it" on the home stretch. 5.—Carrying home some "silverware." 6.—Grandstand and bleachers full to the farthest corner. 7.—Do you know them?—Mr. Augstin, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Corsa, Mr. Crownover. 8.—Old students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School out after information.

HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL.

At the request of many breeders a cattle breeding school will be started November 10. The first week will be devoted entirely to cattle with the exception of one-half day, which will be devoted to hog breeding. The following week, beginning November 17, will be the regular horse breeding school. These schools will be separate, consisting of one week each, but those who care to attend both may do so for the one tuition fee. One tuition also pays for a life membership with as many return privileges as the student cares to attend.

Those who have attended at former terms will be admitted to both schools without further cost.

There is as much to learn about cattle breeding as there is about horse breeding. This information may be more easily put into practice on cattle than with horses. The average man interested in cattle breeding usually handles his own herd and can handle them as he chooses. A lot of investigations have been made concerning cattle production. The regular instructors of the horse breeding school will be employed at the cattle breeding school, with the exception that there will be some new members in both schools. Every instructor except one, at both schools is either a post-graduate veterinarian or a professor from an agricultural college.

The date of this school was changed from December to the advertised date, as it was thought to be the best time for breeders to leave home. A diploma will be issued for each school provided the student passes the required examination. It will not be necessary to attend both schools in order to graduate; complete instruction is given in both courses.

There are many who will avail themselves of this opportunity to attend both schools while in the city. There are many horse breeders who may interest themselves in cattle and hogs, and practically every cattle or hog breeder is interested in horses. About three-fourths of those who have attended this school are interested in cattle or hogs and a very large per cent of them have registered stock of one or the other kind.

The tuition fee is $25 for one or both courses. This entitles the student to return at as many terms as he cares to without further cost. The school is guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory to the student or his tuition fee will be refunded; he alone is to be the judge. At both courses the work will begin every morning at 7:30 and last until 10:30 at night.—Advertisement.

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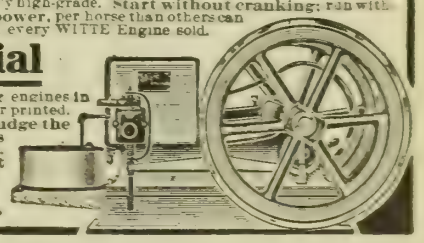
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American Breeder Camera at the State Fairs



Grand champion Percheron stallion of Iowa and Nebraska, Jeun; owned by W. S. Fox.



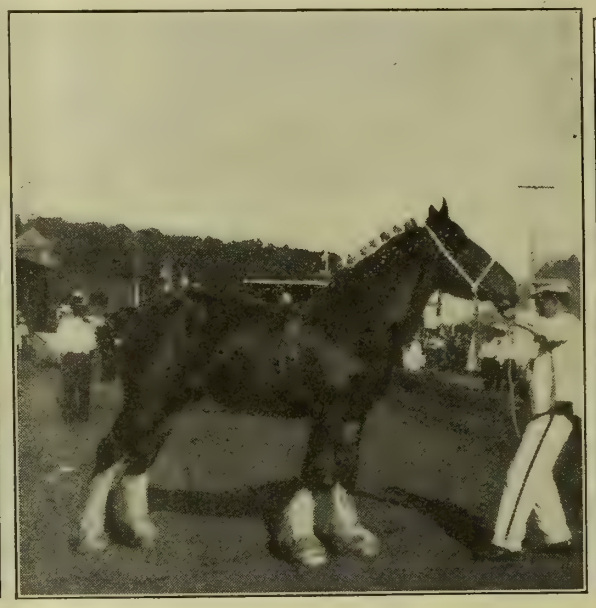
Iowa—Wm. Crownover's grand champion Belgian stallion, Farceur.



Iowa—Trumans' grand champion Shire stallion, Coleshill Diamond King.



Iowa—W. W. Weston's Clydesdale futurity filly, Princess Quana.



Iowa—L. N. and O. B. Sizers' first prize yearling Clydesdale stallion, Tappan Eldorado.



Iowa—John A. Buswell's grand champion Percheron mare (yearling) Conceorous.

BETTER COLTS WILL BRING CONVERTS.

To the American Breeder:—I have been a reader of the American Breeder for three years and I think it the best paper that stock breeders take. We stood a registered Percheron stallion this year and did pretty well with him; thinking of trying the capsules next year. We have a good jack for sale or trade. Would have sent picture and measurements for the jack show, but he wasn't quite old enough. The people around here don't raise many mules and it's pretty hard to do much with a good horse. There are five scrub horses right here in our neighborhood, all within ten miles of us, so a fellow hasn't much chance, but when they see some good colts next year, maybe they will look for better sires—Clarence. Robison, Wheeler County, Oregon.

IOWA STALLIONS 70 PER CENT PURE.

To the American Breeder:—Under the heading of "Is This True of Iowa?" written by a Kansas subscriber, you have surely been misinformed. I quote from the Secretary of Agriculture Report of December 12, 1912, "Seventy per cent of all the stallions in Iowa were of pure breeding, 30 per cent grades; number of pure bred stallions, 5,679; number of grade 2,493, or a total of 8,172 stallions." Allowing 40 mares for each stallion would make 326,688 mares; two-thirds of this number is 217,792, which is the number claimed by the ex-Iowa man bred to grades, or 87 mares to each grade, leaving 43½ mares to each pure bred stallion. The facts are that but few mares are bred to grades that can be bred to registered stallions.—C. A. Luce, Decatur County, Iowa.

MORE ARGUMENT FOR GOOD PURE BRED SIRES.

The American Breeder a year ago presented, on its front cover, an illustrated argument in favor of breeding to a good pure bred sire. It was taken from an actual case in which 100 per cent better income was secured from a mare when she was bred to a registered draft stallion than when bred to a "little mongrel." Last fall the Kansas Industrialist printed the following interesting account of another real experience along the same line:

Fifty-five dollars is good interest for the use of $7 for a year. And when the feed of a colt for another year is saved, the proposition is all the more attractive.

This horseman wasn't very enthusiastic about paying a larger fee for the service of a pure bred stallion. He had been using grade and inferior sires with a fair degree of success. He saw no reason for changing.

A stock farmer living in the southeast part of the state has been rearing a number of colts every year, using the services of a grade stallion.

In the season of 1910 he decided to try a good pure bred stallion just once, to see if it was worth the difference in the service fees.

The second week in this month this stockman held a sale. The three-year-old colts, sired by a grade stallion, sold at an average of $76. The two-year-old colts, the progeny of another grade sire, brought an average of $46. The weanling colts, sired by a pure bred stallion, sold at an average of $101.

The service fee of the pure bred stallion was $15, that of the grade $8, a difference of $7. The feed eaten by the older colts was saved, and $55 more was received for the weanlings than the two-year-olds, and $25 more than the three-year-olds.

FRAUD HURTS BREEDS.

Whenever a breed association for a moment countenances fraudulently acquired pedigrees it hurts the pure bred live stock industry far more than it could possibly hurt, by exposure and expulsion, the rascals perpetrating the fraud.

A few years ago a breed association stood up for and back of one who was caught in the act of selling cattle that had no right to the pedigree accompanying them. It should have cleaned house then and there, as it had to do eventually. It got a backset that will take years to overcome.

During recent years frauds have been proven against certain breeders and importers of draft horses, yet their horse association thinks it serves its own interests best by trying to keep the scandal quiet. A thorough housecleaning would be a big advertisement to that breed and restore confidence in time.

Honesty is the best policy, even in anything pertaining to the farm.—Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia.

Kerosene Engine



The SANDOW Stationary Engine runs on kerosene or gasoline. Starts without cranking—throttle governed—hopper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—15-day money-back trial. Sizes, 2 to 20 H. P. Send postal for free catalog.
Detroit Motor Car Supply Co.
52 Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

I'M A FARMER

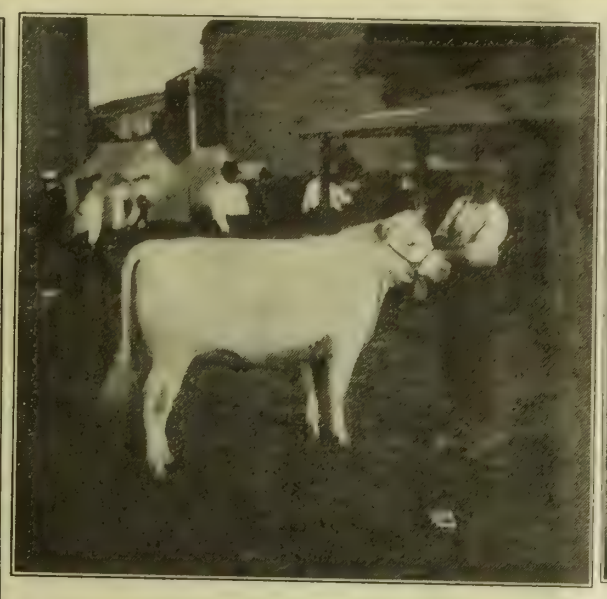


the same as you and love to take good care of big horses. My big bunch of registered Percheron studs, weanlings to four years old, are the class you will like; money-makers for you at my breeder's prices. Fast trains all directions. **FRED CHANDLER,**
Route 7, Charlton, Iowa.

American Breeder Camera at the State Fairs



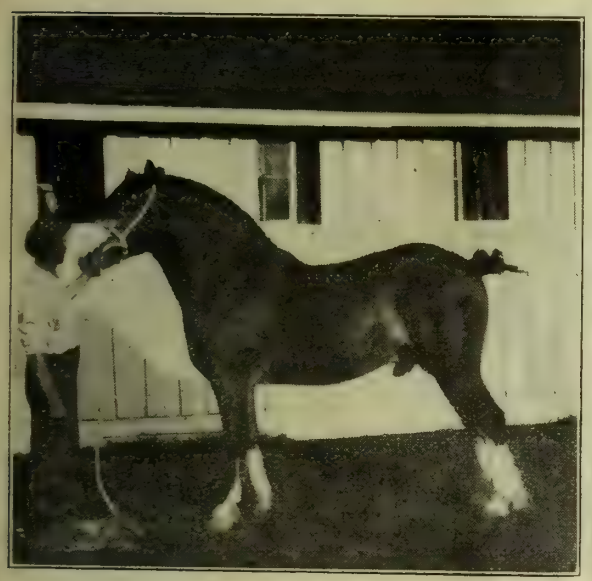
Iowa—Corsa's Carnoress, first of the five Carnot yearlings that stood 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th in class.



Nebraska—Owen Kane's junior champion Shorthorn heifer, Isabella.



Nebraska—T. B. Bowman's first prize Percheron yearling filly, Madame.



Iowa—H. Harris Ford's Prince Cedric, champion of the Iowa Clydesdales.



Nebraska—G. M. Clark's second prize draft team in harness.



Iowa—C. J. Jones' Hermine, first prize aged Percheron mare, Iowa class.

BREEDING STOCK PRICES.

More than the usual interest has attended the opening of the fall fair season, which, as a rule, marks also the opening of the season for public and private selling of pure bred breeding stock. It was generally recognized that the wide-spread dry weather and excessive heat would interfere with the attendance at the state fairs, as well as with the number of animals exhibited at the earlier shows. What these conditions would do to prices was the cause of much discussion.

In one important line of live stock the answer came almost before the first (Iowa) state fair had opened, in the sale of the entire Hereford herd of J. P. Cudahy at a price not stated but probably not far from $75,000. The 437 head which included calves and all, were sold by Mr. Cudahy to Warren McCray of Indiana. Mr. McCray has reserved some of the animals for himself for show and breeding purposes and has already sold out all of the remainder at large profits. The price of $5,000 is reported for the champion show bull, Fairfax 16th, and $2,500 and $1,000 for two other famous bulls. These were included in the sale of about 70 head to A. B. Cook of Helena, Mont. The cows, which comprised most of this sale, were reported to have brought $300 to $350 each. Buyers came to the Cudahy farm from all over the country and every animal that Mr. McCray wished to spare was soon disposed of.

Exhibitors of Shorthorn cattle are reporting the most active demand in years. One Nebraska breeder has already sold out of the herd he is now exhibiting, two young bulls, one a sucking calf and the other a junior yearling, and both of his own breeding, for $1,000 each.

Among the draft horse men the demand for stallions has been so active that several smaller exhibitors are cutting short their show circuits because of the animals already sold at the fairs and shipped after the fairs to the new owners. The general feeling seems to be that this means heavier importations later in the fall and a big winter's business.

As an indication of the value breeders put upon promising young things, we quote the sale of the first prize yearling and champion Percheron mare, Couceorous, for $2,000. This sale was made by the owner and breeder, John A Buswell, of Bradford, Ill., to Senator White of Virginia. At the same show where this filly made her winning, the first prize Percheron yearling stallion sold for $1,500.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

represent firms and articles that we believe to be reliable

We refuse all whisky and beer advertising and all advertising of medical nostrums and questionable medicines, and medical institutions. We refuse all "get-rich-quick" scheme advertising, fake jewelry, and cheap, sensational book and music advertising. We refuse to carry the advertising of live stock breeders and importers who have become notorious for crooked or disreputable practices.

This advertising, such as we refuse, pays the highest rate to the papers that will take it, and "asks no questions." When you see this kind of business in big, well-established, money-making papers, therefore, you have some idea of the income the American Breeder sacrifices in refusing to carry it.

If you believe we are doing right and deserve your cooperation, investigate the institutions and firms for which we do advertise, write for their catalogs, buy from them when you can, and always mention the American Breeder.

Remember that the prices and quality of advertised goods are more sure to be right than any others, for advertised goods are sold faster, sold more direct, and sold in more open competition than any others.



No More Scalded Shoulders

Don't lose time and money because of sore shoulders. Don't pay out money for Hames and Sweat Pads. Try a pair of Indestructible

Hameless Adjustable Metal Horse and Mule Collars

Endorsed by veterinaries and men of high authority. A. F. DeLaune, St. Thomas Plantation, Abbemarle, La., writes: "Send me forty steel collars."

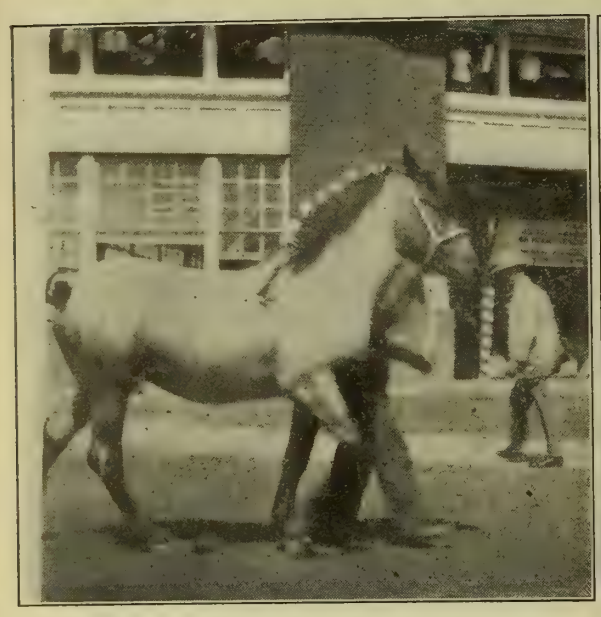
Think what that means to the horse owner. Think of the time saved, money saved and suffering saved the mules. This is the next best thing you could do with a collar that prevents against galls and sore shoulders. Be humane, progressive and up-to-date and save money by using

Indestructible Collars

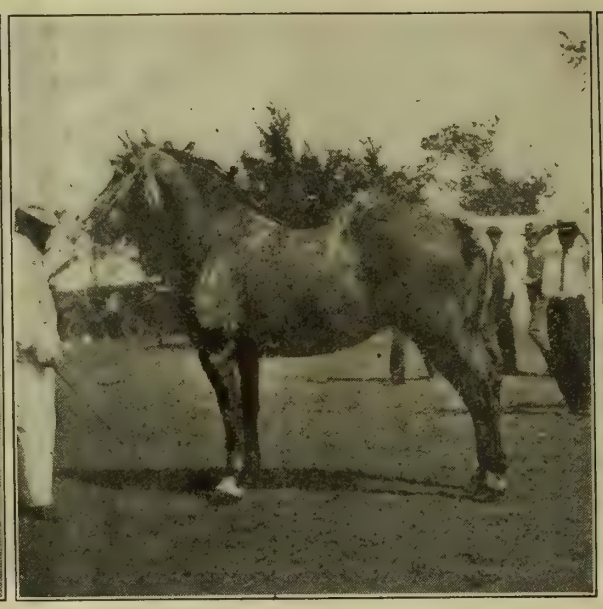
and you'll be free from sore shoulder troubles. The metal won't permit the sweat to scald and produce a sore. Being adjustable they fit the neck and bring the draft to correct point. Durable—last a lifetime. The ideal work horse and mule collar. Be sure and test out this great Twentieth Century invention. It is in successful use. Good Agents Wanted. Manufactured by

Johnston-Slocum Co., 933 State St., Caro, Michigan

American Breeder Camera at the State Fairs



Nebraska—North & Robinson's junior champion Belgian filly, Henrietta M.



Nebraska—J. A. McFarlane's champion Percheron mare, Image.



Nebraska—C. H. Zachry's grand champion Shire stallion, Smeaton Aristocrat.



Nebraska—A 2200-pound Percheron mare; real weight.



Nebraska—Howell Rees' grand champion Shorthorn bull, Whitehall Rosedale.



Nebraska—Eastoft Beauty, the champion Shire mare (Zachry's) shown in her working clothes.

TO AVOID DAMAGE FROM WRONG ENTRY.

To the American Breeder: Having seen an inquiry in regard to a stallion making a wrong entrance, and as to whether the owner of stallion is liable for all damages or not, I think owner of stallion is liable for the damage to the mare. Now the stallioner does not know his business if he kills the mare by making a wrong entrance; that is an accident that can not be helped sometimes, but there is no need of killing the mare if it does happen. I have been in the breeding business all my life and have had horses make a wrong entrance, but have never injured a mare so far. When you see that the horse had made a wrong entrance, do not pull him off the mare, but take hold of one of his feet and hold him on until he comes off with his penis drawn clear up into his sheath, and he will not injure the mare in the least. My observation has been that the mare should stand with her front feet up hill; the horse gives better service and there is less danger of a wrong entrance. Also do not hold the mare too hard; let her step forward if she wants to. I like to stand all mares up hill when breeding them. —J. D. McKenzie, Benron county, Minn.

No man is more to be pitied than the one who is satisfied with himself.

THE INTRADERMAL TUBERCULIN TEST.

To the American Breeder:—This test is so much more convenient and so far as present knowledge goes, so much more accurate than the old hypodermic test that it deserves hearty support from the owners of cattle. It is applied in the following way: With a special syringe two to five drops of Government Tuberculin are injected into the thickness of the skin in the folds. In a non-tuberculous cow nothing happens unless the tiny wound is infected at the time of injections. In a tuberculosis cow a swelling of a definite character begins in about twenty-four hours, and is at its height on the fourth or fifth day. The swelling is quite typical on the second and third days, and these are the most convenient for examination.

The test is official in the state of Missouri and is in use by a number of municipalities, including Boulder and Fort Collins. The great advantages lie in the simplicity of the test, only two visits being required, and no unusual handling of the cattle, and in its applicability to all sorts of cattle, wild and tame, and in all kinds of health, as temperature is not a factor in its interpretation. On the other hand it requires special skill, first in the application, asepsis and intradermal introduction of the needle being necessary, and second in the interpretation, as mistakes can easily be made in differentiating a local injection from a true reaction. In spite of these facts the test is worthy of every possible support.—A. W. Whitehouse, Colorado Agricultural College.

BE CAREFUL ABOUT PIT SILOS.

Pit silos will not be successful east of the ninety-eighth meridian in Kansas. There is danger of seepage water entering and spoiling the silage, experts at the Kansas Agricultural College say. Except on high and well drained spots this type of silos also will be unsuccessful east of the ninety-ninth meridian. Information has come to the college recently of a number of farmers in the state who are digging pit silos where they will be failures.

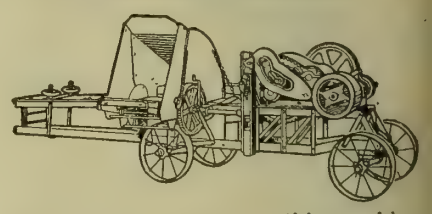
Two feet of woven wire and three barb wires keep dogs out of a sheep pasture. Dogs outnumber sheep in many states, and we have not learned to eat dogs as they do in some European countries. The reason given by most farmers why they do not keep sheep is "the dogs." Kansas had, in 1910, 175,000 sheep and 199,000 dogs, Coburn tells us.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

Our farmers get only half crops on the average, or ten tons of beets from an acre. They are learning how to farm intensively and will grow twice this tonnage in a few years, when they will not fear reduction of duties. —United States Department of Agriculture Report.

A liberal supply of roots is a good way to keep trouble away from your hogs.

AUTO-FEDAN

(Self Feeding Hay Press.)
MEANS ONE LESS MAN.



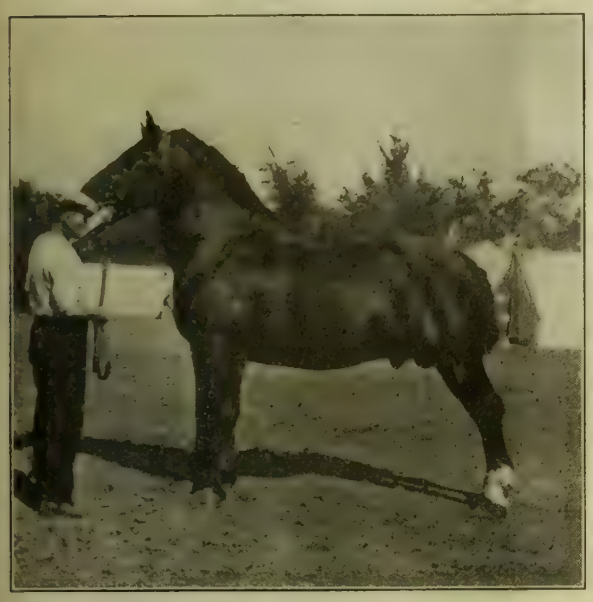
Two men can operate this machine. Bale as much as 3 will with any other. Can furnish with 12-horse engine mounted on same frame, direct gear drive, weight only 4,000 lbs. The most compact and nicest machine there is out. Write for catalogue.

AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS COMPANY,
1545 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

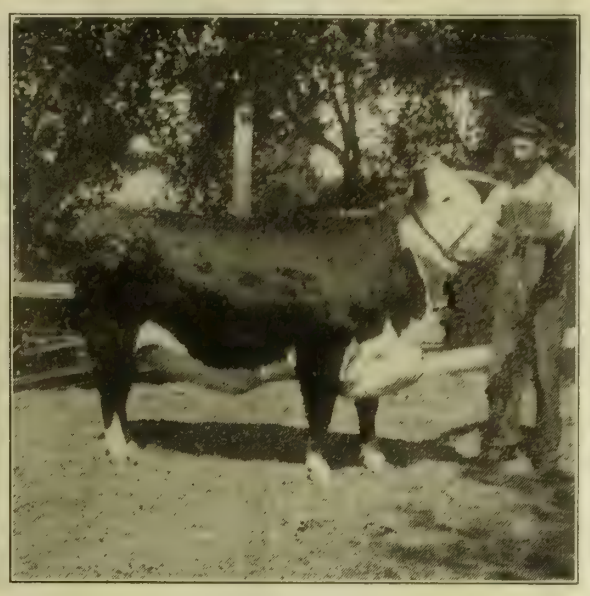
N. B.—Consign us your hay. We solicit your orders.

BINDER Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address
NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kas.

American Breeder Camera at the State Fairs



Nebraska—Rhea Brothers' champion of American bred Percheron stallions, Samson.



Nebraska—O. E. Green's Hereford two-year-old, Lula, champion of Nebraska bred Herefords.



Nebraska—Jos. Rouselle's first prize aged Belgian stallion, Flasko.



G. E. Clark's first prize Galloway herd at both Iowa and Nebraska.



Nebraska—Wolf Bros., first prize group of Percheron stallions.

HORSES AND PONIES AT ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

The new horse barn now under construction at the Illinois State Fair ground will be completed and ready for use by October 1. This barn is a fire proof structure built of brick and will be equipped with all modern conveniences, for taking care of horses and ponies. The capacity of the barn is 518 stalls, 452 of which are for horses and 66 for ponies. In addition to the stalls in the new barns there will be 300 stalls for horses and ponies in the old barns, some of which have been turned over to mules, and the forage department.

This new horse barn is located upon the site formerly occupied by the old swine pavilion. It is but a short distance from the barn to the coliseum where all the horses will be judged.

This will make it very convenient for erhibitors in this department. In addition to the new horse barn there will be seen at the Illinois State Fair this year two other excellent new barns, one for the swine and one for the sheep.

Some 300,000 cattle were imported by the United States in 1912, practically all Mexican and Canadian product. Export were approximately 30,000 head.





Sample of a breed (Hampshires) that receives its full share of popular attention at the fairs.

TO WIN A SHORT COURSE IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri State Fair Board has arranged to pay all necessary expenses for two young Missouri farmers while attending one term of the Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Missouri.

A $50 cash scholarship is offered as a prize in a corn and stock judging contest, and a similar prize in a corn judging contest. These contests will be held during the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, September 27 to October 3. The contests are open to all young men in Missouri who have never attended an agricultural college. Information will be supplied by John Stinson, secretary, Sedalia, Mo.



A 900-pound Poland China boar enjoying the one morning of cloudy weather.



Chester Whites in the family bath room at the Swine Pavilion, Des Moines.

Foolish to Buy Wood Shingles

What's the use of buying common **wood** shingles now that you can get the original and genuine Edwards STEEL Shingles for LESS MONEY? Don't wood shingles **catch fire,** don't they **rot,** don't they **cost a lot of time and money** to put on?

Nobody ever heard of an Edwards Steel Shingle roof **burning up** or **rotting.** And it doesn't take long to put them on. For these **steel** shingles come in great big clusters of 100 or more.

Edwards STEEL Shingles

Each Edwards Steel Shingle not only has thoroughly galvanized sides, **but each EDGE is dipped in MOLTEN ZINC.** No chance of **rust.** All joints are permanently water-tight as a result of our patented Interlocking Device, which takes care of expansion and contraction.

PRICES We sell direct from factory and pay the freight. Our cost of doing business is divided among thousands of sales. Hence our ability to underprice wood shingles. You have been intending to get our prices for some time. Do it this time. Send a postal now—to-day—and get, by return mail, Catalog 976, the Roofing Offer of the Age. Give dimensions of roof if you can, so we can quote price on the complete job.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
976-976 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World



Head work will often safe hard work on the farm.

Live Stock Champions of the Iowa State Fair

It will be worth the while of our readers to preserve the following list of champions at the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs. In this list we name only those animals winning championships in the open classes. Championships were also awarded in rings limited to animals owned in the respective states, and in some breeds, notably Percherons, championships were awarded in rings limited to animals bred and owned by the exhibitor.

This condition sometimes leads to confusion in one's recollection of the show unless some brief list like the following is kept for reference:

IOWA STATE FAIR.

PERCHERONS.

Champion stallion, Jeun; W. S. Fox.
Reserve champion stallion, Matador; H. G. McMillan & Sons.
Champion mare, Couceorous; John H. Bushwell.
Reserve champion mare, Ilda; Dunhams.

BELGIANS.

Champion stallion, Farceur; Wm. Crownover.
Reserve champion stallion, Jules Remi; H. Lefebure.
Champion mare, Anna du Balcan; H. Lefebure.
Reserve champion mare, Flora; R. F. French.

ENGLISH SHIRES.

Champion stallion, Coleshill Diamond King; Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm.
Reserve champion stallion, Boro Ragged Boy; Wm. Crownover.
Champion mare, Tatton Aurora; Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm.
Reserve champion mare, Moulton Primella; F. J. Woltman.

CLYDESDALES.

Champion stallion, King's Favorite; James Pedley.
Reserve stallion, Prince Cedric; H. Harris Ford.
Champion mare, Princess Mae; H. Harris Ford.
Reserve champion mare, Amaryillis; Ethelwold Farms.

SHORTHORNS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Sultan Mine; Carpenter & Carpenter.
Junior champion bull, Cumberland's Type; C. A. Saunders.
Senior champion cow, Maxwalton Missie; Anoka Farms.
Junior and grand champion female, Village Flower 2d; Anoka Farms.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Erwin C.; W. A. McHenry.
Junior and grand champion bull, Ebony of A.; E. D. and E. F. Caldwell.
Senior and grand champion cow, Blackcap McHenry; W. A. McHenry.
Junior champion female, Queen of Rosemere 2d; Otto V. Battles.

HEREFORDS.

Senior champion bull, Fairfax 16th; J. P. Cudahy.
Junior and grand champion bull, Repeater 7th; O. Harris & Sons.
Senior and grand champion cow, Perfection Lass; J. P. Cudahy.
Junior champion female, Miss Repeater 11th; O. Harris & Sons.

GALLOWAY.

Senior and grand champion bull, Imp. Optomist; C. H. Hechtner.
Junior champion bull, Iva's Favorite; C. S. Hechtner.
Senior and grand champion cow, Daisy Dimple; Capital View Ranch.
Junior champion female, Lassie 2d of Maples; C. S. Hechtner.

RED POLLED.

Senior and grand champion bull, Teddy's Best; Haussler Bros.
Junior champion bull, Teddy's Charmer; Haussler Bros.
Senior and grand champion cow, Nancy; W. S. Hill.
Junior champion female, Rochelle; W. S. Hill.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Suktan's Creed; J. H. Miller.
Junior champion bull, Sultan Serene; J. H. Miller.
Senior and grand champion cow, Lady Craven; J. H. Miller.
Junior champion cow, Loch Dale Roanette; Leemon Stock Farm.

GUERNSEYS.

Senior and grand champion cow, Glenwood's Hazel; W. W. Marsh.
Junior champion cow, Imp. Moreland Aquamarine; W. W. Marsh.

JERSEYS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Ocean Blue, Nelle Fabyan.
Junior champion bull, Rose's Fairy Boy; J. K. Dering.

HOLSTEINS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Sir Jessie Fobes Piebe Burke; J. C. Copestake.
Junior champion bull, Iowana Houwije Pontiac Count; Iowana Farms.
Senior and grand champion cow, Chloe Artis Jewell of Cedarside; C. A. Nelson.
Junior champion heifer, un-named; Iowana Farms.

AYRSHIRES.

Senior and grand champion bull, Bargenoch Gay Cavalier; Adam Seitz.
Junior champion bull, Bargenoch Rising Star; Adam Seitz.
Senior champion cow, Barboigh Maggie 10th; Adam Seitz.
Junior and grand champion female, Barboigh Queen.

BROWN SWISS.

Senior and grand champion bull, My-One-Boy; Allynhurst Farm.
Junior champion bull, Casper Brown of Allynhurst; Allynhurst Farm.
Senior and grand champion cow, Bell of Grattan, Allynhurst Farm.
Junior champion cow, Ernetta G.; H. W. Ayers.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

PERCHERONS.

Senior and grand champion stallion, Jeun; W. S. Fox.
Junior champion stallion, Libretta; Wolff Bros.
Senior champion mare, Image; J. A. McFarland.
Junior champion mare, Madame; T. B. Bowman & Son.

BELGIANS.

Senior champion stallion, Infant; Wolff Bros.
Junior champion stallion, Reuben; Wolff Bros.
Senior champion mare, Mizra De Rurdes, North & Robinson.
Junior champion mare, Henrietta M.; North & Robinson.

SHIRES.

Senior and grand champion stallion, Smeaton Aristocra; C. H. Zachry.
Junior champion stallion, owned by John Rouselle.
Senior and grand champion mare, Eastoft Beauty; C. H. Zachry.
Junior champion mare, Trola; Otto Grosse.

HEREFORDS.

Senior champion bull, Prince Perfection; O. Harris.
Junior and grand champion bull, Repeater 7th; O. Harris.
Senior champion female, Princess 215th; O. Harris.
Junior and grand champion female, Miss Repeater 11th; O. Harris.

SHORTHORNS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Whitehall Rosedale; Rees & Son.
Junior champion bull, Dale Clarion; Owen Kane.
Senior and grand champion female, Violet Goods; Rees & Son.
Junior champion female, Isabella; Owen Kane.

GALLOWAYS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Casino; Capital View Ranch.
Junior champion bull, Pilotte of G. V.; Capital View Ranch.
Senior and grand champion cow, Daisy Dimple; Capital View Ranch.
Junior champion cow, Capital Belle; Capital View Ranch.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Sultan's Creed; J. H. Miller.
Junior champion bull, Loch Lochy; Leemon Stock Farm.
Senior and grand champion female, Lady Craven; J. H. Miller.
Juinor champion female, Loch Dale Roanette; Leemon Stock Farm.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Kloman; A. C. Binnie & Son.
Junior champion bull, Kemp; Binnie & Son.
Senior champion female, Blackbird Perfection 2d; Chas. Escher.
Junior and grand champion female, Blueblood Lady 3d; Chas. Escher.

HOLSTEINS.

Senior champion and grand champion bull, Ollie Johanna Sir Fayne; Iowana Farms.
Junior champion bull, Iowana Sir Ollie; Iowana Farms.
Senior and grand champion cow, Lady Abbekirk Golden; State Indian School.
Junior champion cow; State Indian School.

JERSEYS.

Senior and grand champion bull, Glenida's Champion; Hunter & Son.
Junior champion bull, Stockwell's Champion; J. B. Smith.
Senior and grand champion cow, Warder's Proud Beauty; J. B. Smith.
Junior champion cow, Gillivan's Fride 2d; Hunter & Son.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Champion boar, Golden Model 34th; Waltmyer.
Champion sow, Fancy Advance 2d; Clarence Wallace.

POLAND CHINAS.

Champion boar, The Big Orphan; Tim Neuhofel.
Champion sow, Marie; W. A. Lingford.



Presenting TWO ways to get up early

He'll get you up *on the installment plan*, a little at a time, by ringing every other half minute for ten minutes, so you'll wake up *gradually*. Or he'll do the whole job all at once, with one long, straight, five-minute ring.

You can set him to do it as you choose, and *shut him off short* in the middle of his call either way.

That makes him *two good clocks in one*, to suit everybody's taste in early rising.

He plays no pranks. He won't go off before it's time and rob you of your full measure of sleep. He won't go off behind time and rob you of your work time. It's Big Ben's business to run on time, to ring on time and to stay on time.

Big Ben attends to his own business and helps you attend to yours by getting you and the farm hands out early.

Then he sticks around the house and keeps time all day for the women folks so they can have your meals on time.

There never was a clock that fitted in better with the farm work.

He's triple-nickel plated and so handsome you'll want to keep him in the parlor instead of a bedroom. Stands seven inches tall from the top of his head to the tips of his toes; has big, easy-winding keys, large hands, and big figures that you can read at a distance on dark mornings, and is built of good implement steel so he'll last for years. He's doing this kind of work in 3,000,000 American homes today.

Twenty thousand jewelers sell him—one in your neighborhood, probably. If yours doesn't, just send a money order for $2.50 addressed to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*, and he'll come to the front door, if the parcel post does, charges prepaid.

A FARMER'S LABOR INCOME.

To the American Breeder: — One measure of a farmer's success is the amount of money which he has left to pay him for his own labor after he has met all other expenses of running his farm, including interest on his investment. The legitimate running expenses of the farm do not include personal, living or household expenses. This sum received by the farmer for his own labor for the year is his labor income.

Some farmers are making labor incomes about as large as their hired men and some are making good yearly salaries. Others are receiving little or nothing for their labor. Their farm income is largely or entirely from the interest on their investment.

Farmers who are not making labor incomes equal to the wages of a good hired man would be better off financially if they would sell their farms, put their money out at interest and work for wages.

An example will make this plain. Assume that a farmer has a farm income of $1,500, and that his farm investment is $20,000. Interest on this at six per cent is $1,200. The difference between this amount and $1,500 or $300, represents his labor income. If his net income is only $1,200, then he has no labor income and is working for nothing.

Farmers should keep sufficient records of their business to enable them to determine their labor income. This means taking an inventory at the opening and closing of the year and keeping a record of the expenses and receipts.

If a farmer isn't making ordinary wages, in addition to a fair rate of interest on his investment, he ought to know it and then take steps to learn why and to correct the trouble.

On the other hand some farmers are making more than good interest on their investment and wages for the time which they put in. If they are not making as much money as they would like to it may be because their investment is too small and the time they actually work too limited.—D. W. Frear, Colorado Agricultural College.

CORN HARVESTER with Binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address **NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KAS.**

SCABIES QUARANTINE LIFTED IN FOUR STATES.

The Secretary of Agriculture, under date of July 15, has ordered released from quarantine for scabies, a contagious communicable disease of cattle, the remainder of the states of South Dakota and New Mexico. This releases from quarantine in South Dakota the counties of Lawrence, Pennington, Custer, Fall River, Washington, Shannon, Bennett, and Washabaugh. In New Mexico, the quaran-

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" And Gas Stoves Too
Trade Mark Registered

Blue Print Heating Plans Free.
Save $25 to $75—
We Pay Freight—
You Get a Year's Approval Test.

Who Knows Most About Furnaces?
The dealer or the Kalamazoo *experts* who have made and sold them for years? The answer true, is a Kalamazoo Direct-to-You.



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I want to talk to you either personally or by letter. I want to tell you what I will do for you. I want to tell you something of the aims, aspirations and ideals of my institution, and the work I am doing for **better business training.** I want to tell you how I will help you. No matter where you live—no matter what your financial condition. If you are earnest, ambitious, honest and really want to learn **Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Salesmanship** or other **Commercial Branches,** write me today for my **new catalog** and let me tell you how I can help you realize your ambitions on terms to suit yourself. Students assisted to a place to work outside of school hours for room and board. Address me personally. **C. W. RANSOM, Pres.**

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911 Minor Bldg., 10th and McGee,
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GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Practical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

JOHN R. TOMSON, Dover Ks.

My herd of Shorthorns is now at the home farm. Gallant Knight's Heir in service. Several good, strong, fleshy bulls ready for service now. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

tine is raised from the following: Counties of Union, Guadalupe, Quay, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy, that portion of Torrance county lying east and south of the El Paso and Rock Island railway, that portion of Lincoln county lying east and south of the El Paso and Northwestern and the El Paso & Rock Island railways, and that portion of Otero county lying east of the El Paso and Northeastern railway.

In the state of Montana, the county of Fergus is released from quarantine, and in the state of Nebraska the county of Thomas is released from quarantine for scabies. This means that the prohibition against shipping cattle from these previously quarantined districts into other sections is now ended.

The same order replaces under quarantine for scabies in the state of Wyoming the newly named and organized counties of Platt, Goshen, and Niobrara, and continues under quarantine in Nebraska that portion of Garden county north of the North Platte river, which was formerly part of Deuel county.

Proving Supply Shortages

Dull Period in Horse Market Shortest in Five Years. Certainty of Cattle Scarcity Such That Continued Record Drouth Runs Have Caused Only Moderate Declines.

The market for horses and mules is developing a normal fall capacity. Receipts are increasing and demand is keeping pace with the supply. The summer dull season, which holds from July to September, has run its course, but this year during those two months there was always some demand, and horsemen took less time off from their work than any summer in the past five years. Now both traders and dealers are in their regular places, and Eastern buyers are looking over the supply expecting a good fall business. Other lines of the markets have been affected by drouth conditions but dealers in horses and mules say that the dry weather has cut no figure in the supply or demand. Horses coming now would not have been in any better condition had the season been normal in every particular, nor would quality have been different. The area most affected by dry weather conditions are sections that suffered severely from the horse plague last summer and this year they have been buyers rather than sellers. Some mules were shipped into dry parts of Kansas last week and notwithstanding the extreme parched condition of the ground an unusual amount of fall plowing is going on. Should rains come within the next week that class of work would be executed with renewed vigor.

The bulk of the demand is coming from the south and east and the large cities. Buyers are eager for good heavy drafters to supply Eastern city trade, and that inquiry is augmented by about a normal demand for the lighter classes. Good smooth chunks are taken about as readily as heavy drafters and prices in that class are slightly higher. The plainer kinds have shown but slight price variation, and the common kinds show about the same as two weeks ago. Southern trade is taking both horses and mules of more weight and at the rate they are turning from plain to good grades the cotton belt in a few years will be taking the biggest horses and mules the markets afford. That change has been more noticeable in mules than on horses. About ten years ago the cotton mule was undersize, light build, color made slight difference. Now prevailing demand requires animals above medium size, good color and bone, and well proportioned. Some cottoners are filling their orders with the biggest and heaviest mules offered.

In the past few days some common out-of-condition horses have sold $10 to $15 lower. Feeder buyers are holding back.

Range horse sales continue and reports from ring sides claim that prices this year have been fully as high as last year. The Northwest is a trade zone unto itself and few of these horses are having to find other outlet than in the states where auctions are held. A greater change has occurred in range quality in the past few years than ever took place in equine blood in a similar period in any other section of the United States. The dam blood is past the first cross, and the prevailing blood of the sire is being propelled by the import source. The next cross will bring out even greater changes, and the Northwest can be proud of its horses.

The following quotations are for serviceable sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Draft, choice, 1,600 lbs. up	$265@300
Drafters, fair to good	165@250
Chunks, good to choice	160@190
Chunks, fair to good	120@155
Expressers and light draft	75@145
Plain dorkers	50@ 85
Southerns, good	150@175
Southerns, plain to fair	85@145
Plugs	20@ 60
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 90@130
14 to 15½ hands	125@175
15½ to 16 hands	170@235
16 to 16½ hands	230@300

Big Receipts of Cattle.

The movement of cattle from Kansas, parts of Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska has reached the maximum proportions of the season. The last Monday in August nearly 38,000 cattle were received in Kansas City and Monday, September 1, 32,000 cattle arrived. Previous to these big runs the record for a single day was made, October 5, with 33,340 cattle, and unless weather conditions take a turn for the better these record runs will continue. In Kansas City last week 95,165 cattle were received in five days, exceeding the previous record by more than 12,000 and nearly equaling the Chicago record of 95,546. In the central West August was the dryest month in a number of years past. In fact, rainfall in much of that area has been below normal since the first of the year. Grass has not only been burnt up, but in many places stock water has given out. Some counties have found an abundant water supply in deep wells, but they are holding their cattle on dry feed or else the fodder that a ruined corn crop affords. Under present conditions it seems that Kansas will have to curtail its cattle supply by still larger shipments.

And while drouth pressure is evident on the one hand, buying by sections prepared to handle cattle was never greater than at present. The Northwest, Texas, Colorado and the Southwest are in excellent condition and are holding on to their cattle. North Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, East are buying thin cattle and the severe effects of the drouth pressure has been materially modified on that account. Prices have fluctuated 25 to 50 cents on the plainer kinds, but there was a stronger tone in the market for well finished grades. Choice steers in Kansas City have sold up to $9.10, equal to the high point this year, and the top price in Chicago was $9.25. The bulk of the choice to prime steers have brought $8.50 to $9 and practically all kinds that have had dry feed are bringing $7.75. Grass fat cattle are making a disappointing showing from the killers' side, and that tends to keep prices down. Most of them are selling at $6.25 to $7.50, some as low as $6, and some up to $7.85. Steers from below the quarantine line are selling at $4.50 to $7.50 and show the usual wide spread in quality. September 1 about 91,000 square miles was released from quarantine regulations. That extended from the eastern cotton belt into Oklahoma. At the present rate of reduction the quarantine line will soon be crowded into the Gulf of Mexico.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.85@9.10
Good to choice steers	8.30@8.80
Fair to good steers	7.40@8.30
Common to fair sters	5.75@7.30
Meal fed, choice	7.40@8.35
Feal fed, common to fair	5.75@7.35
Quarantine steers	4.50@7.50

Big Trade in Butcher Cattle.

Big runs have not stalled the demand for butcher cattle. Local killers are taking all the cows and heifers they can handle. Order trade is brisk and countrymen are in many cases competing with killers for supplies. She stuff now is as important to the market as steers, and the ready outlet makes offerings in many cases more attractive than steers. Only "canner" cows sell below $4.50 and any kind with a butcher possibility brings better than $5. Choice heifers are scarce. Full fed kinds would sell up to the top notch of the season. Veal calves are firm. Some sold as high as $12.25 in Chicago last week, and the top price in Kansas City yesterday was $9.75. Bulls are selling at $4 to $6.50.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.00@6.75
Fair to good	5.00@6.00
Common to fair	4.50@4.95
Canners	3.65@4.45
Heifers—	
Choice fed	$8.25@9.00
Good to choice	7.50@8.20
Plain to fair	6.00@7.35
Common	5.00@6.00
Veal calves	6.00@9.75
Bulls	4.00@6.50

Big Feeder Supply Cared For.

With all records of incoming shipments of stockers and feeders have been surpassed the outgoing shipments have made new high records and prices have been well sustained. Nearly one-half of the total number of cattle received in Kansas City in August were sent back to the country for future stock, breeding or feeding purposes. That the country is short on thin cattle can not be doubted, and were it not for the fact that enforced marketing was in progress from some sections there would not be enough to go around. In the past two days prices have fallen 25 to 40 cents.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$7.40@7.65
Plain to fair feeders	5.75@6.90
Good to choice feeders	7.00@7.35
Selected stockers	7.00@7.50
Good to choice stockers	6.60@7.20
Plain to fair stockers	5.00@6.85
Stock calves	5.50@8.10
Stock heifers	4.65@6.60
Stock cows	4.50@5.75
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Hog Prices Turn Down.

Drouth has had more effect on the hog market than any other branch of live stock. Increased receipts have been the rule and the inability of markets, though declared open, to



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A scale protects you only when accurate. The "McDonald Pitless" is accurate every day in the year—guaranteed for 10 years.
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The patented bearings, protected from snow, ice or dust are used only on the McDonald.



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Alfalfa As a Money Maker

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-do farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A Crop Every Year

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

handle hogs quickly for stock purposes, has turned the entire supply into killers' hands. Theoretically the Missouri markets can handle stock hogs, but government regulations require that such hogs be held three weeks under serum treatment before being shipped out. Some hogs have been so treated and shipped back to the country, but the general practice is too slow and a money loser on a declining market. Hog prices early last week were at the low point of August, and 50 to 60 cents lower than a week ago, but in the past two days 15 to 30 cents of the loss was regained. In the third week in August prices went to above $9 in Chicago, and as high as $8.95 in Kansas City. Monday in Chicago 57,000 hogs were received and the bulk of that supply sold at $7.50 to $8.25, while river markets sold most of their hogs above $8.15 and up to $8.40. Such a price spread in Chicago indicates inferior quality. The present liberal movement includes a large number of pigs, piggy sows and coarse mixed half fat hogs. Such a contribution is clearly at the expense of future supplies and many are predicting record breaking prices for next March.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Mon., Aug. 25....	$8.40@8.90	$8.15@8.60
Tuesday.	8.90@8.92½	8.85@8.75
Wednesday.	8.40@8.95	8.40@8.80
Thursday.	8.30@8.95	8.30@8.90
Friday.	8.25@8.80	8.50@8.95
Saturday.	8.15@8.30	8.40@8.80
Mon., Sept. 1..	8.15@8.55	
Tues., Sept. 2..	8.00@8.50	

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@200 lbs.....	$8.30@8.65
Choice, 200@245 lbs.....	8.25@8.75
Medium weight.	8.15@8.75
Light weight.	7.60@8.60
Common to fair.....	5.75@7.75
Stags.	5.50@7.75
Boars.	3.50@6.25
Pigs.	4.00@5.50
Bulk of sales.....	8.25@8.60

Strong Tone in Sheep.

Sheep prices held up to the high level of the season until Monday and then turned down 15 to 25 cents. At that price level they were higher than two weeks ago, and above the season's average. But Tuesday another drop occurred and prices now are down to about the August low level. The Northwest run is starting, but the big movement from that section has not begun. There is a good inquiry for both the grades and stockers and feeders. Fat lambs are quoted at $6.50@7.25, yearlings $4.50 @5, ewes $3.75@4.25, muttons $4.25@ 5, and feeding lambs $5.25@6.65.

The Movement of Live Stock.

August receipts showed that the line of drouth lay in Kansas City territory. At that market, receipts were 266,000 cattle and 21,000 calves, breaking the previous August record for cattle by nearly 10,000. Hogs increased 77,000 over August, 1912, and sheep decreased 23,500. In Chicago cattle decreased 33,000 and sheep 69,000, but hogs were 119,000 more last month than in the same month a year ago.

In eight months this year the five Western markets received 25,000 more cattle, 831,000 fewer hogs and 439,000 fewer sheep than in August, 1912. In the eight months combined receipts at the five markets were 4,614,000 cattle, 11,263,000 hogs, 6,799,000 sheep.

WHO HAS DUTCH BELTED CATTLE?

We have just answered the second inquiry received recently concerning Dutch Belted cattle. If any of our readers have cattle of this breed for sale it apparently will pay them to advertise. So far we have been referring inquiries to the secretary of the Dutch Belted Association, E. J. Kirby, Covert, Mich.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

1000 pound Kentucky Jack; coal black with mealy points. Cash, or will exchange for registered Percheron fillies, registered Shire stallion under two years old, young mules, or four cylinder automobile in first class condition. Call on or address,
G. Fred Skank, Henderson, Iowa.

JACK SHOW TO SUBSCRIBERS

Our Readers to Choose Among the Entries Shown by Judges' Decisions to Belong Near Head of the List.

It is no easy matter to judge jacks from photographs and measurements. We knew that beforehand, and the reports from three good, practical jack breeders, whom we called on for the job, have emphasized the fact.

Even with the jacks themselves right on the ground for inspection and handling, it would be a hard job to choose with certainty, the better ones from a collection like that represented in the American Breeder Jack Show. The judges we chose are among the leading jack men in their respective states of Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky, men with the age and experience, and the practical knowledge of mule market requirements, to make their selections instructive. That their decisions are based on sound information is shown by the fact that out of the big list of entries there was a majority vote on four of the animals named for the six places. For instance, two of the judges put a certain number in third place, while one put him in second place. One judge selected another jack for first place, another put it second and the other put it still lower.

The judges have done the American Breeder and its readers a good service in thus "drawing the short leet" as it is called in show ring parlance, and now we are going to ask the jack men among our subscribers to take up the job at this point, and vote on the particular animals for each of the six places. For convenience in voting we print a coupon at the bottom of the page. This can be cut out and sent us in an envelope bearing a two cent stamp.

Vote only on the numbers given below. The judges have shown us that this list is not far from right for the six places, and in a show as close as this one it almost takes a majority vote from a large number of well posted men to settle the fine points. The jacks from which you are to make your choice for first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth places are as follows:

No. 21; No. 28; No. 30; No. 33, No. 42; No. 47.

No one but a subscriber can vote; sign your ballot with your name and address.

No one interested in any of the jacks should try to influence the voting. This affair is purely to gain information and promote interest in an important class of stock.

No vote will be counted which reaches this office after ten o'clock a. m. on September 15.

The result of the vote will be announced is our issue of September 20, and in the same issue we will publish the list of jack entry numbers, giving the name and owner's name to correspond with each.

Now use the coupon below:

To the American Breeder:—

It is my judgment that the jacks entered in your "jack show" whose entry numbers are given above, should be ranked as follows:

1st place, No. ——; 2d place, No. ——; 3d place, No. ——

4th place, No. ——; 5th place, No. ——; 6th place, No. ——

Signed: .....

Town ..... State .....

MAKE A BID ON THIS JACK



KING LEO (see picture); 8 years old; 62 in. high; 69 in. heart girth; 8¾ in. bone (foreleg, smallest place).

Or This One

BILL BOY, foaled Oct. 12, 1910; black with light points; 59 in. high; 64 in. heart; 18½ in. arm; 8 in. bone; 14 in. knee; 33 in. across ears; 80 in. long; 30 in. poll to lip.

Highest Bid Buys Them

Both Jacks are broke to mares and all right. Come and see them, or write for full particulars. Then make me an offer on either one or both. All offers will be held until October 5, 1913, when both jacks will go on the highest offers received.

J. W. GILLUM, WING, Yell County, Ark.

BARGAINS! I am cleaning up my stock of Big Jacks and Draft Stallions

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.

Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.

I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INJURED STALLION—I have an imported stallion that was kicked on the stifle and right side of sheath, which swelled badly. The swelling soon left and we allowed him to make a service, and when he came off the mare there was a bunch as big as a hen's egg on the side of his penis, and is still there. It is not sore. We are not using the horse. It is about the center of the penis lengthwise and only on the right side. What would you call it? And is there anything to do for it?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—No doubt the tissues of the penis were injured so that when the stallion developed an erection the part gave way. Discontinue him from service and put a shield or ring on him so as to prevent an erection for several weeks.

LAME COLT—I have a fine jack colt 10 months old that is getting lame in his front legs at the knee joints. Will you please tell me through this valuable paper some way to straighten him up, or at least prevent him from getting any worse?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Apply the following to the parts twice a day, rubbing in briskly with the hands: Spirits of camphor two ounces, aqua ammonia, two ounces, alcohol twelve ounces; mix all together and after several applications if the parts become somewhat irritated, discontinue for a few days.

SICK MARE—I had a mare come to be bred and her temperature was 105½ in rectum and 106½ in vagina. The owner of the mare was busy so brought the mare at noon and she stood in the shade until 4 o'clock. From all appearances she looked all right except her temperature was high. I refused to breed the mare and told the man I believed the mare was going to be sick. Two days afterward the mare was so sick a veterinarian was called, and he said the mare had been poisoned or shot all to pieces. He did not give the mare

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.
Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address
J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

TWO VALUABLE SIRES
An Imported Shire Stallion and a High Class Jack, for sale.

The Stallion is Powisland Conquest, dark bay, 1,970 pounds; 7 years old. I sell him account of his fillies. Price, $800.

The Jack is three years, quick server, sure breeder, tested with microscope, sound and good enough for any body. Price, $1,500.
Julius Lebantshnig, New Douglas, Ill.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.
Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

FOR SALE.
Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.
L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

Three Black Jacks
For sale; two to five years old.
Nick Wagoner, Menlo, Kansas. Thomas County.

FOR SALE
A good jack; 5 years old July 20, 1913; 16¾ hands high; 33 inch ears; 22 inch arm; 20 inch hock; 9½ inch bone and 70 inch heart girth. A good worker on mares or jennets. Two crops of colts to show. Cannot be bought for a song, but priced worth the money. No trades considered.
Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kas.

WANTED—GOOD JENNETS.
14¾ hands or more high. Must have heavy bone and body and well bred; regular breeders. Also want a good draft stallion. Give description and price.—**N. B. Mitchell, 143 East Com. St. Springfield, Mo.**

JACK STOCK AND STUD COLTS

I have three jacks, 3, 2 and 1 year old; black with white points and fair size. Also four good sized jennets, two are good producers of jack colts and the others are not old enough yet to produce. One is heavy in foal and the others bred this season. Also two Percheron stud colts. Will sell this stock or trade for good work mules and will close it out soon.

F. W. Pollman, LaCygne, Linn, Co., Kansas

JACKS FOR SALE

Black, white points; 15¾ standard; five years old this fall. Good head, neck and ears and heavy boned. This jack is good enough to head and herd of jennets and is absolutely right in every way. Come and see him if you want a good one, and if you don't find him first class I will pay your expenses.

Thos. Frint, Belleville, Kas., Route 4.

MAMMOTH JACK

For sale. Having rented my farm, I want to sell my Mammoth jack, 16 hands high, 1200 pounds; black with white points.

W. H. FURLONG, Colgate, N. Dak.

SEVEN HEAD OF JACKS

For Sale. I have Missouri, Tennessee and home-raised jacks. Will sell cheap for cash or good notes. These jacks are 15 hands standard measure.

J. E. Young, Branch, Ark.

THE NEW JACK STUD BOOK.

Volume 1 of the STANDARD JACK STUD BOOK is now being distributed. This volume, containing the records of 4,000 jacks and jennets, is published by the STANDARD JACK AND JENNET REGISTRY OF AMERICA.

This association is incorporated under the Missouri state laws and the statements in each application for registry are made under oath. All the officers of this record, excepting the secretary, are actually engaged in breeding jacks and jennets and together own about 1,000 females.

The mule business has grown rapidly. It is estimated that about one-fourth of the mares in the United States are bred to jacks and that there are nearly 5,000,000 mules in this country, worth $875,000,000 in round numbers. Here is the first volume of a record established on the basis of developing jack stock best suited to the needs of our great mule industry. Every man interested in jacks, jennets or mules would do well to purchase this stud book, volume 1 of which is sold for $3 per copy.

Further information may be had by addressing William E. Morton, secretary, 920 Scarritt building, Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

any medicine or take her temperature, but had cold packs put to her head and feet. This man blames me for the condition of the mare. Would this mare have been worse if I had bred her? And what do you think was the matter with her?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—You appear to have a very narrow minded neighbor to make such a claim, and you did exactly the right thing not to breed her. Had you bred the mare he no doubt would then have claimed you were responsible for her sickness by so doing. The expression "poisoned or shot all to pieces" is a very indefinite diagnosis and one that competent veterinarians do not ordinarily indulge in. We can not say positively what is wrong with the mare but suspect the protracted heated spell is responsible. Very likely this was the cause of the elevation in temperature.

LAME MARE—A mare of ours foaled a mule about the middle of May. About five days afterward we noticed that she was lame behind; seemed to carry the point of left hip higher than the other, and when trotting it was very apparent that she favored left leg. Can not see or find anything wrong that would cause lameness. Can't say she is any better now. She was worked about a week when colt was two weeks old; has not worked since; has been in pasture. What is the probable cause and is there any likelihood of recovery?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—If the mare did not go lame for five days after foaling it is not plain how the lameness could be attributed to that fact. Occasionally a mare suffers from bruises or strains of structures in and about the pelvic region at the time of foaling, which may give rise to lameness. Better give some good veterinarian an opportunity to carefully examine her.

INJURED LEG—I have a valuable mare that was kicked on the hind leg between the hock and pastern. I blistered it two times and then it looked like it was going to gather and break, so I poulticed it and it broke and discharged some bloody matter. The skin is loose on the bone, but is thick. She is not lame on it. Would be very thankful for some information what to do for it to take the swelling out, and to heal it.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—No doubt along with the injury to the soft tissues giving rise to the abscess, there has been some injury to the bone. If so, it is quite likely its covering is involved in inflammation (periostitis). A light blister applied to the parts will no doubt give as good results as anything you can do at this time. Take powdered cantharides one-half ounce, biniodide of mercury one dram, and vaseline four ounces and mix all together. Apply briskly with the fingers to the part for three or four minutes, and permit to remain on for 24 hours, at the end of which time wash the parts with warm water and castile soap. When dry apply a little sweet oil to keep the parts soft. Repeat the blister in two or three weeks, or when the new hair begins to appear.

KICKING MARE—I have a mare 21 years old that became lame July 2. At first she commenced kicking with both hind feet on driving her and another mare to the field to cultivate. When hitched to cultivator she kept up kicking until she was wet with perspiration, and had bruised her legs all up. I had to unhitch her and hitch another horse. I turned her in the pasture and she kicked when let loose for the distance of a quarter of a mile across the pasture. She has kicked more or less ever since. At present she has not kicked for two days, and seems better. At first I bathed her legs in cold salt water, then with liniment. Her hocks are swollen and knee caps enlarged. What was the cause and what kind of treatment can I use? This mare has worked hard for four years through the farming season.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—You do not state whether or not the mare was in heat at the time she did the kicking. This report sounds like the symptoms of nymphomania, a state induced in mares at the time of oestrum, which is usually caused by disease of the ovaries. Af such time mares so affected become hysterical and are in a sense insane. They become vicious, unmanagable and positively dangerous. The treatment you are practicing locally will probably be sufficient for the injuries. Give her quiet rest for a few weeks away from other animals. Give light diet of a laxative nature. Good grass would be best.

ABORTION—I have a mare which aborted in November last from an accident. Bred her the last of March and shows to be in foal. When backing her out of stable and at various other times she throws off bits of a discharge closely resembling healthy semen. I fed her eight ounces of black haw and while feeding it saw no trace of the discharge, but when gone it reappears. Could this occur and she be in foal, or is it possible she has again aborted? If she is in foal, what causes the discharge?—Pennsylvania Subscriber.

REPLY—In face of the discharge noted we fear your mare has again aborted, although cases have been reported wherein a mare has suffered from leucorrhoea during the entire period of gestation, and at the proper time delivered a healthy colt. You should have a man that is competent to pass on the point and make an examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not she is with foal. If not, then she should be treated for the condition complained of.

TESTING FOR GLANDERS—Can you tell me how to acclimate a stallion and if it is necessary to have a horse tested for glanders with the hypodermic treatment? I think the test runs a horse down.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—There is nothing to do in acclimating horses except to use care in the way of diet and service. The notion that mallein is injurious to a horse not affected with glanders is an error. Thus far the subcutaneous test is the most reliable way of detecting cases of hidden glanders, such as can not be diagnosed by the clinical symptoms. In your state glanders does not assume so virulent a form as in states further south, which makes it more difficult to detect. For your own protection the mallein test should be given any suspicious subject you may own.

BIG HEAD—Please give me a remedy for big jaw or big head on horse.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Big head as a general disease is rare except in certain localities, and upon investigation it is usually found that these complaints are based upon some local disease, usualy of the teeth. We would suggest that you have a qualified veterinarian pass upon any case you may have before attempting treatment.

BACON HOGS—Which is the best bacon hog? Is the Chester White or Yorkshire the best for bacon?—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Of the strictly bacon breed in hogs, the large English Yorkshires are enjoying perhaps the widest popularity of any breed. This

HEAVY HORSES.

Stallion Wanted

Percheron or Belgian, 1900 pounds or better. Must be sound and a foal getter, and priced to sell. Give full description and price first letter.

O. J. BISBEE, Madelia, Minn.

SHIRE STALLION

For sale or trade. Is 8 years old; sound and a sure foal getter. Weighs a ton. Would consider a pure bred mare in a trade.

R. C. Byrnes, Traer, Ia.

150 STALLIONS.

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS.

Imported and home bred stallions and mares, from $200 to $900 each. H. Redenius, Rushmore, Nobles County, Minn.



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

D. K. ROTH



GIBSON CITY, ILL.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Horse Importers

Huntington :-: :-: :-: Indiana

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Usinier Jr. 42735; registered in Percheron Society of America. Pure bred; all black, no white spots. A pleasure to handle him. Has never been over-worked. Lots of colts to show. Weight 1,850 pounds; age nine years. Reason for selling, his colts are getting in the way, and I want to go out of the business. He is a sure foal getter; have had him six years and have always taken good care of him. He is awfully chunky and a well put up horse all over; short coupled and sound; a very easy keeper. Will sell cheap for cash if taken soon. Price, $700; come and look at him; it will surprise you. I mean business.

L. L. Bultena, Lennox, S. D., Route 1.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.**

MARE TO TRADE FOR STALLION.

I have a fine registered Percheron mare; black; 5 years old; with filly foal at foot and bred again to an imported horse, that I want to trade on a good registered Percheron stallion. Stallion must be a clean throated, typical Percheron that is or will make a ton horse.

H. H. Burns, Argonia, Sumner Co., Ks.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

CLOSING OUT.

For sale cheap, one Percheron stallion, one Clydesdale stallion; also two black jacks. Might trade for horses, cattle or anything I can use.

MARTIN WELAND, Walford, Iowa.

Make Money With Poultry

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a financial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to AMERICAN POULTRY readers.

There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

AMERICAN POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is 50c per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a 200-page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, ABSOLUTELY free to everyone sending 50c for a yearly subscription, or $1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (without book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

AMERICAN POULTRY
SAVOY BLDG., WILKESBARRE, PA.

is particularly true of Canada and the north half of the United States. In the South many hogs raised have naturally some of the darker color; Tamworths having been raised successfully in Texas and Oklahoma. Where farms are small and range limited it may be that some of the smaller bacon breeds have advantages. The Chester White hog is not generally classed as one of the bacon breeds, although hogs of a good bacon type have been found among the Chester Whites. Chester Whites, like Poland Chinas, have been bred in the United States for a great many years and under widely different conditions, so that a considerable variation in type has resulted. This should be borne in mind in all cases where a choice is being made.

SELL THE HENS.

To the American Breeder:—One hundred days from June 1, your hens will have completed their season's work. If the hens would stop laying gradually and evenly, one by one, you would have one hen less laying each day; in a week you would be boarding seven loafers, in two weeks fourteen, etc. In a few weeks the eggs from the flock will not pay the feed bill, and for the remainder of the season the flock will be a dead loss.

Prices now are higher than they will be 100 days from now when plenty of young stuff will come on the market; does it not seem the part of wisdom to sell the hens as they get through business? It is not likely that the hens older than one year will come back to the lay, but do you know the old ones? Or do you know the young ones that are worth keeping through several months of idleness.

Another advantage of culling now is the added house room the young stock will have, and house room on the farm is always scarce. No business can support loafers, and every thing on the place not laying eggs, (this includes roosters), or not putting on flesh, the young, growing stock, should go to market, week by week.—W. E. Vaplon, Colorado Agricultural College.

ALFALFA FOR POULTRY YARDS.

To the American Breeder:—Alfalfa is one of the best plants to furnish green food for chickens, but ordinarily it soon kills out if over pastured.

Alfalfa crowns that have been cut off and plowed under and that have taken root again, are much harder to kill out, as many have found by repeatedly grubbing out the same stool that has taken root the second time. Such crowns seem to put out shoots from each piece of root that is left in the ground, if the soil is in favorable condition.

Those who desire to establish alfalfa in their poultry yards can succeed in this way by plowing or spading under alfalfa crowns that have been freshly plowed from some field near by. Early in the spring is the best time, while the crowns are still dormant. The crowns should be covered four to six inches deep, and the soil wet down and kept moist and the chickens kept off until the crowns have become established, which will be much sooner than by alfalfa seeding, and will stand much harder pasture.—Philo K. Blinn, Colorado Experiment Station.

EFFECT OF FEEDING METHODS ON EGG HATCHABILITY.

To the American Breeder:—We are hatching a few chicks from the "feeding test" pens here at the Poultry Experiment Station to determine, if possible, if the different feeding methods have any noticeable influence on the percentage of fertility of the eggs, the hatchability of the same, and on the livability of the chicks. We have male birds of the same age and breeding in all pens.

In the pen where the several kinds of feed has been kept before the pen of five White Leghorns and five Buff Orpingtons, and they are allowed to eat as much or as little of each kind of food as they desired, they have laid more eggs than any other of the ten feeding test pens and have eaten the following:

77 pounds oats, principally rolled oats; 60 pounds wheat; 60 pounds corn, principally cracked corn; 36 pounds millet, 24 pounds sunflower seed, 18 pounds kaffir corn, 12 pounds cane seed, 10 pounds oyster shell, 189 pounds water, 130 pounds buttermilk.

They are allowed to help themselves and they drink a little more water than buttermilk. They have eaten but little of anything else than the feeds mentioned above and but very little ground feed of any kind. They have eaten twice as much cracked corn as whole corn. The hens in this pen do not seem to be any fatter than the hens in the other pens. They are in just good laying condition thus far.

The Canadian method of feeding laying hens is one of the most simple methods of feeding hens. Thus far it has proven to be one of the most satisfactory and the hens are making a good egg record.

In winter months the grain mixture is composed of two-thirds corn and one-third wheat, thrown into the straw litter. In summer, one-third corn and two-thirds wheat. In the spring and falls months, equal parts corn and wheat. We feed about a pint to ten hens in the morning and perhaps a little more at night. Rolled oats are fed from a hopper. The hens are also supplied with grit, shell, charcoal, and some wholesome green food. They are given nothing to drink except buttermilk. In our opinion, this is a very well balanced ration for any farmer to use. It is about as simple best results.—T. E. Quisenberry, Missouri Poultry Experiment Station.

It pays to protect hogs against cholera. Potent serum from a responsible source should be used and it should be administered by some one who is competent.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Minnesota University Farm.

Control of the Stable Fly

This Tormentor of Live Stock and Carrier of Disease Caused $25,000 Damage in Northern Texas Last Year. Particularly Harmful Throughout United States During the Late Summer.

During the late summer of 1912, the actual death loss of live stock in northern Texas caused by the stable fly is conservatively estimated at $15,000, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 540, recently issued by the Department of Agriculture. The loss due to the reduction in milk supply may reasonably be placed at $10,000 and other losses far surpass these two items.

This estimate was made for only a few counties in northern Texas where the fly was most abundant, but important losses from it are sustained in practically all parts of the United States. Besides literally worrying cattle, mules and horses to death and killing them by extracting their blood, where it is worst, the deadly fly also transmits disease from one animal to another. A tropical sickness known as surra is undoubtedly transmitted thus. Fortunately this does not occur in the United States at present, but unless great care is exercised in importing stock it may be introduced at any time and the deadly fly given a chance to spread it. A related disease of cattle, horses and sheep known as souma, and a malady of hogs and cats are also carried, at least in part, by this same insect.

Investigators also consider it to be an agent in transmitting glanders, while a disease known as infectious anemia or swamp fever of horses is thought by some to be carried by this fly. A number of years ago it was found to act as a transmitter of a species of roundworm that infests cattle.

Animals weakened by loss of blood are more prone to contract other diseases. "Texas fever" in an acute form often attacks live stock that has become less energetic in fighting with stable flies. The joints of both horses and cattle sometimes become so swollen from standing in water where they sought protection from flies, that they can hardly walk.

Man Not Immune to Attack of Stable Fly.

Even man may be inoculated with disease by this pest. Septicemia (blood poisoning) is considered to be carried by it and demonstrations of famous physicians have pointed to the possibility of the transmission of infantile paralysis in the same manner. Thus it will be seen that the transmission of a formidable array of diseases is chargeable to the stable fly.

The stable fly is one of the most widely distributed of insects, being common in both tropical and temperate regions where domestic animals are reared. In regions bordering on the tropics the flies are of importance throughout the entire year. In the extreme southern part of our country there is no month during the year in which flies are not annoying to horses and cattle. In the Northern states the fly is particularly injurious and abundant in the late summer and fall.

Investigations made during the 1912 outbreak showed clearly that the vast majority of stable flies breed in straw stacks. It was also shown that while the fly also breeds in pure horse manure, it favors a mixture of this substance with straw. The development of this insect is somewhat slower than that of the house fly and it is therefore quite necessary that the eggs be deposited in rather large quantities of material for it to breed out successfully.

As with most insects the destruction of this one when it is actually doing the injury is what is most desired by those concerned. With this species, as with many others, this is the most difficult time to accomplish the desired result.

During the recent outbreak in Texas many different substances were from live stock. Although some materials gave a measure of protection for a time, none had a lasting effect. In addition to the temporary value of these substances, injury was sometimes produced by their application. Many malodorous mixtures, particularly of an oily nature, have some value, but in preparing these care should be taken that they are not made too strong, particularly when animals are being worked in the hot sun. If they are made too strong they are likely to cause overheating of the animal and produce shedding of the hair.

An Effective Mixture to Repel the Stable Fly.

A mixture of fish oil (1 gallon), oil of pine tar (2 ounces), oil of Pennyroyal (2 ounces), and kerosene (half pint) was found to be very effective in keeping the flies off live stock when applied lightly, but thoroughly to the portions of animals not covered with blankets or nets.

Since straw stacks have been found to be the principal breeding places of this insect in the grain belt, the proper care of the straw is by far the most

MORGANS, FEEDING HORSES, MARES, MULES, PONIES, ETC.

For Sale or Trade

For land, cattle or young mules, a registered saddle stallion, a registered trotting stallion, a grade Percheron and three good young jacks. Quitting the business. Priced to sell.
E. M. MITCHELL, Brighton, Mo.

MARES FOR SALE.
Seven head of good mares from one year old up.
E. L. VAIL,
Moffat, Saguache County, Colorado.

RENTAL PROPERTY FOR PONIES
Owner will exchange good rental property, five room cottage, best residence portion of Kansas City, for Shetland ponies. Equity $1,250.
Box 192, Pawnee, Okla.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.
Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.**

MULES FOR SALE.
7 yearlings; 6 two-year-olds; 11 three-year olds. All have good bone and fair size. Price $2,650.
M. L. FOOTE, Hugo, Colo.

For Sale
One car load of three year old mules; halter broke; unbranded. Bred from draft mares and a Mammoth jack.
Arnold & Upham, Hermosa, S. Dak.

MARKET HORSES AND FEEDERS.
Horses and mules of all classes bought on commission. Try feeding horses in place of cattle.
HAMILTON HORSE COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ill.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.
My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.
For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog.
Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Eighty acres in Greenwood County, improved; 80 acres in Woodson County, improved; 80 acres in Elk County, improved. Any one or all for horses, mules, jacks, stallions or cattle. If you have anything in this line to exchange for land, send us complete description and prices at once. Address
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY, IOLA, KANSAS.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

important step in control. The straw should be stacked more carefully than is ordinarily done, by making the sides of the stack nearly vertical and rounding it up well on top in order the better to shed the rain.

All straw not required for later use should be disposed of immediately by burning or by scattering it over the land soon after threshing and subsequently plowing it under, or by burning the stacks. The plowing under of the straw is the most advisable method of procedure, as by this practice large amounts of humus are added to the soil.

All stacks not consumed by stock during the winter should be promptly disposed of in the early spring. This may be accomplished in the same way as has been suggested for the fall. Heavy rainfall on freshly threshed straw produced the unusual outbreak of last year by rendering the straw largely unfit for food for live stock and thus offering breeding places for flies.

In sections of the country where headers instead of binders are used the straw is much more easily disposed of. The general adoption of the field threshers would completely solve the question of the straw stack. It is reported that this machine reduces the expense of harvesting from 14 to 2 cents per acre and the straw is left standing in the field. The field. The chaff is scattered over the ground and the entire refuse turned under at plowing time.

The use of poisons to destroy immature flies is neither practical nor advisable.

Although straw is the principal breeding place for the stable fly in the grain belt, millions of them develop in manure piles. The house fly and horn fly also breed extensively here and therefore the greatest care should be used in dealing with this animal refuse.

Manure should be hauled out and scattered at frequent regular intervals and any accumulations of straw or hay, especially adjacent to stables, should be disposed of. Stable manure being usually in close proximity to human habitations, the flies from it have freer access to man to disseminate human diseases.

The food and drugs act is exacting on department time; 1,459 violations were sent to the Department of Justice during the last year—25 per cent more than in the year before. Jail sentences are now being imposed. —United States Department of Agriculture Report.

FIELD NOTES

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Percherons.

October 20.—Robinson Bros., Morton, Ill.

December 9.—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

December 11.—Ben Bohlander & Son, El Paso, Ill.

December 15.—Chas. C. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Belgians.

December 15.—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Shire Mares.

December 11.—Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

The original pitless scale—the scale which revolutionized business in this line, and saved stockmen and farmers more money than anything else which ever happened in the scale business—is the McDonald Pitless Scale. This scale is manufactured and sold by the Moline Plow Company of Moline, Ill., and Mr. McDonald, who developed and perfected it, still has active charge of its manufacture.

If you are interested in the poultry business, the proposition now being advertised in our columns by American Poultry, Savoy building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will also interest you. The advertisement is headed "Make Money With Poultry." Please look it up.

Those of our readers who live in Illinois, hardly need a suggestion that they use the Illinois Traction System whenever possible in going to and from the Illinois State Fair. For years this electric railway system has given such excellent service in handling the state fair crowds, that it has come to be looked upon as a part of the fair.

J. W. Gillum of Wing, Ark., is offering in his advertisement in this issue two values of special importance in jacks. Be sure to look up this ad.

Perhaps the most distinct improvement in horse collars which has come out for many years, is the collar manufactured by the Johnso&n & Slocum Company of Caro, Mich. This collar is advertised in the American Breeder and we ask every one of our readers to investigate it and to mention the American Breder when writing.

If the jeweler in your town does not keep the "Big Ben" clock, which is a high class time piece as well as an alarm, write the manufacturer. Western Clock Co., La Salle, Ill., and get one of these clocks direct. Their advertisement is in this issue. Mention the American Breeder when you write.

The superior merit of the Auto Fedan hay press is shown by the following letter from one of the manufacturers' Pacific coast customers: "Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.—I have used one of your Auto-Fedan presses for four years and baled from 400 to 1,000 tons a year and I have never had any trouble with it and never broke anything and saving the labor of one man means $2.50 to $3.00 per day. It pays for the press in one year. I advise any man who wants to buy a press to buy an Auto-Fedan hay press and he will be surprised the way this press works. It makes neater bales than other presses and does more work and does it easier than other presses. We are in every way satisfied with your presses.—S. Grossi, Gaviota, Calif."

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, writes: "Our Mr. H. W. Truman arrived here late in August with our Sixth Importation for 1913, havin made the trip from London to Bushnell in the remarkably short time of ten and one-half days which is very quick to move horses that distance. They shipped in very good shape, being practically the only horses on the ship, they had plenty of room and first class attention. 'Karlin,' beyond any doubt the greatest Percheron horse that has left France this year, is a tremendous horse. From what my father and brothers had written me about the horse, I was expecting to see a cracking good one and really they have not exaggerated. He will be exhibited by us for the first time at the International.

Seven head of jacks are advertised in this issue by J. E. Young, Branch, Ark. Mr. Young will sell these jacks cheap for cash.

Thos. Frint of Belleville, Kas., is advertising a first class jack for sale. Look up the ad in this issue and write him for further particulars.

Read the ad of N. B. Mitchell, Springfield, Mo. He is in the market for some good jennets, also a draft stallion.

Don't fail to write to W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kas., for description and prices on his Shetland ponies. He undoubtedly will price them right.

Address Box 192, Pawnee, Okla., and find out all about the five room cottage in Kansas City that he wishes to exchange for Shetland ponies. The ad is in this issue.

Don't fail to read the ad in this issue of Fred Pollman, LaCygne, Kas. He is advertising jack stock and stud colts for sale or trade.

Read the ad in this issue of G. Fred Shank, Henderson, Ia. He has a jack to sell or exchange for fillies, stallion, mules or an automobile.

Anyone in the market for a good jack would undoubtedly do well to correspond with Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kas. Read his ad.

A Shire stallion is offered for sale or trade by R. C. Byrnes, Traer, Iowa. See the ad.

L. L. Bultena of Lennox, South Dakota, is offering his pure bred black stallion, Usinier, for sale at a bargain if taken soon; as he is quitting the business. Read the ad; it gives a good description of the horse.

Three black jacks, two to five years issue by Nick Wagoner, Menlo, Kas.

L. W. Garriott of Austin, Ind., has seven jacks, some mares in foal and a few jennets that he is advertising for sale. See the ad and write him for full particulars.

Don't fail to read the new advertisement of Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa, which appears in this issue.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacterologists,

Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

O. P. WILSON SERUM CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

June 5, 1913. W. H. HAYS, Bloomfield, Ky.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. Wilson & Co., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

RIDGLING, RUPTURE

AND SCIRRHUS CORD ("Water Seed") OPERATIONS ANY MONTH. WORLD'S SURER, SAFER, I. R. S. REVOLUTIONIZED WAY. GRAND STALLIONS officially pronounced incurably Ruptured, Impotent and Worthless, Restored to Vigor and Harem Ardor. Either geld or convert ridgling to normal stallion simplified Digit Way. More frequent than not two digits (fingers) seize and exhibit truant spermatic gland. Smilingly forfeits $100 if wrist enters scrotal wound, after repeated failures of famous Ridgling specialists habitually "Hand-Tunneling" Abdominal muscles to wrist oftimes to elbow. Literature on teaching and operating terms for 2c STAMP. Write all particulars, your name, wants, occupation, P. O., county and state PLAINLY, LEGIBLY. ADDRESS, PROF. I. R. SEYBERT, OTTUMWA, WAPELLO CO., IOWA, U. S. A.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE AT COST

Covering loss by death from all causes.

Reasonable rates. Agents wanted everywhere.

National Live Stock Indemnity Exchange

Dept. A HOME OFFICE 204 SCARRITT BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.



ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

A Remedy for **Moon Blindness**



(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivits

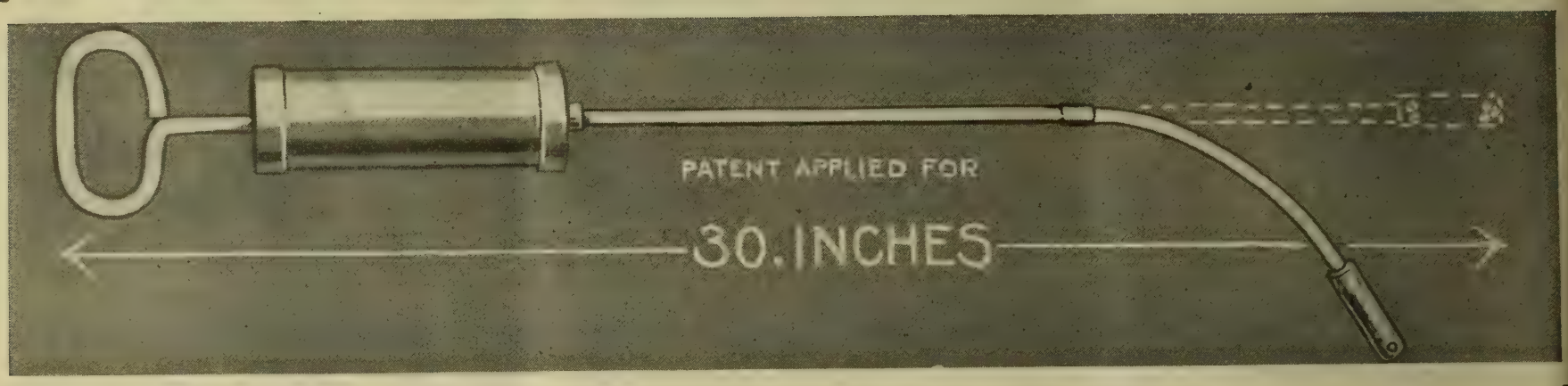
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Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, September 20, 1913* *Number 17*



American Breeder Camera at Minnesota State Fair

1—Chas. Irvine's first prize two year old Belgian; 2—The Ethelwold Farms first prize yearling Percheron; 3—Clydesdales "at the walk"; 4—Shire mares back to the barn; 5—Scoring for a start; 6—McCray's champion Hereford cow; 7—Hackney ponies; 8—Champion Jersey bull; 9—An "argument" under the wire; 10—Shorthorn calf herds are called; 11—Manager "Barney" Heide, the man who makes the "International" popular; 12—Angus and architecture; 13—Bathing a Galloway champion; 14—Shetland four-in-hand; 15—Browning's champion Duroc boar.

See Pages 1, 5, 7, 9 and 11 ---"American Breeder Camera at State Fairs"

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That makes him *two good clocks in one*, to suit everybody's taste in early rising.

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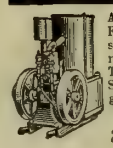
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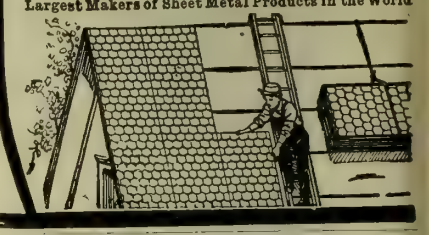
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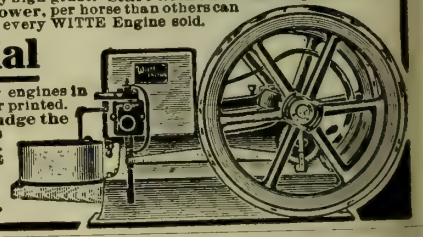
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913. NUMBER 17.

Do Our Stock Shows Educate?

How Old Country Stock Shows Give Visitors Exactly the Information Which Many Big Shows in This Country Fail to Give. To Breeders' Interest as Well as Farmers'.

"Have you ever visited our fair?" hospitably inquired a new and enthusiastic fair secretary, of the writer, not long ago. "Yes," I replied, "I was with my father when he showed stock there 30 years ago, and have seen most of the fairs since." And I might have continued (for the thought occurred to me) that the improvement in stock show methods during that time was no greater than could reasonably have been made in three years.

The state fairs and other large agricultural shows are supposed and intended to have a great educational value. This article is not intended so much to criticise as to offer such suggestions as might profitably be adopted to this end, and its suggestions are limited to the live stock exhibits.

The live stock industry affords, of course, the principal attraction at each of these shows, or at least should. Are the American shows affording such education along this line as they should? What can really be learned under the present system? The bringing together of the best animals for a comparison offers a wonderful opportunity to the American farmer and breeder for study and advancement.

At most of the European live stock shows of importance, the stock is classed so that all the animals in a particular class may easily be compared, either before or after they have been shown. All of the animals of a certain age, breed and sex, shown for a particular prize, are stabled on the exhibition grounds side by side. For instance, all of the three year old Shire stallions are put in a particular barn which is designated by a large placard, telling what the barn contains and giving the premium list number of the class. Over each animal another card is placed giving the name of the animal, record number, sire and dam, with the exact age, and (in the case of some classes of stock) the exact weight is given; also the name and address of the exhibitor. The card over each animal also has a number corresponding with its number in the catalog. After its class has been shown the judge's rating of the animal will be designated on the card, so that the spectators can have an opportunity to see the winners of the different places side by side and learn something. This opportunity for careful comparison might also have a tendency to stop some of the "rank" decisions which have been complained of in this country, for competent men as well as novices will take advantage of it.

At the shows in this country the entire herd owned by one exhibitor, including all ages, is stabled together. Often there is no way of learing the age, weight, etc., of the different animals except to ask some one connected with that herd while the animals are in the barn. The only time under the present system that spectators have an opportunity to see the stock of one class all together, is in the show ring when they are being shown. The educational advantages to the public at this time are limited. Only a few individuals are permitted to enter the ring and make this close inspection. In fact, even the spectators in the ring are fenced off so that only the judge, owners and caretakers can closely examine the stock. During the showing period the average spectator occupies a seat a considerable distance from the animals. One must admit that this is an interesting scene, but does it offer an opportunity for securing the necessary information?

The proper tagging of animals, as suggested above, would save answering many questions, which every one tires of sooner or later. It is not especially difficult. The tagging of the stalls could be done by the assistant superintendent of each division. In fact, the rules of some of our better American shows provide for cards giving much of the information we have outlined, but these rules, as a general thing are not enforced. Enforcing them to the letter would add very little expense and would make the show much more attractive. It is true that many visit such places through curiosity but that is no reason why those who come expressly to see the stock show be denied these benefits. Moreover, one of the reasons that many individuals are not interested is that they have never had satisfactory opportunity to make these comparisons. Anything that will encourage the American farmer to produce better animals, and thoroughly develop them, will prove a direct benefit to the breeders and exhibitors, and should be encouraged by every agricultural association. Practically every farmer will receive an impetus in the direction of better stock and have an opportunity to learn more about what qualities to incorporate in his own live stock, once he attends a stock show managed something along the lines we have outlined.

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SIRE Drayman 27000 DAM Moulton Maid 10101

AGE 2 YEARS 10 MONTHS 4 DAYS

WEIGHT 1640 lbs. WINNINGS Second in 2-year-old class; member of first prize entry for produce of dam; member of third prize entry for get of sire.

SIGNED P. J. Cornish, by D.

Supt. of Horses.

SUGGESTION FOR STALL CARD.

To be used in connection with the plan outlined in this article. The fair association would furnish these cards, and the superintendents, through their assistants, would fill out and post them, having everything but the winnings up when the show opens.

At the Royal Agricultural Shows in England the admission is higher during the judging of the stock, which usually takes place early in the show. Those in charge contend that spectators can receive more benefit by making these comparisons after competent judges have placed the awards. This also places a greater responsibility on the judge, for the animals in each particular class of stock will stand side by side during the show, with their decisions open to criticism during the entire exhibition. Qualified men will have an opportunity to inspect the stock as well as those seeking information.

It has been objected to by some that this method would too greatly favor the spread of infectious disease from one herd to the other. The objection is answered by the fact that as careful a country as England follows it. With the use of individual vessels for water or feed, there is little, if any, more chance for infections, than is bound to occur anyhow when the animals are brought together in the show ring. Every show is subject to such regulation as makes all exhibitors safe on this score.

Others contend that it would discommode breeders or sellers who carry with them animals of inferior quality or condition for the purpose of disposing of such stock. Our understanding is that no agricultural show is held for the encouragement of inferior stock. At too many of our shows there can be found inferior stock that should not be recognized as show-yard animals. It is not the great number of animals assembled together that makes a good show, but the number of animals that portray form and quality of exceptional excellence.

The American farmers furnish the market and the recruits for this great breeding industry. Those who have become extensive breeders often have grown from very small beginnings. Any encouragement that can be given to these beginners is a step in the right direction. At some of the shows it is interesting to watch some of the best farmers try the "bird's eye" view of the stock on exhibition and see how long it will take them to get disgusted and hunt some other line of activity. With a little better encouragement the young men could be interested in these comparisons, and they constitute the particular class that should have this valuable information. With their interest centered in the live stock, the "pike" attractions would not flourish and they would have something of more importance to study and think about than those individuals attired in "abbreviated" clothing.

We have outlined a method of showing cattle and horses at least that can be followed very easily, and it would only be a question of time until much more interest in these animals would be manifested, and the spectators would declare their intentions of returning each year for more education. The benefits of live stock exhibitions of this kind could not be measured in dollars and cents. They would be practically the only place where the best specimens could be seen side by side, affording a fair comparison.

At such shows as the Royal Agricultural Show and the great Paris Exhibition, farmers and all others interested can be seen making these comparisons carefully all day long during the exhibition. This is the real education of stock shows. Why it has been eliminated in this country we cannot understand. At many of the smaller shows in Europe where only a special breed is exhibited, this is also the system. At the great Brussels Belgian Draft Horse Show all of the stock is separated in different classes, even to the aged stallions, which are the most troublesome. This method of distinguishing the different classes makes it easy, even to an American, to whom the catalog and posters are in a foreign tongue.

A little more thought should also be given as to the best method of encouraging beginners to prepare their stock for exhibition. In practically

every state where state fairs are held there is more good stock not exhibited than is shown each year. Some of it is owned by men who do not know its real value, from a show-yard standpoint. If these individuals could have an opportunity to make comparisons and get more familiar with the necessary qualifications, they might be induced to make a start. There is no better way to encourage breeders in the proper development of young stock than to interest them in showing young animals in a good show. When this is once begun the younger members of the owner's family also become interested in the proposition. Fair managements should take pains to remove all grounds for the old idea that a small breeder cannot get recognition at the leading shows.

In some classes, too, the number of premiums should be increased. There are many who would participate in these contests if they could only get a ribbon of some kind. It is not usually the intrinsic value of the prize, but the recognition which is uppermost in the minds of the new exhibitor. Where classes are exceedingly large, and the merit warrants it, premiums should be more numerous. The show management might appoint a committee to investigate the different classes, as to number and quality and to raise the number of premiums in classes warranting these extensions. For instance, several times at the American Royal, when classes of young cattle have been unusually large and excellent, the directors of the record association managing that particular division, have held special meetings and added special premiums enough (as high as ten places) to recognize most of the really excellent animals outside the regular monies.

In the encouragement of new exhibitors different sections apply different methods. Some states provide special classes for animals owned in that particular state. Others (in horses) have classes for American bred animals. Many have classes for animals bred and owned by the exhibitor. An improvement might be made in draft horse classes by making classes exclusively for American bred horses instead of for horses bred and owned by the exhibitor. There are many importers and dealers who do not breed many horses themselves, who would be glad to fit home bred animals for this class. In that way breeders who did not want to show winning animals in that particular class would be encouraged to grow something for another to fit and exhibit and they would also be interested in knowing that the blood they were handling was of the show-yard quality. There are only a few men in a position to breed and show their own draft horses to best advantage, as a rule. If this class was open to home bred animals without the clause of "bred and owned by exhibitor," the home bred horses would make a much better showing in some of the leading draft horse shows. Quite frequently some of the best blood is not in the hands of those who understand development.

There is a great deal of detail connected with managing the large live stock shows. Each department should be looked after by some one interested in, and familiar with, that particular kind of live stock. He should also have a large acquaintance among the prospective exhibitors and those who might be induced to show for the first time. An organization that is satisfied with its present standing will not develop as it should and new efforts must be made each season to meet the existing conditions and opportunities.

Those interested in some particular class or feature must not have the opportunity to boost it to the extent of making a "one-sided" show. In several cases we might mention, the particular class of men that would most benefit the show have not been properly encouraged. The farmers and the breeders must be the main support of these institutions if the best results are to follow. No show will succeed from a farmer's or breeder's standpoint that devotes all its energy to the racing meet or to a light horse show. All of the departments must be brought up together.

Several shows this season have made a special effort to induce the small breeders to bring out their stock; this has been especially true of draft horses. Without a good display of draft horses no show will have the appearance of a complete exhibition. The more exhibitors present, the better the display of stock will please the spectators, if the quality is present. Where a show is made up entirely by a few big establishments, the interest is not as great. The draft horse department of one large show was at one time nearly ruined because it was whispered that it was a "one man" show.

And this point calls to mind a difficulty which same American stock shows have tried to remedy, but none with complete success. The right idea in an exhibition ring, as everybody admits, is to have the competing animals enter it all on the same basis, with nothing in favor of one or the other excepting its own excellence of individuality and condition. It should be properly shown, but tricks and trappings to conceal defects or discourage the beginner, should not be allowed. Some show managers have made rules requiring all attendants to wear a certain uniform, so that the man showing one colt and the professional attendants showing a string of fifty, all "looked alike," but we have never known such a rule long to be enforced. The idea is right, however, and can be carried out.

THE VETERINARIAN'S FIELD.

The Kansas Agricultural College estimates that Kansas lost 9¾ million dollars worth of live stock last year from disease. Two-thirds of this loss, very likely, could have been saved by competent veterinarians, had they been available. It shows the need of trained men to care for the health of Kansas' 255 million dollars worth of live stock, says J. H. Miller, dean of the division of college extension.

"There isn't a bigger or better field of work anywhere for young men than is open to trained veterinarians nowadays," said Dean Miller today. "Each succeeding year has increased the work and enlarged the field for men in this work. The testing of cattle for tuberculosis is opening a broad field; the vaccination of hogs to prevent cholera, the outbreaks of contagious diseases in the state, the shipment of domestic animals from one state to another—all this work is passing into the hands of local graduate practitioners and veterinary inspectors. There is need for men, too, in government service, as city milk inspectors, and to teach in the veterinary schools of the country.

WHAT THE DROUTH DID TO CROPS.

Using Missouri as a basis of comparison, the government has just put out a short table which gives one a good general idea of what the drouth did to the farmer, for conditions in Missouri represent very nearly the average drouth area, which includes parts of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Nebraska, as well as most of Missouri, all of Kansas and over half of Oklahoma.

The condition of crops on September 1, or at time of harvest, in Missouri and in the United States, is given below, expressed in percentages, 100 representing normal (which is above an average but below a perfect prospect). For comparison, the averages of similar estimates for recent years (mostly 10-year averages) are also given:

CROP. (Figures are for actual production in case of bluegrass seed, peaches, watermelons and cantaloupes.)	MO. Sept 1, 1913.	MO. Sept. 1, Recent Years.	U. S. Sept 1, 1913.	U. S. Sept. 1, Recent Years.
Corn	64	80	65.1	80.9
Oats	56	73	74.0	79.3
Clover for seed	71	82	81.3	80.7
Millet	49	82	62.6	82.4
Bluegrass seed	65	79	....	....
Sorghum	48	84	69.6	83.8
Broomcorn	48	79	48.6	78.7
Potatoes	47	75	69.9	79.4
Sweet potatoes	42	80	81.4	86.2
Tomatoes	40	80	76.2	81.2
Cabbages	28	73	74.2	81.5
Onions	54	82	78.8	85.2
Apples	38	47	47.7	54.4
Peaches	72	34	47.6	53.6
Pears	44	40	59.1	65.3
Grapes	68	72	75.0	83.3
Watermelons	50	73	75.7	77.5
Cantaloupes	50	73	78.1	77.2
Hay—tons per acre.		1.24	1.31	1.43

The production of tame hay in Missouri is estimated at 1,702,000 tons, compared with 4,143,000 tons last year; for the United States, 63,460,000 tons, compared with 72,691,000 tons last year. Number of stock hogs on September 1 in Missouri is estimated at 180 per cent of the number a year ago; in the United States, 180 per cent of a year ago.

WHEN DOES YOUR ADVERTISING START?

There is a demand for good stock right now. The American Breeder reaches the people who are in the market for this kind and it has their confidence as no other paper has. Here are samples of letters that have come, unsolicited, to this office within the past week:

To the American Breeder:—Please take my ad out of your paper, the American Breeder, for I have several letters and I think I will sell. Let me know how much I owe you.—L. L. Bultena, Lincoln County, South Dakota.

To the American Breeder:—I have been a subscriber to the American Breeder for the past year and consider it the best horse and mule paper published. It is a paper no horseman can afford to be without. Am going to help boost it all I can.—W. B. DeLong, Perry County, Ohio.

To the American Breeder:—I think your paper is one of the best, wide-awake papers I ever used, and brings inquiries from all over the United States and Canada. I thank you for past favors and find enclosed check for $1.00 to continue the paper.—C. E. Thompson, Warrick County, Ind.

To the American Breeder:—I am getting from seven to ten letters per day in answer to my ad. and wish to have you leave it out the next issue till I get my breath and work out these inquiries. Meanwhile I wish to have you print another ad, which I enclose on separate sheet.—H. H. Burns, Sumner County, Kas.

THE GREATER AMERICAN ROYAL.

Beginning 14 years ago as a show of Hereford cattle, the American Royal Live Stock Show has made a steady growth until this year it will include 23 breeds and classes of live stock, beside a score or more breeds of poultry. Every breed or class that has been added during that time has come in, not at the solicitation of the "Royal" management, but as a result of the desire and efforts of the people interested in that particular breed or class. No more sincere or significent compliment could be paid to the management of this real live stock exposition, or to Kansas City, as favorable point for exhibition.

During a dozen years of acquaintance with the breeders of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, the writer has many times heard the statement that a better class of people and a higher percentage of prospective buyers visit the stalls and pens of the American Royal, than are encountered at any other of the fall shows. This, we believe, is the natural outcome of holding an exposition exclusively for live stock, at a great live stock center, and at a time of year when stockmen can most conveniently attend. And great as the American Royal is, it as yet, nowhere nearly measures up to the possibilities of its location, its season and the character and importance of the men and interests back of it.

But this year's "Royal," (the fifteenth annual) is to be, as we have suggested, by far the greatest. Among the 23 breeds and classes of live stock to be shown are four breeds of draft horses, mules (two classes), and most classes of drivers, saddlers and work horses; five breeds of cattle; four breeds of hogs; five breeds of sheep and all the standard breeds of poultry.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the growth made by this year's show is in the class for mules, under the superintendency of W. A. Elgin. The entries already in last week indicated about three times as many mules as were shown last year. The night horse show, entries in which do not close until October 1, already has reached a record point. Superintendent Trowbridge reports entries from Kentucky, including ten of the best horses in the Bluegrass state, and these come in addition to the best stables of Missouri, Kansas and Iowa—stables like those of Judge Mooers, Miss Long, Houchin & Anderson, Urich Bros., and others.

But even more gratifying to our thousands of readers chiefly interested in improving the farm horse stock of this country, is the growth (in the right direction) which the draft horse show is making. The number and excellence of small exhibits will be more noticeable than ever before, and there is nothing which will so much encourage new men to start with better horses, and older breeders to give their horses better care. One of the highest class exhibits will consist of only five head, representing three draft breeds. One of the best grown yearlings out this year has been entered by a young man who has nothing else to show. Never before has the draft horse section of the Royal represented so many localities and firms in what is strictly Kansas City territory, which means that this year's exhibit will arouse a greater popular interest than any previous ones have done.

The importers, as well as the breeders, whose animals will comprise the display, are men identified with the business in this territory and in position to sustain the interest in their respective sections, which their exhibits are bound to arouse.

It is through this sustained interest that any fair or stock show must do its greatest good—and through this the "Royal's" influence will be more far reaching than ever before. The dates are October 6 to 11.

UHLAN PERFORMS AT MINNESOTA FAIR.

By special arrangement the champion trotter, Uhlan, 1:58, gave an exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair. Rain had interferred with other engagements which were held over to September 5. This was the big day of the racing meet; a very strong card was given, making it a big day for lovers of harness horse racing.

During the afternoon this great gelding, Uhlan, was warmed up for his race against time. A large audience greeted him with cheers after it was learned that this distinguished race horse was in their presence. Uhlan is a very handsome horse while moving; his head and tail are elevated and he does not require a lot of apparatus to keep him at his work. He was accompanied by a runner, a few lengths behind him, in order to stimulate and encourage him to great-



UHLAN 1:58 IN ACTION.

er activity. The crowd was expecting something wonderful but not many were expecting that Uhlan would make as low a record as he did—owing to the track condition.

After he had scored once Mr. Tanner announced that at the next time down it would be a race against time. When the judge introduced this distinguished company to the audience it was not the first great introduction this horse had received, as he had performed before "crowned heads" in foreign countries. He seems to understand his distinction. When he goes up the stretch to make a start he seems to wait and turn very slowly, giving the audience plenty of time to fully comprehend what it all means.

With a good, fast start the first quarter was reached in 30 seconds; the half in 59¾ seconds; the three-quarters in 1:30¾ seconds and the mile in 1:59¾ seconds. When the timer indicated the time as 1:59¾ a great cheer went up and a new record was established for the Minnesota fair's mile track.

Questions and Answers

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading, free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best autherities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

542—BURSATTEE—I have a three year old Percheron stallion that has a sore on the end of his penis, at the termination of the canal, and since this sore appeared there is a swelling around the navel. The sore is raw and sticks out at the end about one-half inch; looks like proud flesh; is not sore. I have taken out small particles of hardened flesh. Urine is expelled in a thin stream, and in jerks. I think this horse masturbates some, though not enough to injure his breeding. Has been in this condition about eight days and I have not used him any. Have injected borax water and applied carbolated vaseline. Please advise treatment.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your animal is very likely affected with bursattee, a disease caused by infection from contact with flies. Treatment should be in the line of removing the growth by surgical means and an application of a caustic to the parts. We do not deem it wise for one of your experience to undertake at least the first treatment necessary in a horse of value, such as you no doubt possess, but this matter should be referred to a competent veterinarian who in one or two visits should put the case into shape so that you can doubtless handle it successfully.

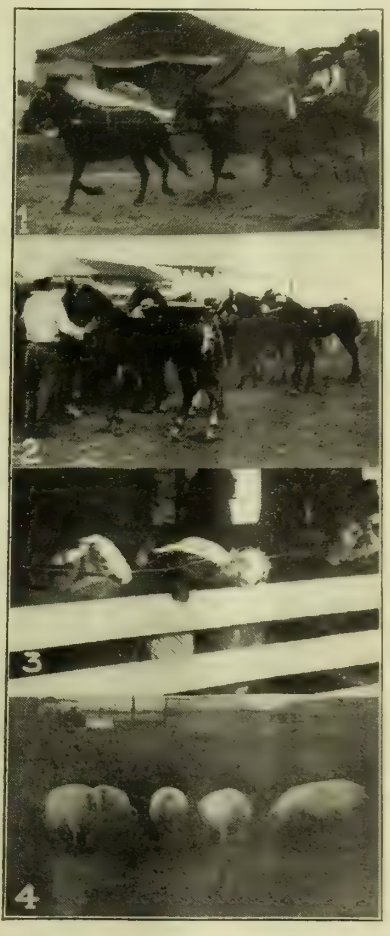
543—WOUND—I have a mare that got in the barb wire and took a slice of skin and flesh from her ankle down to the hoof and the top of the hoof an inch or so. The sore is about three inches wide and about four inches long. What is the best liniment to put on? I have used four different kinds and they did not help. The mare is a three-quarter Shire; four years old and weighs about 1350.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—We fear if you have been using treatment of a stimulating nature that by this time the granulations have become excessive, and in the process of healing the skin is not forming over the wound, which if not corrected soon will ultimately lead to an excessive blemish. All granulations above the adjacent skin margin should be removed down to a level with the skin. No doubt you had better employ a qualified veterinarian to do this for you. If the granulation is not excessive it is quite likely that the daily application of burnt alum to the wound will be sufficient. Following the use of the alum one often gets good results from a solution of sugar of lead, using two ounces to a quart of rain water, and applying the solution three times a day.

544—CHRONIC LAMINITIS—Can you give me a remedy for my jack? He became foundered two years ago and still walks badly in his front feet. The junction between the sole and the wall has given away and the sole has gotten too low down; I have to keep it cut out. Shoeing with iron bar shoes does not seem to help him.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—It is impossible to entirely cure a case of chronic laminitis that has become as bad as the one you describe, and all that can be expected is sufficient relief so that the animal may comfortably get about and be used for breeding. First the feet should be softened and the inflammation reduced by standing in cold mud. In arranging such a mud bath for the feet be careful and not lower the front of the animal too much. Allow the animal to stand in the mud for two or three hours at a time and then take him out and give him an opportunity to lie down and rest for a couple of hours, at the end of which time he should be put back in the mud. Have him shod with heavy bar shoes, covered so as to not rest on the sole and made with a wide web so as to protect as much of the sole as possible. The animal should be shod as short as possible in front with roller motion so that he can go over easy. A long shoe is a great mistake on an animal of this kind. Stub the toes off decidedly. We fear you have made a mistake by repeatedly thinning the sole as such practice is inclined to cause the bulging complained of. The application of a blistering agent every three weeks about the coronet will stimulate a more healthy and vigorous growth of the horn and will be helpful in overcoming the lameness. After the mud bath the hoofs should be annointed daily with oil of tar and vaseline equal parts to prevent drying out. If you expect any good to come from treatment you must be patient and persist in a systematic way.

545—INJURED FOOT—I have a two year old that has been running in pasture with other horses. About ten days ago I noticed he was lame. I examined his foot and found a little sore on the foot at the top of hoof on the back part of the foot—the front foot. I took him to the barn and treated it with burnt grease. He got better, but is worse now. The back part of heel is cracked each way from the center; he has a high fever. It looks like his hoof would come off. What is the trouble and what can I do?—Arkansas Subscriber.



KANSAS STOCK SHOW CORNERS.

1—Pony tandem at Topeka; 2—Lining up Percheron colts, Hutchinson; 3—Persianaro sheep, Hutchinson; 4—Sidney Frost's Chesters on a sunset stroll.

REPLY—Your description is that of an animal that has suffered from a punctured wound of the foot, and the exudate or pus has separated the horny parts from the sensitive parts beneath. Soak the animal's foot in an antiseptic solution using a three

(Continued on page 13.)

THIS ABOUT SORGHUM POISONING.

To the American Breeder: — If farmers are careful to feed only sorghum hay which is thoroughly dry there will be little danger of prussic acid poisoning. That is the advice of veterinarians at the Kansas Agricultural College who have investigated the trouble many farmers are having in feeding cane, kafir, and milo as roughage. If silage is to be made of these crops, allow them first to dry and then if it is necessary, water may be added as they are put into the silo.

After a long drouth or when growth is stunted from other causes, the leaves of the sorghum often contain a large amount of prussic acid, the veterinarians say. It requires only a small amount of this acid to kill an animal, and death frequently comes soon after the sorghum is eaten. Prussic acid does not appear in appreciable quantities in a normal growth of sorghum crops and it so largely disappears when the crop is dry that cured sorghum hay may be fed with safety. To be on the safe side farmers, when in doubt, should try out the feed on a few animals. If no bad results occur within 24 to 48 hours, the feed may be considered safe.

A strong solution of glucose, which nearly every farmer has at hand in the form of "corn syrup," or molasses, may be administered as an antidote to animals that have been stricken after eating the hay. Large quantities of milk may also be given with good effect. Another effective antidote is this: A solution of 100 parts of sulphate of iron is mixed with 250 parts of water. Fifteen parts of calcined magnesia is mixed with 250 parts of water. These two solutions are then mixed and given to horses or cattle in doses of 10 to 40 ounces. In all cases the animals should have as much fresh air as possible.—Kansas Agricultural College.

HIGH PRICES FOR THOROUGHBREDS.

The revival of racing and the "loosening up of the racing game" in many places, has again boomed interest for thoroughbreds. At the recent dispersal of one of the most famous thoroughbred studs of America, the stallion, Uncle, sold for $34,500 ;the stallion, Superman, sold for $10,500 and several other animals brought from $2,000 to $4,000 each. These prices put the thoroughbred business where it properly belongs, for it is a millionaire's game and not a business in which many can afford to embark.

WANTS A JENNET SHOW TOO.

To the American Breeder:—I wish to say that the American Breeder "Jack Show" has been a very interesting show and study to me and no doubt has been so to hundreds of other subscribers to the American Breeder. I would be pleased to see the show of jacks, jennets and mules go on in the American Breeder. Could I see the six "short cut" jacks in their true form, style, action and general make-up, I might place them much different than what I have done in coupon, from measurements and photo. I would like to see the winning jacks in this show come out in a new photo in another show; would also like to see a jennet show.—A. C. Briggs, Harrison County, Iowa.

BRIGHT BOY.

Farmer (on one side of the hedge, to boy on the other side): Now, then, my lad, didn't I tell you not to let me catch you here again?

Boy (preparing to run): All right, don't make a fuss. You ain't caught me yet!

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined

THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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SCIENTIFIC BREEDING.

A writer mentions the fact that at the army breeding station wonderful results have been obtained. At the close of business on August 16, 1913, 41 stallions were in service; these stallions covered 1452 mares during the season, an average slightly over 35 mares per stallion. Twenty-seven of the stallions were five years old or over; 10 were four years old and four were three years old.

Out in Kansas a small breeder has bred nearly 800 mares to three stallions, two of these were 3-year-old colts. This same breeder has been averaging from 70 to 80 per cent for the last two or three years. A lot of colts by the aged stallion and out of grade mares have been selling for from $100 to $150 each at weaning time. The aged stallion made only one service a day; the three year olds made only three services a week.

This is not an isolated case as a lot of breeders can be found who have done about as well. With this government breeding proposition an unnecessary lot of money has been used in purchasing stallions, feed and help. The government is not the only one that has been extravagant with expense money. There are a lot of breeders doing exactly the same thing. We expect to be able to announce within a very few years that 500 mares will be a common number for an outstanding sire. This is possible and all that is required in establishing these large records is for men to purchase good enough sires and study the breeding problems.

It is not the large number of mares covered that nets the revenue; live spermatozoa must be deposited in the uterus of a clean, healthy, normal mare in order to bring results. The average breeder is annually breeding a lot of mares that do not have any show of getting with foal. Every one of these mares costs the breeder money, both the owner of the sire as well as the owner of the mare. There are a lot of diseased mares that are being bred that transmit infection to clean, healthy mares, causing them to be non-producers. The biggest thing in horse breeding for the average breeder is to be able to thoroughly diagnose breeding conditions. This is especially true and important for the stallion owner who employs only the natural service in his breeding operations.

MORE GRAIN AND HAY THAN IN 1911.

If one should make the statement in the hearing of almost any average street corner crop expert, that the United States raised this year a billion bushels more of corn, wheat and oats than it did in 1911, he would be almost certain to start an argument.

So serious has been the drouth just closed, and so wide-spread the publicity given it, that a great many people, well informed and otherwise, have lost sight of these facts, viz., that most of our winter wheat was made before the drouth began, and that most of our spring wheat and oats areas, and some of our corn areas, lay outside of the drouth region.

In spite of the fact that the condition of corn in Kansas was cut down, down, down until it was reported September 1 as low as 10, in a possible 100, the government estimates dated September 1 placed the probable total crop of corn this year at 2,351,000,000 bushels. This is a shortage, over a year ago of 762,000,000 bushels. But in 1911, a short crop year, not thought of as anywhere near so serious as this year, the corn crop was only 2,531,000,000 bushels, or 180,000,000 bushels (7.1 per cent) more than the estimate for this year.

In 1911 the total crop of wheat, spring wheat and winter wheat combined, was only 621,000,000 bushels as against 753,500,000 bushels this year, or a difference in favor of 1913 of 132,500,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop, which improved during the past summer almost up to harvest time, had a good deal to do with this excess; likewise the late oat crop (that is the oat crop of the northern states), has been a big factor in making the total yield of corn, wheat and oats 1,100,000,000 bushels more than it was two years ago.

The oat crop this year, based on reports September 1, amounts to 1,066,000,000 bushels. In 1911 the total oat crop was 923,000,000 bushels, or a difference in favor of this year of 143,000,000 bushels.

There is another factor which we are likely to overlook in getting at the true state of affairs with reference to our food supply for man and beast, and that is our tame hay crop. Practically all early tame meadow in this country was good; the first cutting of alfalfa is generally conceded to be a record breaker, and the second cutting yielded a good crop of hay generally excepting where it was allowed to ripen for seed.

Early clover meadows generally, where not pastured, were exceptionally good. As a result of this, and in spite of the fact that over a very large area there has been one hundred days of mighty poor hay weather, the tame hay crop of the United States is now given as 63,000,000 tons. In 1911 the tame hay crop was 55,000,000 tons or about 8,000,000 tons short of what we have this year.

FALL BREEDING SEASON.

Most breeders will usually find that that a fall breeding season is profitable. There are many mares that can be settled in the fall that will not settle during the spring months while the weather is unsettled and they are being worked hard while shedding.

A fall season is especially necessary this fall in sections where it has been very hot and dry. Many mares have lost their colts owing to the scarcity of water and the intense heat. An early abortion of the accidental kind does not usually cause much disturbance and they might be bred at this time if the mare has healed up satisfactorily. Each of these mares should be examined; some of them will need treatment before being bred. Such mares could be bred with a capsule, as a rule, with more safety.

A breeder should have a complete mailing list of all the mare owners in his section. A printed postal card could be sent to these men, at very little cost. It is not necessary that the breeder stay at the barn all of the time; the postal card notification will give the exact hour when services will be made. It is not necessary that he advertise a service every day; once or twice a week might be sufficient. If the capsule system is not employed, dates could be made for other mares that are in a breeding condition. This notification might also request all the barren mares to be there at a particular time, and arrangements might be made also for a qualified man to treat such animals as was found necessary. A few services occasionally will not be injurious to the sire and it might put some mares out of the way so that they would not be returning every three weeks during the busy season.

In fact, all breeders might find it profitable to encourage a particular hour for breeding. It is not necessary to "camp" at the barn—even men in the breeding business, are entitled to some freedom. Many of these men have other business, so that it would be impossible for them to be there constantly. A number of prominent breeders who have adopted the capsule system have also adopted a special hour for the breeding operations. They have caretakers for their stock, so that it is not necessary for them to be there except at the advertised hour. The breeding business is getting to be more of a science and more of a business, which is very interesting for those who care to make it a special study, as well as more profitable.

A fall breeding season offers some practical work and an opportunity to carry on experiments.

STALLIONS AND JACKS WANTED.

One of our readers who is in the market for a registered draft stallion and jack, writes us asking why those having such stock for sale do not advertise it early. This breeder, as well as many others, wishes to correspond with those who have breeding stock for sale. At the state fairs and other gatherings where breeders have been present, it is generally understood that the inquiry for breeding stock is better this fall than it has ever been before at this time of year. Even in the dry districts where the crops have been very short, breeders state that many farmers now see the necessity of raising good stock and not depending entirely on a particular grain crop.

Some few have been forced to sell their stock but in nearly every case they have received good prices. This stock has been accumulated during years of plentiful feed so that when a bad year comes and there is a surplus of stock to be disposed of, it nets a good and welcome revenue. Breeders and farmers are thinking for themselves about better stock.

Another reader who has stock to sell writes inquiring concerning the distribution of our circulation. He is wondering if practically all of our circulation is in Kansas and Missouri. There are four other states in which we have a larger circulation than in one of these states. We have more subscribers in the state of Illinois than in any state, excepting one, and Iowa ranks third. Our circulation is national. Wherever good stock is found you will find the American Breeder present. Fortunately we do not include in our following any crooks and owners of scrub stock.

The advantage of advertising in this paper is that practically every reader is a possible buyer of good stock—nearly every one will be in the market sooner or later for stallions, jacks or registered mares. We have proven beyond a question of doubt that we can give more results for draft horse and jack advertisers, for the same amount of money, than can be gotten elsewhere. But the principal thing we are interested in is to encourage advertisers to start early. We have always advocated the purchasing of breeding stock early. Buyers cannot do business unless they can find stock to buy. We hope those having stock to dispose of will send in their ads early and not put it off until the next breeding season is well advanced. Do it now.

A one inch advertisement on insertion will cost $2.80. From 50 to 60 words can be placed in an inch of space, owing to the size, and the kind of the type. Send your advertisements now for the buyers will be looking for them.

STANDING A BULL WITH STALLIONS.

The average stallion owner does not think of the possibility of standing a good bull for public service. A good registered bull can be purchased cheaply enough so that it should pay for itself easily in two or three years. An animal of this kind is not very difficult to handle and should not interfere with the other work.

Cattle prices are higher and the demand for improving blood greater, than the average breeder thinks for. A two year old heifer of good size and fairly well bred, safe with calf will sell on the market for from $50 to $80 without any "papers." In many localities good milk cows have sold as high as $150. Why is it not profitable to look after this part of the breeding industry? Breeders who have studied only the horse end of it may lose a good opportunity by not thinking about the cattle market.

A good bull should stand for around $5 in most localities. In some localities where there are many pure bred cows, the service fee might be advanced. A lot of breeders have an extra mongrel stallion that they could dispose of and place in its stead a good bull very profitably. The mares coming to this mongrel stallion could be transferred to better sires, or at least a part of them. The bull would open a new field. An enclosure separate from the bull's habitation would serve as the breeding paddock. A bull, properly handled, can be brought in with a lead strap (in case of some dairy bulls a "jockey stick" is considered necessary) released to make the service, and caught without trouble for returning to its paddock.

Some cow owners will need a little education and enlightment as to the value of better progeny. A calf sired by a good, purebred bull is worth at weaning time from $5 to $10 more than one sired by a scrub. Those who expect to raise cattle and increase the quality of their herds cannot measure the value of a good sire in dollars and cents. A further advantage in using a good bull is that one owning a calf sired by a good animal will not be forced to hunt for buyers. Nearly all live stock buyers are now hunting for the best and a few dollars in the price does not usually interfere with the transfer.

In some localities, a breeder, thinking of standing a good bull, will find several owners of good cows ready to cooperate with him. It is often the case that men owning a limited amount of land, and desiring to keep a small herd of choice pure bred cows, are held back because of the cost of a bull suited to their needs. If a breeder can find two or more farmers, so situated, and keeping the same breed of cows, he very likely can get them to join him in selecting a bull, which all will be glad to patronize. This same problem has given rise, in some sections, to cooperative breed-

American Breeder Camera at the Kansas Fairs



State Fair—Lee Brothers' Percheron Mare, Marceline, in Action.



State Fair—G. E. Clark's Champion Galloway Cow.



State Fair—Hill's First Prize Two Year Old Mule.



Topeka Fair—Lew Jones' Champion Belgian Stallion.



Topeka Fair—Adam Becker's First Prize Mule.



Topeka Fair—Kirk & Penick's Champion Percheron, Insolent.

ing clubs, and doubtless there are many places where progressive, capable breeders can work out a better solution of standing the right kind of a bull. This plan, properly followed, with either beef bred or dairy cattle, could soon give any favorable locality a reputation for a superior class of young stock.

HOW MANY QUESTIONS THIS YEAR?

How many questions have you seen asked and answered this year in our "Question and Answer" department? An average of 30 to 35 questions per issue, or considerably over 500 questions since the year began, and in addition to these, many questions have been answered outside the department, in the form of more extended articles.

If you want to know the exact number answered, turn to our "Question and Answer" department in this issue and you will find the opening question bearing the next number in the series. From this on the questions handled in this department will be numbered, a new series of numbers being started for each year. One reason for adopting this plan is that we want our readers to use these numbers in making reference to a case. Many cases are brought out in this department which should be studied. Repeated reports should be made on them, and all should note their progress under the treatment advised. Complete files of the American Breeder.

Often the first question does not describe the trouble, or the surrounding conditions thoroughly enough to make a complete answer possible. If the trouble continues, a second and more completely prepared inquiry should be sent. In all cases, whether a report of progress or a second inquiry, or if for any reason a previous question is brought up again for discussion, the inquirer is now requested to give the series number of the question.

If, in the course of its discussion, the matter has been brought up twice, give both numbers. Keep the papers always on file so you can refer to past issues.

In this way we believe a great deal more can be learned from the more important questions. Making such a study and use of the "Question and Answer" department will be the next thing to having the actual practical experience in all such matters. Not merely the one man who asks the question, but the thousands who have had, or are liable to have, the same situation to meet, are benefitting almost equally. Keep this in mind. Your questions are always welcome, and if our first reply does not give you the help you need, come again. You are not only getting what we want you to have, but you are bringing out information that is useful to thousands of fellow breeders.

STALLION OWNER COMPLAINS.

A subscriber complains that we are not giving enough space to stallions. He states that he is not interested in farmers or their problems. He also states that it is a waste of time and money to print material concerning any other kind of stock except stallions.

If this man's territory was investigated, in all probability there would not be found a close union between him and his customers. This man perhaps is very much aggravated to think that so many farmers in his section would patronize the inferior stock and pay so little attention to their mares. It perhaps never occurred to this man that the mare owners should be the principal ones interested in horse breeding. They practically control the situation. As long as they continue to switch from one scrub to the other, the quality of horse stock will not be improved. Just as long as they abuse the mares and do not get more familiar with modern breeding methods, the per cent of foals will not increase, but decrease.

This individual perhaps has never looked at the breeding problems from a broad view standpoint. Farmers and mare owners generally are not as much interested in stallions as they should be. But a good live paper coming to their place with a lot of useful information in it for them will cause them to read and study such matters closer and gradually get them interested in horse breeding. Every stallion and jack owner should take a broad view of this situation. The American Breeder prints more reliable up-to-date information on horse breeding subjects, in plain language that can be understood by the average breeder, than can be found in all other printed literature. So long as this fact is thoroughly understood no stallion owner should object to having a reasonable amount of additional interesting reading for the mare owners printed in his paper.

This selfish disposition must gradually give way. A breeder must be a leader in his community and in order to be a leader he must have a broad mind; he must be a student and be prepared to give value received in order to maintain or increase his business. He should cultivate harmony between himself and his customers; they should be the very best of friends and he should have their confidence. It is true that there are jealous individuals in every community but that disposition usually tends to restrict the followers of its owner. No breeder can have that disposition and expand as he should.

Every individual in the breeding business should endeavor to increase his successful patronage each year.



No More Scalded Shoulders

Don't lose time and money because of sore shoulders. Don't pay out money for Hames and Sweat Pads Try a pair of Indestructible

Hameless Adjustable Metal Horse and Mule Collars

Endorsed by veterinaries and men of high authority. A. F. DeLaune, St. Thomas Plantation, Albemarle, La., writes: "Send me forty steel collars."

Think what that means to the horse owner. Think of the time saved—money saved and suffering saved the mules. Think of the extra work you could do with a collar that insures against galls and sore shoulders. Be humane, progressive and up-to-date and save money by using

Indestructible Collars

and you'll be free from sore shoulder troubles. The metal won't permit the sweat to scald and produce a sore. Being adjustable they fit the neck and bring the draft to correct point. Durable—last a lifetime. The ideal work horse and mule collar. Be sure and test out this great Twentieth Century invention—10,000 in successful use. Good Agents Wanted. Manufactured by

Johnston-Slocum Co., 933 State St., Caro, Michigan

In the average territory some good, substantial customers are constantly leaving. In order to maintain the same number an effort must be put forth to make up for the lost patronage. The breeder who does not make this effort will find himself with a very small patronage in a few years, which means that he must retire.

There is no other occupation more profitable for the average individual (considering the investment), than the breeding business. But this business is the same as any other—it must be looked after. Friendships must be cultivated. There is perhaps no better way to have a mutual understanding of all breeding subjects than to have all customers reading the same literature, and in order to make that literature

of interest to others, it must necessarily contain some information besides that relating to stallions only.

PROTECTION TO BREEDERS OF LIVE STOCK.

Under the above head, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently called attention to the manner in which its Bureau of Animal Industry helps to protect buyers of breeding stock, from possible misrepresentation concerning imported animals. These facts have been printed before in the American Breeder, but our readers will find it worth while to look them over again, as sent out over the signature of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture B. T. Galloway. Here they are:

Since January 1, 1911, the Department of Agriculture has been safeguarding the interests of breeders of pure-bred horses in the United States in such a manner that there is no longer any excuse for the purchase of a stallion or mare as an imported one which is not actually imported.

The foreign (including Canadian) certificates for horses of the various recognized breeds imported for breeding purposes are submitted by importers to the Bureau of Animal Industry. The pedigrees are verified from the stud books, and the description of the animal on the pedigree certificate compared with that reported by the bureau's inspector at the port of entry. If descriptions and pedigrees check up properly, the pedigree certificates are stamped in red ink. This stamp carries the statement that a certificate has been issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, the date of issue of such certificate, and the department's serial number for the particular breed. These bureau certificates give custom-officers the data on which animals are passed free of duty under the provisions of the tariff act.

Farmers and breeders are cautioned not to purchase or accept any stallion or mare claimed to have been imported since January 1, 1911, unless the foreign pedigree certificate for the animal offered for sale is stamped as above described. If the certificate does not bear this stamp, either the pedigree is not correct, or the description fails to agree with the animal, or the animal was not imported since January 1, 1911.

This same procedure is followed in the case of cattle, sheep, and hogs, although in some instances, notably in the case of sheep, a number of importers have preferred to pay the duty, which is comparatively small, rather than take the trouble to get certificates of pure breeding from the department.

DON'T SELL THE BETTER COWS AND HEIFERS.

E. G. Bennett, State Dairy Commissioner of Missouri, says: "It seems that stock in some sections of the state is now, or will, during the winter suffer for want of feed if not disposed of. If sold on account of feed shortage they are almost sure to be sold at a great sacrifice, causing a loss not only to their owners but to the stock industry of the state also. It is up to the business men and farmers to stop these sacrifices and it can be done through cooperation and by putting forth some efforts.

"In 1911 Wisconsin suffered a drouth. Hay sold for $25 per ton, and many cattle buyers took advantage of these conditions and bought cows in that state for far less money than they were worth. Before it was too late the bankers and business men got together and arrangements were made whereby train loads of feed were shipped into the state and turned to the farmer at actual cost, not only stopping the sacrifices but keeping in the state an asset no state can afford to lose. In 1909, New England also suffered a drouth and hundreds of milch cows were shipped from those states causing a great loss to cow owners and the dairy industry of that country. Wisconsin surely profited by the experience of New England.

"There is no doubt there are many cows in Missouri that do not pay for their feed. This class of cows is a source of expense any year and well sold at almost any price. But good, profitable cows and immatured heifers should not be sold for less than their true value ,if at all.

Market Conditions Changed

Rains Checked All Runs. Best Horses Stay High. Fewer Mules Will be Fed. All Cattle Up, Especially Good Beeves and Stockers. Packers Fighting Hog Market.

The quality line is drawn strongly in the horse and mule trade. The demand for the good kinds is keeping well ahead of the supply at firm prices, and the trade in the plainer kinds is very indifferent. The first ten days this month a good sized dry weather run developed, and the common kinds were more plentiful than at any previous time this year. Rains, however, checked the movement, and while a good many common kinds are sticking around, prospects are that the forced movement was nipped at the beginning. From Chicago, East, demand seems to be more insistent on quality than at any previous time.

City trade is falling more and more into the habit of paying high prices and demanding quality.

Chicago now has 72,939 horses at work, only 287 less than a year ago, and they probably represent more money. In Cincinnati the decrease is only 153 head for ten years and Minneapolis and St. Louis have increased.

The principal farm work now is fall plowing and seeding, and farm requirements of horses is larger now than earlier in the month. Much rough feed will be made available by the recent rains and more horses will be held through the winter than expected a few weeks ago.

Feeder buyers are not taking hold of the trade as freely now as a year ago. Their contention is that thin horses are too high and feed too scarce for furnishing animals for the spring market. In the mule feeding districts in Missouri feeding operations will be cut in half, as compared with a year ago, but last season was the largest on record. Under existing conditions it is quite evident that those who do condition horses and mules will meet good prices.

Georgia has a big cotton crop this year. Last year they bought few mules and this year they are expected to live up to crop conditions and buy freely. August cut the cotton crop short in much of the South and prices have been going up steadily, so that it is quite probable that this year's crop will bring in as much cash as last year. Dealers say that the increased acreage to be prepared for next year's cotton crop will demand large horse power.

The general situation holds more to encourage than discourage owners and breeders of good equines, and the one who raises the right class is going to meet a ready demand for some time to come.

The following quotations are for serviceable sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Draft, choice, 1,600 lbs. up	$275@325
Drafters, fair to good	185@265
Chunks, good to choice	165@2.00
Chunks, fair to good	130@165
Expressers and light draft	85@150
Plain workers	50@ 85
Southerns, good	160@185
Southerns, plain to fair	85@155
Plugs	20@ 60
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 90@110
14 to 15½ hands	125@175
15½ to 16 hands	170@235
16 to 16½ hands	230@300

Norman Condition in Cattle Again.

After six weeks of abnormally high temperatures, dry weather, and an unprecedented movement of cattle conditions are returning to normal. The first week in September more than 95,000 cattle arrived in Kansas City, and receipts last week fell 32,000 short of that mark. This week will show a further decrease and then will begin to expand again in October. Copious rains last week and scattered rains this week brought the changing conditions, and while the market is still out of ordinary channels it will be only a short time until runs will be normal in every particular and trade show the usual fall stability. As soon as receipts lightened, prices began to improve and for strictly prime kinds the market now is the highest of the year, and the season considered, other classes are selling relatively high.

Thus far this season grass fat cattle have been a disappointment to killers. Only a few bunches have shown the usual summer quality and others have killed out 3 to 5 per cent below expectations. A good many Western cattle are coming now that were held on cotton seed cake during the dry weather, and they show fairly well in beef. In the past two days Texas and Colorado have begun marketing and the good grass in those states this season ought to insure good flesh on cattle. At no time this season will receipts again equal those of last week, but with only Kansas and parts of Oklahoma having marketed many cattle, liberal supplies of grassers are assured up to the first of December. On the other hand strictly prime beeves are scarce and will continue so. This week the top price in Chicago was $9.35, and in Kansas City yearlings sold as high as $9.30, and heavy steers up to $9.20, the years' highest prices. The bulk of the short fed steers are selling at $8 to $8.65, and grassers at $7 to $7.85. Some grain fed steers from below the quarantine line sold at $8.25 and the bulk of the cattle brought $5 to $6.25. The trade generally is expecting a wider spread in prices of killing steers. A material advance is due for full fed cattle and short fed grades will remain in about the same position.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.95@9.25
Good to choice steers	8.50@8.90
Fair to good steers	7.75@8.40
Common to fair steers	6.25@7.70
Meal fed, choice	7.65@8.50
Meal fed, common to fair	6 @7.50
Quarantine steers	4.50@8.25

She Stuff Scarce Again.

A good rain was the dividing line between abundance and scarcity in the she stuff offerings. In the past few days killers have not been able to keep ahead of their orders and country buyers kept digging into the supply at rising prices. Both country and killer buyers need the female offerings, and there is little probability of them being cheaper until demand is reduced. Countrymen would rather sell steers than heifers, and few heifers will go into feed lots this fall. Already killers are complaining that they cannot get full fed heifers, and the few good grass fat heifers available are the only substitute. Prices now are 15 to 25 cents higher than a week ago. Veal calves are in active demand at slightly higher prices. Bulls are 25 cents higher.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.25@6.85
Fair to good	5.25@6.20
Common to fair	4.75@5.20
Canners	3.85@4.70
Heifers—	
Choice fed	$8.25@9.00
Good to choice	7.75@8.20
Plain to fair	6.25@7.70
Common	5.25@6.20
Veal calves	5.50@9.50
Bulls	4.00@6.50

Enormous Stocker Requirements.

Now that the drouth is ended cattlemen are taking an inventory of their rough feed and as a rule find that they will have enough to carry some cattle through the winter. Consequently the parts of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas that were marketing so freely ten days ago are beginning to buy again. In the past ten days prices

(Continued on page 10).



BUYING OR SELLING—
A Square Deal either way on a
"McDonald Pitless" Scale
A scale protects you only when accurate. The "McDonald Pitless" is accurate every day in the year—guaranteed for 10 years.
Protected Bearings Never Freeze.
The patented bearings, protected from snow, ice or dust are used only on the McDonald.
Requires no pit—easy to erect—steel frame—steel joists.
Used for weighing U. S. Mails.
FREE { Write today for handsome Wall Hanger in 5 colors.
MOLINE PLOW CO.
Dept. 135 MOLINE, ILL.

Kerosene Engine

The SANDOW Stationary Engine runs on kerosene or gasoline. Starts without cranking—throttle governed—hopper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—15-day money-back trial. Sizes, 2 to 20 H. P. Send postal for free catalog.
Detroit Motor Car Supply Co.
52 Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

EASY TO OWN AN ENGINE NOW.

Among the most notable new literature in the gasoline engine business, is a very handsome, large-size circular in three color printing, just brought out by Ed H. Witte of the Witte Iron Works Company, Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. The title of this is, "Own Your Hired Hand—It's Cheaper than Hiring." The text matter with rich illustrations, show, in a convincing manner, that a WITTE engine, using either kerosene, gasoline, gas, naptha, or distillate, is a competent "hand," suitable for any work that can be harnessed to a belt. For 27 years, Mr. Witte has done nothing but build WITTE engines. His catalogs and circulars, together with the prices he makes, show that he is a master at his business. Another thing that is brought out in this circular, which is of big interest to power-users everywhere, is Witte's new plan of selling only Direct from Factory to User, on easy payments, at no advance over the regular prices. This plan is devised so a WITTE engine can earn its own cost, while the user is paying for it. The striking part of the plan, is the really low prices that are made on all sizes of these engines, from 1½ to 40 horsepower, stationary, portable, skidded, or saw-rig styles. These factory prices mean a saving to purchasers of anywhere from $25.00 to $350.00, according to the size and style of engine selected—a six horse-power stationary engine, for instance, selling at $112.50 for the complete outfit, all ready to run as soon as unloaded at destination. Your name and address sent to Mr. Witte at his address as given above, will bring you one of these new circulars free, together with his Big New Catalog and Easy Payment Sales Plan.—Advertisement.

ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has in many ways encouraged the development of the well known milking qualities of Shorthorn cattle. One of the steps taken in this line was the remitting of the usual transportation fee in cows with records of over 8,000 pounds of milk, or on daughters of cows with such records. Sometime ago Wm. Rockefeller recorded in this country 30

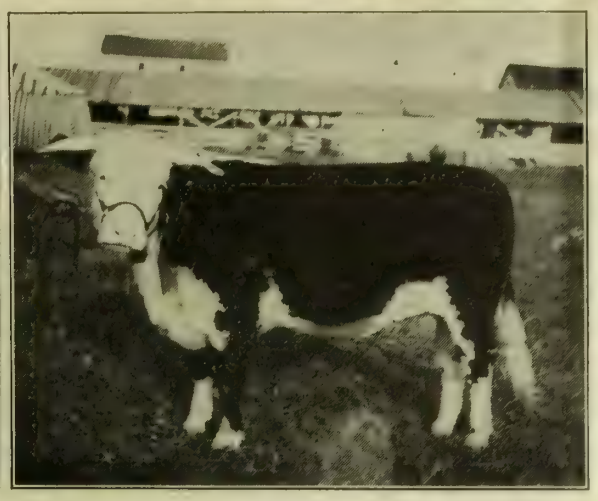
(Continued on page 10).

American Breeder Camera at the Kansas Fairs

(The Kansas State Fair is at Hutchinson.)



State Fair—Lew Jones' Champion Belgian Stallion.



State Fair—Champion Steer, Beau Talent, Kansas Agricultural College.



Topeka Fair—Geo. Groenmiller & Sons' First Prize Percheron Yearling.



Topeka Fair—L. R. Wiley's Champion Shire Mare.



State Fair—W. W. Otey & Son's Champion Duroc Boar.



State Fair—Lee Bros'. Second Prize Three Year Old Percheron (Champion at Topeka).



State Fair—Houchin & Sons' First and Second Prize Aged Mules.



State Fair—Lookabaugh's (Oklahoma) First Prize Shorthorn Yearling Heifer.



Topeka Fair—Kirk's First Prize Two Year Old Percheron, Legionaire.



Topeka Fair—Lee Bros'. Yearling Mules.



State Fair—Angus Steer Shown by Kansas Agricultural College.



Topeka Fair—C. D. Sheets' Champion Jack.

REAL ESTATE.

Alfalfa As a Money Maker

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-do farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A Crop Every Year

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

I have moved to town to take up the breeding business exclusively and will sell my farm located 4½ miles from town of two railroads, Missouri Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. All bottom land; black sandy loam. Spring creek passes through middle of farm; two wells of good water in abundance; 40 acres in alfalfa, fenced hog tight; every acre first class alfalfa land; 8 room house; large cellar; good orchard; grade school; school wagon run by district. Two story barn with basement; lots of grain room; big hedge on outside lines. Farm well arranged for two 80 acre homes, or 240 acres of cheap upland pasture may be had in connection, making an ideal stock farm. Price, $10,000 if sold soon. Will carry $3,500 at six per cent. Address,

H. H. BURNS,
Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

RENTAL PROPERTY FOR PONIES

Owner will exchange good rental property, five room cottage, best residence portion of Kansas City, for Shetland ponies. Equity $1,250.
Box 192, Pawnee, Okla.

CATTLE, ETC.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Practical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

GREYHOUNDS, ALL AGES.

For sale. Also registered Poland China pigs. Will exchange 320 acres Stanley County land for small farm or hardware store.
C. Rovang, Draper, So. D.

(Continued from page 8).

head of newly imported dairy Shorthorns, many of them having the required record for the remittance of the record fee.

SORE EYES OF CATTLE.

To the American Breeder:—Infectious sore eyes of cattle most frequently makes its appearance during the summer months, although it may also occasionally appear at other times. The germs may be introduced into a herd by the purchase of animal suffering with the disease, but it is undoubtedly spread in other ways as it sometimes appears suddenly and without any known means of entrance to the premises.

As this disease is infectious it spreads from one animal to others, and sometimes runs through an entire herd. Its duration in one animal is from one to two weeks, usually about ten days, after which it has run its course and disappears. Although total blindness may result, the sight is not usually permanently impaired. Very often but one eye is affected, the other eye, if affected at all, shows the symptoms from several days to a week later.

The first symptom is a profuse flow of tears. Then the eye becomes very sensitive to light, and is kept constantly closed. Later the eyelids swell, and the discharge shows distinct traces of pus or matter. About the same time a white speck appears on the surface of the eyeball. This speck gradually enlarges and may cover the entire front of the eye, causing temporary blindness.

Treatment is inexpensive and easily applied. When begun in time recovery is hastened, and further spread of the disease is prevented. It is always best to confine the animals in a comfortable but well-darkened stall. Feed sparingly on cooling laxative foods. Give a physic of a pound of Epsom salts in two quarts of water to an animal weighing 1,000 pounds. Add half a grain of zinc solution and ten grams of boric acid to an ounce of distilled water. Use a medicine dropper to put a few drops of this mixture in the eye several times a day.—C. C. Lipp, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, Minn.

CANADA THISTLE CAN BE ERADICATED BY CLEAN CULTIVATION.

Many farmers in their efforts to kill the noxious Canada thistle abandon their efforts with success in sight and the thistles soon recover, says H. R. Cox, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 545, which the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has recently sent out.

The man is of far more importance than the method in eradicating this weed, which is a pest from Maine to Kansas and in the Pacific coast states. While the South is not liable to be affected, there seems to be danger of its spreading into the Rocky Mountain States. So serious and so general have its inroads proved that in 25 States the thistle is proscribed as a noxious weed and the law directs its killing or destruction in such a manner as to prevent the maturing and dissemination of seed.

Canada thistles can be eradicated in a comparatively short time with little or no loss in the use of the land provided the following rules are observed:

1. Deprive the thistles of their tops continually, thus exhausting the roots. The top of the plant serves much the same purpose as the lungs of an animal, so that if the plant is continually deprived of that it must soon die. There is no one best method of keeping down the tops. Each field must be handled according to circumstances. Usually some form of clean cultivation is the best either with a crop or by bare fallow.

2. Outline a systematic plan of attack.

3. Keep the plan in mind at all times and follow it faithfully.

Alfalfa, clover, the grasses, millet, sorghum, hemp, buckwheat, and small grains are all crops adapted to the purpose of smothering the Canada thistle. They restrict the top growth of the thistles by shading them and also crowd the roots. Alfalfa is probably the best for this purpose. The land should be occupied by such crops at all times so that the thistle may have no chance to recover. This method is of most value in giving the weed a setback which renders easier the work of clean cultivation which should follow.

The method of salting the thistles in pastures is adapted to small patches accessible to live stock, especially sheep. In their efforts to get the salt the stock nibble the thistles and trample them to death. It seems best to let them grow until they start to bloom and then cut off the tops close to the ground and apply a small handful of salt to each new shoot that springs up. Permanent eradication of this weed by plant poisons has not proved very practicable.

Thistles that occur on waste lands may be prevented from maturing if their tops are cut off just as the blossoming starts. Two cuttings a year are usually necessary to prevent seeding. Thistles in such locations, however, can be entirely eradicated if the work is thorough. Various types of cultivators euipped with knives or sweeps that are effective in cutting off the tops of Canada thistles are shown in the new bulletin by the department's agriculturist.

MARKET CONDITIONS CHANGED.

(Continued from page 8.)

have advanced 35 to 65 cents and are at the high level of the season. All previously dry sections will buy stockers, and Iowa, Illinois east, are taking feeders. Last week 42,000 thin cattle were sent back to the country from Kansas City, and in the first two weeks this month 85,000, which is nearly a normal country movement for the entire month.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding table:

Selected feeders	$7.50@8
Plain to fair feeders	6.25@7.00
Good to choice feeders	7.10@7.45
Selected stockers	7.50@8
Good to choice stockers	7 @7.45
Plain to fair stockers	5.25@6.95
Stock calves	5.50@8
Stock heifers	4.75@7
Stock cows	4.50@5.75
Milch cows	$35.00@90.00

Hog Market Unsettled.

Packers are trying to reduce hog prices; shippers are sorting over the supply and taking what they want at a big premium. Between these two extremes the hog market has become unsettled and prices have fluctuated at a wide range. In one day prices broke 50 cents a hundred pounds and in the next two days recovered the loss. Wednesday last week prices were the highest of the season, with the top $9.60 in Chicago, and $9.10 in Omaha, and on Saturday the top price in Chicago was $8.80 and in Kansas City $8.30, thus in four days time the market covered the extreme price range of the season, going from the highest to the lowest points. Plain quality of the offerings has been one cause of the wide fluctuation in prices. Average weight is running 10 to 12 pounds below a year ago, and packers assert that current receipts are killing out about 3 per cent below normal which means an added expense of 40 to 50 cents a hundred pounds in the pork. Receipts have been liberal up to the beginning of this week, but rains have reduced that movement. A good many sick hogs are coming but general health is above normal. Opinion is divided as to the future trend in prices. Many believe that the scarcity of feed will cause heavy marketing in November and December, and others contend that those months will show a shortage. Packers say they do not expect prices to change much in the next few months.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks.

Mon., Sep. 15.	$8.25@8.60	$8.40@8.95
Tuesday	8.25@8.77½	8.50@9.02½
Wednesday	8.30@8.80	8.40@9.00
Thursday	8 @8.87½	8 @8.60
Friday	8.20@8.70	8 @8.65
Saturday		7.90@8.30

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@200 lbs.	$8.35@8.60
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.45@8.70
Medium weight	8.20@8.75
Light weight	7.50@8.65
Common to fair	5.50@7.85
Stags	5.50@7.75
Boars	3.50@6.25
Pigs	4.00@5.50
Bulk of sales	8.20@8.60

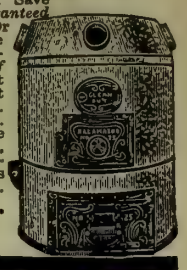
Big Sheep Movement Started.

Last week more than 400,000 sheep arrived at the five Western markets and in the five days this week more than 425,000 were received. Omaha and Chicago are receiving more than three-fourths of the heavy movement which is principally from the Northwest. Demand has been good, and aside from fluctuations there has been no important price change. Killers are buying freely, and country demand is large thus far, but the movement has not been large long enough to fairly test the full extent of the country trade. The scarcity of feed will tend to reduce mutton finishing in the corn belt. The Northwest will feed considerable hay. Fat lambs are quoted at $6.75 to $7.25, wethers $4 to $4.75, ewes $3.75 to $4.55. Feeding lambs are quoted at $5.50 to $6.35.

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And Gas Stoves Too

Blue Print Heating Plans Free. Save $25 to $75—We Pay Freight—You Get a Year's Approval Test.

Who Knows Most About Furnaces?
The dealer or the Kalamazoo *experts* who have made and sold them for years? The answer true, is a Kalamazoo Direct-to-You.



And *you* can install it *yourself*. Save all tinner's bills, using our *guaranteed* instructions, clear and full. Or get any handy man to do the work. Our Free Book on Furnaces will surprise you with *proof* that a King Furnace will heat your home from cellar to garret with big saving in fuel and work. Terms Cash or Easy Payments. **Write for Catalog No. 980.** We make a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves and Furnaces. We have three catalogs—please ask for the one you want.

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Manufacturers
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Make Money With Poultry

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a financial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to AMERICAN POULTRY readers.

There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

AMERICAN POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is 50c per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a 200-page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, ABSOLUTELY free to everyone sending 50c for a yearly subscription, or $1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (without book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

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I want to talk to you either personally or by letter. I want to tell you what I will do for you. I want to tell you something of the aims, aspirations and ideals of my institution, and the work I am doing for **better business training.** I want to tell you how I will help you. No matter where you live—no matter what your financial condition. If you are earnest, ambitious, honest and really want to learn **Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Salesmanship** or other **Commercial Branches,** write me today for my **new catalog** and let me tell you how I can help you realize your ambitions on terms to suit yourself. Students assisted to a place to work outside of school hours for room and board. Address me personally. **C. W. RANSOM, Pres.**

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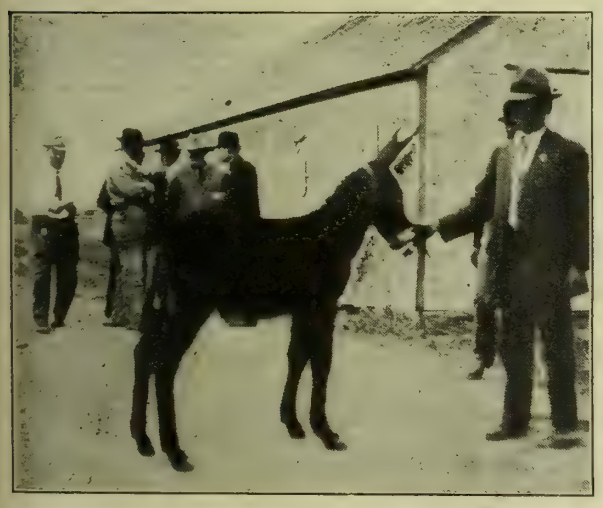
American Breeder Camera at the Kansas Fairs



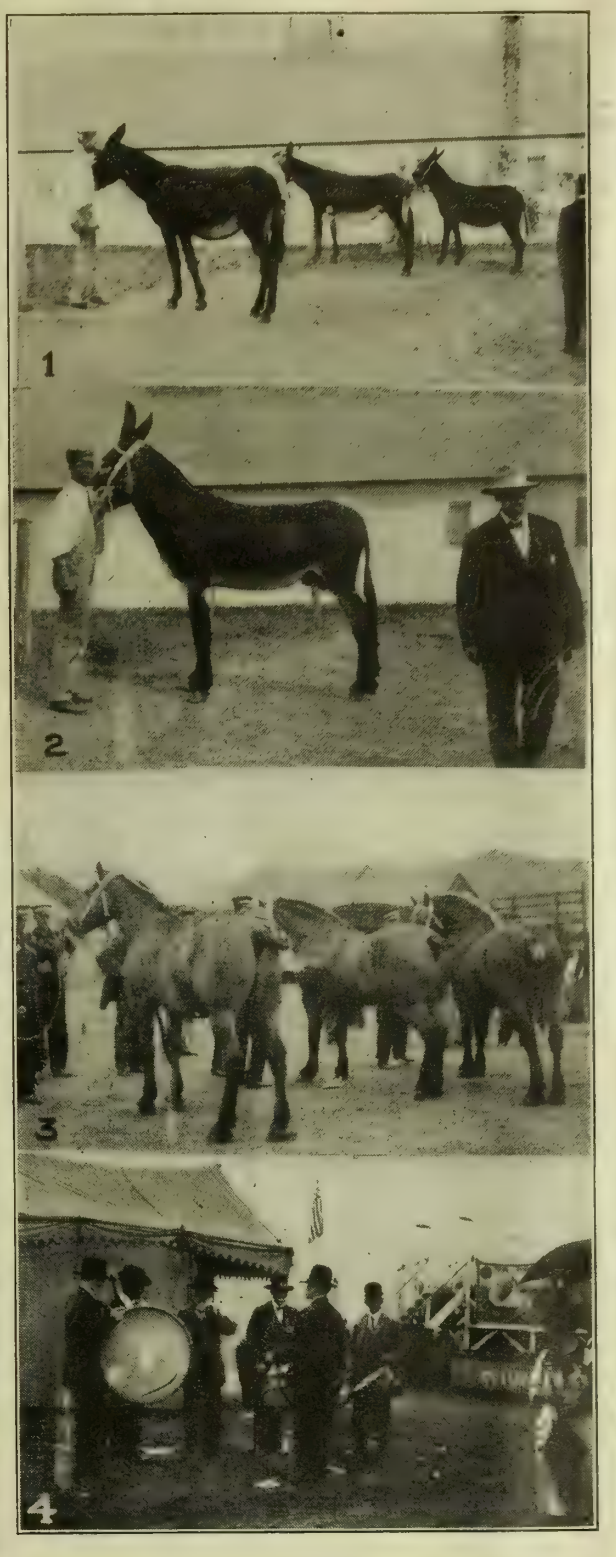
State Fair—Achenbach Bros'. First Prize Polled Durham Bull, Meadow Sultan.



State Fair—H. C Lookabaugh's Third Prize Shorthorn Calf Herd.



The Innocent Cause of All the Discussion.



1—Jennets are not judged for beauty; 2—Hineman & Son of Lane County, and their first prize 3-year-old jack; 3—Lee Bros'. group of iron gray Percherons; 4—They could play some, too.



State Fair—Lew Jones' First Prize Percheron Stallion, Kottlus.



State Fair—Prof. Blizzard of Manhattan. Judging Yearling Mules.



Topeka Fair—Wiley's Third Prize Aged Percheron Mare.

THE DANGERS OF DUST AND TOO MUCH SHADE.

To the American Breeder: It is true that any kind of dust is objectionable, but it is not equally true that all dust is dangerous to health. As an example ,the dust of ashes fresh from the furnace, range or heater, is annoying and may be irritating to the mucous membrane of the air passage, but ashes are bacteria free as they drop from the fire box into the ash pan, and unless these ashes are subsequently contaminated by spitting, or by the addition of other dangerous material, the dust from them is not a menace to health.

As dust is picked up from dry surfaces by air currents, it may come from a field, a travelled road, a gutter, an ash pile, a dusty rag or many other sources. Dust particles usually carry an assortment of bacteria, the kinds and numbers depending on the origin of the particle and the substances with which it has come in contact.

The length of time that dust particles remain in the air depends upon the presence or absence of air currents, and the size and weight of the particles. Under natural conditions the air is freed from dust and consequently bacteria by settling during quiet days and nights; by rain or snow, which collects and carries it to earth; or by coming in contact with damp surfaces. Air on the tops of mountains is quite frequently dust and bacteria free, largely because bacteria settle ;air over the middle of an ocean is often pure because of the extensive wet surface it has passed over.

There is a real danger to health in breathing dusty air, such as the contraction of pneumonia, catarrh and tuberculosis; but there is no way of estimating the extent of the danger, because it is not possible to know whether the dust comes from the gutter or roadside, badly contaminated, or from an open field. Sunshine disposes of most bacteria that are dangerous if allowed to act directly upon them for a few hours. So that dark alleys, gutters and shady spots are to be regarded with suspicion and should be sprinkled to prevent dangerous dust being removed from them.

Shade trees are prized very highly, yet it is certain that they are a menace to health, especially so when they completely shade a house. A house shaded from 10 to 4 ,only, probably is not overshaded, and is much more comfortable to live in in summer than one not sheltered from the sun.—W. R. Wright, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, University of Idaho.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.**

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.

Color bay and white; 6 years; 16 hands; weighs 1000 pounds. Excellent breeder; sure foal getter; two-thirds of his colts spotted. Perfectly gentle and broke in all harness. Price, $400. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. **E. J. MUNTER,**
Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.

STANDARD BRED STALLION

For sale. Lightning Electrite No. 42353, by Electrite No. 10878; dam Edita; foaled in 1904; is 15½ hands; weight about 1100 pounds; bay with white feet; star and snip; nice quiet driver for women. City broke and a good saddler; sound and a good disposition. Would trade for young mules or mares.
W. F. BURNS,
Maryneal, Nolan County, Texas.

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

CORN STALK DISEASE

To the American Breeder:—There is every indication that stalk fields and shock fodder may cause some heavy losses of cattle and horses this fall. There is no way to tell definitely whether or not corn stalk trouble will be widespread, but all those who contemplate pasturing stalk fields should be extremely careful about turning into them and watch cattle and horses closely.

The trouble following the feeding of corn fodder and the pasturing of stalk fields has heretofore been attributed to various causes, such as smut, worm dust, and the like. Experiments have shown these agents to be of little importance. Worm dust has been gathered and fed to horses and cattle, experimently, without producing any marked effect. Similar experiments have shown that the smut is harmless.

Where the Poison Is.

The explanation of the matter lies in the fact that when the growth of either corn or sorghum is stunted, there is developed in the stalk some deadly poison. The action of this poison resembles closely that of prussic acid. In all probability, there is formed in the stunted stalk a compound known as amygdalin which, during the process of mastication and digestion breaks up and gives off prussic acid, a most deadly posion.

Whatever the poison may be, it seems to volatilize or pass out of the stalks sooner or later, and generally stalk fields may be pastured without fear after January 1. As a rule, shock fodder does not cause any trouble after it is thoroughly dried and aired out. The danger from feeding fodder lies in newly cut up corn before the poison has had time to leave it.

It is advisable, therefore, that as much as possible of the corn should be cut up into shock fodder and allowed to dry out thoroughly before it is fed. Wherever the disease is prevalent, stalk fields should be abandoned until after January 1. Muzzle horses while gathering corn, and prevent them from eating any of the corn or the fodder. This may save a lot of horses. Feed the shock fodder rather lightly at first, and postpone its use as long as possible.

Symptoms.

The symptoms of corn stalk disease shown by horses, differ considerably from those shown by cattle. When the fresh cut shock fodder is fed to horses, it does not often product instant death. The horses affected by the fodder will show nervous weakness. Bloating is a common symptom resembling that of flatulent colic. Horses are fastidious about what they eat, and it is probably due to this instinct that they do not generally eat enough of the poisonous material to produce instant death. The trouble among cattle usually occurs when they are turned upon the stalk field or gain access to second growth sorghum. When they get only small quantities of the poison, their symptoms resemble those shown by horses. Extreme bloating in many cases sufficient to produce death, is a marked symptom. As a rule, however, cattle drop dead instantly, from paralysis of the nerve centers. They may be found lying dead in the stalk fields, or they may drop dead along the way as the herd is being driven to or from the pasture.

Treatment.

Treatment among cattle where death is instantaneous is out of the question. Those that are mildly affected and simply show bloating and nervous weakness, may be relieved by the use of trocar and the administration of a rapidly acting physic. Ordinarily, one and a half pounds of epsom salts given in plenty of lukewarm water will be the only thing available. In case of this disease in horses, a competent veterinarian should be called quickly.

We know of nothing that can be fed to horses and cattle as a preventative of this trouble. We will undertake to work out some formula that will counteract its effect.

We do not desire to cause a general alarm or the general selling of stock, and hope our prediction in regard to this trouble will not be fulfilled. Yet there is sufficient indication to justifl us issuing this warning.—D. F. Luckey, State Veterinarian, Columbia, Mo.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS PAY FOR THEMSELVES.

The direct effect that changing bad roads into good roads has upon land value and the general economic welfare of a community is shown in several concrete illustrations gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Department has just issued a statement on the subject, based upon a mass of information gathered by the office of public roads, which is making a special study of the economic effect of road improvement in the country. According to data gathered, where good roads replace bad ones, the values of farm lands bordering on the roads increase to such an extent that the cost of road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded. The general land values, as well as farm values, show marked advances, following the improvement of roads.

Among the illustrations cited by the department are the following:

In Lee County, Virginia, a farmer owned 100 acres between Ben Hur and Jonesville, which he offered to sell for $1,800. In 1908 this road was improved, and, although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused $3,000 for his farm. Along this same road a tract of 188 acres was supposed to have been sold for $6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement, and without any improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for $9,000.

In Jackson County, Alabama, the people voted a bond issue of $250,000 for road improvement and improved 24 per cent of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson County at $4.90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from $6 to $15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson County at $9.79 per acre, and the selling price is now from $15 to $25 per acre. Actual figures of increased value following road improvement are shown.

As the roads in no way affect soil fertility or quality of the farm, advances are due essentially to the decrease in the cost of hauling produce to market or shipping point. Farms are now regarded as plants for the business of farming, and any reduction in their profits through unnecessarily heavy costs for hauling on bad roads naturally reduces their capitalization into values. With reduced costs for hauling, profits are increased; with the result that the farm plant shows satisfactory earnings on a higher capital value.

The automobile also has begun to be an important factor in increasing rural values where good roads are introduced.

Immigration is particularly marked where road conditions are favorable; in fact, the figures of the Department seem to indicate that good roads indirectly increase the demand for rural property; and the price of farm land, like that of any commodity, is ruled by the relations between demand and supply.

Aged Stallions Wanted

I can use several sound, registered draft stallions, not over 8 years old, that have proven sure breeders. I will take such a stallion in exchange; at his real value as part payment on a young stallion. ***I have*** on hands, a lot of Good Imported and Home Bred PERHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS.

CHARLES IRVINE, **Ankeny, Iowa**

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Horse Importers

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants



WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



Public Sale of Registered Percheron Horses and Mares

I will sell at CHESTERFIELD, ILL., on Saturday, September 27, commencing at 1 p. m., the property of the late G. B. Loper, deceased, as the estate must be closed. Four Registered French Draft Stallions from 1 to 4 years old; 15 Registered Percheron Mares from 1 to 7 years old. These horses are all Registered and transfer goes with each sale.

MRS. MABEL LOPER, Chesterfield, Ill.
Admr. Estate of G. B. Loper.

BELGIAN MONEY FOR PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Unofficial advices have been received to the effect that the Belgian Draft Horse Breeders Association of Belgium have set aside $8,000 to be used in cash premiums for Belgian horses at San Francisco.

HOG LEGISLATION IN COLORADO.

To the American Breeder:—July 15th the law regulating and handling and transportation of hogs in Colorado went into effect. This law is in the interest of hog cholera control. The Secretary of Agriculture reports that sixty-six millions of dollars is a comparative estimate for the loss from this disease alone, in the last twelve months. Unless

YOU KNOW



that the really satisfactory breeding studs draw the trade that makes money. GET A GOOD ONE from my big bunch of registered Percherons, weanlings to 4 year olds. Breeder's prices. Spend a day and see my breeding mares and all. Cheapest early.

FRED CHANDLER,
Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

STALLION AND JACK.

For sale cheap, one black grade Percheron stallion; six years old; weighs 1950 pounds. Also one four year old jack, 14 hands high. Both sound and all right. Colts to show from both. Reason for selling, have no help. For further information, address,

WM. H. STAHLHUT,
Alhambra, Madison County, Ill. Rte. 4.

10 PURE BRED PERCHERONS
for sale. Two stallions, 3 and 8 years old; two mares 7 and 8 years old; two 2 years old fillies; two yearlings, stallion and filly; two suckers, both fillies. All recorded in the Percheron Society of America; 16 other horses from suckers to 9 years old. Would take half cash, balance in good, desirable, clear property in central Kansas. For further particulars, address,
E. R. MANNING,
Bunkerhill, Russell County, Kansas.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION
For sale; 8 years old; weight 1800 pounds in medium flesh. A sure foal getter and an extra good breeder. Was a prize winner in Belgium as a two year old in large show. Would consider good young jack or other good young stock as part pay. This horse is good enough to head any bunch of pure bred mares.
ADAM MATZ,
Carmi, White County, Ill.

SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE.
One, 8 year old black; 1900 pounds; one, 4 year old chestnut, 1800 pounds; one bay yearling, 1300 pounds; one black foal, 700 pounds. These are all my own breeding from imported stock; all sound and priced to sell.
J. E. McWherter.
Plymouth, Hancock County, Ill.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS
of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES
Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.
Also Shorthorn Cattle.
W. A. DeMerritt
Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

150 STALLIONS.
Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

MARES FOR SALE.
Seven head of good mares from one year old up.
E. L. VAIL,
Moffat, Saguache County, Colorado.

this new law is enforced to the letter we may expect that the loss from hog cholera next winter will be very heavy.

After July 15 one could not legally ship hogs into Colorado, nor move them within the state, without making affidavit (which must accompany the shipment) that they have not been exposed to the infection of hog cholera and upon reaching their destination (unless for immediate slaughter) they must be kept away from other hogs for a period of eighteen days.

The hog raisers of the state, and especially those in the Arkansas valley, are warned that if they do not wake up on this hog cholera proposition and systematically prepare to combat it, hog raising will be precarious business during the winter months.

After a loss of several hundred thousand dollars worth of hogs, the San Luis valley got busy and controlled the disease. Other infected localities can do the same thing. The new law will help, but it must be enforced, and there must be active cooperation. See how the San Luis valley did it.—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 5).

per cent of creolin. Following the soaking which should be done for three or four days, inject a five per cent tincture of iodine solution into the parts with a small pointed syringe. Keep the foot bandaged so as to prevent filth getting into the wound, or perhaps better place the animal in a clean well bedded box stall.

546—SENSITIVE SKIN—I have a horse that I think has bad blood. Every time he gets a scratch or skin rubbed off it makes a bad sore. What can I give him for his blood, or to put on the sores? It looks like proud flesh.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Give the animal a month or six weeks' course of Fowler's solution, giving one-half ounce mixed with the grain three times a day. Locally apply a two per cent tincture of iodine preparation to the wounds three times a day.

547—ENLARGEMENT ON PASTERNS—I have a horse mule colt three and a half months old, weight about 450 pounds. Mare and mule run in pasture all the time. About a month ago a growth came on right hind pastern joint on outside at top of pastern; is hard and about the size and thickness of a silver dollar. Now the same kind of places are coming on fore legs at front and to inside of pasterns at top. What can be done to take them off?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Such enlargements are usually bursal in character and are not easily removed. Try the daily application of tincture of iodine to the parts for two or three weeks.

548—BLOODY URINE—I have a mare mule three years old, large and well developed; hearty and in good flesh, but she passes bloody urine, sometimes her water is nearly black with blood. I took her to a veterinarian and he gave me some powders to give her, but it doesn't help her any. She was broken to light work last year and has worked some this year. Whether running in pasture or working seems to make no difference. She is a valuable animal and I will be grateful if you will tell me what is the trouble and what to do for her.—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Inasmuch as you have access to a veterinarian it would perhaps be best to have him continue to care for the case. He should make a careful examination of the bladder as frequently these cases are caused by erosions or ulcerations of the mucous surface of that organ. If such is found to be the case, injections into the bladder of antiseptic and astringent lotions give the best results.

549—WARTS—I have purchased a black Percheron stallion two years old the 10th of April, 1913. His nose and mouth are covered with warts. They are from the size of a number four shot to a grain of corn. I had the veterinarians look at him and they say they never saw anything like it before. If you have a cure I would like to have it.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—Numerous small warts, such as described, are best treated by snipping off with a pair of scissors and touching the parts with a stick of lunar caustic. It sometimes occurs that when the larger growths are removed in this way that the smaller ones for some unexplainable reason incline to disappear.

550—ABSCESS OF THE WITHERS—Would like for you to give through the American Breeder the best treatment for fistula. This one has been coming for two months and is about the size of a half gallon cup and is getting larger. It has not broke yet and is a little soft, not caked hard, and I cannot find a spot that looks like it would break anyways soon.—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—These are cases that usually require thorough surgical treatment, and as no two cases are exactly alike it makes it difficult for us to advise you in your particular case. We would suggest that the case be placed in the hands of a qualified veterinarian for treatment, inasmuch as we believe by so doing it will save you endless annoyance.

551—OBSTINATE WOUND—A neighbor has a mare four years old, which has a bad sore on the left hind ankle. What caused it I do not know. The bunch was very small when I first noticed it and first started on the outside, but now it is considerably larger than a man's fist and discharges pus at times and sometimes blood, and looks very red at the opening. The sore has healed at different times, but breaks open again. It first started about 14 months ago. The mare is very gentle and runs in a pasture most of the time. Have washed the sore with a weak solution of carbolic acid and put other remedies on, but each time it heals it breaks open again. The bunch is on the ankle and a little above. Any information that you can give will be greatly appreciated.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—The behavior of the wound indicates that there is perhaps some foreign body that is responsible for the wound not remaining closed. A qualified veterinarian should be called to examine this case and an examination be made for such foreign body. The body may be of the nature of a small piece of wood, a piece of bone or possibly merotic tendon or ligament. We think you are wasting time in attempting treatment until such examination is made.

552—ATROPHY FROM AZOTURIA—I have a stallion that had an attack of azoturia last April, leaving him with muscle above stifle badly shrunken. Would like to know of most effective agent that would encourage its restoration. Will his reproductive ability be affected? He covers mares as well as any stallion.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—Exercise is all important in restoring these shrunken muscles, and the best way to encourage the parts to fill out is to put him to actual work. He should be permitted access to a roomy lot where he will take as much exercise as possible. If he is in general good health this experience should not affect his procreative powers.

553—RUPTURE—I have a four months' old filly with a small rupture just behind its navel, about the size of an English walnut. This just came in the last six weeks and seems to grow larger. Will anything do besides an operation? We have no veterinary under 25 or 30 miles and one would charge $35 or $40.00 to operate on the colt.—Canada Subscriber.

REPLY—These cases nearly always require a surgical operation in order to effect a cure. Unless the means of transportation are very inconvenient so as to consume an extra amount of your veterinarian's time, it seems to us that the charges demanded are excessive. You could better afford to put the colt in a farm wagon and take it to some competent veterinarian if transportation on their part is a serious problem.

When the Panama canal is open for business our bulbs and beet seed will come from the Pacific coast.—United States Department of Agriculture Report.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Removes **Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain;** Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. **Book 1 K free.**
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For **Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins.** Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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"VISIO"
A Remedy for Moon Blindness
(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivits
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.



"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.
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Reasonable rates. Agents wanted everywhere.
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THE RIGHT WAY
IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to
SPOHN THEM
On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it
50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.
Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists,
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



16 **SEE HERE.** 16

For sale: 7 black jacks from 3 years to 5 years old; all sound; prompt performers on mares; 15 to 16 hands. Three of them weigh over 1100 pounds each. 8 black Mammoth jennets, 14½ to 15½ hands high. One black Percheron stallion. His number is 11836; will make a 2100 lb. horse.

All cheap for cash or will trade for land within 100 miles of K. C.

W. W. Shott, Lathrop, Mo.

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22 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale, from six months to 8 years old. They are all of the large kind and have good color and big bone. Also an extra good draft stallion, 7 years old, and trotting stallions. I must sell these horses on account of their fillies. Come and see them; they are priced to sell.

HENRY OBERMAN,
Friestatt, Lawrence County, Mo.

JACK STOCK AND STUD COLTS

I have three jacks, 3, 2 and 1 year old; black with white points and fair size. Also four good sized jennets, two are good producers of jack colts and the others are not old enough yet to produce. One is heavy in foal and the others bred this season. Also two Percheron stud colts. Will sell this stock or trade for good work mules and will close it out soon.

F. W. Pollman, LaCygne, Linn, Co., Kansas

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.
Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

FOR SALE

A good jack; 5 years old July 20, 1913; 16¾ hands high; 33 inch ears; 22 inch arm; 20 inch hock; 9½ inch bone and 70 inch heart girth. A good worker on mares or jennets. Two crops of colts to show. Cannot be bought for a song, but priced worth the money. No trades considered.

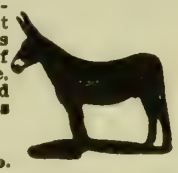
Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kas.

JACKS FOR SALE

Black, white points; 15¾ standard; five years old this fall. Good head, neck and ears and heavy boned. This jack is good enough to head and herd of jennets and is absolutely right in every way. Come and see him if you want a good one, and if you don't find him first class I will pay your expenses.

Thos. Frint, Belleville, Kas., Route 4.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

For Sale

One car load of three year old mules; halter broke; unbranded. Bred from draft mares and a Mammoth jack.

Arnold & Upham, Hermosa, S. Dak.

JENNETS OR JACKS TO TRADE

for good registered draft stallion. Jack stock for sale at all times. Also have for sale 30 good mule colts, by a 15¾ hands jacks and 40 colts by a draft stallion.

Stanley Turner, Water Valley, Tex.

FOR SALE.

Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.

L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

SEVEN HEAD OF JACKS

For Sale. I have Missouri, Tennessee and home-raised jacks. Will sell cheap for cash or good notes. These jacks are 15 hands standard measure.

J. E. Young, Branch, Ark.

HER DISTINCTION.

A teacher asked her class in spelling to state the difference between the words "results" and "consequences."

A bright girl replied, "Results are what you expect, and consequences are what you get."—Harper's Bazar.

FIELD NOTES

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Percherons.

October 20.—Robison Bros., Morton, Ill.

December 9.—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

December 11.—Ben Bohlander & Son, El Paso Ill.

December 15.—Chas. C. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Belgians.

December 15.—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Shire Mares.

December 11.—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

That one "prophet" has plenty of "honor in his own home," is shown by the following letter referring to a regular advertiser in the American Breeder: "To the Trade and Horsemen: "We, the druggists of Goshen, Ind., have sold Spohn's Distemper and Cough Cure for a number of years. To ourselves and our customers it is the most satisfactory veterinary preparation we have ever handled. From what we have ascertained, we know that Spohn's Cure has successfully met all competition and established itself the standard among stock owners and handlers. The Spohn Medical Company, the manufacturers, have the utmost confidence of the public.—D. H. Hawks, L. S. Hottel, John Bickel, Arthur Beck, Harry Bickel. Goshen, Ind., September, 1911."

The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., of Kansas City, Mo., get many letters like the following: "We have purchased one of your three stroke horse power presses with the new improvements (machine No. 2325), and have saved the interest on the machine in baling our own hay, the first crop, besides very near half paying for the machine baling for my neighbors. Have had your machines in my fields over three years and like them fine. Have worked with one press that baled 704 bales in a day and averaged 558 per day for a week. I recommend your machines to anyone wanting presses.—Edw. Scroggins & Sons, Hope, New Mex."

Any one with young mules or mares to trade for a stallion would undoubtedly do well to write W. F. Burns, Maryneal, Texas. His ad is in this issue.

On Saturday, September 27, Mrs. Mabel Loper will hold a public sale of registered Percheron horses and mares at Chesterfield, Ill., to settle the estate of the late G. B. Loper. The ad appears in this issue.

J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind., write: Our usual large summer importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are now at the farm. We brought over 125 head of the best Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares that ever left Europe. Many of them are important prize winners at the French and Belgian shows this year, and the entire lot are a very even bunch of splendid young stallions and mares, with plenty of bone, weight and other good qualities.

A. Latimer Wilson, importer at Creston, Iowa, writes that his new importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions arrived at his barns last week. He writes they are an extra good lot of horses and would be much pleased to have his old customers as well as new customers, come and see them. If you are in the market for a horse, write to Mr. Wilson.

There is nothing more standard in the line of horse remedies than Gambault's Caustic Balsam. It is one of the oldest on the market and has held its own at all times. The Lawrence Williams Co., advertise it regularly in these columns. Address them at Cleveland, Ohio.

H. H. Burns of Argonia, Kas., is advertising his farm consisting of 160 acres, for sale as he is going in the breeding business. Read the ad; it gives full particulars.

Read the ad in this issue of E. R. Manning, Bunkerhill, Kansas. Mr. Manning has ten head of Percherons for sale.

W. W. Shott of Lathrop, Mo., has seven jacks for sale from three to five years old, or he will trade them for land. Read what he says in his ad in this issue.

A stallion and a jack are advertised in this issue by W. H. Stahlhut, Alhambra, Ill. He says he will sell them cheap as he is unable to get help.

Henry Obermann of Friestatt, Mo., starts his ad in this issue. He has 22 head of jacks and jennets for sale, a draft stallion and some trotting stallions. Write him for full particulars about his stock.

E. A. Fisher of Thayer, Kans., has two jacks and one Percheron stallion advertised for sale in this issue, as he has no feed or water.

Adam Matz is advertising his prize winning Belgian stallion for sale in this issue. Any one in the market should not fail to look this up.

Any one in the market for a jack should read the ad in this issue of Delbert Archer, St. Charles, Iowa. He has two jacks and wishes to sell one of them.

Those looking for Shire stallions should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of J. E. McWherter, Plymouth, Ill.

E. J. Hunter of Vandalia, Ill., is advertising an Arabian stallion and a black jack for sale in this issue. Read the ad for further particulars.

Read the ad of C. Rovank of Draper, So. Dak., in this issue. He is advertising Greyhounds and Poland China pigs for sale. He also has a 320 acre farm to trade.

Don't fail to read the new ad of Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa, which appears in this issue.

R. I. Little of Fairfax, Iowa, has six jacks, some Percherons and Belgians for sale or trade. Read the ad.

Chas. Irvine of Ankeny, Iowa, is in the market for aged stallions. Read what he says in his ad in this issue.

HOW DOGS SPREAD A SHEEP DISEASE.

To the American Breeder:—As a result of investigations by specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, it has been determined that sheep raisers in Montana are losing probably ten thousand dollars a year from a cause with which many of them are unfamiliar. The death of many sheep, which are supposed to die of "loco," is found to be due to "gid," a parasite which causes a bladderworm in

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MAKE A BID ON THIS JACK



KING LEO (see picture); 8 years old; 62 in. high; 69 in. heart girth; 8¾ in. bone (foreleg, smallest place).

Or This One

BILL BOY, foaled Oct. 12, 1910; black with light points; 59 in. high; 64 in. heart; 18½ in. arm; 8 in. bone; 14 in. knee; 33 in. across ears; 80 in. long; 30 in. poll to lip.

Highest Bid Buys Them

Both Jacks are broke to mares and all right. Come and see them, or write for full particulars. Then make me an offer on either one or both. All offers will be held until October 5, 1913, when both jacks will go on the highest offers received.

J. W. GILLUM, WING, Yell County, Ark.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

O. P. WILSON SERUM CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

June 5, 1913. W. H. HAYS, Bloomfield, Ky.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. Wilson & Co., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS! **I am cleaning up my of stock Big Jacks and Draft Stallions**

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.

Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.

I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

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2 JACKS; 1 PERCHERON STALLION.

Black jack, 15¾ standard; 33 inch ear; heavy bone and a good one. Gray jack, 13½; good head and ear. These are quick servers and good foal getters. Horse, white stripe; registered; these are number one breeders. Colts to show. Must sell or trade for horses, mules or cattle. No feed or water.

E. A. Fisher, Thayer, Kansas. Rte. 3.

JACK FOR SALE.

I have two jacks and will sell either one of them. Both are four years old this fall; broke to serve; have colts to show; they were examined and have state license. One is 14 hands high; black with light points; other one is 15 hands high; black, light points, and is registered; sire Col. Livingston 3351; dam Lady Jane 1857. Will price to sell.

DELBERT ARCHER,
St. Charles, Madison County, Ia.

BLACK JACK, MEALY POINTS.

For sale; 15 hands high with good bone and body; 7 years old. A good breeder and quick server. Am quitting the business, reason for selling. Price $400. **E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

SIX GOOD BREEDING JACKS.

Also imported Percheron and Belgian stallions; some weigh 2160 pounds. Stock for sale or trade.

R. I. LITTLE,
Fairfax, Iowa. Route 2.



JACKS.

20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

Winners in the American Breeder Jack Show



FIRST PRIZE.
No. 21—7 yrs.; 63 in. high; 75 in. heart; 9 in. bone.



SECOND PRIZE
No. 30—5 yrs.; 64 in high; 73 in. heart; 10 in. bone.



THIRD PRIZE.
No. 28—5 yrs. 65 in. high; 69 in. heart; 9 in. bone.



FOURTH PRIZE.
No. 42—8 yrs.; 62 in. high; 70 in. heart; 9 in. bone.



FIFTH PRIZE.
No. 33—4 yrs.; 64½ in. high; 72½ in. heart; 10 in. bone.



SIXTH PRIZE.
No. 47—4 yrs.; 63 in. high; 69 in. heart; 9 in. bone.

the brain of sheep. This parasite causes sheep in the final stage of the disease to act as if giddy and walk around in circles. It is transmitted to dogs which eat the brain of sheep that have had the disease. The bladderworm from the sheep's brain or spinal cord develops into tapeworm in the dog. The eggs of these tapeworms get on the grass or in the water, are eaten by the sheep, and finally work their way into the brain and form the gid parasite.

The Department, in this bulletin, Circular No. 164, Bureau of Animal Industry, strongly advises sheep raisers to keep their sheep dogs or ranch dogs free from tapeworms. To accomplish this, the Department advises the sheep raisers in Montana, or wherever the "gid" is found, to destroy the heads of dead sheep by burning them or splitting the skull and covering the brains with turpentine, formaldehyde, or sheep dip.

This bulletin also gives full directions for operating on live sheep affected by the "gid" parasite, and thus saving more favorable cases. It also gives a list of drugs and methods of destroying tapeworms in dogs which may spread "gid." Sheep men are urged to take active steps to eradicate this pest, which can easily be spread to new districts by moving affected sheep or dogs into new territories.

This bulletin is free upon applicatio nto this department.—Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In buying young cattle for breeding purposes it is decidedly safer to buy subject to tuberculin test from a herd where little or no tuberculosis exists, than to buy from a badly affected herd, even though the diseased animal does not react on test.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Minnesota University Farm.

Complete List of Jack Show Entries

Probably every one of our readers has saved the issue of the American Breeder in which first appeared the photographs of the jack entries in the class for mature animals. We promised the publication of this list as soon as the decisions were made and here it is, giving the owner and the name and age of each jack corresponding with the entry numbers shown with the photographs when they were first published. In any case where the age has been omitted it is understood that it is four years or over, although in one case at least, the photograph sent was taken before the jack had reached four years. This, of course, was to the owner's disadvantage, but was nothing we could help as we tried to get up-to-date photographs of everything.

We have had hundreds of letters about this show indicating the widespread interest it has aroused, and during the recent state fairs this feature of the American Breeder has been mentioned to us daily by some of the stockmen in attendance. We give below the complete list of exhibitors:

Entry No. 30—Jumbo, 4 years, H. H. Burns, Sumner County, Kas.
" " 28—Clover Leaf King, 5 years, G. W. Cantwell, Reno County, Kas.
" " 37—Karl, 7 years, Elm View Stock Farm, Grayson County, Tex.
" " 44—Gold Bug, 9 years, Chas. W. Foster, Ness County, Kas.
" " 20—Longfellow, 11 years, S. L. Green, Hunt County, Tex.
" " 27—King Leo, 8 years, J. W. Gillum, Yell County, Ark.
" " 21—Pharaoh, 7 years, H. T. Hineman, Lane County, Kas.
" " 23—Napoleon Jr., 13 years, J. B. Hummel, Sumner County, Kas.
" " 29—Tennessee Alf, 7 years, G. H. Harrison, Williamson County, Ill.
" " 34—Waldhime, 6 years, Clyde Hussey, Cloud County, Kas.
" " 38—Knox Sampson, 4 years, Hedrick & Betebenner, Edwards County, Ill.
" " 31—Jim, 6 years, G. S. Lewis, Greenwood County, Kas.
" " 40—Choice Goods, 6 years, John W. Lake, Russell County, Kas.
" " 42—Choice Jumbo, 8 years, J. W. McCanse, Lawrence County, Mo.
" " 22—Mertes, 13 years, H. S. Marks, Dade County, Mo.
" " 33—Jet, 4 years, J. W. Maupin, Shelby County, Mo.
" " 35—Sir Walter, 7 years, W. O. Richardson, Coffey County, Kas.
" " 39—Dillingham, 4 years, D. Z. Royer, Jefferson County, West Va.
" " 41—Longfellow, 12 years, Lloyd S. Redden, Saline County, Kas.
" " 25—Deacon the Great, 7 years, J. W. Shockley, Fleming County, Ky.
" " 26—Taxpayer, 10 years, Smith & McGaughy, Lee County, Miss.
" " 32—Royal Dave, 9 years, W. B. Shorter, Woods County, Okla.
" " 36—Tax Collector, 4 years, W. H. Shibinski, Washington County, Ill.
" " 43—Illinois King, 4 years, John Scherer, Richland County, Ill.
" " 46—Givens Pride, 5 years, C. M. Strawn, Morgan County, Ill.
" " 45—High Tower, 7 years, J. G. Tyler, Oklahoma County, Okla.
" " 47—Brillador, 4 years, Stanley Turner, Tom Greene County, Tex.
" " 24—Texas Wonder, 5 years, W. A. Winningham, Fannin County, Tex.

HOW THE VOTES CAME IN.

Over 100 jack breeders, representing the states of Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Arkansas, Ohio, Minnesota and South Dakota, have sent in their ballots on the American Breeder Jack Show. The results of the vote is shown above. Only six jacks were voted on. The three judges originally selected had put these jacks highest, but had not agreed on the order in which they should be ranked. The jacks so selected were numbers 21, 28, 30, 33, 42 and 47. These are the numbers we submitted to the jack men among our readers who cared to express an opinion. It is suggestive of the closeness of the contest that every jack but one got as many as one vote for every position. One jack (No. 47) got no vote for first place, and No. 21, that was awarded first place, got only two votes for sixth place. Numbers 33 and 42 showed a tie in the voting, but as the original judges ranked 42 above 33, we have allowed this expressed preference to decide the tie. The job certainly has been an interesting one as well as a close one and we thank both the exhibitors and the voters for helping make it so. Many men, in casting their votes, made reference to good animals outside the six that had been named, and with good reason. We think, however, that any man looking over the six photos above, will admit that here are some jacks. Preceding is the complete list of entries (arranged alphabetically as to owners) giving the name and location of every animal. Evidently no one state has a monopoly in the jack business.

Horse and Cattle Breeding School

November 10 to 22

At the request of many breeders, we have arranged to start a cattle breeding school November 10th. A full week will be devoted to cattle with the exception of one-half day, which will be devoted to hog breeding.

The following week, beginning November 17th, will be the regular horse breeding school.

These schools will be separate, consisting of one week each, but those who care to attend both, may do so for the one tuition fee. One tuition also pays for a life membership, with as many return privileges as the student cares to attend. Those who have attended our former terms will be admitted to both schools without further cost.

There is as much to learn about cattle breeding as there is about horse breeding. Much of this information may be more easily put into practice on cattle than with horses. The average man interested in cattle breeding usually handles his own herd, and can handle them as he chooses. A lot of investigations have been made concerning cattle production.

The regular instructors of the horse breeding school will be employed at the cattle breeding school, with the exception that there will be some new members in both schools. Every instructor except one, at both schools is either a post-graduate veterinarian or a professor from an agricultural college.

The date of this school was changed from December to the advertised date, as it was thought to be the best time for breeders to leave home. A diploma will be issued for each school, to each student who passes the required examination, It will not be necessary to attend both schools in order to graduate; complete instruction is given in both courses.

There are, however, many who will avail themselves of this opportunity to attend both schools while in the city. There are many horse breeders who may interest themselves in cattle and hogs, and practically every cattle or hog breeder is interested in horses. About three-fourths of those who have attended this school are interested in cattle or hogs, and a very large per cent of them have registered stock of one or the other kind.

The tuition fee is $25 for one or both courses. This entitles the student to return at as many terms as he cares to without further cost. The school is guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory to the student or his tuition fee will be refunded; he alone is to be the judge. At both courses the work will begin every morning at 7:30 and last until 10:30 at night.

For Further Information Address

The Graham Scientific Breeding School

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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The Finish For Crooked Work In Percherons

At a combination draft horse sale in Illinois several years ago a young man asked if it was advisable to buy a grade Percheron mare for $190 and a Percheron Society certificate from another man for $10. He was informed that he could be sent to the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretenses. He then asked who would do it. He said that he had been informed that H. G. McMillan, president of the Percheron Society of America, and Robert Burgess of Winona, Ill., were both doing business that way.

This set the writer to thinking and making investigations. It was soon learned that H. G. McMillan, then president of the Percheron Society of America, and E. G. Wheeler of the firm of Maasdam & Wheeler at Fairfield, Ia., a director in the Percheron Society of America, had some very prolific females. It also became evident that Robert Burgess was reputed to be notoriously crooked in this respect. There were a few others, but these three firms at that particular time seemed to stand out clearly as leaders in this kind of work.

The writer talked to several men about exposing those who were employing crooked methods of doing business. One man in particular, who has had a wonderful lot of experience, said that it would be dangerous for any one to make mention of such facts, and especially for a new publication, because these individuals were thought to have been protected by a sort of "underground" organization among outside interests. After being thoroughly convinced that something must be done to save the honorable Percheron breeders, a campaign was started in this publication March 5, 1911. It was evident that if the president and one of the directors of the Percheron Society of America were guilty of fraudulent registration, that this was the place to begin.

While Robert Burgess has been mentioned as the crookedest man in the draft horse business, yet his offenses could not compare with those of E. G. Wheeler, to say nothing of those of H. G. McMillan, as they were respectively director and president of the Percheron Society of America at that time, while Robert Burgess had no official connection with the records. These men were betraying a trust and using their office, not only to further their own interests, but to contaminate the records for many generations to come. This was not the worst of it—it set a demoralizing and business destroying example for other men in the business, and especially for the rising generation. Other breeders who were raising honest Percheron horses said that they could not compete with such methods. Our campaign was centered on these two men, and became the most severe fight for the square deal ever waged in the history of the American live stock industry.

McMillan and Wheeler were reputed to be very wealthy; they were also in position to reach the records and treasury of the Percheron Society of America. The stockholders' money was used freely in defending them. Detectives were even hired to find evidence that would discredit this publication. In fact, everything was done that could be done to defeat or discredit the campaign this publication had begun.

At the Percheron Society election that fall an agreement was secured which gave more than could be secured by a majority vote. In addition to the regular expirations on the board E. G. Wheeler was to resign as a director and H. G. McMillan was not to be a candidate for re-election to the presidency. But he was elected and given a "whitewash," after which he resigned as president. This might make the records look good in after years but the principle of it will not be changed in the minds of men now living. Wheeler dropped out as agreed.

The American Breeder dropped the matter at that time, abiding by the agreement and hoping that the crooked work was to be stopped, but later, after taking more than a year to see whether or no the ringleaders were going to do as they promised, another campaign had to be started March 5, 1913. After the second article had appeared we were notified that H. G. McMillan would not be a candidate for re-election on the board of directors. Our assurance came in such a way as to promise speedy improvement in the policy and sentiment of the Percheron Society, and believing we could best aid the other workers in this direction by discontinuing our campaign for the time being, we did so. With the good men already on the board of directors, and the overwhelming sentiment which exists against the few crooks (as shown in many meetings and conferences the past few months) we believe conditions will continue better for all concerned if we do not again, for the present, take up this campaign.

In our second article we had called on the Percheron breeders who were in favor of clean pedigrees, to send us their votes for candidates they wished to represent them in the election of four directors to fill the places of those whose terms are soon to expire. We believe that the four Percheron breeders and importers who led in this voting could be elected. In the state of Illinois the law and court ruling concerning corporations are not favorable, yet we believe the undivided support of the honest men would bring victory. It would have been a hard fight and the Percheron Society would have been divided as long as it lasted. We advised with many men, both supporters and opponents. Practically every man said that if the H. G. McMillan infection could be obliterated from the system of the Percheron Society that it would not be necessary and might not be best to continue a campaign which kept reminding our readers of a baneful influence now practically dead. By dropping it a better opportunity would be given to those left in power to make right the wrongs which have been done. A lot of hard things have been said and done against this publication by men who now indorse the course we followed. This is not a personal fight. It is our business as the paper of the honest breeder and the majority to do the best we can for all honorable men interested in the Percheron Society of America.

We now have an official signed statement to the effect that H. G. McMillan has announced to members of the board of directors that he will not attempt to be a candidate for re-election. We also have the assurance of holdover members of the board of directors, and of W. S. Dunham, whose term expires, that they will use their best efforts in preventing further fraudulent registrations in the Percheron records. The situation, as we now understand it, is that W. S. Dunham and John De Lancey will be candidates for re-election and that H. G. McMillan and C. O. Keiser will not be candidates for re-election. These two places are to be filled, one from Iowa and the other from either North or South Dakota. For new directors men are being sought who will be acceptable to a majority of the stockholders. We have had nothing to do with this program but have been informed that this will be carried out, if possible, with the aid of those in charge of the proxy committee. This may not be perfectly satisfactory to everybody, but it must be remembered that it is difficult to accomplish everything at once. Our original campaign was begun to efface H. G. McMillan and E. G. Wheeler from the affairs of the Percheron Society, and when this is done the American Breeder will feel that it has finished a good job.

We have always had confidence in the honesty of live stock breeders when they have had an opportunity to thoroughly understand the situation. Many breeders were greatly surprised when the exposures were made. These same breeders might be even more surprised (if they have not already realized it) when they study the situation enough to understand that most of the crooked work in draft horse pedigrees has been facilitated by the favorable attitude toward its perpetrators, of a powerful but unscrupulous live stock paper.

This feature, in all its bearings, is worthy of a lot of thought on the part of all classes of breeders. The three offending firms mentioned in this article, for instance, have kept up under the protection and policy of the above mentioned journal. The very heart of the live stock industry has been attacked; the very influence that was looked to, by many, for supporting the right, has been used to mislead the people for the sake of power, place or money. It is one saving feature of this disgusting example that practically no other agricultural paper of importance took an active part in upholding the hands of the crooks.

The injury done to the Percheron breed of horses by such a publication can never be measured in dollars and cents. It is not merely the immediate purchaser who will suffer, but those owning the progeny for several generations will feel the effects of these betrayals of the readers' confidence. Fortunately many of the animals from doubtful sources have been, and are being sold without pedigrees—the owners became ashamed of them and the records are thus automatically cleaning themselves to some extent.

No charges have ever been brought against C. O. Keiser as far as we know. His other interests are consuming his time and he does not handle many Percheron horses. The name of Keiser Bros. of Keota, Ia., has been associated with the improvement in Percheron horses for a great many years. Their reputation will go down in the history of the Percheron breed as good, for they have given much support to its development.

There are more than 100,000 breeders who are actually engaged in horse production and improvement. These men hold the key to the situation. These men constitute one of the most independent and influential classes in the country if they only realized it. There are not many of them who would care to buy an animal with a pedigree which is fraudulent. The remedy which this great class of breeders hold in their power to apply is for every man, regardless of the kind of live stock he handles, to appoint himself as a committee of one to direct every buyer of horses away from the crooks. Every individual should consider it his special duty to go out of the way to see his friends or neighbors, or call them over the telephone, and keep them from buying an animal that comes from the hands of a crook. Every man that buys a mare from a crook will be forced to sell the progeny. In after years breeders are going to be more familiar with pedigrees. It would be disastrous indeed to contaminate a herd with this questionable blood.

Most breeders who buy a stallion will want to sell it again in a few years and get another one to take its place. If its certificate bears the name of one of these crooks as being the breeder, the animal will not be worth as much money, because these pedigrees are going to be discriminated against more and more each year. Their undesirability will become common history. Who would care to have a prospective buyer say:

"I don't want that animal: that is a McMillan pedigree, or a Wheeler or a Burgess animal."

This campaign does not interest Percheron breeders exclusively; it concerns every man interested in honest methods. If every man will do his duty and make it a point to steer the purchasers away from men who are favorable to crooked pedigrees, they can not stay in business. When the profit is removed these men will be driven out because they are after the Almighty dollar only. They have no real friendship for the breed, or for

the breeders who intend to make this a life-long occupation.

Every individual should familiarize himself with this situation and make it a point to be at every gathering of men in the country; at farm sales; in the smaller towns on Saturdays; at every fair; every place where men are liable to congregate he should be found talking and explaining these things. This is a matter of education. It is for the benefit of the general public. This is the time for every interested individual to help make an example of those who live and profit by crooked methods. The time has come when he must be talking. No honest man can be quiet in a campaign of this kind; he must stand up and be a man among men. When an individual is found who takes it upon himself to defend the promulgators of crooked pedigrees he should be branded then and there. If he favors crooked pedigrees of what value to the live stock industry can he be? If he is for clean pedigrees why does he favor the crooks? Ask yourself these questions—and then ask him.

There may be some who will contend that too much has been said and evade the real problem by this method. We contend that there would be more men interested in pure bred live stock if more of them had confidence in the general situation and could feel that deceptions would be given publicity as fast as they became known. We are asking now that such publicity be given wherever it is needed. We will take it as a favor from any reader of this, if he will send us the name and address of anyone he finds defending the crooked pedigrees. Literally thousands can be protected by the plan we propose, and no one is hurt but the very few who are doing wrong.

This subject might as well be settled now as at any other time. Would it not be wise for those interested to make some inquiry of different individuals as to how they stand on this subject? Be on the lookout for those fellows who are working underhand—the real smooth fellows. When 100,000 men make up their minds to eliminate the crooks it will not take the crooks long to discover that their business is quietly slipping away; they will discover sooner or later that honesty is the best policy even from their standpoint, and that it is time for them to make a change. We believe that when this subject is thoroughly understood and advertised from man to man, that a new epoch in live stock breeding will have been reached. It is not necessary to go into detail as to why you think any one is a crook; just tell the prospective purchaser, as a friend, not to go to a particular place. It does not take much talking to send a man to a reliable breeder, dealer or importer. There are hundreds of men in the business who are on the square, who are fighting for clean pedigrees and are willing to give value received. There are plenty of places where good, honest horses can be purchased and it is not necessary to patronize a crook. The draft horse industry is too valuable to be smirched and interfered with by a few unscrupulous men.

We have enough confidence in the honesty and integrity of the average American citizen to believe he will do his duty in this respect. When the crooks find that their business is slipping away, their one-time friends also will leave rapidly. A crook may have plenty of friends while his financial standing provides plenty of ready cash, but with the passing of the Almighty dollar, the friends of the crooks vanish quickly. When those individuals who sympathize with the crooks find that they also are being watched just as closely by 100,000 men, they too, will have occasion to clean up and will be very careful about making any outside statements. This is the time to get busy. The next few months will eliminate the crooks if every man does his duty.

A few years ago two men were looking at a bunch of colts, and among those colts was a very fine specimen. The owner remarked that it was a colt by the old grey horse, but unfortunately its dam was a grade mare and it would be sold as a grade. The owner had a large number of colts and a lot of registered mares. This colt might have been substituted for an inferior colt of the same age, sex and markings, and sold for more money. But the owner stated that this colt must sell as a grade. Little was thought of this conversation at the time, but other experiences and a wider acquaintance with the owner of this stock has developed during the last few years a profound admiration on the part of the writer, for the many breeders who strictly and continously practice honesty in their business.

In December, 1911, men interested in Percheron horses were being suggested for directors in the Percheron Society of America. It was remembrance of the case of this grade colt which caused the name of W. S. Corsa to be mentioned as a director, which office he now holds. There are now a number of good, substantial men on the Board of Directors of the Percheron Society of America, and we hope to see more added, and see this society grow and develop until every member will have implicit confidence in its management.

Better American Drafters

Bunching Stallion Colts for Sale to Breeders, Importers or Feeders Who Will Properly Grow Them Out. A Free Service to Readers That Will Educate Demand.

This country ought to make a greater effort to produce more and better registered draft stallions. Millions of dollars are going out of this country that should be spent with the American breeders and farmers. More encouragement should be given to the American breeder; his business should be made more profitable. When we consider that only about 8 per cent of the stallions standing for public service in this country are registered draft stallions (and a very large per cent of those are not suitable for such purpose), we see that after all very little development has been made in this direction.

An already great demand for the big, rugged draft gelding is increasing. The year 1913 will go down in history as having brought the highest prices ever paid for big draft geldings. This is causing, and will continue to cause, a wonderful market for the right kind of stallions. Men who have made a life study of the situation contend that it will be years before this demand will be supplied by both the American breeder and the importers working together. This demand may never be supplied unless the American breeders pay more attention to the selection of better sires and to thoroughly developing their colts. In foreign countries the colts are better developed. Breeders are not as well fixed for developing the colts as the American breeders, but they know that a few dollars worth of extra feed and a suitable place is money well spent.

At weaning time the colts are usually bunched, from 10 to 20 head at a place, so they may be found when buyers are looking for them. Why not bunch them in this country? A breeder having a few colts can very easily buy a few more and prepare for their development. This development should start as early as possible. The draft horse size is not easily maintained except by using the best sires and fully developing the progeny. The largest and the best bred herd of horses in this or any other country will diminish in size and weight very rapidly when the progeny is only partially fed and cared for.

We should like to see the breeders trade among themselves and learn the value of these colts at weaning time. The breeder who is in a position to handle these colts can add a few more to his number and have enough of this class of stock to make it more profitable. The best manner of handling these stud colts is to have a large enclosure of several acres, or a large pasture, fenced stallion tight, with an outside fence around it so that no other animal could get close. A large shed should be erected with several openings on the south side so that the sun could shine in and they could run in and out at their leisure. A manger should be built in this inclosure so that in stormy weather it would not be necessary for the colts to expose themselves. Another rack should be built outside in a high, dry place where they could enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. This enclosure should be large enough so that it would not tramp up and get filthy. It might be necessary to cement a part of the ground in the vicinity of the outside hay rack and feed bunks.

Plenty of suitable grain and nutritious hay with a good water supply and plenty of freedom will develop these colts very rapidly. If no other stock is allowed to interfere with this group of colts they can be successfully kept together under this plan until 30 months of age. Too many breeders put a halter on a stud colt as soon as it begins to show a little masculinity. It is then tied by the head and kept without any exercise. No kind of young live stock can be raised successfully with this plan. Don't forget the value of exercise, fresh air, sunshine and kindness while developing young stock. These are all necessary and very cheap.

In communication with an importer a few days ago the writer was informed that he (the importer) would buy 100 head of good registered draft colts but that he could not find them. He had traveled here and there, had written letters but had purchased only a few after having spent several months in the attempt. He further stated that his time was worth too much money to go to look at one colt. Too frequently where only one or two colts could be found at a place they were not sufficiently developed.

The buyers are looking for large stallions. There is not a very good demand for the little ones. He also made mention of the fact that the owner of a good registered mare felt discouraged when he could not offer him a good price for a stunted colt.

If the importer, dealer and large breeder knew where to go to look at 10, 15 or 20 head of good, well developed 2 or 3-year-old stallions there would be a big improvement in home-bred draft horses. The imported horses are getting higher and scarcer. Many other countries are competing for this stock. There are more Percheron horses in this country than all other breeds combined. The biggest demand for imported horses are for Percherons. The Percheron district of France is very small; it can supply only a certain number. Other nations supplying their wants from that small district greatly interferes with the importation of Percheron horses to this country. In the course of time American breeders must supply this deficiency. Posted breeders state that in their opinion it will be necessary to import new blood for a great many years. There is also a tendency among some classes to buy imported horses because they are recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The American Breeder wishes to be of as much service as possible to the draft horse breeder and encourage the development and the business of bunching and developing registered draft colts. We are going to give the location of these colts free of charge for the subscribers of the American Breeder. We want all our readers to fill out the blank below. We will classify all the offerings by states, giving the county and town of each so that a breeder, dealer or importer can find the colts that are advertised in the vicinity of one town or in the county. This service will be first given in connection with Percherons. Any breeder who makes a misstatement concerning the stud colts he has will not have another opportunity of this kind. The reason we are limiting this information to stud colts is to get them bunched while young and in hands of men who know how and will thoroughly develop them. This will also give opportunity to select some of the best individuals and prepare them for the large draft horse shows and give the American breeders more opportunity to see what home-bred draft horses look like when thoroughly developed.

STUD COLTS WANTED

This Service is for subscribers only. Those who are not now subscribers can take advantage of our special offer (not good after December 1, 1913) of $1 for 3 years. Fill out the coupon below showing what you have in stud colts, and send it along with your dollar for a 3 years subscription.

I have ..... head of sound Percheron stud colts, less than 1 year of age, registered or registerable in the Percheron Society of America, which I am willing to sell at a fair market value. Please announce this free to the readers of the American Breeder.

Name .....

Town .....

County .....State .....

This coupon, properly filled out, must reach the American Breeder before November 10.

American Breeder's School

(HORSE BREEDING LESSON II)

Anatomy of the Female Generative Organs.

HE OVARIES resemble very much testicles of the male, being corponding organs. They are ovoid in e and smaller than the testicles. y occupy a position in the subar region (beneath the backbone) the kidneys, and are supported in tion by the broad or suspensory nent and the vessels which supply with blood. They are surrounded their outer surface with a thin y coat which is a continuation of membrane that is seen on the sur- of the bowels and inside the cav- Beneath this membrane is a ng, tough envelope that forms the covering of the ovary (tunica ginea).

pon cutting into an ovary it will ound that its true substance is of ddish white color and it is within tissue that the ova are found. ll round ovisacs (Graafian vesi- invest the ova, and it will be ed as any particular ovum devel- that the Graafian vesicle also en- s and that it, with its contained n gradually works toward the sur- of the ovary. By the time the n has matured the Graafian vesi- has reached the surface, and dis- ng the investing coat of the ovary ursts on the surface. It must be embered that the ovum is a cell t 1-150th of an inch in diameter It is a perfectly passive body; is, it is unlike the spermatozoa espect to power of movement. It depend upon the action of some hboring part for guidance into its er channels. At the upper end ne tube that forms the connection een the ovary and horn of the us there are certain expanded er-like structures (fimbria) that e to grasp and direct the released n into the canal that leads to the us.

ese fimbria possess the power of ing about and applying themselves at point where the ovum is being ased. Should they fail in their tion of properly directing the n it may happen that the latter drop off into space, and coming contact with some of the neighng organs may undergo at least ial development provided it has fecundated by having come in act with a spermatozoon. These al developments which take place ide of the uterus are alluded to extra uterine gestations.

here is abundant proof that these a uterine gestations are of rather uent occurence as shown by the ious post-mortem findings in large king houses where food animals slaughtered. The ovary then is gland or organ wherein the female or ovum is developed, and when of these cells is released it is ected into the uterine duct through ch it may pass to the uterus.

HE UTERINE DUCTS or Fallopian es, are two very small tubes that mmunicate with the ovaries at the end by means of their finger-like cesses or fimbria and with the ns of the uterus at the other end. y are arranged in a very convoed or wavy-like manner which ves to retard the progress of the m through them. It is thought that udation usually takes place along course of these constricted tubes their small diameter favors the upd moving spermatozoa coming in se contact with the descending m. The ovum is aided in its progs in the direction of the uterus by cells that line the uterine duct. ese lining cells are little column like precesses having minute hair-like extensions on their ends and these hair-like extensions keep up a waving movement in the direction of the uterus which serves to propel the ovum slowly in that direction. The uterine ducts communicate with the horns of the uterus, there being two of the latter.

THE HORNS, or cornua, are simply continuations of the uterine body, only existing in a divided state. In other words, as one proceeds forward in the mare it is found that the uterus divides, forming two horns which later continue in the form of the uterine ducts to the ovaries.

The horns do not differ materially in structure from the uterus itself, being made up of muscular walls and lined with a mucous membrane.

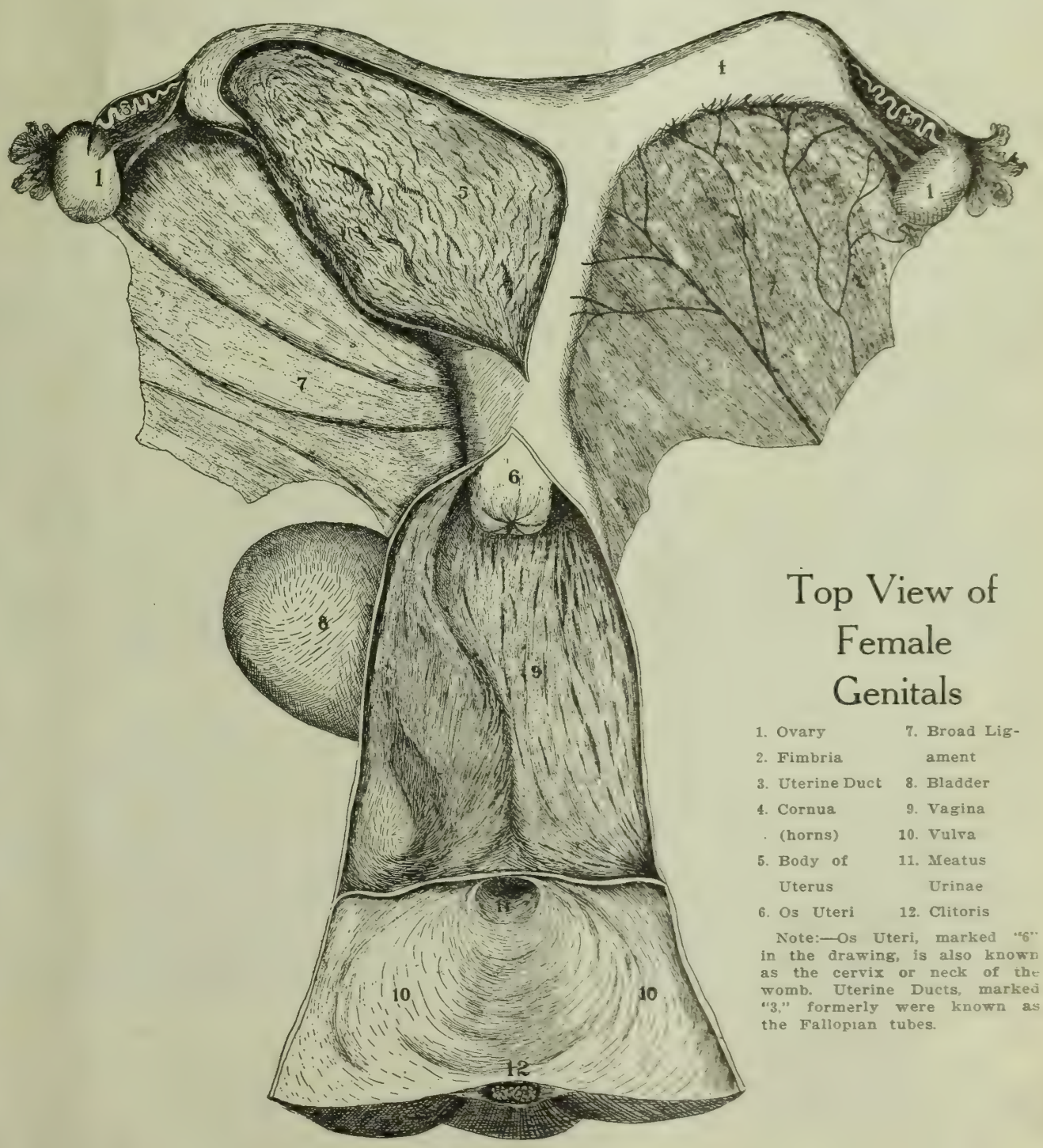
THE UTERUS is a cylindrical body somewhat flattened and is located in the sublumbar region and projects backward into the constricted pelvic cavity. The rectum, or posterior bowel, lies above it, while the bladder and some of the intestines are found below. It is supported in position by several very strong ligaments and it is made up of strong muscular walls which, like the horns, are lined with a mucous membrane. These muscular walls become considerably thickened and strengthened during the process of gestation in order that they may properly support and provide the necessary structures for the developing foetus.

The uterus then communicates with the cornua anteriorly, while posteriorly it communicates with the vagina. The latter communication is by means of structures that are peculiar in their make-up. At this point the uterus is constricted, forming what is known as the neck (cervix) which latter projects into the anterior part of the vagina and in the virgin mare is quite conspicuous.

The opening through the cervix by means of which the uterus communicates with the vagina is called the mouth or os uteri. This mouth or opening is closed in the most of healthy mares when not in season and during the period of gestation is effectually closed and sealed with a gelatinous plug. The blood supply of this organ is from two chief sources (uterine and utero-ovarian arteries) and these vessels become very much enlarged during the period of gestation in order that a proper amount of blood may be brought to the young foetus and its envelopes. The mucous membrane of the uterus is voluminous and inclined to be arranged in folds, which needs to be taken into account when forming a depression during the process of extracting the semen when practicing artifical insemination.

THE VAGNIA is situated immediately back of the uterus, being underneath the rectum, and is within the pelvic cavity. It is composed of muscular fibres which extend both in a longitudinal and circular direction. The vagina then may be either shortened or constricted by muscular contractions. Its mucous membrane consists of flat cells arranged edge to edge, being known as the pavemental or squamous type. The vagina is the chief female organ of coition and communicates posteriorly with the vulva.

THE VULVA is the short entrance way to the vagina from the exterior. It is perhaps three of four inches in depth in the mare and has placed at



Top View of Female Genitals

1. Ovary
2. Fimbria
3. Uterine Duct
4. Cornua (horns)
5. Body of Uterus
6. Os Uteri
7. Broad Ligament
8. Bladder
9. Vagina
10. Vulva
11. Meatus Urinae
12. Clitoris

Note:—Os Uteri, marked "6" in the drawing, is also known as the cervix or neck of the womb. Uterine Ducts, marked "3," formerly were known as the Fallopian tubes.

its anterior termination a partial fringe or curtain which in the virgin mare usually is lacerated during the first copulation. This fringe, an irregular, half-moon shape structure, is attached to the wall at the junction of the vulva and vagina and it is known as the hymen. On the floor of the vulva at its anterior part may be found a transverse fold of mucous membrane which drops over the opening into the bladder and serves as a valve to prevent the ready entrance of material from the vagina into that organ. The opening into the bladder is termed the meatus urinae.

The external part of the vulva presents two vertical lips in the lower juncture of which is found a body called the clitoris. This body corresponds to the penis of the male and is capable of undergoing erection during sexual excitement. In those animals wherein sex is not clearly defined, that is, the animal partakes in a measure of the nature of both sexes (hermaphrodites), the clitoris frequently is found resembling a rudimentary penis. The external vulva drops forward in aged mares that have given birth to many colts on account of the continous weight of the foetus dragging these parts forward and downward.

Having read carefully through this lesson, one or more times, the student should now ask himself the following questions and find the answers thereto from the text and the accompanying drawings:

---

1. Name the most important six female organs of generation in the mare?
2. Where does fertilization usually take place?
3. In what prominent characteristic does the female cell differ from the male cell?
4. Name one part of the genital tract that distinguishes a virgin mare from one that has been served.
5. What changes take place in the cervix during pregnancy?
6. What is extra uterine gestation?
7. What peculiarity is there in the structure of the mucous membranes of the uterus, which permits it to enlarge as the foetus grows?
8. How do these folds affect the extracting of semen from the uterus?
9. What changes do the membranes of the uterus and the supporting ligaments undergo during gestation?
10. How big is an ovum?
11. When an ovum is released what organs and parts does it pass in regular order before it finally reaches the outside?
12. Name all parts and organs mentioned in the foregoing lesson and locate them on the accompanying drawing.

BARREN MARES.

In the April 5th issue of this paper an article appeared under the title of "Barren Mares." So many requests have been made for this by new subscribers that we have decided to print it in pamphlet form with the series of lessons on horse breeding for our new subscribers.

This is the most complete article that we know of, ever printed on this subject. It begins with the examination of the mare and explains the different conditions that might be present; all of the latest sucessful treatments, such as the iodine and saline solutions and the soda treatment; the effect of artifical breeding and practically everything relating to shy breeding mares. This article is worth hundreds of dollars to any man expecting to stay in the breeding business.

Barren mares are increasing every year. The breeder who does not know how to overcome these difficulties will be forced out of the business because it is not profitable to him. The time has come when he must keep up with the latest information. This paper prints more information on all horse breeding subjects, and in plain language that the average breeder can understand than all other papers and books combined.

The Greatest Stallion Show

Conformation should be better understood. The requirements of a good horse are not thoroughly established in the minds of most men interested. The lessons to be learned from having a large number of stallions of a particular class side by side, representing the entire nation, where every breeder would have an opportunity to make careful comparisons should be valuable indeed to every one interested.

To test the possibility of teaching some such lessons through the American Breeder, we put on recently what was known as the "American Breeder Jack Show." A large number of the best jacks in the country were entered and the interest manifested was wonderful. A new thought was placed before the breeders. The photograph of each animal appeared in the paper, giving a good side view, giving the height in standard measure, as well as the measurement around the bone of the foreleg at the smallest part, between the knee and ankle. Each animal was given a number in the show. Three competent judges gave their decisions designating animals by number and knowing nothing of their ownership. While their rating of the jacks did not entirely agree, they served to single out a half dozen of the better jacks, and on these our readers were asked to vote.

In the stallion show which we now propose to put on, we will take up one breed at a time, making the class for mature stallions (four years old and over). Only registered stallions will be eligible. No entrance fee will be charged. Exhibition will be made by photograph only. The photographs must be good, plain side views. They must be natural photographs and not drawings; any retouching of pictures will be barred. Each entry must give the exact height, standard measure, also the heart girth measure and bone measurement at the smallest part between the knee and the ankle. A copy of the pedigree given in the registry certificate must accompany the entry. Only sound animals can be entered in this show. In case of a complaint the owner of the stallion must submit a signed statement from a graduate veterinarian to the effect that his entry is sound in every respect. Any one failing to comply with this request will be barred from the show.

An exhibition will be held for each of the five leading draft breeds. The dates for closing the entries for each breed will be announced from time to time, the same number of days in advance in each case. It will take several months to carry out our plans for the entire show. The engravings which we will make from the photographs will be printed on extra good white paper made especially for that purpose and will be printed on only one side so that every breeder can hang up the portraits of all the entries in the different shows, side by side, and make it a wonderful educational feature. There should be hundreds of the best stallions in America represented. In our opinion this will bring together the greatest lot of instructive, up-to-date photographs of live stock ever assembled.

This will cost us a lot of money, but we believe its educational value cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Competent judges will be selected for each class of stallions. After all the draft horse exhibitions have been decided it is the intention to select from each breed a certain number and make a draft horse show open to all breeds. There will be a chance for a considerable difference in opinion as to the placing of these awards, and it is likely that we will have at least three distinct sets of judges in each class, consisting of animal husbandry men from recognized agricultural colleges, recognized leading draft horse judges, who have acquired their knowledge from the school of practical transactions, and another class who are constantly in the open market purchasing draft geldings.

This show should be a continuous school of education. There will be many things brought out that have never been presented to the public before. One of the first and most important things in the breeding of live stock is to thoroughly understand the form and qualities sought, and be able to reject such defects or malformations as are injurious or undesirable from a breeder's standpoint. Too many breeders have an idea that their judgment is perfect when it really needs training. In the end we expect all to know what a real American draft horse should look like, and what weight and quality it should have. Here we will have, in a draft horse class, several distinct breeds and among the breeds several distinct types. It is not possible that all of them can meet the practical requirements, but their study should pave the way to building an American draft horse suited to the demands of this country.

We hope every one will preserve these lessons and study them carefully. It is only within the last few years that horse breeding along the lines best suited to our farms, has been on a substantial foundation. Other breeds of horses may be taken up in their turn; possibly two or three light breeds may be taken up soon, but it is the intention to finish up the different draft horse breeds—one class for each—during the next few months.

The first class will be for registered Suffolk stallions, four years old and over. Read the coupon below, make your entry and if you have no suitable photograph arrange at once to get one.

ANSWERING BREEDING QUES TIONS.

On of the most frequently mentio facts about the American Breede the confidence our readers have our question department. In this partment are asked and answe about a thousand questions a y mostly pertaining to live stock, wh is several times as many as other publication in the country swers. We are glad to have th questions as each one is apt to be uable to many readers. Practic every reader can learn much of va from studying these questions, some problems are presented for e of the different localities.

A close study of these questions answers will save the average bree a lot of time and money. Answer many of these questions requires pert information, such as cannot obtained ordinarly in the average c munity. This is more especially with those pertaining to high cl breeding stock.

PICTURES THAT TELL YOU SO THING.

Do you want a paper that pri actual photographs of live stoc pictures that show exactly how famous prize winners look and g you a correct idea of the best type all the important breeds. The Am can Breeder does this and make specialty of it.

This fall during the live stock sh we have printed each issue from 5 100 photographs, taken at the f with special live stock cameras. M of the pictures show the animals motion, making them all the more teresting and lifelike and giving a tional information. Good judges dom make their decisions betw competing animals without see them in action, as defects which n be concealed by a "pose" are then vealed.

The American Breeder is after facts at all time—our reading mat as well as our pictures, is gotten up bring out the facts, and make th plain so that our readers "get thi straight." If you like that kind yo never quit taking the Americ Breeder.

BRING OUT YOUR SUFFOLK STALLIONS

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th.

Competition in this contest is limited to mature animals—that is, stallions four years old or over. Each one, as its photo and description are received, will be given an entry number, which will be published with the picture and measurements. No names will be given out until the awards are made. Then all of the entry numbers will be published, along with the names of the stallions, and owners who entered them. Each photograph should give a straight side view of the stallion's body, but may show his head turned slightly toward the camera if the owner desires. Only a few measurements are required. The blank below shows which ones. These measurements, and a good, clear photograph will show pretty accurately to an experienced man, what the stallion is as an individual. Measurements should be taken with a tape line drawn tight enough to press tight to the skin, but not enough to press into the flesh. We reserve the right to have a committee remeasure any animal and to publish the result of its findings. Photographs can be any size, but those on which the stallion's body measures, in length, three to six inches are usually best. It is most important that they be clear and that the stallion stands straight and naturally when photographed.

Make all entries in the blank below; clip it out and mail to the American Breeder.

ENTRY BLANK FOR SUFFOLK STALLION.
American Breeder Stallion Show—Kansas City, Mo.

Enter my stallion, as follows:

Stallion's Name.....Record No.....

Height (measuring from a point level with the top of the withers straight to the ground).....inches.

Heart girth (around body just back of the forelegs).....inches.

Bone (around foreleg, smallest place between knee and ankle).....inches.

Owner's Name..... County.....

Postoffice ..... State.....

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THE

AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, October 5, 1913* *Number 18*





















Here and There at the Missouri State Fair

1—Group of Missouri millionaires showing wealth in condensed form. 2—Brains and beauty in horse flesh; the ring of Saddler foals. 3—Harding's first prize aged Shorthorn bull. 6—Judge Louis Monsees of the jack department on a favorite mount. 5—From Miss Long's stable; it takes knee action to show this kind. 4—Charles Kirk's champion Percheron Stallion, Joel. 7—Secretary Stinson and party. 8—Ira G. Sharp's champion mule; sh-h-h, she's from Illinois! 9—President Dallmeyer of the fair and Governor Major of the state, at the far side of the carriage. 10—Two photos mounted together to show one ring of Percherons in which all the entries but one were Missouri owned.

See Pages 1, 6, 8, 10 and 12 ---"American Breeder Camera at State Fairs"

HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL

November 10 to 22

The cattle breeding school, beginning November 10, and ending November 15, may be the only cattle breeding school for a year. This depends on the attendance at the next term. Those expecting to attend the cattle and hog sessions should be on hand at the next term. The instruction in cattle breeding will be valuable for all breeders. No man owning a few good cows, or expecting to engage in the business can spend a week and a little cash to a better advantage. The fine prospects for cattle breeders should encourage every one to prepare to reap the greatest benefit with the least expense. The average cattle breeder knows very little about the subjects to be taught; they have been sadly neglected.

The best instructors on horse, cattle and hog breeding are employed at this school. Everything necessary for a breeder to know in his business will be thoroughly taught, and in plain language that the average breeder can understand. Every breeder will be expected to take part in the practical work on living and dead animals, such as dissecting and diagnosing conditions. No books necessary. Everything furnished.

What do You Think of the Statements Below from Men Who Have Attended?

Oct. 2, 1913. I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School of Kansas City, Mo., in February, 1913. I am glad of the opportunity to indorse the School. The instruction is clear and of the highest order. I would advise anyone interested in better horses and who expects to engage in horse breeding business to attend the School. I hope to attend again.—Thos. S. Young, Maryville, Mo. R. 5.

Oct. 1, 1913. I think the School is all right. It keeps a man in line so he is on the safe side. I found a good many mares that won't breed; all kinds of trouble with 30 mares; have 32 in foal with capsules. I have some capsule colts now to show, one that sold for $150.00, and that isn't the best one.—Frank A. Dutter, Breda, Ia. R. 1.

Oct. 1, 1913. I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School in February; think it is well worth the price to any stallion or jack owner or even mare owners could profit by attending the School and following its teachings. I had good success with the capsule breeding.—Ed Little, Wakefield, Kansas.

Sept. 29, 1913. I think the Graham Breeding School is all right and I hope to attend again. I think anyone raising stock will be benefited by attending the School.—C. H. Townsend, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Sept. 28, 1913. I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Would not have missed the term for $100.00. This is a good moral school that every breeder should go to whether he be stallion or mare owner.—G. H. Miller, Bluffton, Mo.

Sept. 30, 1913. I am well pleased with the course of Scientific Breeding School. I can't recommend it too highly. I have settled mares this season that have been idle for three years and my patrons are well pleased and think that Capsule service is the only way to be sure.—Thos. Waldron, DeSoto, Ill.

Sept. 30, 1913. I attended Graham's Scientific Breeding School in Kansas City, Mo., from Feb. 17 to 23, 1913, and during my 39 years of practice as veterinarian, I have taken a number of special courses, but none to equal this one. Graham's Breeding School is the seat of information to any man who cares to keep abreast of the times in breeding.—A. W. Fravel, Ph.G.V.S., Centralia, Mo.

Oct. 1, 1913. I attended your Breeding School last February and learned many things of value. I have been a horse breeder for 38 years but there are things taught there that I could not learn any place else. One can not learn it all at one term. I want to attend again, although I more than got my money's worth the first term. J. N. Berry, St. Francis, Kas.

Sept. 28, 1913. I attended the Scientific Breeding School last February. Was more than pleased with the School. I don't see how a man in the stallion and jack business could stay away after being advised of its teachings. It is the greatest School in the world for all stock men. It will pay any stock man to attend the School. I would like to have been there last term, but will be there in November if nothing happens.—J. A. Swearinger, Breckenridge, Okla.

Sept. 30, 1913. I can say that I cheerfully recommend this School to be all that is claimed for it. One term of this School is worth ten times the tuition fee. Any young man, in fact every young man who has reached the age of accountability, should attend at least one term, for it fits a man and prepares him for life's battles. The character of this School is above reproach.—Clarence W. Smith, Phillipsburg, Kas.

Sept. 30, 1913. I want to say that I would not go back to the old way of breeding. Would quit the business first. I have doubled my business since attending your School. I usually breed 150 mares; this year 360. The breeders like the system. Anyone interested in the breeding of horses should attend your School.—M. B. Koffroth, Richmond, O.

Sept. 29, 1913. I am glad to recommend the Scientific Breeding School to anyone; it is the only way to breed to make the breeding business profitable; the teachings of the School are correct. I attended the February term last winter and it has made me hundreds of dollars this season. Through the teachings of the School I could breed almost all the mares that came to my barn to be bred. I was very careful not to breed any mares which were diseased; I examined all mares that came to my barn. I would breed the healthy mares. Have had splendid success. I have bred several mares which never have raised colts, and settled most of them the first time with capsules. I have settled 8 mares out of 9 bred at one service of the horse. I bred 2 mares per day this season, but hereafter I will make but 1 service per day. I want to attend the School this winter. It is the best money I ever spent. Anyone expecting to breed stock cannot afford to miss the Breeding School.—Yours truly, C. L. Crabtree, Laverne, Okla.

Sept. 29, 1913. I thing the Graham Scientific Breeding School is opening up a great money making field for stallion men. I know the lessons on Bacteria and the diseases of the womb were worth more to me than the cost of attending the School. I expect to be with you again in November for both weeks.—Yours for better methods in breeding, H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kas.

Sept. 29, 1913. I think that the Graham Scientific Breeding School is O. K. in every way, and no man can afford to miss it who has a stallion or jack. I would not take $100.00 for what I learned in the February term.—Ben Grover, St. Elizabeth, Mo.

Oct. 2, 1913. I am satisfied that the Graham Scientific Breeding School is all it claims to be and should be patronized by every stallion and mare owner who wishes to profit by breeding and saving colts from joint ills. It would be time and money well spent. I found by examining mares that there were twenty-eight per cent brought to my place diseased and unfit to breed, and which I refused to breed. I have kept tab on those mares which were bred elsewhere and the owners say they will get no colt in the spring. I expect to attend the term in November.—A. Cranshaw, Carbondale, Ill. R. 5.

Oct. 3, 1913. My only regret is that I did not take up your course of instruction sooner. Even had I never capsuled a mare, the benefit derived from examining mares and being able to separate barren mares from breeding mares and the saving of the stallion because of not breeding the barren mares many times repays the expenses of instruction.—C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

Sept. 29, 1913. The Graham Scientific Breeding School is an eye opener for every man in the breeding business. I have been successful in settling mares with the capsule system, but not all. Don't know whether it was due to negligence on my part or the fault of the horse, as I have no microscope.—A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kans.

Oct. 2, 1913. I wish to express my appreciation of your Scientific Breeding School. The knowledge I gained while there enabled me to demonstrate the value of the capsule method. I have used the capsules, I believe successfully, with mares that refused to take the jack. I believe every man interested in the breeding of live stock, even though he does not stand a horse or jack, should attend your School if it is possible for him to do so.—J. A. B. McElroy, Rensselaer, Mo.

Oct. 1, 1913. I wish every man and boy in the United States could attend your School. I expect to attend at least one term a year. I would not take $1,000 for the knowledge I obtained and do without it. I also met the best bunch of men I ever became acquainted with. There were 125 regular pupils in my class. I was one of the 17 converted at the school at the revival we held on the night of Feb. 19, 1913. I am sure if more men knew the benefit they would receive in the breeding business as well as gaining the experience of dozens of the country's best stockmen, the School would know no bounds.—Louis A. Wilson, Logan, Ia.

The tuition fee is $25 for one or both courses. This entitles the student to return at as many terms as he cares to without further cost. The school is guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory to the student or his tuition fee will be refunded; he alone is to be the judge. At both courses the work will begin every morning at 7:30 and last until 10:30 at night.

For Further Information Address

The Graham Scientific Breeding School

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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The Finish For Crooked Work In Percherons

At a combination draft horse sale in Illinois several years ago a young man asked if it was advisable to buy a grade Percheron mare for $190 and a Percheron Society certificate from another man for $10. He was informed that he could be sent to the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretenses. He then asked who would do it. He said that he had been informed that H. G. McMillan, president of the Percheron Society of America, and Robert Burgess of Winona, Ill., were both doing business that way.

This set the writer to thinking and making investigations. It was soon learned that H. G. McMillan, then president of the Percheron Society of America, and E. G. Wheeler of the firm of Maasdam & Wheeler at Fairfield, Ia., a director in the Percheron Society of America, had some very prolific females. It also became evident that Robert Burgess was reputed to be notoriously crooked in this respect. There were a few others, but these three firms at that particular time seemed to stand out clearly as leaders in this kind of work.

The writer talked to several men about exposing those who were employing crooked methods of doing business. One man in particular, who has had a wonderfuul lot of experience, said that it would be dangerous for any one to make mention of such facts, and especially for a new publication, because these individuals were thought to have been protected by a sort of "underground" organization among outside interests. After being thoroughly convinced that something must be done to save the honorable Percheron breeders, a campaign was started in this publication March 5, 1911. It was evident that if the president and one of the directors of the Percheron Society of America were guilty of fraudulent registration, that this was the place to begin.

While Robert Burgess has been mentioned as the crookedest man in the draft horse business, yet his offenses could not compare with those of E. G. Wheeler, to say nothing of those of H. G. McMillan, as they were respectively director and president of the Percheron Society of America at that time, while Robert Burgess had no official connection with the records. These men were betraying a trust and using their office, not only to further their own interests, but to contaminate the records for many generations to come. This was not the worst of it—it set a demoralizing and business destroying example for other men in the business, and especially for the rising generation. Other breeders who were raising honest Percheron horses said that they could not compete with such methods. Our campaign was centered on these two men, and became the most severe fight for the square deal ever waged in the history of the American live stock industry.

McMillan and Wheeler were reputed to be very wealthy; they were also in position to reach the records and treasury of the Percheron Society of America. The stockholders' money was used freely in defending them. Detectives were even hired to find evidence that would discredit this publication. In fact, everything was done that could be done to defeat or discredit the campaign this publication had begun.

At the Percheron Society election that fall an agreement was secured which gave more than could be secured by a majority vote. In addition to the regular expirations on the board E. G. Wheeler was to resign as a director and H. G. McMillan was not to be a candidate for re-election to the presidency. But he was elected and given a "whitewash," after which he resigned as president. This might make the records look good in after years but the principle of it will not be changed in the minds of men now living. Wheeler dropped out as agreed.

The American Breeder dropped the matter at that time, abiding by the agreement and hoping that the crooked work was to be stopped, but later, after taking more than a year to see whether or no the ringleaders were going to do as they promised, another campaign had to be started March 5, 1913. After the second article had appeared we were notified that H. G. McMillan would not be a candidate for re-election on the board of directors. Our assurance came in such a way as to promise speedy improvement in the policy and sentiment of the Percheron Society, and believing we could best aid the other workers in this direction by discontinuing our campaign for the time being, we did so. With the good men already on the board of directors, and the overwhelming sentiment which exists against the few crooks (as shown in many meetings and conferences the past few months) we believe conditions will continue better for all concerned if we do not again, for the present, take up this campaign.

In our second article we had called on the Percheron breeders who were in favor of clean pedigrees, to send us their votes for the candidates they wished to represent them in the election of four directors to fill the places of those whose terms are soon to expire. We believe that the four Percheron breeders and importers who led in this voting could be elected. In the state of Illinois the law and court ruling concerning corporations are not favorable, yet we believe the unidvided support of the honest men would bring victory. It would have been a hard fight and the Percheron Society would have been divided as long as it lasted. We advised with many men, both supporters and opponents. Practically every man said that if the H. G. McMillan infection could be obliterated from the system of the Percheron Society that it would not be necessary and might not be best to continue a campaign which kept reminding our readers of a baneful influence now practically dead. By dropping it a better opportunity would be given to those left in power to make right the wrongs which have been done. A lot of hard things have been said and done against this publication by men who now indorse the course we followed. This is not a personal fight. It is our business as the paper of the honest breeder and the majority to do the best we can for all honorable men interested in the Percheron Society of America.

We now have an official signed statement to the effect that H. G. McMillan has announced to members of the board of directors that he will not attempt to be a candidate for re-election. We also have the assurance of holdover members of the board of directors, and of W. S. Dunham, whose term expires, that they will use their best efforts in preventing further fraudulent registrations in the Percheron records. The situation, as we now understand it, is that W. S. Dunham and John De Lancey will be candidates for re-election and that H. G. McMillan and C. O. Keiser will not be candidates for re-election. These two places are to be filled, one from Iowa and the other from either North or South Dakota. For new directors, men are being sought who will be acceptable to a majority of the stockholders. We have had nothing to do with this program but have been informed that this will be carried out, if possible, with the aid of those in charge of the proxy committee. This may not be perfectly satisfactory to everybody, but it must be remembered that it is difficult to accomplish everything at once. Our original campaign was begun to efface H. G. McMillan and E. G. Wheeler from the affairs of the Percheron Society, and when this is done the American Breeder will feel that it has finished a good job.

We have always had confidence in the honesty of live stock breeders when they have had an opportunity to thoroughly understand the situation. Many breeders were greatly surprised when these exposures were made. These same breeders might be even more surprised (if they have not already realized it) when they study the situation enough to understand that most of the crooked work in draft horse pedigrees has been facilitated by the favorable attitude toward its perpetrators, of a powerful but unscrupulous live stock paper.

This feature, in all its bearings, is worthy of a lot of thought on the part of all classes of breeders. The three offending firms mentioned in this article, for instance, have been boosted, and their business kept up under the protection and policy of the above mentioned journal. The very heart of the live stock industry has been attacked; the very influence that was looked to, by many, for supporting the right, has been used to mislead the people for the sake of power, place or money. It is one saving feature of this disgusting example that practically no other agricultural paper of importance took an active part in upholding the hands of the crooks.

The injury done to the Percheron breed of horses by such a publication can never be measured in dollars and cents. It is not merely the immediate purchaser who will suffer, but those owning the progeny for several generations will feel the effects of these betrayals of the readers' confidence. Fortunately many of the animals from doubtful sources have been, and are being sold without pedigrees—the owners became ashamed of them and the records are thus automatically cleaning themselves to some extent.

No charges have ever been brought against C. O. Keiser as far as we know. His other interests are consuming his time and he does not handle many Percheron horses. The name of Keiser Bros. of Keota, Ia., has been associated with the improvement in Percheron horses for a great many years. Their reputation will go down in the history of the Percheron breed as good, for they have given much support to its development.

There are more than 100,000 breeders who are actually engaged in horse production and improvement. These men hold the key to the situation. These men constitute one of the most independent and influential classes in the country if they only realized it. There are not many of them who would care to buy an animal with a pedigree which is fraudulent. The remedy which this great class of breeders hold in their power to apply is for every man, regardless of the kind of live stock he handles, to appoint himself as a committee of one to direct every buyer of horses away from the crooks. Every individual should consider it his especial duty to go out of the way to see his friends or neighbors, or call them over the telephone, and keep them from buying an aniaml that comes from the hands of a crook. Every man that buys a mare from a crook will be forced to sell the progeny. In after years breeders are going to be more familiar with pedigrees. It would be disastrous indeed to contaminate a herd with this questionable blood.

Most breeders who buy a stallion many want to sell it again in a few years and get another one to take its place. If its certificate bears the name of one of these crooks as being the breeder the animal will not be worth as much money, because these pedigrees are going to be discriminated against more and more each year. Their undesirability will become common history. Who would care to have a prospective buyer say:

"I don't want that animal; that is a McMillan pedigree, or a Wheeler or a Burgess animal."

This campaign does not interest Percheron breeders exclusively; it concerns every man interested in honest methods. If every man will do his duty and make it a point to steer the purchasers away from men who are favorable to crooked pedigrees, they can not stay in business. When the profit is removed these men will be driven out because they are after the almighty dollar only. They have no real friendship for the breed, or for

(Continued on page 11.)

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined

THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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MORE LIVE STOCK NEEDED.

Can anyone fail to understand what the ultimate condition must be on a tract of land where everything is taken off and nothing put back?

Production in different sections of this great country has experienced many changes. A section that was very productive during the last generation is now spoken of as very inferior land. Those early settlers were of the opinion that this land would last forever. The next generation followed in the footsteps of the forefathers. This depletion has been quietly going on. Only a few have realized, so gradual has been the change.

In another section, which was known as "Poverty Ridge" within the memory of the present generation, has made a wonderful change in its soil and production. During the early history of this land, when there were no fences and the stock was herded, the drovers were instructed not to let their stock drift over to that section of the country as the grass was not good; also that it would not last during the heated spell of the summer, and could not be depended on. Gradually the settlers encroached and the border of this land was eventually completely settled with a class of good German farmers.

German farmers seldom settle on poor land. A few farms in that district had proven the value of manure on this land. These inhabitants saw the opportunity for "mixed" farming and rotation of crops, backed up with live stock. This section is now one of the best producing parts of this great country. It is the general policy of the inhabitants of any certain section which spells improvement or disaster. The plan followed by the forefathers is, in too many cases, successively adopted on down through the different generations.

In practically every section of this broad, fertile prairie it has been demonstrated in the long run that live stock and mixed farming is a success, as a rule.

There are things that can be done to benefit the soil that are being studied closer today, but no other one practice can do more for the productiveness of this country, as a whole, than to produce more good live stock of the right kind. For the good of the whole country, as well as of the farmer and the land, it is imperative that conditions should make always possible a fair profit to the capable stock grower. When this is done, and people learn generally (as they now are learning) that there is an additional profit to the land owner through the stopping of soil depletion, we will be on the road to a permanent agriculture, an absolute essential in national welfare.

MARKETING LIVE STOCK.

A continuation in the live stock industry must finally depend entirely on the profits received by the producer. There are many who enjoy growing live stock, but the financial end must be satisfactory before they can be induced to do so. They must see ahead of them a satisfactory market.

Too many breeders have grown live stock without any plans for the future. They do not know what market they are trying to supply. Pure bred breeders have an advantage in this respect; there is a great demand for superior animals in practically every breed of live stock. There are individuals who are searching the country for them, but those who are producing live stock either for labor or for food, should study the proposition as to when a certain market should be at its best. A lot of money is lost each year from owners being compelled to hold stock too long, or from their not having it ready for a particular market.

Practically all classes of live stock have a selling season that should be kept in mind. If the animal is a little thin it may require a little more time to have it in a prime condition at a particular date. Some classes of stock will warrant the expense of a long feed, giving a particular degree of finish. In other classes, no matter how much feed is consumed, there will be little advantage, and in too many cases a real loss. For the class of stock at best is inferior and will not meet the requirements of a good market.

With the average individual engaged in growing live stock, it is usually in a thin condition that animals leave the producers' hands. Those handling only a small number may not have the incentive to study upon fattening methods. Those who dispose of very thin stock are usually the losers. Stock of any kind makes a better appearance and finds a more ready market when in good flesh. This is true of both food and working animals. Farmers and breeders should strive to have as much stock fed on their lands as possible. It means soil fertility and has a money consideration for the owner of the land.

The fleshing of animals gives the breeder an opportunity to learn which animals have the most value when in prime condition. Utility must not be lost sight of in either production or market.

APPRECIATION OF FINE ANIMALS.

A few weeks at the state fairs each fall has made the annual addition to the already overwhelmingly proven fact that well bred live stock attracts well bred people. Around any ring side where high class animals of any sort are being exhibited is a common ground on which people from every walk of life meet and feel a common interest. Some surprise was expressed at the Iowa State Fair, early this fall when LeRoy Pelletier, advertising manager of the Maxwell Motor Company, purchased some of the best Shetland ponies ever shown there, including Tutsie D., a winner as a colt, yearling, two and three-year-old. But rather than its being cause for surprise we think it most that a man who knows perfection in machinery and mechanical proportions should admire such a wonderful little piece of animal mechanism as a Shetland pony.

In a wide circle of acquaintances among breeders of fine stock are many of the best judges and operators we know, not only of antomobiles, but of other motor machinery. Conversely (or likewise, if you choose) Mr. Pelletier, an automobile expert, is also a skilled horseman, and owns, by the way, the noted saddle stallion, Monte Mark 1249, which he keeps (and rides) on his Michigan farm where the Shetland stud is now being establshed.

IS CAPSULE BREEDING A SUCCESS?

Last spring a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School wrote this office that he had bred 64 mares with capsules and only got 27 of them with foal. He seemed to be very much discouraged, as it was being reported that the capsule system was a failure with him. It was being talked over the country that the method would be a failure. This was especially emphasized among those owning inferior stallions.

This breeder attended the breeding school in 1912 and immediately put the scientific methods into practice. We wrote him to make a careful investigation concerning all of the mares and to give us the details of his work. He bred two mares one day by natural service; every other day was capsule breeding day, and he only made one service on those days. He bred 97 mares with natural service and secured 84 living colts from the natural service. By having the capsule system he had an opportunity to breed the difficult ones by that method. This allowed him the opportunity of selecting producing mares for natural service. By having nine natural services a week, a good number were bred by that method.

Breeding with capsules did not interfere with the natural service in any way. On the days when mares were bred with capsules a clean, healthy mare was bred with the natural service from which the semen was obtained; the surplus semen used was all profit. Out of the 27 mares having colts from capsule service about 20 of those had been bred repeatedly from one to three years without producing any results.

When it was announced that the capsule system would be employed at this barn it attracted the attention of men from a great distance who had unfruitful mares. This breeder made a serious mistake by encouraging so many of these doubtful animals during the first year. He can largely overcome this by getting a signed statement from the owners of those mares which have colts from capsule service. When it is generally understood that these mares were not supposed to be producers, yet nearly half of those bred with capsules did produce living foals, it will make a great difference in that community. This individual produced a much greater per cent of foals out of those shy breeding mares than the average breeder gets by natural service. This breeder also made a mistake by not informing many of these owners that it would be very doubtful if his mare got with foal. These men must understand that a mare must be in good condition to produce a colt. The stallion cannot do it alone, either with or without the capsule.

This particular breeder was greatly discouraged and about ready to quit trying to use the capsules any more. So many men had made it their business to condemn this system that he had begun to think that it was a failure.

In looking over the books from this particular stallion for four years before the capsule system was adopted it was found that an average of 53 colts was produced, the highest of any one year was 62. From his 1912 breeding with capsules and natural service and a better judgment as to the condition of the mares, he produced 111 colts, being more than double the average of the four years preceding. The few good mares that were bred with capsules gave good results. This stallion is now on a substantial basis. In 1913 about one-third more mares were bred than the spring before and there has been very little objection to using the capsule system. When a hundred or more colts are produced at $15 each, it nets a good revenue. Next season this breeder will stand his stallion at $10 and expects to breed 500 mares by making three stands.

It is not wise to get discouraged too quickly. Success in any substantial proposition frequently requires time and effort.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

represent firms and articles that we believe to be reliable.

We refuse all whisky and beer advertising and all advertising of medical nostrums and questionable medicines, and medical institutions. We refuse all "get-rich-quick" scheme advertising, fake jewelry, and cheap, sensational book and music advertising. We refuse to carry the advertising of live stock breeders and importers who have become notorious for crooked or disreputable practices.

This advertising, such as we refuse, pays the highest rate to the papers that will take it, and "asks no questions." When you see this kind of business in big, well-established, money-making papers, therefore, you have some idea of the income the American Breeder sacrifices in refusing to carry it.

If you believe we are doing right and deserve your cooperation, investigate the institutions and firms for which we do advertise, write for their catalogs, buy from them when you can, and always mention the American Breeder.

Remember that the prices and quality of advertised goods are more sure to be right than any others, for advertised goods are sold faster, sold more direct, and sold in more open competition than any others.

The Greatest Stallion Show

Conformation should be better understood. The requirements of a good horse are not thoroughly established in the minds of most men interested. The lessons to be learned from having a large number of stallions of a particular class side by side, representing the entire nation, where every breeder would have an opportunity to make careful comparisons should be valuable indeed to every one interested.

To test the possibility of teaching some such lessons through the American Breeder, we put on recently what was known as the "American Breeder Jack Show." A large number of the best jacks in the country were entered and the interest manifested was wonderful. A new thought was placed before the breeders. The photograph of each animal appeared in the paper, giving a good side view, giving the height in standard measure, as well as the measurement around the bone of the foreleg at the smallest part, between the knee and ankle. Each animal was given a number in the show. Three competent judges gave their decisions designating animals by number and knowing nothing of their ownership. While their rating of the jacks did not entirely agree, they served to single out a half dozen of the better jacks, and on these our readers were asked to vote.

In the stallion show which we now propose to put on, we will take up one breed at a time, making the class for mature stallions (four years old and over). Only registered stallions will be eligible. No entrance fee will be charged. Exhibition will be made by photograph only. The photographs must be good, plain side views. They must be natural photographs and not drawings; any retouching of pictures will be barred. Each entry must give the exact height, standard measure, also the heart girth measure and bone measurement at the smallest part between the knee and the ankle. A copy of the pedigree given in the registry certificate must accompany the entry. Only sound animals can be entered in this show. In case of a complaint the owner of the stallion must submit a signed statement from a graduate veterinarian to the effect that his entry is sound in every respect. Any one failing to comply with this request will be barred from the show.

An exhibition will be held for each of the five leading draft breeds. The dates for closing the entries for each breed will be announced from time to time, the same number of days in advance in each case. It will take several months to carry out our plans for the entire show. The engravings which we will make from the photographs will be printed on extra good white paper made especially for that purpose and will be printed on only one side so that every breeder can hang up the portraits of all the entries in the different shows, side by side, and make it a wonderful educational feature. There should be hundreds of the best stallions in America represented. In our opinion this will bring together the greatest lot of instructive, up-to-date photographs of live stock ever assembled.

This will cost us a lot of money, but we believe its educational value cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Competent judges will be selected for each class of stallions. After all the draft horse exhibitions have been decided it is the intention to select from each breed a certain number and make a draft horse show open to all breeds. There will be a chance for a considerable difference in opinion as to the placing of these awards, and it is likely that we will have at least three distinct sets of judges in each class, consisting of animal husbandry men from recognized agricultural colleges, recognized leading draft horse judges, who have acquired their knowledge from the school of practical transactions, and another class who are constantly in the open market purchasing draft geldings.

This show should be a continuous school of education. There will be many things brought out that have never been presented to the public before. One of the first and most important things in the breeding of live stock is to thoroughly understand the form and qualities sought, and be able to reject such defects or malformations as are injurious or undesirable from a breeder's standpoint. Too many breeders have an idea that their judgment is perfect when it really needs training. In the end we expect all to know what a real American draft horse should look like, and what weight and quality it should have. Here we will have, in a draft horse class, several distinct breeds and among the breeds several distinct types. It is not possible that all of them can meet the practical requirements, but their study should pave the way to building an American draft horse suited to the demands of this country.

We hope every one will preserve these lessons and study them carefully. It is only within the last few years that horse breeding along the lines best suited to our farms, has been on a substantial foundation. Other breeds of horses may be taken up in their turn; possibly two or three light breeds may be taken up soon, but it is the intention to finish up the difficult draft horse breeds—one class for each—during the next few months.

The first class will be for registered Suffolk stallions, four years old and over. Read the coupon below, make your entry and if you have no suitable photograph arrange at once to get one.



Do you know
The Youth's Companion
as it is to-day?



Improved and broadened in its scope. Enlarged by the addition of a Special Family Page, Boys' Page, Girls' Page and Children's Page. Great serial stories, 250 short stories. A remarkable Editorial Page. Current Events and Science. A wealth of variety and quality, and all of it *the best.*

FREE TO JAN. 1914
Cut this out and send it with $2.00 for The Companion for 1914, and we will send FREE all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1913 and The Youth's Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914.
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Illustrated Announcement for 1914 free on request.

Remember — 52 Times a Year, Not 12

Great Family Combination Offer

We do not know of any Family Weekly that we can more heartily recommend to our readers than The Youth's Companion. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce that we have arranged with the publishers to make the following offer.

The American Breeder Regular $1
The Youth's Companion Price $2
Both Papers Together For One Year
$2.50

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS CLUB RATE, SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THIS OFFICE, ADDRESSING AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRING OUT YOUR SUFFOLK STALLIONS

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th.

Competition in this contest is limited to mature animals—that is, stallions four years old or over. Each one, as its photo and description are received, will be given an entry number, which will be published with the picture and measurements. No names will be given out until the awards are made. Then all of the entry numbers will be published, along with the names of the stallions, and owners who entered them. Each photograph should give a straight side view of the stallion's body, but may show his head turned slightly toward the camera if the owner desires. Only a few measurements are required. The blank below shows which ones. These measurements, and a good, clear photograph will show pretty accurately to an experienced man, what the stallion is as an individual. Measurements should be taken with a tape line drawn tight enough to press tight to the skin, but not enough to press into the flesh. We reserve the right to have a committee remeasure any animal and to publish the result of its findings. Photographs can be any size, but those on which the stallion's body measures, in length, three to six inches are usually best. It is most important that they be clear and that the stallion stands straight and naturally when photographed.

Make all entries in the blank below; clip it out and mail to the American Breeder.

ENTRY BLANK FOR SUFFOLK STALLION.
American Breeder Stallion Show—Kansas City, Mo.

Enter my stallion, as follows:

Stallion's Name.....Record No. .....

Height (measuring from a point level with the top of the withers straight to the ground).....inches.

Heart girth (around body just back of the forelegs).....inches.

Bone (around foreleg, smallest place between knee and ankle) .....inches.

Owner's Name..... County.....

Postoffice ..... State.....

BEFORE YOU GO TO A *Business College*



I want to talk to you either personally or by letter. I want to tell you what I will do for you. I want to tell you something of the aims, aspirations and ideals of my institution, and the work I am doing for **better business training.** I want to tell you how I will help you. No matter where you live—no matter what your financial condition. If you are earnest, ambitious, honest and really want to learn **Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Salesmanship** or other **Commercial Branches,** write me today for my **new catalog** and let me tell you how I can help you realize your ambitions on terms to suit yourself. Students assisted to a place to work outside of school hours for room and board. Address me personally. **C. W. RANSOM, Pres.**

RANSOMERIAN BUSINESS SCHOOL,
911 Minor Bldg., 10th and McGee,
Kansas City, Mo.

900 HIGH SCHOOLS IN OHIO ARE TEACHING AGRICULTURE.

One of the agricultural supervisors of Ohio has recently stated that after a year and a half of the law requiring agriculture to be taught in the common schools of that state, more than 900 high schools are teaching agriculture and more than a half million boys and girls are studying the subject in the public schools. It is estimated that about 4,000 Ohio teachers took work in agriculture in the summer schools last season.

American Breeder Camera at the State Fairs



Missouri—Miss Long's "Highstepper" Meditation, many times a winner.



Missouri——Purdy Brothers' Junior Champion Shorthorn, Monarch's Victoria.



Missouri—Winners in a class where every entry has a pull.



Missouri—N. S. Cox's Lady Coliberte, Champion in State Percheron Class.



Oklahoma—Champion Duroc Jersey Sow, a Fine Type.



Oklahoma—Uncle Sam's "Boys in Khaki" with Artillery Horses.



Missouri—J. F. Snyder's First Prize Two-year-old Mule.



Missouri—C. D. Bellows' First Prize Junior Yearling Shorthorn Bull.



Oklahoma—J. H. Smith showing his Yearling Mules.



Missouri—J. W. Givens' Champion Jack, a Two-year-old.



Oklahoma—Champion Guernsey Cow.



Missouri—Bradley Brothers, First Prize Yearling Jack.

Better American Drafters

Bunching Stallion Colts for Sale to Breeders, Importers or Feeders Who Will Properly Grow Them Out. A Free Service to Readers That Will Educate Demand.

This country ought to make a greater effort to produce more and better registered draft stallions. Millions of dollars are going out of this country that should be spent with the American breeders and farmers. More encouragement should be given to the American breeder; his business should be made more profitable. When we consider that only about 8 per cent of the stallions standing for public service in this country are registered draft stallions (and a very large per cent of those are not suitable for such purpose), we see that after all very little development has been made in this direction.

An already great demand for the big, rugged draft gelding is increasing. The year 1913 will go down in history as having brought the highest prices ever paid for big draft geldings. This is causing, and will continue to cause, a wonderful market for the right kind of stallions. Men who have made a life study of the situation contend that it will be years before this demand will be supplied by both the American breeder and the importers working together. This demand may never be supplied unless the American breeders pay more attention to the selection of better sires and to thoroughly developing their colts. In foreign countries the colts are better developed. Breeders are not as well fixed for developing the colts as the American breeders, but they know that a few dollars worth of extra feed and a suitable place is money well spent.

At weaning time the colts are usually bunched, from 10 to 20 head at a place, so they may be found when buyers are looking for them. Why not bunch them in this country? A breeder having a few colts can very easily buy a few more and prepare for their development. This development should start as early as possible. The draft horse size is not easily maintained except by using the best sires and fully developing the progeny. The largest and the best bred herd of horses in this or any other country will diminish in size and weight very rapidly when the progeny is only partially fed and cared for.

We should like to see the breeders trade among themselves and learn the value of these colts at weaning time. The breeder who is in a position to handle these colts can add a few more to his number and have enough of this class of stock to make it more profitable. The best manner of handling these stud colts is to have a large enclosure of several acres, or a large pasture, fenced stallion tight, with an outside fence around it so that no other animal could get close. A large shed should be erected with several openings on the south side so that the sun could shine in and they could run in and out at their leisure. A manger should be built in this inclosure so that in stormy weather it would not be necessary for the colts to expose themselves. Another rack should be built outside in a high, dry place where they could enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. This enclosure should be large enough so that it would not tramp up and get filthy. It might be necessary to cement a part of the ground in the vicinity of the outside hay rack and feed bunks.

Plenty of suitable grain and nutritious hay, with a good water supply and plenty of freedom will develop these colts very rapidly. If no other stock is allowed to interfere with this group of colts they can be successfully kept together under this plan until 30 months of age. Too many breeders put a halter on a stud colt as soon as it begins to show a little masculinity. It is then tied by the head and kept without any exercise. No kind of young live stock can be raised successfully with this plan. Don't forget the value of exercise, fresh air, sunshine and kindness while developing young stock. These are all necessary and very cheap.

In communication with an importer a few days ago the writer was informed that he (the importer) would buy 100 head of good registered draft colts but that he could not find them. He had traveled here and there, had written letters but had purchased only a few after having spent several months in the attempt. He further stated that his time was worth too much money to go to look at one colt. Too frequently where only one or two colts could be found at a place they were not sufficiently developed.

The buyers are looking for large stallions. There is not a very good demand for the little ones. He also made mention of the fact that the owner of a good registered mare felt discouraged when he could not offer him a good price for a stunted colt.

If the importer, dealer and large breeder knew where to go to look at 10, 15 or 20 head of good, well developed 2 or 3-year-old stallions there would be a big improvement in home-bred draft horses. The imported horses are getting higher and scarcer. Many other countries are competing for this stock. There are more Percheron horses in this country than all other breeds combined. The biggest demand for imported horses are for Percherons. The Percheron district of France is very small; it can supply only a certain number. Other nations supplying their wants from that small district greatly interferes with the importation of Percheron horses to this country. In the course of time American breeders must supply this deficiency. Posted breeders state that in their opinion it will be necessary to import new blood for a great many years. There is also a tendency among some classes to buy imported horses because they are recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The American Breeder wishes to be of as much service as possible to the draft horse breeder and encourage the development and the business of bunch and developing of registered draft colts. We are going to give the location of these colts free of charge for the subscribers of the American Breeder. We want all of our readers to fill out the blank below. We will classify all the offerings by states, giving the country and town of each, so that a breeder, dealer or importer can find the colts that are advertised in the vicinity of one town or in the county. This service will be first given in connection with Percherons. Any breeder who makes a misstatement concerning the stud colts he has will not have another opportunity of this kind. The reason we are limiting this information to stud colts is to get them bunched while young and in the hands of men who know how and will thoroughly develop them. This will also give opportunity to select some of the best individuals and prepare them for the large draft horse shows and give the American breeders more opportunity to see what home-bred draft horses look like when thoroughly developed.

Those who are not subscribers to the American Breeder can enclose $1 for the subscription along with the blank below and be admitted to this free service. Fill out the blank below:

I have ..... head of sound Percheron stud colts, less than 1 year of age, registered or registerable in the Percheron Society of America, which I am willing to sell at a fair market value. Please announce this free to the readers of the American Breeder.

Name .....

Town .....

County ..... State .....

This coupon, properly filled out, must reach the American Breeder before November 10.

Enrich Yourself

Supplying a Great Demand

The price of beef is steadily rising, due to the shortage of beef cattle. It is no longer profitable to raise cattle on ranges. That was a wasteful method, and with the passing of free pasturage the costs are too great to leave a profit. Yet people need beef and are willing to pay good prices to get it. That is the demand you may profit by supplying.

Search all over this continent and you will find no section in which cattle do as well or can be raised as cheaply as on the plains of northwest Texas. It is the natural home of the steer. Here great herds roamed in the early days. They fed on the luxurious grasses and went to market without grain. Latterly their weights and the owners' profits have been increased by grain-feeding near to the slaughtering market. But that is now too expensive, considering the high price of corn.

It has been found that the steer can be fed and finished here on ensilage and milo and kafir grain. The cost of feeding is reduced — the quality of the meat improved — a better price is secured and once again beef cattle are money-makers.

The territory available for this work is the millions of acres of northwest Texas, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches a year. It is too dry for corn, but milo and kafir thrive under dry-farming methods.

Herefords are graded up to nearly pure blood and they are the most profitable animal to feed. Weanlings can be brought up to 1,400-pound steers in less than three years, and this young beef sells well, saving a year's time, interest and feed.

Hogs thrive on the same feed. This is their climate, too, as there are no diseases in the high, dry air.

Lately it has been found that upward of one million acres of this fertile prairie is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure water, near enough to the surface to be economically pumped and used for irrigation. This water makes the production of tremendous crops of feed easy and certain. With water, 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats and 80 bushels of kafir are not unusual yields, and a small acreage of the irrigated land with a larger area of the dry land forms an ideal stock farm. Irrigation here means stock-feed insurance and is a guarantee of your profit.

The opportunity here is described in detail in a new folder just issued by the Santa Fe entitled "The Shallow Water Country of Northwest Texas." I would like every stock-grower in the country to read it as well as our leaflet, "Letters from Farmers." Then, if you are interested in following the matter further, I will be glad to place at your service the faculties of this department to assist you in finding the location best adapted to your needs.

The interest of the Santa Fe in settlers along its lines does not cease with helping them to select a location. We have a corps of agricultural demonstrators, who are employed by the railroad to help settlers to learn as quickly as possible the best crops and methods of handling for any given section. The assistance of these men will be yours without cost, and the enthusiastic letters from settlers already here will show you that their advice means a large increase of profit to those who have taken advantage of it.

Drop me a postal for this "Northwest Texas" folder and leaflet.
C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry,
2511 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Now is the time—

to make a trip to Texas and see just where *your* opportunity lies.

The price of good, rich land in Texas is so low that you can own a big farm there without investing much money or mortgaging the place. The land will raise as big or bigger crops than you are now raising, and you will get better prices for what you raise.

Ask your local agent to sell you a ticket via the Katy—or tell me where you want to go and I'll plan your trip, and give you full information about the *low homeseeker's excursion fares* on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

I will also send you our free books on Texas opportunities if you want them. Write today.

W. S. St. George, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. M., K. & T. Ry. St. Louis, Mo.

SEDALIA AND OKLAHOMA CITY



1—Second prize sucking mule, Missouri. 2—One of Houchin & Anderson's Astral King fillies, Missouri. 3—Champion Jersey heifer, Oklahoma. 4—Turnout of the visiting Percheron breeders, Lee Bros., at Sedalia. 5—Just a "plumb good" jennet, Oklahoma.

TEN YEARS IN FOOD PRODUCTS.

Following are some of the increases in the retail prices of food products, made during the last ten years in the United States, as reported by the Department of Commerce and Labor recently:

Sugar 6 per cent, butter 34, milk 35, flour 35, potatoes 46, eggs, 47, lard 57, hens 39, sirloin steak 62, ham 63, rib roasts 63, corn meal 64, round steak 86, smoked bacon 100 and pork chops 105.

The comparisons are based on figures obtained in August, 1912, in thirty-nine cities. Between August, 1911, and August, 1912, only two things decreased in price—potatoes and sugar; everything else advanced.

Meat Supply Main Feature

Southern Outlet For Cheaper Horses About Closed For Season. Drafter Demand Waits on Winter. All Cattle to High Levels. Hogs Holding Against Packers' Pressure. Sheep Up.

Chicago was more distressed than other markets, but that was due entirely to heavy receipts. There more good, heavy drafters were offered than at any previous time this year, and demand ran to rugged workers, chunks and expressers. St. Louis and Kansas City reported a dependable Southern inquiry and a good many horses and mules were cleared in that direction that showed better quality and weight than usual. The usual number of common horses were offered and they showed normal uncertainty in prices. Some thin horses and mules were bought for feed lots, and that gave the trade a fairly active tone for a time, but with that outlet filled trade became dull again.

Nowithstanding the recent decline in prices, dealers say they see nothing that would cause any prolonged dullness in the trade. Rains in the South have been exceedingly heavy for September, and in the corn and wheat belt the fall work is proceeding busily. This in a way has restricted trade, as in many places it was too wet for plowing, gathering cotton, or moving crops of any kinds. Some buyers who had urgent orders ten days ago were requested to let them hold over until more settled weather appeared and farm activities were resumed.

Rains have helped pastures and brought on additional rough feed. Consequently there is a disposition to hold out young horses and mules. This will relieve the market of a certain pressure that appeared imminent a few weeks ago. With an open winter practically all the young horses and mules on farms can be carried through a little expense. In the Northwest practically three-fourths of the horses are permitted to get their own living during the winter by digging for it under the snow, and animals worked all summer are said to be in better condition in the sprmg than they were when turned out in the late fall. It is not wise to give native horses such a test, but that shows the rustling powers of a healthy animal.

Horsemen say that since all conditions in trade lines are assuming normal proportions a better feeling will extend to the horse and mule market. The cotton belt has a smaller crop this year than last, but in total amount of money received it will be worth more than last year's crop. In the grain belt there is no great disposition to turn horses for ready cash, and the general marketing thus far seems to be of the surplus or the proper trade supply. October is expected to develop increased demand.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Draft, choice, 1,600 lbs. up	$270@325
Drafters, fair to good	180@250
Chunks, good to choice	160@200
Chunks, fair to good	125@165
Expressers and light draft	80@145
Plain workers	50@ 85
Southerns, good	160@185
Southerns, plain to fair	85@155
Plugs	20@ 60
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 90@110
14 to 15½ hands	125@175
15½ to 16 hands	170@235
16 to 16½ hands	230@300

Prime Steers Are Higher.

The past week prime steers were higher than at any previous time this year. Some 1,070 to 1,100-pound yearlings from Nebraska sold at $9.35 to $9.55, and steers weighing close to 1,600 pounds sold as high as $9.20 in Kansas City. The top price in Chicago was $9.50 and there was a big showing there above $9.25. Such prices, of course, apply only to the best offerings, though finish seems to be more of an attraction than quality. Some South Dakota steers unusually fat from grass sold as high as $9. Prices for the best fat steers are 25 to 40 cents higher than two weeks ago. The class of steers selling at $8.25 to $8.75 are about steady, and the plainer kinds are lower.

With the cessation of drought pressure the movement of cattle has broadened from dry localities to include practically the entire West and Southwest. Texas, Colorado and the Northwest states are offering grassers freely, and steers seasonably fat are coming from Missouri and Kansas. Both Kansas and Missouri are buying thin cattle, but for the most part their demand is for kinds that can be carried through the winter on rough feed. Receipts have shown liberality and in the past two weeks were only slightly less than a year ago. Packers are buying freely and there is a good demand from shipping sources. Wholesale prices of beef remained firm, but next week will see an advance, based on the higher cost of cattle live weight. From below the quarantine line receipts have been moderate and quality plain. Most of them sold at $5.75 to $6.85. Western steers on the native side sold at $6.25 to $8.40. A twenty-three-car shipment of Texas grazed Old Mexico steers brought $6.60.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$9.00@9.55
Good to choice steers	8.50@9.00
Fair to good steers	8.00@8.45
Common to fair steers	6.25@7.95
Meal fed, choice	7.75@8.65
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.70
Quarantine steers	5.00@8.25

Advancing Butcher Cattle Prices.

Demand for butcher cattle continues urgent and prices are rising. In the past two weeks they were quoted up 25 to 40 cents, the principal advance being on Western cows. A nine-car load bunch of 727-pound cows from San Angelo, Texas, brought $5.45 and Panhandle, Colorado and Kansas grazed offerings sold as high as $6.50. Such prices did not excite more than ordinary comment, but they are nearly three times what grassers brought a few years ago. Heifers were scarce and higher. No finished stuff offered. Top sales were up to $8.65, but that is not the limit of the market for prime grades. Veal calves are selling up to $9.75 at Missouri river markets and up to $11.50 in Chicago. Bulls are in active demand.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.50@7.15
Fair to good	5.50@6.45
Common to fair	5.00@5.50
Canners	4.00@4.85
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.50@9.00
Good to choice	7.75@8.40
Plain to fair	6.50@7.70
Common	5.50@6.50
Veal calves	6.00@9.75
Bulls	4.25@7.00

Stockers Highest This Year.

Selected stockers and feeders this past week sold at $8 to $8.50, and with the top on fat cattle ranging only about $1 higher, it looks as though the price limit for thin cattle has been reached. Many are holding off buying because they think prices dangerously high, but at present there is no sign of a let up in demand or no reason to anticipate a decided drop in prices. Few stockers and feeders are selling below $7. Stock cows sold up to $6.50, and stock heifers up to $7.40, and stock calves $8.50.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding table:

Selected feeders	$ 8.00@ 8.50
Plain to fair feeders	7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice feeders	7.55@ 7.95
Selected stockers	8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice stockers	7.40@ 7.95
Plain to fair stockers	6.50@ 7.35

RENTAL PROPERTY FOR PONIES

Owner will exchange good rental property, five room cottage, best residence portion of Kansas City, for Shetland ponies. Equity $1,250.
Box 192, Pawnee, Okla.

15,000 Acre Hog and Cattle

Ranch in North Texas. Plenty of water; plenty of acorns; plenty of pastures; 34 houses. A bargain if sold quickly. Easy terms.
T. M. KELL, VERNON, TEXAS.

Alfalfa As a Money Maker

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-do farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A Crop Every Year

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

I have moved to town to take up the breeding business exclusively and will sell my farm located 4½ miles from town of two railroads, Missouri Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. All bottom land; black sandy loam. Spring creek passes through middle of farm; two wells of good water in abundance; 40 acres in alfalfa, fenced hog tight; every acre first class alfalfa land; 8 room house; large cellar; good orchard; grade school; school wagon run by district. Two story barn with basement; lots of grain room; big hedge on outside lines. Farm well arranged for two 80 acre homes, or 240 acres of cheap upland pasture may be had in connection, making an ideal stock farm. Price, $10,000 if sold soon. Will carry $3,500 at six per cent. Address,
H. H. BURNS,
Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific



WE will make you a long-time loan—you will have 20 years to pay for the land and repay the loan—you can move on the land at once—and your Canadian farm will *make you independent.*

20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land for from $11 to $30 per acre. You pay only one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Long before your final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself over and over. This advertisement is directed only to farmers or to men who will occupy or improve the land.

We Lend You $2000

for erecting your buildings, fencing, sinking well and breaking. You have twenty years in which to repay this loan. You pay only the banking interest of 6 per cent.

Advance of Live Stock on Loan Basis

The Company, in case of approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the knowledge to take care of his stock, will advance cattle sheep and hogs up to the value of $1,000 on a loan basis, so as to enable the settler to get started from the first on the right basis of mixed farming. If you do not want to wait until you can complete your own buildings and cultivate your farm, select one of our Ready-Made farms—developed by C. P. R. Agricultural Experts—with buildings complete, land cultivated and in crop, and pay for it in 20 years. We give the valuable assistance of great demonstration farms—free.

This Great Offer Based On Good Land

Ask for our handsome illustrated books on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—mention the one you wish. Also maps. Write today.

K. T. THORNTON, *Colonization Agent*
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 W. Adams St., Chicago

FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns—Ask for information concerning openings.

Stock calves.	6.00@ 8.50
Stock heifers.	5.50@ 7.40
Stock cows.	5.00@ 6.50
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Hog Prices Still Fluctuating.

The hog market still keeps to a well defined rut. Price movements in the past two weeks were within the range of the preceding two weeks, and about the only noticeable change was that quality improved moderately. Instead of the movement of common underweight hogs subsiding with improved weather conditions, as had been expected, they are coming now because farmers are trying to get away from a feed bill. The run includes a good many "piggy" sows and rough heavy hogs that would have been held for stock purposes or fed for the winter market had corn been more plentiful. Shippers are aiding in the fluctuating prices with an intermittent demand. The chief efforts of the packers has been to keep the average cost of droves below $8.50, and they prefer to sacrifice quality to going above that price. Iowa and Nebraska are having some trouble with cholera, but otherwise there is little general sickness among hogs.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

Mon., Sep. 29..	$8.25@8.65	$8.35@8.70
Tuesday	8.30@8.65	8.30@8.72½
Wednesday	8.15@8.60	8.15@8.62½
Thursday	8.20@8.60	8.10@8.50
Friday	8.25@8.65	8.15@8.57½
Saturday	.....	8.30@8.55

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.....	$8.25@8.50
Choice, 200@245 lbs.....	8.35@8.65
Medium weight	8.10@8.60
Light weight	7.50@8.50
Common to fair	5.40@7.80
Stags.	5.50@8.00
Boars.	3.75@6.25
Pigs.	4.25@5.75
Bulk of sales	8.25@8.50

Stronger Sheep Prices.

The Northwest sheep movement seems to be subsiding. Last week it reached maximum proportions at 450,000, and this week fell short of 400,000. Sheep men believe that a good many more will be marketed from the Northwest, but not in such large numbers as last week. Prices have held firm and in the past few days made slight net gains. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $7 to $7.40, yearlings $5 to $5.75, wethers $4.25 to $4.75, and ewes $4 to $4 50. Most of the feeding lambs are bringing $5.50 to $6.60.

September Live Stock Receipts.

The dry weather of late summer and early September swelled Kansas City receipts of cattle to 374,000, or 52,000 more than in September, 1912. Other markets held near normal to decreased receipts and total receipts at the five Western markets were 947,500, compared with 922,000 in September, 1912. Hog receipts increased 311,000 and sheep 346,000, compared with the same period in 1912.

Thus far this year the five Western markets received 5,485,200 cattle, 12,451,000 hogs, and 8,825,800 sheep, compared with 5,507,600 cattle, 12,962,000 hogs and 8,791,000 sheep in the nine months, 1912.

LAW REQUIRES RENEWAL OF STALLION LICENSES.

To the American Breeder:—The old stallion law was repealed by the last session of the legislature and a new law was passed requiring all stallion licenses to be renewed each year. Application blanks are being mailed to stallion owners by the Live Stock Registry Board, and it is most urgently requested that these blanks be properly filled in, sworn to and sent back to the registry board at the earliest possible moment. As soon as these applications are received licenses will be issued for the year 1914.

Stallion owners should give this matter immediate attention so that there will be no delay in getting their licenses in plenty of time for next season's work.—State Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kas.

Nutritive Elements of Feeds

By J. O. Holmes.

Animal Food Specialist With Sulzberger & Sons Co.

The every day stock raiser who has not been blessed with an agricultural college training finds it difficult to fuly comprehend the meaning of the various terms used today by the majority of our agricultural writers, and in the state and federal circulars, bulletins and reports. In treating upon feeds and nutrition, the more important food constituents are covered by a few general classifications.

PROTEIN is the least common, the most expensive and the most necessary in the growth of animal life. Protein is used in every part of the body. It is the structure of the flesh, the mesh that holds together molecules of water and globules of oil to form meat. It is the tenacious substance that binds particles of phosphate into solid bone. It comprises the greater bulk of lean meat, skin, feather, beak, claw, hoof, hair and horn. The growing animal on a moisture free basis contains a high percentage of protein running from 30 to 40 per cent in the pig to 40 to 50 per cent in the calf. The white of an egg is the best example of protein in its own particular form, as it contains with the moisture eliminated 94 per cent pure protein.

Proteins present in animal bodies or organs are proteins of the highest order. They are nitrogen compounds that have been taken up by plants, converted into plant proteins, and then taken from the plants by animals and changed in the cycle of life into the animal body. Animal proteins are finished foods and enter direct into the circulation of the animal or fowl with very little changing in the digestive tract. Flesh proteins are highly nutritive; in fact, stimulative and energizing, keeping the animal or bird's blood circulation active.

When animal proteins are supplied to produce a balanced ration they sharpen the appetite, aid digestion, push growth, and stimulate the reproduction of the species, placing in the embryo, whether animal or fowl, strength and virulence not produced from plant sources. This is especially true in feeding animals of a semi-carnivorous trend like the hog or fowls that greedily devour insects or other forms of life supplying protein. To these animals the proteins of plant origin are not complete. They are not whole foods and do not give results produced by flesh proteins.

CARBOHYDRATES (Nitrogen Free Extract) consists principally of the sugars and starches of grains and forage. These compounds are energy producers. They are taken into the animal system, converted by the digestive juices, burned up in the production of energy, transformed into the fat globules or taken bodily by the protein engines and stored in the flesh. On a comparative cost basis this classification is the cheapest of the organic foods. Carbohydrates are essential in animal life for the proper functions, but for best results they must be properly balanced with the necessary amount of protein and mineral elements to grow muscle and frame.

ASH includes bone building phosphates and other mineral elements required in animal growth. This classification is too often overlooked by the stock raiser in his operations. The supplying of the animal with material to build its bones, tone up the circulation and replace the daily loss of mineral matter through perspiration and other bodily functions, the feeder usually trusts to luck, his water supply and the depraved appetite of his animals to chew old harness, bones and other mineral sources. Mineral matter should be supplied as regularly as other foods are given. Quantities of calcium and phosphorous compounds are used in the maintenance and growth of the animal. The feeder should not allow the growth of his pigs to be checked on account of the need of such cheap materials. The skeletons of animals or fowls on a moisture free basis contain 55 to 60 per cent mineral matter, principally calcium phosphate. The most natural supply of calcium phosphate is that form that has once been taken up by animals. This can be obtained in the form of animal bone, which material is placed on the market by the various beef and pork packing establishments, ground in different sizes for different purposes.

FATS are closely akin to carbohydrates, in that they are energy producers. They are a step nearer perfection and are more readily taken up by the system. The expense is comparatively small, and the value usually placed on them is near that of protein.

CRUDE FIBER is the framework of food stuffs, the woody fiber upon which the plant substance is built. A limited proportion is required as a carrier of other foods for best digestive results. It furnishes bulk and permits the best action of the digestive juices, on the interwoven protein and carbohydrates. Oat hulls, peanut hulls, corn cobs, etc., carry a high per cent of crude fiber, being practically indigestible.

The proportions in which different elements of food value should be fed depend upon the age and condition of animal and digestibility of the food. The feeder should see that all of the above elements are properly proportioned in his ration. When this is done the degree of digestibility is raised and the appetite increased. The animal will then eat more, digest it better and gain faster.

THE GREAT FUTURE OF THE WEST.

"We have an organization among certain of the representatives in Congress from the Middle West," said Geo. A. Neeley, a Kansas Congressman, "for offensive and defensive purposes. This organization now has twenty-eight members and one of the matters soon to engage its attention will be to devise some sort of an irrigating system commensurate to the needs of the country, and constructed upon such lines as will abundantly care for the interests of the arid and semi-arid sections. The question of drainage and irrigation are so closely interwoven that a union of the two forces is inevitable. And since we already own the equipment used in the construction of the Panama Canal; have the army of engineers fortified by their experience in that great undertaking, as well as government irrigation experts, it is incomprehensible that there should be a failure in the plan, and once we are able to begin this great work of carving an empire from these lands the national benefits will be so great as to carry it through to completion.

"We hear a great deal of conservation, but have you ever thought that we have hardly begun to harness our water power? Millions of horsepower of water power capable of heating and lighting homes of vast bodies of our citizens, of supplying power for a net work of electric freight and passenger systems, bringing the producer and consumer into closer relationship as well as supplying power for manufacturing and other industrial purposes are grossly wasted each year. The great rivers flow on to the sea, unburdened by inter state commerce, and we have done practically nothing in competition for the ocean going commerce of the world.

"The earth beneath is almost wholly undeveloped, offering opportunities rivaling those of Columbus on his voyage of discovery and we have just begun a systematic study of the world-old subject, the science of agriculture. Never before within the span of a human life have we known so much making for comfort, convenience and happiness of mankind as today, and yet, no people in all the tide of time ever lived in an age so golden with opportunities for the ambitious man or woman who knows how."

Wood Shingles? No! No!! No!!!

STOP the Awful Waste

of **wood shingles**—the cause of disastrous fires, leaky roofs and endless expense and trouble. Use beautiful, indestructible **Edwards "STEEL"** Shingles. Cost less, last longer than wood—better in every way. Over 100,000 men now use **Edwards "STEEL"** Shingles—the shingles that never **rot, rust or burn.** Ten times easier to put on. Each one dipped in **molten zinc** after it is cut. No raw or exposed edges. Patented Edwards Interlocking Device permits contraction and expansion—makes joints **water-tight** FOREVER! $10,000 guarantee against lightning loss FREE.

START Saving Money By Using

Edwards STEEL Shingles

Fire-Proof! Rust-Proof! Leak-Proof!

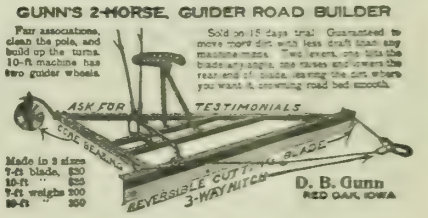
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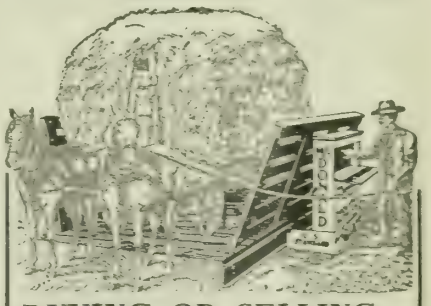
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BUYING OR SELLING—

A Square Deal either way on a

"McDonald Pitless" Scale

A scale protects you only when accurate. The "McDonald Pitless" is accurate every day in the year—guaranteed for 10 years.

Protected Bearings Never Freeze.

The patented bearings, protected from snow, ice or dust are used only on the McDonald.



Requires no pit—easy to erect—steel frame—steel joists.
Used for weighing U. S. Mails.

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Dept. 135 **MOLINE, ILL.**

American Breeder Camera at the State Fairs



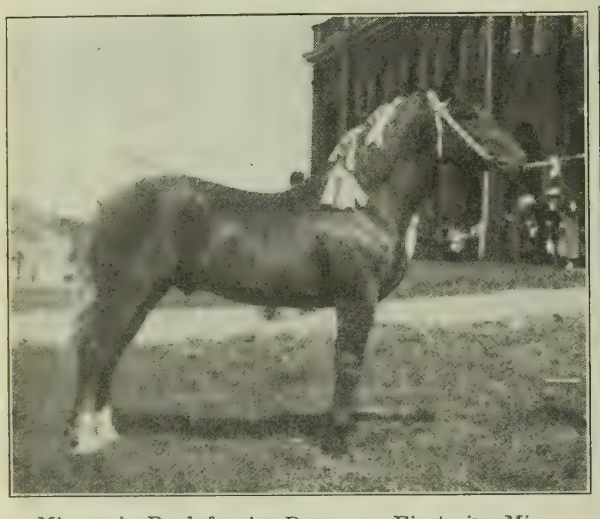
Missouri—Powell McCully's Champion Percheron Mare, Gaite.



Missouri—Harris & Sons' Junior Champion Hereford, Miss Repeater 11th.



Oklahoma—J. H. Jackson's First Prize Aged Percheron Stallion.



Missouri—Roelofson's Dynamo, First in Missouri Percheron Two-year-old Class.



Oklahoma—Champion Poland China Boar.



Oklahoma—L. A. Hampton's Champion Percheron Stallion.



Oklahoma—J. H. Smith Showing One of His Prize Jacks.



Oklahoma—Champion Guernsey Bull.



Missouri—Diereling & Otto's First Prize Three-year-old Jack.



Oklahoma—W. S. Boles & Sons' First Prize Two-year-old Percheron.



Oklahoma—Champion Holstein-Friesian Bull.



Missouri—Champion Jennet and Prize Winning Colt.

Stallions and Mare

for sale. Three Percheron stallions, two imported—one American bred. One Belgian stallion, one Belgian mare, imported, and one Belgian mare colt. **J. W. BOGGS, Argos, Ind.**

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Two imported Belgian stallions, 6 years old; bay; 2000 and 2100 pounds; one imported Percheron stallion, 11 years old; black. One home bred Percheron stallion 2 years old; black-grey. Also some registered fillies. These horses are all sound and priced to sell. **HATTEBERG BROS., R. 4, Paxton, Ill.**

STALLION TO TRADE FOR MARES.

I have a fine registered Standard bred stallion, Mazons Best 42229; bay; 9 years old; weight 1250; 16.1 hands standard measure, that I wish to sell or trade for grade draft mares. This horse is sound and a sure breeder; mares in foal and colts to show. Broke to all harness; straight trotter; trial 2:30. I am going out of the breeding business.

F. J. SIGEBARTT,
Argonia, Sumner County, Kas.

TWO STALLIONS

For sale. Inky black Percheron (not registered) stallion, 3 years; will mature at 1800; perfect top line; wide; deep; good length; plenty bone; good under knee; good head and eye; no bad habits; 60 per cent guarantee. Dirt cheap at $350. Also grade Percheron; dark brown; in flesh 1900; 7 years; good top line; very deep; heavy bone; no bad habits. Very popular; $550.

W. C. MOORE, Rte. 6, Parsons, Kas.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE.

One, 8 year old black; 1900 pounds; one, 4 year old chestnut, 1800 pounds; one bay yearling, 1300 pounds; one black foal, 700 pounds. These are all my own breeding from imported stock; all sound and priced to sell.

J. E. McWherter,
Plymouth, Hancock County, Ill.

STANDARD BRED STALLION

For sale. Lightning Electrite No. 42353, by Electrite No. 10878; dam Edita; foaled in 1904; is 15½ hands; weight about 1100 pounds; bay with white feet; star and snip; nice quiet driver for women. City broke and a good saddler; sound and a good disposition. Would trade for young mules or mares.

W. F. BURNS,
Maryneal, Nolan County, Texas.

STALLION AND JACK.

For sale cheap, one black grade Percheron stallion; six years old; weighs 1950 pounds. Also one four year old jack, 14 hands high. Both sound and all right. Colts to show from both. Reason for selling, have no help. For further information, address,

WM. H. STAHLHUT,
Alhambra, Madison County, Ill. Rte. 4.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.

Color bay and white; 6 years; 16 hands; weighs 1000 pounds. Excellent breeder; sure foal getter; two-thirds of his colts spotted. Perfectly gentle and broke in all harness. Price, $400. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. **E. J. MUNTER,**
Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.**

FINISH FOR CROOKED WORK IN PERCHERONS

(Continued from page 3.)

the breeders who intend to make this a life-long occupation.

Every individual should familiarize himself with this situation and make it a point to be at every gathering of men in the country; at farm sales; in the smaller towns on Saturdays; at every fair; every agricultural gathering; in fact, at every place where men are liable to congregate he should be found talking and explaining these things. This is a matter of education. It is for the benefit of the general public. This is the time for every interested individual to help make an example of those who live and profit by crooked methods. The time has come when he must be talking. No honest man can be quiet in a campaign of this kind; he must stand up and be a man among men. When an individual is found who takes it upon himself to defend the promulgators of crooked pedigrees he should be branded then and there. If he favors crooked pedigrees of what value to the live stock industry can he be? If he is for clean pedigrees why does he favor the crooks? Ask yourself these questions—and then ask him.

There may be some who will contend that too much has been said and evade the real problem by this method. We contend that there would be more men interested in pure bred live stock if more of them had confidence in the general situation and could feel that deceptions would be given publicity as fast as they became known. We are asking now that such publicity be given wherever it is needed. We will take it as a favor from any reader of this, if he will send us the name and address of anyone he finds defending the crooked pedigrees. Literally thousands can be protected by the plan we propose, and no one is hurt but the very few who are doing wrong.

This subject might as well be settled now as at any other time. Would it not be wise for those interested to make some inquiry of different individuals as to how they stand on this subject? Be on the lookout for those fellows who are working underhand—the real smooth fellows. When 100,000 men make up their minds to eliminate the crooks it will not take the crooks long to discover that their business is quietly slipping away; they will discover sooner or later that honesty is the best policy even from their standpoint, and that it is time for them to make a change. We believe that when this subject is thoroughly understood and advertised from man to man, that a new epoch in live stock breeding will have been reached. It is not necessary to go into detail as to why you think any one is a crook; just tell the prospective purchaser, as a friend, not to go to a particular place. It does not take much talking to send a man to a reliable breeder, dealer or importer. There are hundreds of men in the business who are on the square, who are fighting for clean pedigrees and are willing to give value received. There are plenty of places where good, honest horses can be purchased and it is not necessary to patronize a crook. The draft horse industry is too valuable to be smirched and interfered with by a few unscrupulous men.

We have enough confidence in the honesty and integrity of the average American citizen to believe he will do his duty in this respect. When the crooks find that their business is slipping away, their one-time friends also will leave rapidly. A crook may have plenty of friends while his financial standing provides plenty of ready cash, but with the passing of the almighty dollar, the friends of the crooks vanish quickly. When those individuals who sympathize with the crooks find that they also are being watched just as closely by 100,000 men, they, too, will have occasion to clean up and will be very careful about making any outside statements. This is the time to get busy. The next few months will eliminate the crooks if every man does his duty.

A few years ago two men were looking at a bunch of colts, and among those colts was a very fine specimen. The owner remarked that it was a colt by the old grey horse, but unfortunately its dam was a grade mare and it would be sold as a grade. The owner had a large number of colts and a lot of registered mares. This colt might have been substituted for an inferior colt of the same age, sex and markings, and sold for more money. But the owner stated that

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Horse Importers

Huntington :-: :-: :-: **Indiana**

FIRST-CLASS PERCHERONS

A DOZEN STALLIONS AND MARES.

A few imported, but mostly home bred, and including some aged mares, weighing 1900 to 2150; one 2-year-old filly (futurity winner last year) weighing 1750; one aged stallion weighing 2160 and two yearling stallions, one extremely heavy boned and a typical Percheron. All blacks or grays. The mature mares all in foal.

C. F. Jones, Whitehall Farm, Rippey, Iowa

Mention American Breeder when writing.

D. K. ROTH



GIBSON CITY, ILL.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants



Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeders and Importers

The best Draft Stallions and Mares that money will buy

Come and see them before you close a deal.

George Eggert, Prop., Newton, Ia.



WHITE OAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



Wanted!

Grade Draft Mares

Percherons preferred, to weigh 1100 to 1300 pounds.

C. L. WEST, SHANNON, MISS. Rte. 2.

150 STALLIONS.

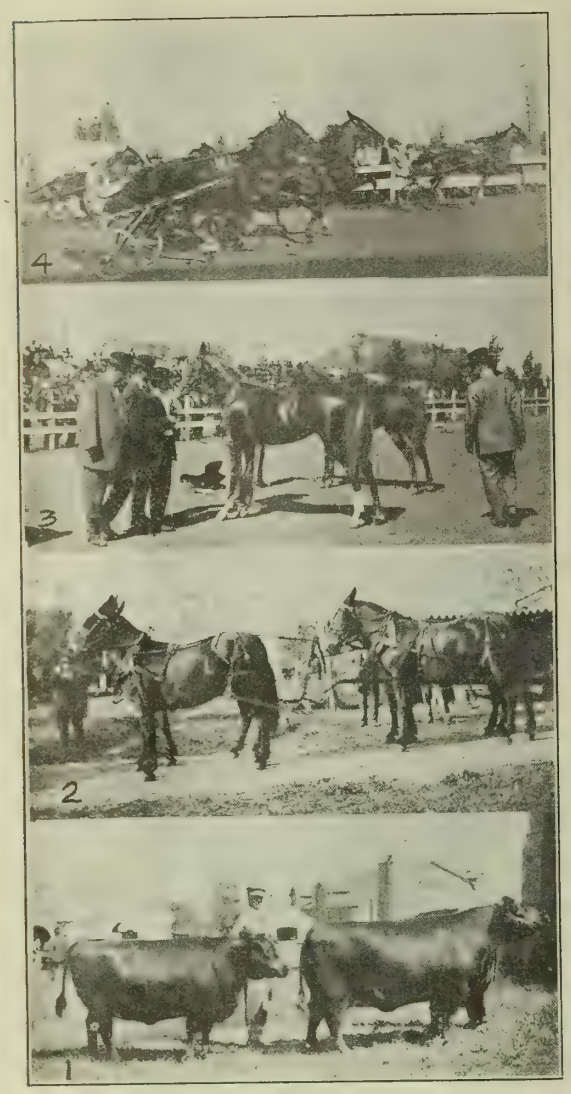
Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale; 8 years old; weight 1800 pounds in medium flesh. A sure foal getter and an extra good breeder. Was a prize winner in Belgium as a two year old in large show. Would consider good young jack or other good young stock as part pay. This horse is good enough to head any bunch of pure bred mares.

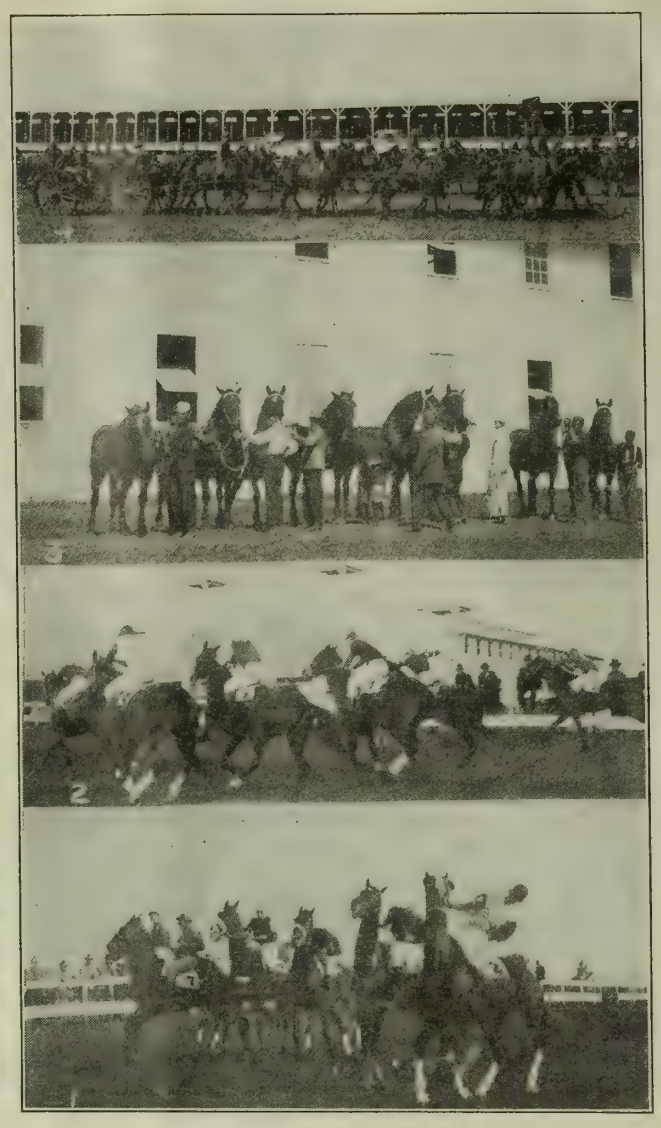
ADAM MATZ,
Carmi, White County, Ill.

American Breeder Camera at the State Fairs



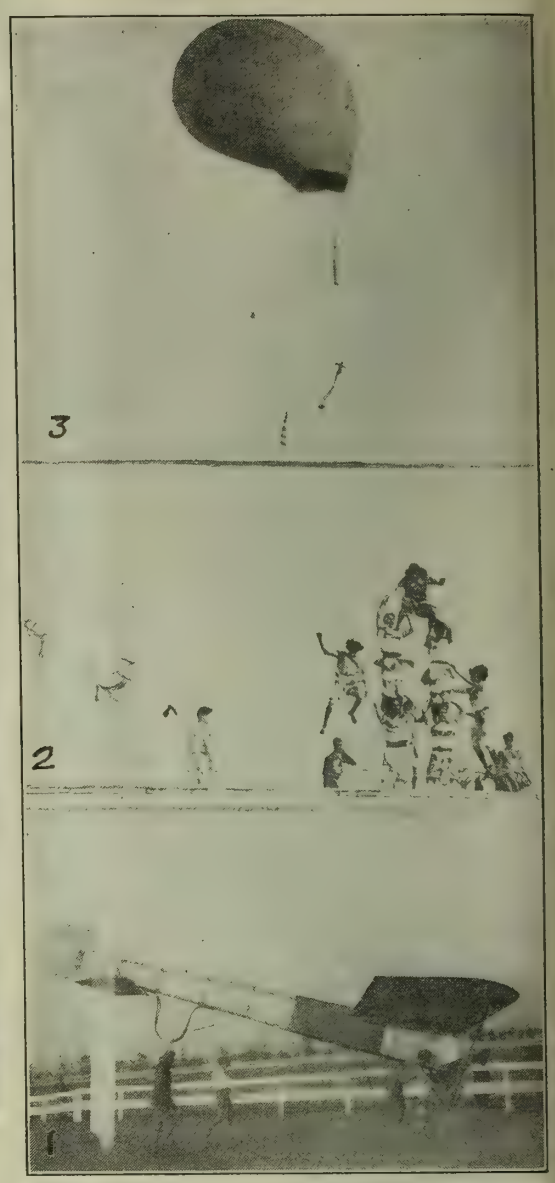
SEEN AT SEDALIA, MO.

1—Senior champion and junior champion Aberdeen Angus females. 2—First prize four-mule hitch. 3—Judging saddle bred fillies. 4—Scoring for a start in the 2:10 trot.



ON VIEW AT OKLAHOMA CITY.

1—Under the wire. 2—At the last turn. 3—Aged Percheron stallion ring. 4—United States field artillery on parade.



Assorted facilities for breaking one's neck.

this colt must sell as a grade. Little was thought of this conversation at the time, but other experiences and a wider acquaintance with the owner of this stock has developed during the last few years a profound admiration on the part of the writer, for the many breeders who strictly and continuously practice honesty in their business.

In December, 1911, men interested in Percheron horses were being suggested for directors in the Percheron Society of America. It was remembrance of the case of this grade colt which caused the name of W. S. Corsa to be mentioned as a director, which office he now holds. There are now a number of good, substantial men on the Board of Directors of the Percheron Society of America, and we hope to see more added, and see this society grow and develop until every member will have implicit confidence in its management.

IS THE AMERICAN BREEDER APPRECIATED?

To the American Breeder:—Please send me a copy of your issue of September 5. I failed to get my paper of that issue, and do not want to miss a single copy. Have been a subscriber to your paper since its first issue and would not be without it.—Wm. F. Plessner, Franklin County, Mo.

ON GOVERNMENT HORSE BREEDING.

To the American Breeder: This will acknowledge receipt of marked copy of your July 5th issue. I heartily agree with you in the attitude that your paper takes regarding breeding horses for the government, or the government breeding their own horses.

I have since been talking with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, who informs me that the government does not expect to buy near all the colts that are sired by the government horses. This brings the proposition down to the fact that the government can only buy the poorest horses sired by their stallions in Virginia and Vermont.

These same stallions. if they were put out West, would sire good horses and the government would be able to buy practically all of them. I have been in the West and have used Western horses a great deal. The so-called broncho is a horse of the past, but from his stock has been developed one of the most hearty and useful animals of the country. The terms "broncho" and "pony" are only vague terms. In some localities any horse with a brand on him would be called a pony or broncho.

It looks to me rather inconsistent the way the government is going about with this horse breeding business. The government men have large pictures, also stereoptical slides of Western horses that they claim to be ideal mounts for the army. These pictures have been used in government publications. They will send their quartermasters out to look for horses that are good enough to win in horse shows and expect to buy them for $175. Then they will try to breed a $600 horse, knowing that if he is worth more than $175, the local buyer will get him.—Georgia Subscriber.

IT MAKES YOU FEEL GOOD



showing a stallion to your friends when you know you have the best around. Makes you money, too. Get just that stallion and at breeder's prices from my big bunch of registered Percherons, weanlings to 4-year-olds. Early if you can. **FRED CHANDLER,**
Route 7. Chariton, Iowa.

ADVERTISE THE HORSE.

"In the tent in which George Wilson's horses, entered in the show and sale at the Interstate fair at Spokane this week," says the Rural Spirit of Portland, Ore., "a banner has been hung up bearing in large letters these words:

" 'We are the cheapest power so far known to mankind. Each of us can lug 1,500 pounds ten hours a day and a ton when necessary; give you twelve hours' service, replace ourselves with others, fertilize your land and you profit by our offspring.'

"Every word of it is true and it is a wonder that both draft and driving horse men have not kept these facts more before the public during the past few years. Along with the advertisements, pages of matter are run in the daily papers—and even in some farm journals—proclaiming the cheapness and desirability of steam or gas propelled vehicles. Many of the statements are absolutely untrue and many more only half truths. Yet horsemen have allowed this unfair campaign to continue without an organized effort to make known the horse's claims to service; to establish in the public mind the easily proven fact that horse power is really cheaper than any other, besides the renewal of this power through off-

REGISTERED MORGAN HORSES.

My Morgans ars large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

For Sale—Weanlings to 3-year-olds, by The Admiral 4871 A. M. R., he by Jubilee De Jarnett. Send for catalog. **Richard Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas.**

KYGER JAY 51818.

Fine 4 year old black stallion; 15½ hands; absolutely sound; showed 2:20 gait with little work. Sired by Alstrath 2:24¼ (by Alcyone); dam by Jay Bird 5060; granddam by Hinder Wilkes; third dam by Margin (by Almont 33); fourth dam by Colonel Hambrich by Dictator 113. Will sell or trade for good team of young mules or young jacks not less than 15½ hands and weighing 1050 pounds or more. This is a high-class colt. Will not trade for common stock.
C. E. BROWN, MAINEVILLE, OHIO.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.**

spring, while expensive machines go to the junk pile; and still further, and almost as important, the value of the horse in fertilizing the land."

MULE RAISING ON THE SANTA FE

Along the lines of the Santa Fe Railway the American Breeder has a great many readers, who, like Mr. A. Holmes, of Pampa, Texas, have made a success raising live stock in connection with such crops as experience has shown to be practical and successful. There is nothing about Mr. Holmes' experience which cannot be repeated on thousands of other farms. In fact, many others are doing much the same and equally well. It is the evident practicableness of Mr. Holmes' methods that make us glad to print his statement. The Santa Fe traverses an empire in extent in which men can do as well.

If you would like to learn of many other ways in which people are making good use of the opportunities thus opened, address C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, 2511 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago. But here is Mr. Holmes' letter about raising mules:

"I find that mule colts are one of the surest and most satisfactory producers of money on my farm. I grow several of these each year, and they are always in ready demand at $75 at weaning time. The mares from which these mules are raised are worked, with little loss of time, on the farm; thus the mule colt increase is practically clear gain or profit.

"But this is only one of the mediums through which I make farming pay. I harvested, during the season of 1912, 19 bushels of wheat per acre from 380 acres, which crop was sold at an average price of 82 cents per bushel.

Kafir corn and milo maize were also grown to the extent of 150 acres and proved a handsome yield, the threshed grain selling for a good price.

"Spare hogs, grown in a small way, were sold for $120 over and above what we used on the farm. Then there are the hens, proving a source of steady if not large income, all rounding out a profit which makes farming in the Panhandle attractive in a financial way, as well as pleasant.—Adv.

22 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale, from six months to 8 years old. They are all of the large kind and have good color and big bone. Also an extra good draft stallion, 7 years old, and trotting stallions. I must sell these horses on account of their fillies. Come and see them; they are priced to sell.

HENRY OBERMANN,
Friestatt, Lawrence County, Mo.

SIX GOOD BREEDING JACKS.

Also imported Percheron and Belgian stallions; some weigh 2160 pounds. Stock for sale or trade on long time payments; 1, 2 or 3 years at 6 per cent.

R. I. LITTLE,
Fairfax, Iowa. Route 2.

COLTS FOR SALE.

Nine mule colts; 11 yearling and two year draft geldings. Prices right.

F. A. JOHNSON, LEOTI, KANSAS.

Mules For a Stallion

Good young mules, yearlings, two and three year olds to exchange for a good black ton Percheron stallion from 4 to 7 years old. This stock is all right in every particular and I guarantee it.

W. F. DUSELL, Montevideo, Minn.

BREEDING STOCK AND LAND FOR SALE.

One registered Percheron stallion; color dark brown; 9 years old; weight 1900 pounds. Good heavy bone and a real draft horse. Registered in Percheron Society of America. Also one black Mammoth jack: 8 years old: mealy marked jack: 14 hands standard and good bone; active and works as quick as anybody's stallion. One of the few that works on the range. Both of these are good; sure breeders with plenty of colts to show.

Also my property consisting of three acres in good town of 400 population; good country surrounding it with good breeding business already established. Good house, barn and outbuildings; fenced and in good condition. Three good drilled wells with fruit and garden. Will sell together or separate, or trade for good young horses, mules or cattle, or land, as I am quitting the business.

C. E. HODGDEN,
Galesburg, Neosho County, Kansas.

Are Mongrel Jacks Worthless?

A Kansas subscriber states that he purchased a jack for a long price that has not proven satisfactory. The dam of this jack was out of a burro; its dam was by a good jack but a very large number of the mules sired by this jack are small; some of them, however, are extra good. When he buys another jack he is asking if registered jacks will improve this condition.

Just so long as the American jack breeders stay out of a reliable jack registry, just that long will this same condition exist. The object of a reliable association is to establish a record of the ancestry of breeding stock. The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America has done more in the way of laying a real foundation for a registry of this sort than any other jack record. As foundation stock the rules require in general a well proportioned type fulfilling three important measurements, any one of which if not met with will disqualify the animal. Jack buyers are going to insist on having jacks registered—many of them are now making this one of the qualifications. If every jack buyer will request this, the jack breeders will get busy and register their stock.

Animals having ancestors on both sides, recorded in a record that makes the above requirements, should breed better than those which are not thus registered. Those so registered will be known to have ancestors which came up to a certain standard of merit. The time is not far distant when every jack must be registered, to bring a fair market value. There are men living who remember when a registered horse was a curiosity. How many buy stallions in this day that are not registered? Breeders of jacks and jennets cannot afford to let this opportunity go by.

Jacks and jennets can now be registered as foundation stock without having to have registered ancestors. It is not necessary to trace any blood lines. These rules, however, will not remain open very long. The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America is growing so rapidly that a very large registration has already made space an object. There will be many who have waited too long and will be compelled to sell their stock at about half what registered stock of the same quality will bring. Every mail brings a large number of applications. Many of the biggest and best jack breeders in the country are patronizing it. They have felt the effect of buyers demanding registered stock. It adds value at selling time; it adds value in the public service. It is a start in the right direction which has long been needed. The American farmer has been taught that registered animals are superior to grades. There are communities in which a grade animal cannot get any business .

Who can afford to reject this proposition for the small amount of expense and time? What jack owner can afford not to register his jack and later let it be classed as a grade?

Good jennets also should be registered. This is the best time of year to do it. Their measurements will show up good and strong coming in from the pasture. When the next crop of colts are foaled they will represent registered stock having both sire and dam registered. A few short generations will make a wonderful change in mule production. The owner of every jennet should make inquiry as to whether the jack is registered or not before the jennet is bred. All of the foundation stock which will meet the requirements of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America should be registered while the rules are yet open. Get a record volume and know yourself where the registered stock is owned.

For further information write to Wm. E. Morton, secretary, 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. The rules of entry are as follows:

1. Pedigree must give name, color, sex, year foaled in, and name and address of owner.

2. Jacks must measure 58 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground and measure 62 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 7 inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (leg to be normal size).

3. Jennets must measure 56 inches or more from the highest central part of the withers to the ground, and measure 60 inches or more around the heart girth in average condition, and have 6¾ inches or more measurement around the front leg at the smallest place between the ankle and knee (the leg to be normal size).

4. Any color admitted, provided they comply with Rules 2 and 3.

5. Young undeveloped jacks and jennets may be registered when their sire and dam are registered in this Registry, provided the sire fills the above measurements. This will make a uniform type.

6. Each application must give exact measurements of foundation stock, so the certificate cannot be handed out with another animal.

7. Each application must be sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.

8. You can give the sire and dam names (barn names) for foundation stock.

9. This Registry will not recognize any other Jack Registry unless the animal meets the requirements of this Registry.

10. The fee for registering Jacks and Jennets in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America shall be **one dollar to stockholders and two dollars to non-stockholders for each animal registered. The fee for transfers shall be fifty cents to stockholders and one dollar to non-stockholders for each animal transferred. The fee in all cases to accompany the application. Each transfer shall be recorded before the offspring can be registered.**

NOTE—We are now registering jacks and jennets that fill certain requirements as foundation stock, and it is not necessary to have the sire and dam registered or their ancestry traced, provided the animal fills the requirements of this Registry as given in the Rules of Entry.

Each Stud Book will have a standard sire list, showing the exact measurements and colors of all sires. These Stud Books will be sold cheap so that everyone interested can own one and know the qualities of the sires. For the advancement of a breed it is necessary to use good sires.

JACKS FOR SALE.

Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.

L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

BLACK JACK, MEALY POINTS.

For sale; 15 hands high with good bone and body; 7 years old. A good breeder and quick server. Am quitting the business, reason for selling. Price $400. **E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

JENNETS OR JACKS TO TRADE

for good registered draft stallion. Jack stock for sale at all times. Also have for sale 30 good mule colts, by a 15¾ hands jacks and 40 colts by a draft stallion.

Stanley Turner, Water Valley, Tex.

MULES FOR SALE.

One car load of three-year-old mules, all in good flesh, with good bone and good color. **J. E. AFDEM, Hettinger, N. D.**

2 JACKS; 1 PERCHERON STALLION.

Black jack, 15¾ standard; 33 inch ear; heavy bone and a good one. Gray jack, 13½; good head and ear. These are quick servers and good foal getters. Horse, white stripe; registered; these are number one breeders. Colts to show. Must sell or trade for horses, mules or cattle. No feed or water.

E. A. Fisher, Thayer, Kansas. Rte. 3.

AN EXTRA GOOD JACK

for sale. Black, with white points; 8 years old; stands 15½ hands high; has a very heavy bone and extra good feet. Ears 36 inches from tip to tip. Has a heavy body and is a good breeder and quick worker. Have plenty good mules to show and have good papers with him. Address,

JOSEPH F. PETR, CUBA, KANSAS.

JACK AND STALLION

To Trade for Hogs and Cattle.

I will trade a 4-year-old black jack, and a registered Percheron stallion for registered Berkshire hogs or registered Shorthorn cattle. I handle both.

BEN T. PRIGMORE,
Sweet Springs, Missouri.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Registered jacks; all black with white points; from 15 to 15¾ hands; from 3 to 6 years old; well broke and as good as grow.

Percherons from 2 to 8; the big, good kind, weighing from 1700 to 2100 pounds; all guaranteed as represented.

J. E. PARK, Owner, CAMERON, MO.

REGISTERED STALLION AND JACK

for sale. Both extra good ones. Price for both $500. Reason for selling, am quitting the business.

T. W. BEEKS, Eagleville, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1000 pound Kentucky Jack; coal black with mealy points. Cash, or will exchange for registered Percheron fillies, registered Shire stallion under two years old, young mules, or four cylinder automobile in first class condition. Call on or address,

G. Fred Skank, Henderson, Iowa.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM

Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

JACK FOR SALE.

I have two jacks and will sell either one of them. Both are four years old this fall; broke to serve; have colts to show; they were examined and have state license. One is 14 hands high; black with light points; other one is 15 hands high; black, light points, and is registered; sire Col. Livingston 3351; dam Lady Jane 1857. Will price to sell.

DELBERT ARCHER,
St. Charles, Madison County, Ia.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

BARGAINS! I am cleaning up my of stock Big Jacks and Draft Stallions

And am making the lowest prices you ever heard of for stock as good.

Just come here, pick out what you want and if you don't buy it won't be the fault of the price.

I don't believe in having any good, serviceable stock left when the season ends, and this is the way I keep from it. Come and see.

W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

30 Days' Free Trial

GET FACTORY PRICES

400 Styles

Why not save money on your new stove? Don't pay dealers high prices—send for the Kalamazoo Catalog and take your pick of the 400 Kalamazoo Styles—latest improvements—highest quality with

Cash or Easy Payments—

$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee

We will ship your stove freight prepaid the same day your order arrives. Don't think of buying *any* stove until you get our book. Write today and ask for catalog No. 690.

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We make a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves and Furnaces. We have three catalogs. Please ask for the one you want.



Brilliant Oak Heater

A Year's Test

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And Gas Stoves Too

We Pay the Freight

WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.



Big-type Chester White boars, Sweepstake 28006, weigh-1260 pounds (first and champion boar at Iowa, 1912), and Jumbo 14035, weighing 1210 pounds. Both died in our possession and we have their breeding in our herd. Big catalog free. Will hold a bred sow sale February 10, 1914. Write, **B. M. BOYER & SONS, FARMINGTON, IOWA.**

GREYHOUNDS, ALL AGES.

For sale. Also registered Poland China pigs. Will exchange 320 acres Stanley County land for small farm or hardware store.

C. Rovang, Draper, So. D.

Make Money With Poultry

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a finincial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to AMERICAN POULTRY readers.

There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

AMERICAN POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is 50c per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a 200-page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, ABSOLUTELY free to everyone sending 50c for a yearly subscription, or $1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (without book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

AMERICAN POULTRY

SAVOY BLDG., WILKESBARRE, PA.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATING, ETC., AMERICAN BREEDER.

Published twice a month.

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National Bank of Commerce, Garnett, Kas.

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager or owner)

(Signed) FRANK B. GRAHAM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1913.

(Seal) GEO. H. HOUGH, Notary Public.

My commission expires September, 1917.

THE SERUM SITUATION IN MINNESOTA.

To the American Breeder:—Hog cholera is usually most prevalent during late August, September, and October, but this year it has appeared a month earlier than usual and in sections of the state heretofore regarded as uninfected.

It seems hard that we should know the best methods of preventing this disease and yet be unable to put this knowledge to good use, but the legislature at its last session appropriated $10,000 a year for the next two years with which to supply Minnesota farmers with serum, but specified a price which is only about one-fourth of its actual cost. This means a heavy loss on all serum sent out, and practically limits the output of the plant as it must stop the distribution for any given year when it has lost $10,000. When serum was sold at cost the plant was self-supporting and there was no limit to the amount of serum distributed except the capacity of the plant. Now that we must sell at a loss we must stop as soon as we lose a certain amount each year.

We have orders now on file for as much serum as we can produce during the next six months, and in making our shipments are giving the preference to sick herds. We advise local veterinarians to procure serum from commercial serum plants, but they are also unable to fill their orders.—H. Preston Hoskins, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, Minn.

MISSOURI STATE POULTRY SHOW TO KANSAS CITY.

The fact that the building in which it had been arranged to hold the Missouri State Poultry Show at Chillicothe, will not be completed in time, has rendered it necessary to change the location of the show. Every friend of the Missouri State Poultry Show will be glad to learn that satisfactory arrangements have been made for holding the twenty-second annual exhibition at Convention Hall in connection with the Kansas City Poultry Show, they having very kindly changed their dates to coincide with those of the Missouri State, namely December 11-16, 1913. This arrangement practically insures one of the largest and best shows ever staged in Convention Hall, and that is saying a whole lot, for it will be recalled that the last time the Missouri State Poultry Show was held in Kansas City, over five thousand birds were on exhibition. The prizes are the most liberal ever offered at any Missouri State Poultry Show. In addition there are hundreds of dollars in cash specials, together with medals, cups and trophies too numerous to mention.

NEW BERKSHIRE RECORD VOLUME.

Volume No. 42 of the American Berkshire Record has just been issued. The 5,000 animals recorded in this volume are numbered from 170,001 to 175,000 inclusive. For copies of this record volume address Frank S. Springer, Sec'y American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill.

A YEAR'S TICK CLEARANCE—30,000 SQUARE MILES.

Early in August the Acting Secretary of Agriculture issued an order effective on and after September 1, 1913, releasing from cattle quarantine for Texas fever 9,191 square miles in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. This means that the sections released have succeeded in eradicating the cattle tick which is the cause of spreading splenetic or Texas fever in cattle.

The actual portions of the several states released from quarantine on September 1st as a result of the order of the Secretary are as follows:

In Texas—The counties of Fisher and Jones, the remainder of Terrell and Hardeman counties, and portions of the counties of Crockett, Sterling, Mitchell, Haskell and Knox.

In Oklahoma—The county of Nowata and portions of the counties of Washington, Osage and McClain.

In Tennessee—The counties of Henderson, Chester and Hardin, and the remainder of Decatur, Wayne, McNairy and Hardeman counties.

In Georgia—The counties of Newton and Oconee.

In South Carolina—The remainder of the counties of Abbeville and Chester.

This release from quarantine is in addition to the 20,000 square miles released on March 1, 1913, so that this year the quarantine has been lifted in nearly 30,000 square miles of cattle raising territory.

Since the beginning of the work of tick eradication in 1906, 196,395 square miles, out of the 741.551 square miles infected, have been cleaned up and released from quarantine. All of Tennessee, except a small portion of Marion County, is now released as a result of the active anti-tick campaign in that state, whereas in 1906 a large portion of that state was in the quaranine district.

WINTER LEGUME COVER CROPS FOR THE SOUTH.

This is the season when southern farmers should plant a winter legume in their corn and coton fields. That such crops have high value is established beyond all question. They furnish a cover that prevents much leaching and erosion; they add nitrogen to the soil directly; and when plowed under in the spring, they supply humus upon which a continuous supply of nitrogen depends. For this purpose, the southern farmer has a choice of three good crops; namely, crimson clover, bur clover, and vetch. Crimson clover has done wonders in building up the soils of the coastal states from New Jersey to South Carolina, and its use is increasing greatly each year. Outside of this region it has been neglected, though in all of the Southern states the crop succeeds well when a stand is secured. The principal difficulty in obtaining a stand in the cotton belt is when dry weather prevails at planting time; namely, from August 15 to as late as October 15. Fifteen pounds of seed per acre between the rows of cotton or corn will, under favorable conditions, give a stand. Farmers' Bulletin 550 discusses in detail the growing of crimson clover.

Bur clover is nearly equal to crimson clover in the South so far as growth is concerned and superior in the case of obtaining a stand. If strips of bur clover are permitted to mature seed, it will volunteer year after year when once well established. An excellent discussion of the crop is given in Alabama Bulletin No. 165.

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Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine, 15 days' FREE Trial, proves *kerosene* cheapest fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion. Two pints of coal oil do work of 3 pints gasoline. Send for FREE Catalogue. Don't buy an engine till you investigate this grand offer. Write!

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ATTENTION FEEDERS!

I offer a few cars of **Cotton Seed Feed Meal for October and November shipment at $26.90 a ton,** delivered your station in car lots.

Oliver Wyatt, Salesman for Southern Mills, Clinton, Mo.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Practical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

Hairy vetch is another splendid winter cover crop. It will outyield either crimson clover or bur clover, but the seed per acre costs more. Dry fall weather interferes but little in obtaining a stand of vetch, as the seed will survive in the ground for a considerable time.

This crop is fully discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 515 and Bureau of Plant Industry Circular 102, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A COLLEGE'S LIVE STOCK WINNING AT HOME.

Eighteen prizes at the Kansas fairs—nine at Topeka and nine at the State Fair at Hutchinson—were the awards made to eight head of cattle exhibited by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College this season. Two championships, seven firsts, five seconds, two thirds, and two fourth prizes with cash awards of more than $300 were the extraordinary winnings of these eight animals.

At both fairs, Beau Talent, a pure bred Hereford, was pronounced champion steer and won first place in the yearling exhibits; Greenwood, a pure bred Hereford, and Maple Boy, a grade, first and second prizes in the exhibits of two-year-old steers; Baldoon, a pure bred Angus, second in the aged bull exhibit; College Boy, a pure bred Shorthorn, first in the exhibit of calves. First and second prizes on the best group of three steers also went to the college herd. Baldy Stewart, a pure bred Angus, won third at Topeka and fourth at Hutchinson; College Beau, a pure bred Hereford, third at Hutchinson; and Fancy Beau, a pure bred Hereford yearling, fourth place. The college will show these eight prize winners and twelve others at the American Royal Stock Show in Kansas City, October 6 to 11.

TO AVOID DANGEROUS RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Hundreds of the dangerous railroad crossings in Kansas might be eliminated by making slight changes in the present location of the public roads, says W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer at the Kansas Agricultural College. This would not only do away with these crossings, but in most cases it would improve the road, the state engineer says. Crossings which cannot be abolished in this way can be made much more safe than they are now if the local officers will remove all obstructions near the crossings, such as hedges, brush and banks of earth, and if the railroads will put in electric bells.



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG.U.S.PAT. OFF.

Will reduce **Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises.** Stops the **lameness** and **pain** from a **Splint, Side Bone** or **Bone Spavin.** No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 2 K Free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces **Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain.** Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUOTATIONS ON HORSES—I would like to know whether the quotations on horses and mules in this paper have reference to them as broke to work, at the halter, or never been handled at all.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—All quotations apply to broken horses except where range horses are mentioned; some of these are also broken. Horses at the leading auctions are sold subject to trial. If they do not work satisfactorily when announced as being dependable workers they are rejected.

REGISTERING PERCHERONS — Is there more than one register for pure bred Percherons that can be relied upon?—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—The Percheron Society of America at Chicago and the American Breeders and Importers Percheron Registry at Plainfield, Ohio, were both recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry until recognition was withdrawn from all American associations January 1, 1911. While the Plainfield book is usually recognized, yet it might be profitable to have all animals registered in the Percheron Society of America.

SORREL PERCHERONS—I have a registered black Percheron stallion and he gets some sorrel colts. I want to know if it is right for this kind of a horse to get sorrel colts.—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—Horses in the Percheron district of France have had three prominent changes in color. In 1830 many horses in this district were said to be sorrels. About half a century back grey horses were very prominent and during the last quarter of a century many black horses have put in their appearance. All colors can be found in that district. Many good stallions produce sorrel colts when crossed on mongrel mares.

CLEVELAND BAY HORSES—Will you kindly give a history of the Cleveland bay horse? Was he originally imported or is he purely a product of the United States?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—This breed of horses is probably next to the oldest known breed of horses. The Thoroughbred has had a registry longer and is perhaps the oldest breed. Some of the authorities state that the Cleveland Bays were a recognized type first. They were originated in England. There are not many of them now; a few fine specimens can be found in that country. They breed very true to type and color.

QUESTION AS TO BREEDING—I enclose a bill of a horse that is billed as imported and pure bred. Kindly look him up and answer these questions.—New York Subscriber.

REPLY—You failed to enclose bill for this horse. Send full particulars to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C., if he was supposed to have been imported since January, 1911. If imported prior to that time, write to the secretary of the association recording such horses. You will find a complete list of the registry associations in a former issue of this paper.

FIELD NOTES

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Percherons.

December 9.—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.
December 11.—Ben Bohlander & Son, El Paso Ill.
December 15.—Chas. C. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Belgians.

December 15.—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Shire Mares.

December 11.—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

What is the first good square proposition for buying a range or stove by mail which you ever heard? "Kalamazoo Direct to You," of course. It is the original, and long has been the standard. It is the one we advertise. We ask that every one who has a range, stove or furnace to buy, answer this advertisement and get full particulars. Write today, and mention the American Breeder—a good practice always.

Do you know Absorbine? Have you written W. F. Young, 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass., for his "Book 2K" on this famous remedy? Do it.

The papers say that 140,000 Americans have gone to Canada in the past year. Great farming opportunities and laws favoring farmers are causing this great movement. If you want to know more about it address K. T. Thornton, Colonization Agent, Canadian Pacific Ry., 112 West Adams St., Chicago.

M., K. & T. is the road to Texas.

This is roofing time. Edwards Mfg. Co., 1026-1076 Lock St., Cincinnati, O., make the roofing material. Write them about their steel shingles, as above.

The American Breeder has just made arrangements with the Youth's Companion whereby any one clipping out the coupon contained in the advertisement in this issue, and sending $2.00 to the Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass., can have the greatest family paper in the world coming to their home until January 1, 1915. In this issue is their advertisement making also a clubbing rate of $2.50 for the Youth's Companion and the American Breeder.

In starting his advertisement of Chester Whites, B. M. Boyer, of B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa, writes: "We have as good or better boars to offer this year than ever before. They have been bred for bone and size, with quality, having the range of the farm with free access to tankage, and just enough corn to give them quality. They are in the best breeding condition, but not fat. They were farrowed in March, April and May, and will weigh from 125 to 240 pounds. We will be pleased to have anyone wishing a good boar to write us, describing just what they want, and if we fail to fill their description, all we ask is that they return the boar to us at our expense. We believe this is a fair proposition. We will send catalogue giving full description of our herd on request."

J. E. Park, the well known breeder of jacks and Percherons, of Cameron, Mo., starts his ad in this issue. He has a good bunch of either jacks or stallions to select from, and any one in the market for stock of this kind should not fail to write Mr. Park for prices and description.

Jos. F. Petr, Cuba, Kansas, has an extra good jack advertised for sale in this issue. Read the ad.

Any one having hogs or cattle to trade for a jack and a stallion, should read the ad in this issue of Ben T. Prigmore, Sweet Springs, Mo., and then write for full information.

C. L. West of Shannon, Miss., is in the market for grade draft mares, Percherons preferred. Any one having such stock for sale should correspond with Mr. West.

W. C. Moore Parsons, Kans., is advertising two stallion bargains in this issue. Look up the ad.

Any one in the market for mule colts, yearlings or two year old draft geldings should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of F. A. Johnson, Leoti, Kansas.

George Eggert, Prop. of the Oak Lawn Stock Farm of Newton, Iowa, starts an ad in this issue. They are importers and breeders of draft stallions and mares, and ask that any one in the market for stock of this kind to come and see them before buying.

Hatteberg Bros. of Paxton, Ill., are closing out their stock and are pricing them for quick sale. Read their ad in this issue.

A registered stallion and jack are offered for sale in this issue by T. W. Becks of Eagleville, Mo. He is quitting the business and will sell them both for $500.

Read the ad in this issue of J. W. Boggs of Argus, Ind. He has three Percheron stallions, one Belgian stallion, one Belgian mare and a mare colt for sale.

C. E. Hodgden of Galesburg, Kas., is offering his breeding stock for sale, also his property consisting of three acres of ground with a good house, barn, outbuildings, etc. Read the advertisement. Mr. Hodgden is quitting the business.

Any one having a black ton stallion to trade for good young mules should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of W. F. Dusell, Montevideo, Minn.

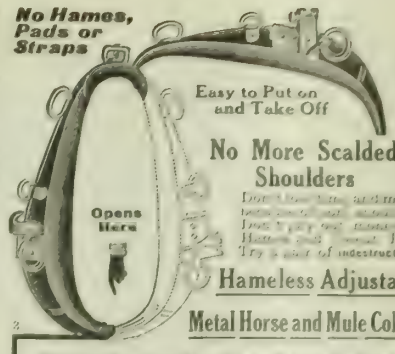
The Ford Stock Farm of Parker, South Dakota, reports the arrival of 40 head of Percheron and Belgian stallions on the steamship, Etonian, and states that it is the firm's best importation, both in breeding and conformation. The Ford Stock Farm was formerly Ford & Harrington and is now incorporated for $50,000, with G. A. Ford as manager.

J. E. Afdem of Hettinger, N. Dak., has a car load of three year old mules advertised for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

Any one in the market for a 1,000 pound jack should not fail to read the ad in this issue of J. Fred Skank of Henderson, Iowa. He will sell for cash or trade for Percheron fillies or other stock.

W. H. Bayless of the Blue Valley Stock Farm, arrived at Blue Mound, Kas., September 8, with 18 of the best Belgian stallions and mares he has ever brought over, all selected by him in Belgium during the past summer.

J. G. Truman of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, writes: "Our horses arriver from Indiana State Fair in very good condition and we had our usual success at that fair, winning both champion on Shire stallions and mares together with every first prize but one that we showed for. We are making our usual exhibit of 40 imported Shire, Percheron and Belgian horses at the Illinois State Fair and are located in our old quarters. I am pleased to say that our horses are all doing well. Our importation that arrived three weeks since are in first class condition and are ready for sale.



No More Scalded Shoulders

Don't lose time and money because your mules are sore. Don't pay out money for Hames and Pads. Try a pair of indestructible

Hameless Adjustable Metal Horse and Mule Collars

Endorsed by veterinaries and users of [illegible] as the best. A. F. DeLaune, of [illegible], La., writes: "Could not [illegible]."

Think what that means to [illegible] owner. Think of the time saved, [illegible] suffering saved the mules. Think of the extra work you could do with a collar that [illegible] and sore shoulders. Be [illegible] and up-to-date and save money by using

Indestructible Collars

and you'll be free from sore shoulder troubles. The metal won't permit the [illegible]. Being adjustable they fit the [illegible] to correct point. Durable—last a lifetime. The ideal work horse and mule collar. Be [illegible] get the great Twentieth Century [illegible] successful men. Good Agents Wanted. Mail [illegible]

Johnston-Slocum Co., 933 State St., Caro, Michigan

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

A Remedy for Moon Blindness



(Opthalmia), **Cataract and Conjunctivits Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.**

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n. 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE AT COST

Covering loss by death from all causes.
Reasonable rates. Agents wanted everywhere.

National Live Stock Indemnity Exchange

Dept. A HOME OFFICE 204 SCARRITT BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

O. P. WILSON SERUM CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.
June 5, 1913. W. H. HAYS, Bloomfield, Ky.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. Wilson & Co., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

SPOHN THEM

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacterologists,
Box 834. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Mixing Concrete on the Farm

On account of its cheapness, uniformity and quick development of strength, the only cement practically used at present is the kind called "Portland." There are almost as many brands of Portland cement as there are of wheat flour. For farm work choose some brand guaranteed by the local dealer to meet the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, which standards are approved by the national government.

Cement takes water so easily that care must be exercised in storing it. Upon the regular floor of a good building place timbers close together, as a support for a false floor, upon which the cement should be piled.

Cement is heavy; do not overload the floor of the building by piling it too high, and do not store it against the side walls. Keep it covered with canvas or roofing paper. Cement once wet sets up and is unfit for use. However, lumps due to pressure in the store house must not be mistaken for set-up cement. Such lumps are easily crumbled and may then be used.

Do Not Buy Stone Screened to One Size.

Concrete is a mixture of Portland cement and particles of stone. The stone should vary in size from pieces one inch in diameter to sand grains. By so grading the stone, the smaller particles fit in the spaces between the larger pieces, thereby producing the most compact and the strongest mixture.

The best stone for crushed rock is one which is clean, hard and breaks with sharp angles. Trap, granite and hard limestone are among the best; the use of shale, slate and soft limestones and sandstones should be avoided. The crushed rock should be screened on a quarter-inch screen to remove the fine particles. These small particles should be considered as sand; and, if insufficient in quantity to make the proper proportion of the concrete, as is described later, enough sand should be added to them to produce the required amount.

Gravel well graded in sizes is at least equally as good for concrete as crushed stone. Bank-run gravel, just as dug from the pit, seldom runs even and rarely has the right proportion of sand and pebbles for making the best concrete. The mixture most suitable has one part sand to two parts gravel, measured by volume, in which all sizes passing through a one-inch mesh screen and retained on a quarter-inch screen are considered gravel. As there is usually too much sand for the gravel, it is both advisable and profitable to screen the material and to remix them in the proper proportions. Gravel should have no rotten stone and should be clean, so that the cement may adhere to it tightly.

Sand Must Be Clean.

With dirty sand, no amount of cement will make strong concrete. Generally sand is clean, but if not, it can easily be washed by playing a hose or flushing water upon thin layers of sand placed on a tight-jointed inclined wooden board. In size of grain it should vary uniformly from fine to coarse. All particles passing a quarter-inch screen may be considered sand.

Any good-tasting drinking water is suitable for concrete.

The tools and equipment necessary for making concrete in moderate quantities are already at hand on a well conducted farm, or will be useful afterward for other purposes.

The list:

2 square pointed "paddy" shovels, No. 3.

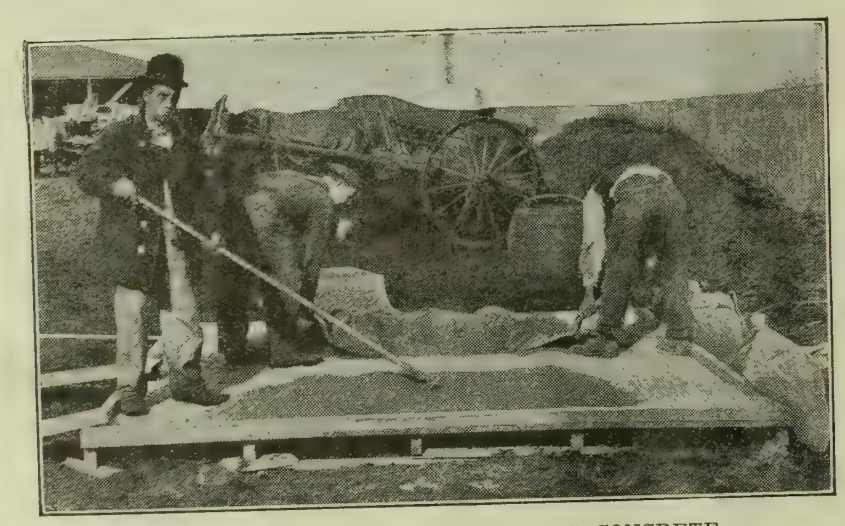
1 round pointed tiling shovel or 1 garden spade.

1 heavy garden rake.

1 sprinkling can or bucket or 1 spray nozzle for hose.

1 water barrel or 1 length of hose.

1 sidewalk tamper or home-made wooden tamper.



SHOWING THE METHOD OF MIXING CONCRETE.

1 sand screen made of a section of quarter-inch wire mesh nailed to a wooden frame.

1 measuring box or frame. See description further along in article.

1 mixing board.

2 wheelbarrows with steel trays.

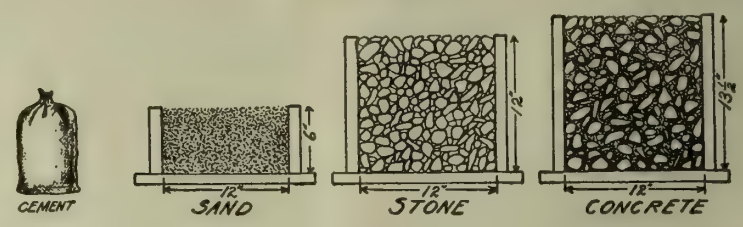
For farm work the following proportions are most suitable:

For concrete necessarily waterproof. . .1:2:4 or 1:4

For all other ordinary purposes.....1:2½:5 or 1:5

Such proportions of three parts, as 1:2:4, indicate that the concrete is to be mixed 1 part cement to 2 parts sand to 4 parts screened gravel or crushed rock; and 1:4 that it is to be mixed 1 part cement to 4 parts bank-run gravel.

Measurement by counting shovelfuls is poor and uncertain practice. To avoid splitting of bags of cement, make as the unit of measurement 1 cubic foot, the amount of loose cement contained in one cement bag. Such measurements are made a very easy matter by gauging the wheelbarrows. For this purpose use a bottomless box holding one cubic foot. A shallow bottomless frame is also a convenient means of measuring. Such a frame, when set on the mixing board and filled, should contain the full amount of sand or one-half the quantity of gravel, or crushed rock, required for one batch of concrete.



SHOWING PROPORTION OF MATERIALS AND THE RESULTING CONCRETE.

Using a "Two-Men Board."

The size of the batch is dependent upon the amount of help and the dimensions of the mixing board or platform. For work of ordinary size, sufficient room will be had on a "two-men board," 8 by 14 feet, framed solidly and covered with one-inch stuff with tight joints the short way of the board. A wooden strip nailed around the outer edges will prevent the loss of liquid cement. For such a board and the proportions designated above, make the bottomless frame of the clear dimensions given in the table below.

TABLE 1—FOR TWO-BAG BATCH.

Proportions:	Sacks of Cement	Framefuls of Sand	Framefuls of Crushed Rock or Screened Gravel	Clear Dimensions of Frame
1:2 :4 or 1:4	2	1*	2	0'6"x2'8"x3'0"
1:2½:5 or 1:5*	2	1*	2	0'6"x2'6"x4'0"

*For bank-run gravel use the same tablesable, but no sand is required except that which is already in the gravel.

All the materials (slightly more than the computed quantities) should be on hand before beginning the work. They can often be hauled at odd times. The sand and gravel or stone should be piled so as:—

To cause the least amount of wheeling.

To make the mixing most convenient to the water supply.

To allow room for the future location of the mixing board.

If the gravel does not need screening, place a bottomless frame, previously described for a 1:4 mix, on the mixing board and fill it level full with gravel. Lift the frame, spread the gravel slightly with the garden rake, and upon it distribute evenly 2 bags (the full amount) of cement. Set the frame upon the leveled surface of cement and gravel and again fill it in the same way.

Mix Carefully With a Rake.

Remove the frame and spread the entire mass by dragging it back and forth with the rake. Two men, opposite each other, then turn the batch with the square pointed shovels. Again use the rake. Keep turning until the cement no longer shows in streaks, until the mixture has a uniform color. Throw up the ragged edges and, with sprinkling can or hose with spray nozzle, apply water in quantity, according to special directions given later for each particular kind of construction. Turn again and add so much more water as may be required. If dry streaks are still evident, continue the turning until they disappear. With wheelbarrows quickly remove the concrete and immediately use it in the work.

If crushed rock or screened gravel is to be used, fill the bottomless frame with sand and distribute upon it 2 bags of cement. Drag the materials back and forth with the garden rake, then turn, as described above, until the mass has a uniform color. Spread the mxture so that 2 framefuls of crushed rock or screened gravel may be placed upon it. Wet the mass and turn as for bank-run gravel until each stone is coated with cement mortar. Remove as for the gravel concrete.

For the proportion of 1:2½:5 or 1:5 the method of mixing is the same.

Since crushed stone is more or less porous, in dry hot weather it is advisable to keep the stone pile wet or at least to water the stone well as it stands on wheelbarrows ready for the mixing board.

No vast amount of knowledge and experience is necessary to do first-class work in concrete. Success is dependent upon the care and thoroughness exercised in the selection of the materials, mixing of these ingredients, and protection of the freshly placed concrete.



MIXING BOARD, TOOLS AND PART OF MATERIAL FOR CONCRETE WORK.

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THE

AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI | *Kansas City, Missouri, October 20, 1913* | *Number 19*



Outside the Arena at the American Royal Live Stock Show

1—One of the "Royal's" chief foundation stones. 2—From this (above) we have come to this (below). 3—A breeding lesson; champion fat steers all sired by sons of Choice Goods. 4—J. B. Smith's champion Jersey cow, Warders Proud Beauty, representing the "Royal's" newest section. 5—Dr. Henry's Belgian work mare and second prize colt. 6—Urich Bros'. gaited saddler. 7—Warren McCray's fourth prize Hereford bull. 8—Chas. Kirk's champion Percheron stallion, Joel. 9—One of the mounted police at the gates. 10—W. A. Elgin, the man who put the American Royal mule show at the top of the map. 11—After "sundown" and the Missourians still are looking. 12—Something the children do not care for at all. 13—Mules passing the moving picture machine. 14—Straight tips on horsemanship from Granddad. 15—Early Monday morning rehearsal. 16—And if you like sheep——

See Pages 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15--- Season's Closing Shows

HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL

November 10 to 22

The cattle breeding school, beginning November 10, and ending November 15, may be the only cattle breeding school for a year. This depends on the attendance at the next term. Those expecting to attend the cattle and hog sessions should be on hand at the next term. The instruction in cattle breeding will be valuable for all breeders. No man owning a few good cows, or expecting to engage in the business can spend a week and a little cash to a better advantage. The fine prospects for cattle breeders should encourage every one to prepare to reap the greatest benefit with the least expense. The average cattle breeder knows very little about the subjects to be taught; they have been sadly neglected.

The best instructors on horse, cattle and hog breeding are employed at this school. Everything necessary for a breeder to know in his business will be thoroughly taught, and in plain language that the average breeder can understand. Every breeder will be expected to take part in the practical work on living and dead animals, such as dissecting and diagnosing conditions. No books necessary. Everything furnished.

What do You Think of the Statements Below from Men Who Have Attended? These Letters Are New.

Oct. 4, 1913. I think the Scientific Breeding School is just the thing—a man can learn a great deal by attending it. If I did not live so far, and I could spare the time, I would like very much to attend every term.—Emil J. Sorenz, Jamestown, No. Dak.

Oct. 4, 1913. I have attended one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and was very much impressed with the way this School was carried on last February. Parents don't be afraid to send your sons; they will be taken care of; no swearing or vulgar language is allowed. I surely got more than the price paid for my tuition. I can't stay away; Frank can expect to get another hearty handshake next term with his friend, Adam J. Esser, Blackwater, Mo.

Oct. 1, 1913. I think that the School as a whole is all right and that you are on the right track, and hope that you will have more than ever to give to the world in the way of knowledge.—Henry A. Nelson, Miami, Texas.

Oct. 3, 1913. I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is all right. I have attended one term and have received great benefits. I have had but very few return mares. I am anxious to attend the November term. Would advise any farmer raising stock to attend.—W. E. Ross, Webster, Kansas.

Oct. 4, 1913. I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School last February and I cannot speak too highly of it for I found it much better than I had expected. I would advise all who have stock to attend one term by all means, as I feel that I have been greatly benefited. I have used the capsule system of breeding with good results.—I. R. Culpepper, New Florence, Mo.

Oct. 1, 1913. I think the School is worth any one's time and expenses and if there were no instructions it would be worth the cost and time to meet the many men from all parts of the United States. The one lecture on "Bacteria" was great to me, and now the adding of the extra work on cattle and hogs, is another great step in advance. This School has long been needed and is filling a place that ought to have been filled 50 years ago.—Chas. Bull, Lenora, Kas.

Oct. 8, 1913. I attended the last February term and will say that money could not buy what I learned at the School as long as I stay in the breeding business. I also think I came home a better man by being associated with such a fine lot of men. In fact, the School is indispensable if a man is in the breeding business or stock raising.—C. W. Woodmansee, Parsons, Kansas.

Oct. 8, 1913. I would like to say, in regard to the Graham Scientific Breeding School, that I think it is an A No. 1 School for any one interested in the raising of live stock. Would not take many times what it cost me for what I learned there in one term. I intend to go back again soon.—E. W. Breckenridge, Olathe, Kans.

Oct. 4, 1913. I consider the Graham Scientific Breeding School an absolute necessity to one in the horse breeding business. In this age the "hit and miss" plan is behind the times, whatever the business. "Scientific Management" is the slogan of the present, manufacturing, farming, etc., and applies in its greatest meaning to breeding. The Graham Scientific Breeding School teaches its pupils the science of breeding. —C. E. McMullin, Montrose, Colo.

Oct. 7, 1913. I was well pleased with the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and I think no breeder can do better than to attend at least one term each year.—G. S. Shaklee, Corbin, Kansas.

Oct. 6, 1913. I was more than pleased with the instructions I received at the Scientific Breeding School, and think any one in the stock raising business would get more than value received if they would attend one or more terms. —J. A. Akin, Rantoul, Kansas.

Oct. 8, 1913. I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School a thorough success. The student attending is assured of benefit.—C. N. Bassett, El Paso, Texas.

Oct. 11, 1913. I think the breeding School is all right in every respect. I want to get some more of it as soon as convenient. It is money well spent to any breeder or farmer.—L. E. Van Arsdale, Blandinsville, Ill.

Oct. 5, 1913. The Graham Scientific Breeding School is a winner from start to finish, and the fellow that is staying at home thinking that it's a fraud, will wake up some of these times and wonder what is wrong after it is too late. I would say to every stallion owner to attend one term and be convinced. If you can't go, send your boys; if you have no boys, send a hired man. I'll bet either one will be able to tell you something when they get home.—Harry Evans, Alva, Okla.

Sept. 30, 1913. The Scientific Breeding School is the kind of school we farmers need. I am well pleased with the School.—John R. Cranshaw, Carbondale, Ill.

Oct. 2, 1913. The Scientific Breeding School is a fine School, not only for stallion and jack owners, but for any one who is engaged in stock raising. I think it is worth any one's time and money. I attended in February and going to try to be there this November.—H. L. Gracey, Overbrook, Kansas.

Oct. 6, 1913. Does it pay to attend your School? Since attending your School last February, I have found six diseased mares, three of them were so rotten they smelled badly; the stuff in their womb was so thick and corrupt as matter out of a carbuncle. These mares had been bred for several years without results, scattering this infection wherever they were bred. I cleaned them all up and bred them late in the season. They are all settled and have been for some time. This one thing probably saved me $500. Does it pay in dollars and cents to attend your School? But the best part of your School is the moral side. No one need hesitate to send their boys to this School, as it will repay any one. The lesson taught from the * * * episode last February stands out in a class by itself. It showed what the moral side of the school is. Mr. * * * was humiliated, but here is hoping that the lesson will reform him and also go deep down in the memory of all present. Does it pay to attend the Graham Breeding School? Decidedly.—Frank I. George, Esbon, Kansas.

The tuition fee is $25 for one or both courses. This entitles the student to return at as many terms as he cares to without further cost. The school is guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory to the student or his tuition fee will be refunded; he alone is to be the judge. At both courses the work will begin every morning at 7:30 and last until 10:30 at night.

For Further Information Address

The Graham Scientific Breeding School

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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OLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, OCTOBER 20, 1913. NUMBER 19.

Feeding Ensilage to Horses

Conditions Peculiar to This Year Which Make the Question a Live One. Causes of Unsatisfactory Results and How to Avoid Them. One Successful Trial.

Written for the American Breeder,
By Prof. W. A. Cochel, Kansas Agricultural College.

Editor's Note:—As Prof. Cochel points ut, ensilage is not likely to come into eneral use for horse feeding under ormal conditions. Ordinarily most lo- alities raise an abundance of other eeds from which satisfactory horse ra- ions can be prepared. The present ear, however, is an exception, and ecause of the unusual amounts and haracter of the silage which has been tored this fall in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and parts of Nebraska and Mis- ouri, there is demand for information n this point. Prof. Cochel is one of he few men who have investigated ilage as a horse feed, and for that rea- on we called on him for the counsel nd cautions contained in the follow- ng article:

Because of failure of the grain in nany sections west of the Missouri nd the deficiency in the supply of oughage, many farmers will change heir methods of feeding this winter to lt the unusual conditions. There ave been more silos built in Kansas nd adjoining states this year than n all previous years combined. This s especially true of that territory usu- lly known as the "Short Grass Coun- ry."

While there is some reliable infor- nation available in regard to the use f silage in horse feeding, practically ll of it has been secured from the use f silage made from corn that had natured in a normal manner. This ear's silage has been made largely rom corn, Kafir and sweet sorghum cane) that was stunted by the rought, hence does not have as high eeding value and may not prove to e quite so wholesome as in years where the rainfall has been well dis- ributed. There are a few facts that hould be considered by those who ntend to use silage for horse feeding, which will reduce very materially the hances of unfavorable results.

The stomach of the horse is prob- ably more susceptible to any changes in food than that of any other ani- mal. It has been found in practice that heavy labor can be performed with less loss of weight where good, wholesome, dry feeds are used than where pasture, new hay or grain or other succulent foods are substituted. Particular feeders in many instances refuse to feed the new crop of grain and forage until after the first of Oc- tober, fearing that any change of that sort earlier in the season is liable to produce digestive disorders. In the selection of feeds for horses, the greatest care should be used to ob- tain feeds that are free from moulds or dust and that have been allowed to reach the proper stage of maturity before being harvested and have cur- ed before being stacked sufficiently to prevent "mow-burning." Whenever an opportunity to choose timothy hay cut at different stages of growth is of- fered, the horseman prefers that in which the seeds have been allowed to ripen before cutting rather than that in which the seeds are in the milk or dough stage. The cattleman, however, follows the opposite course and se- lects that which has been cut earliest in the season. These practices have grown up because experience has proven that horses have responded to them with more satisfaction than to those which are not followed.

The idle horse can, and should, be treated differently from the work horse, which permits the feeding of coarser and more bulky materials, al- though just as great care should be exercised to see that they are whole- some. Silage has been fed to horses in different sections of the country with varying degrees of success. When it first came into general use for feed- ing dairy cattle, the corn was cut at a very immature stage. This kind of silage, if fed to horses, resulted the same as feeding green corn, produc- ing colic, scours and other digestive disorders. In later years, silage has been fed successfully by many farm- ers, although in isolated cases it re- sults disastrously, probably due to one of several causes. It may have been made from immature crops, resulting in a very acid or sour silage; from crops that were too mature at time of filling, resulting in mouldy silage be- cause of failure to settle and exclude the air; poor preservation, due either to the method of filling or to the silo not being air-tight; to carelessness in feeding, permitting the material to start to decompose from one feed to another in parts of the silo, or to fail- ure on the part of feeder to use a suf- ficient amount of time in getting horses accustomed to a succulent feed after having been fed continuously on dry feed for a considerable period of time.

Silage made from corn, Kafir or sweet sorghum is very deficient in protein. When it is used extensively and not properly supplemented with alfalfa, clover, cowpeas or some other leguminous forage crop, a concentrat- ed nitrogenous feed such as linseed meal or cottonseed meal should be used. If this is neglected, horses as well as cattle are certain to have di- gestive disturbances due to an insuf- ficiency of protein as compared with other food nutrients.

Very little experimental work has been done by the various experiment stations in the feeding of horses, large- ly because of the fact that the limit- ed amount of money appropriated for experimental work will not permit of the purchase of a sufficient number of animals to overcome individual differ- ences. This is not only true in re- gard to feeding such feeds as silage, that occasionally results in permanent loss to the owner, but also is true of those feeds which are more widely used. The Pennsylvania station fed a group of horses for market, one-third of which were fed silage in quantities sufficient to replace one-half of the hay normally used. This resulted in a smaller consumption of grain, less expensive gains and a finish equal to that secured when dry feeds were fed exclusively. There were seven horses in the silage lot, six of which ate their feed with a relish. The seventh did not take kindly to it. Each horse was started on five pounds per head daily, which was increased gradually to fif- teen pounds at the end of the first week. A further increase was then made to twenty pounds per head daily, which was the maximum quan- tity fed.

During the eighty-four days of the test, the total quantity of silage fed per horse varied from 1040.3 pounds to 1536 pounds. No evil results of any sort were noted because of its use during the period when it was used, which demonstrates that where prop-

(Continued on page 5.)



MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION OF FAIR MANAGERS WHICH MET AT KANSAS CITY DURING THE "ROYAL."

Reading from the left—Chas. Downing, Secretary, Indiana Fair; T. J. Hedrick, Supt. Light Horses, Missouri Fair; I. S. Mahan, Sec'y, Oklahoma Fair; J. C. Mackenzie, Sec'y, Wisconsin Fair; Oscar Hadley, Indiana Fair; Eugene Fifield, Sec'y, Michigan Fair; H. C. Duncan, Pres., American Royal; J. C. Simpson, Sec'y, Minnesota Fair; Warren McCray, Supt. of Horses, Indiana Fair; Jno. T. Stinson, Sec'y, Missouri Fair; John Crickmore, Minnesota Fair; N. H. Gentry, Director, Missouri Fair and the "Royal"; Fred Barnes; A. L. Sponsler, Sec'y, Kansas Fair; T. J. Wornall, Sec'y, American Royal Live Stock Show; A. R. Corey, Sec'y, Iowa Fair; W. W. Cole, Sec'y, St. Joseph, Mo., Fair.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined

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A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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ASKING QUESTIONS.

A reader complains that he sent in a question some time ago which was not answered. He states that it was nicely written and gave full details of the query and that he has watched every paper but has not seen this identical question answered.

We received four questions all practically the same, for that issue of the paper. The questions were rewritten so as to answer all four of the inquiries, covering the case plainly. The combined inquiry was signed "Kansas Subscriber." Those sending in questions from other states perhaps may not have noticed this inquiry on that account. It would have been useless for us to go into the details of each one of these questions when one answer provided full information concerning all.

We have made mention of this kind of a situation on numerous occasions and have asked our readers to read all of these questions carefully. A description of a particular case sent us by a reader may have a different headline from what he is expecting and he cannot depend on headlines alone. We believe every reader can profit by studying these questions and answers carefully. None of them know how soon they may need this information and need it quickly. We publish the information for all our readers. We want these questions and are very glad to have any reader make use of this method of bringing up points which result in giving valuable information to all.

A question sent in by anyone is almost sure to be of great interest to many.

There are some who write us asking for a reply by mail. We cannot give this service because it would take too much time. The smaller type of the heading under which we answer questions ("Questions and Answers") states plainly that no questions will be answered by mail. No one should be offended if their inquiries are not answered by mail. We want this information for the readers of the American Breeder. We want each one to get all there is in it. This can be only through each reader studying each question carefully.

INFORMATION IN PICTURES.

Everybody has seen the overdone pictures of animals which many papers print, showing draft horses bigger and broader, cattle smoother and more perfect and hogs fatter and shorter legged than any that ever lived. Such pictures have deceived some people and disgusted many more and never did the live stock business any good. The American Breeder has always barred them absolutely because they were not true. We use a great many pictures, but they must be true to life and they must have some educational value.

Beginning with the first state fair this year the American Breeder enlarged on this policy in order to give our readers the best kind of information on the live stock exhibits at these shows; we adopted the plan of publishing photographs of prize winning and other representative animals of the various important breeds. Most of the photographs are taken with special live stock cameras in many cases showing the animal in action, thus giving all the life possible to the pictures.

This is a real education in itself. During the fall we publish from 40 to 100 photographs in each paper. No other agricultural paper or magazine in the country prints anywhere nearly as many.

DEVELOPING STUD COLTS.

There are many breeders who enjoy raising pure bred horses but who do not seem to know what to do with the stud colts. Some have not been able to realize a fair market value for their colts. Too many colts are tied up in a stall without any exercise, their owners believing they are in possession of a "stud horse" just as soon as the colt makes a little noise. In order to bring about the greatest development, freedom is very essential.

We made mention of these facts in the last issue in connection with a plan by which these colts can be bunched and placed in the hands of someone who is prepared to thoroughly develop them. The plan is being used now with Percheron colts. We should like for every reader to add to the success of this plan, not only by sending in the number of colts he may have for sale, but by advising all others to do likewise.

The names and addresses of these owners will be separated into states, counties and towns so that a prospective purchaser may go to a town and call the owners of these colts over the telephone and find out what they are like and what the price will be. Every one who neglects this service will lose money, if he cares to dispose of his colts. We should like for every one interested in this plan to refer buyers to this service. Practically a complete list of all the stud colts in the country can be had when this is printed. Other breeds of horses will be taken up later.

LESS LABOR—MORE HEAD WORK.

In some cases a little less actual manual labor and a little more study might get better results. This is especially true with some horse breeders. Some of these stay at home a little too closely; they may have a little too much work on hands. A reasonable amount of traveling might be beneficial. Find out what the other fellow is doing. See what improvement he has incorporated. Take a look at his stock. See how he keeps them. These consultations are very valuable. A good show of live stock, representing the breeds interesting to an individual, affords an opportunity for investigation. A continual study of one's own section is valuable in numerous ways, but one way especially is in learning whether this breeder has the right kind of breeding stock for that locality or not. An occasional change sometimes gets better results. The breeder himself should be well posted as to the kind of stock his section demands. A reasonable amount of traveling and associating with other breeders will help him to decide these points.

"BRED AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR."

The Percheron Society of America has a rule in connection with the awarding of "Percheron Society Specials" at the fairs, which requires winners of the same to be bred and owned by exhibitor. If an animal changes hands it cannot compete for Percheron Society money.

We would like to know what our readers think of this rule—whether it would be a greater help to the business to have this class open to all home bred animals, registered in that record, or is it better to encourage only the breeders to develop and show their own produce Are there enough breeders showing Percherons to bring out the best in the breed? Will this rule eventually encourage all of the breeders to participate, and develop and show their own produce? Would it be better to have some of the fine specimens go into the hands of experienced showmen who can more thoroughly fit and exhibit stock to the best advantage? Would the home bred Percherons make a better showing if this rule was changed to include all home bred Percherons, regardless of who bred them? Can the small breeder who has only a few, successfully prepare animals to compete with the professional showmen?

These are questions that should be settled before the next annual meeting of the Percheron Society of America, held during the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. We would be glad to have our readers express their views on this subject.

MARE OWNERS' EDITIONS.

A few years ago requests were made for short time subscriptions to mare owners during the winter months. This experiment was tried and found to be very successful. It has grown in favor with the substantial horse breeders who wish to enlighten their people. It has also been found very successful for those who wish to increase their patronage. This demand has grown to the extent that a great many of our regular readers look forward to the time when they can send the short time subscriptions to their mare owners. A trial seems to convince a breeder that it is profitable to him and his customers.

This season there will be five issues, the last issue of January, two in February and two in March. We notify each one of the new subscribers by mail that their subscription for a certain length of time has been paid by their friend, giving his name, and requesting them to thank him for the courtesy. These five issues in clubs of ten will cost $1 for each club; each additional subscription for the five issues will cost ten cents. Each subscriber will receive all of the five papers and the mail notification. One hundred subscriptions will cost only $10. How could any breeder spend $10 to a better advantage? Every time one of these mare owners receives one of these papers he will remember his obligation to the one who has paid his subscription.

It is a wonderful advertisement; it should save hundreds of dollars' worth of colts in every community. The mares will be found in a better condition. In fact, the mare owners will receive a lot of valuable information which will be new to them and indispensable. In other word, these short time subscriptions will make harmony between the breeder and his customers. It will help to prevent this great spread of infection, which is all together too common. There will be special features for the benefit of the mare owners, in addition to the big stallion show, which will be an "eye opener" for them in the use of better sires. This information will last a long time and should produce permanent results from the start. All reliable education carried on in a breeder's community means a more satisfactory business.

Breeders should begin now to get these names and addresses together The substantial men in a community are the best leaders. The price we have made is a little less than the actual cost, but we can afford to do this in order to introduce the American Breeder into new homes where it is very likely to make permanent readers. These subscriptions should be received at this office by January 1.

USE THE SCALES.

There are mighty few more instructive or useful implements on any farm than a set of platform scales. Such a scale can easily save its cost in the buying of feed alone, on any farm where much feed is bought.

But the chief instruction comes in learning the weights of animals and their rates of growth or gain. Definite information along this line is necessary in determining relative merit of animals and of methods of feeding When one has his own scales, ready for use at any time, he will detect quickly anything that is not going right with stock on feed, and often finds the need of a change in care or rations weeks before he would feel certain of it did he not have the accurate evidence of the scales to guide him.

One of the most successful colt raising communities we ever knew did most of its breeding at the barns of a breeder who had a good pitless platform scale in the wide driveway leading to his barn. His customers were encouraged to weigh their mares and colts whenever they came to the barn Memoranda was kept of the weights particularly of the colts, and soon there was quite a rivalry among the farmers as to whose colts would show the best gains. It led to better care not only of the colts but of the mares as well. Later a big piece of cardboard was ruled off and tacked up on the scale box and on this several nearby farmers owning some of the better mares kept a regular monthly record of the gains made by their colts.

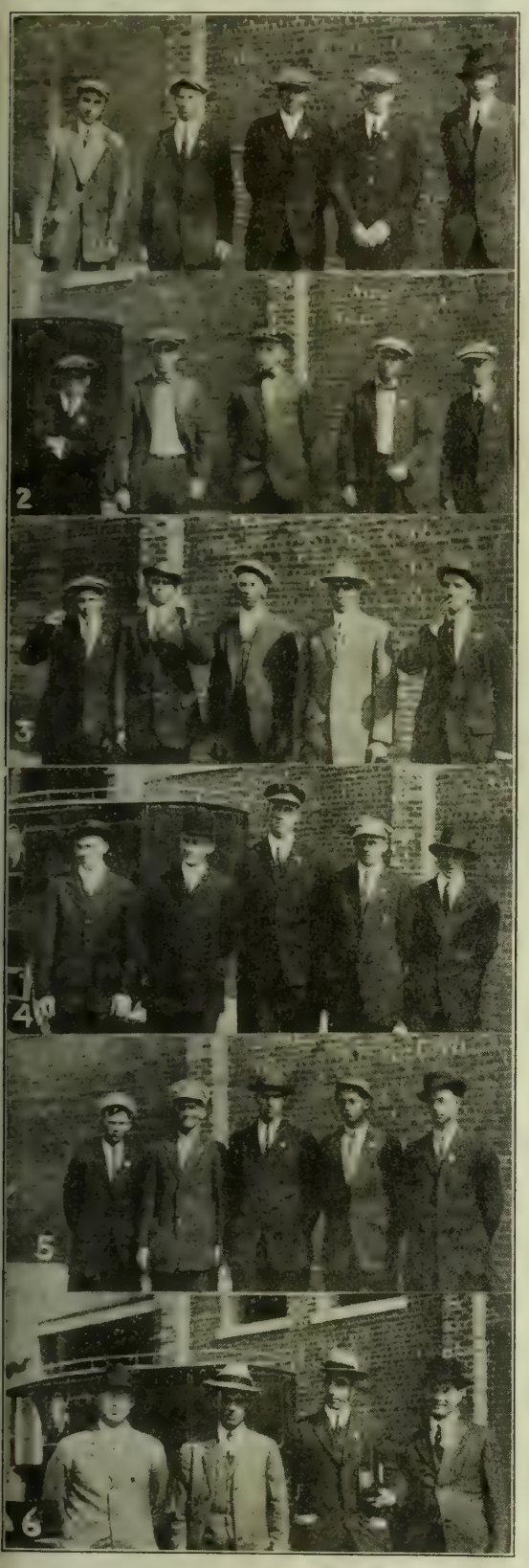
Pitless scales can be put up without much expenses, in almost any convenient location, and if it becomes desirable they can be moved without difficulty. They should be well housed, however, so as to be accurate. In the case just mentioned the served the purpose of a colt show and in some ways more satisfactorily than a colt show could, for while there could decide nothing as to conformation and soundness, there was no question and no hard feelings concerning the decisions they did make.

ATTENDING LOCAL PUBLIC SALE

Stallion and jack owners might spend a little time to good advantage by keeping track of all public sales in their vicinities. This will help t

American Breeder Camera at the Season's Closing Shows

"High Spots" of the "Royal"



AMERICAN ROYAL STUDENT JUDGING TEAMS AND SUPERINTENDENT.

1. Iowa—Floyd Marchant, W. W. Reynolds, Harley Walker, A. J. Swift, H. R. Duncan. 2. Missouri—C. H. Caldwell, J. D. Dickerson, Carl Gillespie, W. W. Fuqua, J. W. Arnold. 3. Kansas—Frank Cramer, F. R. Dunlap, A. F. Kiser, R. W. Kiser, W. A. Helper. 4. Nebraska—K. C. Fonts, F. R. Trumbell, C. J. Schulte, B. J. Heine, J. B. Rice. 5. Arkansas—Henry Vicry, Rupert Sedberry, Val Hersperger, Homer McEwen, Roy Kellar. 6. Supt. Nelson (second from left) and his assistants.



Dan Wallace, editor of The Farmer of St. Paul, holding The Farmer Farm's junior champion Shorthorn, Sittyton Anna.



A. B. Cook's Montana-grown grand champion Herefored (a calf), Joy 430777.



G. W. Berry & Sons' junior champion Berkshire boar, Improver; head of first prize young herd and member of first prize litter, first prize get-of-boar entry and first prize produce-of-sow entry, beside being winner of the American Berkshire Record silver trophy.



ILLINOIS STATE FAIR SCENES.

1—Harness races well filled; a field of nine. 2—Clydesdale stallions headed for the ring. 3—Hereford calves leaving the pavillion. 4—Crouch & Son's "Percheron Six." 5—Hackney four-in-hand. 6—Automobile buyers. 7—Brown Swiss heifers.

eep in touch with the mares that are eing sold at such sales; also afford n opportunity to visit new customers nd find out what mares are likely to e in foal and to learn where tran- ent farmers are liable to be in the pring. In some sections the moving me is in the fall, while in other lo- alities spring is the principal time r moving. A little effort at this me will help to keep a check on the ares so that not many of them will ave the country without the breeder nowing it.

EEDING ENSILAGE TO HORSES.

(Continued from page 3.)

precautions are taken in harvesting, storing and feeding silage, it will prove to be a wholesome feed in the hands of a careful man. Because of its nature, however, it would not be a safe feed in the hands of one who is in any way careless.

As the total saving because of its use in horse feeding on the average farm is so slight, it is doubtful whether or not its general use should be advocated. Where horses are being grown or developed or carried through the winter in idleness, it would have a greater usefulness than where horses were at work. More study and investigation of its effect upon horses will result in approved methods free from danger being devised.

WHERE TO BUY BREEDING STOCK

Quite frequently an individual who is in the market for breeding stock does not know where to look for the animals he needs. Some are afraid to buy of strangers for fear they will be "skinned." If any reader should know of such an individual we would be glad to have him advise this person to send and get a free sample copy of the American Breeder. The policy of this paper is to carry the business of only honorable and reliable advertisers. There are quite a few firms that cannot advertise in this paper at any price—we will not accept their business. A free sample copy will put the purchaser in correspondence with a large number of owners of the best stock in the country—men in whom they can have confidence. If it does not contain advertising of the kind of stock wanted we will try to locate someone who has that kind.

To the American Breeder:—I am getting from seven to ten letters per day in answer to my ad. and wish to have you leave it out the next issue till I get my breath and work out these inquiries. Meanwhile I wish to have you print another ad, which I enclose on separate sheet.—H. H. Burns, Sumner County, Kas.

Review of the Fair Season

The seven weeks' season of corn belt state fairs and live stock shows, which closed with the American Royal at Kansas City and the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, was one of the most interesting in several years. Many things had made conditions unusual and fairs are looked upon as sort of barometers of the coming winter's business.

The summer's unwonted heat and drought was expected to result in a lowered attendance at many points, and it did in case of the earlier fairs, even in Iowa, where the crop damage had been small compared with sections farther south and west. But as the season progressed crowds got back to normal, Illinois, the American Royal, Ohio, Indiana and the Minnesota fairs enjoying some of the biggest days in their history, while the Missouri fair, as a whole, was above the average in interest and attendance. The newest fair (at Oklahoma City) with every excuse for retrenchment, had creditable crowds and exhibits. This change is no more than in keeping with the greatly improved conditions, agriculturally and with the stability of the live stock brand of agriculture as an institution.

That the draft horse exhibits would be strong was the almost certain sequel to a winter and spring business season in which draft geldings had reached the highest levels in history and in which a shortage of mares capable of producing high class draft stock (either horses or mules) had been clearly proven. The Iowa State Fair, always strong on draft horses, had what was probably its most notable showing of draft yearlings and colts, with all other rings well filled. The Nebraska fair had the best all round draft horse show in its history, though not its largest in some rings. Here, as well as at the shows to the south, the increase in the number of small exhibitors, was the feature. There were fewer exhibits from big importing barns and some of the best things out came in the small exhibits. This condition was true also of the shows at Sedalia, Mo., and Kansas City. At these shows, the evidence of strong draft stock demand was most strikingly shown in the mule section. Missouri always has a good mule show, but this year the home exhibits were joined by a strong string from Illinois, which took a considerable collection of ribbons back across the Mississippi. But strong as was the show at Sedalia, it was outclassed at Kansas City in the bone scale and general excellence of the draft mules. A mention elsewhere in this paper of the sales made during the show furnish verification on this point. The draft horse show at the Illinois State Fair was big and classy as usual, presaging great things for the opening of the winter show season at Chicago.

The surprise of the season (if it should be called a surprise), came in the growing strength of saddle and show horse sections. The growing appreciation of the American saddle horse as the most handsome and spiritedly intelligent of all domestic animals, should not be wondered at, but the size and excellence of the so-called pleasure horse rings at the state fairs, and the interest shown, has undeniably been an eye opener. The culmination for the season came at Sedalia, when the greatest ring of saddlers ever seen competed for a stake of $2,900, following four days of lesser events. As this is being written entrants in Kansas City's revived Convention Hall horse show are being led past the offices of the American Breeder.

The meat situation (with hog cholera and feed scarcity as temporal influences) was expected to manifest itself one way or another in the hog and beef cattle sections at the fairs. Indirectly hog cholera knocked quite a hole in the hog show at Des Moines. A vaccination requirement that the fair management had made prevented many from filing, and was repealed too late. Vaccination, while it doubtless will some day solve the cholera problem, at present lacks several per cent of being generally accepted at par. At the other fairs, as at Des Moines, only local or temporary conditions seemed to interfere with a strong showing of hogs. The confidence of the breeder in the pork market was never better.

Beef cattle exhibits were a puzzle. Nearly every fair had strong Hereford exhibits. Kansas City, with by far the biggest Hereford show of the year, got some herds which would have been at Springfield had the Illinois fair not been deprived of the Hereford Association money because of its refusal to abide by the arrangement of dates agreed upon by the Association of State Fair Managers. Iowa had one of the smallest Shorthorn exhibits it has ever had. Many Iowa breeders who were visitors instead of exhibitors, as formerly, stated that their herds had been reduced in times of slack business to a point which left them unable to supply the past year's heavy demand for breeding stock, and that their young stuff, from which their showings would have to come, had been sold close for many months. This is doubtless a common condition. Demand for breeding Shorthorns usually starts east of the Mississippi and moves west. At Nebraska the Shorthorn show was relatively a great deal better, and there was plenty of evidence, too, of buying at good prices. That this scarcity of breeding stock is general was strikingly illustrated at Kansas City, where the usual association sales in connection with the American Royal had all been abandoned for lack of entries, excepting the Hereford sale. This was pulled off with success, 47 head selling at an average of $384.68. Angus and Galloway exhibits seemed to show about the same proportionate shrinkage generally, as Shorthorns.

In this discussion of shrinkages and relative figures it is interesting to note that 12 or 14 years ago, when the American Royal began, there were practically the same numbers shown as at this last meeting—about 240 head—and in addition there were 300 head of sale cattle, as against the 47

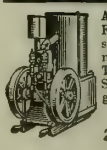
(Continued on page 8).

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BRING OUT YOUR SUFFOLK STALLIONS

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th.

Competition in this contest is limited to mature animals—that is, stallions four years old or over. Each one, as its photo and description are received, will be given an entry number, which will be published with the picture and measurements. No names will be given out until the awards are made. Then all of the entry numbers will be published, along with the names of the stallions, and owners who entered them. Each photograph should give a straight side view of the stallion's body, but may show his head turned slightly toward the camera if the owner desires. Only a few measurements are required. The blank below shows which ones. These measurements, and a good, clear photograph will show pretty accurately to an experienced man, what the stallion is as an individual. Measurements should be taken with a tape line drawn tight enough to press tight to the skin, but not enough to press into the flesh. We reserve the right to have a committee remeasure any animal and to publish the result of its findings. Photographs can be any size, but those on which the stallion's body measures, in length, three to six inches are usually best. It is most important that they be clear and that the stallion stands straight and naturally when photographed.

Make all entries in the blank below; clip it out and mail to the American Breeder.

ENTRY BLANK FOR SUFFOLK STALLION.
American Breeder Stallion Show—Kansas City, Mo.

Enter my stallion, as follows:

Stallion's Name.....Record No. .....

Height (measuring from a point level with the top of the withers straight to the ground).....inches.

Heart girth (around body just back of the forelegs).....inches.

Bone (around foreleg, smallest place between knee and ankle).....inches.

Owner's Name..... County.....

Postoffice ..... State.....

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Remember—52 Times a Year, Not 12

Great Family Combination Offer
We do not know of any Family Weekly that we can more heartily recommend to our readers than The Youth's Companion. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce that we have arranged with the publishers to make the following offer.
The American Breeder Regular $1
The Youth's Companion Price $2
Both Papers Together For One Year $2.50
TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS CLUB RATE, SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THIS OFFICE, ADDRESSING AMERICAN BREEDER, 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

American Breeder Camera at the Season's Closing Shows



Springfield, Ill.—Hawthorn Farm's grand champion Percheron stallion, Intitule. (He started to lift his left front foot as the photo was taken.)



Kansas City—J. H. Swofford's grand champion mule.



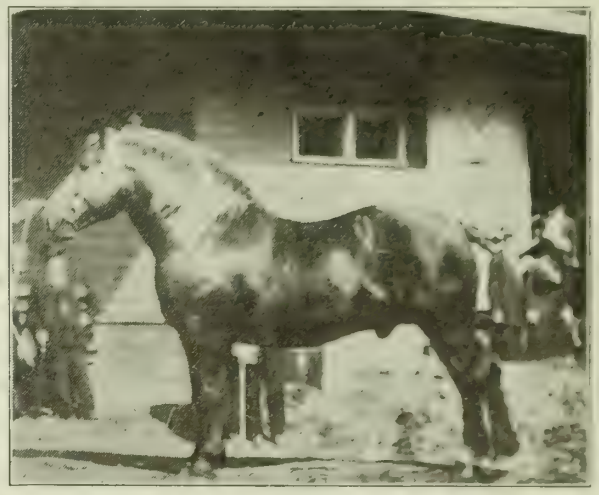
Kansas City—Percheron Importing Company's grand champion Percheron stallion, Joel



Kansas City—C. S. Miles & Son's first prize aged mule team.



Springfield, Ill.—A pair of Angus models entering the show ring



Springfield, Ill.—Dan Augstin's champion of the home bred Percherons.



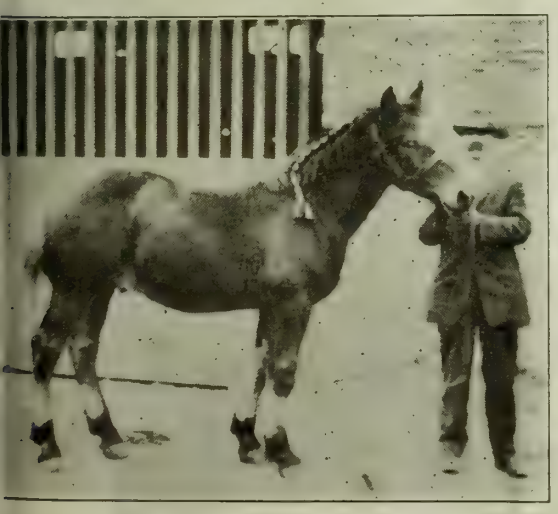
Kansas City—J. F. Roelofson's first prize yearling Percheron stallion, Tableau.



Springfield, Ill.—One of Crouch & Son's aged Percheron stallions.



Springfield, Ill.—One of L. N. & O. B. Sizer's Shire mares.



Kansas City—Lew Jones' first prize Belgian colt, by the Brussels champion.



Kansas City—Third prize aged Hereford bull owned by W. J. Davis of Mississippi.



Springfield, Ill.—Dan Augstin's champion of the home bred Percheron mares.

REVIEW OF FAIR SEASON.

(Continued from page 6).

head of sale cattle at this last show. Evidently between these two dates the business of producing improving blood for use in beef production has not been enjoying any more encouragement than it was entitled to. But whatever may be said of numbers, the interest in beef cattle this year was strong and was evidenced in all quarters.

It would be debatable logic to say that the fairs proved anything as to the live stock business, but from what could be learned both from and at the fairs, it is evident that we are back to a realization which makes itself felt in this country about every so often, viz., that the only permanently successful farming practices call for keeping live stock on the land, and that in selecting the live stock and methods, labor and locality must be importantly considered, but most important of all is to have live stock of a grade and quality to justify the labor and investment which it entails. At every state fair this fall one could readily convince himself by starting a few ringside conversations, that people are studying this point.

A WRONG IDEA ABOUT ALFALFA.

The unqualified recommendation as a soil improver that is continually being given alfalfa is responsible for the very common belief that this crop is one which should be grown extensively on poor or unproductive soils. No greater mistake could be made than to sow alfalfa, especially in the Eastern states, on land which is not in a high condition of fertility.

It is true that, being a legume, it benefits the soil through the addition of nitrogen fixed by organisms forming nodules on its roots, and through its roots it not only supplies considerable quantities of humus but greatly improves the mechanical condition of the soil.

In producing profitable yields of hay, alfalfa utilizes large quantities of phosphorus and potassium, which must be obtained either directly from the soil or from added fertilizer.

Whether alfalfa is a soil improver is a question which can not be answered without some explanation. In the sense in which the term is commonly used, alfalfa is not a soil improving crop, since it can not be utilized in the same manner as cowpeas, soy beans, crimson clover, or hairy vetch for the building up of worn-out or depleted lands. On the other hand, it enriches the good soils through the nitrogen and humus added to the soil by its roots and crowns when the old field of alfalfa is broken up and also by the mechanical action of its roots upon the soil. Furthermore, the preparation of the land prior to seeding the alfalfa and the treatment in the way of top dressing and fertilizing which follow during the few years of its existence doubtless have a very beneficial effect on the crops succeeding it.

In actual practice, then, alfalfa improves good land but can not be considered in connection with poor land, as it is not a profitable crop to grow on unfertile soils.

To the American Breeder:—A new rope, particularly if it be sisal, often causes trouble because of its stiffness. If used as a hay fork rope, or in any place where it runs through a set of pulleys, it is apt to be troublesome until it has been used for some time. This trouble may be avoided by boiling the rope in water. The plan usually used is to coil the rope in a boiler or large soap kettle and cover with water and bring to boiling heat. The rope is then stretched out and allowed to dry, when it will be found to be soft and pliable. Manila rope is usually soft enough to use without such treatment.—J. M. Drew, University Farm, Minnesota.

Horse Figures Stiffening

Common Stuff Unchanged But Prices Firm and Good on Drafty Mules or Horses. Cattle Market Pausing on Fairly High Level. Hogs and Sheep Weakened.

While the trade in horses and mules has furnished no new thrills in the past two weeks, demand has broadened and prices are on a firmer basis. This refers to classes that grade from medium up, and the common kinds are worth no more now than they were when choice grades were selling a few years ago at half the prices they bring now. The largest demand zone is the South and East. The South is buying both horses and mules, and the East is taking good rugged workers, expressers, chunks, and drafters. Medium drafters are fairly plentiful, and choice drafters scarce. Country buyers complain that they cannot get heavy drafters enough under market prices to pay for handling. This has resulted from growers being as well informed as buyers on the status of prices, and also their conviction that good horses are as staple an article as other farm products. The present high prices are as much the result of better information as they are the offspring of other conditions.

The trade is optimistic on the future of the market. Recent rains have developed unexpected growth in grass, rye, millet, Kafir, sorghums and alfalfa is plentiful, and while not primarily horse feed, they lessen the requirements of grain for other stock. Corn, oats and hay prices are lower than a month ago, and the government estimate issued this month indicates larger yields of all grain than the September report. It is a sort of a reinforcement to the trade to have crop conditions look up. It encourages the grower to hold young stock, the transfer man in the city to be more willing to provide increased horse power and the feeder to venture back in the game again. Few good thin horses have been offered, as increased pasturage checked the movement. There is some increased demand on feeding accounts, but the general sentiment is to let the game alone this year. According to the formula of one feeder this will be a good year to fatten horses. His theory is that each year holds out its opportunity in the live stock industry, and those opportunities are to be judged by going opposite to the crowd.

When the tide is turning to feeding cattle, hogs or sheep, get into the breeding game, and when all are being fed and bred, get into horse feeding. Next spring will probably award him the premium for his fed horses and mules. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, where a good many horses were fed last year, they are turning to cattle feeding this year, and recruiting their supplies from the Canadian belt by way of Buffalo.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$250@285
Drafters, fair to good	165@245
Chunks, fair to choice	140@185
Chunks, fair to good	100@140
Expressers and light draft	75@125
Plain workers	60@ 95
Southerns, good	140@175
Southerns, plain to fair	90@135
Plugs	15@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 95@140
14 to 15½ hands	135@175
15½ to 16 hands	165@215
16 to 16½ hands	210@300

Hesitating Cattle Trade.

Prices for fat cattle show little net change, compared with two weeks ago. In some particulars prime grades of the lighter weight class are higher, but the heavy grades are a little lower. Western grass fat steers are selling slowly and at about the same price as two weeks ago. Last week was the high point of the season, and compared with that level prices are off 15 to 35 cents, the greatest loss being on Western grades. Packers are trying to hold the market in check. Swift & Co. imported 4,000 quarters of Argentina beef from London, and other shiploads are reported on the way. The London market broke last week and the packers swung this cheap beef across the Atlantic with the view of breaking prices. Armour & Co. is following that lead, and the stress of the packing fraternities' effort seems directed against breaking the prices on the lower class of cattle. Cudahy shipped thirty carloads of steers, cows, heifers and bulls from Florida to Kansas City this week. They were "canner" grades of a low type. That company has had buyers in the Southern states for some time and it is reported that further large consignments will be made. While the main stress in the market is against the plainer classes, the good to choice kinds are scarce and selling readily. Yearlings are preferred. The top price for the light class in Chicago was $9.60. Omaha also reported such a sale. Yearlings in Kansas City made $9.55 and in St. Louis $9.50. Heavy steers sold up to $9.25, and the bulk of the short fed steers brought $8 to $8.75. The market for straight grass fat steers needs some nursing. Receipts have been heavy from Texas and Colorado, though the Northwest run to Chicago is light. Some fed Western steers sold at $8.25 to $8.65, and most of the straight grassers are bringing $7.25 to $7.90. A big bunch of the Zimmerman Dakota-Mexico steers sold in Chicago at $6.60, the same price that Mexico-Panhandles brought in Kansas City last week. On the quarantine side receipts showed a great variety of quality. Some fed steers sold at $8.50 to $8.75, the highest prices of the season, and a lot of inferior Arkansas grassers sold as low as $4.85. The bulk of these Southern steers brought $6 to $6.50, and possessed inferior killing quality. The cotton belt of Texas and Oklahoma will do considerable feeding this year for the late winter market. Reports from all sections are that the winter pasture promises to be the best in a number of years past.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.85@9.50
Good to choice steers	8.25@8.80
Fair to good steers	7.75@8.20
Common to fair steers	7.00@7.75
Meal fed, choice	7.75@8.40
Meal fed, common to fair	6.25@7.70

(Continued on page 10).

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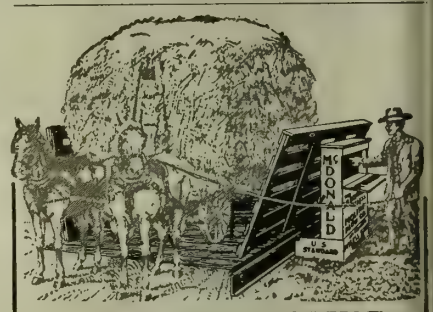
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COLLEGE WINNERS AT THE "ROYAL."
1—Leslie Ross and Kansas' first prize Shorthorn steer calf. 2—Arthur Rhys and Missouri's first prize Angus yearling steer. 3—Galloway steers; Kansas' first yearling and Missouri's first prize calf.

American Breeder Camera at the Season's Closing Shows



Kansas City—Lee Bros'. first prize two-year old Percheron stallion, Reinhard.



Springfield, Ill.—Oltmanns' team of prize winning Oldenburg coach horses.



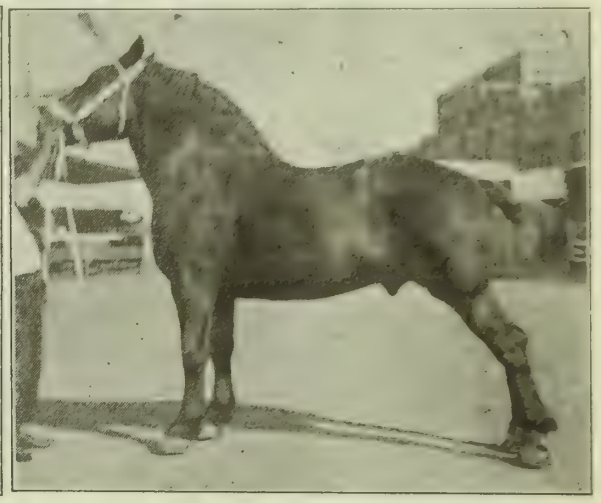
Springfield, Ill.—Detwiler's first prized aged Percheron stallion in the home bred class.



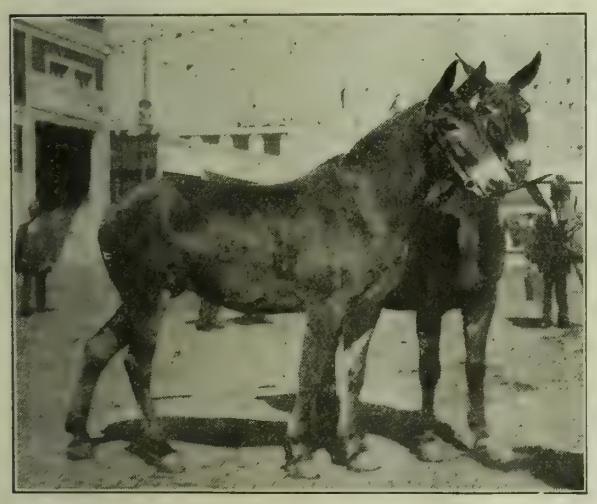
Springfield, Ill.—A picturesque saddler. Note his flaxen "flag" and mane.



Kansas City—O. Harris & Son's junior champion Hereford bull, Repeater 7th.



Kansas City—Lee Bros'. first prize three year old Percheron, Kanajrou.



Kansas City—C. S. Miles & Son's second prize aged mule team.



Springfield, Ill.—Ira Sharpe's first prize saddle mare; Miss Sharpe up.



Kansas City—Swofford's three year old champion mule team that sold for $1,000.



Springfield, Ill.—Paul Brown's gaited saddler, Gingerbread Man.



Kansas City—Lew Jones' half Shetland saddle pony.



Kansas City—Frank Harding's champion Shorthorn bull in his stall.

MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 8.)

While the entire trend in the market demonstrates that packers are trying to reinforce their supply of low grade beef by importations and by gathering up common Southern cattle, there appears to be little weakness in the butcher cattle market. Country buyers are keeping up an insistent demand for breeding cows and heifers, and packers have to beat them out in price or lose out on the beef. For two weeks past the "canner" end from the range has been bringing $4.25 to $4.65, and cutters $4.75 to $5.50. The good range cows have brought $5.65 to $6.75, and at such prices the supply has been below requirements. Fed cows sold at $7 to $7.50, heifers up to $9 and steers and heifers mixed up to $9.25. Such prices are 10 to 25 cents higher than two weeks ago. Veal calves sold steady. Top in the West $10, and in the East $11.50. Prices for bulls are quoted stronger.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher stuff:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.75@ 7.50
Fair to good	6.00@ 6.75
Common to fair	5.50@ 6.00
Canners	4.25@ 4.75
Heifers—	
Choice fed	$8.25@ 9.00
Good to choice	7.50@ 8.25
Plain to fair	6.50@ 7.40
Common	5.50@ 6.45
Veal calves	6.00@10.00
Bulls	4.00@ 7.25

High Prices Narrow Stocker Trade.

Prices of stockers and feeders attained such high levels the first week in October that many prospective buyers withdrew from the market to await for lower prices. The past week the market tended downward, but the decline was not sufficient to bring out renewed demand. Panhandle and Colorado stockers and feeders have been offered freely and about 75,000 thin cattle have gone back to the country in the first two weeks this month from the local market. Prices have ranged from $5.75 for inferior grades up to $8.65 for the half fat kinds that can be turned back to the market after a short feed. Most of the Panhandles sold at $7.25 to $7.65, and Colorados at $6.50 to $7.50. Stock cows and heifers show little variation in prices. Demand is active and prices firm. A good many more female cattle of the right grade could be used than is now offered. Stock calves are quoted at $6 to $8.50 and are scarce.

Selected feeders	$ 8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice feeders	7.40@ 7.90
Plain to fair feeders	6.50@ 7.35
Good to choice stockers	7.25@ 7.75
Selected stockers	7.75@ 8.40
Plain to fair stockers	5.85@ 7.20
Stock calves	6.00@ 8.50
Stock cows	4.75@ 6.75
Stock heifers	5.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	35.00@90.00

Weak Market for Hogs.

The hog market is acting like the bottom may drop out at any time and the $8 quotation be eliminated. There have been a few attempts to rally the market, but the general tendency is downward, and the $8 price is preserved only by the generosity of the packers. Receipts have been liberal for the first two weeks in October, but the quality has improved some, and for that reason packers have bought freely on the breaks. However much the short supplies of the future may be a bullish element packers have not found it convenient to make this a month for storing product. In Chicago the top price fell to $8.50, or $1.25 under the high price of September, and in Kansas City the top was depressed to $8.30, or $1 under the high September price. A good many plain hogs have sold below $8, but good grades are selling at $8 to $8.25. Shippers are of little consequence in the market, and as cooler weather approaches, packers will have the trade in their own hands. November is expected to develop liberal receipts, but by January the supply will be much lighter, and March may see a return engagement of the $10 hog. Marketing will be primarily at under weight owing to the scarcity of corn.

The following quotations are for hogs on April 16:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$8.10@8.32½
Choice, 200@245 lbs	8.00@8.30
Medium weight	7.95@@8.30
Light weight	8.00@8.30
Common to fair	7.85@8.10
Stags	6.50@8.00
Boars	4.00@5.50
Bulk of sales	8.00@8.30

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the last two weeks of April:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Oct. 13.	$8.10@8.45	$8.15@8.47½
Tuesday	8.05@8.45	8.10@8.40
Wednesday	8.00@8.37½	7.85@8.30
Thursday	7.90@8.30	7.90@8.30
Friday	7.85@8.30	8.00@8.40
Saturday		8.20@8.27½

Lower Sheep Prices.

Deep snows in the mountain ranges has caused another market outpouring of sheep. Receipts in the past two weeks were as heavy as in any previous similar period this year, and the quality plainer. A larger per cent of the offerings have shown only feeder quality. Many flocks have already started to the winter ranges, and the remaining surplus is waiting cars for shipment. This insures liberal receipts for the rest of this month. Prices have declined 25 to 40 cents, and are the lowest of the past few weeks. Fat lambs are quoted at $6.25 to $6.75, yearlings $4.75 to $5.50, ewes $3.75 to $4.50 and wethers $4 to $4.75. Trade in stock and feeding grades has been active, though prices are some lower. Feeding lambs are quoted at $5.50 to $6.35.

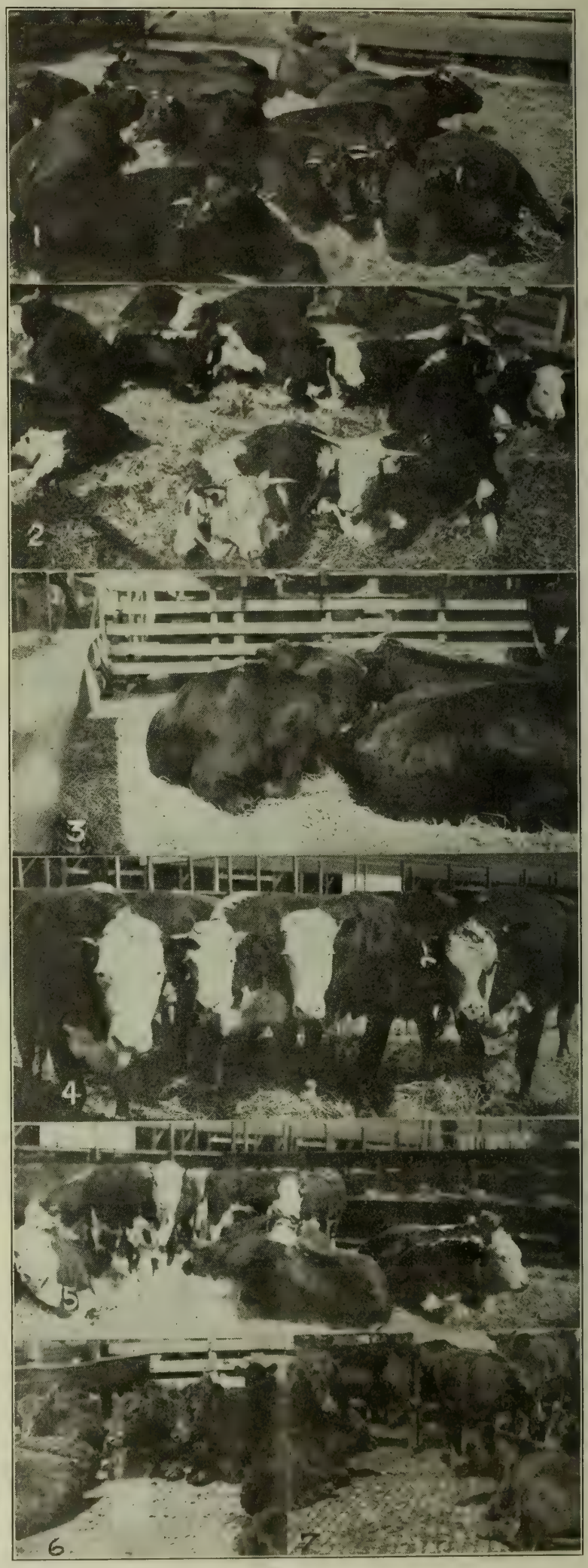
INDIAN IRRIGATED LANDS FOR LEASE.

The United States Government, through the office of Indian Affairs, is offering to homeseekers about 45,000 acres of fine irrigated land on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation. This reservation is located in the central western part of the State of Wyoming and is on the main highway from the southeast into the Jackson Hole country and the Yellowstone National Park. The climate is delightful, being free from extreme heat in summer, and while the temperature is sometimes low in winter, there is little snow, and the air is clear, dry and bracing. The soil varies from a medium heavy clay loam in the valleys to a rather light sandy loam on the divides and is deep and fertile. The region is semiarid, and water for irrigation, which is necessary for the growing of crops, is furnished by a fine and ample system constructed by the Government.

Some of these valuable irrigated tracts may be purchased on easy terms and others may be leased for 10-year periods. The Government has decided to be most liberal in regard to leasing and has authorized the superintendent of the Shoshone Indian school at Wind River, Wyo., who has charge of the reservation, to make leases in his discretion, the only fixed terms being that the lessee shall make beneficial use of the water on all irrigable lands covered by his lease; that the leased tract shall be legally fenced; that an irrigation maintenance fee of 60 cents per acre shall be paid during the last half of the lease period; and that not less than one-fourth of each tract shall be seeded to alfalfa, a good stand being left at the expiration of the lease. Lessees can obtain possession of the premises at once.

The cotton crop, October 1, was reported by the government as showing a condition of 64.1. This is four and one-half points below the average condition for the past ten years.

Samples of the American Royal Car Lot Show



1—K. G. Gigstad's grand champion fat steers (yearling Shorthorns), sold for $12.85 per cwt. 2—C. J. Solt's first prize Hereford yearlings, sold for $10 per cwt. 3—Part of J. F. Henderson's third prize Shorthorn two-year-olds, sold at $9. 4—McNamara Bros'. sixth prize Hereford two-year-olds, sold at $9.40. 5—C. V. Hull's fourth prize Hereford two-year-olds, sold at $9.75. 6—J. E. Meserve's Galloway feeder calves (champions). 7—Sutton & Workman's first prize Angus feeder calves.

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WE will make you a long-time loan—you will have 20 years to pay for the land and repay the loan—you can move on the land at once—and your Canadian farm will *make you independent.*

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Rich Canadian land for from $11 to $30 per acre. You pay only one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Long before your final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself over and over. This advertisement is directed only to farmers or to men who will occupy or improve the land.

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H. H. BURNS,
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Or for sale; 102 acres good land in Chariton County, Mo., splendid residence in best part of Chillicothe, Mo.; five passenger Overland automobile in good condition. Also several head of good registered Percheron mares, bred to imported stallion. Address,

D. B. KIRBY, Grain Valley Mo., or LOUIS H. GOULD, Greenville, Texas.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED.

Will exchange 60 acres of smooth blue grass land five miles from Richland, Pulaski County, Missouri, for an automobile. Address

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EQUINE TYPES AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

One of Taylor & Jones' two year old Percherons, lower left; J. R. Peak & Son's first prize gentleman's driver, lower center.

COMMON DIGESTIVE DISTURBANCES OF THE HORSE.

Probably at no time of the year should the farmer be more careful in feeding the horse than now. This is due to the fact that new hay and grain, most of which is not yet thoroughly cured, are now being fed, and that the horse is required to work long hours with short time for feeding, so that it may be said that he has to engorge himself with an entire change of feed in from one-half to one hour.

Many animals having a rest of a few weeks to a month previously are put into the harvest field and the driver, thinking to fatten the horses hastily or to take extra good care of them, places before them many more times the quantity of feed than the animal normally consumes. As a result some animals being naturally heavy feeders engorge themselves and impaction or over-distention of the bowels results. If not soon relieved inflammation of the bowels results, as the dry food is a severe irritant and the animal often dies before competent help can be secured.

New hay and grain are not as digestible as the older feed. If fed in large quantities it frequently is not digested but ferments and causes the bowels to become greatly distended with gas. The excessive pressure of the gas bears so hard on the important organs as the heart and lungs that they cannot function properly. In some cases rupture of the bowels or diaphragm results with death in but a very few minutes.

Another result of improper feeding is what is known as spasmodic colic or cramps, in which the animal has very severe bowel pains at intervals, between the pains the animal is quiet and may even feed. This is brought on by drinking large quantities of cold water while warm, sudden change of feed and exposure to cold, as standing out on cold nights without blanketing.

Musty and mouldy feed frequently cause diseases as digestive disturbances, heaves, pneumonia and especially nervous troubles. While the majority of the moulds do not produce disease themselves, they leave the feed on which they are growing a suitable seed bed for other growths which may cause numerous disturbances. However, a few moulds are poisonous. These cannot be distinguished on the feed but require laboratory examination for their classification.

Other causes of digestive troubles are, feeding grain before hay, and watering the animal after feeding. As oats require more time for stomach digestion than hay, it can be seen that the practice of either of these methods will produce the same result, oats not having enough time for proper stomach digestion, will also not digest as thoroughly in the intestines, indigestion being the final result.

In summary, it can be said that most bowel troubles are due to improper feeding. Improper feeding implying, feeding too large a quantity at a feed, too sudden change of feed, feeding musty or mouldy hay, feeding grain before hay and watering after feeding.

No one treatment can be given that will prove successful, as each case requires a definite diagnosis and a study into the cause of the condition.

Preventative means are the most successful in the eradication of this trouble from the farm. A close study of the food requirements, which differ greatly in different animals, and supplying the animals with clean, sweet, well cured hay and grain, in amounts which he will just clean up at a feed, will prevent the majority of digestive troubles so common at this season of the year.——A. R. Hahner, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PERHAPS NAVEL ILL—I have a draft colt three months old which has a small bunch in front of the right stifle. It came on about ten days ago and is soft. I have been using iodine ointment on it every other evening and it is about the same, until of late I notice that it cracks when the colt walks. The colt is not fat but in good order; weighs 510 pounds. It did not hurt itself in any way that I know of. —Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We are always suspicious of these capsular distensions in young colts and fear that it has suffered a mild infection at some previous time through the navel. Iodine preparations give about as good results at this stage as anything one can use, and we would advise that you continue the treatment sufficiently often to cause soreness or irritation of the skin.

BARREN HEIFER—I have a two-year-old registered heifer that won't breed. Can you tell me what to do to make her breed? I gave $50 for her and I don't want to lose her. I would be glad for any information you can give.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—No one can tell you just why your heifer fails to breed without more information. You should make a careful examination and give a complete description of the generative organs.

WATER SEEDS—Will you kindly tell me what causes water seeds to come after castration. I have some mules I castrated with an emasculator that have water seeds. Would like to know what to do with them. Would you recut them or not? I cut for the public.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—So-called water seeds result from a failure to properly open the inner tunics or from infection. In order to remove the difficulty it is necessary to submit the animals to a surgical operation.

LOUSY JACK—Can you give me a remedy for lousy jacks? Have been bothered with lice on my jacks for several years. Will it injure a jack to use dip for lice?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Nothing is more effective and safe in destroying external parasites on colts and jacks than an emulsion made up with soap, kerosene and water. Boil a pound of laundry soap in three quarts of rainwater until thoroughly dissolved, and while boiling carefully and gradually add two quarts of kerosene, stirring briskly with a large spoon while adding. This will result in the formation of a thick, creamy emulsion which should be diluted with eight parts of warm rainwater when used. Thoroughly wet the animal's body all over, selecting a bright warm day in a protected place, and repeat in a week if lice are still found. Thoroughly clean up the premises, burning all litter and disinfect his stall after being cleaned, with a solution of creolin, using one part of the drug to 50 parts of rain water.

NEW GROWTH—I have a cow with a cancer on her eye, or I suppose that is what it is. Is there any cure for it? If so, will you please print it?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Growths such as you refer to are nearly always malignant in character, and, as a rule, involve the structures so deeply before their true nature is made out that they are beyond help. Surgical measures are the only hope for relief in such cases and we would advise that you take the matter up with a qualified local veterinarian.

FEEDING RYE STRAW—Will rye straw fed to pregnant mares and cows cause them to slip their colts or calves? One of my neighbors told me so, and today, September 30, my Percheron mare lost her colt. She was bred in June. She had a nice mare colt in the spring. She has been in the team every day that it was fit for a horse to be out; finished seeding September 29; did not work her the 30th, but at noon, when I went to water her saw what was wrong; she cleaned herself all right and seems to be all right in every way. Don't you think I had better let her run over until next spring before I breed her? In regard to the cows, we only have one that I am sure is with calf; the others have been in heat every 18 days. I have my own bull and he has proven to be a very sure breeder. Can you tell me what is wrong?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We see no reason why rye straw should cause abortion, providing it is free from ergot. Rye straw, however, is not sufficiently nutritious to serve as an entire coarse ration and should only be fed as a part of feed. This statement is pretty nearly true of nearly all threshed grains for the reason that in the maturing of the grain the greater part of the nutrition leaves the straw. If animals are required to largely subsist upon provender of this nature there is nearly always apt to be digestive trouble and other distrubances result.

CHRONIC NAVEL ILL—My neighbor has a colt that was born in May; six weeks after he was born he was found to be lame in stifle; parts very warm. He was treated for some time by bathing and applying liniment, followed by two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure, also two or three dollars' worth of Absorbine. He has been looked after better than the general run of these cases. The swelling on stifle is on side and about what you could cover with two hands. The other stifle is swollen the same way and is nearly as large but has never been much sore, but it is as lame on the one side today as he ever was and never gets any better. He ran in a lane after he was born, where the ground was very hard, and soon after birth he developed a small bursal enlargement on the front side of stifle, but it never was sore and I don't think it has any connection with the trouble in other part of stifle. What will be the probable outcome of this case? Could it be possible that this case could be traced to navel ill, and if so, would bacterin be of use at this time? This makes the case three and a half to four months old and as much lameness as at any time.—Michigan Subscriber.

REPLY—It is a question as to whether or not this colt is going to respond to medical treatment and we are inclined to not look with much favor upon his recovery to a point where it will grow into a serviceable animal. Youth is in its favor and there is quite a tendency for young animals to grow out of these difficulties. The occasional application of some stimulating preparation such as you are using, together with care that will maintain thrift, will be as helpful as anything you can do at this time. Bacterin should be administered about every ten days.

HEAVES—I have a valuable mare that has the heaves and I think she is safe in foal. Can they be cured, and would it injure the colt to try to cure her? Do you think a mare will continue getting in foal and bring colts when she has the heaves?—Oklahoma Subscriber.

REPLY—As to whether or not an animal can be cured of heaves depends on the length of time the animal has been affected as well as the severity of the affection, and whether or not one is able to properly regulate the food supply. A laxative diet is in order in these cases so that a run at grass is ideal. In the absence of grass such animals are benefited by giving about four ounces of raw linseed oil in the feed once a day. Begin, of course, with small doses and gradually increase up to the amount. Such animals must be restricted on the amount of hay. Bright, fine, upland prairie hay is best and should be given in about one-half feed only. The flesh is to be maintained by a more generous grain diet; oats, bran and oil meal serve best. The animal should be watered before feeding. Avoid bulk in the stomach always. Give a tablespoonful of Fowlers solution mixed with the grain' ration, three times a day.

UNTHRIFTY MARES—I have two mares four and five years old which are out of condition; have lost flesh ever since I weaned their colts some five or six weeks ago. Their bags dried up nicely; their appetites are good and they do not seem to tire easily when at work. They throw off just a little urine every once in a while just like mares in heat; urine is of a good color. They are not in heat as I have tried them a number of times. I keep horse and jack in the barn all the time. I work them moderately and feed them well on ear corn or corn chop mixed with bran, or wheat chop and good prairie hay; salt regularly and they have all the good water they can drink. My horses usually look sleek and fat and well cared for. —Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—You must keep in mind that the past summer has been a very trying one on all classes of stock, and where mares of the age you mention are required to nurse colts and perform the usual work of the farm, the results are often as experienced by you. A decided effort should be made to get these animals into a more thrifty state before the approach of winter, and they should be discontinued from work and given a run at grass with regular rations of grain. Oats and oil meal could be added, with benefit, to the grain ration, and bright alfalfa hay is excellent for such stock. A tonic powder consisting of the following given in the grain three times a day will aid: Powdered gentian, 8 ounces; nux vomica, 3 ounces, and dried sulphate of iron, 3 ounces. Mix all together and give a level table-

(Continued on page 14).

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Horse Importers

Huntington :-: :-: :-: Indiana

D. K. ROTH

GIBSON CITY, ILL.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Not How Many, But How Good.

Square Dealing My Motto. Write Me Your Wants



Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeders and Importers

The best Draft Stallions and Mares that money will buy

Come and see them before you close a deal.

George Eggert, Prop., Newton, Ia.

PERCHERONS

Prices That Will Profit Early Buyers on Both Stallions and Mares.

The mares range in age from weanlings to aged mares, and the stallions from weanlings to 3-year olds past.

I have been in the business a long time and on account of not being able to get competent help am compelled to close out. If sold in a bunch I will make the price right.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, Pierson, Iowa



WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale; 9 years old; a sure foal getter; easy to handle. Have not time for the business. Cost $1,500 less than two years ago. Will sell at bargain price of $750. Parties met at train.

E. D. CHENEY,
Hillsdale, Mich. Route 4.

AND ONE JACK.

Stallions, mares and colts. All of desirable ages. Prices from $250 up. The right kind. Come and see them. The jack is black with light points.

H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, Kas.

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION

For sale. Heavy bone and extra quality; age, 2 years and five months; weight 1980, will make 2200 when matured. Also mare colt, age 15 months; weight 1300. Both by imported sire and dam; both bay color. Anyone interested will be convinced when they see them; they are as represented. Priced very reasonable.

G. S. VOLLMER,
Edon, Williams County, Ohio. Route 2.

FOR QUICK SALE.

One registered Percheron stallion; coming 3 in the spring. A large, muscular and heavy boned horse, will make a ton horse at maturity. Also a fine yearling of same breed. Will sell either or both. Parties interested should write or come at once as this ad will not appear again.

H. O. WARD, Wharton, Ohio. R. R. 1.

WILCOX STOCK FARM.

We have some extra good young Percheron stallions and mares for sale. They are all blacks and dark greys, with plenty of bone, size and quality. All mares are in foal by a prize winner at Springfield and Chicago in 1912. Can please the most critical buyer at reasonable prices. Write me your wants.

ENOS STEWART, Lexington, Ill. Rte. 3.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

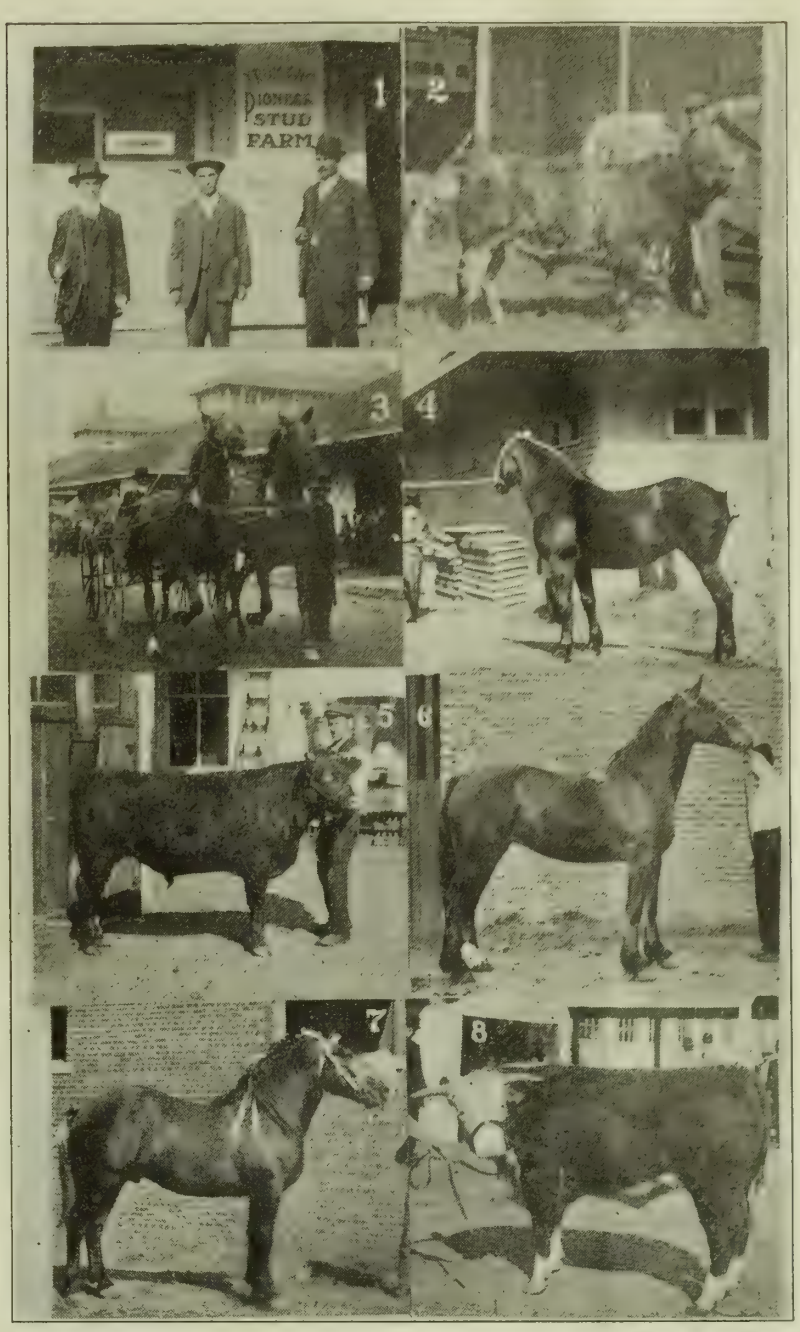
During the breeding season, when every good stallion is crowded to the limit, a little knowledge would be very valuable, especially when a doubtful mare is presented. If that particular mare should harbor the germs which causes other mares to be barren the breeder will be very thankful to know to what class that mare belongs. It is not merely the loss of that particular mare or a particular service that concerns him, but such mares usually require three or more services through the season. They are very expensive; they come at just such a time that the breeder does not want them, because there are good, clean, healthy mares that could be bred and from which one natural service might produce a living foal.

If there are 20 of these mares for each stallion that means 60 or more services, as a rule, of a very doubtful nature. If these 60 services could be used on clean, healthy, producing mares, every one must agree that they would be more profitable. The individual who employs natural service only is more in need of this saving than those who employ the capsule services, as he must make every service count. He cannot afford to lose 60 services during the very busiest part of the breeding season. If these breeders knew in just what class each particular mare belonged, it is quite probable that their business would be very successful. Aside from that his service to the public would be much more valuable.

Some breeders contend that they do not have time to attend a breeding school as it would require a whole week away from home. Would it not be profitable to spend one week at a time when the breeder is not very busy and save several weeks during the busy time, and practically double the income from the sire without increasing the investment?

The very best test as to the value of this school is that hundreds of the best breeders in this country have attended this school and put this information into practice with good results. They have not all been perfect, of course, but it is quite safe to say that every single one of them has been benefitted. We have never heard of one saying that the school was not satisfactory. Some have attended through curiosity, others for the purpose of teaching the instructors something. But practically every man has gone home satisfied. A vast majority of them have doubled their incomes without increasing their investment; nearly every one of them has increased his per cent of foals.

The cattle breeding school will be held from November 10 to 15 inclusive—six days and nights. This will probably be the only term in cattle breeding until next fall. The horse breeding school will be held from November 17 to 22 inclusive—six days and nights, although another term in horse breeding will probably be held some time during the winter months. Those who are in position to do so should attend the November school. One tuition admits the student to both schools. The courses are separate. It is not necessary to graduate in both of them to get a diploma; a separate diploma will be issued for each school. —Adv.



"POINTS OF INTEREST" AT THE SEASON'S CLOSING SHOWS.
1—John Truman, C. C. Williams and J. E. McWherter at Springfield. 2—At the "Royal"—C. A. Saunders' junior champion Shorthorn bull. 3—Springfield—Standardbreds of carriage size and style. 4—Springfield—Dan Augstin's first prize Percheron yearling filly. 5—Kansas City—E. M. Hall's champion grade Shorthorn steer. 6—Kansas City—F. L. Crosby's first prize two-year-old Clyde fillly. 7—Kansas City—J. D. DeTar's two-year-old home bred Percheron. 8—Kansas City—R. H. Hazlett's first prize yearling Hereford steer, Record.

CLIPPING THE HORSE.

To the American Breeder: The subject of clipping the horse is a matter of considerable discussion at this time of the year. The following suggestions may be of benefit to those who are contemplating clipping their horses: In the first place, never clip a horse that has a fine coat of hair, as it will then be necessary to clip it every spring and fall thereafter. The only horses that should be clipped are those with heavy coats that can be cared for during the winter, such as blanketing warmly in the stable and covering with a canvas sheet during severe storms while at work. The advantage in clipping a horse is that the long haired horse, after sweating profusely, will not dry off during the night. This condition will cause the horse to take cold, the inflammation being located in the nose, throat or lungs. It would not be a good policy to clip a horse and then turn it out to a straw pile for the winter. Clipped horses should never be allowed to stand uncovered, as they chill quickly. A clipped horse dries off readily, mud is easily removed from the legs and there is no disagreeable hair flying during the period of shedding. In the fall clip as soon as the flies do not bite the animal, while in the spring clip before the horse begins to shed.—C. H. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College.

SOLD TOO MANY HORSES PRIVATELY.

The fall selling of draft stallions has been better than usual. Several exhibitors at the early fairs cut short their intended circuit of shows because of early sales made from among their best stallions. For this reason also, some of the fall and early winter public sales are called off. We have just received a letter from Chas. Irvine, of Polk County, Iowa, in which he says:

"I have sold so many horses the past few days that it will be impos-

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION
For sale. Black; 7 years; weight 1600; sure breeder of good colts. Broke to drive single; not afraid of autos. Best of feet; travel him without shoes; gentle. Certificate of soundness. Lots of colts to show. With good luck will more than pay for himself in one season. Quitting business. Price $425. This ad appears but once.
A. R. BARR, Webster City, Ia. Rte. 6.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS
of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1, DELAVAN, WIS.**

STALLIONS AND JACKS
For sale. Age and health makes it necessary.
One imported German Coach stallion; one black Percheron stallion; one good jack coming four; one extra fine jack coming three. All sound and in fine condition. Will send pictures and full description. The youngest jack (in my judgment) is worth one-half what I ask for the four head if taken in a bunch.
Write me. I will answer and name you a bargain.
E. L. WRIGHT,
Baxter Springs, Kansas. P. O. Box 446.
(In southeast corner of Kansas on the Frisco and M., O. & G.)

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN
stallions for sale. One imported Belgian stallion; 6 years old; weight 1925; sure foal getter; broke to work. One registered Percheron stallion; 3 years old; weight 1825; broke to work. One registered stud colt 6 months old. The 3 year old and the colt are registered in the Percheron Society of America. I also have one registered Guernsey bull, one year old, for sale.
W. E. MORRISON, Lakeville, Ohio.

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION
For sale. Registered; weight 1700 pounds; dark gray; 5 years old and sound. Would trade for Holstein or Jersey heifer or young mules. Sixty per cent guarantee and pasture broke.
A. E. WATSON, St. Paul, Nebraska.

5 PERCHERONS
For Sale—Four young stallions and one 12-year-old extra heavy bone. Priced to sell.
F. T. WALLACE, Assumption, Ill.

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION.
Three years old. Priced to sell.
WM. J. CORBIT, Anamosa, Iowa.

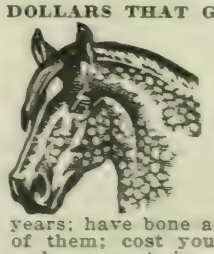
I. C. EVANS, Troy, Iowa
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND
mares for sale at right prices. Recorded in Percheron Society of America. If in need of a good stallion or mare, you had better get busy, and buy of me. I will guarantee square dealing with the right kind of stallions and mares to satisfy you, with quality and weight.

CLYDESDALE HORSES
Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.
Also Shorthorn Cattle.
W. A. DeMerritt
Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

150 STALLIONS.
Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

Wanted!
Grade Draft Mares
Percherons preferred, to weigh 1100 to 1300 pounds.
C. L. WEST, SHANNON, MISS. Rte. 2.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
Two imported Belgian stallions, 6 years old; bay; 2000 and 2100 pounds; one imported Percheron stallion, 11 years old; black. One home bred Percheron stallion 2 years old; black-grey. Also some registered fillies. These horses are all sound and priced to sell.
HATTEBERG BROS., R. 4, Paxton, Ill.

DOLLARS THAT GREW AND GREW.

Good judgment makes men rich, buys studs FROM A FARMER, pays no town-barn expenses, no salesmen commission. My big bunch registered Percheron studs, weanlings to 4 years; have bone and weight with any of them; cost you half as much but make you twice the money. Good judgment buys early. Fast trains.
FRED CHANDLER,
Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.



WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

Big-type Chester White boars, Sweepstake 28006, weigh-1260 pounds (first and champion boar at Iowa, 1912), and Jumbo 14035, weighing 1210 pounds. Both died in our possession and we have their breeding in our herd. Big catalog free. Will hold a bred sow sale February 10, 1914. Write, **B. M. BOYER & SONS, FARMINGTON, IOWA.**

MARMION'S BIG POLAND CHINAS.

I can furnish you with as good a pig as can be found in the corn belt. Pigs sired by five of the best boars of the breed. Some by one of the good sons of Rood's Giant and out of a Long King sow. Also a litter by Big Knox.

B. F. MARMION,
Farmington, Iowa. R. F. D. No. 2.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Practical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

BREEDING STOCK AND LAND FOR SALE.

One registered Percheron stallion; color dark brown; 9 years old; weight 1900 pounds. Good heavy bone and a real draft horse. Registered in Percheron Society of America. Also one black Mammoth jack: 8 years old; mealy marked jack: 14 hands standard and good bone; active and works as quick as anybody's stallion. One of the few that works on the range. Both of these are good; sure breeders with plenty of colts to show.

Also my property consisting of three acres in good town of 400 population; good country surrounding it with good breeding business already established. Good house, barn and outbuildings; fenced and in good condition. Three good drilled wells with fruit and garden. Will sell together or separate, or trade for good young horses, mules or cattle, or land, as I am quitting the business.

C. E. HODGDEN,
Galesburg, Neosho County, Kansas.

900-ACRE RANCH

For sale; 400 acres meadow under irrigation, system complete; water inexhaustible; balance crop and pasture land; fine spring and coal mine; 7 miles from county seat. Also 200-acre ranch for sale.

FOREST RICE, Blaisdell, No. Dak.

Make Money With Poultry

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a finincial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to AMERICAN POULTRY readers.

There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

AMERICAN POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is 50c per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a 200-page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, ABSOLUTELY free to everyone sending 50c for a yearly subscription, or $1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (without book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

AMERICAN POULTRY
SAVOY BLDG., WILKESBARRE, PA.

ATTENTION FEEDERS!

I offer a few cars of **Cotton Seed Feed Meal for October and November shipment at $26.90 a ton,** delivered your station in car lots.

OHver Wyatt, Salesman for Southern Mills, Clinton, Mo.

sible for me to make a public sale on December 15, the date I had claimed. Please make a note of the postponement of the sale."



EVERLY & SLOAN'S PRIZE MULES AT THE "ROYAL."

1—First prize sucking mule, sold for $250. 2—First prize yearling, 1250 pounds, sold for $550. 3—Second prize yearling. 4—Third prize yearling. 5 and 6—First and third prize two year olds, sold for $800.

RECORD BREAKING MULE SHOW AND RECORD PRICES.

Among the most notable incidents of the most noteworthy exhibitions of mules ever held at the American Royal Live Stock Show was included the selling of several mules at record prices. By far the heaviest buying was done by W. R. Crackel of Vincennes, Ind. Mr. Crackel who was out to buy the best things in mule flesh which the country affords, was at the Missouri State Fair and there met Superintendent Elgin of the American Royal mule show. It was on Mr. Elgin's assurance that he would find at Kansas City the best mules he ever saw, that Mr. Crackel came here instead of going to St. Louis and Springfield as he had planned.

That he found mules "up to advance notices" is amply proven by his own purchases. He took the team of three-year-olds shown by J. H. Swofford of Polo, Mo., for $1,000; he took the first and third prize two-year-olds shown by Everly & Sloan of Coffey, Mo., at $800 for the pair, and he took the first prize yearling shown by the same firm at $550. For four other yearlings he paid Everly & Sloan $1,-150; for another yearling he paid Miles & Son of Norborne, Mo., $300, making $3,800 which Mr. Crackel paid for ten head of mules shown at the American Royal.

Other buyers of prize winning mules at this show were J. C. Irvin of Marshall, Mo., and O. Harris of Harris, Mo. Mr. Irvin, among his purchases, paid Everly & Sloan $250 for the first prize suckling mule. Mr. Harris bought the fourth prize team of aged mules from Wm. Motherhead of Parkville, Mo., at a price we did not learn.

It is stated that in at least three instances the prices we have named were record breakers. Superintendent Elgin has the distinction of having made (at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis) the greatest showing of mules ever made by one exhibitor, and Mr. Elgin states that the ring of 13 yearlings shown at the American Royal is the best ring of yearling mules ever shown anywhere, and that it was headed by probably the best mule ever shown. This is the yearling which sold for $550 and which weighed 1,250 pounds.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 12.)

spoonful at each meal, stirring well with the feed.

ABSCESS OF THE POLL—I have a mare with a lump back of her ear and it looks very much like poll evil. It has not broken yet and is not tender. Could you please give me a cure for poll evil? Would you advise me to treat her before the lump breaks or wait until after? I live over 100 miles from a veterinarian.—Montana Subscriber.

REPLY—It appears that your mare is threatened with an abscess at the

BLACK JACK, MEALY POINTS.

For sale; 15 hands high with good bone and body; 7 years old. A good breeder and quick server. Am quitting the business, reason for selling. Price $400. **E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

JACKS FOR SALE.

Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.

L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

AN EXTRA GOOD JACK

for sale. Black, with white points; 8 years old; stands 15½ hands high; has a very heavy bone and extra good feet. Ears 36 inches from tip to tip. Has a heavy body and is a good breeder and quick worker. Have plenty good mules to show and have good papers with him. Address,

JOSEPH F. PETR, CUBA, KANSAS.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

TWO LARGE MAMMOTH JACKS

to sell, or will trade for young mules. The jacks have light points; one 8 years old; 66 inches high; a fine server on mares; mules to show; registered; weight 1050 pounds. The other is 3 years old; 60 inches high; large bone; has served a few mares and worked fine. If you want a fine large jack, come and see these. Price $1,250 for the 8 year old; $800 for the 3 year old. Both are O. K. in every way.

J. W. GILLUM, Wing, Ark.

JENNETS, JACKS, PERCHERONS.

7 jennets, 1 year and up—all good. 3 jacks, serviceable age and good. Percheron females, weanlings to mature mares; all old enough, bred. 2 Percheron stallions. All registered stock and of best breeding. No other kind offered. Inquire early as this stock will sell.

N. S. COX & SONS, Pattonsburg, Mo.

JACK STOCK FOR STALLION.

Will trade good jacks or jennets for a draft stallion. Write fully what you have.

Colts for Sale—30 good mule colts and 40 colts from range mares and sired by draft stallion.

STANLEY TURNER,
Water Valley, Texas.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

SIX GOOD BREEDING JACKS.

Also imported Percheron and Belgian stallions; some weigh 2160 pounds. Stock for sale on long time payments; 1, 2 or 3 years at 6 per cent.

R. I. LITTLE,
Fairfax, Iowa. Route 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1000 pound Kentucky Jack; coal black with mealy points. Cash, or will exchange for registered Percheron fillies, registered Shire stallion under two years old, young mules, or four cylinder automobile in first class condition. Call on or address,

G. Fred Skank, Henderson, Iowa.

BARGAINS.

On account of failing health I am closing out my stable of registered saddle horses, Mammoth jacks and jennets, including Black Knight 2366, the greatest horse in the Southwest.

J. E. BRADLEY, Carthage, Mo.

EXTRA GOOD JACK.

For sale—Black, light points; 9½ inch bone; 13½ inch knee; 62 inches high; 72 inch heart; 5 years old; quick, sure and easy to handle. Priced at two-thirds value—$750. Also 5 jennets, dirt cheap.

W. G. TAYLOR, Sedan, Kas.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

22 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale, from six months to 8 years old. They are all of the large kind and have good color and big bone. Also an extra good draft stallion, 7 years old, and trotting stallions. I must sell these horses on account of their fillies. Come and see them; they are priced to sell.

HENRY OBERMANN,
Friestatt, Lawrence County, Mo.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Registered jacks; all black with white points; from 15 to 15¾ hands; from 3 to 6 years old; well broke and as good as grow.

Percherons from 2 to 8; the big, good kind, weighing from 1700 to 2100 pounds; all guaranteed as represented.

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MORGAN STALLION FOR SALE.

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Color bay and white; 6 years; 16 hands; weighs 1000 pounds. Excellent breeder; sure foal getter; two-thirds of his colts spotted. Perfectly gentle and broke in all harness. Price, $400. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. **E. J. MUNTER,**
Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.

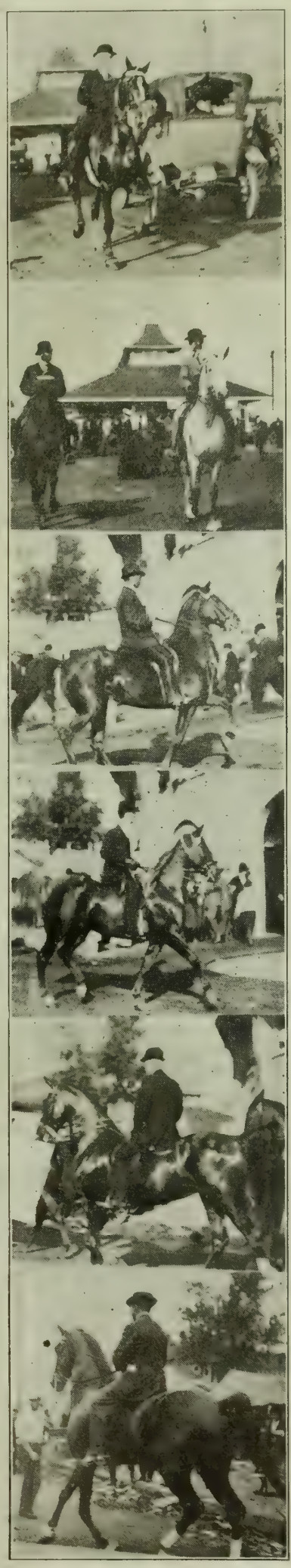
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poll, which may, if not checked, result in so-called poll evil. At this time we would recommend that a blistering agent be applied. Clip the hair from the parts and thoroughly rub in the following: Powdered cantharides, 1 ounce; lard, 4 ounces. Mix together and apply by rubbing in well with the hand. Tie the animal up for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time wash the parts off with warm water and soap. When dry apply a little lard once a day for a few days. If improvement is shown, repeat the blister in from two to three weeks.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION—I have a fine "Kentucky Whip" horse that has been having sick spells; he has been having them every three weeks but they keep coming oftener. He kicks up and steps back and forth with his hind feet out; lies down once in a while and throws his nose around to his side. He seems to be going down all the time and is rather sleepy headed. He is a Thoroughbred. Would be very glad for some information on this horse.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that your animal is affected with some stomach disorder, giving rise to indigestion. It is important that the food be fine, nutritious and easily digested. At least a part of his ration should consist of oil meal, crushed oats, wheat middlings, etc. Give a rounded teaspoonful of powdered golden seal in his feed morning and nights and a tablespoonful of Fowlers solution in the midday meal. Feed and water regularly.



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REPLY—It is quite likely that your cows were foundered and it will be difficult to afford much relief at this time on account of the tendency of the disease to become chronic. It is in order to bind several layers of woolen cloths on the feet and saturate them several times a day with ice water. This will aid in reducing the inflammation in the parts and in that way lessen the severity of the trouble.

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They aim to raise oats, corn and barley for seed and feed, and winter rye, rape and clover or alfalfa for pasture.

What would be a fair division of profits?

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Maxwell Motor Cars are made by an organization composed of men who have been prominent in the automobile industry from the beginning. These men know how a car should be built—and how it must be built to satisfy the present day critical buyer.

And it was with this ideal in view that these Maxwell Models were built. Each one was designed to be—and has proven by comparison that it is the leader of its class.

This means that no matter what Maxwell Car you buy you are absolutely sure of getting the most for the amount of money you wish to invest.

We built the cars first—made absolutely sure that they were right in every way—then we figured on the price. And how closely we figured these prices is shown when you compare the cars with others.

Our competitors say that we cannot produce these cars at the prices and still make a fair profit. They say that we are hurting their business by claiming something which we cannot do. "But we should worry."

All we have to say on this matter of profits is that we ARE making a profit—and we'll leave it to you to decide how much they are making.

We prefer to cut down the profit for each car and sell more cars. This is just the same to us—means more manufacturing, but we like that—though it is far different from your standpoint. You can see how we save money for you. And there is where the rub with the competitors comes in—they haven't the facilities for making cars in such large quantities.

Now a word about the cars themselves.

The Maxwell 50-6 is for the man who wants the utmost in luxury and yet wants to pay a fair price for the amount that can be embodied in a motor car. Owners of this car say it is "the sweetest thing on wheels."

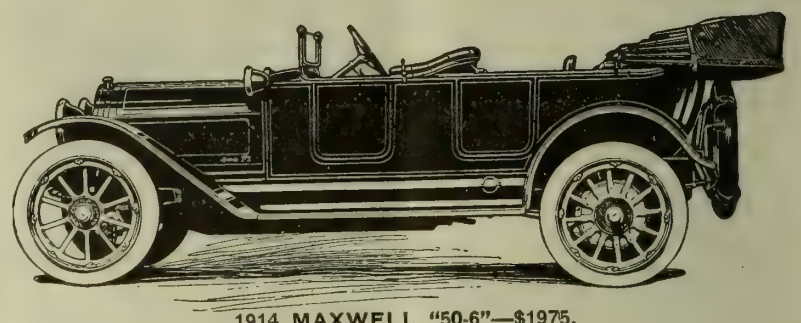
The Maxwell 35-4 is the medium priced car of our line. You'll find many features in this car that are not ordinarily found in a car selling for less than $2,000.

And the Maxwell 25-4 is for the great mass of buyers who must count their money—yet do not want to advertise the fact that they are economical. It costs a little more—but is a whole lot better.

Remember, also, that when you buy a Maxwell car you have a product that is backed by a $37,000,000 concern.

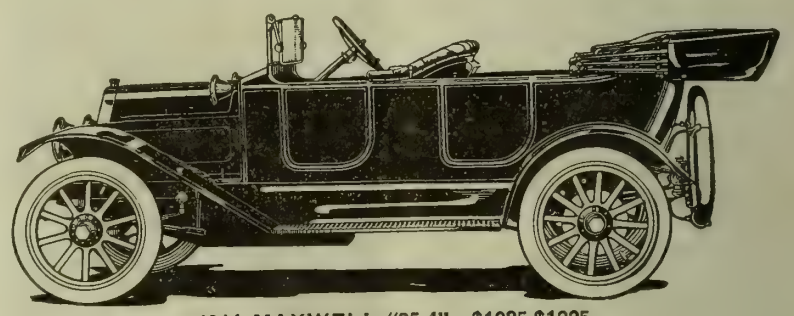
Buying a Maxwell means getting the best for the amount of money you want to invest. Get in touch with our agent—he'll gladly show you the complete line—and he'll give you some new ideas in regard to motor car values.

Write us for catalog.



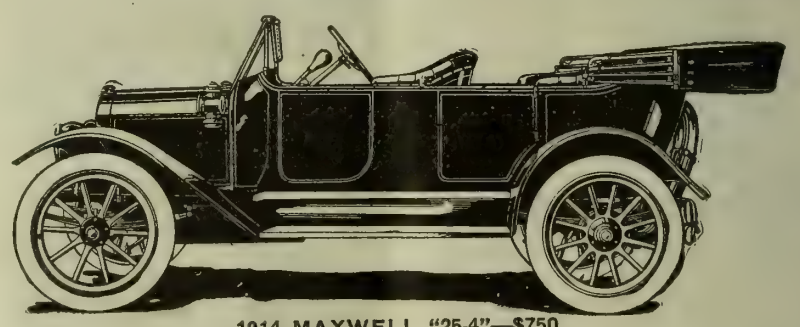
1914 MAXWELL "50-6"—$1975.

The sweetest running thing on wheels. Six-cylinder motor, bloc-cast, 50 h. p. 130-inch wheel base; electric starter and lights; Bruce Otts body; 5-7 passengers; disappearing seats; 36x4½ inch tires all 'round. Luxuriously finished, long, easy riding springs and full equipment, including ventilating windshield, top and Jiffy curtains—even an electric cigar lighter. Left or right side drive optional.



1914 MAXWELL "35-4"—$1085-$1225.

Powerful, silent, sweet running; bloc-cast 4-cylinder motor; 111-inch wheel base; 33x4-inch tires all 'round. Left hand drive, center control. Electric starter and lights, at $1225. Three-quarter elloptic springs. Bruce Ott body, ventilating windshield and full equipment, including Jiffy curtains.



1914 MAXWELL "25-4"—$750.

The year's sensation. Four-cylinder, bloc-cast; 25 h. p. motor; magneto; weight 1600 pounds; 103-inch wheel base; 30x3½-inch tires all 'round; 3 speed selective transmission; full five-passenger body designed by Bruce Ott; complete equipment, including tire holders, ventilating windshield; top, Jiffy curtains.

Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

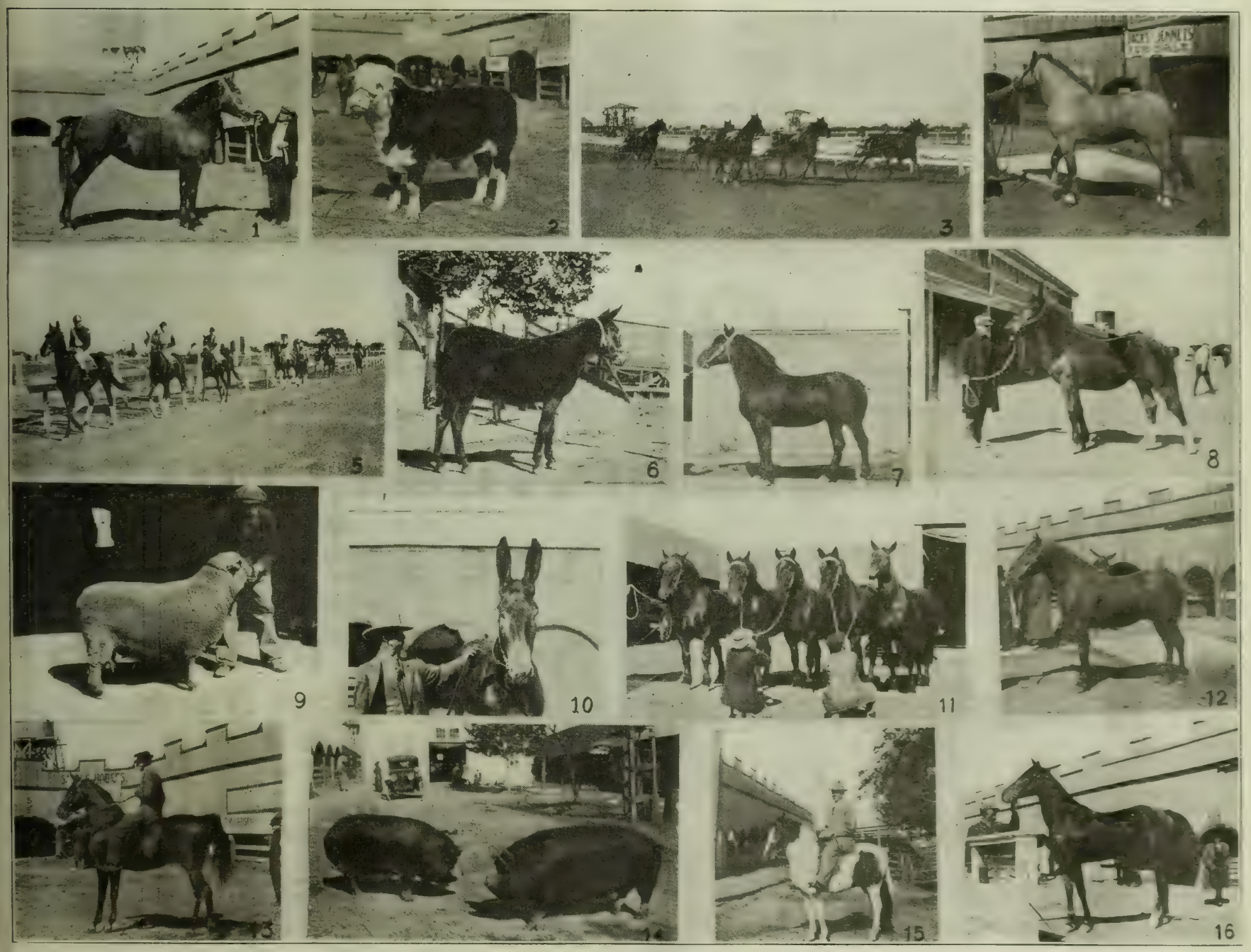
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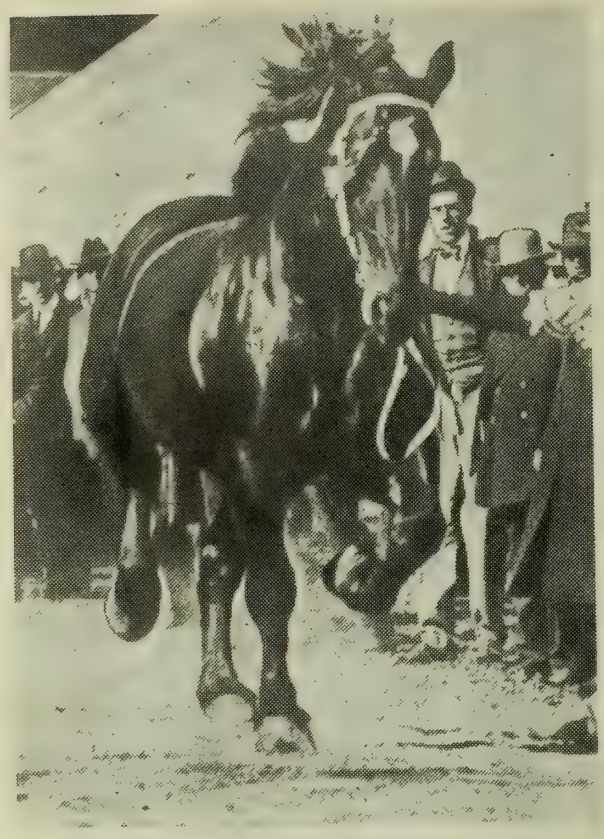
Volume VI — *Kansas City, Missouri, November 5, 1913* — *Number 20*



American Breeder Camera at the Texas State Fair

1—H. A. Horton's first prize 3-year-old Percheron mare. 2—C. M. Largent's junior champion Hereford bull. 3—Some Grand Circuit "side wheelers." 4—A draft type popular with range horse breeders. 5—While the betters are getting their money up. 6—Barnes & Largent's first prize 2-year-old mule. 7—J. H. Jackson's first prize aged Percheron mare. 8—One of M. G. Michaelis' yearling Belgians. 9—A Texas "Shrop." 10—Two Texans that do credit to their state. 11—J. H. Jackson's first prize Percheron stud (stallion and four mares). 12—J. W. Shepard's winner of first in Texas money for 2-year-old Percheron stallion. 13—Prize winning Saddler. 14—Junior and senior champion Berkshire sows. 15—Fine type of half bred pony "combination horse." 16—Champion Morgan mare.

See Pages 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 15 --- Texas State Fair Pictures



NAME THE STALLION

that ranks first among the Percherons of America through his own prize winnings and the proven excellence of his colts. What blood could be worth more in your herd or at its head? What better opportunity will you have to buy this blood, in an offering that includes prize winners as well as great breeding values, than in the great

CARNOT SALE, DECEMBER 9th.

THIS SALE OFFERING of 40 Mares and 4 or 5 Stallions includes several daughters of Carnot; Several Mares in foal to Carnot (10 of these mares are imported) and at least one of Carnot's good sons; Some imported Stallions and a Casino Stallion out of a Carnot Dam. Write for illustrated catalog at once, mentioning The American Breeder.



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Largest in the World.
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The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

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VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, NOVEMBER 5, 1913. NUMBER 20.

The $2,900 Saddle Horse Stake

The Epoch Making Feature In the Show History of Fine Horses, Which the Missouri State Fair Successfully Inaugurated. Famous Entries Briefly Described.

Written for the American Breeder,
By Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Missouri College of Agriculture.

The $2,900 guaranteed saddle stake was the most significant event of the most successful Missouri State fair ever held. It was peculiarly fitting that an event of such importance should be staged at the 1913 Missouri State Fair. It marks an epoch in the saddle horse industry of Missouri. It proves beyond a doubt that such an event can be made a drawing card at a great state fair. It demonstrates that saddle horse exhibitors will support a clean, "open and above board" sportsmanlike competition for a big stake. It calls attention to the fact that the eyes of the pleasure loving horse public are not covered by sectional prejudice. It forces the inevitable conclusion that the American saddle horse is an idol of the American public and that mechanical devices may come and go, but the horse will remain supreme.

John T. Stinson, secretary of the Missouri State Fair, deserves the lion's share of credit for the successful staging of this stake. The idea was born in his mind some years before the event took place. The matter was discussed with his friends, some of whom hesitatingly agreed that it could be successfully executed; others of whom shook their heads in the negative. He proceeded cautiously, to ascertain from the horsemen their opinion upon the matter, and after having it well in hand placed it before the State Board of Agriculture, who control the Missouri State Fair. The board of agriculture agreed to the plan as Mr. Stinson had outlined it. The plan was as follows:

To offer a $2,500 saddle horse stake to be divided into ten moneys.

For Stallion, Mare or Gelding.

First premium	$475.00
Second premium	350.00
Third premium	300.00
Fourth premium	275.00
Fifth premium	250.00
Sixth premium	200.00
Seventh premium	175.00
Eighth premium	175.00
Ninth premium	150.00
Tenth premium	150.00

Conditions.

Two per cent of the stake entrance fee; five per cent of the stake collected from money winners; twelve entries required. All entry fees in addition to the twelve to be divided equally between the money winners.

Attention is called to the fact that the money prizes were distributed to the first ten winners. While there was an entry fee charge in this stake, yet over and above the twelve required entries the fees were divided equally between the ten money winners.

No stake has ever been held with so many prizes awarded as were given in this stake.

After the plan for the stake had been well organized, it was thoroughly advertised, Mr. Stinson having charge of this matter. Judges were selected long before the entries closed so that every man who desired to make an entry might know the names of the gentlemen who were to pass upon his exhibit. Men were selected to judge the stake whose reputation were above reproach; who were known to be absolutely honest and thoroughly capable. To the state fair management belongs credit for having selected men of such high caliber to perform this important task, and to these gentlemen themselves, the public, the exhibitors and the state fair management have but the warmest praise and deepest respect for their careful, intelligent and conscientious consideration of all entries in this stake.

Entries came to this stake from three different states, namely: Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri. On the date of the closing of the entries, August 1, there were twenty entries paid up. On the day the stake was judged, Friday, October 3, nineteen horses paraded down the track in front of the ampitheater at the Missouri State Fair grounds.

ENTRIES IN THE $2900.00 SADDLE HORSE STAKE

Name of Horse.	Entered By	Owner.
Rex Moore	S. Y. Sanders, Warrensburg, Mo.	S. Y. Sanders.
Easter Cloud	H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Mo.	H. A. Greenwell.
Unnamed	Tom Bass, Mexico, Mo.	Tom Bass.
Hazel Dawn	D. T. Matlack, Winchester, Ky.	Matlack & Shropshire.
Dare Chester	Lee H. Ingraham, Ft. Smith, Ark.	L. H. Ingraham.
Unnamed	T. D. Anderson, Jefferson City, Mo.	Houchin & Anderson
Unnamed	T. D. Anderson, Jefferson City, Mo.	Houchin & Anderson
Sweet Wood	W. S. & G. V. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo.	W. S. & G. V. Sneed
Eric Sensation	M. A. Steele, Freeport, Ill.	M. A. Steele
Gingerbread Man	Hook & Woods, Paris, Mo.	Paul Brown
My Major Dare	Miss Loula Long, Kansas City	Miss Loula Long
Kentucky's Best	Miss Loula Long, Kansas City	Miss Loula Long
Kymokan	Miss Loula Long, Kansas City	Miss Loula Long
Bourbon Prince	C. E. Dunlap, Fulton, Mo.	Coons & Dunlap
Sady Macey	Ball Bros., Versailles, Ky.	Ball Bros.
Miss Cliff	D. E. Holman, Mexico, Mo.	Estill & Son
The Intelligencer	Hook & Woods, Paris, Mo.	R. H. Cauthorn
Princess Eugenia	E. D. Moore, Mexico, Mo.	E. D. Moore
Queen of the Denmarks	E. D. Moore, Mexico, Mo.	E. D. Moore
Unnamed	Buckman Bros., Monroe City, Mo.	Buckman Bros.

The event was the most successful of its kind ever seen by the fair going public; the weather was ideal; the event was staged in front of the capacious ampitheater; the horses and riders were in the best of condition; the event had been properly advertised; an enormous crowd had congregated to witness it; the track was kept clear of spectators in order that the crowd might have the best possible view; it was scheduled to occur at 12:30 o'clock, and shortly after that time the horses entered the ring.

Only to those who were eye witnesses can the enthusiasm which greeted this wonderful array of American equine aristocrats, be known. Those who love a good horse followed the natural impulse and threw their hats in the air and yelled. Those people of the more conservative nature commented upon the money value of the horses; the ability of the riders and the importance of the event so far as Missouri and the saddle horses are concerned. To consider the action and the comment of those who saw this stake is to literally survey the horse business and all that has contributed to it since its inception, and which will make it until the end of time.

So far as the horses themselves are concerned, much may be said. The lasting importance, however, attaches to the event itself. It was the first of its kind ever held. No one had conceived until did the secretary of the Missouri State Fair, that such an event could be successfully carried to an end. Events of similar value and with similar horses may be held in the future. The enthusiasm may run as high, yet history marks down the "Twenty-Nine Hundred Dollar Guaranteed Stake" of the Missouri State Fair, 1913, as the first of its kind appears in the center of this page.

Nineteen of the twenty horses entered appeared in the event. The show lasted for more than two hours and during that time the various individuals performed at the various gaits and in varying moods. At some stages of the show it seemed that certain horses were strong contenders for the money. Within a short time the relative merits of the horses seemed to have changed and so with interest to the last and until the ribbons were tied, the public watched.

It must be remembered that the champions of America had come together in this event. Horses, which had been up to this time undefeated in their class and had also figured prominently in championship rings, were doomed to stay far down the line, yet no one shall attempt to say that is anything but the greatest credit to any horse to have even shown in such an event to say nothing of having succeeded in winning a part of the money.

The judges were Mr. Porter Taylor, Montgomery City, Mo.; Col. John T. Hughes, Lexington, Ky., and Mr. Stockton Fountain, Centralia, Mo. Mr. ever witnessed. A list of the entries T. J. Hedrick of Butler had charge of the light horses and Mr. J. A. Tuttle of DeSoto, Mo., was the superintendent. The ten prizes were awarded to the following, in the order in which the animals are listed:

Name of Horse.	Rider
Hazel Dawn	Shropshire
My Major Dare	John T. Hook
Astral King	Anderson
Sady Macey	Ball
Princess Eugenia	Moore
Maurine Fisher	McCoy
Gingerbread Man	John T. Woods
Queen of the Denmark	Russell
Miss Cliff	Holeman
Bob McDonald	
Maurine Fisher	McCoy

Hazel Dawn, the winner of the stake, has been undefeated so far this year. She made a wonderful show in this event. That her manners were good, her performance of the highest order, is evidenced by the field over which she won.

My Major Dare, second prize winner, is a stallion of exquisite conformation and finish, with excellent manners and action of the first order.

Astral King, the horse which stood third, is a chestnut stallion, larger than the two which stood ahead of him; phenomenal at his trot, excellent at his other gaits, possessing conformation of exceptional merit and a fairly well mannered horse.

Sady Macey, the mare owned by Ball Bros. of Versailles, Ky., is a chestnut mare possessing remarkable individuality, finish and personality, if you please to call it such, that distinguishes her from other horses. Her gaits, her manners and her conformation are all such that she stands in the first rank among our great saddle horses.

These four horses were shown together for a time, after which time they were stood aside and the other horses allowed to work. It is safe to say that no great mistake would have been made in tieing any one of these horses first, because they are all horses of extraordinary merit. The decision of the judges met the approval of the public and of men known to be good judges of horses.

Princess Eugenia, the mare which stood fifth, is only a 4-year-old mare. She is wonderfully attractive. She promises to even be a better mare next year than this, but her manners, her wonderful conformation and action entitles her to the place which she received in this stake.

Maurine Fisher, the mare which stood sixth, is a mare of the same age, and although of a little different stamp than Princess Eugenia, possesses much that is remarkable, and the appearance of these two mares will be watched for next year with keen interest.

Gingerbread Man, winner of seventh prize, is a horse that needs no introduction to the Missouri public. He has been champion time and again and never did he make a better showing than in the stake at the Missouri State Fair. His manners and performance are above reproach and it is only when the saddle is taken off that he may be criticized slightly for not having quite so much finish as some of the other horses. As a performer the Gingerbread Man is one of the most remarkable ever seen in the show ring.

The other three horses which competed were all horses of high merit and those horses which stood behind the money were horses which have been well up in their classes this year.

It must be said in conclusion that it was a battle royal and was fought out honorably and "to the finish." The exhibitors were gentlemen, and the horses were shown as gentlemen show their horses. The awards were accepted and the event has gone down in history as the greatest of its kind. As optimists, we may say that the horse business is better for this event. It has given us confidence in the business; it has called the attention of the world more markedly to the saddle horse interests, and it has made history of the most romantic nature for future generations.

FAMOUS SADDLE STALLION SERIOUSLY SICK.

To the American Breeder: I have been receiving numerous letters, telegrams and telephone communications in reference to the death of Astral King. I do not know how the report could have gotten out, but I have seen it in some papers. I am very glad to state to you that Astral King is not dead. He has been a very sick horse, and for five days was completely out of his head, and continually trying to kill himself, apparently, by throwing himself against the stall, when he could get an opportunity to do so. Of course we protected him as much as possible. For the past four or five days he has been getting better, and yesterday I received a letter from Dr. E. M. Hendy, our local veterinarian, who has been with the horse for ten days, and in that letter he said to me that the horse would completely recover. But this morning I got another report and he says there is a slight indication of nervousness again. However, we are all hoping for the best, and I am hoping that I can get the horse home, and if I do get him home again the time when he goes out to show or to make exhibitions will be when weather conditions and everything else is right. However, weather had little to do with this trouble, as it is something that has been working on the horse, we know now, for several months, although we did not realize it until it developed into a serious condition. The horse only had a slight touch of pneumonia, but the main trouble was a very high fever and some other trouble which we have not completely diagnosed up to this time. Of course if he recovers it will be impossible for him to make any more shows this year, and I doubt if I would feel like taking the chance of a relapse even if I felt he was able, for the risk is too great with one of his kind.—Jas. A. Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

AN ANSWER ON PARTNERSHIP FARMING.

To the American Breeder:—In answer to the partnership farming article on page 15 of the October 20 issue. Let A invoice his stock, machinery and feed at the market value, then let B pay a fair and reasonable rate of interest on one-half of the amount. B is to do all labor or to pay for all labor done and keep up general repairs such as repairing fences, outbuildings, etc. A to furnish all material. Let general expenses be shared equally, such as repairs to farm, implements, purchase of new machinery, stock, horse shoeing, buying of feed and all incidentals of a like nature.

Put all money in bank as soon as taken in and check out all bills at the end of month your cancelled checks show how money was spent. Have a settlement at the end of every month.

All increase of stock is equally owned by A and B. Have a clause in your contract that if either party wishes to dissolve the partnership at the end of year, if they cannot agree to terms, that either party can demand a public auction sale. This plan gives B interest in all the stock, therefore, he will give all the stock more personal attention than if A owned a part of the stock individually, and B likewise.—M. O. Gordon, Wapello County, Iowa.

TENNESSEE JACK RECORDS BURNED.

Notice has been sent out as follows: "We have had a very disastrous fire which destroyed our records; heat and water burst the safe and everything is lost." This is from the Jack Stock Stud Book in Tennessee.

The Standard Jack & Jennet Registry of America at its last meeting passed a resolution to the effect that those holding stock in the Jack Stock Stud Book could surrender their certificates to the Standard Jack & Jennet Registry and have the privilege of registering their stock at the regular membership fee, which is one-half the amount charged non-members. The resolution also provided that those having animals registered in the Jack Stock Stud Book can surrender their registry certificates to the Standard Jack & Jennet Registry of America and have those animals registered in the Standard record free of charge, provided they fill the requirements of the Standard Jack & Jennet Registry.

Another resolution which interests every jack and jennet owner provided for a change in the requirements of the Standard Association to take effect in the next few months, which will disqualify a lot of animals from ever being registered in that association. Every one who expects to have their stock registered under the present rules should do so soon. There are thousands of good animals that should be registered and we wish to notify every one in plenty of time so that there will not be any complaint when these rules change.

Right now is an excellent time to attend to this important matter. Write to William E. Morton, secretary, 920 Scarritt building; Kansas City, Mo., for application blanks.

LYE FOR HOGS.

To the American Breeder:—We have frequent inquiries concerning the desirability of lye or other very strong alkali for worms in hogs. Treatment for worms in hogs, just as in other animals, must depend upon the kind of worms, location in the intestines, and condition of the hog. Lye is not desirable as a general treatment.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problms of on reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

566—GESTATION QUESTION—Will a colt turn in the mare at five months along? And does it make the mare sick?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—The fetus changes position, as a rule, at a later period than the one mentioned, and in some mares causes pains resembling colic.

567—INFLAMED EYE—Last summer my mare's eye began to run a watery fluid about one week; running stopped and I thought mare's eye was all right, but last week it started again to run water and matter. The running lasted only 24 hours and mare's eye looked clear the next day, but on close examination I found a dark film about as big as a dime just above pupil. Eye has not swollen or sunken in. She is in good shape; five years old. No veterinarian inside of 50 miles.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Whenever your mare's eye begins to show weakness, place her in a dark stall and bathe the eye for 30 minutes with very cold water, three times a day. Follow this by placing several drops of a saturated solution of baracic acid in the eye.

568—COWS FAIL TO BREED—Three years ago I bought a cow that had lost her calf the year before; I also got a two year old heifer of her's that was in calf and which she lost when about six months along. Now I could not get either of them to breed after that and have bought several that carried their calves full time, but could not get them to settle again. I have a fine heifer that I have bred three times with no results. I bought three cows this spring that had their calves all right, but for all I have used four different bulls, have not got one with calf. Please tell me what the trouble is and give me a remedy.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—We suspect you have plenty of contagious abortion in your locality and the chances are that most of the males are affected which makes a very favorable condition for the general dissemination of the disease.

569—CHRONIC METRITIS—I have a neighbor that brought a nice six year old mare to my place to breed. He bought her this summer and he says that about every two months one side of her bag will swell up and break; after it breaks it will begin to gradually fill up again and in a couple of months break again. Is there anything he can do to stop it, and what do you think about breeding her? It has been two years since she brought a colt.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is a bad practice to breed a mare so affected for the reason that she is very apt to have grave disturbances at foaling time, and besides there is danger of losing the foal from either character of or insufficiency of milk flow. About the only thing that relieves these cases is a surgical operation, done with a view of dissecting away the diseased udder.

570—TOE CRACK—I have a horse whose fore feet crack (so far only one foot). It starts in center of hoof and in time will run to the crown of hoof. Something similar to what is called "sand crack." Could you tell me what to apply to the hoof to soften it to stop it from cracking?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Shoe the foot with a bar shoe, cutting away the support immediately at the point of the crack. There should be no trouble in overcoming the difficulty if this treatment is persisted in for a time. Keep the feet soft by letting the animal stand in a little mud occasionally, washing off the feet after each time and when dry apply a little vaseline to prevent evaporation.

571—THUMPS—Could you prescribe anything for what is called "thumps" in horses?—Wisconsin Subscriber.

REPLY—Thumps usually is a result of overwork and exhaustion and the remedy lies in prevention.

572—SORES ON LEGS—I feed my stallion two gallons of oats a day, prairie hay twice and one feed of alfalfa. He is starting to get sore in his hind fetlocks, which are somewhat swollen. It is scratched, I guess. Could you give me some powder or salve that would help He has the run of a small lot.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—You do not tell us how much your stallion weighs so we are in no position to judge whether or not you are giving him too much grain. Be careful that he is not kept in too high a state of flesh, and that his stall and lot are both kept clean. It is just as important to keep the lot free from manure as the stall in these cases. Apply the following to the wounds three times a day: Sulphate of zinc, eight drams, acetate of lead, two ounces, water to make one quart. Shake well and apply to the parts not less than three times a day.

573—HEAVES—I have a fine driving mare that has the heaves; has had them for some time. Is there any cure for that trouble?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Chronic heaves is a very difficult affection to cure. The average individual will not give such patients the time and care necessary to improve their condition in almost any stage or form of heaves so that advice in this particular is usually only a waste of words. Bulky, innutritious food must be discarded and the best diet is good, clean oats and a moderate amount of upland prairie hay, abstaining entirely from the clovers, including alfalfa. Water before feeding only. A half ounce of Fowler's solution in the feed three times a day for several weeks will be of considerable help as well as four ounces of raw linseed oil once a day. Do not begin this case and treatment unless you expect to carry it out. Persistence, however, will improve your case even if it does not cure it.

574—SORES ON JACK—My jack last winter broke out on the inside of his hind leg just above the hock or in the

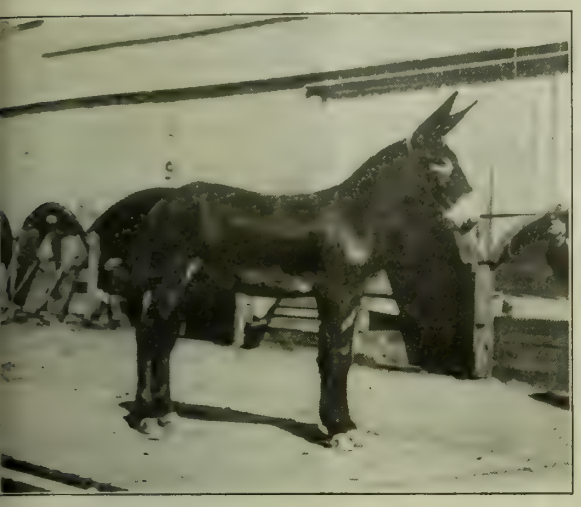
(Continued on page 14).

Are You Helping The American Breeder Get The Business It Deserves For Service Like This

To the American Breeder:—Please do not repeat my advertisement. The way letters are coming in I would not get through writing answers in time for Thanksgiving dinner.—E. L. Wright, Cherokee County, Kans.

To the American Breeder:—Please take my ad out. I sold my jack the 23d of October to Mr. Henry Dimper, Ohiowa, Nebr. I have received over 24 letters from different places. If I have any more advertising to do, or I know of any one who has, I will do my best to get them to advertise in your paper. Accept my thanks.—Jos. F. Petr, Republic County, Kans.

American Breeder Camera at the Texas State Fair



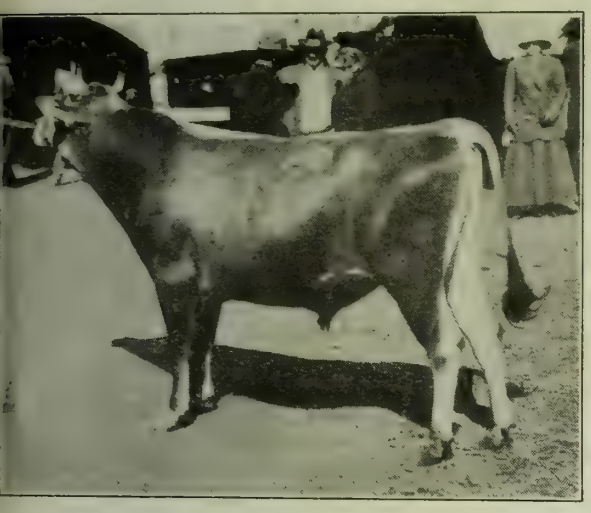
Michaelis' First Prize Yearling Jack.



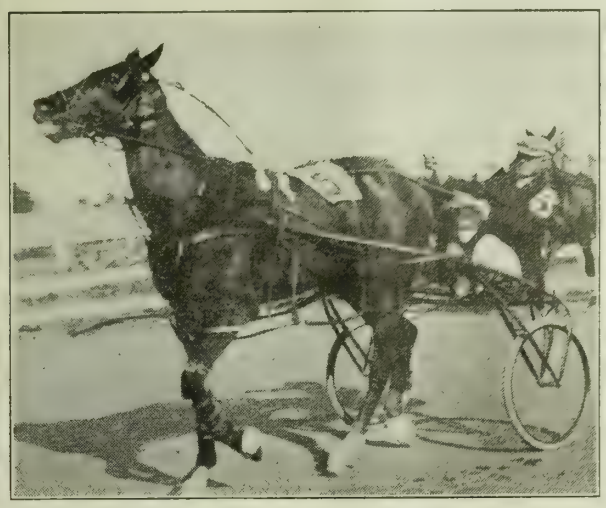
W. C. Grant's Champion German Coach Stallion.



J. H. Jackson's First Prize 2-Year-Old Percheron.



The Champion Jersey Bull.



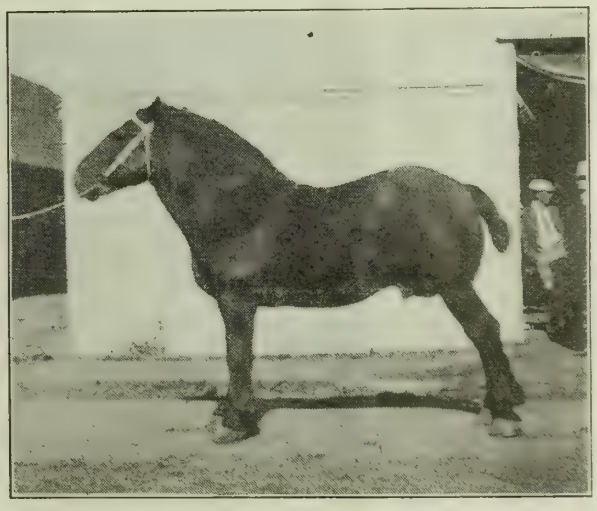
S. L. Green's Sensational Green Pacer.



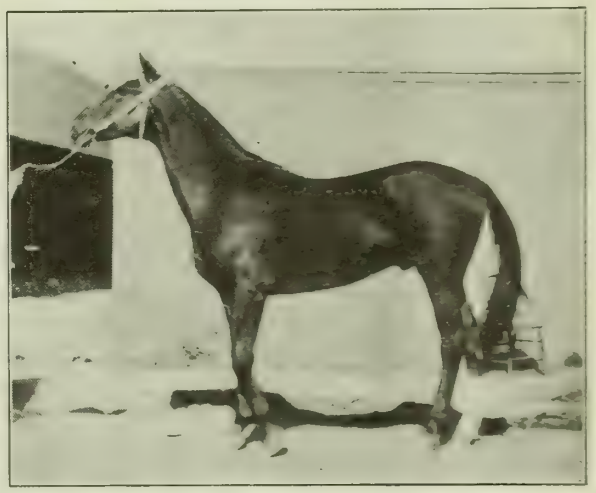
Good Roan Percherons—First Prize Colt and Dam.



Gould's Gray Prize Winning Jack.



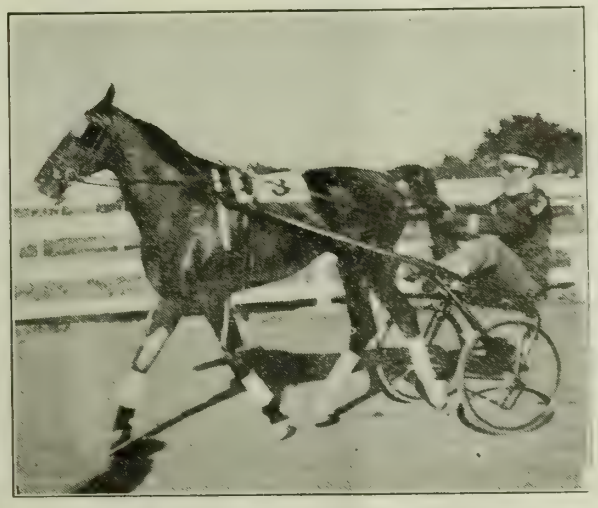
First Prize Aged Percheron Stallion.



First Prize Standard-bred 2-Year-Old.



First Prize Yearling Red Polled Bull.



Marigold, Grand Circuit Trotter, With the Famous Driver, Murphy, in the Sulky.



W. C. Grant's Prize Winning Jack.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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VALUE OF PURE BRED MARES.

Does the average breeder realize the real value of a good pure bred mare. How long would it take for the investment to double in value? A regular producing mare properly handled should produce a colt nearly every year. Aside from the investment her feed and necessary expenses are not very great. Most mares will do enough work on the farm to be self supporting. After the first colt is two years of age the investment should double itself for every colt of that age. A two year old stallion or a mare properly developed, and by an outstanding sire, should be worth as much as the original price paid for the mare.

Where can money be invested to a better advantage? Is it any wonder that the breeders of this class of stock are making money? After the purchase of one pure bred mare it is remarkable how a herd of horses can be established in such a seemingly short time. Most of the breeders of pure bred horses have started with a single dam; they multiply like compound interest.

Nothing adds to the value of an establishment like a few pure bred mares. It creates a new interest in many homes.

We have often mentioned the fact that the owner of every pure bred stallion should, for numerous reasons, invest in a good female mate. The owner of every good stallion should do more than purchase a good mare himself—he should do some missionary work among his customers; encourage them to be custumers. Every man who buys a good mare will be a good support for better stock; in boosting colt shows; in fact, in all improvements. By interesting a few individuals in a neighborhood, a great change can be made in a very few years. The breeders could talk to these men to a good advantage; he could write to those holding public sales of such mares and ask them to send catalogues to those of his customers who could use such mares to best advantage. He might also go with them to the sales and assist them in buying mares.

If the owner of every good stallion will set aside a few days for this particular purpose, a great change in the horse breeding business in this country would soon take place. The pure bred mares are not very plentiful. If the breeders in one good state should all become interested in pure bred registered draft mares, the surplus would all be taken. There are only a few small districts in Europe where these mares are produced; the breeders there are slow to part with them, even at high prices. In fact, many of them value their mares much higher than their stallions. We should like to see the value of good pure bred mares fully appreciated by the American farmers.

SUBSCRIBERS' HOLIDAY EDITION.

We have set aside the entire issue of December 5 as the "Subscribers' Number." The material in this issue will be prepared by the readers of this paper themselves. We will turn it over to them now and we ask every reader to take an interest in this particular issue and write something for it. Any subject of interest to breeders of live stock will be appreciated. Subjects of interest or importance to their homes are also appropriate. We want every one to feel that he has a part in the making of this special issue; even if it is only three lines, we want it. It is not necessary to write lengthy articles; discuss some particular subject, making everything plain, in as few words as possible. We will correct the writing if requested.

Some breeders hesitate to express their opinions for fear some other breeders will take issue. We hope those having such an idea will abandon that view of the subject. Every one should invite honest criticism. If a breeder has a particular method that he has been using, some other breeder may have a still better plan. There is much value to these short articles coming from breeders who have had practical experience and who are interested in their fellow breeders.

No one can be quite as successful by living in seclusion as he could be if he had the ideas and experience of many. There are some who do not feel that they can write anything to interest others. Practically every article from breeders that has ever been printed in this paper has been very interesting to a majority of our readers.

We hope to encourage these contributions. We want the Eastern breeders to know what the Western breeders are doing. Those in the South, where the climate is warm, are anxious to know how the atmosphere is in the North. Occasionally breeders think that conditions in their vicinity are so common that it would not be interesting to anyone else. For instance, the loco weed which affects horses in the West is scarcely ever heard of in the East. All breeders are interested in this exchange of ideas.

Let us again ask every subscriber of this paper to consider that he has a special invitation to prepare an article of some kind for the December 5 issue. It will be known as the "Subscribers' Number." We want everything in that issue to be prepared by our subscribers. It matters not whether he may own one horse or a hundred—we want everyone interested. We want everyone to feel that he is going to help make that issue a success. Just as soon as the article is ready, send it in. Don't put it off. All material should be in this office by December 1.

VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

The American Breeder has on more than one occasion refused the advertising of veterinary correspondence schools, some of which is being accepted and carried by agricultural papers of general circulation in parts of our territory. We refused this business because we believed it impossible to satisfactorily teach veterinary science in the way proposed, and because we believed that any paper which carried such advertising became a party to bringing loss of time and money and eventually serious disappointment, if no worse, to the farmers' sons who should answer the advertisements. We did not wish to protest against the policy of other papers in taking money for such publicity, as that might be considered their own special business, but we are glad to have for publication on this subject the following communication from George H. Glover of the Colorado Agricultural College:

"Many young men with the best of intentions are taking correspondence school courses, presuming that credit will be allowed on this work for college matriculation.

"For the man who takes a course of this kind and hangs out his shingle we have nothing to say at this time, only that he receives no professional recognition and is not allowed to practice in most of the states.

"For the young man who is paying for such a course and laboring under the delusion that he will receive credits for college entrance, we wish to advise that no reputable veterinary college in North America gives any credit for college entrance or college work, for correspondence school courses."

BUYING A STALLION.

A Montana subscriber writes that he is in the market for a draft stallion but does not know what kind to buy. He states that he has a lot of small mares and he is told the Percheron does not have enough bone.

The most important information was left out of this query; he failed to state what he was producing horses for—a particular market or for some particular use. There are certain market standards that we have mentioned frequently that should be observed in all horse breeding operations. If these horses are to be produced for some special use, that also should have been stated.

There are too many breeders breeding horses in the dark. Here is an excellent subject for our readers to express their opinions on and this breeder is asking for the opinion of men on this subject. We shall take it for granted that he is producing horses for the market. What kind of horses can best be produced from these small mares weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds? What type of a stallion should be used? What market should be supplied from the products of these small mares to the best advantage?

When we study this subject we are getting right down to business. Let us have ideas and experience.

THE LARGEST DRAFT STALLIONS

A Kansas subscriber is bothered about the largest draft breed of horses in the world. He has read in one book where the Belgian is undoubtedly the largest of the present day breed of horses, and in another book where the Shire is the largest.

The Flemish Belgian horses are the heaviest horses. The Shire horses, as a breed, have the largest frame and are perhaps the heaviest breed of draft horses. The Ardennaise Belgian horses are not as large as those bred in the Flemish sections, but these horses are increasing in weight rapidly. With the present government encouragement in Belgium for pensioned stallions it is only a question of time until the Belgian breed will eclipse all other breeds for weight. This weight question should not enter into the ordinary breeder's arguments to any great extent so far as the difference is concerned from an advertising standpoint. Weight is very essential in draft horses; an undersize draft stallion may possess comparatively little value, but it is better to have a good one from a little breed of horses than to have an inferior animal from the heaviest breed.

There are splendid specimens in all of the draft breeds. The breeds of draft horses affording the largest proportion of good individuals should attract the attention of all men interested in improvement. No breeder can stand on the reputation of the breed alone—he must have a good horse.

MARE OWNER EDITIONS.

This is a good time for every breeder to make up his list for the mare owner editions which will begin with the last issue in January and extend through February and March, making five numbers. If a breeder should thus spend as much as $10 for 100 of his customers, where could he spend that amount of money to a better advantage, from an advertising standpoint?

The owner of every good sire should be reaching out for more business better business, profitable business. If he has more business that he can attend to, he can be more independent about refusing a certain class of mares as well as of customers. The price of one colt should place him before the minds of a hundred or more of his neighbors, which should greatly increase his business. One extra service of the stallion on a clean, healthy mare, should do all this, with just a little effort.

Mr. Breeder, can you afford to turn down this proposition? There will be five issues with specially prepared articles for mare owners. Every issue will be a boost for good stallions and jacks. Scrub breeding will be discouraged; better care of the mares encouraged; prompt returns for retrial urged, and practically everything connected with a profitable breeding district discussed.

These subscriptions will be sent in clubs of ten for $1.00; additional subscriptions will cost 10 cents each. Each mare owner whose name is sent in will receive five papers. Each one of the subscribers will be notified from this office who has paid the subscription, and he will be requested to call and see the breeder and thank him for his kindness. Prepare the names and addresses carefully now and send them in. Do not put it off. Every breeder hopes to have an intelligent progressive breeding district. This is the cheapest method known.

STALLION FEED WASTED.

The feeding of stallions is a subject that should interest every breeder. It is a subject that has never received much consideration. The average sire is not subject to much exercise. His life is usually spent in seclusion. Some of them receive too much feed, others not enough; but the majority of them waste an enormous amount of feed. This is especially true of hay. In fact, some of them are greatly reduced in productiveness by not having proper feed, and especially during the winter months.

We want the experiences of our readers for the next issue if possible, telling just how much feed a stallion should have of the different feeds. How it is measured, whether by weight or measurement. Giving the weight of the stallion. Whether tests have been made with different kinds of feed and different plans of feeding

TRUMANS'

1878—Pioneer Stud Farm—1913

Remember Our Annual Mare Sale December 11th

¶ Since 1882 we have been putting in these mare sales such values in imported blood and individuality as could not be obtained at auction elsewhere on this continent. These mare sales (never big money makers for us) have had a great deal to do with Illinois' prestige as a draft horse state, and with the success of the now nationally famous **Bushnell Horse Show** and of the breeders who take part in it.

¶ **This Year,** preparatory to the **Mare Sale,** and to a great season's business in the **Best Imported Shire, Percheron, Belgian** and **Suffolk Stallions** we have ever had on hands,

Our Barns Are Absolutely Full

40 mares for the Auction. 125 Stallions for Private Sale.
Make us a visit on the day of the sale.

For catalog or information, address

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, :-: :-: :-: Illinois

by weighing the animals at intervals. Give experiences as to the condition of the bowels resulting from changes and different kinds of feed. Specify the kind of a manger, feed box, floor for the stallion to stand on, ventilation for the stall, amount of exercise given each day. And, most important, tell how the stallion is watered, and the kind and amount of water consumed. Give the difference in temperature of the animal when fed on oats and on corn exclusively. With high priced feed, how much can be saved by studying these problems; how much better the physical condition of the stallion will be?

Stallions not properly fed have a very peculiar look. The owner begins to make apologies before the stable door is open. The right amount of good feed regularly given means dollars during the coming season.

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS FROM TWENTY-FIVE STATES.

A parade of 2,300 students in the Kansas Agricultural College, representing twenty-five states and seven foreign countries, was one of the features of the first day's program of the semi-centennial celebration at the agricultural college, October 28, 29, and 30. The representatives from the twenty-five states marched with banners, in groups according to states, while the students who crossed the ocean to study in Kansas marched in the costumes of their countries as the "Cosmopolitan Club." Finland, Germany, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Hawaii, England and the Philippines were represented.

The fine live stock of the agricultural college—horses, cattle and sheep—all in full dress, were in the parade of the department of animal husbandry. A team of oxen owned by Gabriel Frank, Council Grove, Kas., a former student, contrasted strongly with the modern methods of travel shown later on in the parade. A herd of sheep, tended by student shepherds were not stampeded by the noise of the farm tractors and gas engines that followed in the exhibit of the students in the department of agronomy.

SHELTER NECESSARY THIS SEASON.

The scarcity of feed and the high prices should encourage every one to erect substantial shelter for all stock. This shelter should especially be water proof, as the cold rains are more injurious than cold weather. No other time is so depleting as that of a cold, long, drizzling rain. No other time does stock need as much feed. An enclosure should be equipped with plenty of ventilation. Stock that can be loose will fare better than those closely confined. A reasonable amount of money expended for sheltering live stock this season will save a lot of valuable feed.

IS YOUR STALLION ENTERED IN THE SUFFOLK SHOW

(Last Call—Full Directions Below)

Time Extended to November 20, When Entries Will Positively Close.

The Suffolk breed is one of the most uniform breeds of draft horses and possesses many qualities, which, were they more widely known, would add greatly to the demand for these horses. Just at this time publicity will do more for Suffolks than anything else can do. It is our purpose, in putting the Suffolks first in our series of photographic stallion shows to help in giving this publicity. If every man who owns a good Suffolk will co-operate with us the thing will soon be done—in good shape.

Competition in this contest is limited to mature animals—that is, stallions four years old or over. Each one, as its photo and description are received, will be given an entry number, which will be published with the picture and measurements. No names will be given out until the awards are made. Then all of the entry numbers will be published, along with the names of the stallions, and owners who entered them. Each photograph should give a straight side view of the stallion's body, but may show his head turned slightly toward the camera if the owner desires. Only a few measurements are required. The blank below shows which ones. These measurements, and a good, clear photograph will show pretty accurately to an experienced man, what the stallion is as an individual. Measurements should be taken with a tape line drawn tight enough to press tight to the skin, but not enough to press into the flesh. We reserve the right to have a committee remeasure any animal and to publish the result of its findings. Photographs can be any size, but those on which the stallion's body measures, in length, three to six inches are usually best. It is most important that they be clear and that the stallion stands straight and naturally when photographed.

Make all entries in the blank below; clip it out and mail to the American Breeder.

ENTRY BLANK FOR SUFFOLK STALLION.
American Breeder Stallion Show—Kansas City, Mo.

Enter my stallion, as follows:

Stallion's Name.....Record No. .....

Height (measuring from a point level with the top of the withers straight to the ground).....inches.

Heart girth (around body just back of the forelegs).....inches.

Bone (around foreleg, smallest place between knee and ankle).....inches.

Owner's Name..... County.....

Postoffice ..... State.....

CAPSULE METHOD BROUGHT BEST RESULTS.

To the American Breeder:—I want to say I have been breeding horses and mules for twenty years, and have done all of the work myself. I have anywhere from 250 mares down each year, and have had good luck getting colts by natural service. I was a subscriber to your paper, the Stallion and Jack News, and am still a subscriber to the American Breeder, and have followed its teachings the best I could. I have mules by artificial breeding from all of the methods ever taught, but can say I have used the capsule method with best results. On one occasion I capsuled two mares and four jennets, all out of one cover from my jack. The two mares have mules and the two jennets that I have at home have colts. One of them had a pair of colts, a jennet and a jack colt, all out of one capsule; the two jennets that have brought colts were not in heat at all when I capsuled them. I do not know whether the other two will have colts or not, as they are some distance from me. I know, also, that capsule breeding is the thing for the people to call for, because it keeps a horse and jack in good condition and they will get a stronger colt when they are not "warped down."—W. C. Milling, Newton County, Miss.



Animal Husbandry Students From the Texas Agricultural College Attending the State Fair at Dallas.

THE KANSAS FEED LAW WORKING.

To the American Breeder:—A Kansas City miller, R. J. House, proprietor of the Dixie Milling Company, who has been adulterating feed chop with sand, was caught this week by officers of the Kansas Agricultural College. L. A. Fitz, head of the milling department of the college, whose duty it is to enforce the Kansas Feeding Stuffs law, has confiscated several sacks of the adulterated chop at Iola and Garnett and will prosecute House. On the evidence obtained by Mr. Fitz and one of his feed inspectors, House was expelled from the Kansas City Board of Trade this week. The percentage of sand in the feed was not large, but it enabled the Dixie Milling Company to sell its goods at prices a shade lower than other concerns, thereby getting business it could not have obtained legitimately. House admits that he adulterated the feed. The maximum penalty for the offense under the Kansas law is a fine of $100.—Publicity Department, Kansas Agricultural College.

THE LEADING QUESTION.

The Medium—We are now in communication with your departed wife. Do you want to ask her any question?

"Yes; I'd like to know where she put my winter underwear."—Life.

REGISTERED SHIRE STALLION
For sale. Three years old. Priced to sell.
D. S. WHITE,
Alma, Marion County, Illinois.

CLYDESDALE HORSES
Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.
Also Shorthorn Cattle.
W. A. DeMerritt
Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

Clydesdale Stallions
FOR SALE OR TRADE.
One aged stallion and also a yearling that weighs over 1300 pounds. Would consider a span of good young mules on a trade.
Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels, $1.00 and $1.50.
LINDLEY W. BAKER,
Milton, Wayne Coounty, Indiana.

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM
Largest Importers in America of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Over 200 head on hand. When your locality has a horse from this great farm every one knows he is the right kind. Write us or come and see us.
We are also breeders of pure bred Hampshire Swine.
J. Crouch & Son, Props. La Fayette, Indiana



Silage for Horse Feeding

More Information On How An Economical Kind of Feed Can Be Safely Utilized In the Care of Horses. A Ration For Brood Mares. Cautions.

By George M. Rommel, Chief of Animal Husbandry, Division, Department of Agriculture.

Silage has not been generally fed to horses, partly on account of a certain amount of danger which attends its use for this purpose, but still more, perhaps, on account of prejudice. In many cases horses have been killed by eating moldy silage, and the careless person who fed it at once blamed the silage itself, rather than his own carelessness and the mold which really was the cause of the trouble. Horses are peculiarly susceptible to the effects of molds, and under certain conditions certain molds grow on silage which are deadly poisons to both horses and mules. Molds must have air to grow, and therefore silage which is packed air tight and fed out rapidly will not become moldy. If the feeder watches the silage carefully as the weather warms up he can soon detect the presence of mold. When mold appears, feeding to horses or mules should stop immediately.

It is also unsafe to feed horses frozen silage on account of the danger of colic. This is practically impossible to avoid in very cold weather, especially in solid wall silos. By taking the day's feed from the unfrozen center of the silo and chopping away the frozen silage from the edges and piling the frozen pieces in the center the mass will usually thaw out in time for the next feed.

Corn to be made into silage for horses should not be cut too green, as sour silage will result and may cause colic when fed. The corn should be well matured and cut when the grain is beginning to glaze. The silo should be filled rapidly and the corn should be vigorously tramped and packed while filling. At least three men should be inside the silo, moving constantly, two around the edges and the third across and around the center. This is by far the most important point in connection with feeding silage to horses, and the lives of the horses fed on sliage may depend on the thoroughness with which the tramping is done. If properly done no danger is likely to result; if not properly done air pockets may form and cause the accumulation of a small mass of mold which the feeder may overlook, but which might be sufficient to kill one or more horses.

The value of silage for horses is greatest as a means to carry them through the winter season cheaply or to supplement pasture during drouth. As the danger of mold is greater in summer than in winter, silage should not be fed to horses in that season unless a large number of animals are getting it and the daily consumption is so large as to preclude the formation of mold on the surface.

To cheapen the ration of brood mares in winter no feed has more value than good corn silage. If the grain goes into the silo with the stover no additional grain is needed for brood mares, hay being the only supplementary feed necessary. If there is little grain on the corn the silage should be supplemented with one pound of old process linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal daily per 1,000 pounds live weight, sprinkled over the silage.

Horses to be wintered on a silage and hay ration should be started on about five pounds of silage daily per 1,000 pounds live weight, the grain and hay ration being gradually decreased as the silage is increased until the ration is 20 pounds silage and 10 pounds of hay daily per 1,000 pounds live weight. It will require about a month to reach the full feed of silage, but the period may be decreased somewhat, depending on the judgment and skill of the feeder.

Mares fed in this manner will be in splendid condition for foaling, and so far as the writer's experience goes the foals will be fully as vigorous, with just as much size and bone as if the mares were fed the conventional grain and hay ration.

Work horses when idle can be wintered satisfactorily in this manner, but much silage is not recommended for horses at heavy work for the same reason that a driving horse can not do his best while on watery grass pasture.

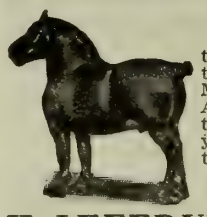
The writer knows of cases where stallions receive a ration of silage, but has had no experience in feeding them in this manner. There seems no reason why silage should not be a valuable feed for stallions during the idle season.

Silage should also be useful for young horses, especially drafters, but here again the writer can not quote his own experience and experimental data are meager.

To summarize, silage is safe to feed to horses and mules only when it is made from fairly mature corn, properly stored in the silo. When it is properly stored and is not allowed to mold, no feed exceeds it as a cheap winter ration. It is most valuable for horses and mules which are not at heavy work, such as brood mares and work horses during the slack season. With plenty of grain on the cornstalks horses will keep in good condition on a ration of 20 pounds of silage and 10 pounds of hay for each 1,000 pounds of live weight.

Charlotta Pontiac, a 7-year-old Holstein cow owned by the Missouri College of Agriculture, has beaten the record of Missouri Chief Josephine in butter production. She produced in one month 2,146 pounds of milk, which tested 3.57 per cent

BELGIAN EMPORIUM OF AMERICA



Largest collection of Belgian draft horses on earth. Also 20 choice Percheron stallions. The fall importation of 100 head, the second importation for 1913 swells the number on hand to 175 stallions, mares and colts. Many prize winners; many descendants of prize winners. All choice animals. We are farmers and stock breeders; twenty-eighth year in the Belgian horse business. Each year adds to our strength, and now we can defy competition in quality, quantity and prices.
Four farms, all adjoining; 7 large barns.
Write for free illustrated catalogue.
H. LEFEBURE & SONS, Fairfax, Linn Co., Ia.
(Eight Miles from Cedar Rapids.)

IRVINDALE FARMS BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS. THE BIG, DRAFTY KIND.
Forty head stallions and mares—a good useful lot. Stallions 2100 to 2350 pounds at maturity. Prices $300 and higher, according to quality. One six year old roan Belgian; weight 2240 pounds; a winner in every ring entered (but one) since a yearling. All sound and sure breeders. Mares will weigh 1900 to 2200 pounds in show condition. Price $250 to $800.
Terms cash or bankable paper. We will pay expenses to any one that does not find stock as represented. Inspection invited. Farm at Ankeny, 10 miles north of Des Moines on C. & N. W. R. R. and Ft. Dodge, D. M. & Southern Interurban. Will meet trains is notified. CHAS. IRVINE, ANKENY, IOWA.

SUCCESSFUL COLT RATION WITHOUT OATS.

To the American Breeder:—Strong, healthy draft horses can be produced without oats. An experiment in progress at the Kansas Agricultural College has disproved the belief common among farmers that this feed is necessary for growing colts. After more than nine months' feeding in this test the colts that have had no oats are in better condition than those which ate this feed, and have made a little better gain. More than this, the combination ration of corn, bran, and oil meal cost 20 per cent less than the oat ration.

The experiment, which is to last three years, was started last January by the department of animal husbandry. Twenty colts were purchased—ten grades and ten purebreds. These colts were divided into two lots, with five purebreds and five grades in each lot.

For nearly a year the two lots have been fed the same sort of roughage—alfalfa, corn fodder, and pasture. One lot has been fed oats every day and the other has had a combination ration consisting of 70 per cent corn, 25 per cent bran, and 5 per cent oil meal. These percentages are based upon weight, not volume. One pound of this mixture contains the same digestible elements as one pound of oats. Also, from the standpoint of energy value, the two feeds are equal, pound for pound. Each lot of colts has received the same number of pounds of grain.

"The test shows that there is a great chance for saving in feeding," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry, who has charge of the test. "A farmer can better afford to feed the mixed ration, with corn at 85 cents a bushel, bran at $30 a ton, oil meal at $40 a ton, and oats at 50 cents a bushel. The figures will prove it.

"When the experiment was begun, in January, prices were more nearly normal than they are now. Oats at that time cost ten and one-half cents a day, while the combination feed cost eight and one-fourth cents a day."—Publicity Bureau, Kansas Agricultural College.

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION.
Three years old. Priced to sell.
WM. J. CORBIT, Anamosa, Iowa.

Six Year Old Stallion
For sale; black; weighing 1900 in breeding condition; could be made weigh 2,000 or more. His sire and dam both imported. Also have for sale one coming two years old.
ELMER S. BAUGHMAN,
Taylorville, Ill. Rte. 3. Phone 948.

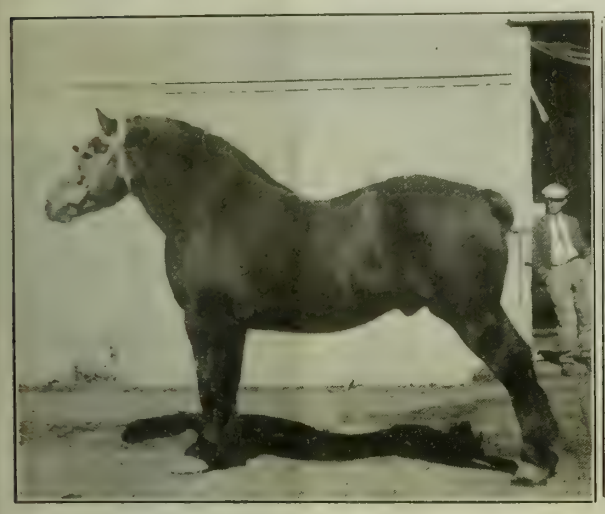
PERCHERONS
AND ONE JACK.
Stallions, mares and colts. All of desirable ages. Prices from $250 up. The right kind. Come and see them. The jack is black with light points.
H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, Kas.

CLYDESDALES.
3 stallions and 8 mares for sale at a bargain, if taken before January 1.
JAS. SPEAR, Stanwood, Ia.

PERCHERONS
I now have on hand a very choice lot of good young stallions and mares of all ages that I am offering at bargain prices. Terms to suit. Will also furnish horses of all kinds on orders from one to car load lots. Barn in town.
A. R. IVES, Delavan, Wis.

150 STALLIONS.
Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

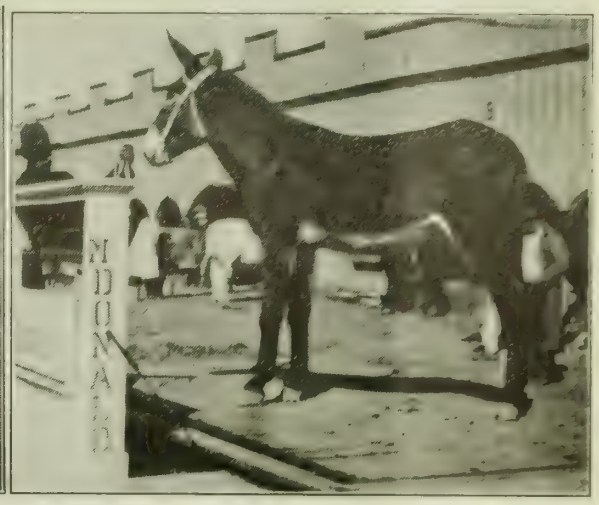
American Breeder Camera at the Texas State Fair



J. H. Jackson's Percheron Champion.



C. M. Largent's Hereford Champion.



J. W. Shepard's Champion Jack; two years; 1,100 pounds.

Equine Flesh at a Premium

Horse and Mule Feeders Not Very Active. Samples of Winter Weather Making Cattle Movement Uncertain. Declines in Meat Animals Excepting Sheep.

Flesh is at a premium in the horse and mule market. The South and East are buying but they demand that their purchases carry flesh, and on that inquiry prices for well conditioned animals are $10 to $15 a head higher than for the thin kinds of equal quality. A horse fattens quickly at this season of the year with proper rest and exercise. And it is the general advice of the trade to get offerings in good shape before shipping an offering for sale. Buyers say horses they are taking are for immediate use and if animals have to be conditioned the training process is too slow. While the general demand and that that should be catered to is for fat animals, there is some demand for thin grades for feeding purposes. Owing to the high prices of feed men who are in the feeding business are inclined to scalp the market for bargains. In the past week several loads of mules have gone to Missouri and Kansas feed barns. The East, especially Pennsylvania, is turning its attention more to cattle feeding than a year ago, and few fat horses will be available in the East for the spring market. It looks like fat horses in the central West will meet a healthy demand.

As to the market in particular there is every evidence of a good trade. Receipts have been about normal for this season of the year, and in many cases prices have been quoted up $5 to $10 a head. Easterners complain that heavy drafters are not plentiful, and that good chunks are scarce. Farmers are showing a disposition to hold their good horses and mules, realizing that they can be cashed easily at nearly any season. The only depression dealers see is in the holiday trade, and shippers are advised to treat the market at that time with light offerings. The recent advance in cotton prices has bolstered up the demand for good mules. Cotton now is $4 to $5 a bale higher than a year ago, and though this year's crop is smaller than last year's its cash value will be greater. It is a quiet season in the corn belt trade, and except for horses and mules moving to feed lots, and into big cities, there is no particular demand. The recent rough weather, unseasonable for October, has caused a suspension of farm work and other than gathering corn the season's farm activity is about at an end. The Northwest is tied up with snows and cold weather, and both cattle and horses have been turned to winter ranges.

Driving and saddle horses are practically without demand, except as a good driver and worker, in one is sought because of the dual purpose.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—

Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$250@290
Drafters, fair to good	165@250
Chunks, fair to choice	140@185
Chunks, fair to good	100@140
Expressers and light draft	75@125
Plain workers	60@ 95
Southerns, good	140@175
Southerns, plain to fair	90@135
Plugs	15@ 45

Mules—

13 to 14 hands	$ 95@140
14 to 15½ hands	135@175
15½ to 16 hands	165@215
16 to 16½ hands	210@300

Two Views of Cattle Trade.

Cattle trade has been sticky from one angle, but good from another. The difference lies in quality and flesh. Choice fat steers are about 10 to 20 cents lower, on heavy grades and steady on finished yearlings compared with two weeks ago. Packers are holding prices on the medium to common classes down until the big movement from the West is over and then a general rise is anticipated. Chicago is drawing more cattle now than earlier in the season, but Northwest cattle were forced there by the severe late October weather. In this supply Montana, Dakota, Wyoming and Canadian cattle figured conspicuously. The latter were mostly stock grades, that movement being increased by the removal of the tariff, and dry weather in some sections. Just in proportion as they have sold out this year, to that extent they will have to restock next year. In Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma final shipments are being made to markets and the reserve supply other than breeding cattle, are going to oil mill districts, and to the vicinity of sugar beet mills, where they will be fed. With the assistance of silage these two states should make a large amount of beef this winter. Kansas and the Western half of Missouri are the sections that will have fewer fat cattle than for a number of years past. Feeders generally are not in a condition for holding cattle long and a rough winter will find supplies marketed closely. The top price for yearlings in St. Louis and Chicago within the past two weeks was $9.75, and in Kansas City $9.55. Only a few bunches sold above $9.25. Most of the fed steers are selling at $8 to $8.75. The grass fat offerings showed wide quality and sold from $6.25 to $7.85 on the native side, and on the quarantine side at $4.75 to $6.75, with fed grades as high as $8.50. Both St. Louis and Kansas City have received cattle, mostly "canner" grades, from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Packers have bought this common stuff more readily than the better grades.

Quotations from the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

(Continued on page 13.)

Another Large Importation

Stallions--Percherons--Belgians

Landing November 4th,

will be sold at bargain prices

Geo. W. Souers & Sons, Huntington, Ind.

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment

Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares. We claim the best collection in America; determine this by inspecting them yourself. Prices lowest. Address

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kas.



WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augatin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.

PERCHERONS

Prices That Will Profit Early Buyers on Both Stallions and Mares.

The mares range in age from weanlings to aged mares, and the stallions from weanlings to 3-year olds past.

I have been in the business a long time and on account of not being able to get competent help am compelled to close out. If sold in a bunch I will make the price right.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, Pierson, Iowa

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

5 PERCHERONS

For Sale—Four young stallions and one 12-year-old extra heavy bone. Priced to sell.

F. T. WALLACE, Assumption, Ill.



Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeders and Importers

The best Draft Stallions and Mares that money will buy

Come and see them before you close a deal.

George Eggert, Prop., Newton, Ia.

I. C. EVANS, Troy, Iowa

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND

mares for sale at right prices. Recorded in Percheron Society of America. If in need of a good stallion or mare, you had better get busy, and buy of me. I will guarantee square dealing with the right kind of stallions and mares to satisfy you, with quality and weight.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.**

WILCOX STOCK FARM.

We have some extra good young Percheron stallions and mares for sale. They are all blacks and dark greys, with plenty of bone, size and quality. All mares are in foal by a prize winner at Springfield and Chicago in 1912. Can please the most critical buyer at reasonable prices. Write me your wants.

ENOS STEWART, Lexington, Ill. Rte. 3.

50 STALLIONS and MARES $250 to $1,000 each.

Write for my illustrated **Circular telling why I can save you money** on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.

A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio.

R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., midway between Ashtabula and Warren.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Two imported Belgian stallions, 6 years old; bay; 2000 and 2100 pounds; one imported Percheron stallion, 11 years old; black. One home bred Percheron stallion 2 years old; black-grey. Also some registered fillies. These horses are all sound and priced to sell.

HATTEBERG BROS., R. 4. Paxton, Ill.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Leon 82587; 2 years old past; color dark grey; weight about 1600 pounds; sound. Also 3 yearling P. S. of A. stud colts and 2 Percheron mares, 3 and 9 years old. Priced to sell.

CHAS. GRIESEMER, Hopedale, Ill.

BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT.

One imported Percheron stallion, team of imported mares with foals at foot and one, two year old stallion.

McNIFF BROS., Luverne, Minn.

FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale; two year olds; blacks; sound; recorded in Percheron Society of America. Besique and Brilliant bred. Also one French draft; recorded. Price for the five $1750, or your choice for $450 if taken soon.

J. C. STEWART, Monmouth, Ill. Route 6.

STALLION AND JACK

For sale. The Percheron stallion, Radiuse (64573); weight 2000 in good flesh; 5 years old. One of the surest and best breeders we ever handled. Nice to handle. Also one four year old, 15 hand Tennessee black jack. If you want something first class come and see this stock.

L. D. NORRIS, Redding, Ringgold County, Iowa.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

I have for sale or trade two good young registered stallions, 2 and 3 years old. They are out of one of my best mares Queen Ann 44598, and will make ton horses.

J. P. ANDERSON, Agenda, Republic County, Kansas

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION

For sale. Registered; weight 1700 pounds; dark gray; 5 years old and sound. Would trade for Holstein or Jersey heifer or young mules. Sixty per cent guarantee and pasture broke.

A. E. WATSON. St. Paul, Nebraska.

FIELD NOTES

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Percherons.

Nov. 25—Herman Koth, Monona, Ia.
Dec 9—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.
Dec 10—A. L. Robison & Son, Pekin, Ill.
Jan. 7—Ben Bohlander & Son and H. A. Holdridge & Son, sale at Saunemin, Ill.
Feb. 12—John H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.

Shires.

Dec. 11—Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.
Jan. 15—C. C. & R. W. E. Williams, Bushnell, Ill.

Percheron and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 27 to 30, inc.—Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 10—B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia.

When W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., paid $10,000 for the champion Percheron stallion, Carnot, he might reasonably have begun at once advertising the greatest Percheron stallion on the American continent, and he might have bought up as many mares as could probably be bred to this horse and sold them at enormous profits. He did nothing of the sort, but what he did do was characteristic of himself. He already had started a collection of very high class mares, and to these he has added carefully rather than frequently. He made no claims for Carnot as a sire until he had the evidence on his own farm. One of the first of these was the filly, Maude Carnot (illustrated in Mr. Corsa's sale advertisement in this issue), which was good enough to sell for $1,000 at weaning time. Last year Mr. Corsa went out with the first full crop of Carnot colts dropped at Gregory Farm and made the leading shows with a success that is perhaps unprecedented. To print the details of his winnings would be a long story in itself. This year only one show was made—the strongest of the state fairs from a draft horse standpoint. Here a son of Carnot was made grand champion and several other prizes fell to Carnot's get in the only other ring in which they appeared. But by far the most sensational and significant winning of the show came when the Carnot fillies led out for Futurity money. With the strongest showing of Percheron fillies ever made at any state fair, and with the class open for every Percheron stallion in America to have colts in competition, these daughters of Carnot won second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth money. Only one filly out of 37 entered being strong enough to break the line. Carnot blood is the feature of Mr. Corsa's annual sales of which this year's sale will be held December 9. Address Mr. Corsa at White Hall, Ill., for a catalogue, and mention the American Breeder.

Beginning with 1882, Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., has been holding frequent public sales of high class Shire mares. These sales have not been big money makers, and were not held with this in view, but the placing of these mares on many of the best farms in the corn belt, has resulted in many demonstrations of the Shire's superiority as a draft animal. Not only have Messrs. Trumans benefited by the better educated demand coming from communities which have thus come to know the Shire, but every importer and breeder of Shires in America has always profited. In the coming sale of the Pioneer Stud Farm to be held at Bushnell, December 11, the offering will be one of the very best this farm has ever gotten together. It will include all prize winning females shown by Trumans this year, and others as good but imported too late to show. It is a compliment to the old customers of this firm, who by the way, do most of the buying in these mare sales, that the Trumans have, at considerable extra expense, gotten together this more than usually good offering. Write as above for catalog, not only of these mares, but of the 125 stallions now in the barns at Bushnell, and always mention the American Breeder.

The best bargains we have ever seen offered in blankets, overcoats and high top shoes, are advertised in this issue by Cal Hirsch & Sons, U. S. Dept. 212 St. Louis, Mo. Be sure to write at once for this firm's catalog.

Fravel's influenza and distemper immunizing remedy, advertised in this issue, is made by A. W. Fravel, P.H.G. V.S. The prescription he has used and thoroughly tested in his own practice. Mention the American Breeder when answering this advertisement.

Ship hides or furs to M. L. Lyon & Co., 268 Delaware Street, Kansas City, Mo. Send for their Trapper's Guide and price list.

A farm engine that has become widely popular on its merits is made by the Ottawa Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Kans. Write for this company's catalogue, mentioning the American Breeder.

Have you investigated the economy of using the steel shingles made and advertised in this paper, by the Edward Mfg. Co., 1026-27 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Twice every season the M., K. & T. Railway calls its hundreds of home and investment seekers into the great Southern territory which it traverses. For facts concerning the opportunities which bring people to travel on this line, address W. S. St. George, G. P. A., M. K. & T. Ry. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and mention the American Breeder.

Among the Western draft horse advertisers, whose announcements begin with this issue, notice that of L. R. Wiley, importer and breeder at Emporia, Kans., and mention the American Breeder when answering this advertisement.

Probably no other all 'round live stock remedy has been so long and constantly used among the best stock raisers and farmers of the corn belt, as have the Lion remedies made by the Live Stock Remedy Company, St. Louis, Mo., as advertised in this paper. Notice the kind of men who use and recommend these remedies.

Write A. W. Green, Middlefield, Ohio, for his illustrated circular describing 50 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares which he has for sale.

Alfalfa, silos, peanuts, milo maize, kafir corn, sweet clover and other possibilities in connection with the growing of live stock, are constantly becoming better known and this knowledge is emphasizing the opportunities of the great open sections traversed by the Santa Fe. For a lot of information on Northwest Texas, including the actual experiences of settlers written by themselves, address a postal card to C. L. Seagraves, 2511 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Two Percheron Stallions

For sale, of the big kind; big bone; best of quality; weight 1700 to a ton; 4 and 8 years old. Will price to sell at once $500 and $800 at barn door. I have rented my farm and must sell on account of poor health.

WM. N. UREN,

Jonesdale, Wis. Route 1.

C. F. McClanahan of Shenandoah, Ia., has a jack and a Percheron mare to sell or exchange for weanling or yearling Percheron colts. He also has Mule Foot hogs for sale.

L. D. Norris, Redding, Iowa, has a Percheron stallion and a jack advertised for sale in this issue. He invites inspection.

SADDLERS

For sale. Ten head of registered saddle bred brood mares, mostly in foal to Astral King. These are right good mares and most of them are by good sires, but sires without reputation. They may suit you, but they are not the kind of mares that I want to keep, and I am going to offer them for sale at reasonable prices. If you are open to buy a saddle bred brood mare, come down and see what I have to offer, and I will sell you one at the right price. I also have some young stallions and some young fillies one and two years of age for sale, and will sell them to you right. By right, I mean I will sell them to you worth the money, being the kind of stuff that they are. You cannot buy an Astral King for the price that you can buy the ordinary kind, but if you haven't got the money, I will sell it to you on time. If you want to start right, get the best, and the best is the Astral King kind. I will be glad to have a visit from you if you are interested in saddle bred stock of the right kind.

JAMES HOUCHIN, Jefferson City, Mo.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Registered stallions and mares; all ages. Also a few Hereford bulls.

H. A. GREENWELL, Lakenan, Mo.

MORGAN AND PERCHERON HORSES

For sale. The sensational "Fortune Morgan 4710"; chestnut; 16 hands; 1200 pounds The handsome "Count Morgan 6572"; 3 years; typical Morgan. Weanlings both sexes. A fine large pair chestnut weanling fillies; black Percheron filly and gray stallion colt. All stock recorded and guaranteed.

J. L. BUCHANAN, Sherodsville, Ohio.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.**

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.

Color bay and white; 6 years; 16 hands; weighs 1000 pounds. Excellent breeder; sure foal getter; two-thirds of his colts spotted. Perfectly gentle and broke in all harness. Price, $400. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. **E. J. MUNTER,**

Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.

THIS FAMOUS MORGAN STALLION FOR SALE



THE ADMIRAL 4871 A. M. R. by JUBILEE de JARNETTE

I have raised five crops of colts by The Admiral and have made up a great stud of his mares to be headed by Headlight Morgan. That is why The Admiral is for sale and as good a horse is seldom offered.

Come and see or write for particulars.

RICHARD SELLMAN - - - - - Rochelle, Texas

PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

CLOSING OUT SALE NOVEMBER 25TH

23 PERCHERONS, including 15 Pure Breds, of which 6 are Stallions and 1 Imported. Balance are mares and colts. 4 mares in foal.

40 SHORTHORNS of the Milking Strains. About half of these are roans. Many of the cows have calves at foot.

Catalog ready. Send for one and mention the American Breeder.

R. W. BARCLAY, Auctioneer **HERMAN KOTH, MONONA, IA.**

Breeding Stock and Barns; Closing Out Sale.

One registered Percheron stallion, 10 years old; black; 1900 pounds.

One standard bred Symboleer colt, 2 years old; bay; height 15.3¼; weight 1,100 pounds. Pacer, good disposition; a perfect individual.

One jack, black with white points; 15 hands; quick server and sure. For sale or trade for mares or cattle.

I also have a breeding barn that I will sell or lease. Also livery, sale and feed barn (now leased); centrally located.

A good chance for a stud horse man. Property clear. Will sell one or both barns.

For full particulars write or better come and see for yourself. Will give time on part if desired.

F. E. KNOWLES, **WELLINGTON, KANSAS.**

For Sale at Riverside Stock Farm

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.

One large black Percheron stallion, 9 years old; up-to-date breeder. One dark bay stallion colt, 3 years old; weight 1900 pounds, extra well bred. Two black registered Percheron colts coming 2 years old; very large and good quality. One imported German Coach stallion, dark bay or brown; 8 years old; with great action and style; weight 1500. One standard bred stallion, 16 hands high; weight 1280 pounds; registered and sound and has proven himself a great breeder. I also have two black mammoth jacks, 15 to 15.2 heavy weights.

This stock I want to close out before January 1.

We have a few Guernsey male calves for sale at $25 to $35 per head.

O. L. THISLER & SONS, **CHAPMAN, DICKINSON CO., KANSAS.**
(On the main line of the Union Pacific R. R., 150 miles west of Kansas City, Mo.)

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Ten Good Breeding Jacks

Also 12 imported Percheron and Belgian stallions; some weigh 2160 pounds. Stock for sale on long time payments; 1, 2 or 3 years at 6 per cent.

R. I. LITTLE,
Fairfax, Iowa. **Route 2.**

JACK STOCK AND LAND

For sale or trade. A 151 acre farm in Anderson County, Kas., near Garnett. Also 2 extra good black jacks, 3 and 5 years old; 15 and 16 hands high. Would take good young registered draft stallion (Shire preferred) as part payment on land or for one jack.

W. E. McKEE, Braddyville, Page Co. Ia.

IMPORTED POITOU JACK

For sale. Register number 161; a sure foal getter. His colts won first prize at the Nebraska City horse show. Will sell for a reasonable price. This jack is a little slow. For particulars, address,

HERMAN BURGER,
Nebraska City, **Nebraska.**

JACKS FOR SALE.

Two choice jacks, one 15.3 standard; 1125 pounds; 8 years old. The other is 3 years old and sired by him; think will be as large. Both good performers; strictly sound and right. Address,

A. CALANDER,
New Lyme Station, **Ohio.**

JACK STOCK FOR STALLIONS.

Want cheap draft stallion for young jennets or jack colts. Write fully what you have.

Colts for sale. 30 mule colts by 1100 pound jack and 40 horse colts on the draft order. Could use a second hand microscope.

STANLEY TURNER,
Water Valley, **Texas.**

BREEDING STOCK

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

One, two year old black jack, as good as anybody's jack; 15 hands high; one Percheron stallion; eligible to register; black; weight 1600 pounds; broke to all kinds of harness. Both sound. Will sell half their worth or will take a pair of black Percheron, registered mares, not over 6 years old and not weighing less than 1500 pounds; broke to all kinds of work. This ad appears but once. Address,

Box 86, Wheatland, Hickory Co., Mo.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Colla, Pike County, Mo.

C. A. Folts of York, Neb., has two good jacks advertised for sale in this issue. He is going out of the business and will sell these jacks cheap. Look up the advertisement.

J. Crouch & Son of LaFayette, Ind., have in their barns 200 Percherons and Belgians—the greatest collection of imported stallions and mares in the United States.

A public sale of Percherons and Shorthorns is advertised in this issue for November 25, by Herman Koth, Monona, Ia. There are 63 head of stock in this sale.

Wm. N. Uren of Jonesdale, Wis., is advertising two Percheron stallions for sale at $500 and $800. He has rented his farm and must sell on account of health.

J. L. Buchanan, Sherodsville, Ohio, is advertising both Morgan and Percheron horses for sale in this issue. His stock is all recorded and guaranteed. Look up the ad if interested.

D. S. White of Alma, Ill., has a three year old registered Shire stallion advertised for sale in this issue, priced to sell.

When in Kansas City stop at the Hotel Convention, Twelfth and Broadway. See ad in this issue.

R. I. Little of Fairfax, Iowa, is advertising ten good breeding jacks and twelve imported Percheron and Belgian stallions for sale on long time payments at six per cent. Look up the ad.

Any one in the market for a Clydesdale stallion or Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels should not fail to read the ad in this issue of Lindley W. Baker, Milton, Ind.

Two choice jacks are advertised for sale in this issue by A. Calender, New Lyme Station, Ohio. If interested, don't fail to read the ad.

Any one in the market for a car load of mules should not fail to read the advertisement in this issue of L. Inge, Syracuse, Kans.

Read the advertisement of Herman Burger, Nebraska City, Neb. He is advertising an imported Poitou jack for sale at a reasonable price. Write him for further information.

A black Percheron brood mare and a prize winning grade Percheron stud colt are advertised for sale in this issue by George Dennler, Covington, Ky.

A stock farm consisting of 1392 acres in Central Texas is advertised for sale in this issue by W. T. Ingram of Lampassas, Texas. Read the ad.

Read the advertisement in this issue of McNiff Bros., Luverne, Minn. They are closing out their stock at bargain prices.

Don't fail to read the ad of W. E. McKee, Braddyville, Iowa. He is advertising a 151-acre farm in Anderson County, Kans., for sale or trade.

S. S. Mouse of La Cygne, Kas., has three mammoth jacks to exchange for draft stallions. Any one interested

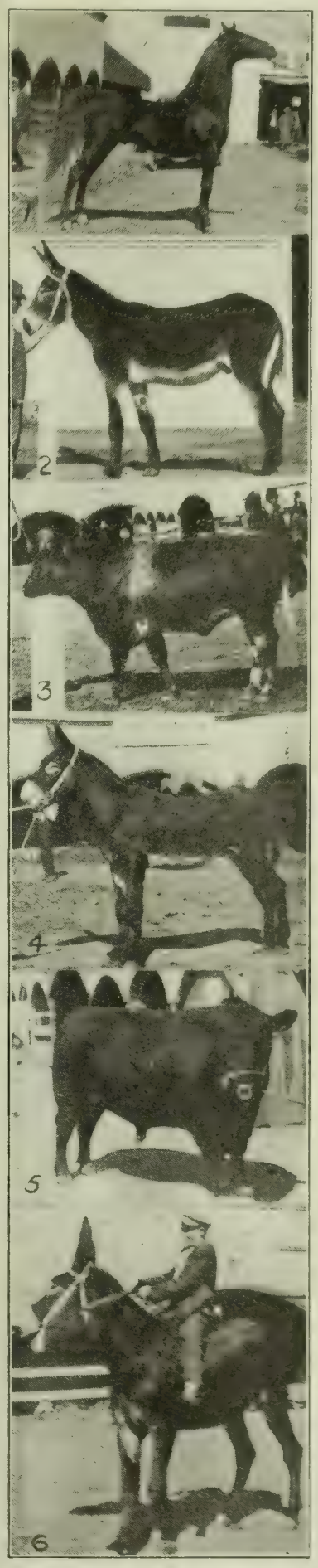
MULES IN CAR LOTS.

Have one car of 3 and 4 year old mules, from 14 to 15½ hands high, for sale. For information write,

L. INGE, **Syracuse, Kans.**

should not fail to read the ad in this issue and then write for further information.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons of Huntington, Ind., have a new ad in this issue. They have a large importation which arrived November 4 that they are selling at bargain prices.



AT TEXAS STATE FAIR, DALLAS.

1—J. H. Murphy's champion gaited saddle stallion. 2—J. W. Black's first prize aged jack. 3—First prize yearling Shorthorn bull. 4—Michaelis' prize winning jack. 5—First prize 2-year-old Angus bull. 6—H. A. Horton's champion jennet.

JACKS and JENNETS



Eighty large boned black Mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard; guaranteed also priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. References, five banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and Union Pacific R. R.

AL. E. SMITH, **Lawrence, Kans.**

MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS TO EXCHANGE FOR 2 DRAFT STALLIONS.

Three jacks, one ten year old registered; 16 hands standard; 1200 pounds; one three year old; will make 15½ hands; built like a draft horse; one one year; making of 16 hand jack. Two good jennets bred to 16 hand jack; one heavy in foal; all black with white points. Colts to show. Will sell any or all and buy stallions. Must be good age and good kind.

S. S. MOUSE, **LaCygne, Kansas.**

GOOD JACKS FOR SALE

Two good jacks, 7 years old; one a blue jack 15 hands; extra heavy bone. One a black with mealy points; 14½ hands; registered. Both of these jacks are sound, quick and sure. I am going out of the breeding business and will sell cheap.

C. A. FOLTS, **York, Neb. Rte. 1.**

JACK FOR SALE.

One 7-year-old jack; weight 1050; a teaser and good, sure breeder; one registered Percheron mare; weight 1800 pounds. Or would exchange for good weanling Percheron colts or yearlings. I also have mule foot hogs for sale.

C. F. McClanahan, Shenandoah, Ia. R.1.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

22 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale, from six months to 8 years old. They are all of the large kind and have good color and big bone. Also an extra good draft stallion, 7 years old, and trotting stallions. I must sell these horses on account of their fillies. Come and see them; they are priced to sell.

HENRY OBERMANN,
Friestatt. **Lawrence County, Mo.**

JENNETS, JACKS, PERCHERONS.

7 jennets, 1 year and up—all good. 3 jacks, serviceable age and good. Percheron females, weanlings to mature mares; all old enough, bred. 2 Percheron stallions. All registered stock and of best breeding. No other kind offered. Inquire early as this stock will sell.

N. S. COX & SONS, **Pattonsburg, Mo.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1000 pound Kentucky Jack; coal black with mealy points. Cash, or will exchange for registered Percheron fillies, registered Shire stallion under two years old, young mules, or four cylinder automobile in first class condition. Call on or address.

G. Fred Skank, **Henderson, Iowa.**

TWO LARGE MAMMOTH JACKS

to sell, or will trade for young mules. The jacks have light points; one 8 years old; 66 inches high; a fine server on mares; mules to show; registered; weight 1050 pounds. The other is 3 years old; 60 inches high; large bone; has served a few mares and worked fine. If you want a fine large jack, come and see these. Price $1,250 for the 8 year old; $800 for the 3 year old. Both are O. K. in every way.

J. W. GILLUM, **Wing, Ark.**

EXTRA GOOD JACK.

For sale—Black, light points; 9½ inch bone; 13¼ inch knee; 62 inches high; 72 inch heart; 5 years old; quick, sure and easy to handle. Priced at two-thirds value—$750. Also 5 jennets, dirt cheap.

W. G. TAYLOR, **Sedan, Kas.**

BLACK SPANISH JACK

for sale. Registered; 15 hands high; good bone and body; 7 years old; a sure breeder and quick server. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. Will price to sell.

E. M. BROWNELLER, Deweyville, Ohio.

JACK STOCK—Continued.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.
Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Registered, jacks; all black with white points; from 15 to 15¾ hands; from 3 to 6 years old; well broke and as good as grow.

Percherons from 2 to 8; the big, good kind, weighing from 1700 to 2100 pounds; all guaranteed as represented.
J. E. PARK, Owner, CAMERON, MO.

JACKS FOR SALE.

Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.
L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

BLACK JACK, MEALY POINTS.

For sale; 15 hands high with good bone and body; 7 years old. A good breeder and quick server. Am quitting the business, reason for selling. Price $400. **E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

Make Money With Poultry

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a financial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to AMERICAN POULTRY readers.

There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

AMERICAN POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is 50c per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a 200-page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, ABSOLUTELY free to everyone sending 50c for a yearly subscription, or $1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (without book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

AMERICAN POULTRY
SAVOY BLDG., WILKESBARRE, PA.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Pratical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle, if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

for sale at $25 to $35 per head.

Jack stock, Percheron, Standard bred and German Coach stallions always for sale.
O. L. THISLER, Chapman, Kans.

Read the ad of Chas. Griesemer, Hopedale, Ill., in this issue. He is advertising Percherons.

A. R. Ives of Delavan, Wis., starts his ad in this issue. He has a lot of good, young Percheron stallions and

Al. E. Smith of Lawrence, Kas., the mares that he is offering at bargain prices at terms to suit.

well known breeder of jacks and jennets, starts his ad in this issue. Any one in the market for stock of this kind should be sure to get in communication with him for prices and particulars.

"Box 86," Wheatland, Mo., is advertising two jacks and a Percheron stallion for sale or trade. Be sure to read the ad in this issue as it appears but once.

J. P. Anderson of Agenda, Kas., is advertising two Percheron stallions for sale or trade, two and three years old. Look up the ad.

Chas. Irvine, Propr. of Irvindale Farms, Ankeny, Iowa, and one of the most reliable importers and breeders of Percherons and Belgians in the country, starts his ad in this issue. He invites inspection of his stock and will pay any one's expenses that does not find his stock as represented. Read what his ad says.

Any one in the market for Belgians or Percherons should send to H. Lefebure & Sons, Fairfax, Iowa, and get their free illustrated catalog, telling all about their stock. They have 175 head of stallions, mares and colts to select from. Their ad starts in this issue.

J. C. Stewart of Monmouth, Ill., has four Percherons advertised in this issue that he is offering at a bargain. Look up the ad.

There are always many bargains to be found at a closing out sale. Read the ad in this issue of F. E. Knowles, Wellington, Kas. He is selling out his stock and barns.

Stanley Turner of Water Valley, Texas, wants to exchange some young jacks or jennets for a draft stallion. He also has 30 mule colts and 40 horse colts for sale. Write him for particulars.

O. L. Thisler & Sons of Chapman, Kas., start their ad in this issue. They have Percheron stallions, jacks and Guernsey calves for sale. Anyone in the market for stock of this kind would undoubtedly do well to write them for full particulars.

Mr. W. W. Goodliff, Bolivar, N. Y., writes under date of February 9, 1912: "I have taken a bunch off a horse's knee with Absorbine and glycerine that a veterinary said was ruined for life. Today he is worth $2,000. I am handling a good many horses and think that Absorbine will cure most anything." Let Absorbine make money for you. It will reduce swellings, and soft bunches, stop lameness and inflammation, allay pain; heals cuts, bruises, lacerations, boot chafes, saddle galls, etc., without blistering or removing the hair and horse can be used. $2.00 per bottle at all druggists or delivered. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

The frequent demands from our thousands of customers for a first-class liniment, effective both for use of human beings as well as for live stock purposes, has caused us to work out by actual test one of the most penetrating and highly efficient liniments ever offered the public. In all cases where the use of a liniment is indicated, Spohn's Liniment will be found superior in its results. In such cases as colic, colds, and sore throat, this liniment has proven safe and effective. As a remedy for internal use, Spohn's Liniment has the same high qualities as possessed by that most marvelous veterinary specific, Spohn's Distemper Cure. This liniment is put up in bottles of good liberal size, and is sold by druggists, harness dealers, or the manufacturers, on receipt of the price, 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle, $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Manufactured exclusively by Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

B. F. Marmion, Farmington, Iowa, is offering some of the biggest and best Poland Chinas that he has ever owned. They are the large, smooth, easy feeding kind that can be fed out at any age and be in a marketable condition. The pigs he is offering are largely of early farrow, one fall yearling by Pawnee Orange, by Big Orange, is just right for some farmer who wants to breed a large number of sows. This boar is a sure breeder of large litters. Mr. Marmion has some very good May boars just right for December use and if purchased soon the express charges would be very light. Write Mr. Marmion your wants, mentioning the American Breeder.

In a new advertisement Lefebure & Sons announce to those who are interested in Belgian horses that they have the largest collection of that breed on earth, as well as twenty choice Percheron stallions. Their second importation for the present year, numbering 100 head, has already arrived, which increases the number on the farm to 175 head. These are prize winners and descendants of prize winners, right every way, and good enough for the most critical buyer. For particulars write to H. Lefebure & Sons, Fairfax, Iowa, and mention the American Breeder.

To the American Breeder:—At the Rippey Farm Festival, held here October 3 (while I was in Kansas City), the get of the aged stallion I am advertising in the American Breeder won all the premiums for pure bred Percherons, and in the show were the get of over 20 stallions coming from a radius of over 12 miles around Rippey. The get of this stallion also won the first three out of four places in the grade class. No colts of my own were shown. —C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia.

Geo. W. Souers and Sons of Huntington, Indiana, call attention to their last shipment of stallions and mares which arrived in New York about November 4th. In this lot are to be found some of the best draft stock ever brought to America and those looking for good ones will make no mistake in calling upon this reliable firm. Mr. Carl K. Souers has spent some time in Europe selecting this shipment and we are sure you will not be disappointed should you call and see them. Prices will be made quite close and terms as liberal as good business will permit. Fair and honorable treatment has been the motto of this firm and we are pleased to note their rapid advance in the ranks of the importers upon whom the people can rely and among those whom we feel free to recommend to our readers.

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY IN ANIMALS.

To the American Breeder:—It is sometimes of considerable importance to a farmer to know whether or not a mare, cow or sow is pregnant, since her general care and value may depend upon this point.

There are certain signs evidenced by pregnant animals that may be observed with more or less satisfaction. One of the earliest of these is the cessation of heat, although some pregnant females may continue to show estrum at regular periods for months after conception. Most females become tranquil, tend to fatten, the abdomen enlarges and cows giving milk tend to give less. In animals pregnant for the first time, the udder

$25 to $75 Easily Saved
On the Kalamazoo Furnace

Blue-Print Heating Plans FREE

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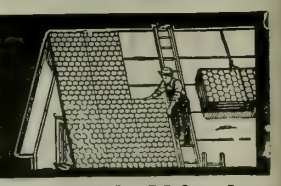
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Manufacturers
Kalamazoo, Michigan

We make a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves and Furnaces. We have 3 catalogs. Ask for the one you want.

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Better Than WOOD!



Edwards STEEL Shingles

are much cheaper, four times more lasting. Made with the Edwards "Tightcote" Process and Edwards Patent Interlocking Device. Cannot rot, rust or catch fire. They come in clusters of 100 or more—go on *all at once*. $10,000 guarantee against lightning loss. Used on over 100,000 buildings.

Low Prices! Sold direct from factory at low prices, freight prepaid. Postal brings Factory Prices and Free Book No. 1176. If possible, give size of roof and get price on complete job. Send postal today —get everything by return mail. (130)

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1126-1176 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Fair association, clean the pole, and build up the turns. 10-ft machine has two guider wheels.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 3 sizes
7-ft blade, $90
10-ft " $35
12-ft weighs 300 lbs $60

D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

Do you know The Youth's Companion as it is to-day?



Improved and broadened in its scope. Enlarged by the addition of a Special Family Page, Boys' Page, Girls' Page and Children's Page. Great serial stories, 250 short stories. A remarkable Editorial Page. Current Events and Science. A wealth of variety and quality, and all of it *the best.*

FREE TO JAN. 1914
Cut this out and send it with $2.00 for The Companion for 1914, and we will send FREE all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1913 and The Youth's Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914.
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Illustrated Announcement for 1914 free on request.

Remember — 52 Times a Year, Not 12

I will give you a pig if you are not satisfied

My big type Poland China boars are sired by Cox's Wonder, by Rude's Giant and out of a Long King sow and by A. Model, grand champion of Iowa, 1912, and others. I sell at farmers' prices. Write me.
B. F. MARMION, FARMINGTON, IOWA.

WE SHIP C. O. D. AND PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.



Big-type Chester White boars, Sweepstake 28006, weighs 1260 pounds (first and champion boar at Iowa, 1912), and Jumbo 14035, weighing 1210 pounds. Both died in our possession and we have their breeding in our herd. Big catalog free. Will hold a bred sow sale February 10, 1914. Write. **B. M. BOYER & SONS, FARMINGTON, IOWA.**

Great Family Combination Offer

We do not know of any Family Weekly that we can more heartily recommend to our readers than The Youth's Companion. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce that we have arranged with the publishers to make the following offer.

The American Breeder Regular $1 } Both Papers
The Youth's Companion Price $2 } Together For One Year
$2.50

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS CLUB RATE, SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THIS OFFICE, ADDRESSING **AMERICAN BREEDER,** 225 WEST 12TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Enrich Yourself

Supplying a Great Demand

The price of beef is steadily rising, due to the shortage of beef cattle. It is no longer profitable to raise cattle on ranges. That was a wasteful method, and with the passing of free pasturage the costs are too great to leave a profit. Yet people need beef and are willing to pay good prices to get it. That is the demand you may profit by supplying.

Search all over this continent and you will find no section in which cattle do as well or can be raised as cheaply as on the plains of northwest Texas. It is the natural home of the steer. Here great herds roamed in the early days. They fed on the luxurious grasses and went to market without grain. Latterly their weights and the owners' profits have been increased by grain-feeding near to the slaughtering market. But that is now too expensive, considering the high price of corn.

It has been found that the steer can be fed and finished here on ensilage and milo and kafir grain. The cost of feeding is reduced — the quality of the meat improved — a better price is secured and once again beef cattle are money-makers.

The territory available for this work is the millions of acres of northwest Texas, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches a year. It is too dry for corn, but milo and kafir thrive under dry-farming methods.

Herefords are graded up to nearly pure blood and they are the most profitable animal to feed. Weanlings can be brought up to 1,400-pound steers in less than three years, and this young beef sells well, saving a year's time, interest and feed.

Hogs thrive on the same feed. This is their climate, too, as there are no diseases in the high, dry air.

Lately it has been found that upward of one million acres of this fertile prairie is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure water, near enough to the surface to be economically pumped and used for irrigation. This water makes the production of tremendous crops of feed easy and certain. With water, 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats and 80 bushels of kafir are not unusual yields, and a small acreage of the irrigated land with a larger area of the dry land forms an ideal stock farm. Irrigation here means stock-feed insurance and is a guarantee of your profit.

The opportunity here is described in detail in a new folder just issued by the Santa Fe entitled "The Shallow Water Country of Northwest Texas." I would like every stock-grower in the country to read it as well as our leaflet, "Letters from Farmers." Then, if you are interested in following the matter further, I will be glad to place at your service the faculties of this department to assist you in finding the location best adapted to your needs.

The interest of the Santa Fe in settlers along its lines does not cease with helping them to select a location. We have a corps of agricultural demonstrators, who are employed by the railroad to help settlers to learn as quickly as possible the best crops and methods of handling for any given section. The assistance of these men will be yours without cost, and the enthusiastic letters from settlers already here will show you that their advice means a large increase of profit to those who have taken advantage of it.

Drop me a postal for this "Northwest Texas" folder and leaflet.
C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry,
2511 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Now is the time

to make a trip to Texas and see just where *your* opportunity lies.

The price of good, rich land in Texas is so low that you can own a big farm there without investing much money or mortgaging the place. The land will raise as big or bigger crops than you are now raising, and you will get better prices for what you raise.

Ask your local agent to sell you a ticket via the Katy—or tell me where you want to go and I'll plan your trip, and give you full information about the *low homeseeker's excursion fares* on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

I will also send you our free books on Texas opportunities if you want them. Write today.

W. S. St. George, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
M., K. & T. Ry. St. Louis, Mo.

enlarges soon after conception, loses its wrinkles, becomes firm to the teat, and the teats become more visible.

In the last weeks of pregnancy, there forms at the opening of the teat a white opaque substance called wax. Numerous tests have been invented for determination of pregnancy, but few of them are reliable.

After the third months of gestation, pregnancy may be certainly diagnosed by palpation through the walls of the rectum. This should only be done, however, by some one perfectly familiar with the procedure, since very sever accidents have resulted from manipulations at the hands of untrained persons.

The following method is said to have been practiced in India for ages. A drop of milk from the animal under consideration is dropped from a clean straw into a tumbler of water. If the cow is not with calf, the milk at once mixes with the water with a flocculent cloudiness. If she is pregnant, the drop falls to the bottom of the glass hardly mixing.

Manipulations through the walls of the abdomen to ascertain the presence of the fetus, do not yield equally certain results in all domestic animals. In small species, such as a dog and cat, this method is very effective from the middle period of gestation onwards. In larger animals the results are not so satisfactory.

In the cow, after the fifth or sixth month, the presence of the fetus can be readily ascertained by pressing the hand into the right side, permitting the fetus to swing and gently strike the hand. After the fifth or sixth month, movements of the foal may be seen by watching the left side of the mare. The pulse of the fetus can only be heard by the aid of very sensitive instruments.—H. E. Kingman, Colorado Agricultural College.

MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 9).

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@9.50
Good to choice steers	8.15@8.80
Fair to good steers	7.65@8.10
Common to fair steers	7.00@7.60
Meal fed, choice	7.65@8.30
Meal fed, common to fair	6.25@7.60

Medium Butcher Cattle Lower.

Killers are trying to make both ends meet in the butcher cattle line. They want good to choice heifers and cows, and they want "canners" and cutters. The only variation afforded has been on the medium grades of cows and heifers and they have fluctuated 15 to 25 cents in price. Monday more canner cows were offered than in a long time past, yet demand was sufficient to absorb the supply without disturbing prices. Such cattle are selling at $4 to $4.65. Choice heifers sold as high as $9.10, and steers and heifers mixed up to $9.25. As soon as the range movement is over there will be few cows and heifers available, and prices are expected to advance. Veal calves are in active demand, and prices in the past two weeks have fluctuated only 25 to 50 cents. Bulls are selling at $4.50 to $6.75, or about 25 cents lower.

Cows—	
Choice	$6.65@7.40
Fair to good	5.85@6.60
Common to fair	5.25@5.80
Canners	4.00@4.65
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@9.10
Good to choice	7.50@8.20
Plain to fair	6.50@7.40
Common	5.40@6.45
Veal calves	6.00@9.75
Bulls	4.25@7.00

Slump in Thin Cattle.

Prices for thin cattle underwent a material change in the past ten days owing to continued liberal receipts and a decrease in demand. Quality was not as good as in former weeks, and that, added to the weakness in the market, compared with two weeks ago, prices are down to 35 to 50 cents, the lowest level of the season having been recorded late last week. It will be only a short time now until the big stock and feeder movement will be ended. Stock calves, cows and heifers have declined only 15 to 25 cents and the demand for them is as active as any time previously this year. Milk cows are scarce and higher, and this winter promises still higher prices.

Selected feeders	$ 7.50@ 7.90
Good to choice feeders	7.00@ 7.45
Plain to fair feeders	6.25@ 6.95
Good to choice stockers	6.75@ 7.50
Selected stockers	7.45@ 7.85
Plain to fair stockers	5.40@ 6.75
Stock calves	5.75@ 8.25
Stock cows	4.50@ 6.50
Stock heifers	5.25@ 7.25
Milch cows	45.00@110.00

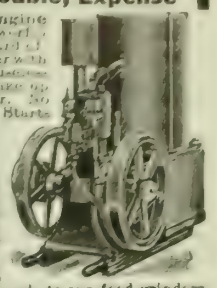
Slump in Hog Prices.

Hog prices in the past two weeks fell below 8 cents, and now are near the lowest level since early in February. Compared with two weeks ago prices now are 40 to 50 cents lower. This decline is about in line with the usual late October and early November price movement. In November last year the top price was $8, and this year November thus far has uncovered a top of $7.95. In all the markets some specialties, and selected shipping hogs are making $8 and better, the top Monday in Chicago going to $8.20, and in St. Louis to

Detroit Kerosene Engine

Saves Time, Trouble, Expense

The Detroit Kerosene Engine is the simplest and most powerful engine you ever saw or heard of. Direct transmission of power with 3 moving parts only—no useless cams, gears or valves to take up power or get out of order. No trouble—no extra expense. Starts without cranking.



Runs on Cheap Kerosene

Will run on distillate and gasoline but kerosene costs less than half as much as gasoline. Besides, kerosene contains more heat units than gasoline. Result—more power, steadier power—at one half the expense of fuel. Comes to you all ready to run feed grinders, separators, pumps, saws, electric light plants etc. All sizes in stock ready to ship.

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS—Sent on trial direct from our factory at lowest factory prices. Don't buy an engine until you have seen the "Detroit." Write today for catalog and agent's special introductory price on first order from your territory. 1483

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5 H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE $89.50

Simple, durable, powerful. Carefully made to give satisfaction. **34 sizes and kinds.** Shipped anywhere on trial. Fully guaranteed. Send for Big 48 page Catalog. It will help you to buy a better engine for less money.



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OUR NEW TRAPPER'S GUIDE IS A DANDY! It's worth a lot to every trapper. Tells how to make better baits that cost you little or nothing. Tells How, When and Where to trap. Also a catalog of **Traps at Factory Prices.** Send your name in for the Lyon List today. Get our regular price quotations. "Rely on Lyon" to pay the highest cash prices.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

RELY ON LYON

REAL ESTATE.

1392 A. STOCK FARM

in Cen. Tex. Good per cent til. Conveniently located; well improved. 110 a. cul. Plenty water. Stock go through winter on range. $13. Terms.
W. T. Ingram, Lampasas, Tex. Str. Rte.

LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR JACKS AND JENNETS.

Or for sale; 102 acres good land in Chariton County, Mo., splendid residence in best part of Chillicothe, Mo.; five passenger Overland automobile in good condition. Also several head of good registered Percheron mares, bred to imported stallion. Address,
D. B. KIRBY, Grain Valley Mo., or LOUIS H. GOULD, Greenville, Texas.

160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.

I have moved to town to take up the breeding business exclusively and will sell my farm located 4½ miles from town of two railroads, Missouri Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. All bottom land; black sandy loam. Spring creek passes through middle of farm; two wells of good water in abundance; 40 acres in alfalfa, fenced hog tight; every acre first class alfalfa land; 8 room house; large cellar; good orchard; grade school; school wagon run by district. Two story barn with basement; lots of grain room; big hedge on outside lines. Farm well arranged for two 80 acre homes, or 240 acres of cheap upland pasture may be had in connection, making an ideal stock farm. Price, $10,000 if sold soon. Will carry $3,500 at six per cent. Address.

H. H. BURNS.
Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas.

Alfalfa As a Money Maker

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-do farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A Crop Every Year

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WORM TROUBLE IN HORSES

Strikes at the Most Valuable Section of Your Live Stock

A Proven Remedy Should Be Used at Once

From Horses to Hogs, experience with all animals has shown that there is no Worm Destroyer and General Conditioner equal to

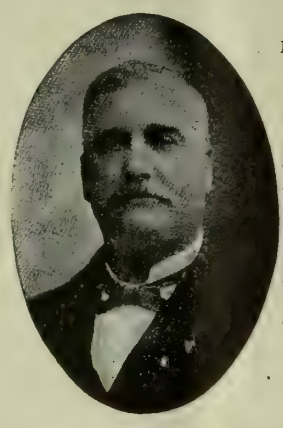
Dr. Lion's Stock Remedy



From B. L. Robinson, Breeder of Percheron Horses, Short Horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs, and Shropshire Sheep:

"After spending hundreds of dollars for stock foods I concluded to try the Lion's Remedy and am satisfied it has no equal as a worm killer and conditioner for all kinds of stock. I like the Lion's Imported Dip equally as well.

B. L. ROBINSON,
"Unionville Center, Ohio."



From L. M. Monsees, Head of one of the World's Greatest Jack and Jennet Breeding Firms.

"We have used and relied on Lion's Remedy among our jacks and jennets, and we find that it meets with all the requirements and we consider this preparation just as staple as the best grades of sugar and coffee, and a trial will convince any stockman that it contains all the merits and quality claimed for it.

"L. M. MONSEES,
"Smithton, Mo."



From John Q. Harrison, One of Illinois' Best Farmers and Stock Growers, Owner of Onward Medium:

"Enclosed find draft in payment of 200 pounds of Lion's Worm Powders and a case of your Lion's Imported Dip. Hurry the shipment all you can, as I am needing it. I find for quick and sure results as a worm destroyer, Lion's Remedy is just the thing, and to relieve stock of lice, put their coats and skin in good condition, your Imported Dip is far superior to any of the several kinds I have used.

"JOHN Q. HARRISON,
"Pleasant Plains, Ill."



From Geo. T. McGowan. In the Express Company's Stables He Keeps 130 Horses and Thoroughly Tested the Remedy Before Offering it For Sale.

"We find the Lion's Stock Remedy a splendid seller, especially among the better class of horsemen here in St. Louis. The use of it on our stock has thoroughly convinced us of its merits. We feel sure the time is coming when it will be found in the stables of all first class horsemen in the city of St. Louis.

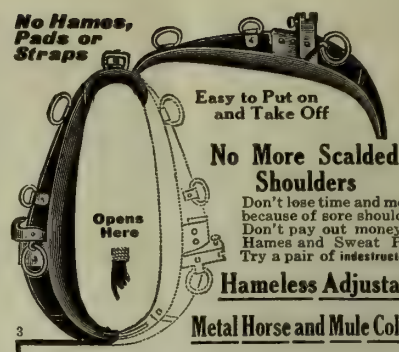
"NATIONAL HAY & GRAIN CO.,
"Per Geo. T. McGowan, St. Louis, Mo.
"Manager Adams Express Co. Stables."

We can show you a book full of letters, just as good as these, proving the superiority of this Time Tried Remedy for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. But if you have a horse that is "out of fix" a can of the Remedy ordered at once will save you time and feed, and maybe a horse.

Write us for Catalog of the Remedy, Guaranteed Imported Dip, Dipping Tanks and Sprayers.

Live Stock Remedy Co. - - St. Louis Mo.

No Hames, Pads or Straps



No More Scalded Shoulders

Don't lose time and money because of sore shoulders. Don't pay out money for Hames and Sweat Pads. Try a pair of indestructible

Hameless Adjustable Metal Horse and Mule Collars

Endorsed by veterinaries and men of high authority. A. F. DeLaune, St. Thomas Plantation, Albemarle, La., writes: "Send me forty steel collars."

Think what that means to the horse owner. Think of the time saved—money saved and suffering saved the mules. Think of the extra work you could do with a collar that insures against galls and sore shoulders. Be humane, progressive and up-to-date and save money by using

Indestructible Collars

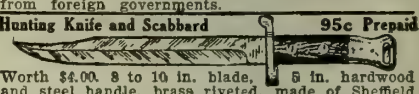
and you'll be free from sore shoulder troubles. The metal won't permit the sweat to scald and produce a sore. Being adjustable they fit the neck and bring the draft to correct point. Durable—last a lifetime. The ideal work horse and mule collar. Be sure and test out this great Twentieth Century invention—100,000 in successful use. Good Agents Wanted. Manufactured by

Johnston-Slocum Co., 933 State St, Caro, Michigan

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY GOODS

We are the largest dealers in U. S. Army and Navy goods in the world. When Uncle Sam buys more goods than he needs he sells them to us for a mere fraction of their cost. In this way we come in possession of thousands of bargains which we offer you. We also buy many goods from foreign governments.

Hunting Knife and Scabbard 95c Prepaid



Worth $4.00. 8 to 10 in. blade, 5 in. hardwood and steel handle, brass riveted, made of Sheffield steel, the finest tempered steel in the world. Ground to razor edge that will hold indefinitely. These sword knives were recently discarded by the English government. Makes the finest kind of hunting knife or for trimming hedges, cutting corn or cane, or as a butcher knife. Prepaid, 95c.



U. S. Army Blankets $4.95 5.45 prepaid

We have sold many car loads of these blankets. They are the greatest values in the world, without exception. BRAND NEW, full 72x90 inches (6x7½ feet). All pure wool, ¾ OF WHICH IS BLOOD WOOL; color, bluish-gray or army tan; striped borders, U. S. ensign beautifully done in center. Weight full 5 pounds. Order from this ad and receive the greatest bargain you ever saw.

Highest Quality Boot Made.
Elk Hide, Cork Welt, Two Full Soles, only $5.95



NO. 15376. THE HIGHEST QUALITY GENUINE CHROME TANNED ELK SKIN HIGH CUT EVER MADE. The genuine Goodyear welt hand-sewed soles on this boot are of the finest white oak tanned leather, and are reinforced with the new cork welt feature, which excludes the water and keeps the foot warm and dry. Money and skill can not produce a better article than this, and on this special contract we are enabled to offer you a big saving. This is the best shooting boot, and is almost indespensable for the man out of doors. Order quick, as this lot will sell quickly. Sporting Goods Houses get $10.00 per pair, 17 inches high. Men's sizes, 6 to 11. Price, only $5.95.

U. S. GOVERNMENT OVERCOAT $2.95
Brand New Coat, Worth $25.00



This is the Regulation U. S. Government Army Overcoat; Navy blue. Complete with cape; made of PURE WOOL KERSEY CLOTH and wool cloth lined; cape is lined with blue, red or yellow wool serge and is detachable. Brand new. All sizes. Order direct from this ad. This is the biggest overcoat bargain you ever saw and is positively worth $25.00. This is one of the luckiest purchases we ever made and we expect every man who reads this ad to order.

$30 Beaumont Repeating Army Rifle $2.95



This is a marvelous bargain. A 5-shot, hammerless, repeating army rifle, guaranteed to be in perfect working order; made under government supervision. The most accurate rifle made. Magazine under barre holds five cartridges. Only three movements to load and fire. Equipped with adjustable, long range lift sight; length from butt to muzzle 50 inches; shoots 48 caliber cartridges and can be used as a shotgun. Only a limited quantity of these guns left, so be sure to order today at this ridiculously low price, $2.95.

Send for "Book of A Thousand Bargains," describing hundreds of other wonderful bargains in Government Goods and General Merchandise. Free upon request.

Cal Hirsch & Sons U. S. Dept. 212 St. Louis, Mo.

$8.10. Some serum hogs in Kansas City sold at $8. Packers are buying the bulk of their hogs at $7.50 to $7.75. Heavy weight hogs are bringing a premium over both the light and medium weight kinds. There is a large movement of hogs half fat, direct from grass. Many farmers will market their hogs in November as they will be out of corn by that time. After December the supply will be short.

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the last two weeks of April:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Oct. 27	$7.50@7.90	$7.80@8.25
Tuesday	7.50@7.90	7.60@8.10
Wednesday	7.55@7.95	7.50@7.90
Thursday	7.60@7.95	7.60@8.00
Friday	7.55@7.90	7.40@7.90
Saturday	7.45@7.85	7.50@7.90
Mon., Nov. 3	7.40@7.90	.....

The following quotations are for hogs on April 16:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$7.70@7.90
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	7.60@7.85
Medium weight	7.50@7.80
Light weight	7.25@7.70
Common to fair	7.00@7.25
Stags	6.25@7.50
Pigs	4.00@5.25
Bulk of sales	7.60@7.85

Boost in Sheep Prices.

Though receipts of sheep at Western markets appear liberal there has been a large per cent of feeding lambs on through billing and the total supply on sale was not large for this season of the year. Prices have advanced 50 to 75 cents on lambs, and 50 cents on sheep. The big range movement is over. Flocks have been turned to winter quarters and the big mountain ranges are covered with snow. Fewer sheep have gone to feed lots than usual and with the let up in the range movement a period of short supplies is at hand. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $7.50 to $7.90, fair to good, $7 to $7.50; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.75; ewes, $4.25 to $4.85, and wethers, 4.50 to $5.25. Feeding lambs are quoted at $6 to $6.60.

October Live Stock Receipts.

In October receipts of cattle at all the Western markets were short of the same month last year. This, notwithstanding the fact that supplies were drawn from a larger area than ever before, was a general supply. St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha were the greatest losers but they were in the zone where the movement was heaviest in September. Last month the five Western markets received 865,625 cattle, compared with 1,078,800 in October, 1912. A decrease of 213,175. Chicago, with an increase of 119,300 hogs, was the only point that reported an increase. The five Western markets together received 1,200,975 hogs, or 18,175 fewer than in October, 1912. The five points reported a decrease of 85,000 sheep.

In the first ten months this year the combined receipts of cattle at the five Western markets were 6,442,525, hogs 13,724,775, sheep 10,783,550, a decrease of 143,175 cattle, 454,325 hogs and 83,800 sheep, compared with tne ten months in 1912.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 4).

thigh. They were about the size of your finger end and came out like warts. They kept getting more and more. I got a veterinarian to look at them and he pronounced it "farcy." The state inspector brought a graduate veterinarian and took some of his blood and sent it to Manhattan to be tested. The report came back no blood infection. I tried everything, but he still got worse and sent for state inspector and veterinarian to give malein test. But nothing doing. Some say jack sores. This last month or six weeks several lumps came on his bag. When I found out he had nothing contagious. I bred my own mares and several outsiders. The one leg is one continuous sore. The jack is young, 15½ hands and a good breeder. I don't know what jack sores are only what the flies put on them in summer time. Any information you can give me regarding this matter will be greatly appreciated.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your description sounds very much as though your jack was

suffering from a local infection induced by the yeast fungi and we would suggest that you have your state veterinarian or some graduate carefully open one of these nodules and if pus is found therein to carefully examine the same under a microscope for the purpose of noting whether or not such fungi are present. We do not think your jack is affected with what is usually recognized as "jack sores," but fear it is even worse.

575—DISCHARGE FROM VAGINA—Will you please advise me what the trouble is with a pony mare I bred to my stallion. She was bred on January 23, 1913, one time only and is showing heavy in foal. About two months ago she had a scant discharge from vagina and since then discharge is increasing until tail and quarters are covered with the discharge. The mare is in good flesh; running on grass and is apparently in good health otherwise; is 12 years old; been bred to jacks and stallions several years without results until this time. Any information you can give will be greatly appreciated.—Texas Subscriber.

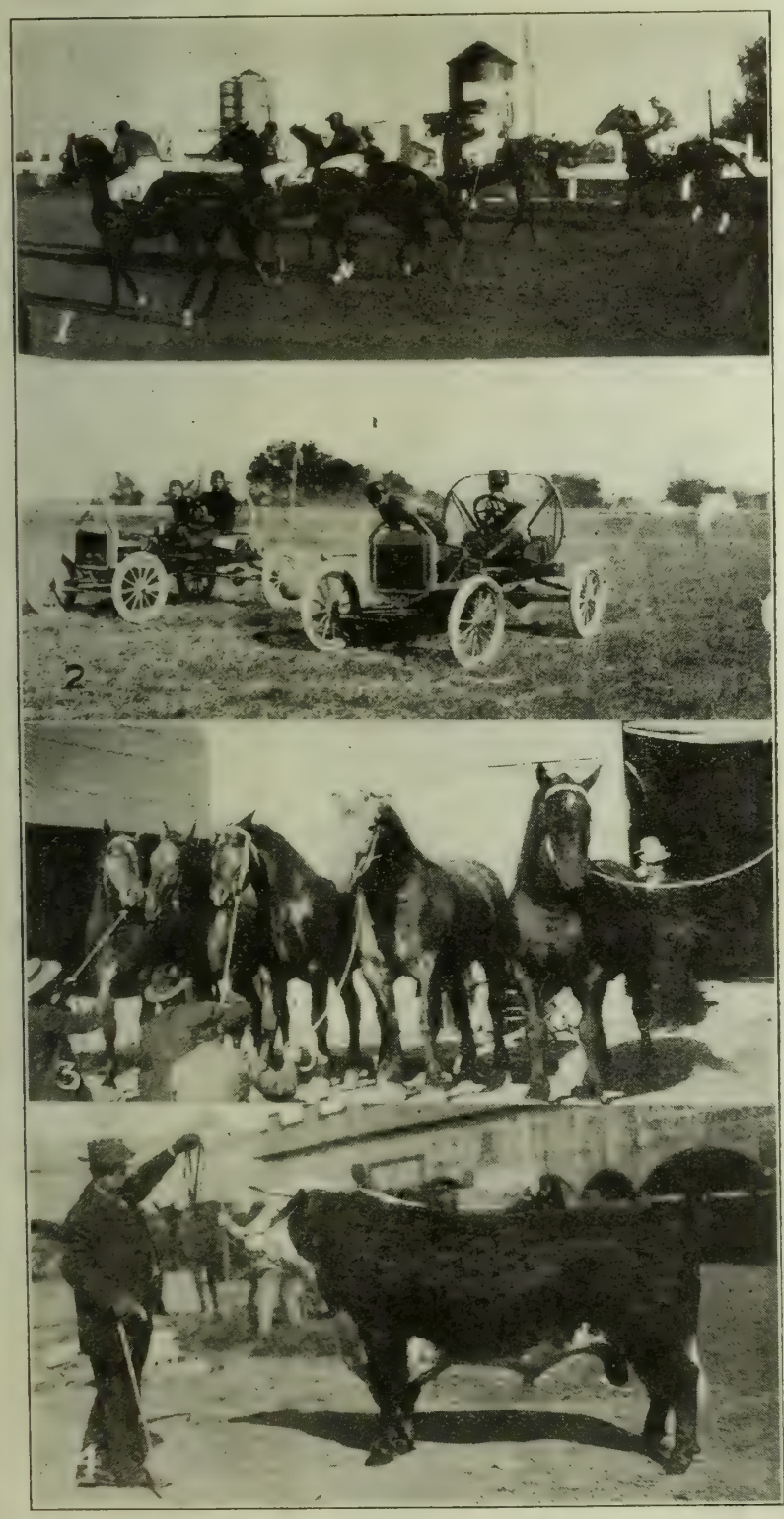
REPLY—Occasionally cases are met with wherein a catarrhal state of the vagina becomes established and continues throughout the period of gestation. Again cases have been found wherein the same condition extended to the uterus without sufficient involvement of the attached membranes to loosen them sufficiently to cause an abortion. We do not think it wise to attempt anything by way of local treatment such as irrigations in the event there is any assurance that the mare is still in foal. Again it is not likely that internal medicine will help, keep the mare where she will not be abused or excited by other stock.

576—LOUSY JACKS—My jacks are always lousy in a frame barn. How can I get rid of the lice? I have been washing one jack with creosote dip every four or five days. The nits are thick on this jack and he is getting poor. We have a stone barn and nothing seems to get lousy in there. Please let me know your best plan to get rid of these lice.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Look up the last number of the American Breeder relative to a similar inquiry. You will find the kerosene emulsions one of the safest and most effective agents you can apply. Give your barn a thorough cleaning up and destroy all litter with fire. Whitewash the interior of the barn with a thin whitewash containing two ounces of creoline to every gallon of whitewash. Apply with a spray pump if possible. Use the same agent (creolin in water) and thoroughly spray the floors. You will find it necessary to repeat this once or twice in order to rid the barn of these pests.

577—BREEDING QUESTIONS — I bred a mare last June who steadily refused the horse until latter part of August, then she came in heat again. She threw off matter like a mare does after her colt is born. I failed to find that she had aborted or discharged any fetus of an unborn colt. I put my hand into her and found the cervix very hard, stiff and thick, which subsided in a few days. I bred her and she came in heat the next period and I bred her again. She aborted three years ago, but raised a colt last year. Also she came in heat in June two years ago and did not show any signs again until September, when I bred her and she conceived. Could she have aborted? When mares come in heat after being in foal, is the cervix open or closed? My neighbor has two mares that aborted three years ago, then raised a pair of mules, and then aborted this year. Was it dangerous for me to allow my horse to breed them? The apparent reason for abortion was lack of care.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—It is never good practice to breed any mare having an unhealthy discharge from the vagina, especially directly to the stallion. These practices only help to promote genital diseases of the type you mention on account of the liability to convey them through the act of coition. Abortion may take place at so early a period during gestation that it may escape one's notice. During estrum the cervix is ordinarily relaxed, but we have met with cases during such period wherein it was very dense and rigid, but this is the exception. In the future avoid breeding unhealthy mares by natural service. When thought to be fit for breeding employ the capsule in such cases. This method increases the probabilities of conception and lessens the danger of infection of the horse.



At the Texas State Fair, Dallas

1—Thoroughbreds "coming up to the scratch" for the six-furlong dash in which the rider of the nearest horse (Number 5) was almost killed by the falling of his mount and the trampling of the horses behind. 2—Auto-polo; it takes a swift photographer as well as a fast machine, to get one of these photos without being run over. 3—J. H. Jackson's first prize group of Percheron stallions. 4—Wm. Henn showing a good Hereford.

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IN ALL CASES OF DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC., of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

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We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. Wilson & Co., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.



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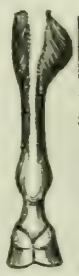
Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat.

A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

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HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING SCHOOL

November 10 to 22

The cattle breeding school, beginning November 10, and ending November 15, may be the only cattle breeding school for a year. This depends on the attendance at the next term. Those expecting to attend the cattle and hog sessions should be on hand at the next term. The instruction in cattle breeding will be valuable for all breeders. No man owning a few good cows, or expecting to engage in the business can spend a week and a little cash to a better advantage. The fine prospects for cattle breeders should encourage every one to prepare to reap the greatest benefit with the least expense. The average cattle breeder knows very little about the subjects to be taught; they have been sadly neglected.

The best instructors on horse, cattle and hog breeding are employed at this school. Everything necessary for a breeder to know in his business will be thoroughly taught, and in plain language that the average breeder can understand. Every breeder will be expected to take part in the practical work on living and dead animals, such as dissecting and diagnosing conditions. No books necessary. Everything furnished.

Read These Letters—Every One a New One and Straight to the Point.

Oct. 27, 1913. I am well pleased with what I learned at the Scientific Breeding School. I think it would pay any mare owner to attend the school, much more the stallion owners. The people in my vicinity think quite differently of the scientific breeding from what they did a year ago. I bred last year 184 mares; 24 of these mares I have not heard from; 100 of these mares I collected season from; 60 mares reported no colts. I don't know how many of these mares lost their colts, but I know some of them did. This year I bred 350 mares with more breeding stock close to me than ever before. I think people in my community will take better care of their mares hereafter than ever before, as they have begun to think it is their own fault if they don't get colts. One man bred 12 mares and got 11 colts.—J. T. Watson, New London, Mo.

Oct. 28, 1913. It is now four years since I attended your school and I have never regretted the time nor money spent there.—Jas. A. Tweedie, Cedar City, Utah.

Oct. 29, 1913. As to the breeding school, I think there is nothing like it myself, and most of my neighbors think the same thing. They are ready to bet their last dollar that I can get any mare in foal, and I can say to any friend that it is good money well spent to attend the school. Wishing all success.—W. J. Helms, Ellis, Kans.

Oct. 29, 1913. Any man that owns a stallion or jack or is breeding mares will be greatly benefited by attending the Scientific Breeding School. In fact, I do not see how any one who is in the horse business can afford not to attend, as what he will learn there at one session will repay him many times over for what it will cost him. I have been in the breeding business all my life and I would not take many times over what it cost me for what I learned and I still expect to attend your school.—D. O. Orr, Topeka, Kans.

Oct. 29, 1913. I attended your third, fifth and part of your seventh term of school. I think every stallion and jack owner, as well as mare owners, would be greatly benefited if they would attend your school. I am well pleased with what I learned. I have used the capsules on mares and jennets and have mules, jacks, jennets and horse colts to show. Have a capsule jack in service and a capsule jack colt from him. I think it would be profitable for any one raising stock to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have made a bigger per cent with capsules than with natural service. —G. B. Weaver, Harrisonville, Mo.

Oct. 28, 1913. The Graham Scientific Breeding School is the proper thing for horsemen and it is strange that any horse man will try to get along without it. We old graduates could learn much more if we could attend the school again. Last year we bred 13 of our own mares and they dropped 14 foals. Out of 35 outside mares only one showed up that we had to pass as a failure for lack of diagnosis. She was out of condition in many ways. It seems all we know is from the school.—N. P. Mayhew, Cody, Neb.

Oct. 28, 1913. Being on the road all the time in the interest of the Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., I naturally come in contact with all the stallion men of the State of Indiana. Have been a subscriber since the Stallion and Jack News started and was in the first class that graduated from the Graham Scientific Breeding School. My warmest friends in the state are among those that I have persuaded to subscribe for the American Breeder and to attend the Scientific Breeding School. Prior to this season I have operated a breeding barn for years. Since the installing of the artificial method, my trade has continually grown. Barren mares were brought from a greater distance each year, which speaks itself for my success. No up to date breeder can ever afford to put up longer with the old methods.—J. A. Hart, Frankfort, Ind.

Oct. 28, 1913. Any student that attends the Scientific Breeding School and fails to get value received is certainly a dull scholar. I attended one of the early sessions, then returned later to another and have always been well satisfied with results. Although all the principles advocated at the school were not new to me (as I have been in the breeding business more or less for the past thirty years), yet I obtained information in addition which well repaid me for my time and expense. I would suggest that no matter how long a man has handled stallions, he will be able to derive benefit from attending the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—Owen L. Fitch, Barry, Ill.

Oct. 23, 1913. I have been breeding with the capsule system for the past three years and find it very successful. Every breeder should attend your school.—W. B. Emison, Wellington, Mo.

Oct. 25, 1913. I was one of the class (number three) the first season of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I had been in the business for over thirty years, but learned more in the one week I was at the school than with all my practice, it being the old way our fathers did. I had a lot of men who did not believe in capsules the first year, but prefer them now. I go every season to attend as many classes as I can and intend to spend a whole week again this winter. I advise all breeders to come to the school; they will be more than paid for their time.—W. W. Anderson, Wilder, Kans.

Oct. 23, 1913. I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School four years ago for the first time, also two years ago and intend to be there this winter. I think I have done a great work for the barren mare owners and in a short time I will not be troubled with this kind of mares. Scientific breeding is a pleasure as you take more interest in your work and the mare owners take more interest in you. I would not think of going back to the old way.—Otto Westerman, Herkimer, Kans.

Oct. 23, 1913. Will say I think it is very bad practice for any one who expects to follow the breeding business to be without this knowledge that he gets in your school. It has proven a very profitable investment for me in my work and I feel that any man is a total failure without this training. I have made a success with the artificial methods and cannot recommend it too highly. Any mare owner can well afford to attend this School. Absolutely every man will be a success if he will but try.—H. M. Justice, Stilwell, Kans.

Oct. 24, 1913. I attended your school in December, 1909, and was well pleased with the benefits of such school. While I am not doing much in public breeding of late, I have always been glad I attended your school.—G. E. Norwood, St. Michael, Neb.

Oct. 24, 1913. I wish everybody thought as much of the Graham Scientific Breeding School as I do. I have been breeding that way for four years and can say there is a great improvement in the health of the mares, and I don't think there are but a few but what are well pleased with the capsules. I know it will pay any breeder to attend the school.—N. S. Cox, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Oct. 24, 1913. The Graham Scientific Breeding School is to breeders as important as are other institutions of learning to those who desire to be qualified to enter other professions. After years of practical experience as a breeder and practice in the use of scientific appliances in which I had been reasonably successful, I attended the third class in the School at Kansas City, and learned many important points I could not have gotten otherwise. I have made failures that I could not account for, as everything seemed favorable to succeed. I soon learned the cause when we got the instruction to be had. —O. T. Muzzy, Carlisle, Ark.

Oct. 27, 1913. I have attended the Graham Breeding School one term, but in the words of Chas. Bull I am a "Thoroughbred" for Graham's School. Practically all I know I got while in this school in February. I love the School for its teachings, brotherly kindness and good times, good exercises, good morals and Christian influence all the time. Our lectures were from the best men. I am billed for another term.—H. E. Kerr, Lyndon, Kans.

Oct. 27, 1913. I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School in December, 1909. It was money well invested for me. I have derived many times the cost in the practical business. A man receives more information in one course of the school than he could ever find out by only practicing. I would advise any one in the horse business to attend a course of the school. —Wm. Raetz, Junction City, Kans.

Oct. 24, 1913. People are falling in line with scientific breeding and are calling for it more each year. I can cheerfully recommend your breeding school to every breeder. I learned more in one week there than I had learned in 20 years' exprience.—A. J. Dunaway, Chilhowee, Mo.

The tuition fee is $25 for one or both courses. This entitles the student to return at as many terms as he cares to without further cost. The school is guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory to the student or his tuition fee will be refunded; he alone is to be the judge. At both courses the work will begin every morning at 7:30 and last until 10:30 at night.

For Further Information Address

The Graham Scientific Breeding School

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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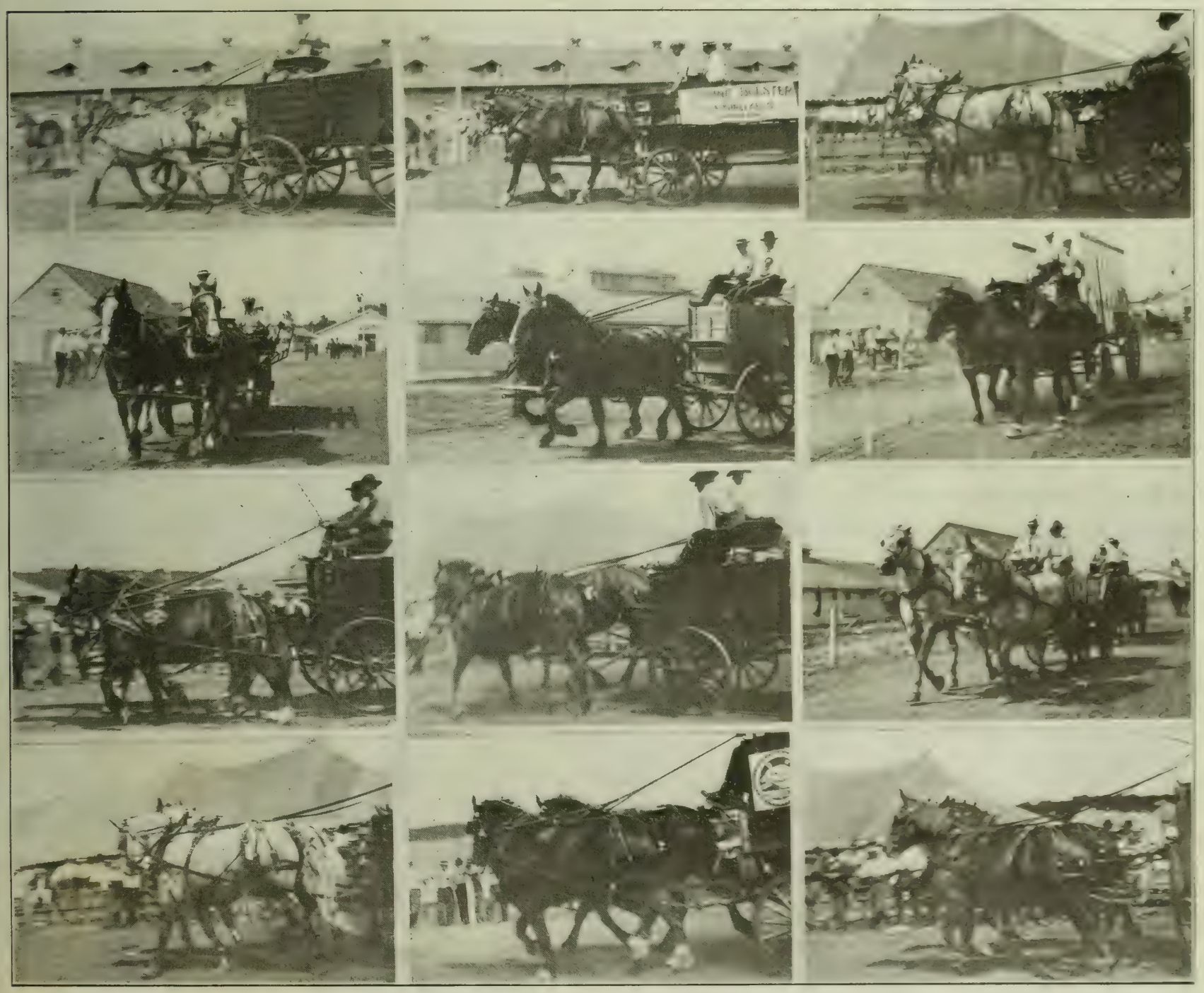
THE

AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI *Kansas City, Missouri, November 20, 1913* *Number 21*



POPULAR EXHIBIT OF FARM TRACTORS AT THE IOWA STATE FAIR.
They Eat Nothing While Working and Are Raising Valuable Colts When They Are Not at Work.

Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

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IMPORTED SHIRE MARE AUCTION

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Thursday, Dec. 11th, 1913

35---IMPORTED SHIRE MARES---35

The leading studs of England are represented in this offering, which will include:

Tatton Aurora, the Grand Champion Mare at Iowa, Indiana and Illinois State Fairs. First Prize two and three year old Fillies and the Champion Mare at Minnesota State Fair of 1913.

Woodperry Locket, the most sensational first prize winner at the English Shows this year;

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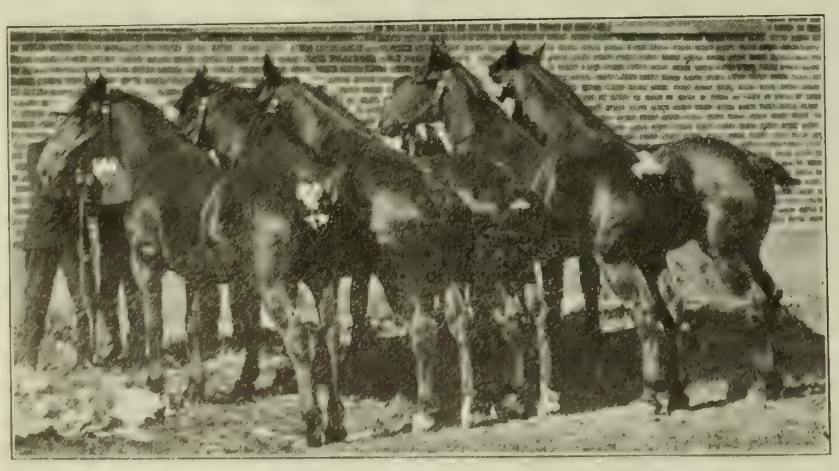
Buy Percherons and Meet the People

you want to know will be the annual sale of

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When W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., paid $10,000 for the champion Percheron stallion, Carnot, he might reasonably have begun at once advertising the greatest Percheron stallion on the American continent, and he might have bought up as many mare as could probably be bred to this horse and sold them at enormous profits. He did nothing of the sort, but what he did do, was characteristic of himself. He already had a collection of very high class mares, and to these he has added carefully rather than frequently. He made no claims for Carnot as a sire until he had the evidence on his own farm. One of the first of these was the filly, Maude Carnot, which was good enough to sell for $1,000 at weaning time. Last year Mr. Corsa went out with the first full crop of Carnot colts dropped at Gregory Farm and made the leading shows with a success that is perhaps unprecedented. To print the details of his winnings would be a long story in itself. This year only one showing was made—the strongest of the state fairs from a draft horse standpoint. Here a son of Carnot was made grand champion and several other prizes fell to Carnot stallions in the only rings in which they appeared. But by far the most sensational and significant winning of the show came when the Carnot fillies led out for Futurity money. With the strongest showing of Percheron fillies ever made at any state fair, and with the class open for every Percheron stallion in America to have colts in competition, these daughters of Carnot won second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth money, only one filly out of 37 entered being strong enough to break the line. Carnot blood is the feature of Mr. Corsa's annual sales. In this coming sale there will be 40 mares and fillies and 4 or 5 stallions. Many of the females will be sired by Carnot or in foal to him; 10 of the mares are imported as are also some of the stallions. One of the stallions is by Imp. Casino and out of a Carnot dam. You cannot do better than interest yourself and your neighbor in Carnot blood.



At the Big Iowa State Fair, 31 Fillies by some of the Best Percheron Sires in America, stood below these five yearling daughters of Carnot.

Don't fail to write for Catalog

Address a postal or letter to Mr. W. S. Corsa at White Hall, Ill., at once; mention this advertisement and ask him for any information you want. He will be glad to tell you.

Date of Sale Dec. 9

Auctioneers: F. M. Woods, Carey M. Jones, Z. S. Branson and Lloyd Seely.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913. NUMBER 21.

Buying Market Horses and Mules

Several requests have been made for more information on purchasing feeding prospects for the horse and mule market. In this connection we wish to call attention to the article in the August 5 issue entitled "Fattening Horses and Mules;" also to the article in the September 5 issue entitled "Judging the Age of the Horse by Its Teeth."

A prominent horse buyer once remarked that he had been "picked up" on practically every ailment and disposition known to horses, but that he had not been "skinned" a second time on the same proposition.

An important lesson in purchasing market stock from the public is to learn to judge the one offering the stock for sale. An experienced horse buyer will not often buy an animal from a professional horse trader. There are so many things that might be wrong with an animal that he does not care to take up so much time in making the necessary examinations. A professional horse buyer usually employs the services of some competent man familiar with conditions as well as with the stock where selections are to be made. No matter how careful one may be he is liable to buy an animal with a "hole in it," as the horse buyer expresses it. If the animal is purchased from a good responsible man there is usually less danger. But every purchaser should be on his guard for everything that might be wrong with a horse.

We are preparing this article more for the benefit of beginners. We hope to encourage breeders and farmers to engage in the practice of buying market horses and feeding them for a particular market. Too many thin animals find their way to the market and we hope this article will encourage new beginners to make the start.

In making the examination of a horse the prospective purchaser should stand back a reasonable distance and take a good, careful survey of the animal from a side view; taking plenty of time to carefully form an opinion as to the size, conformation, correct angle of outlines, size of the bone and the body proportionately. Every beast of burden must be well proportioned; he must also have a good middle in order to be a good feeder. The buyer should make a reasonable number of measurements on horses so as to be able to tell the exact height quickly by walking up to the side of the animal and putting his chin over the withers. Some buyers carry a regular measuring stick, as an inch or two in the size of an animal frequently makes a great difference in the price that might be paid. Others make use of a tape measure by taking the heart girth into considera tion; also the bone measurement, so as to be quite sure that the animal is not deceiving in size.

In the purchase of thin animals a considerable study is necessary in order to make a good guess at the future, after an expensive feed has been given. A general survey of the animal and the price should be the ruling factors as to whether a careful examination is necessary or not.

If the buyer thought a deal might be consummated the eyes should be the first careful examination. If not perfectly satisfied that the vision is in perfect working order the horse should be taken into a dark barn, tested and allowed to look toward the light in the door.

If the horse is permitted to stand facing the light it gives a much better opportunity to closely examine the interior of the eye. Beginning cataract is not easily detected without this method of examination. It is shown by a little irregular cloudiness deep within the eye and should not be mistaken for any reflection from any of the wearing apparel of the party conducting the examination. A white collar or shirt front should be obscured for the time by turning up and fastening the collar of the coat. A case of beginning cataract is very liable to result in a very noticeable cloudiness in a few months and will, in the course of time, ordinarily lead to total blindness in the eye involved.

Cases of beginning periodic ophthalmia are usually difficult to detect but inasmuch as this disease affects the entire structures of the eye, it inclines to leave behind as it passes off a slight cloudiness or blue tint to the eye. Following each successive attack this becomes more marked; the eye appears sunken, small or flat, and the blood vessels appear more conspicuous on its surface. The upper lid assumes a wrinkled or drawn appearance with a well defined angle along its border.

Paralysis of the optic nerve causes total blindness without observable alteration of the general appearance of the eye excepting a somewhat enlarged pupil. With this disease the eye is perfectly clear but the size of the opening or pupil is no longer influenced by light.

The hock is a very important part of the anatomy of a horse and is the weakest part of the hind limbs. It is quite unusual to find an ideal hock on a horse. Too often these parts are too small and out of proportion to the rest of the body.

A good hock should be large and clean, thus affording plenty of room for the attachment of the many structures concerned in manipulating it. A tied in hock (small in girth at its lower part) is very objectionable. The hock is put to a very severe strain while moving heavy loads, on account of the peculiar connection of the bone just above to it, and as the animal moves forward the hock is subjected to a decided twisting action. It is the seat of curb, blood and bog spavin, and thoroughpin, besides being the part affected in bone spavin. The latter involves the lower rows of bones and being a bony disease is difficult to cure. These several diseases depend largely upon a faulty conformation at this point for opportunity to make themselves known and one can not be too critical in passing on this important structure, the hock.

The horse should be unhitched and the harness all removed so as to make complete examination. Notice the withers and the poll of the head carefully for scars to see that the animal has not had the poll evil or fistula. It is always well to look for scars anywhere on the animal, and more especially on the legs. The animal may have a habit which these scars will aid in detecting.

Every horse that is broke to work should be driven and given a good tryout in the harness to see whether he is a real work horse or not; stop him and start him with the brakes.

For That Big Subscribers Number December 5

Much of the success which the American Breeder has had in serving its readers has been due to the freedom with which our readers write us on all sorts of subjects. The confidence of subscribers in the reliability of our advice given in our "Question and Answer" department has developed the best department of this kind to be found in any publication in America. The intelligence with which our readers have discussed the questions of general interest in nearly every issue of the paper, has given us hundreds of columns of the most interesting material we have been able to publish. Not only has this spirit of co-operation in the interchange of ideas made the paper better, but it has put thousands of our readers to studying more carefully, and with more success, the many problems which are constantly coming up in their business. One of the important qualities of a thought, once expressed, is its power to engender other thoughts, and thus to be useful to a degree far greater than that due to the mere information which it imparts.

A little over a year ago, in order to provide more than the usual space for letters from subscribers, and to further stimulate this free expression of ideas and experiences, we announced a subscribers' number. But one announcement was made, but before the date came for closing that issue we had on hands more good material than the one issue would contain, and several columns of good letters and articles which were intended for it had to be published in later issues. It was an eye opener, not only to ourselves, but to other publishers and to many others interested in live stock improvement, who commented upon it to us. From Washington to Kentucky, and from Pennsylvania to New Mexico the letters and articles came and the variety of subjects discussed was as wide as the territory heard from. The editors had nothing to do with that issue, but dot the i's and cross the t's, but we were none the less proud for it was the first paper of the kind ever put out by an agricultural publisher.

Now it is another just such paper that we want to put out December 5, only this one is bound to be better as many who will write for it have now had experience. We would be glad to take our chances, however, with an entirely new batch of "editors"—of the kind who subscribe for the American Breeder—for when you get right down to it, it is ideas and knowledge of the subject handled which makes interesting reading, and not mere experience as a writer. That is what we want—the things that you had thought about and had to deal with. Your solution of a difficulty will help another with a similar problem to solve. Your statement of a problem that has got you "stumped" will bring a helpful suggestion from some one else who has overcome such a difficulty. Now just pick out a subject, the more commonplace it may seem, the more real importance it will probably have; get you some good sized sheets of paper so you won't be crowded, and give your fellow readers of the American Breeder a chance to agree or disagree as they like. And the articles are coming, too; many from "first timers," which is a good sign. We are counting on the most interesting batch of contributions by December 1 (the date when we will have to close up) which ever came to an editor's desk. Let them come; your's among the first.

on. Watch the ears carefully to see if they betray any severe nervousness. He should be given a good hard run of a block or two in order to test his wind. After the run the prospective buyer's ear should be placed to his nostril immediately to see what the results of the exertion is. Care should be taken to notice any peculiar movement of the legs after severe exertion; also after the horse has stood a little while watch for string halt, lameness of any kind or crampiness. If there is any suspicion of the animal being lame in any particular he should be left alone for several hours and then quietly slip in and take a look at him after this rest, and before the owner has had an opportunity to move him.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK JUDGES.

The judges in the departments of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs at the coming International Live Stock Show in Chicago will be as follows:

HORSES.

Clydesdales—Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ontario; James McCurdy, Napinka, Manitoba; James Z. McLay, Janesville, Wis.

Percheron—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.; Robert Graham, Toronto, Ontario; Prof. W. B. Richards (referee), Fargo, N. D.

Shire—Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; Wm. Bell, Wooster, Ohio; A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia.

Belgian—A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia.; James Fletcher, Wayne, Ill.; Milton M. Jones (referee), Williamsville, Ill.

Suffolk-Punch — Richard Stericker, Aurora, Ill.

Draft Horses in Harness—Prof. W. J. Kennedy (singles, pairs and threes), Ames, Ia.; Wm. Bell (singles, pairs and threes), Wooster, Ohio; Robert Graham (singles, pairs and threes), Toronto, Ontario; Prof. C. F. Curtiss (fours and sixes), Ames, Ia.

Carload Cattle Championships—I. F. Brown, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Murray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; James Brown, (referee), Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Steers Entered for Slaughter—John Gosling, Kansas City, Mo.

Carcass Cattle—Samuel T. White, Chicago, Ill.

SHEEP.

Shropshires—J. C. Duncan (breeding classes), Lewiston, N. Y.; David McKay (fat classes), Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Hampshires—James McLay (breeding and fat classes), Laramie, Wyo.

Southdowns—H. L. Compton (breeding and fat classes), Burgin, Ky.

Oxford-Downs — J. C. Williamson, (breeding and fat classes), Xenia, O.

Lincolns—Graham Walker (breeding and fat classes), Chazy, N. Y.

Cotswolds—F. Poirson (breeding and fat classes), Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Dorsets—James McLay (breeding and fat classes), Laramie, Wyo.

Cheviots—F. E. Dawley (breeding classes), Fayetteville, N. Y.; David McKay (fat classes), Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Leicesters—A. J. McKay (breeding and fat classes), Mac Donald, Manitoba.

Rambouillets (Breeding and Fat Classes)—W. H. Cole, Spring Grove, Ill.; John E. Webb, Southport, Ind.; E. L. Davis, Flint, Mich.

Romneys—James McKaye (breeding), Laramie, Wyo.

Grade and Cross Breeds and Champion—David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Carload Sheep—R. S. Mathison, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Carcass Sheep—David Pfaelzerr Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

SWINE.

Berkshire—F. A. Scott (breeding and fat classes), Belleville, Ill.

Poland-China—S. P. Chiles (breeding classes), Jefferson, Kas.; J. M. Kemp (fat classes), Kenny, Ill.

Duroc-Jersey—W. T. Harris (breeding and fat classes), Morganfield, Ky.

Hampshire—Chas. Marker (breeding classes), Tolono, Ill.; Harry O. Booth (fat classes), Chicago, Ill.

Chester White—W. A. Hoover (breeding and fat classes), Oskaloosa, Ia.

Tamworth—Q. I. Simpson (breeding and fat classes), Palmer, Ill.

Yorkshire—Prof. George E. Day (breeding and fat classes), Guelph, Ontario.

Grade and Cross Bred and Champion—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho.

Carload Swine—Felix Gehrman, Chicago, Ill.

Carcass Swine—Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

CATTLE.

Short Horns (Breeding and Fat Cattle)—T. E. Robson, London, Ontario; Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.; H. M. Kirkham (referee), London, England.

Aberdeen-Angus (Breeding and Fat Classes)—A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia.; H. M. Brown, Hillsboro, Ohio; S. E. Lantz, Congerville, Ill.

Herefords (Breeding and Fat Classes)—J. E. Robbins, Horace, Ind.

Red Polled (Breeding and Fat Classes)—F. Wherle, Alexandria, S. D.

Galloways (Breeding and Fat Classes)—Robert Lorimer, Evanston, Ill.

Polled Durhams (Breeding Classes)—F. W. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.

Grade and Cross Breeds and Champion Steers—J. R. Campbell, Shinness by Lairg, Sutherland, Scotland.

Carload Fat Classes—(Yearlings)—I. F. Brown, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Carload Fat Classes (2 and 3-Year-Olds)—Thomas Murray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Short Fed Specials—Harry Schirding, Petersburg, Ill.

Carload Feeder Cattle — Harry Schirding, Petersburg, Ill.

PARTNERSHIP FARMING.

To the American Breeder: Answering the inquiry of J. T. W. of North Dakota, I will suggest the following:

The customary division between landlord and tenant in this part of the country is land and permanent improvements against labor and everything else half and half. That is, the farm owner puts up the land and maintains at his own expense all the permanent improvements The tenant furnishes all labor necessary to carry on the farm work. From this point on each party bears half the expense. That is, each has a half interest in all work stock, machinery, crops and stock kept for profit, as feeding cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. The oringal purchase price of stock and equipment, cost of maintenance and profits are divided half and half.

Not infrequently a tenant is not able to put up the cash to purchase his half of equipment, stock, etc. In this case it is customary for the land owner to furnish the cash and charge the tenant an agreed upon rate of interest.

In some cases the landlord is willing to do a little better by the tenant, and in this case he generally furnishes the movable equipment, such as work stock and machinery. From this point on each party to the contract divides cost and profit, half and half.—D. H. Doane, Department of Farm Management, Missouri College of Agriculture

Editor's Note:—The inquiry, which was published recently, we reproduce below, for reference in connection with Prof. Doane's reply:

A. and B. plan to form a partnership in farming and hog raising. A. owns land, horses, machinery, seeds, feed for one year and the breeding stock. B. is to do all the work and to have 150 acres of cultivated land and the pigs under his management.

They aim to raise oats, corn, barley for seed and feed, winter rye, rape and clover or alfalfa for pasture.

What would be a fair division of profits on three year basis?

Would it be better if B. purchased horses and machinery from A. and pay for same out of future profits? If so, state how profits should be divided.

GROWING COTTONLESS COTTONWOODS.

To the American Breeder: —Select the best form of cottonwood trees which may be found in the neighborhood and one which is known to be staminate, or not cotton bearing. Take cuttings from any sprouts from this tree or from the new growths from any portion of the tree before the leaves come out. Make the cuttings from eight to twelve inches in length and set them slanting in a furrow in good garden soil which can be irrigated. Set the cuttings so that only about two inches of the upper end are above the surface. Irrigate and cultivate throughout the growing season.

During the first season they should make small trees two to four feet in height. If larger trees are desired they can be left two years in the nursery row, when they will be of suitable size for planting out in permanent situations.—B. O. Longyear, Colorado Agricultural College.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problms of on reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

FEEDING WHEAT AND CORN—I would like to inquire as to the feeding value of wheat and corn for horses' feed. Wheat and corn are now selling for about the same. Which is the best way to feed wheat, crack it or soak it?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Wheat makes a valuable feed for nearly all kinds of stock and we would ordinarily prefer to have it ground rather than feed it soaked. Care should be exercised at first in not feeding too generously, as it is capable of producing dangerous forms of colic and laminitis. Equal parts of coarsely ground corn with more finely ground wheat would make an excellent work ration for horses.

LAME MARE—I have a brown mare that was 14 years old last spring that has a colt about seven months old, and has been running in the pasture all summer. About three weeks ago I noticed her being a little stiff and she has been getting worse all the time. When she went faster than a walk she would run sideways. There doesn't seem to be any swelling any place on her body, as I can find. Her left front knee is stiff and she can hardly bend it at all, and there is a little jerk in her shoulder when she walks. Her left hind leg is quite stiff, too. Can you tell me what to do for it? I have been bathing it with salt water.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—If the knee is found to be stiff upon bending it, and is painful when manipulating it, it is quite likely that the entire train of symptoms described are dependent upon an injury to these parts. Apply a vesicant to the knee, rubbing it in well with the hand for several minutes. Permit the application to remain on for 24 hours, keeping the animal's head tied up sufficiently high so she can not reach the parts with her nose. At the end of 24 hours wash the vesicant off with warm water and soap and when the parts are dry apply a little olive oil for a few days. The following will serve as a vesicant: Powdered cantharides, one ounce; vaseline four ounces. Mix well together and apply as directed.

LUMP, NAVEL REGION—I have a little mare colt that has a lump at the navel cord about the size of a hen egg. What would be good to make it go down. The colt is in good shape and is still running with its mother.—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—A careful examination may disclose an umbilical hernia at the point mentioned which would have to be corrected by a competent veterinary surgeon. A mere enlargement would very likely yield to daily painting of tincture of iodine.

BOG SPAVIN—I have a valuable road horse five years old, which I think has a bog spavin. The horse is not lame. If there is any cure I wish you would advise me what to do.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Bog spavin is not often successfully treated from the viewpoint of removing the enlargement, and inasmuch as this animal is not lame, no doubt the enlargement is the thing you are anxious to get rid of. If the animal is not lame at present it is perhaps just as well to let well enough alone, for the probabilities are that you can not remove the enlargement by any method of treatment to that point where it would not be objected to.

INJURED LIMB—I have a young mare, highly bred. In some way before I got her she was injured in hind leg. The swelling is in the pastern. Is not sore but swells more in standing. Goes up to and in the hock. Goes down

(Continued on page 10).

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Horse Market Dullness Coming

Brisk Trade Not Expected Again Before January 10. Finished Yearlings the Highest Recent Sellers on Beef Market. Top Hogs Hanging Close to $8 Mark.

Settling time in the South has resulted in a rather indifferent demand for horses and mules at central markets. The South is the greatest credit section of the country. In many places the entire twelve months' business is transacted on the basis of the growing cotton crop. Now that that crop has been harvested, is in the process of ginning and moving to markets, settlements are being made. They will continue so up to the first of the year, and then a new period of buying will begin. The economy of the year's purchases always falls to the period when cash is being turned, and consequently the South is not making any additional outlay because credits have less than forty days to run. Just as this is the period of curtailment so the first of the year will show enlargement. This year's cotton crop though smaller than last year's, will amount to more in cash than last year. Prices now are $2.50 to $3 a bale higher than a year ago, and it is not unlikely that that margin will be maintained. Eastern demand, the other wing of the market, is intermittent, and rather erratic. Some plain horses, as Eastern standards go, were sold to this source, but on the whole they are still wanting the good heavy drafters and willingly pay the price for the right kind. Flesh is still at a premium. All horses and mules that have sold south or east have had to meet that requirement, though in some cases quality was lacking. Some excellent horses in poor condition were passed on to feeders.

Dealers are advising that shippers look out for the holiday dullness. That period is not due for two weeks at least but it may hit the market at any time. It would be well, therefore, for shippers to not make heavy consignments at any time between now and the first of the year. December 1 to January 10 will be about the dullest period. Then buyers stay away for the holidays, and the January trade depends much on weather conditions.

There is some demand for horses and mules for feeding purposes, but not as much as a year ago. More mules are going to feed barns than horses, many feeders claiming that it is easier and relatively cheaper to condition a mule than a horse. The high cost of feed is also retarding feeding and choice fat horses and mules next spring will be scarce, with the usual price advance that such a condition insures.

In the central belt buyers say that farmers have about reduced their equine holdings to a normal working basis, and that it is hard to get offerings at a market margin. No mares are offered for sale and all the good young horses are being held. With light receipts markets are expected to show steady prices the next two weeks.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules, 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up.	$250@285
Drafters, fair to good	160@240
Chunks, fair to choice	130@180
Chunks, fair to good	100@125
Expressers and light draft	70@120
Plain workers	50@ 90
Southerns, good	135@170
Southerns, plain to fair	85@130
Plugs	15@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 95@140
14 to 15½ hands	135@175
15½ to 16 hands	165@215
16 to 16½ hands	210@300

Short Fed Steers Moving Freely.

In the past two weeks short fed cattle have moved to Chicago in liberal numbers. On each of the two preceeding Wednesdays that market received 27,000, and Monday's runs have been 25,000 to 34,000. While this big run was in progress the Western movement has subsided. Kansas City received 15,000 to 20,000 each Monday and the large part of them came from New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. In a general way the past two weeks has been a period of readjustment. Where short fed cattle have been moving it was an indication that feed was short and where shipments came from the West they were the last of the season. After an extraordinary summer season it is not unusual for the movement to show many irregularities, and it will take the remaining period this year for the market to be free of uncertainties. The heavy storm in the Northeast early last week delayed traffic and for a time had a depressing effect on the demand, but now the East is buying again, and demand will improve some as the holiday season approaches. Last week prices of cattle fluctuated 15 to 25 cents, but in the preceeding week showed a net loss of 15 to 35 cents. Short fed steers suffered the most. Yearling steers are selling relatively better than heavy steers. The top price for yearlings in the past two weeks, $9.70, was paid in Chicago, and $9.40 in Kansas City. Weighty steers made no better than $9.25. The bulk of the fed steers are selling at $8 to $8.75. Some fed Western cattle on the native side sold at $8.50, and steers fed below the quarantine line sold at $8.40. The bulk of the range steers brought $6.50 to $7.50, and quarantine cattle $5.50 to $6.50.

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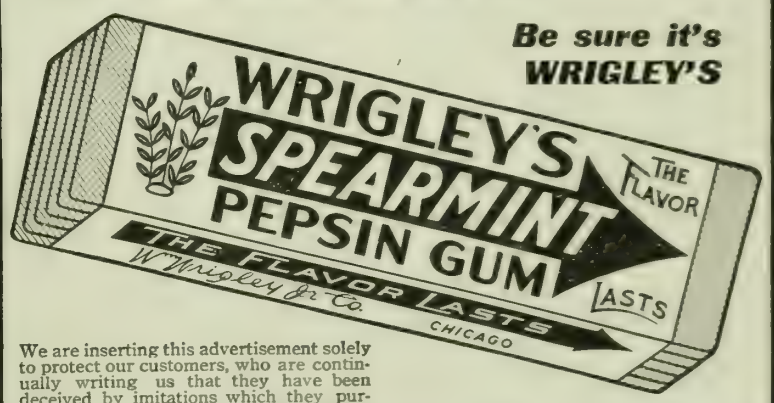
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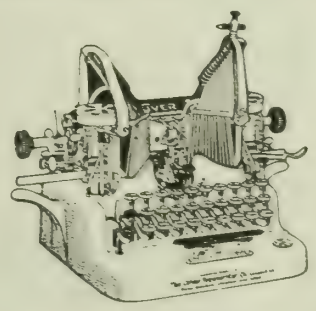
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Killers are hoping that the Southwest cotton belt will feed a good many cattle at oil mills. The sugar beet district mill fattens about as many as usual. Hay fed cattle will not be marketed until late in the winter. Some sections east of Kansas City that usually ship East have sent their cattle to Missouri river markets because Chicago has been swamped with short fed steers. The first week in December a good many prime beeves are expected as that is the time for marketing Christmas beeves.

Prime corn fat steers	[illegible]
Good to choice steers	[illegible]
Fair to good steers	[illegible]
Common to fair steers	6.85@7.45
Meal fed, choice steers	[illegible]
Meal fed, common to fair	6.25@7.45

No Change in Cow Prices.

Aside from the fluctuations of 15 to 25 cents, cow prices in the past two weeks show no important net changes. There is an unprecedented scarcity of prime fat heifers and fed

(Continued on page 14).

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

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FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS' NUMBER.

Have you sent in your article yet? Do not say that you can not write anything, but go ahead and prepare a short article on some subject. Describe some successful case of breeding; how you got a particular mare in foal; what your customers said when you refused to breed a diseased mare. Tell us how big your largest sucking colt is and give its age.

Who has the heaviest draft mare? Tell us what you have. Give your opinion as to the mares best suited for raising the highest priced mules.

Who has the largest jack? Let us have some weights and measurements. What is your choice of color in mules? How do you make a slow jack perform? What is the best method of handling a jack out of season? How do you tease mares? How do you break a spoiled stallion—one that makes a rush for the mare during service?

What is the best way to get mare owners interested in raising better colts? How will we get rid of the scrub horses? Is the stallion law working satisfactorily in your state? Have you been able to diagnose diseased mares? What effect has it had in your community? Do you think it advisable to breed all mares presented?

Have you had a successful horse or mule colt show? Was it satisfactory, and if not, how could it be improved upon? Tell us how to conduct a colt show; how to get the merchants and the farmers interested.

Have you had a good colt crop in your section? Where feed is short tell us the best method of getting mares through the winter. Have you had any twins this year? Send in a photograph and tell us about it.

Have any of your mares taken the stallion or jack while pregnant? Are the lien laws satisfactory in your state? What breed of horses serve the people to the best advantage in your section? Are foals increasing in number each year in your community? What is the highest price paid for colts of the different classes this fall? What are your terms for standing a stallion or jack?

We want every reader to make a special effort to write an article of some kind, be it ever so short, for the next issue. The next issue is the big Subscribers' Number. It will be edited entirely by the readers. We make a special request for articles from those who are standing stallions and jacks for public service. Prepare your article and send it in now. It must reach this office by December 1. We want every section of the country represented. Get busy and do it now. The bars are down. Write on any subject pertaining to the breeding, feeding, care or marketing of live stock—particularly horses, mules or jack stock.

REPORT STOCK LOSSES IN YOUR SECTION.

Although the United States Department of Agriculture and several state experiment stations gave out early warnings of the danger from drouth stunted forage, losses have lately occurred in various parts of the country.

These warnings we published, but apparently more caution and more cautioning is needed. It will doubtless help a great many people, still, if every reader will write us the facts concerning any losses from forage poisoning of which he knows. Try to have your report tell the kind of stock which was lost and the kind of forage which seemed to cause the loss (whether Kafir, Indian corn or something else); the way in which it was cured; other feeds used at the same time and conditions under which they were fed, and the condition of the animals (full or empty, dry or recently watered) when the suspected feed was given them. Please send us this information as promptly as possible, for the earlier it is published the more good it will do.

STALLION OWNERS' JEALOUSY.

There is entirely too much hard feeling among owners of breeding stock. The owner of a good stallion can not afford to have the ill will of those owning inferior stock especially. There are some breeders who keep a cheap class of breeding stock because they do not know any better. They have little idea as to the market types of horses or the laws of breeding. If they were better posted many of the more honorable of them would see that this stock was injurious to the community and make a change. There are some exceptional breeding animals among the common class of stock, but as a rule grade sires should not be used. There are some who own good stock that have not seen the necessity of treating their fellow men with consideration. Owners of breeding animals should stand together and be a force for improvement. There are many who might castrate the cheap stuff if the subject was placed plainly and good naturedly before them.

We would suggest that the owner of every good stallion or jack should include all the other owners of stallions in his section of the country in his list of mare owners when he sends it in. It will show a friendly interest in them and a little kindness in this direction may be worth much to him. In this way owners of scrub stock will have an opportunity to learn what they are doing to their communities.

WHY SOME BREEDERS FAIL.

Not so many producers fail in the production of pure bred live stock, but there are many who fail in being able to dispose of their surplus produce at the right time. The successful business man appropriates a certain amount to be used in the selling department. Live stock breeders who have made a success have given much thought to this subject—how to reach the buyers at the least expense.

There are thousands and thousands of men traveling over the country looking for pure bred stock of the right kind. Many of these are forced to make inquiries because not enough breeders place their advertisement in a breeder's publication.

A few years ago an importing firm was established in Indiana. This firm had a capital of more than $1,000,000 with which to carry on the business. Competent salesmen were employed. The very best of stock was purchased. It was predicted that this firm would have a great career. A lot of posters were printed and sent out broadcast. The salesmen were sent into the different sections to solicit buyers. It was the intention of this firm to save the advertising expense. It was not going to advertise in publications, and only spent a small amount of money for such purpose. After a period of two or three years this establishment found that it had a lot of worthless notes. Its salesmen had made misstatements and had secured buyers at a great expense that other concerns did not attract. Consequently this firm went out of business. It has not been heard of since so far as we know.

The intelligent buyer, when in the market for live stock, can be depended upon to answer the advertisements in a reliable publication.

A breeder of Percherons recently stated that the business was not profitable. He has about 30 head of pure bred Percheron mares. He had not been able to dispose of his stallions at a satisfactory price, so he employed men to stand them in different section of the country; he also leased a number of them on shares. Consequently he has not received much benefit from the produce of his high class Percheron mares. No one has ever seen this breeders' advertisement in a newspaper. Only those in his immediate neighborhood know that he has stock for sale. He has incurred so much expense from the hiring of help and the injury to young stallions by being handled by his method, that he must ask more money for this stock than he otherwise would have done if he had advertised this stock so that breeders could have purchased it at the proper time. As soon as a stallion reaches maturity it should be sold where it can be used to the best advantage.

Another breeder who had for years spent annually a reasonable amount for advertising decided that it is not necessary to continue advertising as he had in the past, believing his trade to be sufficiently established. Buyers soon got the idea that he was going out of the business, or kept only a few animals, since he did not keep his advertisement running.

The cheapest and the best advertising for a breeder, and especially breeders of horses and jacks, is to find a publication which reaches the particular class of people who buy and use his kind of stock and keep continually before this buying public the fact that he has good stock for sale. Through this method stock can be sold at a proper time. It will not be necessary for buyers to purchase stock which has been let out on the shares, or handled for breeding purposes with cheap hired help. Most buyers are looking for young stallions that have not been injured.

A small advertisement in this paper will get results for those who expect to sell their stock at a fair market value. Those who have never advertised can easily be convinced that it is profitable. Breeders who have been spending their time and money seeking buyers can reach about 40,000 men interested in the breeding business for less money than they make one single trip away from home. A one inch advertisement in this paper costs only $2.80 for one time; $5 for two times. Rate cards showing cost for larger space and longer time are furnished on application.

A WORK FOR EVERYBODY.

You know that the work of increasing the efficiency of a man, a machine or a plant, is a continual hunt for the causes of lost motion and the removal of the causes. But do you know what in the newspaper business is the most serious cause of lost motion? It is the extra, and seemingly unnecessary, work required to keep up subscription renewals. The American Breeder has very much less trouble of this sort than do most farm and live stock papers, but we have altogether too much. Our subscribers know they want the paper to keep coming and are entirely willing to pay the price. We, on our part, are anxious to keep them on the list, providing they want the paper enough to pay the price. Why, then, with both sides willing, should it be necessary every year to notify for the second time, something like 25 or 30 per cent of our expirations? That is what we call lost motion. It would almost seem that our renewals ought to come in without any notice, but to have to send out a second notice to 8,000 or 10,000 surely can be avoided some way. We would much rather put the cost of doing this into making the paper better or bigger.

It is just this problem which has led us to this proposition: We will accept new subscriptions or renew any old ones three years for $1. For three years at least we will not need to send out notices to those who take advantage of this offer, and we believe our subscribers will appreciate the advantage of this as much as we. This proposition is for a limited time only. If it works satisfactorily it may stay, but until we satisfy ourselves on that point we reserve the right to call it off any time on two weeks notice. If we maintain it we must have co-operation. If we make this sacrifice in the price we must have help in getting rid of this lost motion we have been talking about, for the hope that we may thus cut out the lost motion is our very reason for making it.

Now, fellow workers for better things in live stock business, this is a case where you can do more than anybody else. You know who to tell of the absolute bargain the American Breeder is at three years for $1, and knowing why the bargain is offered you know what it takes to keep the offer open. Will you show us something, your very best?

STANDING A BULL.

We have received several requests asking how to get in touch with the farmers and owners of cows in a locality so as to know what kind of a bull to purchase for public service and how many cows can be booked in advance.

A man who owns only a few cows can not afford to buy an expensive bull. There have been many co-operative associations formed for the special purpose of buying outstanding sires. Too many of these associations do not get along satisfactorily. It is much better if some public spirited breeder can purchase and stand a sire and have the exclusive management of it. It has been frequently said, and demonstrated beyond a question of doubt, that a good bull is more than half of the herd. This being the case a bull of the right kind and excellence in an average community should

add greatly to the farm wealth in a very short time.

We believe every one interested in the improvement of live stock would be a booster for this proposition. We would suggest that breeders take this matter up with the editors of local papers. They usually wish to encourage anything of an improving nature in their vicinity. A statement something like the following would be a starter in the way of co-operation with the owners of cows:

"There seems to be a need of one or more good bulls in this vicinity. Beef cattle and dairy products never had a better future than at the present time. The quality of the cattle of this community could be greatly increased by the use of better bulls. If a suitable number of cows can be had to meet the purchase price and expenses of maintaining this kind of stock, I will buy one or more bulls for this improvement, I would be glad to talk to those interested and find out what kind of a bull is best suited for this locality; also the available number of cows. Good blood will be an improving factor in this locality.—Signed, John Brown."

Such a statement printed in a local paper should get results. The editor of the paper should be consulted as to other mentions on this subject. If the editor is not interested, take this proposition up with the Commercial Club or a few of the leading business men. Most of them expect to make that particular location their permanent home and are interested in the improvement of live stock. Many of them may not have thought of the value of good blood introduced in this way, but will appreciate the proposition once it is explained to them.

SUCCESSFUL TWO WEEKS BREEDING SCHOOL.

Great interest was manifested in the cattle breeding school which closed on the 15th of this month. Students were in attendance from several distant as well as nearby states. This was the first exclusive cattle breeding school ever held in the world, so far as we have been able to determine. The names of those in attendance at that class will go down in history as the first students at such a school. The very best of attention was given. Nearly every minute of the time was occupied to a good advantage. The dissecting and examinations were perhaps the most important work of the week.

This success, and the interest manifested in this first cattle breeding school, insures a continuation of this branch of instruction. The next term in cattle breeding will be announced at a later date.

The subject of hog breeding was given much attention. Both practical cattle and hog breeders were in attendance. Many of them were surprised at the amount of new and valuable information on this subject. Every one present expressed himself favorably toward the new venture in cattle and hog breeding study. Among the instructors are heads of animal husbandry departments of leading agricultural colleges who lately have been secured for investigation and teaching in their special lines.

This completes the strongest board of instruction in live stock breeding to be found in the world. These instructors are necessarily all busy men as well as high class men, and it costs something to cover their time and expenses. The management of this school contends, however, that the best are none too good. Expense has not been spared either on instructors of national reputation, facilities for investigation or illustration. Those who have failed to attend the cattle breeding school have missed something.

The twenty-fifth class in Scientific Horse Breeding is now in session. This is the beginning of the fifth year of this school. Hundreds of testimonials from experienced men who attended the early terms have evidenced the great value of this instruction. Every individual who applys himself is greatly benefitted. The class now in session promises to be the most successful one so far. The attendance is good; made up of a high class lot of students, many of them influential men in their communities, and representing a territory from the Pacific coast to Ohio and south as far as Texas.

Instructors at these two terms have so thoroughly satisfied the students and gone to such pains to explain everything in detail that the students have seen fit to make a present to each instructor, sincere and hearty presentation talks being made on the occasion of each gift. Not only has the instruction helped but the character of each instructor is an example and an inspiration for his class.

The next term in scientific horse breeding will be held from January 5 to 10. This is thought to be the best time for any one to get away from home. This is an opportunity for horse breeders to get a lot of information and experience that they can not get anywhere else, including dissecting, diagnosing and other work on animals both dead and alive.—Adv.

DO YOU KNOW THIS ABOUT ADVERTISING.

A publisher has to be always on the watch, and always willing to turn down a money making proposition if he wishes, honestly, to say, as the American Breeder does, that all our advertisements represent firms and articles which we believe to be reliable.

We refuse all whisky and beer advertising and all advertising of medical nostrums and questionable medicines and medical institutions. We refuse all "get-rich-quick" scheme advertising, fake jewelry and cheap, sensational book and music advertising. We refuse to carry the advertising of live stock breeders and importers who have become notorious for crooked or disreputable practices.

This advertising, such as we refuse, pays the highest rate to the papers that will take it, and "asks no questions." When you see this kind of business in big, well established, money making papers, therefore, you have some idea of the income the American Breeder sacrifices in refusing to carry it.

If you believe we are doing right and deserve your co-operation, investigate the institutions and firms for which we do advertise, write for their catalogs, buy from them when you can and always mention the American Breeder.

Remember that the prices and quality of advertised goods are more sure to be right than any others, for advertised goods are sold faster, sold more direct and sold in more open competition than any others, and the seller's printed advertisement in an honorable publication obligates him to those who answer the same.

EXHIBITORS TO SHIP FROM AMERICAN ROYAL TO PANAMA EXPOSITION.

From Assistant Chief I. D. Graham, live stock department of the Panama Pacific Exposition, we learn that the exhibitors of improved live stock in Kansas City territory are planning to concentrate their shipments at the time of the American Royal Live Stock Show in 1915 so that all animals intended for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition contests in October and November will be able to come through on special trains on special schedule, and also under supervision of the department of transportation of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This will enable breeders to send their live stock through almost as quickly by freight as they would come by express, and at a much lower cost for shipment. Exhibitors from other states are laying plans to concentrate their shipments at the state capital or other principal cities.

The live stock department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will handle all the feed necessary for the maintenance of animals

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.'S

Thoroughly Galvanized Wire

A New and Decided Advance in the Manufacture of Wire for Woven Wire Fences

A Galvanizing of Great Durability, Originally Developed and to be Found only in the American Steel & Wire Co.'s Fences

THE American Steel & Wire Company is the first to develop a THOROUGHLY GALVANIZED WIRE. It has a thicker coat, a quality more refined, and a deeply adhesive contact of the zinc and the steel that solidly unites the two metals, highly flexible without injury, and having a finish and weather resistance unequalled—a *thoroughly galvanized wire.*

There are wonderful records of super-extraordinary efficiency, such an an auto tire lasting 30,000 miles; a pair of shoes, suit of clothes or a wagon showing astonishing durability; two ships built exactly alike, one being vastly better; or a certain piece of woven wire fencing apparently indestructible under long years of severe trial.

Years ago, in making and galvanizing steel wire, we searched out the reason for this spasmodic super-excellence, and found it to be the *chance combination of a high state of perfection*, in the finest detail, of *man, methods, machinery* and *materials.* We then mastered these fickle elements of chance by the employment of a tremendous manufacturing organization and brought them under control for steady and continuous production.

We now announce the final completion of our facilities for the extensive and permanent production of this thoroughly galvanized wire. We shall use it in the manufacture of our celebrated woven wire fences—the AMERICAN FENCE, the ELLWOOD FENCE, the ROYAL FENCE, the ANTHONY FENCE, and all our other fences.

These fences are adapted for all field, farm and poultry uses, and possess superior structural advantages in quality of steel and fabric. Dealers everywhere throughout the country display these fences and will quote lowest prices.

They cost no more than other fences, and considering the *extra large and heavy wires* used, and the exclusive use of new *thorough galvanizing*, makes them especially attractive as the best and cheapest fences.

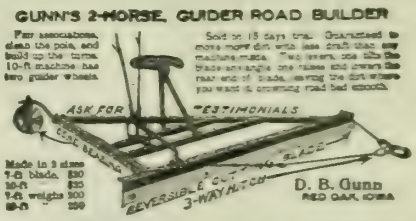
FRANK BAACKES, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Sales Manager

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

CHICAGO NEW YORK CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH DENVER

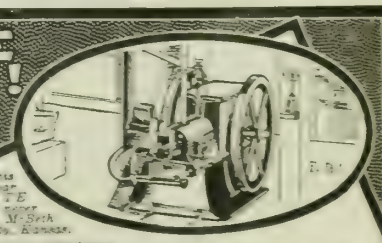
THE AMERICAN STEEL FENCE POST cheaper than wood and more durable. Send for booklet of uses.

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER



NOW, THESE PRICES IN EFFECT!

2 H.P $39.45 4 H.P $75.50
6 H.P $99.35 8 H.P $149.90
11 H.P $218.90
OTHER SIZES PROPORTIONALLY LOW.





LET me send you a WITTE ENGINE to earn its cost while you pay for it. It's cheaper than doing without one. Ed. H. Witte.

CASH OR EASY TERMS

WITTE ENGINES
Kerosene, Gasoline & Gas

Sold Only Direct from Factory to User. No matter where you live or what work you have that can be hitched to a belt, you can own a WITTE to better advantage than any other engine. Sizes are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 40 H-P. Styles, **Stationary, Portable, Skidded and Sawrigs.** Over 27 years in the lead in engine-quality. Better now than ever, with prices that can't be beat.

No need now to do without a good engine, or to take chances on a poor or unknown one, to get a low price. The WITTE fills the bill.

My Book Free I furnish highest standard engines for prices less than asked for rattletraps. My Free Book explains the inside of engine **selling as well as manufacturing.** Write today for my Easy Terms Sales Plan.

Ed. H. Witte, Witte Iron Works Co., 2556 Oakland A., Kansas City, Mo.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
5-YEAR GUARANTEE

during the entire period of the exposition. This feed will be provided by this department and sold to the breeders at actual cost, thus preventing any exhorbitant charge for maintenance which might occur if dealers only were depended upon. Close estimates based on the experience of breeders and farmers show that the cost of maintenance of animals of different classes will not vary greatly from that in the corn belt states. It is the plan of the live stock department of the exposition to erect a number of silos and have them filled with ensilage so that those exhibitors who desire may use this kind of feed.

INTERNATIONAL ENTRIES HEAVIEST YET RECORDED.

Entries vastly exceeding in number any list heretofore compiled indicate growing interest in the International Live Stock Exposition, which occurs this year at Chicago November 29 to December 6. No such list of exhibits has ever before been prepared, nor for that matter have the live stock producers of the North American continent previously manifested such concern in the future of that industry. Every department of the exposition will be full; interest being manifested alike in horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

Interest in the draft horse is growing and the nightly horse fair will excel even the superb equine display of former years.

In swine and sheep the breeders of the United States and Canada promise to eclipse all previous efforts. Wisconsin and Ontario, as usual, will make a stellar display, and the Western grower will again demonstrate the merit of range product.

Current and threatened beef scarcity renders the fat cattle display of more than usual interest this year. That the beef industry is "coming back" will be effectively demonstrated, and feeders will be furnished with numerous object lessons on the subject of economy in production. In other words, the master feeders of the country will show and tell how they do it.

Make Money With Poultry

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a finincial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to AMERICAN POULTRY readers.

There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

AMERICAN POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is 50c per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a 200-page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, ABSOLUTELY free to everyone sending 50c for a yearly subscription, or $1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (without book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

AMERICAN POULTRY
SAVOY BLDG., WILKESBARRE, PA.

Meetings of National Live Stock Record and Kindred Associations

LOCATION OF HALLS.

Convention Hall No. 1—Second floor International Amphitheatre.
Convention Hall No. 2—Third floor Live Stock Record Building. (Entrance through Saddle and Sirloin Club).
Convention Hall No. 3—Second floor Live Stock Record Building. (Formerly designated as Wool Office).
Convention Hall No. 4—Second floor Live Stock Record Building. (Corner room).
Convention Hall No. 5—Second floor Live Stock Record Building. (Second door to left, near head of stairway).
Convention Hall No. 6—Second floor, Swine Department. (Above harness shop).
Convention Hall No. 7—Second floor, Swine Department. (Above harness shop).
Convention Hall No. 8—Second floor, Live Stock Record Building.

TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO DURING THE "INTERNATIONAL."

Monday, December 1.

Percheron Society of American, Florentine room, Congress hotel, 8 p. m.

Chester White Swine Record Association, Hotel La Salle, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, December 2.

American Shire Horse Association, Hall No. 3, 7 p. m.

American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, Hall No. 4, 7:30 p. m.

National Association of Stallion Registration Boards, Hall No. 2, 7:30 p. m.

Continental Dorset Club, Hall No. 5, 7:30 p. m.

American Berkshire Association, Stock Yards Inn, 7 p. m.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Grand Pacific hotel, 8 p m.

American Cotswold Registry Association, Hall No. 7, 7:30 p. m.

American Society of Animal Production, Hall No. 6, 8 p. m.

International Live Stock Exposition Association, Saddle and Sirloin Club, 8 p. m.

American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, Congress hotel, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, December 3.

American Association of Fairs and Expositions, Sherman hotel, 10 a. m.

National Duroc Jersey Record Association, Hall No. 5, 1:30 p. m.

American Poland China Record Association, Hall No. 3, 2 p. m.

Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Hall No. 4, 2 p. m.

American Association Importers and Breeders of Belgian Horses, Hall No. 2, 7:30 p. m.

American Galloway Breeders' Association, Hall No. 5, 8 p. m.

American Shropshire Registry Association, Hall No. 3, 8 p. m.

American Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association, Hall No. 4, 8 p. m.

National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association, Hall No. 6, 8 p. m.

American Cheviot Society, Hall No. 7, 8 p. m.

American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, La Salle hotel, 8 p. m.

Chester White Congress, La Salle hotel, 8 p. m.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Congress hotel, 8 p. m.

O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association, La Salle hotel, 8 p. m.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, Hall No. 8, 8 p. m.

Thursday, December 4.

American Yorkshire Club, Stock Yards Inn, 7 p. m.

American Southdown Breeders' Association, Hall No. 3, 7 p. m.

American Oxford Down Record Association, Hall No. 4, 8 p. m.

American Tamworth Swine Breeders' Association, Hall No. 5, 8 p. m.

American Suffolk Horse Association, Breeders' building, 8 p. m.

Polled Durham Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific hotel, 7:30 p. m.

Friday, December 5.

American Shetland Pony Club, Stock Yards Inn, 4:30 p. m.

MEETINGS HELD ELSEWHERE OR ON OTHER DATES.

American Hackney Horse Society, November 19, Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y., 11:30 a. m.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Chicago, Ill., Sherman House, June 3 and 4, 1914.

American Guernsey Cattle Club, New York City, Wednesday following second Monday in May, 1914.

American Cheviot Sheep Society, Hartwick, N. Y., December 26-27, 1913.

Cheshire Swine Breeders' Association, Ithaca, N. Y., Agricultural College, Animal Husbandry building, second Tuesday in January, 1914.

Standard Poland China Record Association, Maryville, Mo., Jan. 4, 1914. Held in court house.

National Poland China Record Co., Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1914.

American Leicester Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ontario, Dec. 9, 1912, 7 p. m., northwest wing of the city hall.

Ayrshire Breeders Association, second Thursday of January, 1914.

HOUSING POULTRY IN NORTHERN STATES.

To the American Breeder:—Remember that most cases of colds and roup are incurred in the fall because birds are not housed as early as they should be. Fowls are timid in new quarters and are prone to crowd and huddle together on the roosts and drop boards. In this way they become overheated at night only to be chilled when they separate in the morning. It is an excellent plan, therefore, to house a few at first and as soon as they feel at home, add a few more until the pen has received its capacity.

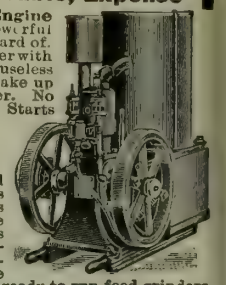
It is an accepted fact that any change in location affects the laying stock, therefore, in order to induce early laying the pullets should be put in permanent winter quarters two or three weeks before they are expected to mature.—A. C. Smith, Poultryman, University Farm, Minn.

A GOOD CROP THAT HAS BEEN OVERPRAISED.

Whenever a crop, breed of livestock or method of farming is brought to the public attention it is liable to receive so much publicity (due to the fact that it is new) that its excellence or importance will be overestimated. This probably happened in connection with the discussion the past season of the crop known as feterita. The plant undoubtedly has merit, and should be protected from the bad effects of disappointments, such as are bound to come to those who get a wrong idea of its possibilities. To that end we quote from the Kansas Industrialist the following statements made on the authority of L. E. Call, agriconomist of the Kansas Agricultural college:

"Many farmers in Central and Eastern Kansas who are buying feterita seed, at its present high price, may be disappointed next year. It will

Detroit Kerosene Engine
Saves Time, Trouble, Expense



The Detroit Kerosene Engine is the simplest and most powerful engine you ever saw or heard of. Direct transmission of power with 3 moving parts only—no useless cams, gears or valves to take up power or get out of order. No trouble—no extra expense. Starts without cranking.

Runs on Cheap Kerosene

Will run on distillate and gasoline; but kerosene costs less than half as much as gasoline. Besides, kerosene contains more heat units than gasoline. Result—more power—steadier power—at one-half the expense of fuel. Comes to you all ready to run feed grinders, separators, pumps, saws, electric light plants etc. All sizes in stock ready to ship.

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS—Sent on trial direct from our factory at lowest factory prices. Don't buy an engine until you have seen the "Detroit." Write today for catalog and agent's special introductory price on first order from your territory. (188)

Detroit Engine Works, 203 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Better Than WOOD!



Edwards STEEL Shingles

are much cheaper, four times more lasting. Made with the Edwards "Tightcote" Process and Edwards Patent Interlocking Device. Cannot rot, rust or catch fire. They come in clusters of 100 or more—go on *all at once*. $10,000 guarantee against lightning loss. Used on over 100,000 buildings.

Low Prices! Sold direct from factory at low prices, freight prepaid. Postal brings Factory Prices and Free Book No. 1176. If possible, give size of roof and get price on complete job. Send postal today—get everything by return mail. (130)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO
1126-1176 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio

1½ H.P. GASOLINE ENGINE $24.75



Simple, durable, powerful. Carefully made to give satisfaction. **34 sizes and kinds.** Shipped anywhere on trial. Fully guaranteed. Send for Big 48 page Catalog. It will help you to buy a better engine for less money.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO., 521 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

BETTER LIGHT from KEROSENE
Beats Electric or Gasoline



TEN DAYS FREE
SEND NO MONEY

Without sending a cent you can use this wonderful, economical oil light 10 days Free, then return at our expense if not satisfied. Gives powerful white incandescent light, burns over 50 hours on one gallon Kerosene (coal oil). No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed. *We want one person in each locality* to refer customers to. Write for **10-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER**—agents' wholesale prices and learn how to get **ONE FREE.** **AGENTS WANTED**
Make money evenings and spare time. One farmer cleared over $500 in 6 weeks. Exclusive territory given.
MANTLE LAMP CO., 796 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE
To Try In Your Own Home



Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
764 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

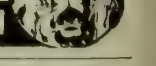
TRAPPERS



A New Valuable Trappers' Book Just Out! Tells how to prepare skins for the market. Contains recipes for making good baits at trifling cost. Tells How, Where and When to set traps. Also a catalog of Traps at Factory Prices. You need this book so send for it today. Experienced trappers will tell you that Lyon pays the highest cash prices. Rely on Lyon to do the square thing.

FREE

M. LYON & CO.
268 Del. St.
K. C. Mo.
Est. 1870



RELY ON LYON

Alfalfa Tiller That renovates, mulches, stimulates, without injury to plant. Catalog Free. **Light Draft Harrow Co., Marshalltown, Ia.**

30 Days' Free Trial

GET FACTORY PRICES

400 Styles

Why not save money on your new stove? Don't pay dealers high prices—send for the Kalamazoo Catalog and take your pick of the 400 Kalamazoo Styles—latest improvements—highest quality with

Cash or Easy Payments—

$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee

We will ship your stove freight prepaid the same day your order arrives. Don't think of buying *any* stove until you get our book. Write today and ask for catalog No. 690.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich.

We make a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves and Furnaces. We have three catalogs. Please ask for the one you want.

Brilliant Oak Heater

A Year's Test

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" Trade Mark Registered

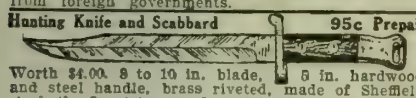
And Gas Stoves Too

We Pay the Freight

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY GOODS

We are the largest dealers in U. S. Army and Navy goods in the world. When Uncle Sam buys more goods than he needs he sells them to us for a mere fraction of their cost. In this way we come in possession of thousands of bargains which we offer you. We also buy many goods from foreign governments.

Hunting Knife and Scabbard **95c Prepaid**



Worth $4.00. 8 to 10 in. blade, 5 in. hardwood and steel handle, brass riveted, made of Sheffield steel, the finest tempered steel in the world. Ground to razor edge that will hold indefinitely. These sword knives were recently discarded by the English government. Makes the finest kind of hunting knife or for trimming hedges, cutting corn or cane, or as a butcher knife. Prepaid, 95c.

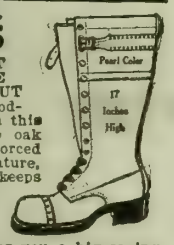


U. S. Army Blankets $4.95 5.45 prepaid

We have sold many car loads of these blankets. They are the greatest values in the world, without exception. BRAND NEW, full 72x90 inches (6x7½ feet). All pure wool, ⅔ OF WHICH IS BLOOD WOOL; color, bluish-gray or army tan; striped borders, U. S. ensign beautifully done in center. Weight full 5 pounds. Order from this ad and receive the greatest bargain you ever saw.

Highest Quality Boot Made.

Elk Hide, Cork Welt, Two Full Soles, only $5.95



NO. 13376. THE HIGHEST QUALITY GENUINE CHROME TANNED ELK SKIN HIGH CUT EVER MADE. The genuine Goodyear welt hand-sewed soles on this boot are of the finest white oak tanned leather, and are reinforced with the new cork welt feature, which excludes the water and keeps the foot warm and dry. Money and skill can not produce a better article than this, and on this special contract we are enabled to offer you a big saving. This is the best shooting boot, and is almost indespensable for the man out of doors. Order quick, as this lot will sell quickly. Sporting Goods Houses get $10.00 per pair, 17 inches high. Men's sizes, 6 to 11. Price, only $5.95.

U. S. GOVERNMENT OVERCOAT Brand New Coat, Worth $25.00 $2.95



This is the Regulation U. S. Government Army Overcoat; Navy blue. Complete with cape; made of PURE WOOL KERSEY CLOTH and wool cloth lined; cape is lined with blue, red or yellow wool serge and is detachable. Brand new All sizes. Order direct from this ad. This is the biggest overcoat bargain you ever saw and is positively worth $25.00. This is one of the luckiest purchases we ever made and we expect every man who reads this ad to order.

$30 Beaumont Repeating Army Rifle $2.95



This is a marvelous bargain. A 5-shot, hammerless, repeating army rifle, guaranteed to be in perfect working order; made under government supervision. The most accurate rifle made. Magazine under barre holds five cartridges. Only three movements to load and fire. Equipped with adjustable, long range lift sight; length from butt to muzzle 52 inches; shoots 48 caliber cartridges and can be used as a shotgun. Only a limited quantity of these guns left, so be sure to order today at this ridiculously low price. $2.95.

Send for "Book of A Thousand Bargains," describing hundreds of other wonderful bargains in Government Goods and General Merchandise. Free upon request.

Cal Hirsch & Sons U. S. Dept. 212 St. Louis, Mo.

FARM FOLKS.

Will find the things they need in our new catalogue. Bargains for the farmer, the farmer's wife and the boys and girls. Your address on a postal will bring you a copy. Address

MILLARD SUPPLY CO.,

Dept. 1C. Marquette, Wis.

not do so well in those sections of the states as well selected kafir. It is, however, well adapted to the Western third of the state, and though grown there only a short time, it appears to be very promising. Professor Calls says:

Feterita is a grain sorghum equal or superior to milo, though the fodder is not so good as kafir. The heads of feterita are large and erect, being easily harvested. The grain is larger and softer than kafir and can be fed without being ground.

The assertions that feterita is chinch bug proof are false. It is true that the pests do prefer other sorghums, and the wonderful vitality of the plant enables it to replace the leaves and stalks which are destroyed, but it can not be considered safe from a chinch bug invasion.

Kansas grew feterita first in 1911 at the Fort Hays experiment station. Since then it has been grown in many other parts of the state, and has proved to be unusually drouth resistant. This sorghum receives the same treatment as kafir and matures thirty days earlier.

A circular describing feterita may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF CATTLE.

To the American Breeder: The calf when born has two pair of incisors, the other two pair appear during the first month. When a calf is 18 months old it loses the middle pair of milk incisors and grows a permanent pair. The next pair, one on each side, is replaced at 27 months of age, the third pair at 36 months, the fourth, or outside pair, at 45 months. The time of appearance of these incisors varies within rather narrow limits, so that we are able to tell the age of young cattle fairly accurately.

The calf also has a temporary set of molars, which are later replaced with permanent ones, but they are not considered in estimating the age of the animal.—G. E. Morton, Colorado Agricultural College.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN SWINE.

To the American Breeder:—Cases have been reported from two different breeders which suggest the occasional appearance of infectious abortion among swine in the Northwest. Evidently it is quite rare but may easily spread if it exists, as suspected. One man reports the purchase at a certain fair of a fall yearling gilt. The sow was bred but lost her pigs after about six weeks. She was bred again and aborted again in a similar period. About six of this man's older and better brood sows developed the same trouble. He believed that the older sows were infected from the boar that had previously served the young sow. The other breeder reported a somewhat similar experience. This item is published with a view to putting breeders on their guard against a possible source of trouble.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, Minn.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Pratical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

for sale at $25 to $35 per head.

Jack stock, Percheron, Standard bred and German Coach stallions always for sale.

O. L. THISLER, Chapman, Kans.

GOOD PLACE TO STUDY DRAFTERS.

To the American Breeder: We had the pleasure today of a visit from Professors E. A. Trowbridge and Howard Hackerdorn of the University of Missouri, accompanied by the following students who compose the judging team of the University of Missouri at the coming International Exposition. The class is composed of Ralph Royce, J. W. Arnold, Carl Gillispie, C. W. Caldwell, W. W. Fuqua, Dean Dickerson and Harry Reed.

Full classes of Shire stallions and mares of all ages, together with Percherons, Belgian and Suffolk stallions and mares were judged by the team and we wish to congratulate them on the good word done here. We wish them every success at the Interna-

I will give you a pig if you are not satisfied

My big type Poland China boars are sired by Cox's Wonder, by Rude's Giant and out of a Long King sow and by A. Model, grand champion of Iowa, 1912, and others. I sell at farmers' prices. Write me.

B. F. MARMION, FARMINGTON, IOWA.

CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION

ALTA, ILL., NOVEMBER 26.

1 Imported stallion; 4 years; Grandson of Baron's Pride; a Prize-winner Horse.
1 Eight year-old American bred stallion. Fine breeder; Colts to show
1 Two year-old stallion from best imported stock. A fine individual
1 Weanling stallion colt. Also from imported stock and good
1 Imported mare, 8 years, with seventh colt sired by Pre-eminent
1 Imported mare, 7 years, also a sure breeder
2 American bred mares, 5 years, both sire in foal
1 Two year-old fills, bred to Pre-eminent a good one
Also a lot of good grade colts and work horses
All registered stock old enough is well broke to work and all will be found high class as to quality, size, action and color
Stock will be sold, rain or shine, as I am moving out of the state
This ad appears but once. Do not fail to come.

ERNEST JOOS,

Alta, Peoria County, Illinois

Alta is on the Rock Island, 11 miles north of Peoria

CLYDESDALE STALLION

Wm. McKinley 12372, For Sale.

Pure bred Clydesdale, registered in Vol. 13, American Clydesdale Stud Book, bay, extended star; left front and both hind feet white; foaled July 23, 1905. Not offered for any fault. Will guarantee him in every way, but cannot use him any longer in this locality on account of his fillies. I also have a fine coming two year old Percheron stud which I will sell reasonable; he will make better than a ton horse. Write or see,

H. C. ELDEMAN, Viborg, So. Dak.

CLYDESDALES

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One aged stallion and also a yearling filly that weighs over 1300 pounds. Would consider a span of good young mules on a trade.

Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels, $1.00 and $1.50.

LINDLEY W. BAKER,

Milton, Wayne County, Indiana.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

RECORDED SHIRE STALLION

For sale. Seven years old; weighing over a ton; very gentle; proven an 80 per cent foal getter. Must sell on account of his colts. Price $750 if taken soon. Also a stud colt; fillies of all ages and mares in foal. Must sell for cash or bankable note. Will not consider a trade at all.

B. M. BOYER & SONS, Farmington, Ia.

CLYDESDALES.

3 stallions and 8 mares for sale at a bargain, if taken before January 1.

JAS. SPEAR, Stanwood, Ia.

PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

CLOSING OUT SALE NOVEMBER 25TH

23 PERCHERONS, including 15 Pure Breds, of which 6 are Stallions and 1 Imported. Balance are mares and colts. 4 mares in foal.

40 SHORTHORNS of the Milking Strains. About half of these are roans. Many of the cows have calves at foot.

Catalog ready. Send for one and mention the American Breeder.

R. W. BARCLAY, Auctioneer

HERMAN KOTH, MONONA, IA.

PERCHERONS

Prices That Will Profit Early Buyers on Both Stallions and Mares.

The mares range in age from weanlings to aged mares and the stallions from weanlings to 3-year olds past.

I have been in the business a long time and on account of not being able to get competent help am compelled to close out. If sold in a bunch I will make the price right.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, Pierson, Iowa

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.**

PERCHERONS

I now have on hand a very choice lot of good young stallions and mares of all ages that I am offering at bargain prices. Terms to suit. Will also furnish horses of all kinds on orders from one to car load lots. Barn in town.

A. R. IVES, Delavan, Wis.

I. C. EVANS, Troy, Iowa

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND

mares for sale at right prices. Recorded in Percheron Society of America. If in need of a good stallion or mare, you had better get busy, and buy of me. I will guarantee square dealing with the right kind of stallions and mares to satisfy you, with quality and weight.



50 STALLIONS and MARES $250 to $1,000 each.

Write for my illustrated **Circular telling why I can save you money** on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.

A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio.

R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., midway between Ashtabula and Warren.

Two Percheron Stallions

For sale, of the big kind; big bone; best of quality; weight 1700 to a ton; 4 and 8 years old. Will price to sell at once $500 and $800 at barn door. I have rented my farm and must sell on account of poor health.

WM. N. UREN,

Jonesdale, Wis. Route 1.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For land. One Percheron stallion; black; 6 years old; registered; weight 1800 pounds. One Standard bred stallion; 3 years old; registered; weight 1,000 pounds. One jack; 14½ hands high; sure and prompt. Colts to show.

J. A. SONGER, Neodesha, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SHEEP.

Percheron stallion; dark brown; 4 years old; weight 1800; sound; first class horse. Colts to show.

W. A. BLISS,

Buda, Bureau County, Illinois.

150 STALLIONS.

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale; two year olds; blacks; sound; recorded in Percheron Society of America. Besique and Brilliant bred. Also one French draft; recorded. Price for the five $1750, or your choice for $450 if taken soon.

J. C. STEWART,

Monmouth, Ill. Route 6.

WILCOX STOCK FARM.

We have some extra good young Percheron stallions and mares for sale. They are all blacks and dark greys, with plenty of bone, size and quality. All mares are in foal by a prize winner at Springfield and Chicago in 1912. Can please the most critical buyer at reasonable prices. Write me your wants.

ENOS STEWART, Lexington, Ill. Rte. 3.

PERCHERONS

AND ONE JACK.

Stallions, mares and colts. All of desirable ages. Prices from $250 up. The right kind. Come and see them. The jack is black with light points.

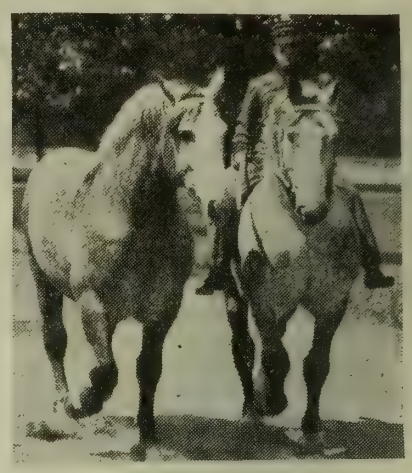
H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, Kas.

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM

Largest Importers in America of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Over 200 head on hand. When your locality has a horse from this great farm every one knows he is the right kind. Write us or come and see us.

We are also breeders of pure bred Hampshire Swine.

J. Crouch & Son, Props. **La Fayette, Indiana**



tional and so far as horses are concerned I believe they will uphold the credit of their university.—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm. J. G. Truman, Manager.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 4).

some with exercise. Am fomenting with hot water once per day and using Absorbine, but it does not bring the swelling down. Would it do to blister it around the pastern with a mercury of cantharides blister? She is not lame only as the swelling interferes with her action.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—The very best thing you can do with this young mare is to turn her out until spring. Exercise seems to reduce the enlargement while standing it seems to aggravate it. When an animal runs loose they are taking moderate exercise the major portion of the time, which is ideal for reduction of enlargements of the class complained of. Exercise as usually given by driving animals does not give the same good results for the reason that the concussion on the hard roads causes irritation and inclines to make conditions chronic. The parts should be given a vigorous rubbing once daily with alcohol and witch hazel, equal parts. If you will faithfully follow this advice and discontinue strong applications to the parts, your horse should make a satisfactory recovery.

SO-CALLED BIG HEAD—I have a mare six years old that has the big head. The veterinarian said she was cured, but she has two knots on her head. I would like to know your idea about it.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Big head or osteo porosis is a rather rare disease in your state and we would have to have a more careful description of the size and location of the "knots," as well as the length of time they have been there, before pronouncing the case big head. Write us more fully about the case.

COLT GIVES MILK—A patron of mine had a mare to foal a filly colt. The colt at foaling time had an udder like a mare suckling a colt. I saw this colt a few days after foaling and milked quite a bit of milk from this colt. Please tell me the reason for this colt giving milk.—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—It can not be definitely shown why so young an animal should suddenly begin to give milk, but such cases rather frequently are seen. In some way the mammary gland has been stimulated to action which sometimes is occasioned through the attempted elimination of some product through it. It sometimes occurs that other non-pregnant females do as described in the colt in question. The mule that breeds only under rare circumstancts is not immune to these influences. The care of such a case is along the line of that pertaining to drying up a cow or mare. The milk should be withdrawn at such intervals as will prevent inflammation of the gland developing.

BLOODY WART—I have a fine mule that has a blood-looking wart on the hind leg. Would like to know what to do to take it off?—Illinois Subscriber.

REPLY—Some warty appearing growths are malignant in character and the proper way to remove the type you have described is by means of a surgical operation. We would suggest that you have some qualified veterinary surgeon carefully dissect out this growth.

AFFLICTED JACK—I wrote to your paper some time last spring in regard to a jack that I have that was afflicted with what the veterinarian called kidney affection. He has been down now about eight months and is

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment

Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares. We claim the best collection in America; determine this by inspecting them yourself. Prices lowest, and a safe Guarantee. Address

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kas.

WE IMPORT STALLIONS and MARES

Buying Direct

From EUROPEAN Breeders.

MONEY SAVED IN DEALING

With a firm importing their own horses. No extras. Just a fair profit. Businesslike methods.

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS,

Huntington, Indiana

300 PERCHERONS

We have 50 suckers, both sexes; 100 yearlings, both sexes—Imported and Home Bred; 150 matured stallions and mares, from Two to Six Years.

We have the best mares and fillies we ever owned or ever saw. Our yearling stallions are of heavy bone and extra good quality. Our 2-year-old and matured stallions are not excelled by any barn in the United States. Our mares are bred to our best $3,000 stallions, Honorable and Jalape.

We have been in the horse business 39 years. Stock just as represented or we pay your expenses to look at them.

SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa



Oak Lawn Stock Farm

Breeders and Importers

The best Draft Stallions and Mares that money will buy

Come and see them before you close a deal.

George Eggert, Prop., Newton, Ia.

WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill. R. F. D. No. 2.

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Illinois.



TAYLOR & JONES

WILLIAMSVILLE, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS,



have for sale the **best** Imported and American-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions at the **lowest prices** and with the **safest guarantee** of any firm in the business. Determine these facts by inspecton.

RESIDENCE AND BARNS IN TOWN.

Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS PERCHERONS

A DOZEN STALLIONS AND MARES.

A few imported, but mostly home bred, and including some aged mares, weighing 1900 to 2150; one 2-year-old filly (futurity winner last year) weighing 1750; one aged stallion weighing 2160 and two yearling stallions, one extremely heavy boned and a typical Percheron. All blacks or grays. The mature mares all in foal.

C. F. Jones, Whitehall Farm, Rippey, Iowa

Mention American Breeder when writing.

For Sale at Riverside Stock Farm

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.

One large black Percheron stallion, 9 years old; up-to-date breeder. One dark bay stallion colt, 3 years old; weight 1900 pounds, extra well bred. Two black registered Percheron colts coming 2 years old; very large and good quality. One imported German Coach stallion, dark bay or brown; 8 years old; with great action and style; weight 1500. One standard bred stallion, 16 hands high; weight 1280 pounds; registered and sound and has proven himself a great breeder. I also have two black mammoth jacks, 15 to 15.2 heavy weights.

This stock I want to close out before January 1.

We have a few Guernsey male calves for sale at $25 to $35 per head.

O. L. THISLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, DICKINSON CO., KANSAS.

(On the main line of the Union Pacific R. R., 150 miles west of Kansas City, Mo.)

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys it.

At the shows of the Southwest circuit, our horses won every championship and every group of five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome; our contract just and right; our insurance the best. Come and see me.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO.,

CHAS. R. KIRK, Mgr. South St. Joseph, Mo.

French Draft Stallion

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

For sale—Registered, weight 1700 pounds; dark gray; 5 years old and sound. Would trade for Holstein or Jersey heifers or young mules. Sixty per cent guarantee and pasture broke.

A. E. WATSON, St. Paul, Nebraskn.

BIG PERCHERONS.

At little prices. All registered and straight stuff; from one to four years old; either sex; at low prices. They are too cheap for you to buy grades.

L. F. NEWBOLD, Minden, Neb.

Valley View Stock Farm

Offers for sale, two registered Percheron stallions; one three and one two years old; both greys; will make ton or better horses at maturity. Large and muscular bone; good disposition; certificate of soundness. Bred strong in Brilliant blood, therefore extra good. Write or come.

J. J. CROOK, Bement, Ill.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Two and three years old; black and black-grey. The black won first prize in the open Percheron class; was first prize stallion under three years old, and reserve champion. The grey was second prize American bred Percheron at the Ohio State Fair this fall. If you want the best at first cost write me.

M. E. LYONS, Delaware, Ohio. Rte. 4.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Sound; 5 years old; dapple gray; easy to handle; weight 1800 pounds; good disposition; drive anywhere to a top buggy. Want to quit the business.

B. B. McENDARFER, Waterloo, Indiana.

not able yet to get up on his feet without help. The first three months he was down he was perfectly helpless and could bear but little weight on his feet when I would swing him up. In fact, when I first swung him I believe he would have died in a short time if I had not let him down. He seemed to be in a great deal of misery but he has gradually but slowly improved until now he stands most of the time without bearing much weight in the swing, and twice lately I have taken the swing from under him and got him to walk thirty or forty feet; then he will drop down again and can't get up without help. When he walks he is very tottery. It seems like a good deal of the trouble is in the fore legs, but when he is down and goes to get up he can raise up on his fore feet, but can't get upon his hind feet. I keep a swing under him all the time except when I let him down to rest, which is only once or twice a month. He is eight years old and a big fine fellow, and registered. In fact, he is one of the best jacks that this part of the country ever saw. Please tell me what to do to help him?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—If you have not already had a good competent veterinarian subject this jack to a careful and thorough examination you should do so. It may be that the jack has suffered an injury of the spinal column, or has some chronic diseases of the kidneys or possibly may have rheumatism in the lumbar muscles. A cercertain diagnosis should be reached before an attempt is made to prescribe for the case, and that diagnosis can only be reached through an opportunity to make a personal examination.

FIELD NOTES

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure-bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Percherons.

Nov. 25—Herman Koth, Monona, Ia.
Dec. 9—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.
Dec. 10—A. L. Robison & Son, Pekin, Ill.
Jan. 7—Ben Bohlander & Son and H. A. Holdridge & Son, sale at Saunemin, Ill.
Feb. 12—John H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Feb. 19—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Belgians.

Feb. 19—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Clydesdales.

Nov. 26—Ernest Joos, Alta, Ill.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 25—Herman Koth, Monona, Ia.

Shires.

Dec. 11—Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.
Jan. 15—C. C. & R. W. E. Williams, Bushnell, Ill..

Percheron and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 27 to 30, inc.—Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 10—B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia.

February 19 has been claimed by Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia., as the date for his public sale of Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares. Mr. Irvine writes that he has just sold the six year old roan Belgian stallion advertised in the American Breeder. Note his new ad.

Three hundred Percherons—mature stallions and mares and yearlings and suckers of both sexes—are advertised by Singmaster & Sons of Keota, Ia. Many of the mares are bred to this firm's $3,000 stallion, Honorable Jr Jalape. If interested in this kind offered by a firm that has been in business 39 years, answer the advertisement of Singmaster & Sons in this issue and mention the American Breeder.

Genuine values in the best classes of draft stallions, clean business methods, conservatism and broad reliability are the features of a business which has been developed to foremost rank among establishments of this kind, by Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill. Every reader is asked to mention the American Breeder in making inquiry of this firm.

Read the sale advertisement of E. W. Breckenridge, Olathe, Kas. Here is a chance to buy a high class young Belgian stallion and some mighty good young Belgian mares. The ad appears but once—sale December 2. Don't miss it. These Belgians are strictly desirable.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns will be sold at auction November 26 by Ernest Joos of Alta, Ia. Read the ad. in this issue and get to the sale if possible, as the opportunity to buy such Clydesdales is unusual.

For a lamp that is a real light giver write Mantel Lamp Co., 796 Alladin Bldg., Chicago, and mention this paper.

Horse men almost anywhere can vouch for the value of Prof. Jesse Beery's instructions in horse training. See what he offers through his advertisement in this issue and mention the American Breeder when writing him at the address given.

A good engine of some sort or size is a necessity on almost every place, be it large or small. Begin right now to study the proposition. Get catalogs from the three firms advertising in the American Breeder—the Detroit Engine Works, 203 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.; the Ottawa Mfg. Co., 251 King St., Ottawa, Kas., and the Witte Iron Works, 2556 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Mention the American Breeder to each firm when you write.

Ask any ten farmers or stockmen of experience in this territory what make of woven wire fence is best and a majority will answer "The American." That is the woven wire fence being advertised in the American Breeder.

If you want to buy a registered draft stallion from a western firm doing a clean, conservative business write Chas. R. Kirk, manager of the Percheron Importing Co., So. St. Joseph, Mo., and tell him what you want, being sure to mention the American Breeder.

On page 2 of this paper (just inside the front cover) are the advertisements of the most important two draft horse sales to be held this year. They are the sales of W. S. Corsa of White Hall, Ill., and of Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Both sale offerings are made up chiefly of high class mares and fillies (the Corsa sale of Percherons and the Truman sale of Shires), but opportunity, in both cases, will be afforded for the buying of choice stallions. No firms in America stand higher for the quality of horses (of the respective breeds) which they sell, and no other public offerings this year, will contain so much prize winning material. Get catalogs from both firms, as per advertisements, note the dates and be sure to mention the American Breeder.

John T. Adams, Charleston, Ark., has a registered Percheron stallion and a four year old jack advertised for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

W. H. Skibinski, Richview, Ill., has big registered jacks and imported and American bred Percheron stallions for sale at all time, at the right kind of prices and the right kind of terms. Write for particulars.

Freeland Bros., Fontana, Kans., are advertising a jack to trade for good mules, draft colts or good work stuff. If interested, look up their ad.

I thoroughly tested the qualities of Lion's Stock Remedy, sold by the Lion Stock Remedy Co., of St. Louis, on a bunch of mules I was feeding, and after a few days I could notice a marked improvement. Am perfectly satis-

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

4 GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Two Are Imported; Two Home Bred.

And all ready for service. These are for sale at reasonable prices. I have also for sale several yearling stallions and some imported and American bred mares and fillies, all good.

MANUEL CROSS, Adrian, Minn.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

I have for sale or trade two good young registered stallions, 2 and 3 years old. They are out of one of my best mares—Queen Ann 44582, and will make ton horses.

J. P. ANDERSON,

Agenda, Republic County, Kansas

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Leon 82587; 2 years old past; color dark grey; weight about 1600 pounds; sound. Also 3 yearling P. S. of A. stud colts and 2 Percheron mares, 3 and 9 years old. Priced to sell.

CHAS. GRIESEMER, Hopedale, Ill.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

A choice pair of two year olds; blacks; plenty of size and bone.

A. M. DULL & SON, Washington, Kas.

BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT.

One imported Percheron stallion, team of imported mares with foals at foot and one, two year old stallion.

McNIFF BROS., Luverne, Minn.

12 IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN Stallions; some weigh 2160 pounds. Also ten good breeding jacks. For sale on long time payments; 1, 2, or three years at 6 per cent.

R. I. Little, Route 2, Fairfax, Iowa.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

54 imported and home bred stallions and mares. New importation in September of big bone 2 and 3-year-olds. Weight, 2100 pounds. Look us up. We can suit you. Reference, any bank in Jones county. WM. A. HALE, PROP. GRAND VIEW FARMS, ANAMOSA, IA. 25 miles northeast Cedar Rapids.

STALLION AND JACK FOR SALE.

Registered Percheron stallion; black; 16 hands high; weighs 1400; extra stylish and active; good driver; broke to work both single and double; 7 years; fine breeder and sure. Plenty of colts to show. Must sell on account of his fillies. Priced at a bargain for cash or bankable note if taken soon.

Also one large four year old jack. Come and see the stock. For further information write

JOHN T. ADAMS, Charleston, Ark. R. 1.

SIX FIRST CLASS PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale: 1 nine-year-old black, wide and low; used him 6 years in my herd and is an extra breeder. I five-year-old gray, wire scar on one foot. Good, broke to work. 1 eleven-year-old black; imported. 1 extra good coming two-year-old. Choice of the above $600.

Also: 1 four-year-old black; 12½ inch bone, will make very large horse. One 5-year-old black; a nice ton horse. These two have extra quality, style and action. Choice of the two, $1,000.

H. L. HINCKLEY, M.D., Barnard, Kas.

fied the Remedy will do all claimed for it.—Ed Biggs, County Clerk of Pike County, Bowling Green, Mo.

Geo. Dennler, Covington, Ky., has a Percheron brood mare and a saddle filly advertised for sale in this issue. If in the market for stock of this kind, don't fail to write him for particulars.

R. I. Little, Fairfax, Iowa, has 12 imported Percheron and Belgian stallions and ten good jacks which he will sell on long time payments. Look up Mr. Little's two ads in this issue.

Cook & Brown, proprietors of the Kentucky Jack & Percheron Farms, Lexington, Ky., start their ad in this issue, and are offering special prices on half or carload lots.

W. H. Davis of West Elkton, O., is offering two matched teams for sale. One team black and one dapple gray. If interested don't fail to write him for particulars.

Elwood Rush, Lockwood, Mo., is advertising his herd jack for sale or trade. Look up the ad.

MISCELLANEOUS LIGHT HORSES, HEAVY TEAMS, DRAFT STALLIONS, MULES, JACKS, PONIES, ETC.

MULES IN CAR LOTS.

Have one car of 3 and 4 year old mules, from 14 to 15½ hands high, for sale. For information write,

L. INGE, Syracuse, Kans.

120 MULES AND ONE JACK

For sale. Yearlings and two year olds. Winners. From large jack and good mares.

POINTS & TOWNSEND,
White Clay, Nebraska.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Registered stallions and mares; all ages. Also a few Hereford bulls.

H. A. GREENWELL,. Lakenan, Mo.

PERCHERON BROOD MARE; SADDLE FILLY both for sale. The mare is black; 8 years old; 1400 pounds. The filly is black; a weanling; registered and a prize winner.

Geo. Dennler, Route 3, Covington, Ky.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.

STANDARDBRED STALLION AND MARE.

For sale or will trade for Percheron fillies.

Tyroleon 47953; bay; 7 years; nicely broken driver, medium size; good at trot and pace.

Ruth Chickester, by Chickester 6247; dam by Attorney 1005; bay, 12 years; a fine big brood mare.

For further particulars address,

H. A. FULLERTON, Montevideo, Minn.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.

Color bay and white; 6 years; 16 hands; weighs 1000 pounds. Excellent breeder; sure foal getter; two-thirds of his colts spotted. Perfectly gentle and broke in all harness. Price, $400. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. **E. J. MUNTER,**

Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.

MATCHED TEAMS FOR SALE.

One team blacks, 16¼ hands; 2600 pounds; sound; fine style. One team dapple grays; 16¼ hands; 2700 pounds; sound and well broken. These are smooth, upheaded horses. Write or see me for prices.

W. H. DAVIS, West Elkton, Ohio.

DRAFT STALLION BARGAIN

Two extra good draft stallions for sale. Weight about 1900; good breeders; registered. Will sell at great bargain, if taken soon, for cash. If interested, write,

Bank of Hale, Hale, Mo.

MORGAN AND PERCHERON HORSES

For sale. The sensational "Fortune Morgan 4710"; chestnut; 16 hands; 1200 pounds. The handsome "Count Morgan 6572"; 3 years; typical Morgan. Weanlings both sexes. A fine large pair chestnut weanling fillies; black Percheron filly and gray stallion colt. All stock recorded and guaranteed.

J. L. BUCHANAN, Sherodsville, Ohio.

Points & Townsend of White Clay, Nebr., have 120 mules and one jack offered for sale in this issue. See the ad.

H. C. Edelman of Viborg, S. D., is offering his Clydesdale stallion William McKinley, for sale. Also a coming two-year-old stud. Read the ad.

William A. Hale, proprietor Grand View Farms, Anamosa, Ia., starts his ad in this issue. He has Percherons and Belgians. Any one interested should write him for particulars.

H. L. Hinckley of Barnard, Kans., is offering six first class Percheron stallions for sale in this issue. Read the ad.

Bank of Hale, Hale, Mo., is offering two draft stallions at a bargain in this issue. Look up the ad.

Thomas Grubb, Brookfield, Mo., is pricing his good black jack at $500 if taken soon, as he has sold his farm.

A. M. Dull & Son, Washington, Kans., have two Percheron stallions for sale. See the ad.

A fine opportunity to buy a high class and fully proven Morgan sire is afforded in the new advertisement of Richard Sellman of Rochelle, Tex. Do not fail to look up the ad.

Manuel Cross of Adrian, Minn., is offering four good Percheron stallions for sale, also some young stallions, imported and home bred mares and fillies. Read the ad.

M. E. Lyons, Delaware, Ohio, has two prize stallions advertised for sale in this issue. If you are in the market for a Percheron stallion, don't fail to write him.

J. J. Crook, Bement, Ill., has two Percheron stallions that he wishes to dispose of. These stallions are strong in Brilliant blood. Look up the ad.

R. M. Johnson, Bolivar, Mo., has 15 jacks for sale that he will price at bargain prices. Write him.

Adam Matz, Carmi, Ill., has an eight-year-old registered jack for sale or will trade for registered Percheron or Morgan stallion. He also has Cornish, Indian Game, Silver Laced Wyandotte and Leghorn chickens for sale. Look up the ad.

Millard Supply Company, Dept. 10, Marquette, Wis., will send one of their catalogues to any of our readers sending for one.

L. F. Newbold, Minden, Neb., is advertising some big Percherons for sale, either sex, at bargain prices. See the ad.

C. Higene & Co., Dept. F, 2441 Post St., San Francisco, Cal., will send a catalogue of the books they have for sale to any one writing for it.

Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa, has been identified with the improvement of the Belgian horse in America for twenty-eight years. No little amount of the present popularity of the Belgian is due to Mr. Lefebure's exploiting the excellent draft qualities of his favorite breed. He has always handled the Belgian horse almost exclusively and has probably imported and sold as many Belgians as any single importer. At the St. Louis World's Fair his Belgians were the heaviest winners. Mr. Lefebure is situated in such a manner that he has reduced the cost maintaining his business to the minimum as he has four farms all adjoining and raises to a large extent all the feed consumed by his horses. He gives the buyers the benefit of this feeding and can sell good horses as low as anyone. The horses are kept on the farms and the imported mares do all of the farm work besides raising colts each year. Each year Mr. Lefebure's increasing trade makes it necessary for him to import more horses. His fall importation of a hundred head can be seen at his barns. The horses are recovering nicely from the effects of the shipment and are ready to show prospective purchasers. This year Mr. Lefebure purchased twenty Percheron stallions and can supply the wants of anyone wanting really high-class Percherons. His Belgians are the best lot that he has ever imported and are a credit to his ability as a judge. His advertisement gives the location of the farms and also states that a handsomely illustrated catalog will be sent free to those applying for same. Anyone wanting a good Belgian or Percheron stallion, write Mr. Lefebure, mentioning the American Breeder.

J. A. Songer, Neodesha, Kas., has a Percheron stallion that he wants to trade for land. Read the ad and then write for full particulars.

E. F. Lewis, Buford, Ohio, has an extra good jack advertised in this issue for sale or trade for a team of good young mules. If interested, don't fail to read the ad.

Box 63, Cormorant, Minn., has 200 acres of good land for sale. He will take a jack for first payment and the balance on easy terms. Read the ad in this issue.

B. B. McEndarfer, Waterloo, Ind., is advertising a registered Percheron stallion for sale. He wants to quit the business and will sell this stallion worth the money.

Guy W. Fisher, Frankford, Mo., is advertising jacks and jennets, any age, for sale; one or a car load.

Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kas., has three jacks and one Percheron stallion advertised for sale in this issue. Read the ad for prices and description. He also has Duroc Jersey hogs.

H. A. Fullerton, Montevideo, Minn., is offering a standard bred stallion and mare for sale or trade for Percheron fillies. Look up the ad and then write for further information.

B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia., writes "The seven year old Shire stallion we offer for sale is American bred, dark bay or brown in color, with massive bone and sinew; could be made to weigh 2,300 pounds. We have used him in harness for all kinds of work on the farm. A ten-year-old boy can drive him anywhere. Were it not for his fillies here on the farm, $1,200 would not buy him. He has proven a sure breeder and have his colts here on farm to show. The fillies we are offering for sale are sired by him. The mares in foal we offer for sale are bred to an imported Shire stallion."

E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Ill., is advertising a black jack, seven years old, for sale at $400, as he is quitting the business. He says this jack is a bargain.

Any one in the market for a jack should look up the advertisement of Phil Walker, Moline, Kans. He is a regular advertiser in these columns.

Joe E. Wright of Junction City, Ky., is making a special price on his jack stock in order to make room for the young stock. He guarantees to please his customers.

The Fairview Jack & Jennet Farm, owned by J. C. Huckstep, Eolia, Mo., would be pleased to send prices and descriptions. Everything is guaranteed as represented.

G. Fred Skank of Henderson, Iowa, has a Kentucky jack for sale or exchange for stock or an automobile. Look up the ad.

Henry Obermann of Friestatt, Mo., has 22 head of jacks and jennets for sale, also draft stallion and trotting stallions that he must sell on account of their fillies. They are priced to sell.

High grade Shetland ponies are advertised for sale regularly in these columns by W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kas.

Richard Sellman of Rochelle, Texas, will be pleased to send any one of our readers interested in Morgan horses a catalogue telling all about the stock he has for sale. His ad appears regularly in this paper.

Why not try a bottle of "Visio," advertised regularly in these columns by the Visio Remedy Co., 2475 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and sold for $2.00 per bottle with a "money back" guarantee.

BELGIAN EMPORIUM OF AMERICA



Largest collection of Belgian draft horses on earth. Also 20 choice Percheron stallions. The fall importation of 100 head, the second importation for 1913 swells the number on hand to 175 stallions, mares and colts. Many prize winners; many descendants of prize winners. All choice animals. We are farmers and stock breeders; twenty-eighth year in the Belgian horse business. Each year adds to our strength, and now we can defy competition in quality, quantity and prices.

Four farms, all adjoining; 7 large barns.

Write for free illustrated catalogue.

H. LEFEBURE & SONS, Fairfax, Linn Co., Ia.

(Eight Miles from Cedar Rapids.)

Blue Valley Stock Farm



Largest Importers and Breeders of High Class Belgian

Draft Horses in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived Sept. 7th. Many of our horses were medal-winners at the foreign shows this year, all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business.

Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us, always mentioning the American Breeder.

W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kans.

IRVINEDALE FARMS

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS, THE BIG, DRAFTY KIND.

ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE, STALLIONS AND MARES, FEB. 19.

Forty head stallions and mares—a good useful lot. Stallions 2100 to 2350 pounds at maturity. Prices $300 and higher, according to quality. An extra good 2-year-old Percheron, fit to head a pure bred stud. All sound and sure breeders. Mares will weigh 1900 to 2200 lbs. in show condition. Price $250 to $800.

Terms cash or bankable paper. We will pay expenses to any one that does not find stock as represented. Inspection invited. Farm at Ankeny, 10 miles north of Des Moines on C. & N. W. R. R. and Ft. Dodge, D. M. & Southern Interurban. Will meet trains if notified. **CHAS. IRVINE, ANKENY, IOWA.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION AND MARES.

Am closing out and must sell at once. The stallion is 8 years old, actual weight about 1,900; seal brown, very sure and has the best possible disposition. There are 3 mares, all threes; one has stud colt at foot and all are in foal. One of the mares is American bred, but from imported stock. The colt is sired by a $2,000 imported prize winning stallion. One mare is a granddaughter of Indigene du Fostiau, and all are choicely bred and strictly good. This ad appears but once. Address B., care of American Breeder.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Two imported Belgian stallions, 6 years old; bay; 2000 and 2100 pounds; one imported Percheron stallion, 11 years old; black. One home bred Percheron stallion 2 years old; black-grey. Also some registered fillies. These horses are all sound and priced to sell.

HATTEBERG BROS., R. 4, Paxton, Ill.

O. P. Wilson & Co., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., manufacturers of "Jack Sorine" advertised regularly in these columns, guarantees this medicine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion or will refund your money. Give it a trial.

The "Indestructible Horse Collar," advertised in these columns by the Johnston-Slocum Co., 933 State St., Caro, Mich., is most durable and humane, easy to put on and take off, and a money saver. Don't fail to read the advertisement.

Any one in the market for Shorthorn cattle, either for beef or milk, should write to C. H. White, Burlington, Kas., and get prices on his stock. He is always pleased to show his stock, quote prices and answer inquiries. His herd is handled in a practical way.

Those of our readers who are interested in poultry should read the advertisement of American Poultry, Savoy Bldg., Wilkes Barre, Pa. They are giving away a 200-page poultry book with every regular subscription at 50 cents per year.

Jacks that are bred right, raised right and priced right are advertised for sale by L. W. Garriott, Austin, Ind. Read his ad.

Imported and home bred stallions are advertised regularly in this paper by A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa. Write Mr. Wilson for full information concerning this stock.

D. Augstin of Carlock, Ill., always has a large number of American bred Percheron stallions and mares on hand to select from at reasonable prices. Don't fail to write him if in the market.

Percherons, Belgians and German Coach stallions and mares are offered for sale at all times by Will Bellman, Delavan, Wis. See what he says in his ad.

Spohn's eye lotion is unequaled in all cases of acute and chronic inflammation of the conjunctive, or mucus membrane of the eye, and removes irritation, ulcerations, granulations, films

BELGIANS, JACKS, BROOD MARES, WORK HORSES, MULES AND CATTLE.

Public Sale, December 2.

Thirty-five or forty head of stock, including several jacks that are proven breeders and good animals. Imported and home bred Belgian Stallions and Mares, all registered. Several good grade brood mares; 3 good heavy work mules, grade Shorthorn cattle, etc.

All my farm machinery and equipment will also be sold.

Sale on farm 1 mile southeast of Morse, Johnson County, Kas., on Clinton branch of Frisco.

E. W. BRECKENRIDGE, ROUTE 5, OLATHE, KANSAS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR JACK STOCK

LIMESTONE VALLEY STOCK FARM

The best trade of North America has for years supplied itself largely with Jacks and Jennets from our herd, The Worlds Greatest Show Yard Winnings and Public Sales are a part of our record. The same honest values always open to private buyers; the Square Deal for all.

L. M. MONSEES & SONS, PROPS., :-: :-: SMITHTON, MO.

THREE JACKS AND ONE PERCHERON

For sale. One jack 5 years old; 16¾ hands high; one jack 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; one jack 9 years old; 14¾ hands high.

One black Percheron; 12 years old; registered, weighs 1900 pounds.

Jacks at $600 to $1,000; stallion, $300. This stock is all good and plenty of colts to show. Am selling out to quit business.

Also have Duroc Jersey hogs, champions and grand champions. Don't waste yours and my time by writing, but come and see this stock. It is priced right and I guarantee you will be pleased with it.

LOUIS KOENIG,
Phone Acme 1905. Solomon, Kans.

GOOD HERD JACK
For Sale or Trade,

I will sell my Starlight bred herd jack or trade for another herd jack as good as he is. His register No. 2527; 62 inches high; 9½ inch bone; 72½ inches around girth. Is a good one. Lots of colts to show. Have jennets in his way, the reason for selling.

ELWOOD RUSH,
Lockwood, Mo. Rte. 1, Box 59.

GOOD JACKS FOR QUICK SALE.

Two big mature jacks, one black with white points and one gray; both have good bone, good ears and are extra breeders. One two year old, will make a good one, black with white points. One older jack not so large, but with good bone, and a good breeder. Older jacks well broke and all right in every way. Jacks must be sold at once and this ad will not appear again. Address **Jacks, care American Breeder.**

EXTRA GOOD JACK

For sale. Black, light points; 9½ inch bone; 15½ inch knee; 62½ inches high; 65 inch heart; 39 months old; registered. Served just a few mares. Would exchange for a good team of young mules.

E. F. LEWIS, Buford, Ohio.

JACK for Sale or Trade

One 8-year-old registered jack for registered stallion, Percheron or Morgan preferred.

Also Pure Bred Poultry.

Cornish Indian Game, Silver Laced Wyandotte and Leghorn Chickens for sale.

ADAM MATZ, Carmi, White Co., Ill.

Polk County Jack Farm

Has 15 No. 1 jacks for sale and will price them lower than any one who has such jacks. Forty years a breeder.

R. M. JOHNSON,
Bolivar, Mo.

FAIRVIEW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP.
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.
JACKS AND JENNETS.

THE OLD RICHMOND JACK FARM

I make a specialty of breeding big registered jacks, with lots of bone; substance and finish. These jacks are raised right and all good servers. I also have at all times imported and American bred Percheron stallions. Prices right. Terms to suit.

W. H. SKIBINSKI, Richview, Ill.

JACKS AND JENNETS

Any age; one or a car load for sale, or will trade. Inspection invited.

GUY W. FISHER,
Frankford, Pike County, Mo.

GOOD BLACK JACK

For sale; 3 years old last August. Sure breeder. Price to sell quick $500, as farm is sold.

THOMAS GRUBB, Brookfield, Mo.

and other abnormal growths, and leaves no bad results. It is dropped or brushed into the eye, and causes no pain, but is soothing and healing. In many cases of pink eye or other contagious disease, where the eyes are affected, the use of Spohn's Eye Lotion restores the normal conditions of the eyes and hastens a cure. Spohn's Eye Lotion is a special prescription and is not carried in stock, but is prepared for each customer as he orders it. Price, $1.00 a bottle. It is worth something to have the reputation of "Spohn's" back of anything you buy.

Any of our readers interested in Clydesdale horses should write to W. A. DeMerritt, Plainfield, Ill., and get prices on his stock. He also has Shorthorn cattle for sale.

Hart Bros., of Osceola, Iowa, say they have the best importation of Percherons, Belgians and Shires they ever had, and would like for any of our readers to see their stock before buying elsewhere.

Wm. J. Corbett of Anamosa, Iowa, has a registered Belgian stallion for sale at a bargain if taken soon.

Enos Stewart, proprietor of the Wilcox Stock Farm, Lexington, Ill., starts his ad in this issue, and would be pleased to tell any of our readers who are in the market for Percheron stallions or mares all about his stock. His mares are in foal to a prize winner.

Jennets, jacks and Percherons are offered for sale in this issue by N. S. Cox & Sons, Pattonsburg, Mo. This is all registered stock and of the best breeding. Look up the ad.

Now is the time that you want your horses in A-1 condition—get them ready for the buyers' keen examination—they know a good horse when they see it. Increase the market value of your horse by removing any blemish that may be present. Absorbine is the preparation you are looking for. It is more than a liniment—it is an Antiseptic and Germicide of proven value. This makes it especially successful in open sores or wounds, as it kills the germs and makes the part aseptically clean. Matt Cohen, Lexington, Ky., writes: "I wish to state that your Absorbine stands out pre-eminently head and shoulders above all remedies for the removal of enlargements, callous growths, and speedy restoration of bowed tendons, not to mention the benefits derived from its usage after a hard, gruelling contest, and for the past ten years I have not left my stable of show horses without a full supply,

George Hirschman, the well known breeder of Percherons at Pierson, Ia., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Hirschman has 30 Percheron stallions and mares that he is offering for sale, either in a bunch or separately, as he is unable to get competent help. Don't fail to write him if in the market.

Any one having young mules to dispose of should not fail to look up the ad in this issue of J. W. Gillum, Wing, Ark. He has two large mammoth jacks to trade for young mules, or for sale.

E. M. Browneller of Deweyville, O., is quitting the business and has a black Spanish jack for sale at a bargain. His ad appears in this issue.

Look up the ad in this issue of D. B. Kirby, Grain Valley, Mo., and see what he has to exchange for jacks and jennets.

There never was a better proposition made to buyers of first class ranges than is being made through the American Breeder by the Kalamazoo Stove Company of Kalamazoo, Mich. Not only is the price right and goods the best, but the buyer is offered a 30 day free trial, so that he is absolutely taking no chances at all. Please look up the advertising of the Kalamazoo Stove Company for ranges and furnaces and write for catalog No. 690, mentioning the American Breeder.

When it comes to roofing, remember the Edwards Mfg. Co., 1026-1076 Locust Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. This firm makes the best metal roofing. Mention the American Breeder.

If all the "good roads" stories gave the name of the machine that is doing the most good in proportion to the cost and the horse power required to handle it, D. B. Gunn of Red Oak, Ia., would get thousands of dollars worth of free advertising, for he makes this machine, Gunn's 2-Horse Road Guider Builder. Mention the American Breeder when writing him for catalog.

Most of the finest and most successful agricultural territory on the American continent this year, lies along the Canadian Pacific Railway. If you want to know more about this region of wonderful opportunity, write K. T. Thornton, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

If you are interested in good and cheap farm land in zones of certain development, traversed by the Kansas City Southern from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico, write Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The high prices of furs for wearing apparel has in many cases doubled, and sometimes more than doubled, the prices which dealers pay for animal pelts of various kinds. If you are interested in this year's opportunities along that line write M. Lyon & Co., 268 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo., for price list and information. They issue a trapper's guide which will interest anybody.

W. G. Taylor of Sedan, Kansas, has an extra good black jack advertised for sale in this issue. Mr. Taylor says this jack is worth $1,000 and should be where there are more mares. Read the ad.

H. A. Greenwell, Lakenan, Mo., is advertising saddlers for sale, both stallions and mares. Also a few Hereford bulls.

Elmer S. Baughman, Taylorville, Ill., has a six year old stallion advertised in this issue, also one coming two years old. If interested look up his ad.

I. C. Evans, breeder and importer of Percheron stallions and mares, of Troy, Ia., starts his ad in this issue, and guarantees square dealings at the right kind of prices. Any one in the market should not fail to get his prices before buying elsewhere.

Several Percheron stallions and mares and one jack are for sale by H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kas.

MEASUREMENTS OF JACK COLT AT FOALING.

To the American Breeder:—I have never seen in your paper the measurements of a young jack given, so I will give the measurements of one that I have that was foaled the 26th of August, and would like to know if these measurements denote a good jack. These measurements were taken when the jack was but a few hours old. The sire is 16½ hands high, and dam 14½ hands high. Height of colt, 36 inches; heart 28 inches; collar 24 inches; width of breast 8 inches; knee 9 inches; hock 11 inches; arm 9 below knee; 5 inch ears; tip to tip 23 inches; tip of nose to top of head 17½ inches; tip of nose to root of tail 50 inches.—R. S. England, Mercer County, Mo.

Editor's Note:—Scores of our readers have sent us the measurements of jack colts and they have been published unless lack of space prevented. We consider this educational, and would like this season to print weights and measurements of young draft horses, foals and yearlings.

NEARLY $5,000 FOR 25 YEARLING MULES.

To the American Breeder: In regard to the kind of a mule that is accepted as a typical show mule and that wins premiums, I do not like to express myself to the public, although I have been pretty lucky in the show ring on yearling mules. I never went in the ring with a yearling mule or bunch that I did not take a blue ribbon.

I never showed any other age until this year. I had a colt at Kansas City and took first on it. Mr. Sloan had the 2-year-olds, but I sold them to him last October at my sale. I select a colt with as much size as possible to get good quality, good head and ear, good bone, smooth, straight on its legs and one that will mature quick, develop at a yearling to look like a 4-year-old and have lots of growth. Get them to weigh from 600 to 700 at weaning time and don't wean them until middle of October and then take care of them and they will weigh 1,200 at yearlings and 1,500 to 1,550 at 2 years old.

Take this for what it is worth: Get these mules out of good, smooth jacks and good, big heavy boned mares, and then they will keep growing.

I just had my anual sale of yearling mules last Wednesday and the top pair of yearlings brought $515. Including the yearling mules I sold at Kansas City the bunch of 25 averaged $198.15 per head; the highest average

KENTUCKY JACK AND PERCHERON FARMS.



200 head of big bone Kentucky Mammoth jacks, Percheron stallions, mares, saddle geldings and mares. Special prices to parties buying in car or car load lots. Catalogs ready November 15.

COOK & BROWN,
Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me Guarantee to please our customers

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

22 HEAD OF JACKS AND JENNETS.

For sale, from six months to 8 years old. They are all of the large kind and have good color and big bone. Also an extra good draft stallion, 7 years old, and trotting stallions. I must sell these horses on account of their fillies. Come and see them; they are priced to sell.

HENRY OBERMANN,
Friestatt, Lawrence County, Mo.

JACKS and JENNETS



Eighty large boned black Mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard; guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, five banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and Union Pacific R. R.

AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kans.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Registered jacks; all black with white points; from 15 to 15¾ hands; from 3 to 6 years old; well broke and as good as grow.

Percherons from 2 to 8; the big, good kind, weighing from 1700 to 2100 pounds; all guaranteed as represented.

J. E. PARK, Owner, CAMERON, MO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1000 pound Kentucky Jack; coal black with mealy points. Cash, or will exchange for registered Percheron fillies, registered Shire stallion under two years old, young mules, or four cylinder automobile in first class condition. Call on or address,

G. Fred Skank, Henderson, Iowa.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

BLACK JACK, MEALY POINTS.

For sale; 15 hands high with good bone and body; 7 years old. A good breeder and quick server. Am quitting the business, reason for selling. Price $400. **E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

JACK FOR EXCHANGE.

Extra good, heavy bone, 15½ jack; sure; quick, good breeder. Price right. Want good young mules, draft colts or good work stuff, or will sell on terms.

FREELAND BROS., Fontana, Kans.

TEN GOOD BREEDING JACKS.

Also 12 imported Percheron and Belgian stallions; some weigh 2160 pounds. Stock for sale on long time payments, 1, 2 or 3 years at 6 per cent.

R. L. LITTLE.
Fairfax, Iowa. Route 2.

JACKS FOR SALE.

Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.

L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

IMPORTED POITOU JACK

For sale. Register number 161, a sure foal getter. His colts won first prize at the Nebraska City horse show. Will sell for a reasonable price. This jack is a little slow. For particulars, address.

HERMAN BURGER,
Nebraska City, Nebraska.

JACK FOR SALE.

One 7-year-old jack; weight 1050; a teaser and good, sure breeder; one registered Percheron mare; weight 1800 pounds. Or would exchange for good weanling Percheron colts or yearlings. I also have mule foot hogs for sale.
C. F. McClanahan, Shenandoah, Ia. R.1.

JACKS FOR SALE.

Two choice jacks, one 15.3 standard; 1125 pounds; 8 years old. The other is 3 years old and sired by him; think will be as large. Both good performers; strictly sound and right. Address,
A. CALANDER,
New Lyme Station, Ohio.

LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR JACKS AND JENNETS.

Or for sale; 102 acres good land in Chariton County, Mo., splendid residence in best part of Chillicothe, Mo.; five passenger Overland automobile in good condition. Also several head of good registered Percheron mares, bred to imported stallion. Address,
D. B. KIRBY, Grain Valley Mo., or LOUIS H. GOULD, Greenville, Texas.

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific



WE will make you a long-time loan—you will have 20 years to pay for the land and repay the loan—you can move on the land at once—and your Canadian farm will *make you independent.*

20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land for from $11 to $30 per acre. You pay only one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Long before your final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself over and over. This advertisement is directed only to farmers or to men who will occupy or improve the land.

We Lend You $2000

for erecting your buildings, fencing, sinking well and breaking. You have twenty years in which to repay this loan. You pay only the banking interest of 6 per cent.

Advance of Live Stock on Loan Basis

The Company, in case of approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the knowledge to take care of his stock, will advance cattle sheep and hogs up to the value of $1,000 on a loan basis, so as to enable the settler to get started from the first on the right basis of mixed farming. If you do not want to wait until you can complete your own buildings and cultivate your farm, select one of our Ready-Made farms—developed by C. P. R. Agricultural Experts—with buildings complete, land cultivated and in crop, and pay for it in 20 years. We give the valuable assistance of great demonstration farms—free.

This Great Offer Based On Good Land

Ask for our handsome illustrated books on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—mention the one you wish. Also maps. Write today.

K. T. THORNTON, *Colonization Agent*
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 W. Adams St., Chicago

FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns—Ask for information concerning openings.

***Now* is the time—**

to make a trip to Texas and see just where *your* opportunity lies.

The price of good, rich land in Texas is so low that you can own a big farm there without investing much money or mortgaging the place. The land will raise as big or bigger crops than you are now raising, and you will get better prices for what you raise.

Ask your local agent to sell you a ticket via the Katy—or tell me where you want to go and I'll plan your trip, and give you full information about the *low homeseeker's excursion fares* on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

I will also send you our free books on Texas opportunities if you want them. Write today.
W. S. St. George, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. M., K. & T. Ry. St. Louis, Mo.

LAND FOR SALE

I have 200 acres of as good as the best land in Becker County. Bran new land, just being broke, large buildings. Will take a good jack as first payment. Easy terms on balance if desired. Address
Box 63, Cormorant, Becker Co., Minn.

ever sold in Northwest Missouri, beating my average of last year by 65 cents per head. Don't look like the market was off bad.—James Everly, Daviess county, Mo.

REX McDONALD DEAD.

Rex McMcDonald 833, perhaps the world's most famous saddle stallion, died November 10, the property of B. R. Middleton, Mexico, Mo. Not only was Rex McDonald famous as a show horse, having won over nearly every animal exhibited while he was being entered for such contests, but as a breeder he was likewise a great success. He was 23 years old. Mr. Middleton is having the body mounted.

MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 5).

cows, and such as are coming are ordinary in quality. Just what strictly finished light weight heifers would bring is conjectural, but some buyers say $8.75 to $9, and maybe better. Prime cows are quoted up to $7.50 and steers and heifers mixed, $8.50 to $9.25. While this is the market for prime butcher cattle, canners are selling at $4.15 to $4.75, medium cows $5 to $6, and heifers from $5 up. Veal calves continue in urgent demand, top of $10.25 in the West, and $12 in the East. Few have been offered, and the supply from now on will be small. Bulls are selling at unchanged prices.

Cows—	
Choice	$6.60@7.50
Fair to good	5.75@6.60
Common to fair	5.25@5.80
Canners	4.00@4.65
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@9.00
Good to choice	7.40@8.20
Plain to fair	6.50@7.40
Common	5.40@6.45
Veal calves	6.00@9.75
Bulls	4.25@7.00

Big Feeder Movement Over.

The movement of stockers and feeders is much smaller now than two weeks ago. This decrease indicates that the big season is over for this year and the volume of business will be small until purchases are being made for the grass season next year. The failure of heavy fat cattle to show an advance has reduced demand for half fat feeders, but as soon as prices show an upturn that inquiry will improve. Deliveries of stock calves are being made from the big Southwest ranches, especially Texas. Some 1,500 to 2,000 head consignments have passed through Kansas City for distribution in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Trade in stock cows and heifers has been quiet. Stock calves are 25 to 50 cents lower.

Selected feeders	$ 7.35& 7.75
Good to choice feeders	6.85@ 7.25
Plain to fair feeders	6.00@ 6.80
Good to choice stockers	6.65@ 7.35
Selected stockers	7.40@ 7.75
Plain to fair stockers	5.25@ 6.60
Stock calves	5.75@ 8.65
Stock cows	4.50@ 6.50
Stock heifers	5.25@ 7.25
Milch cows	45.00@110.00

Eight-Dollar Hogs Remain.

Packers have had hard work to bounce the 8-cent hog from the market quotations. In the East that price remains, but in the West most

Enrich Yourself

Supplying a Great Demand

The price of beef is steadily rising, due to the shortage of beef cattle. It is no longer profitable to raise cattle on ranges. That was a wasteful method, and with the passing of free pasturage the costs are too great to leave a profit. Yet people need beef and are willing to pay good prices to get it. That is the demand you may profit by supplying.

Search all over this continent and you will find no section in which cattle do as well or can be raised as cheaply as on the plains of northwest Texas. It is the natural home of the steer. Here great herds roamed in the early days. They fed on the luxurious grasses and went to market without grain. Latterly their weights and the owners' profits have been increased by grain-feeding near to the slaughtering market. But that is now too expensive, considering the high price of corn.

It has been found that the steer can be fed and finished here on ensilage and milo and kafir grain. The cost of feeding is reduced — the quality of the meat improved — a better price is secured and once again beef cattle are money-makers.

The territory available for this work is the millions of acres of northwest Texas, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches a year. It is too dry for corn, but milo and kafir thrive under dry-farming methods.

Herefords are graded up to nearly pure blood and they are the most profitable animal to feed. Weanlings can be brought up to 1,400-pound steers in less than three years, and this young beef sells well, saving a year's time, interest and feed.

Hogs thrive on the same feed. This is their climate, too, as there are no diseases in the high, dry air.

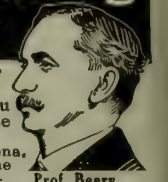
Lately it has been found that upward of one million acres of this fertile prairie is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure water, near enough to the surface to be economically pumped and used for irrigation. This water makes the production of tremendous crops of feed easy and certain. With water, 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats and 80 bushels of kafir are not unusual yields, and a small acreage of the irrigated land with a larger area of the dry land forms an ideal stock farm. Irrigation here means stock-feed insurance and is a guarantee of your profit.

The opportunity here is described in detail in a new folder just issued by the Santa Fe entitled "The Shallow Water Country of Northwest Texas." I would like every stock-grower in the country to read it as well as our leaflet, "Letters from Farmers." Then, if you are interested in following the matter further, I will be glad to place at your service the faculties of this department to assist you in finding the location best adapted to your needs.

The interest of the Santa Fe in settlers along its lines does not cease with helping them to select a location. We have a corps of agricultural demonstrators, who are employed by the railroad to help settlers to learn as quickly as possible the best crops and methods of handling for any given section. The assistance of these men will be yours without cost, and the enthusiastic letters from settlers already here will show you that their advice means a large increase of profit to those who have taken advantage of it.

Drop me a postal for this "Northwest Texas" folder and leaflet.
C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry,
2511 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Prof. Jesse Beery's Introductory Course in Horse-Training FREE!



If you own a horse or colt, or are interested in horses, I will send you this Introductory Course Free on request. Having retired from the arena, I am now teaching others the secrets of my success as a tamer and trainer of horses.

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King of Horse-Trainers

The Beery System of Horsemanship

enables any man or woman to duplicate my marvelous feats of horsemanship. It is simple, practical and *humane.*

Every Horse Owner Should Know

how to train a colt, how to cure kickers, balkers, biters, halter-pullers, tricksters, runaways, etc. How to tell disposition of a horse at a glance. How to make vicious horses useful, gentle and *valuable.*

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My graduates are doing wonders. Many making $1,200 to $3,000 a year, training and selling, at home or traveling. I show the way. Write for Free Introductory Course and Prospectus now. Tell me about your horse.



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Please send, without cost or obligation, the Beery Introductory Course in Horse-Training and your Prospectus.

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Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Jan. 4, 1914.
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,
Largest in the World.
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14th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

1392 A. STOCK FARM

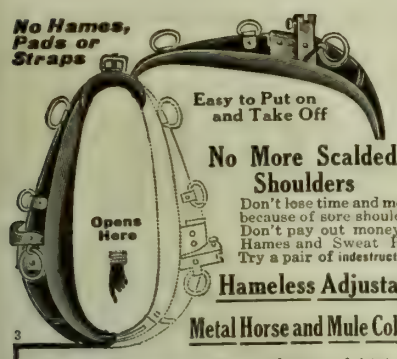
in Cen. Tex. Good per cent til. Conveniently located; well improved. 110 a. cul. Plenty water. Stock go through winter on range. $13. Terms.
W. T. Ingram, Lampasas, Tex. Str. Rte.

Alfalfa As a Money Maker

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-do farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A Crop Every Year

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.



No More Scalded Shoulders

Don't lose time and money because of sore shoulders. Don't pay out money for Hames and Sweat Pads. Try a pair of indestructible

Hameless Adjustable Metal Horse and Mule Collars

Endorsed by veterinaries and men of high authority. A. F. DeLaune, St. Thomas Plantation, Albemarle, La., writes: "Send me forty steel collars."

Think what that means to the horse owner. Think of the time saved—money saved and suffering saved the mules. Think of the extra work you could do with a collar that insures against galls and sore shoulders. Be humane, progressive and up-to-date and save money by using

Indestructible Collars

and you'll be free from sore shoulder troubles. The metal won't permit the sweat to scald and produce a sore. Being adjustable they fit the neck and bring the draft to correct point. Durable—last a lifetime. The ideal work horse and mule collar. Be sure and test out this great Twentieth Century invention—100,000 in successful use. Good Agents Wanted. Manufactured by

Johnston-Slocum Co., 933 State St., Caro, Michigan



PICTURED BLANKET $2.25.
Order by Mail.

HALL'S HUMMER STABLE BLANKETS

THESE have heavy brown duck body and are full lined, 3 1-2 inch heavy surcingle—with bound front snap fastenings. Two specials are:

No. 75, 1-2 Blankets, 76 inches long, $2.40
No. 75, 3-4 Blankets, 80 inches long, $2.50

STABLE BLANKETS, $1.75.

An extraordinary value: Blankets with two 2-inch surcingles; reinforced canvas neck and snap front. No. 73, 76 inches long.

Other Stable Blankets at $1.35 to $3

WOOL HORSE BLANKETS

Royal blue wool Horse Blankets with red striped border. They're well made, durable and very warm. In two sizes—

No. St. Paul, size 80x84, $4.25
No. St. Paul, size 84x90, $4.75

$3 HORSE BLANKETS $2.25

Made for service and warmth—weight about 6 1-2 lbs. With gray body and fancy border. No. 1644, size 80x84, $2.25.

Other Horse Blankets from 85c to $7.50

JONES—MAIN STREET—FIRST FLOOR
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WORM TROUBLE IN HORSES

Strikes at the Most Valuable Section of Your Live Stock

A Proven Remedy Should Be Used at Once

From Horses to Hogs, experience with all animals has shown that there is no Worm Destroyer and General Conditioner equal to

Dr. Lion's Stock Remedy



From B. L. Robinson, Breeder of Percheron Horses, Short Horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs, and Shropshire Sheep:

"After spending hundreds of dollars for stock foods I concluded to try the Lion's Remedy and am satisfied it has no equal as a worm killer and conditioner for all kinds of stock. I like the Lion's Imported Dip equally as well.

B. L. ROBINSON,
"Unionville Center, Ohio."



From L. M. Monsees, Head of one of the World's Greatest Jack and Jennet Breeding Firms.

"We have used and relied on Lion's Remedy among our jacks and jennets, and we find that it meets with all the requirements and we consider this preparation just as staple as the best grades of sugar and coffee, and a trial will convince any stockman that it contains all the merits and quality claimed for it.

"L. M. MONSEES,
"Smithton, Mo."



From John Q. Harrison, One of Illinois' Best Farmers and Stock Growers, Owner of Onward Medium:

"Enclosed find draft in payment of 200 pounds of Lion's Worm Powders and a case of your Lion's Imported Dip. Hurry the shipment all you can, as I am needing it. I find for quick and sure results as a worm destroyer, Lion's Remedy is just the thing, and to relieve stock of lice, put their coats and skin in good condition, your Imported Dip is far superior to any of the several kinds I have used.

"JOHN Q. HARRISON,
"Pleasant Plains, Ill."



From Geo. T. McGowan. In the Express Company's Stables He Keeps 130 Horses and Thoroughly Tested the Remedy Before Offering it For Sale.

"We find the Lion's Stock Remedy a splendid seller, especially among the better class of horsemen here in St. Louis. The use of it on our stock has thoroughly convinced us of its merits. We feel sure the time is coming when it will be found in the stables of all first class horsemen in the city of St. Louis.

"NATIONAL HAY & GRAIN CO.,
"Per Geo. T. McGowan, St. Louis, Mo.
"Manager Adams Express Co. Stables."

Don't Wait Till Trouble Comes; get Catalog Now and put in your Order.

We can show you a book full of letters, just as good as these, proving the superiority of this Time Tried Remedy for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. But if you have a horse that is "out of fix" a can of the Remedy ordered at once will save you time and feed, and maybe a horse.

Write us for Catalog of the Remedy, Guaranteed Imported Dip, Dipping Tanks and Sprayers.

Live Stock Remedy Co. - - St. Louis Mo.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"



A Remedy for Moon Blindness

(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivits
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an

ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE
[NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 5 K free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price $1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

of the days in the past two weeks have shown a top below $8. However, the market now is more vigorous than it was two weeks ago, and prices are 25 to 30 cents higher. Packers are showing considerable concern over the continued light weight of the offerings. Average weight of hogs now at the various markets is running 10 to 20 pounds short of a year ago. This offsets the increase in numbers, and with nearly a 1 per cent reduction in the amount of pork yielded the cost in reality is higher than current prices indicate. The hogs that came to market a year ago had had all the corn they could eat, but many of those coming now have had little more than grass. The present movement is at the expense of future supplies, and while receipts will probably continue liberal up to the middle of January, when the decrease begins to show prices will advance rapidly. A good many sick hogs have been received in Chicago recently but there has been no complaint as to general health of offerings at other markets. Some hogs are selling for stock purposes from the Kansas City market, but the movement is not general as many fear that they will spread disease germs.

The following quotations are for hogs on November 16:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$7.65@7.85
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	7.55@7.80
Medium weight	7.40@7.80
Light weight	7.30@7.75
Common to fair	7.00@7.30
Stags	6.25@ 7.50
Boars	4.00@5.25
Bulk of sales	7.50@7.80

The following table shows the range in hog prices in the last two weeks of November:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Nov. 10	$7.60@8.00	$7.45@7.90
Tuesday	7.55@7.95	7.40@7.82½
Wednesday	7.60@8.00	7.25@7.70
Thursday	7.65@8.00	7.35@7.80
Friday	7.65@8.00	7.45@7.90
Saturday	7.70@7.95	7.50@7.75
Mon., Nov. 17	7.50@7.85	.....

FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY



Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat.

A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by **A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S.** Centralia, Mo.

STATUE OF GEN. CASTLEMAN.

One of the few men in this world to have a statue erected in his honor while still one of the living, is Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville, Ky., who has been president of the American Saddle Horse Record practically since its foundation. The statue, erected in Louisville, Ky., shows the general mounted on his favorite saddler. The unveiling of the statue was an important ceremony in Louisville.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

At Auction December 17.

1 Grade Percheron, by Favori 28177; dam by Ramsus [illegible]; 6 years; steel gray.

1 Grade French Draft, by Normus [illegible] dam by Favori 28177; black with star; 5 years.

1 Grade Belgian; bay; white feet and star; 12 years.

2 Jacks coming 2 years; good size and bone; black with mealy points. Also 1 Jennet coming 3 years; black with light points.

Remember date of sale, Wednesday December 17.

W. L. BARBER, Owner.
Waterville, Kas.

THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

NEXT TERM JANUARY 5 TO 10

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and their tuition fee to better advantage. Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys. Ask any graduate.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that causes so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse Judging—Mule Judging—Barren Mares—Barren Stallions—Abnormal Conditions—Dieseas of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

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225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE RIGHT WAY

IN ALL CASES OF **DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC.,** of all Horses, Jacks, Mules, Brood Mares, Colts, Stallions, is to

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On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it

50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

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SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
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Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

O. P. WILSON SERUM CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

June 5, 1913. W. H. HAYS, Bloomfield, Ky.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

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50 Choice Galloways Tues, Dec. 2, 1 P. M. for Catalog write R. W. BROWN CARROLLTON, MO.	50 High Class Angus Wed., Dec. 3, 1 P. M for Catalog write CHAS. GRAY Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO	50 Selected Shorthorns Thurs., Dec. 4, 1 P.M. for Catalog write ABRAM RENICK Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO	50 Best Herefords Fri., Dec. 5, 1 P. M. for Catalog write R. J. KINZER 1012 Balitmore Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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THE

AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, December 5, 1913* *Number 22*



AMERICAN BREEDER CAMERA AT THE "INTERNATIONAL."

1—Hawthorn Farm's Suffolk Stallions; the nearest is Westside Chieftian, winner of Championship. 2—Singmaster's Jalap, winner of fifth for aged Percherons. 3—Crouch & Son's Ildefonse, grand champion Percheron. 4—In the Hereford section of the moving picture parade. 5—Pair of Clydesdale mares in the Canadian government exhibit. 6—Glencarnock Victor II, grand champion fat steer of the show. 7—S. S. Russell's yearling Percheron stallion, Hylarion, second prize in the open class. 8—Purdy Bros'. junior champion Shorthorn heifer, Monarch's Victoria, sold for $1,000 after the show. 9—Shepherd dog holding a band of Cheviots to have their picture taken. 10—J. H. Miller's champion Polled Durham bull, Sultan's Creed. 11—Two-year-old Percheron from the Souers' exhibit. 12—Loeser Bros'. first prize two-year-old Belgian, Daron.

Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

THE HORSE BREEDING SCHOOL

NEXT TERM JANUARY 5 TO 10

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and their tuition fee to better advantage. Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys. Ask any graduate.

Read These Letters From Breeders Who Know. They Have Never Been Printed Before.

Oct. 25, 1913. Any man that is in the breeding business should take a course in the Scientific Breeding School as it is a great help to him. **He can do twice the business with half the capital.**—J. S. Leamer, Polo, Mo.

Oct. 24, 1913. I attended your School three years ago and was well paid for going, and **have been back three times.** I had trouble in making the mare owners believe in the new method, but now they most all want the capsule. I know some who have tried to use the capsule method without going to school, but they have not had much success. I take my capsule colts to the shows and almost always win first. All breeders should attend your school.—L. R. Lee, Roodhouse, Ill.

Oct. 23, 1913. I cannot afford not to attend one term each year as there is so many new things to learn each term. **I do not see how we ever got along without this school.** I have handled stallions and jacks 41 years and will say your school taught me more in one term than all my years of practice. I could not do business with natural service alone. I get more colts with artificial service than with natural service.—T. H. Terry, Bavaria, Kans.

Oct. 25, 1913. I have been using the capsule system of breeding for four seasons with good success. I have settled lots of mares and some jennets that I know could not be settled any other way. **I have capsule mules here that are coming four years old.** I would advise every breeder that possibly can to attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School and learn the capsule system. It is here to stay.—T. E. Collins, Belleville, Kans.

Oct. 31, 1913. Having graduated from your school four years ago, and having employed the principles there taught for four seasons, will say I am both satisfied and delighted with the results obtained by the use of the system, by which means **I am enabled to enlarge my business without any additional investment,** also to obtain a greater per cent of foals, which are in every way equal to those by the natural service. Opposition to the system is fast vanishing —many customers prefer it. It brings me (from competitors who do not employ this method) the trade of those who come for the express purpose of obtaining this service. I cannot recommend the course too highly. He must either keep abreast with progressive methods or lose his business.—J. H. Hotley, New Hartford, Mo.

Nov. 6, 1913. There is no progressive move today that compares with your breeding school. Every breeder should attend and get the knowledge you offer so cheap. Since I have attended your school I seem to have better luck. It will draw you trade. I have settled mares that have been barren for years with one capsule. **More money. Less labor. Less danger of accident. Less danger of spreading disease.** —W. G. Taylor, Sedan, Kans.

Nov. 3, 1913. No man can say too much in favor of the Scientific Breeding School. **Any one feature of the school is worth more than the price of the entire course.** I am trying to get some stock men in my neighborhood to attend the next term. I wish the school all the success it can possibly have.—E. E. Hall, Kincaid, Kans.

Nov. 10, 1913. I hardly know how to express myself on such an important subject to the horse breeders of the country. I think every mare owner and stallion owner ought to attend the school and find out for themselves when a mare is fit to breed, and how to breed her. There are men sending mares here every year from a distance—mares that would never breed. If they would atttend the School **they would learn the difference between sound and diseased mares.** I will send three new men to school this year.—Hays Bealmear, Ensign, Kans.

Feb. 1, 1913. **I have attended three terms of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.** The first term was good, but it is getting better every term. I am glad to see that the people are beginning to appreciate what Frank B. Graham and his able assistants have done for the horse breeding industry of the United States. I have talked with a great many students and every one said that the school was much better than they had expected to find it. **No breeder, whether he owns a stallion or mares, can spend his time or money to a better advantage** than to attend this school. I can cheerfully recommend the high class instruction and teaching of Graham's Scientific Breeding School.—J. C. Hollenbeck, Ness City, Kans.

Nov. 10, 1913. I attended your school one term and would like to attend every term. **Have been boosting your school ever since.** I have managed to convince one man that it was just what I said it was.—J. J. Duffield, Garden City, Minn.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that causes so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse Judging—Mule Judging—Barren Mares—Barren Stallions—Abnormal Conditions—Dieseas of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

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VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, DECEMBER 5, 1913. NUMBER 22.

Horses at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

The Establishment of "View Herds"—A New Feature Pertaining to All Live Stock

To the American Breeder: It may interest your readers to know something of the special events which are planned in connection with the live stock exhibition of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In the first place and of first importance, there will be maintained "View Studs" of horses and "View Herds and Flocks" of other classes of live stock which will be on exhibition throughout the entire period of the exposition from February 20 to December 4. There never has been a great exposition in which the visitor has not felt a disappointment because of the fact that the live stock exhibits were limited to a few days late in the fall, thus preventing a great majority of visitors from seeing them.

It is a well known fact that every visitor that passes through the gates of any great exposition is interested in some form of live stock and the maintenance of these "View Herds" by their several breed record associations will entirely remove this objection, and at the same time give all visitors an opportunity to see selected animals representing correct types of the several breeds. It also affords the breeders a nine months' period in which to book orders for future delivery, instead of a ten days' period as has been the case in previous expositions.

The great show of draft horses, the class of paramount importance to farmers, will occupy prominent position in the series of regular live stock exhibits, but the opening event in the live stock department will be a universal polo tournament which will be participated in by the polo teams of all countries where the game is played, and also by the polo teams of the armies of the world. This tournament will be under the auspices of the American Polo Association and directly in charge of the executive committee of the Pacific Coast sub-committee of that association. A whole month will be devoted to these matches and they will be played on especially prepared grounds upon which the exposition has expended $15,000 in the way of grading, filling, seeding, etc.

As the only place where the breeders of harness horses can show the results of their work is in the speed ring, and in competition, there will be held two great harness race meetings, one in June and one in October, in which there will be hung up a total of $227,000 in stakes and purses. There will be two pacing races for $20,000 each and the entries for these are already very numerous. The entry fees are nearly enough to cover the premiums and more coming later.

One of the very important special events will be the endurance test which is to determine the best type of horse for army use. This has never yet been done and this test will be conducted under the supervision of officers of the United States army, especially delegated for the purpose. This will not be a race in any sense of the word, nor will it be a contest between breeds. Its whole object will be to determine the correct type of horse for use in the United States army, and when this is determined the breeder wishing to supply this demand can direct his breeding operations accordingly, in the knowledge that he will have the United States government for a steady and profitable customer. And as the type of horse needed for army service is the same in all countries, the American farmer who breeds of this type (once it is determined) can be assured of a market for his product among the armies of all countries as well as our own.

The cavalry events will be participated in by the cavalry of the world. These will be in direct charge of the United States army officers and the details are now being worked out by officers appointed for the purpose. These events will be modeled somewhat from those which have taken place in France and Germany in late years, but with modifications which will best suit them to the conditions now existing in the cavalry of the world.

The saddle horse, which is again coming into his own, will have full recognition both in the premium list and in the horse show and other special events. The Saddle Horse Club will be organized from among the residents and exhibitors, and its members will act as heralds for the department of live stock, and as escorts at special functions.

The Shetland ponies will have full recognition and in addition to the classification given them in the breeding classes, there will be special events provided for their participation especially in the Children's Pet Stock Show, which will be held late in the season when the children will be invited to participate in a show which will be wholly their own.

In this brief mention of the horse interests in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition it is impossible to give details, but visitors who come to the first great exposition that was ever held in the Pacific Coast area and the first exposition which is co-existent with the event which it celebrates will be assured that there is something doing all the time. —I. D. Graham, Assistant Chief of the Department of Live Stock, Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Our Special Subscripton Price

Co-operation between the publisher and the subscriber means a saving in time and money for both. We are asking our readers to co-operate in popularizing our special three-year subscription rate with a view to making the lowest possible subscription price. In order to maintain that rate, we must have the co-operation of all our subscribers.

Every one must use his best efforts in encouraging wider circulation. When the opportunity presents itself, speak a good word for the American Breeder. Every reader must realize that this paper fills a peculiar field of its own—a field in which no other publication has given the same satisfaction. Our service in this field can be doubled and trebled and the benefits to every reader increased, but in order to do this others must be introduced into the American Breeder family.

The saving, from the publisher's standpoint, by making all subscriptions for three years, is largely because it will not be necessary to change the subscription list every year or send out expiration notices or have the extra work of looking up those who fail to renew promptly, and who always request the back numbers. This may seem trifling to you, but in the work of keeping a mailing list in shape it is an important expense. There is also an advantage to the subscriber. He is not bothered about renewing every year; he takes only one-third the chance of missing an important copy now and then which cannot be replaced; he saves time and money.

The saving to us is such that the standard of the American Breeder can be maintained at the price of three years for $1.00.

Until we satisfy ourselves as to the practicability of this plan there will be no published yearly subscription price, the only advertised subscription price being three years for $1.00. We will try this a reasonable length of time. Subscriptions which have not expired will be extended (for $1.00) three years beyond the time for which they are already paid. A good number will expire soon. If all these renewals are forthcoming promptly without further notification, and if our readers generally, take advantage of the rate to get neighbors and customers on our list of new subscribers, we will continue this price, Those who wish to encourage this co-operation can do so by either renewing their own subscription immediately or by sending in the subscriptions for their friends.

As a trial we will let this offer stand until January 1, 1914. Until that time all subscriptions will be received at this office at $1.00 for three years.

KEEPS WHAT PUBLIC WANTS AND GETS CASH OR NOTE AT TIME OF SERVICE.

To The American Breeder:—As I have been a subscriber of your paper since the first issue, and have been greatly benefited by its publication, I feel like saying a few words about the breeding of fine stock. I have devoted my life to the study of stock and the more I learn the more I see there is to learn.

I have been breeding for the public for 16 years; have always bought the best registered stallions and jacks that I could buy. I have never tried to compete with the man that had grades and cheap stallions, for I do not like plug stock. But dealing with the public for 16 years as a breeder I have this year changed my mind some. I find that to please the public you have got to have all kinds of stock. I have two public breeding stables, one here in Wills Point and the other at Grandsaline. I have two imported German Coach stallions, one 1,900-pound Percheron, one Denmark saddle and harness stallion, one 1,200-pound black Mammoth jack, one 1,000-pound, 16-hand jack. This stock I stand for cash first service or note, with interest, due in fall. But there are lots of half breeds that are being stood and when you get a colt you owe the man anywhere from $5 to $10. If you pay it is all right; if not, there is not much kick coming for the man that owns the stock has not much invested, and has probably sold or traded the stock, and he will not make any kick about people not paying him for the colts. If he does, he knows he can't get anything out of them. So you see he tells the people he has had a fine business with his stock and that he has no trouble in collecting, and that he will show colts with any stock that ever walked the earth. He tells them that he don't want any money unless he gets a living colt, also tells them that anyone that wants to pay for a colt until it stands up and sucks is getting something for nothing.

I, for one, will never stand a $2,000 jack or stud at same price and terms with one not worth more than $200. And for this reason I have bought a

nice black jack worth $250, and am in the market for a fine half breed stud worth about the same. Then I can suit all kinds of people. This part of Texas is full of half breeds and good ones. In fact, look about as good as full blood, but when you breed to one of this kind you only have quarter instead of half blood. I do not like to do this, but am forced to. I have always let my customers breed until they got a living colt, but I get the cash or note at first service. If the mare died I let them put one in her place. I believe I have bred more mares for the public than any one in the South, and have put the country full of good stock and made some money for myself. The last few years I have hired all done and not been at either place of business any on account of my practice.

For 26 years I have studied the veterinary profession and being in the horse business all the time had advantages that most people never had. I graduated in 1900 and took a special course in the veterinary college this year, and it takes all my time to care for my practice. If I was at my stables myself I would not want any cheap stock, for I would show my customers the difference in raising fine stock and common ones.

I keep paddocks to put my stallions and jacks in so they will get plenty of exercise and sunshine, which is so necessary. The American Breeder has done more for the live stock interests than all other papers combined. I have paid for it and sent it to my customers and got fine results. I am sending you my check for $10 to have the paper sent to them again. I keep four fine stallions and jacks at my other stables 25 miles from here. The time has just about come when farmers will not breed to anything but the best of sires.—H. T. Constant, Van Zandt County, Texas.

AN OKLAHOMAN'S SUCCESS AND TROUBLE WITH PERCHERONS.

To the American Breeder: I subscribed for your paper during the Oklahoma State Fair, for three years, and am well pleased with it. I bought two mares three years ago and paid $400 for one and $200 for the other. They weigh 1,650 pounds each in working condition. I raised two colts last year from them. One was born April 1, 1912, and weighs 1,450. It is a stallion colt. The other was born May 1, 1912, and weighs 1,400. It is a filly colt. I raised two more this year from the same mares. One was born May 1, 1913, and weighs 840 pounds, a stallion; the other one was born May 18, 1913, and weighs 910 pounds, a filly colt. I bought two more mares this last spring. One raised a colt but am having bad luck with it. It has been sick ever since it was born It has something like the navel disease, and would be glad if some one would tell me what would cure it. This colt's mother weighs 2,050 pounds in working condition and she is 5 years old. Colts like mine are valued at about $200 each at weaning time. There are not many raised in this county. There are a few starting small herds.—F. N. Garner, Pawnee County, Ok.

A PAPER YOU CAN USE.

To the American Breeder: As I am a reader of the American Breeder, and would not like to be without it, as one can get so much good advice from it, I am now sending you a copy of an ad which I wish you to run in the next two issues of the paper and then send me your bill for advertising.—H. E. Hander, Cass County, Mo.

SERIES OF STOCK SALES TOTAL OVER $300,000. GRAY AND SORREL MULES THE SPECIALTY IN ONE SALE.

To the American Breeder:—Some time over a year ago the Commercial Club of Warrensburg, Mo., began public sales at Jones Bros. barn, and to date have held 11 sales. The sales are intended to be monthly, but at times of extreme hot or cold weather they have not always been held. E. M. Carringham is secretary. Jones Bros. are the heavy contributors and also the men who hustle for big buyers.

Anybody can sell any kind of live stock without charge. The farmers have sold a great many horses and mules, thoroughbred hogs and cattle. These sales most always have from three to ten shippers on hand. In fact, the shippers have bought most of the stuff of late, since our last short crop.

The last sale began at 11 a. m. and ran until dark and footed up $48,000 worth and it was practically all sold; very little by-bidding, as the buyers were there and everything brought all it was worth. Mules seem to be at their zenith; horses seemed a little dull. The specialty of the last sale was gray and sorrel mules in car load lots, and the sale was so advertised, Jones Bros. sending out telegrams and telephone messages all over the South that they were making a special effort on gray and sorrel mules for their sale.

The first car load of gray mules (large cotton mules), brought $237.50 around, and they were beauties. Another car of smaller grays brought $195. First load of sorrels sold for $225; cottoners, second load $195. Six sorrel wagon mules in one bunch brought $250 a head. Other mules sold in pairs and half dozen lots, horses in pairs and single animals. The 11 sales held by the club have averaged right at $28,000 each.

While we are on sorrel and gray mules, I want to mention one man near here who raised one sorrel and one gray mule this year and sold them for $280 at weaning time; the highest price in this locality. And still some people will kick on an off color jack. It would do you good to come to our next sale which will take place Saturday, December 6—T. L. Bradley, Johnson County, Mo.

ECONOMY IN STALLION FEEDING.

To The American Breeder:—I am interested in the subject of "Stallion Feed Wasted," which appeared in your last issue. I am somewhat of a "crank" on the feeding of stallions when out of service.

With the beginning of September I commenced feeding my stallions (a Percheron and a French Coach) on carrots mostly, instead of a grain ration, with bran once a day or once in two days. I feed them about 15 pounds of carrots a day each with three pounds of bran and what hay they will eat, not what they can waste. Later when my sorghum and some good, clean, sound millet are fully cured I feed them each a bundle of the cane at noon in their yard and a bundle of the millet at night. The millet is not cut until it begins to ripen and the top seeds in the head are beginning to turn yellow, then it is cut with a binder and shocked until thoroughly cured, when it is put in the barn ready for feed.

In this way my horses are kept cheaply and in the pink of condition and are prepared to make the best use of good oats from the first of March on during the breeding season. I find that my horses do better service treated in this way than when fed on grain all the year.—Lester Jones, Edmunds County, S D.

MEETING OF HORSE BREEDERS.

To the American Breeder: The seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association will be held at Manhattan, Kas., Jan. 1 and 2, 1914. An interesting and instructive program is being arranged. Every stallion owner should make a special effort to attend this meeting as some very important matters are to come up for discussion. The one of particular importance is the matter of a more practical lien law. The present Kansas law is very impractical and unfair to the stallion owner, and the only way we will ever get a thoroughly practical law is for the stallion owners of the state to get together and put forth an organized effort to secure the kind of law the need.—C. W. McCampbell, Secretary, Manhattan, Kas.

HORSE BREEDING LESSONS STARTED SOMETHING.

To The American Breeder:—I have been in the breeding business thirty-one years and had about reached the conclusion that I had all the substantial knowledge on that subject. I had kept records of certain cases and conditions and watched the results during this entire time, but I had my eyes opened when I studied those horse breeding lessons in the American Breeder last spring. I found that I had very little correct conception of horse breeding. Those charts and explanations made things very clear to me in many respects, and it has made a student of me. I now read and study everything I can get, and expect to finish by taking a course in the Breeding School in the near future.

After making a careful study of my record books and finding that only 36 per cent of the mares bred at my barns produced living foals, I concluded that there must be something I did not have. I knew how to make examination in the mouth of the womb to see whether it was open or not, but this was about the extent of my ability. I have discovered that before one can proclaim himself a horse breeder he should be able to make a rectal examination; also to be posted on all of the organs, to be very proficient.

This is a wonderful study and I am getting more interested each day. I shall not quit until I can make a complete examination of a mare and describe every condition connected with fertilization. Then I shall expect to get from 80 to 90 per cent of the mares in foal which I breed. There is a reason for every mare failing to produce and I believe every common breeder can acquire that information if he cares to.—T. W. J., Nebraska.

A 1,550-POUND CAPSULE FILLY.

To the American Breeder: Enclosed herewith is a photograph of my capsule filly sired by Minuett 61141 (65708). She is a grade Percheron; age 26 months; weight 1,560. The forage she gets in the summer consists of prairie hay; in the winter, from November until May it consists of wheat and oat straw. I have never had hay for my horses in the winter. As a balanced grain ration



she gets oats when I am fortunate enough to have any; when I have no oats she is mighty glad to get anything.

Her dam with one cross of Percheron raised under the some conditions, weighs 1,700 pounds. Her second dam was just a mare of the draft type; in nice working condition she weighed 1,400 pounds. I mention the feed they get for the reason that some farm papers run so heavy to alfalfa they have we people here (that never saw any) almost persuaded that it is impossible to raise a good animal without it.—G. S. McDonald, Towner County, N. D.

TO SHOW CAVALRY TYPES IN IDAHO.

Representative types of cavalry and artillery horses will be sent from the military post of Fort Riley to the Lewiston, Idaho, horse show December 10 to 16. Four horses from the mounted service school and four from the Sixth Field Artillery with one limber and the necessary equipment with a detail of soldiers will be used in the exhibitions. Captain L. R. Ball and Lieutenant Waldo C. Potter will ride the school horses.

WHY DOES HE HAVE TO?

To the American Breeder: I have two black jacks registered, one six years old, 67 inches high, weighing nearly 1100 pounds; one three years old, 63 inches high, weighing nearly 900 pounds. Now I have to stand these jacks for the pitiful sum of $10 while all of the scrub jacks get the same money. Why should we that have good jacks and horses have to compete with them? Can we remedy this in some way? Let's hear your view through the American Breeder —W. A. Winningham, Fannin County Texas.



Farm Horses at the Garnett, Kas., Stock Show.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problms of on reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

587—WASHING A STALLION—How often would you wash out the horse after the breeding season?—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Every month or two after the season is closed the stallion should be cleansed out with a bran mash. Take hot water and bran and mix it well together; insert handful after handful of this material, working it around into the different parts so that the entire surface is covered. Do not wash the stallion; allow the bran to come out at its leisure.

588—DOUBTFUL FERTILIZATION—I have a seven year old mare that has not been with foal for three years. When she came in heat I examined her cervix and found it open enough to insert two fingers, and on account of the pus discharge I treated her with the soda treatment, and bred her at the close of the period. At 21 days I tried her again; she showed signs of being in heat, but would fight and kick the horse, so I did not breed her, and upon examining the cervix I found it closed tight. I did not try to do anything more with her. Did I do the right thing? If not, kindly give me your advice in the matter.—North Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare might have been with foal, but if the discharge, as you describe it, was extensive, it is not likely that she would conceive during that heat period. It is a good policy not to breed a mare under the above conditions. As you undoubtedly have had an opportunity to know how this mare acted when she was in heat, the fact that she fought and kicked at a regular period should be considered.

589—DESTRUCTIVE HINNIES—Are hinnies as playful and destructive as young mules?—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—There is very little difference in the disposition of hinnies and mules. If you have several of these to run together they are not very destructive. One or two hybrids raised in the open where they have an opportunity to romp occasionally cause some damage, but where they play to gether are less liable to be mischievous.

590—MARE REFUSES STALLION—I bred a two year old Percheron filly for my neighbor. She took the horse three times; then when retried three times she would fight and seemed to be tight. She would throw her water way out behind her, and I wouldn't breed her. Was I right or wrong? Is this mare in foal?—Oregon Subscriber.

REPLY—You did right in refusing to breed this mare, as she was probably in foal. She may have aborted since.

591—BREEDING QUESTION — A bought a full blooded imported Belgian mare at B's sale and B guaranteed her to be in foal from C's full blooded imported Belgian horse. C was at the sale and said that his horse was imported and had the papers and was all right. A's mare had a filly colt and when A came to get the filly registered he went to C to get the number of the stallion and he claimed the papers were lost. If the papers are not found who is responsible and what would the damage be?—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—The contract was made between the owners of the mare and the stallion at the time she was bred. B must make the guarantee good. B, however, can collect damages from C if the stallion was represented as registered in a recognized association. B will have to comply with his part of the contract by paying the service fee before he can collect damages from the owner of the stallion.

592—AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSN.—Will you please publish the name of the Saddle Horse Registration Co.?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to Roger R. Lillard, Secretary, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

593—FERTILE STALLION—In what state, or states, if any, have the courts ruled that if a stallion is fertile with one mare he is considered fertile?—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—No state has ruled that if a stallion is sure today that he will be sure tomorrow. Unless otherwise stated in a special agreement a sire is considered fertile when he has proven to be an average breeder.

594—DOCKED HORSES—Why are imported horses docked? Is it inferior horses that are docked and will they breed with docked horses for their fancy trade in foreign countries? Is it against the law to dock horses in the United States? Why are part of our home bred registered stallions docked? Are the long tail imported horses considered superior over docked?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—In Europe flies are not as numerous as in this country and most of the horses whether full blood or otherwise are docked. So far as the value of a stallion is concerned, docking will not change it. It is not compulsory to dock horses in Europe, either good or bad. It is against the law to dock horses in most of the states in this country.

595—CONTROLLING THE SEX—Do you believe there is any way to control sex in colts?—Florida Subscriber.

REPLY—No.

596—JENNET FAILS TO FERTILIZE—I have a Mammoth Jennet six years old that had a jack colt two years ago and she has not had a colt since, and I can't get her in foal. I have been using the capsule system and have had good success except on this one jennet. Most every time I bred her this season there seems to be a discharge in her vagina the color of cream and rather thick. I gave her a creolin treatment, but it did not stop this discharge. Her insides seem to be dry as a capsule don't slip freely. She is thrifty and in good flesh. Please give me any advice you think might fix her O. K.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Use the iodine treatment twice, two weeks apart; follow with the saline treatment at 115 degrees three times, three days apart.

597—ALFALFA FOR STALLIONS—I would like to ask through your paper if alfalfa hay is advisable to feed to stallions after the breeding season is over.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—Alfalfa can be made a part of the roughness to a good advantage. Be careful that your stallion does not get too fat. One fourth or one third of the hay ration might be composed of alfalfa with safety. The change should be made gradually, and it might be necessary to mix the other hay with the alfalfa. If the stallion is noticed to urinate to any great extent, the amount of alfalfa should be diminished. Some stallions eat more roughness than others.

598—BREEDING AGED MARES—In breeding an aged mare is it better to put her to an old or a young stallion?—Florida Subscriber.

REPLY—The age of a stallion has little to do with fertilization when live spermatozoa are discharged. A real old mare mated with an old stallion, has, in a few instances, impressed the aged appearance on the progeny, but these cases are very rare. Select the best individual to mate with your mare, regardless of age.

599—PER CENT AND EXERCISE—What per cent of mares bred is an

(Continued on page 22.)

THE RECOGNIZED JACK REGISTRY

The Association of Stallion Registration Boards is an organization made up of representatives from the several states having stallion or jack inspection laws. The last meeting was held in Chicago during the International Live Stock Show. The Association of Stallion Registration Boards passed a resolution recognizing the Standard Jack & Jennett Registry of America. This will take effect immediately.

The Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America is a comparatively new association but it has made wonderful strides. It is the largest jack registry in the world. It has 38 officials, each one actively engaged in jack production, except the secretary. Practically every section of the United States where jacks are bred extensively, has an officer in this Association.

Those who wish to have their stock recognized as registered stock should prepare for the future by sending for application blanks to this record association. It is quite likely that in the very near future many states will have the same requirements for jacks that now exist for stallions. Those who have not registered their stock must then be advertised to the public as grades or mongrels. Since the government withdrew its recognition to all American associations, the standard for stallions and jacks has been made by the Stallion Registration Boards. Whether the law is satisfactory or not those who have jacks or jennets that can be registered should have it done now. The Standard Association has passed a resolution (to take effect June 1, 1914) which makes the requirements much more stringent, and which will cut out a lot of stock. It is not necessary to trace blood lines at the present. Jacks measuring 58 inches from the highest central part of the withers to the ground; 62 inches heart girth, and seven inches bone, can be registered. Jennet requirements are 56 inches from the highest central part of the withers to the ground; 60 inch heart girth and 6¾ inch bone around the front leg at the smallest part between the ankle and the knee. Any color admitted.

Remember that these requirements change the first of next June. Now is the time to attend to this while the rules are yet open. Those who have registered animals in other Associations may send their certificates, with the application properly filled out, and have the animal registered with the Standard Association free of charge, provided the animal fills the requirements of the Standard Association.

Application blanks may be had by addressing Wm. E. Morton, Secy., 920 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FERTILIZED MARE THAT HAD BEEN NON-PRODUCER FOR 20 YEARS.

To the American Breeder: I will tell of my experience in breeding old mares. P. J. Warner, Weston county, Wis., has an old mare that had her last colt 20 years ago until last spring when she had a fine mare colt, the first in 20 years. She was 25 years old last spring. This mare was bred a good many years without results. To get the colt, I bred her once with instrument and once in natural way, and last spring I bred her once when the colt was nine days old, and when I last saw the old mare (the last of July) she had not shown any signs of being in heat.

I often breed mares with the horse and take the semen from the mare I bred and insert it into another mare that the horse never went near. I got one in foal with the impregnator and the other one I missed, so that I knew there is something in it. I try never to let my horse cover a mare that is diseased if I know it, and I watch very closely, and if I see any "brick dust" in the water of the mare when I try her, I keep my horse away from that mare until she is cleaned. Even if I lose one or two mares by the refusal to breed diseased mares, I think I am ahead of the others by not spreading the disease.—Reuben Warren, Dunn County, Wis.

SUCCESS WITH WORKING STALLIONS.

To the American Breeder: I will write a few lines to let the subscribers of your valuable paper know how I use my team of pure bred draft stallions. To begin with, they are thoroughly broke to work double. I handle both in and out of season alone. I cut 65 acres of oats after the season, besides putting up 40 tons of hay with them. One is a Percheron and the other a French draft. I keep them in good working condition and I think I have better success than if they were stall fed and no exercise only what they get in paddock. While they do not look as good as some that are pampered and babied, I think I can show as good colts as any of the horses around here. If the mare owners would insist on the stallions being worked, I think they would get better colts. My horses weigh 3400 pounds and is coals black with just a little white on forehead. If I own stallions all my life they will have to work. Don't expect of your colts what the sire did not or could not do. You will have little success.—W. W. Van Sickle, Fayette County, Iowa.

LESSONS OF A COLT SHOW.

To the American Breeder: I have two jacks and one Percheron stallion. I stand the jacks at $10 and $12 and the horse at $15 to insure a living colt. Last spring (the first crop of colts from the horse) he showed 47 colts; two died; one died at 12 days old with navel ill; the other one only lived one day.

I had my first colt show this year. I gave the season free on best colt. The best colt weighed 672 pounds at five months old; the second best weighed 600 pounds; it was a month younger. The owner of the mare was asked if he would take $150 for the second best and he refused. The dams of these two colts are grade Percherons, at least three-quarter Percherons. I had Mr. Brown to judge the colts. He sold stallions for Crouch & Sons for six years and he said he never saw any better colts anywhere than those two. Of course we had quite a number of colts at the show which were hard to beat, but they do not rank up with those two, and the reason is that they did not have the mothers. It takes a good mare to raise the best. These colts belong to J. S. Fairfield. His mares are the best in the neighborhood. The old mare weighs 1300 and the young mares 1500.

The sires of our mares are too small. There have been so many race horses and saddle horses bred here that the mares are smaller now than they were 20 years ago. The farmers are beginning to want large mares now. We have four Percheron stallions in this county now; I bought the first one last March a year ago, but we need some more yet. Colts have not been bringing as much this fall by $20 as they did last year. The mule colts here only brought about $60. An unusual scarcity of feed is the cause.—W. J. Law, Stoddard County, Mo.

50 INQUIRIES FROM TWO ADS.

To the American Breeder: Last February I had an ad of one inch for two issues in your paper and received 50 inquiries and made a trade. I advise any one that has breeding stock for sale, or in the market for the same, to advertise in the American Best results will follow.—Louis Knopp, Benton County, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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EDUCATE YOUR MARE OWNERS.

The owner of every stallion or jack has a certain amount of expense regardless of the amount of business he receives. The income over and above the running expense is his profit. If a breeder simply "breaks even" the business is not very encouraging. If a business can be doubled with a little extra expense, it usually more than doubles the profit.

There are many breeders who do not make any pretense at advertising their business. They contend that they are too well known and that the progeny of their stock has reached the stage that advertising is not necessary. These breeders are standing in their own light—the additional business means clear revenue.

Many of the best stallions and jacks in the country are not patronized as they should be, because customers have not been encouraged. A lot of mare owners do not give the subject of breeding any thought. Many of the losses they suffer could be prevented if a little more information was provided for the mare owners.

The very best method of advertising good stallions and jacks is to take advantage of our "Special Mare Owners' Editions" which consist of five issues; the last issue in January, two in February and two in March. January is an excellent month in which to get these men interested, as they read better at that time than any other part of the year. When they are once started they will follow these papers through, reading each issue carefully, as a rule. They will realize that it means money to them.

The cost of these five issues in clubs of ten is $1.00; each additional subscription will cost 10 cents. Each subscriber will receive five papers; 100 of these subscriptions will cost you only $10.00. Every time a customer receives that paper he will think of the one who has paid his subscription. We notify each subscriber by mail, telling him you have paid his subscription and request him to call and thank you personally for the favor. This will create a closer union and result in more business for deserving stock, a better per cent of foals, less loss of colts and a more satisfactory patronage. One extra colt should more than pay for 100 subscriptions.

This education will last a life time. It will settle many breeding problems in a community, which will help to prevent the spread of infection among mares. Nearly every breeder knows of a lot of men that he would like to interest. This will serve as an excellent introduction. Those who are building up a permanent business must strive to win their acquaintances and add new customers. It is very easy to get a large list of names of the substantial mare owners in a vicinity. When 100 papers are sent into one section it is remarkable what a change is brought about. Many of the absurd ideas about horse breeding are forgotten. These papers can do more talking during one season than the breeder can do in a lifetime. It is the real foundation for the breeding business. Where could a breeder spend $10 to a better advantage from an advertising standpoint? One who is not a subscriber can include his own name for the five issues at 10 cents, or he can take advantage, for himself, of our three years for $1.00 offer. Practically every breeder that has used the "Mare Owners' Editions" has been well pleased with the investment. It is an education for the entire community.

Send your names and addresses as soon as possible. All of them should reach this office before January 1st.

A COUNTY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The need of something like a county live stock exchange can be seen in almost any stock raising section of the corn belt in the course of an average year. But to be successful in the sense that it really serves the community and does not degenerate it should have some supervision by a person in authority who knows live stock values and business methods as well. In most communities its greatest service will be in facilitating the distribution of breeding stock and in giving a better idea as to the value of such animals. If it is allowed to degenerate to the status of a "dinky market," while it may aid in distribution it will at the same time discourage production and improvement.

Counties which are already enjoying the service of competent "county advisers" or "county agents" (as some prefer to be called) are in the best shape to establish such an exchange. Farmers of these counties are already learning the advantage of every day co-operation and exchange of ideas, and are ready to accept competent counsel concerning the value and the disposal of their animals. It is the county agent who until the education of experience has made it unnecessary, should be able to advise any farmer as to the kind of breeding animal he needs, and what he should be willing to pay, and to also advise such other farmers in the county as are producing these animals, which of their surplus are fit to offer for improving the live stock of the community and which should be sold for meat.

Almost any one familiar with live stock affairs in the corn belt has seen good young pure bred bulls and boars sold in public sales at little, if any, more than they would have brought at the same age for meat, while about the ringside sat farmers who were breeding their females to inferior sires. Their inaction came from a variety of causes, nearly all of which could be corrected by a good "county advisor" and a live stock exchange. Some mistrusted the representations of the seller or auctioneer (often without good cause); some thought the breed being offered was not the best, not having learned that almost any of the popular breeds contains all the good qualities of its class and that all are largely dependent on care, selection and intelligent mating to ring them out; some, we are sorry to say, did not wish to contribute to a neighbor's success; some really did not know that the animals being sold were good values; some did not have energy and power of independent action enough to take a step which they really felt their business needed. A county live stock exchange and a competent agent would help to remedy almost every one of the above listed difficulties and with them once remedied the grain, forage and pasture production, as well as the live stock production, of any county would immediately begin to improve. There is probably no line open for a more effective increasing of rural wealth.

Stallion County Breeders' Organizations

The time has come when it is necessary for breeders to have a county organization. Stallion owners can form these associations and later take in other breeders if they care to. Some public spirited stallion owner can telephone a few other prominent breeders in the county and form an association. A set of by-laws should be adopted and officers elected at the first meeting. Members should be solicited. A membership fee of $1 or $2 should be paid annually by each member. This will place in the treasury enough money for advertising purposes so that every breeder in the county can receive postal card notifications as to the time and place of the regular meetings.

A general understanding among the breeders should be had for the betterment of live stock and breeding conditions. No better plan could be adopted than to allow each member at the meeting five minutes to talk before that body. This should be extended to every member. This will bring out a lot of valuable information and develop the faculty of speaking in public. Every breeder should be able to speak before an average audience. The chairman of this association should encourage public speaking. Some may be embarrassed and refuse to speak at the beginning, but if each member present can be induced to speak just a short time at the beginning, he will soon acquire the habit and do his part of the talking later on. It is not difficult to speak before a body of men after one has had a little experience and there is no better place to start than at a meeting of this kind. One of the members should be the timekeeper and not allow any other member to speak any longer than the time decided on in the beginning. The first time speeches may be limited to not to exceed two minutes and have a particular subject up for discussion.

This is a very good way to start the meetings. As each new member is introduced he will need a little coaxing in order to get him started with the others. Nothing adds to the life of a meeting of this kind like having a large number of men who are willing to talk for the benefit of the association. Each member must interest himself in getting others to join. After a little time practically every breeder in the county can be placed on the mailing list. A card should be sent to each of these men inviting them to come and join the association, also giving the date of the next meeting. This will not be very expensive and in a very short time a good membership should be built up in every county where horses are bred.

There are many live subjects that could be discussed to an advantage at these meetings, but the first and most necessary part of this program is for some public spirited man to start it. He must spend a little time visiting or writing breeders or telephoning them, asking them to meet at a certain time and place.

There are many benefits to be derived from these associations. For instance, if a mare is lost and moved to some other county, the secretary can correspond with the secretary in other counties and locate the mare and find out all about that particular case.

Another important feature is that the lien laws in this country are not satisfactory. The campaign which the American Breeder made in 1912 resulted in getting several states to adopt satisfactory laws. If there had been a county breeders' organization in every county in a state where laws were wanted, the results would have been much better. This can be made a state if not a national affair. The different county organizations can discuss such problems as they wish to bring before their state meetings and instruct the secretary to represent them. All of the secretaries can meet at their state meetings and allow as many other members to attend as care to. If a county has a membership of several hundred they can have great weight in political affairs in their county and state.

The president, secretary and treasurer might be elected for a period of one year. Each township should have a vice president whose duties would be to secure the membership of all other stallion or jack owners in a particular township. It is not necessary to have a lengthy set of by-laws, but care should be taken to elect a president who has executive ability. A secretary should be qualified from a clerical standpoint. A meeting should be held at least every month during the winter months and the president should have authority to call special meetings for special cases at any time.

Practically every other line of business is organized. We cannot see why the horse breeders cannot form an organization and protect themselves in numerous ways. Every man who owns a stallion or jack should be given an opportunity to become a member.

We hope every county in the United States will form breeders' associations immediately and hold a meeting at least once a month during the winter months. We would be glad to have the name and address of every secretary of such association. We expect to foster this movement and will invite suggestions from breeders everywhere.

TEXAS WON STOCK JUDGING CONTEST.

The Students' Judging Contest at the International Live Stock Show was won by the Texas Agricultural College team. The Missouri Agricultural College was second, Purdue University third, and the agricultural colleges of the following states ranked in the order given: Ohio, Iowa, Ontario, Manitoba, MacDonald, Canada, Kansas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Nebraska.



GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MO. CLASS No. 26—NOVEMBER 17-22, 1913.

3—Parley Twogood, Hartford, Wash. Route 1. 4—E. D. Michael, Selma, Ia. 5—Jesse B. Stamper, College Mound, Mo. 6—C. L. Clayton, Wakefield, Kans. 7—Frank Kamphaus, Clay Center, Kans., Route 6. 8—L. B. Cantwell, Sterling, Kans. 9—Louis A. Wilson, Logan, Ia. 10—C. C. Patterson, Bunkerhill, Kans. 11—M. A. Harris, Sasakwa, Okla. 12—R. M. Gorey, Oneta, Okla. 13—J. A. Swearingen, Breckinridge, Okla. 14.—Henry Schoening, Fulton, Mo. 15—J. P. Brown, Enid, Okla., Route 7, Box 119. 16—E. G. Adams, Ames, Okla. 17—John Enama, Daviston, S. D. 18—J. E. Downing, Whiteside, Mo. 19—J. M. Shaulis, Rocky Ford, Colo., Route 3. 20—R. L. Williams, New Cambria, Mo. 21—R. T. Ishmael, Kiowa, Kans. 22—William E. Morton, Kansas City, Mo. 23—Herman Henderkott, Eldridge, Ia. 24—J. H. Moormann, Solomon, Kans. 25—Arthur Suttle, Olathe, Colo. 26—H. M. Wible, Hazelton, Kans. 27—Y. G. Mulder, Orange City, Ia. 28—J. L. Vandruff, Alva., Okla. 29—C. L. Bigger, Burlingame, Kans. 30—E. S. Hamilton, Longmont, Colo. 31—Martin Sweeney, Marysville, Kans. 32—George A. Ehrlich, Shattuck, Okla. 32—D. W. Chapman, Adrian, Mo. (top of picture). 33—W. F. Dusell, Montevideo, Minn. 34—L. R. Hughey, Alva, Okla. 35—F. C. Griffin, Gardner, Kans. 36—T. R. Young, Richland, Ia. 37—Harry Evans, Alva, Okla. 38—Edwin Ricks, Kiowa, Kans. 39—Amos Carr, Collins, Ia. 40—Clarence Smith, Phillipsburg, Kans. 41—John S. Reno, Southport, Ind. 42—R. H. Hubbard, Jet, Okla. 43—Forrest Rice, Blaisdell, N. D. 44—J. E. Leierer, Ringwood, Okla. 45—A. R. Anderson, Culbertson, Mont. 46—Arnold G. Hoffman, Marsland, Nebr. 47—Charles S. Crews, Columbia, Mo., Route 1. 48—J. M. Tollman, proprietor Pine Ridge Cattle Ranch, Marsland, Nebr. 49—W. H. Blank, Napoleon, Ohio. 50—W. T. Wilkins, Newburg, Mo. 51—O. M. Mouse, Altona, Mo., Route 1. 52—Frank Conway, Casey, Ia.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

It has been our custom to run a large number of instructive photographs and we are sorry to disappoint our readers concerning the International Live Stock Show. Weather conditions were such that but few photographs could be obtained. We managed to get these during a short period of sunshine. They are not as good as we would like, but the best we could do. We have received so much favorable comment concerning this method of reporting shows that we expect to continue to print accurate pictures of representative animals at the leading live stock shows in the country. This gives our readers an opportunity to know what prize winners look like, and is an education within itself.

THE SUCCESS OF A TRAINED MAN.

To the American Breeder:—Henry Dreher of Cedar Rapids, Nebr., student of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, handled my stallion this season, and will say that Mr. Dreher is a very thorough breeder. If they turn out many like him from that school, they are certainly a success. He bred over 300 mares this season and they seem to be mostly in foal.

A great many mares in this vicinity are infected with the barren germ, and Mr. Dreher treated very successfully and latter got in foal a great many mares that had not had colts for years. If one or two men like Henry Dreher could be put into every county, people would know more about horse breeding than they do now. In comparison would say that Mr. Dreher in the horse breeding business is like a modern express train compared to old prairie schooners drawn by oxen. —Chas. Lathe, Whiteside County, Ill.

LIKES TO BUY FROM OUR ADVERTISERS.

To the American Breeder: I have answered your card and written a few thoughts in accord with your suggestions. You may put our ad in as my son said. Will buy a jack from some advertiser in your paper. Would rather buy him from some one who has graduated from the Breeding school, then he would know what he was selling me. I am very much pleased with what my boy learned while there.—Wyatt Carr, Story County, Iowa.

THE PERCHERON FOR "MONTANA MAN."

To the American Breeder: I notice a Montana brother is in the market for a stallion suitable to breed on small mares. Excuse me if I say that the Percheron is best suited for the purpose, for its action is in keeping with the small horse, and the first cross will go as express and general purpose horses. As for bone, I have a three-year-old Percheron that weighs 2,000 pounds. His birthday was June 9, 1910; he has plenty of bone. His hind leg below the hock at smallest place is 12½ inches; front below knee is 11 inches. I am feeding him two quarts of oats morning and evening; no other grain, only alfalfa hay. Nothing is left to eat in his reach. I think he would get so fat he could not work. I drag the roads with him and do other light work for exercise.

We have no colts to show yet, but our per cent is high for spring. I water this colt from a bucket, fresh from the well; in hot weather he drinks 24 to 28 gallons a day. I always water him the first thing in the morning; then after feeding an hour or so; then at noon before feeding, and not too soon after. I am careful to not give him as much hay as he wants. His bowels are always free, but not loose enough to muss his stall. He has a dirt floor and no bedding (not by choice); roomy stall; south door open with bars across.—W. C. Edwards, Cowley County, Kans.

"EVERY STOCK RAISER SHOULD TAKE IT."

To the American Breeder: I have been a subscriber to your most valuable paper for about five years, I think, and feel very much in need of the good advice I find in the paper, as I have been in the horse breeding business for over 20 years, both draft and roadsters. I think every stock raiser should take the American Breeder and read it carefully each issue. I wish you all kinds of success.—Ernest Klein, Becker County, Minn.

Hotel Convention 12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, airy rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

Modern Horse Breeding

It is the pride of every stallion or jack owner to be able to get a large per cent of mares in foal. There is nothing quite so humiliating in a business way as to have reports going over the country that a certain stallion or jack is not sure. Those breeders who are able to make a complete examination of a mare are in a position to get better results than those who are breeding in the dark.

The reason that the students at the Graham Scientific Breeding School accomplish so much, after only one short term of instruction, is that they not only are instructed, they are enthused. When the instructor dissects the first mare he explain certain conditions that have puzzled them. They learn at once, because they have an opportunity to see and understand just what he means. The average breeder without this instruction might dissect a mare and not be able to discover anything out of the ordinary, but when an expert shows the student the exact conditions to look for, he sees the way to overcome his difficulties and gets down to study with renewed energy. When the time comes for the student to take his turn in making the examinations under competent direction he sees things that he never knew existed before.

It is always interesting to see a class make the first examination (through the rectal wall) for diagnosing cystic ovaries, large kidneys, diseased uteri or other abnormal conditions. After he has been fully schooled in the position of these organs, they are then taken out and a lecture delivered that every student remembers through life. A diseased mare is usually selected for the first work. When the uterus is open and all have a good look at its contents nearly every breeder expresses the belief that he has bred many like it, but didn't know it.

The dissecting of mares, while it is very important, is only a small part of the work given at the school. The work during the entire week, which constitutes a term, is just as interesting as the dissecting, after the student comes to understand the great amount of information that is valuable and necessary on horse breeding. The school begins on Monday morning at 7:30 and continues every day and night till Saturday night at midnight. Think of it! From 7:30 in the morning till 10:30 at night, continuous every day for six days and nights. The students scarcely have time to get a shave, but they do get their money's worth, and that is what they come for. A reasonable amount of exercise is necessary. This is usually taken by the class in a body, in visiting various places of interest. Recreation and amusement are necessary in a case of this kind. The instruction is condensed, just the essential points of essential subjects are covered, and in plain language. Every lecture is illustrated. A lot of valuable lantern slides are used in making the illustration of these lectures the very best possible.

At the last term the twenty-sixth class was graduated from this school. This institution has long passed the experimental stage. Hundreds of successful breeders graduated from it have settled beyond any question of doubt the great value of this institution for horse breeders. Students from nearly every section of the United States have been in attendance. At the close of every term of school the return of the tuition has been tendered to any one who was not satisfied. Not a single individual has ever asked for his money, but hundreds of students have gone home and actually doubled their incomes the following season without increasing their investments while this information has a growing value for years to come. Practically every man that attends states that he had no idea of the value of the instruction offered or he would have been here sooner.

The next term will be held the first week in January, beginning January 5. This will be an excellent time for breeders to leave home. There are many who will contend that they cannot leave for one week because they have no one to look after their stock. It should not be difficult to employ some one to feed the stock for one week, by instructing him so he can measure the exact amount of feed for each animal and give it at a certain time each day. It will not be necessary that the stock be taken out of the barn for that period of time. This consideration should not stand in the way of any one who wishes to be an expert horse breeder. There are many who are busy the entire year and who never will attend the school if they wait until there is nothing to do at home. There is only one way to attend to this important matter and that is to arrange to be on hand at the next term. Arrangements can be made and we do not believe that any one will regret coming. Most of those who once attend find they can arrange to come back at least once a year. These graduates come to be looked upon as leaders in their communities and they want all the new information available. The breeder who can display a diploma from the only recognized breeding school in the world must have prestige over those who have not attended.

By paying close attention to the work the average student can graduate in one term. Those who doubt the value of this school can attend and if they are not satisfied in every respect, the tuition fee will be refunded without any questions. What breeder can afford not to investigate this kind of a proposition. There are some whose wives object to their visiting this institution; they do this through lack of knowledge. There is a lot of information that every man, as the head of a family, and for his own individual good, should be more familiar with. The lives of many people would be lengthened by this instruction. Those who attend this school are very clean men. Not a profane or vulgar word is heard during any entire term. No man can attend this school without being made a better man in every respect.

The tuition fee is $25, for life membership. Every student should arrange to reach Kansas City the day before the school opens so he may have a good night's sleep, and be rested.

Hundreds of testimonials have been printed in this paper from those who have attended, giving their names and addresses, so that any one interested could visit them or call them over the phone or correspond with them, provided a stamped envelope was enclosed for their reply. These men are under no obligations to answer correspondence, but we have no doubt they will gladly do so. Read the following testimonials from breeders who have attended the school in years gone by and in their business have since proven that the instruction has great value:

Nov. 13, 1913.—No one standing horses or jacks can afford not to attend the breeding school. Since attending the school in 1910, I have come in contact with a number of diseased mares that would not have been profitable to breed; some would have been dangerous on account of infection. I would not think of standing stock without the instructions given at the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—John T. Adams, Charleston, Ark.

Nov. 9, 1913.—While living at Farnsworth, Kans., I attended your school and practiced the scientific breeding as taught there and learned a lot of beneficial things. Since coming to Mississippi I find the knowledge gained there of even greater advantage, as there are a great number of mares here that are non-breeders, and mare owners are greatly in need of some one to tell them how to handle their mares. This is a fine country for breeding horses and mules.—F. S. Jennison, Elton, Miss.

Nov 11, 1913.—I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School in 1910 and 1912. No horse owner can afford to stay away. What I learned in detecting and treating diseased mares was worth ten times the tuition fee. I have treated mares (old non-producing mares) and got fine colts. I have settled others the first time with the capsule. This makes satisfied customers and more of them each year.—E. P. Ferris, Haskins, Ohio.

Nov. 5, 1913.—In May, 1909, I got from the mail a paper known then as the Stallion & Jack News (now the American Breeder) and in that paper it said if I would send 25 cents the paper would be sent me for a year. I sent the 25 cents and have been taking the paper ever since. It treats on scientific breeding and no man is up-to-date as a breeder if he does not use it. There was a time when breeding was a business but now it is a profession. I have been in the business four years and I know that the school is a success, and if men would use judgment and have their mares examined, and bred by capsule, there would be more foals than can possibly be gotten by the natural service.—R. W. Davis, Wolbach, Nebr.

Nov. 11, 1913.—Your school has taught me how to save $50 a year on feed for each stallion; $30 a year on feed for each jack, or a total of $570 in three years. Your school has taught me to make an increase from 86 colts to 107 colts or $315 or more in money, or a total of $505 each year more than the old way; or, in plain figures, has made and saved me since attending your school, $1,135. I have my increase for 1913 yet to collect, which I will be safe in saying is 50 more colts. or $750, or a total of $1,887 in three years. This increase would make you horse men say the business is all right. That is what I say, but I have only learned part of it, but have a starter. Boys, if you want to stand stallions or jacks I would advise you to attend the Scientific Breeding School.—J. H. Martin, Meeker, Okla.

Nov. 5, 1913.—The value of the breeding school is a very important thing in a breeder's business. I could not estimate its value to me. My patrons have begun to keep their shy breeders at home, and think that the up-to-date breeder is by far the best. No man can afford to miss this school if he is in the stock raising business. Learning how to tell diseased mares is worth many times the price of a term. My patrons think it is a treat to listen to me go over the genital organs of the female, and show them the charts Mr. Graham gives his pupils. With best wishes to the Scientific Breeding School and its instructors.—J. A. Craft, Neola, Iowa.

Oct. 30, 1913.—I like the capsule method. Would not like to stand stallions with only the natural service. I got some mares in foal that would not settle with the natural service.—Thomas McDonald, Amorita, Okla.

Nov. 7, 1913.—I attended your school in the fall of 1910 and in February, 1911, and wish to say, as I am in the horse breeding business, that I learned more at this school than I thought could be learned in so short a time. I think every man that has a horse or jack should attend. You will learn that there are many mares brought to you for breeding which are not fit to be bred. I find that the barren mares in my locality are getting scarce. At first, the farmers made light of the scientific method but they are taking to it right along now.—James E. Ruth, Luray, Kans.

Nov. 6, 1913.—A man can learn a lot at the Scientific Breeding School, and every one that has a horse or jack ought to attend.—J. A. Wyneger, Ulysses, Nebr.

Nov. 8, 1913.—As to the Scientific Breeding School, I can't say too much in praise of it. Any one subject it teaches is well worth the price. Just to learn when mares are in breeding condition, for instance, saying nothing about the hundreds of other things it teaches. The capsule is surely a success. I am coming again; you learn something new every time. —J. E. Gibson, Morehead, Kans.

Nov. 3, 1913.—In 1908 I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and have attended one term since. I have had fair success. Have made some mistakes which I could now avoid. I am for advancement here and hereafter. — Charley Bull, De Queen, Ark.

Nov. 5, 1913.—I was among the first students and have been back since. The school is the best thing that a breeder can attend, as it saves him more money in one week in handling diseased mares alone, than the cost of school.—F. H. Miner, Hiattville, Kans.

Feb. 3, 1913.—I have attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I consider the time well spent. I think the knowledge gained there will be of inestimable value to me, not only in dollars and cents, but in the moral uplift. Every mare and stallion owner should attend at least one term. The lecture on diseases of the "Foal and Fetus" is alone worth the tuition. May the school continue.—F. M. Clevenger, Centerville, Ind.

Feb. 3, 1913.—I wish to say that the Scientific Breeding School is more help than can be imagined for breeding and stock raising also. I think the capsule system is the best way of breeding I know of, or ever heard of, after a man understands it, and the School is the place where he can be made to understand it. It is worth many times what it costs. —W. J. Helms, Ellis, Kans.

Feb. 5, 1913.—I have had better success in my first year of scientific breeding than I expected. I made some little mistakes which I will not make again after attending the second term. I bred enough good producing mares to convince the farmers that capsule breeding is a success. By cutting out the diseased mares and adopting the capsule system, I am able to stand our horses at a cheaper rate.—Wade Harvey, Harvey, Iowa.—Adv.



Conyngham Bros'. International Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Fyvie Baron.



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Jules Remi, Henry Lefebure's Fifth Prize Aged Belgian, at the International.



Two-Year-Old Belgian Prize Winner. Shown by H. & H. Wolf, at the International.

HORSEMAN AS A HOG RAISER.

To The American Breeder:—A few years ago I discovered that there was a considerable waste of grain around my barn in cleaning the grain and that which was refused was thrown away. I conceived the idea that there was enough feed wasted to feed several hogs, so I attended a sale of pure breed hogs and purchased a sow that was with pig. Brought her home and she raised me seven fine pigs. I took good care of these and during the spring breeding season when farmers came to breed their mares they noticed these pigs and I disposed of four boars in the fall at good prices. The boars more than paid for the purchase price of the sow and all other expenses. This left the old sow and three young sows.

Then I discovered that I was in the hog business and I made some pens and a good small hog house and arranged for a good hog pasture. I am in the hog business to stay and try to have a good bunch of pigs farrowed every spring so that I can show them to my customers who come to breed mares. I find this very profitable and would like to see other horsemen try this, as these men are in a good position to sell a number of boars every season. It is easy to get into the business. One or two bred sows is a good start; a little later on it will be necessary to buy a good boar.

Since the cholera has cut down hog production it would seem that the prices will remain high for a long time, though I do not advise getting into the hog business on a large scale. If the cholera should attack the herd the simultaneous treatment has given good results in this section, even after the hogs begin to die. I should like to hear from other breeders on this subject.—S. L. C., Iowa.

AN ASSOCIATION BULL SALE AT KANSAS CITY.

Secretary E. M. Hall of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has just sent out a letter to the breeders of this territory calling for entries for a March bull sale to be held under the management of this association. The move is in the right direction and should have the support of every man interested in Shorthorn cattle in the Kansas City territory. The letter makes plain the vital point that the cattle should be good individuals and in good condition.

The work of securing entries and organizing this sale will largely be done by Mr. Hall and the other officers at their own expense.

DEATH OF A FARM PAPER EDITOR.

E. B. Cowgill, for many years editor of the Kansas Farmer and president of the Kansas Farmer Company, died recently while on a visit to Kansas City. Mr. Cowgill had lately been connected with the Kansas University, doing journalistic work in connection with the university extension department. Over twenty years ago Mr. Cowgill was an instructor in the Kansas Agricultural College. This was prior to his buying an interest in the Kansas Farmer.

EQUIPPING A BREEDING PLANT RIGHT.

To the American Breeder: I "took the bull by the horns" and have purchased an imported Belgian that will mature at 2200, and a very heavily muscled, good bone, three-year-old; also a very "classy" 1800-pound, eight-year-old registered Percheron that will please any farmer who wants medium size, beauty and lots of action. I can go down the line some now with the "boys."—W. C. Moore, Labette County, Kos.

Live Stock Market Review

As is usually the case at this season of the year horse and mule demand is greatly curtailed owing to holidays and the closing up of finance for the year. Inquiry has to be stimulated by price concessions, in order to get activity in the market, and even then there is a very uncertain demand. This, however, is true only of about six weeks in the year and that time falls from the last week in November to the first week in January. This being the dull season of the year no one expects much demand and receipts are kept to small proportions. Very seldom a glut occurs on the market as dullness is followed by the January trade, the most active season of the year. In the past two weeks demand has been falling away slowly and is now about as dull as it will be any time in the next month. Prices came off in keeping with the let-up in demand. Some good drafters and chunks were quoted off $10 to $15 a head, but plainer grades which had declined in former weeks were steady. Mules are down $5 to $10 a head. There has been some buying in anticipation of a lively market in early January, and some demand for feeding mules.

The general uncertainty in demand makes this a poor season of the year to sell, though for those who buy and know what will be needed later, it is the best time for bargains. The weather has been especially adapted for getting both horses and mules in shape for sales early in the year. Animals can run in the open, they recuperate quickly and fatten well. At the same time the rough feed they pick up reduces the expense of dry feed materially. One North Missouri farmer said recently that he had a car load of good horses that were rounding into shape on nothing else than a blue grass pasture. He will dry feed them long enough before marketing to reduce their bellies.

Good mares will cut an important figure in the demand later. The few coming now are meeting a ready outlet, but after the first of the year a good many will be needed by the Northwest. So many Missouri Valley farmers have been breeding for mules in the past few years that good, all purpose mares have become scarce and many traders believe that a good brood mare next spring will be worth more than any other class of horses.

Market receipts for some time past have shown a large per cent of plugs, and ordinary workers. At this season all the useless old horses are being sold off, especially from the city. Hucksters, express, ice companies and the horses used in summer traffic operate on a small scale, and reduce their force to a small number. This is the selling time. Some good bargains in the cheap class can be had. The entire situation, however, will clear towards the first of the year and demand develop for the standard grades.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up	$240@285
Drafters, fair to good	140@235
Chunks, fair to choice	125@160
Chunks, fair to good	80@125
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair	55@120
Plugs	20@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@130
14 to 15½ hands	110@160
15½ to 16 hands	150@200
16 to 16½ hands	185@275

Beef Market in Poor Condition.

The warmest November in more than twenty years, and the warmest part of it falling in the past two weeks was a factor in reducing demand for fat cattle. Killers claim that the beef market now is in a worse condition than at any preceding time in the past two years. It will take a period of nursing to rejuvinate demand. Poultry to a large extent has been the stumbling block for beef, but with the Thanksgiving holiday over poultry will be in less favor from now on. Through the period of slack demand packers have operated on a hand to mouth basis and when demand for beef begins to improve it will show quickly in the cattle market. In the past two weeks prices have declined 15 to 25 cents and now are at the lowest level of the year. Few prime beeves are coming, especially at river markets. Chicago is receiving more fat steers than the combined supply at other markets and there fed grades are selling at $7.75 to $9, some in the yearling class with prime finish as high as $9.25. The general run from Eastern feed lots is quoted at $8 to $8.50. Such steers a month ago were bringing $8.50 to $9. In previous years such periods of dullness as the market is passing through now has been followed by a sharp rise in prices. A good many feeders have be-

More Informaton On the Relative Merits of Silage and Other Cattle Growing Rations

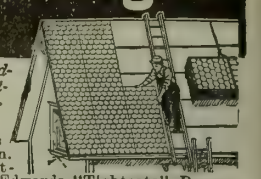
To the American Breeder: The calves you saw here at the close of the wintering experiment last spring have been weighed after 162 days on grass. The following data, giving their winter rations and gains, together with their summer gains, may be of interest to you:

	Lot I.	Lot II.	Lot III.	Lot IV.	Lot.V.
No. of calves in lot	10	10	10	10	10
Winter rations for 100 days.	Corn silage Cotton seed meal.	Kafir silage Cotton seed meal.	Sweet sorghum silage Cotton seed meal.	Corn silage Alfalfa hay.	Corn stover shelled corn Alfalfa hay.
Winter gain (100 days)	1528	1627	1584	1500	1624
Average daily gain	1.528	1.627	1.582	1.500	1.624
Summer gain (162 days)	875	699	605	867	957
Average daily gain	.540	.431	.373	.535	.590
Total gain (262 days)	2403	2326	2189	2367	2581
Average daily gain (262 days)	.917	.887	.835	.903	.985
Cost per 100-lb gain during the 262 days	$4.788	$4.942	$5.251	$4.962	$4.632
Necessary selling price to come out even	$6.70	$6.77	$6.94	$6.79	$6.62

You perhaps realize that the small summer gains shown above were due to the extreme drouth which prevailed here last summer. While these calves suffered from a shortage of grass, they had plenty of water and did not shrink on that account as did many cattle in Kansas this summer. These calves showed better condition early in September than they did at the time of weighing, October 11. Their pasture was valued at $6 per head.

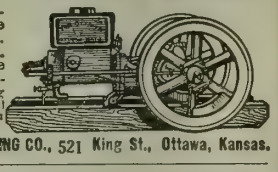
We have for this winter's work 100 head of high-grade Hereford heifer calves, to be used in experiments for determining more economical methods of wintering beef cattle. At the close of the experiments we hope to have you with us again. Notices of such meetings will be sent to cattle feeders of the state and to those out of the state who were with us last spring.—C. M. Vestal, Kansas Agricultural College

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Pair associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns. 10-ft machine has two guider wheels. Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.
Made in 3 sizes 7-ft blade, $30 10-ft " $35 12-ft weighs 300 lbs. 350
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come discouraged by the continued weakness in prices and are marketing rather than be at the further expense of feeding. As far as the season has gone, this year will be one of the most unsatisfactory to feeders in several years past, though in early September it gave promise of showing good returns. Feeding cattle were put in at the highest prices on record, and feed has been correspondingly high. The market for fat cattle for a month past has been unsatisfactory. The Southwest is still shipping some cattle, and Kansas and Colorado are still counted as supply territory. The first three months in the year, however, will show bare spots. Kansas at that time contributes beef freely, but this year she will have nothing but rough feed and cotton seed to feed. In most cases cattle will be carried through until spring pasture. The run from below the quarantine is light. Steers are selling at $5.50 to $8, few above $7 and most of them have had considerable feed.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.50@8.75
Good to choice steers	7.75@8.75
Fair to good steers	6.65@7.70
Common to fair steers	5.75@6.60
Meal fed, choice	7.50@8.00
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@7.45

Butcher Cattle Higher.

The continued weakness in the steer trade is offset by rather extraordinary activity in butcher cattle. Heifers, cows and bulls are not in supply equal to demand and killers since the supply is short seem to prefer female stock to steers. Hardly any full fed heifers have been offered in two weeks past. Several bunches of Southwest grass fat heifers sold at $7.25 to $7.75. A good many cows and heifers have been turned on wheat fields and on that account the January supply at markets may be larger than usual. Killers are still buying all the "canner" cows available and paying $4 and better. Bulls are selling at $4.50 to $6.25, mostly $4.85 to $5.50. Veal calves are quoted at $6 to $10. Receipts have been small and will continue so for the next three months.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.25@ 7.25
Fair to good	5.50@ 6.20
Common to good	4.75@ 5.45
Canners	4.00@ 4.65
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.00@ 9.00
Good to choice	7.00@ 8.00
Common	5.00@ 6.00
Plain to fair	6.00@ 7.00
Veal calves	6.00@10.00
Bulls	4.50@ 6.50

Small Receipts of Feeders.

In the past two weeks fewer stockers and feeders were offered than for some time past. The decline in prices in the first two weeks in November checked the movement. The supply available now is ordinary in quality, being the clean up of the big pastures or the second cut out of herds that had to be reduced. Few heavy feeders are wanted, but the lighter weight cattle that can be carried through the winter and placed on grass early next spring are in active demand. Stock calves, cows and heifers are still scarce. Prices are 25 to 35 cents higher than two weeks ago.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$ 7.25@ 7.65
Good to choice feeders	6.75@ 7.20
Plain to fair feeders	6.25@ 6.70
Selected stockers	7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice stockers	6.25@ 7.00
Plain to fair stockers	5.75@ 6.20
Stock calves	6.00@ 8.25
Stock cows	4.50@ 5.75
Stock heifers	4.75@ 6.50
Milch cows	50.00@110.00

Deficient Weight in Hogs.

Receipts of hogs have been liberal but weight is 20 to 30 pounds below normal. This means a material reduction in pork product, and some bare spots in the supply later. In Kansas City in November the average weight of hogs was 178 pounds, seven pounds less than in October, and 28 pounds less than in November, 1912. Other markets have shown a corresponding decrease in weight, and December shows even a bigger shrink in weight compared with a year ago than November. The lack of corn and the early marketing of hogs are the causes of the deficient weight. Prices have fluctuated more or less unevenly, but in the past two days turned down, and yesterday were 15 to 20 cents lower than two weeks ago. No 8-cent quotations have appeared at any market in the past ten days, and it is quite probable that packers will keep the market on the present basis until the movement lightens. Provisions are holding up well, and the bull side of the market seems confident that the shortage in weight will force May pork above $24.00. Less complaint is heard concerning cholera, and the general health of hogs now is better than a month ago. Chicago is the center of the heaviest movement, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota contributing freely. Owing to losses from cholera Iowa has comparatively few hogs on feed, and the Illinois supply has been reduced by the recent marketing. In the West, Kansas has marketed more hogs than any other state, and that movement was forced owing to the scarcity of corn.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs.	$7.45@7.65
Choice, 200@245 lbs.	7.35@7.62½
Medium weight	7.25@7.55
Light weight	7.10@7.45
Common to fair	6.00@7.00
Stags	5.75@7.50
Boars	4.25@6.25
Bulk of sales	7.30@7.60

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Dec. 1.	$7.30@7.77½	$7.45@7.85
Tuesday	7.25@7.72½	7.30@7.75
Wednesday	7.25@7.70	7.25@7.65
Thursday	7.15@7.57½	Holiday
Friday	7.20@7.65	7.50@7.92½
Saturday	7.10@7.50	7.45@7.90

Sheep Prices Stronger.

Demand for sheep has improved in the past week and prices now are 25 to 40 cents higher than two weeks ago. Quotations are close to the 8-cent level, and within a few days will probably pass that mark. The greatest advance has been in light weight yearlings, the kind killers can make dressed at lamb weight. Such are called breakers, and on the mutton market bring as much as lambs. Receipts have been fairly liberal, the movement being largely from the corn belt, and in quality grass fat. Some few short fed sheep are coming and that movement will increase as the season advances. Choice fat lambs are quoted at $7.50 to $8, yearlings $5.50 to $6.75; ewes $4.40 to $4.85, and wethers $4.65 to $5.35.

HEAVY MILKING SHORTHORN COWS.

To the American Breeder: One of the best cows I ever owned was old Roan. She first saw daylight down in a ravine amid the tall blue stem grass on Blue Ridge prairie; a little wabbly-legged, strawberry roan, and as she trotted along side of her mother (a grand Shorthorn bred in Kentucky). I considered her a rather poor specimen of the breed. However, as usual, I gave her a good chance, and how she did grow; always gentle and kind. At two years old she, too, stole off in the ravine and found a little one of her own. Whilst she was very careful with the little fellow she was kind to the children who would take their cups and one on each side would press out the snowy streams until their cups were heaped up with the foamy liquid. Every year she made her regular trips to the ravine, and what grand calves she would raise. Being a 1,500 pound cow herself, her calves grew to enormous size.

At eight years old she gave nine gallons of milk a day for three months, on blue grass pasture with-

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

for sale at $25 to $35 per head.

Jack stock, Percheron, Standard bred and German Coach stallions always for sale.

O. L. THISLER, Chapman, Kans.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Pratical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

I will give you a pig if you are not satisfied

My big type Poland China boars are sired by Cox's Wonder, by Rude's Giant and out of a Long King sow and by A. Model, grand champion of Iowa, 1912, and others. I sell at farmers' prices. Write me.

B. F. MARMION, FARMINGTON, IOWA.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West

I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.



AMERICAN ORIGINAL AND GENUINE FENCE

More Big Fence News! More Farm Profits!



Better and better! Best news is, heavier galvanizing. Positively does not chip nor crack. More years of fence life. *No extra cost to you.* More farm profits.

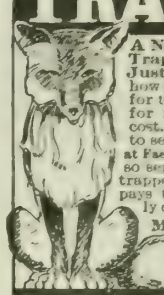
More good news is, perfectly uniform fabric. Improved automatic machinery, the reason. *No extra cost to you.* Larger business enables us to keep down prices.

Your choice of Bessemer or Open Hearth Steel. You get equally big value in either case. Get catalog.

Dealers everywhere. See them.

FRANK BAACKES, *Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sales Agent*
American Steel & Wire Company
Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Denver; U. S. Steel Products Co., San Francisco

TRAPPERS



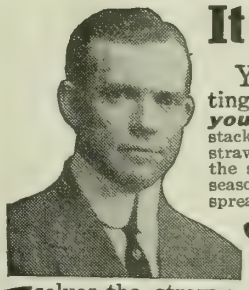
A New Valuable Trappers' Book Just Out! FREE

Tells how to prepare skins for the market. Contains recipes for making good baits at trifling cost. Tells How, Where and When to set traps. Also a catalog of Traps at Factory Prices. You need this book so send for it today. Experienced trappers will tell you that Lyon pays the highest cash prices. Rely on Lyon to do the square thing.

M. LYON & CO.
268 Del. St.
Kansas City, Missouri

RELY ON LYON

Don't Burn Your Straw

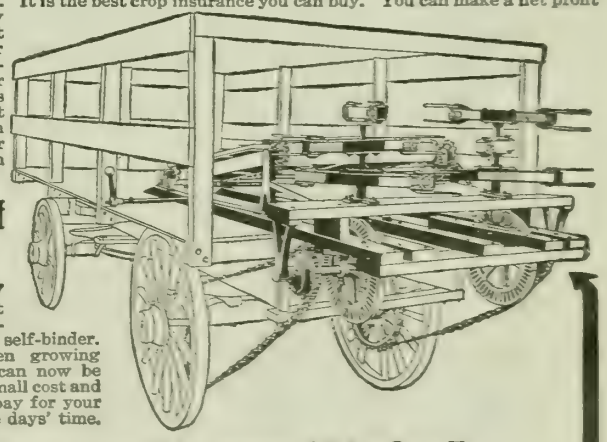


It is Worth $2.50 a Ton

You can't afford to go on from year to year letting your land run down, raising smaller crops—or to ***lose your crops by soil blowing.*** You can't afford to ***burn*** straw stacks. Agricultural experts have proved beyond any question of doubt that straw contains fertilizer value worth $2.50 a ton, besides furnishing humus to the soil that ***prevents soil blowing*** and ***insures crops*** in dry season by ***retaining moisture*** and protecting the young crop. Straw spreading solves the wheat growing problem. The

"Simplex" Straw Spreader

solves the straw spreading problem. No longer is it necessary to do this tiresome work by hand. The "SIMPLEX" does the work—does it easily and in exactly the right way and at the lowest cost. It is the best crop insurance you can buy. You can make a net profit of $2.50 a ton on your straw because you can spread it at odd times and the spreader will last for years. Scatters straw wet or dry, or old rotten stack bottoms over a space 12 to 20 feet wide. Man and boy can easily spread 30 acres or more a day, depending on distance to haul.



Pays for Itself in 3 Days

The "Simplex" Straw Spreader is the greatest advance in farm machinery since the days of the self-binder. Farms which have been growing wheat year after year can now be spread with fertilizer at small cost and the worth of straw will pay for your machine in less than three days' time.

30 Days Free Trial

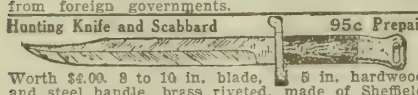
If you have straw on your farm I have a proposition you ought to know about. In order to thoroughly introduce the "SIMPLEX" SPREADER in every county this season, I will send a spreader on 30 days' free trail, to ten men in every county—no money down—no note—no deposit or check—just common honesty among men. I take all the risk and ***all that I ask is that you give the Spreader a fair trial.*** Write me today so that I can send you a full description of the "Simplex" Spreader, how it works, how it is made, how to use it, and my offer to use it 30 days absolutely free. If you don't find it satisfactory in every way and the most valuable implement on your farm, all you will be out is a trip to the depot and a shipping tag. If you are not thoroughly satisfied—I will pay the freight both ways. I have shipped hundreds to the wheat fields of Kansas and Nebraska on this proposition, and unless their owners could duplicate them you couldn't buy them away for twice their cost. Write me at once if you want a Simplex Spreader on free trial. Illustrated circular and important information free. **L. D. RICE, Manager.**

THE SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO., 345 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY GOODS

We are the largest dealers in U. S. Army and Navy goods in the world. When Uncle Sam buys more goods than he needs he sells them to us for a mere fraction of their cost. In this way we come in possession of thousands of bargains which we offer you. We also buy many goods from foreign governments.

Hunting Knife and Scabbard **95c Prepaid**



Worth $4.00. 9 to 10 in. blade, 5 in. hardwood and steel handle, brass riveted, made of Sheffield steel, the finest tempered steel in the world. Ground to razor edge that will hold indefinitely. These sword knives were recently discarded by the English government. Makes the finest kind of hunting knife or for trimming hedges, cutting corn or cane, or as a butcher knife. Prepaid, 95c.



U. S. Army Blankets $4.95 5.45 prepaid

We have sold many carloads of these blankets. They are the greatest values in the world, without exception. BRAND NEW, full 72x90 inches (6x7½ feet). All pure wool, ⅔ OF WHICH IS BLOOD WOOL; color, bluish-gray or army tan; striped borders, U. S. ensign beautifully done in center. Weight full 5 pounds. Order from this ad and receive the greatest bargain you ever saw.

Highest Quality Boot Made. Elk Hide, Cork Welt, Two Full Soles, only $5.95



NO. 13875. THE HIGHEST QUALITY GENUINE CHROME TANNED ELK SKIN HIGH CUT EVER MADE. The genuine Goodyear welt hand-sewed soles on this boot are of the finest white oak tanned leather, and are reinforced with the new cork welt feature, which excludes the water and keeps the foot warm and dry. Money and skill can not produce a better article than this, and on this special contract we are enabled to offer you a big saving. This is the best shooting boot, and is almost indespensable for the man out of doors. Order quick, as this lot will sell quickly. Sporting Goods Houses get $10.00 per pair, 17 inches high. Men's sizes, 6 to 11. Price, only $5.95.

U. S. GOVERNMENT OVERCOAT Brand New Coat, Worth $25.00 $2.95



This is the Regulation U. S. Government Army Overcoat; Navy blue. Complete with cape; made of PURE WOOL KERSEY CLOTH and wool cloth lined; cape is lined with blue, red or yellow wool serge and is detachable. Brand new. All sizes. Order direct from this ad. This is the biggest overcoat bargain you ever saw and is positively worth $25.00. This is one of the luckiest purchases we ever made and we expect every man who reads this ad to order



$30 Beaumont Repeating Army Rifle $2.95

This is a marvelous bargain. A 5-shot, hammerless, repeating army rifle, guaranteed to be in perfect working order; made under government supervision. The most accurate rifle made. Magazine under barre holds five cartridges. Only three movements to load and fire. Equipped with adjustable, long range lift sight; length from butt to muzzle 52 inches; shoots 45 caliber cartridges and can be used as a shotgun. Only a limited quantity of these guns left, so be sure to order today at this ridiculously low price, $2.95.

Send for "Book of A Thousand Bargains," describing hundreds of other wonderful bargains in Government Goods and General Merchandise, Free upon request.

Cal Hirsch & Sons U. S. Dept. 212 St. Louis, Mo.

Alfalfa Tiller That renovates, mulches, stimulates, without injury to plant. Catalog Free. **Light Draft Harrow Co., Marshalltawn, Ia.**

out other feed. After one of her trips to the ravine she came home with a wild look in her eyes and a staggering gait, and in a short time was down and unable to rise. We took the best care of her we knew how, but the grand old cow passed away. Had we then been taking the American Breeder we would have known she had milk fever, and also the remedy.

Another grand cow was Nellie Grey, bred by Jos. Combs and tracing to Imp. Young Mary. She always gave milk enough for two calves, and was sold for beef at 15 years old, weighing 1,600 pounds.

Daisy brought twins as a two-year-old. She gave more milk than they could take until they were three months old.

Belle of Blue Ridge and Minnie's Jewell give six gallons of milk a day.

In the 40 years that I have kept Shorthorn cows only one failed to give more milk than a young calf could take, and she had a spoiled udder.—W. H. Richter, Harrison County, Mo.

PORK CURING RECIPE WAS A GOOD ONE.

To the American Breeder: About one year ago, possibly longer, you published in your paper a very good recipe for curing pork, given to the Rock Island Railroad Agriculture Department. We used it last year and thought it fine, but have lost it and can not find it at all, and are very anxious to use same again, so are writing you to see if you would send it to me, and if there are any charges I will gladly pay them. I appreciate your paper more than I can tell, and I think perhaps that is the way I lost the one that had the receipt in, by giving the paper to some one to read. I am not in the stallion business now but eagerly read all in your paper, and I think the Graham Breeding School one of the grandest things ever started. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am, your friend, as. C. Stevenson, Hardin county, Ohio.

Here is the recipe for which Mr. Stevenson asks:

A day should be selected for killing when the temperature is low enough to insure a thorough cooling by the following morning, the hogs being dressed and hung over night.

On the morning of the day the hogs are killed, for each 400 pounds of meat make a brine as follows: Twenty gallons of rain water, 30 pounds of salt, 8 ounces of baking soda, 10 pounds of brown sugar, 1 gallon of molasses (use good molasses, not the adulterated kind). This fluid should be boiled and skimmed in the morning and left to cool in a shady place. When cool, add five ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve the saltpeter in warm water and stir into the other mixture thoroughly.

The following morning cut up the hogs as usual, and pack in barrels. Put the sides of the meat or middlings in the bottom and the shoulders next, and the hams on top of these, all with the skin side down. Weight the meat down well, and pour the brine over until the meat is completely covered. Then cover the top of the barrel with some good thick covering that will prevent evaporation.

Look at the meat often enough to see that the brine has not evaporated so as to leave any meat exposed. If it should become exposed more brine should be added. The meat can be left in the brine indefinitely, but if it is desired to smoke the meat it should be taken out in six weeks.

Ben M. Green of Cape Girardeau, Mo., is advertising 12 head of jacks for sale, 2 to 5 years old, that he will price right, as he needs the room. Look up the ad.

G. A. Tallmade, Madison, S. D., has three Shire stallions for sale. Write him if you are interested.

Paramount Stock Farm

Home of the International Grand Champion Belgian Stallion



Breeds and Imports

Percherons, Belgians, Shires.

My November importation is ready for business. My two-year-olds, Percherons and Belgians, are weighing 1,860 to 2,000 lbs.; three-year-olds and over, 1,900 to 2,250 lbs. They are high class and sound. I am making prices that sell. I will pay any man's expense who can say he is disappointed in the size and quality of my horses. 75 head to select from. Write your wants. Send 10 cents in stamps for large picture of the horse parade.

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Iowa.

BELGIAN EMPORIUM OF AMERICA



Largest collection of Belgian draft horses on earth. Also 20 choice Percheron stallions. The fall importation of 100 head, the second importation for 1913 swells the number on hand to 175 stallions, mares and colts. Many prize winners; many descendants of prize winners. All choice animals. We are farmers and stock breeders; twenty-eighth year in the Belgian horse business. Each year adds to our strength, and now we can defy competition in quality, quantity and prices.

Four farms, all adjoining; 7 large barns.
Write for free illustrated catalogue.

H. LEFEBURE & SONS, Fairfax, Linn Co., Ia.

(Eight Miles from Cedar Rapids.)

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest Importers and Breeders of High Class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived September 7th. Many of our horses were medal-winners at the foreign shows this year, all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business.



Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us, always mentioning the American Breeder.

W. H. BAYLESS & CO. Blue Mound, Linn County, Kans.

IRVINEDALE FARMS BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS, THE BIG, DRAFTY KIND.

ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE, STALLIONS AND MARES, FEB. 19.

Forty head stallions and mares—a good useful lot. Stallions 2100 to 2350 pounds at maturity. Prices $300 and higher, according to quality. An extra good 2-year-old Percheron, fit to head a pure bred stud. All sound and sure breeders. Mares will weigh 1900 to 2200 lbs. in show condition. Price $250 to $800.

Terms cash or bankable paper. We will pay expenses to any one that does not find stock as represented. Inspection invited. Farm at Ankeny, 10 miles north of Des Moines on C. & N. W. R. R. and Ft. Dodge, D. M. & Southern Interurban. Will meet trains if notified. **CHAS. IRVINE, ANKENY, IOWA.**

Belgian Stallion

for sale. An imported Belgian stallion, age 9 years; sound and right, of good habits, easy to handle and a sure foal getter. A ton horse of exceptionally good bone. As I have not time for the business will sell at a sacrifice.

E. D. CHENEY,
HILLSDALE (Route 4) MICHIGAN.

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS.

From one to three years old; from imported sires and dams. Good ones. Also one 6-year-old imported Belgian Stallion, weight 2,000 lbs. A prize winner; sound and good foal getter. Lots of colts to show. Will price them right. No trade.

E. A. SILVERTHORN,
Rossville, Ind. Route 1.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Two imported Belgian stallions, 6 years old; bay; 2000 and 2100 pounds; one imported Percheron stallion, 11 years old; black. One home bred Percheron stallion 2 years old; black-grey. Also some registered fillies. These horses are all sound and priced to sell.

HATTEBERG BROS., R. 4, Paxton, Ill.

17 CENTS A DAY Buys an OLIVER

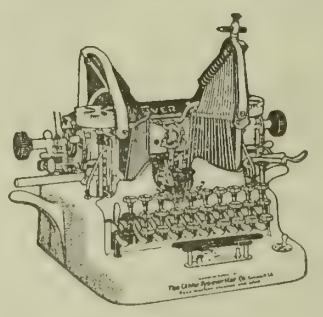
The Standard Visible Writer

Can you spend 17 cents a day to better advantage than in the purchase of this wonderful machine?

Write for Special Easy-Payment Proposition, or see the nearest Oliver Agent.

The Oliver Typewriter Company

102 West 9th Street KANSAS CITY, MO.



SAVE YOUR PENNIES AND OWN

The OLIVER Typewriter

Horse Breeders Use the Microscope

Breeders have an authentic way of knowing whether the stallion or jack is doing his part in discharging live spermatozoa. This is the only quick way of knowing whether the sire is fertile or not.

Any average breeder can use a microscope. There is nothing technical about it. Any one can be taught in just a few minutes. When live spermatozoa are deposited into the uterus of a mare, that is all any stallion or jack can do. If the mare fails to produce no charge can be brought against the sire. There are many breeders using their stock too frequently, with the result that live spermatozoa are not always discharged.

The microscope method of testing stallions is of recent introduction, but it is being used quite extensively now. Every breeder that owns a good stallion or jack should use a microscope. We have tried to encourage this method of testing all sires. We take some pride in having introduced this improvement in horse breeding. Recently letters were sent to a number of men who use the microscope, asking them to give in their own language, their opinion of its value in horse breeding. Their letters follow:

I consider the microscope one of the most essential instruments in the breeding business. Mine is not for sale and if I had to give it up I would go out of the breeding business. It is the only way to convince the mare owner that your horse or jack is all right after he has bred the mare two or three times. It is a good thing in the way of an advertisement. I have lots of scientific men, doctors and veterinarians that come quite a distance and spend considerable time and they all go away satisfied and say they have learned something. Last fall I spent a week or so among the big breeders of Oklahoma and Kansas, and at every place I found a microscope I found a man that had lots of confidence in his next year's crop of colts. Brother Breeders, use a microscope by all means.—W. F. Dimick, Kiel, Okla.

I have attended the fourth term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, and always feel well paid for my time. I purchased a microscope the first term and will say it will do more advertising for a man than ten of the best boosters in any community. You always know whether you have gotten a fertile service from your animal or not, and I have never had a man to go to his neighbor and say "Mouse's stock is not sure," after looking into the microscope and seeing the germs wiggle. Another good advertising scheme is to send a few copies of the American Breeder to your customers, and to those who have not been your customers. I intend to send several hundred copies next spring. I know it pays by experience. Also mail a lot of bills to your customers. First to be successful in the breeding business one must be up to date in scientific breeding, and have pure bred stock. If you attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School you become enthusiastic and put your community on the "horse map." I bred 150 mares to my three-year-old horse this season and believe I will double the number next year. I would point all breeders to the Graham Scientific Breeding School, which is the only way to financial success in the breeding business.—S. S. Mouse, La Cygne, Kans.

I used the microscope last year with my horses and jacks. I wouldn't take $200 for it if I couldn't get another. When you test your horse and he shows lots of active spermatozoa, you and your customers both know that if the mare doesn't get in foal it isn't the horse's fault. Some of the old hard-headedest fellows in this country against the capsule system, just as soon as they looked in the microscope decided to breed with capsules. If more of the breeders would get a microscope and let it be their guide, there would be fewer services and more colts. My customers say it beats anything they ever looked at. —John Wilson, Wolf Creek, Ill.

It is quite easy to convince any one whether the stallion is sure or not when one uses a microscope. I think every stallion and jack owner should have one. I wouldn't take many times what it cost me if I could not get another.—Wm. Cameron, Wilmot, So. Dak.

I want to say a word of praise for the microscope in the breeding barn. One always knows just what he is doing, and by having one at my barn I never had a single man object to the artificial method of breeding. If I could not have one I would quit the business. It is a great advertiser. Breeders, buy one and be convinced. —C. O. Williams, Kempton, Ind.

I think the microscope is a necessity in an up-to-date breeding barn, and I think in time it will be required by the mare owners, especially after they have learned the advantages of its uses. I test every service during the season and good thinking mare owners can readily see the importance of such tests. I have the Percheron stallion, Inclus, grand champion American Royal 1911 (there is no better in the state) so, of course, when I happened, for some unknown reason, to get a bad service one day last season, and sent seven or eight mares away without service, it was quickly spread from other stables that Inclus had been taken off the stand. It only served as an advertisement and gave me a splendid opportunity to explain the advantage of using the microscope. In the first place it gives a man a chance to study the condition of his stallion or jack —that is, just how the semen should look to get best results—then try to keep them in the best condition. I find that lack of exercise, over-work or any radical change in the care of a stallion or jack can easily be detected through the microscope. Then it helps remove some "fogy" ideas and educate the mare owners, and we all know that education in the breeding business has been sadly neglected. And last, but not least, if a stallion makes a bad service, which any stallion may do sometimes during the season, seven or eight mare owners might be glad to breed next day, rather than wait three weeks, not knowing the stallion had failed to do his part.—Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kans.

I have had great success with the microscope in convincing my men as to whether or not my horses and jacks were sure. I test each one every week during the breeding season, and if you were there when I make the test and see the crowd I have, and hear the remarks as they look at the live spermatozoa, you would think I would not sell it at any price.—E. H. Lear, Mound Valley, Kans.

The microscope in the breeding business is an absolute necessity. No man can tell what he is doing unless he has one. I was talking to a stallion man last June and I told him



50 STALLIONS and MARES $250 to $1,000 each.
Write for my illustrated **Circular telling why I can save you money** on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.
A. W. GREEN,
Middlefield, Ohio.
R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., midway between Ashtabula and Warren.

PERCHERON BROOD MARE; SADDLE FILLY both for sale. The mare is black; 8 years old; 1400 pounds. The filly is black; a weanling; registered and a prize winner.
Geo. Dennler, Route 3, Covington, Ky.

BIG PERCHERONS.
At little prices. All registered and straight stuff; from one to four years old; either sex; at low prices. They are too cheap for you to buy grades.
L. F. NEWBOLD, Minden, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SHEEP.
Percheron stallion; dark brown; 4 years old; weight 1800; sound; first class horse. Colts to show.
W. A. BLISS,
Buda, Bureau County, Illinois.



SPECIAL OFFERING
In First Class Percherons
Graunot 96669 (P. S. A.); weighs 1,550 lbs. at [illegible] than 14 months old; extremely heavy boned, best of feet, a true quality [illegible] at not less than 2,200 pounds; strongly brindled bay and one of the best colts foaled in [illegible]
Also a 4 year old stallion weighing 2,150 pounds, proven sire of good ones.
Also a dozen extra good bred mares, heavy in foal. Terms cash or bankable paper.
C. F. JONES,
Whitehall Farm Rippey, Iowa

300 PERCHERONS
We have 50 suckers, both sexes; 100 yearlings, both sexes—Imported and Home Bred; 150 matured stallions and mares, from Two to Six Years.
We have the best mares and fillies we ever owned or ever saw. Our yearling stallions are of heavy bone and extra good quality. Our 2-year-old and matured stallions are not excelled by any barn in the United States. Our mares are bred to our best $3,000 stallions, Honorable and Jalape.
We have been in the horse business 39 years. Stock just as represented or we pay your expenses to look at them.
SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa
Branch Barn Sioux City, Ia. **SINGMASTER & WALKER.**



Oak Lawn Stock Farm
Breeders and Importers
The best Draft Stallions and Mares that money will buy
Come and see them before you close a deal.
George Eggert, Prop., Newton, Ia.

For Sale at Riverside Stock Farm
PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.
One large black Percheron stallion, 9 years old; up-to-date breeder. One dark bay stallion colt, 3 years old; weight 1900 pounds, extra well bred. Two black registered Percheron colts coming 2 years old; very large and good quality. One imported German Coach stallion, dark bay or brown; 8 years old; with great action and style; weight 1500. One standard bred stallion, 16 hands high; weight 1280 pounds; registered and sound and has proven himself a great breeder. I also have two black mammoth jacks, 15 to 15.2 heavy weights.
This stock I want to close out before January 1.
We have a few Guernsey male calves for sale at $25 to $35 per head.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, DICKINSON CO., KANSAS.
(On the main line of the Union Pacific R. R., 150 miles west of Kansas City, Mo.)

PERCHERONS EXCLUSIVELY
Stallions 1 to 4 Years Old.
The 2-year-olds averaging close to a ton right now, and all heavy fashioned and well developed.
Fillies and mares up to 4 years, and nearly all safe in foal that are old enough.
Our Stock Is Mostly Imported
But we breed some high class stuff of our own and keep everything under good farm conditions. We want you to see this stock.
BEN BOHLANDER & SON, EL PASO, ILL.

PERCHERONS
Prices That Will Profit Early Buyers on Both Stallions and Mares.
The mares range in age from weanlings to aged mares, and the stallions from weanlings to 3-year olds past.
I have been in the business a long time and on account of not being able to get competent help am compelled to close out. If sold in a bunch I will make the price right.
GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, Pierson, Iowa

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS
Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys it.
At the shows of the Southwest circuit, our horses won every championship and every group of five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome; our contract just and right; our insurance the best. Come and see me.
PERCHERON IMPORTING CO.,
CHAS. R. KIRK, Mgr. **South St. Joseph, Mo.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS.
I have for sale or trade two good young registered stallions, coming 2 and 3 years old. They are out of one of my best mares—Queen Ann 44[illegible], and will make ton horses.
J. P. ANDERSON.
Agenda, Republic County, Kansas

the microscope was a very satisfactory instrument; it tells you just what you are doing. He said he could tell whether he was settling them all right without any microscope. Money would not buy this one if I could not get another. There is too much horse breeding going on in the darkness now.—E. E. Hall, Kincaid, Kans.

I have had good success with the microscope. It is a big help in the breeding business, not only for myself but it shows the mare owners that it is the mares' fault when they do not get in foal. They have a right to know that the stallion or jack they breed to is fertile, the same as a stallion or jack owner has a right to turn down mares that will not breed. I would not do without one at all. —W. P. Hodgden, Enid, Okla.

I did not get fixed to use my microscope as I wanted to, but I would not do without one if I kept stallions and intended to follow horse breeding. The customer can see whether it is the horse's or mare's fault that they do not get in foal.—F. M. Clevenger, Centerville, Ind.

I find the microscope the most convincing proof of the fertility of the stallion or jack. No reasonable man will doubt this after seeing for himself. It will cause the mare owner to think there is something wrong with his mare when all other arguments fail. It is the cheapest and most efficient means of advertising. I would not take any price for my instrument if I could not get another. —R. J. McAdams, Lisbon, La.

Using a microscope is the cheapest and best advertising I have ever done. Mare owners see for themselves that the existing trouble is invariably with their mares. Using the microscope has more than doubled my business. —T. R. Young, Richland, Iowa.

I have used the microscope during the season of 1913 in horse breeding, and will never try to get along without it. It shows the mare owners just what your horse is, and that you are not misrepresenting things. I keep a bottle of semen and show the old semen first and then let them look at good semen with live spermatozoa. It beats any kind of an ad if you have a sure horse.—Frank Conway, Casey, Iowa.

Using a microscope in horse breeding is much the same as eyesight in working—you can see what you are doing. A stallioner or mare owner, after seeing through a microscope, good live spermatozoa in a horse's semen, must know the semen is right. No need to wait three weeks to know about the stallion's part. Should he be wrong, attention can be given at once. If right, and the mare returns, the mare owner knows he must look after the mare—that the stallion showed sure. Even though your stallion may have proven sure in the past, and you can show a high per cent of mares settled, old customers, as well as new, appreciate it when you can show through the microscope good live spermatozoa in the semen right then when needed. I would not take the price of a good horse for my microscope and continue in the breeding business, if I knew another microscope could not be had.—F. D. Fruin, Gilman, Ill.

The microscope serves me well for two purposes; first, I can know the condition of my horse and jack; second, I am able to convince the mare owners that the trouble with the shy breeding mares is largely due to the condition or treatment of the mare. Being thus convinced we are the better able to get at and correct the trouble. It puts an element of certainty into the breeding business. It is a great help in introducing capsule breeding. If I could not get another I would not know how to price the one I have.—A. Lee Ely, Monroe City, Mo.

I have not used my microscope along the line you suggested, but will say I would not take three times the cost of mine if I could not get another.—John F. Wood, Alma, Ark.

I am very glad that I bought a microscope. It is the best advertising of horses I know. With it I was able to convince all the mare owners that the horses are sure foal getters. I have learned many valuable things from it that I cannot get any other way. This microscope did me more good than one extra stallion would. I would not sell it for any price if I could not get another one. —Joe Kejr, Dorrance, Kans.

Money would not buy my microscope if I could not get another. I would just as soon think of what times were years ago as to do without it, and the other instruments used in the breeding business. It's the largest drawing card for a beginner, as the farmers want to see the spermatozoa every time they come. I would not do without it, too, for I can't tell when the mare is going to fail.—Wade E. Harvey, Harvey, Iowa.

I have used the microscope in my breeding operations for two years with good success. Last season I made three stands with my horse and carried the microscope along to show the mare owners that my horse was in A 1 breeding condition. I guarantee him in that condition. I think every stallion owner ought to have one.—P. Gemmell, Henderson, Ky.

By the use of the microscope I have changed a disappointed customer to a satisfied customer in a few minutes, by testing the semen. In several cases the service was questioned, and by placing hand on the floor of vagina and testing with a microscope, proven conditions positively. I would not be without one and stay in the business.—J. C. Boyles, O'Keene, Okla.

There is nothing like the use of a microscope in horse breeding. With it you can find your stallion's capacity and breed accordingly. Before I got my microscope I ruined one horse, and without doing an extra large season either; it was just a matter of a short time. The man that breeds a horse without a microscope is very careless, indeed. He may be able to breed more mares than he is breeding, or possibly not so many. However, it stands him in hands to know. Besides it brings him a great many more customers of the right kind. Should I not be able to get another microscope I would no sooner take $500 for my glass than I would five cents.—G. F. Lucore, Arriba, Colo.

I would not be without a microscope. It will convince the public that your horse is all right when nothing else will, and they will come to your barn and see for themselves. I could not get along without one. When they see the germs they are convinced.—W. W. Weston, Audobon, Iowa.

My artificial breeding last spring and summer was a great success. The microscope is a great advertiser. It will head off the knockers and give the boosters confidence. I do not see how a man with a stallion or jack, that is on the square, could get along without one. The mare owner knows when he sees the live spermatozoa that the stallion or jack has done his work well.—C. L. Clayton, Wakefield, Kans.

The microscope has done me more good this year than I could by talking and advertising in five years. After the mare owners have seen the live spermatozoa they are convinced that my stallions and jacks are all right. One man in particualr would not let me use the capsules until after I had taken him to my office and showed him my charts, etc., and let him see the live spermatozoa. I capsuled both his mares and he paid me $15 cash, just the same as it would be for two single leaps. Both his mares are with foal at this time. I have mares coming 40 miles to be bred with capsules next year. Money could not buy my microscope if I could not get another one.—Frank N. Taylor, Meridian, Idaho.

I think the microscope is the best thing for advertising that I know of, and it surely convinces the mare owners that the jack or horse is sure. As

TAYLOR & JONES

WILLIAMSVILLE, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS,



have for sale the **best** Imported and American-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions at the **lowest prices** and with the **safest guarantee** of any firm in the business. Determine these facts by inspecton.

RESIDENCE AND BARNS IN TOWN.

Taylor & Jones, Box 160, Williamville, Sangamon County, Ill.

The North & Robinson

Imported and Home Bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares, acclimated before selling and put out in condition for service, have earned for us

More Satisfied Customers

in Nebraska and adjoining states than any other firm can show. We have the farms, the feed, the climate and the experience to import and breed and handle draft stock economically and successfully, and our customers as well as ourselves reap the benefit.

Never less than 100 head on hand.

Come any time; we can supply any need in this line.

North & Robinson Co. Grand Island, Neb.



Imported Percherons and Belgians

All horses personally selected direct from the farmers, for good bone and of the best draft type and conformation. All will mature from a ton to 2,300-pound horses. I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years. I am going to price them down very reasonable. Come and see them and be convinced.

W. H. Richards, :-: Emporia, Kas.

(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)

WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.



The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



54 PERCHERON STALLIONS

We have 54 as good stallions as can be found in any herd, from coming 2-year to 5-year-olds. We can sell a better and bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAS.

Towanda is 22 miles east of Wichita on the Mo. P. Ry.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

54 imported and home bred stallions and mares. New importation in September of big bone 2 and 3-year-olds. Weight, 2100 pounds. Look us up. We can suit you. Reference, any bank in Jones county. WM. A. HALE, PROP. GRAND VIEW FARMS, ANAMOSA, IA. 25 miles northeast Cedar Rapids.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

A choice pair of two year olds; blacks; plenty of size and bone.
A. M. DULL & SON, Washington, Kas.

I. C. EVANS, Troy, Iowa

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND

mares for sale at right prices. Recorded in Percheron Society of America. If in need of a good stallion or mare, you had better get busy, and buy of me. I will guarantee square dealing with the right kind of stallions and mares to satisfy you, with quality and weight.

SIX FIRST CLASS PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale: 1 nine-year-old black, wide and low; used him 6 years in my herd and is an extra breeder. I five-year-old gray, wire scar on one foot. Good, broke to work. 1 eleven-year-old black; imported. 1 extra good coming two-year-old. Choice of the above $600.

Also: 1 four-year-old black; 12½ inch bone, will make very large horse. One 5-year-old black; a nice ton horse. These two have extra quality, style and action. Choice of the two, $1,000.

H. L. HINCKLEY, M.D., Barnard, Kas.

PERCHERONS

I now have on hand a very choice lot of good young stallions and mares of all ages that I am offering at bargain prices. Terms to suit. Will also furnish horses of all kinds on orders from one to car load lots. Barn in town.

A. R. IVES, Delavan, Wis.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For land. One Percheron stallion; black; 6 years old; registered; weight 1800 pounds. One Standard bred stallion; 3 years old; registered; weight 1,000 pounds. One jack; 14½ hands high; sure and prompt. Colts to show.

J. A. SONGER, Neodesha, Kans.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Two and three years old; black and black-grey. The black won first prize in the open Percheron class; was first prize stallion under three years old, and reserve champion. The grey was second prize American bred Percheron at the Ohio State Fair this fall. If you want the best at first cost write me.

M. E. LYONS, Delaware, Ohio. Rte. 4.

WILCOX STOCK FARM.

We have some extra good young Percheron stallions and mares for sale. They are all blacks and dark greys, with plenty of bone, size and quality. All mares are in foal by a prize winner at Springfield and Chicago in 1912. Can please the most critical buyer at reasonable prices. Write me your wants.

ENOS STEWART, Lexington, Ill. Rte. 3.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.

PERCHERONS

AND ONE JACK.

Stallions, mares and colts. All of desirable ages. Prices from $250 up. The right kind. Come and see them. The jack is black with light points.

H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, Kas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

For sale. Sound; 5 years old; dapple gray; easy to handle; weight 1800 pounds; good disposition; drive anywhere to a top buggy. Want to quit the business.

B. B. McENDARFER, Waterloo, Indiana.

4 GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Two Are Imported; Two Home Bred.

And all ready for service. These are for sale at reasonable prices. I have also for sale several younger stallions and some imported and American bred mares and fillies, all good.

MANUEL CROSS, Adrian, Minn.

12 IMPORTED PERCHERON AND BELGIAN Stallions; some weigh 2160 pounds. Also ten good breeding jacks. For sale on long time payments; 1, 2, or three years at 6 per cent.

R. I. Little, Route 2, Fairfax, Iowa.

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM

Largest Importers in America of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Over 200 head on hand. When your locality has a horse from this great farm every one knows he is the right kind. Write us or come and see us.

We are also breeders of pure bred Hampshire Swine.

J. Crouch & Son, Props. La Fayette, Indiana



to what I would take for it if I could not get another, I would not think of pricing it at all; I would not part with it.—S. L. De Witt, Blue Springs, Mo.

After the mares are all served, a colt show under the microscope convinces the mare owners that the stallion is all right and that he is on to his job. Then if the mares don't get in foal they blame it on the mares. I think a breeding outfit is not complete without a microscope. I would hardly know what value to place on mine if I could not get another.—J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kans.

I consider the microscope as invaluable to me. I am able to convince mare owners by its use that my stallion and jack are sure, proving same by a microscopical examination of the spermatozoa, and showing that it is fertile. I would, under no consideration, part with the microscope so long as I expected to follow this line of work.—J. A. Swearingen, Breckenridge, Okla.

DIAGNOSING HORSE DISEASES.

To The American Breeder:—As a graduate veterinarian I would like to see the American Breeder take up a series of articles giving the symptoms and a few of the important diseases commonly found in horses. A lot of good horses are killed every year because their owners do not understand their ailment. There may be some who would not like to have these articles printed in plain language so that breeders could understand them, but I believe that nearly every qualified veterinarian would be heartily in sympathy with such a movement.

In addition to the great loss of animals from the wrong treatment there are also an even larger number for which a veterinarian is not called in time to be of any service. The more the owners of this stock understand these conditions, the sooner they will want prompt relief in order to save their stock. After an animal has passed a certain stage in most of the diseases or ailments, veterinary science is helpless. No veterinarian enjoys being called to a case too late. Every man who has his reputation at stake wants a fair chance.

There are also a lot of simple remedies that could be used to a good advantage by the owners of stock, and more especially the emergency remedies. If veterinarians had a better chance to visit an animal before it was too late, this profession would be more in demand. Every stock owner should be able to take the temperature and pulse and give a good description of the case over the telephone. This would greatly assist in preparing the necessary materials for a particular animal. In many cases a veterinarian is called without any knowledge of the case. He is not always prepared for that particular case. Nothing adds to a veterinar-

Were You at the Great

INTERNATIONAL?

It was a great show of drafters. We have a lot of colts of the kind seen there. If you did not go, you can see them here

REMEMBER

We buy them direct. We don't buy them ***second hana.*** They are known to be right.

KNOW FOR SURE

You are taking up the question with the right firm. We do business open and above board. We need make no apology. You can rely on us. It pays to deal with us.

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Dunhams Percherons

are today, as for the past 50 years, the best, as shown conclusively at the

IOWA, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS

State Fairs, where, with horses not fitted for the show-ring (9 of the 12 were just imported in July) we won



30 Champion, Reserve and First Prizes

and 23 other prizes, including Champion Group of Stallions at three shows.

We now have at Oaklawn a most excellent and uniform lot of Stallions and Mares, which number will be materially increased by our **large new importation** which just arrived.

If you want the best—Stallions or Mares—visit Oaklawn. Prices reasonable. Send for Free Catalogue.

DUNHAMS, WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILLINOIS

125 Head of Stallions and Mares

Cheapest Place in America

TO BUY. A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS EARNED. THIS IS WHAT WE DO FOR YOU.

Home Bred Stallions as low as $300. Imported horses at prices unprecedented. Two-year-olds from 1,650 to 2,000 pounds, with a world of bone and quality.

Forty head of real brood mares; big bone, rugged pairs of matched blacks, grays and bays, all bred and safe in foal to our herd stallion.

We more than meet competition—we create it.

L. R. Wiley, Route 9, Emporia. Kas

STALLIONS AND JACKS

At Auction December 17.

1 Grade Percheron, by Favori 28177; dam by Bangus 7235; 6 years; steel gray.

1 Grade French Draft, by Normus (5932) 19780; dam by Favori 28177; black with star; 5 years.

1 Grade Belgian; bay; white feet and star; 12 years.

2 Jacks coming 2 years; good size and bone; black with mealy points. Also 1 Jennet coming 3 years; black with light points.

Remember date of sale, Wednesday, December 17.

W. L. BARBER, Owner,
Waterville, Kas.

For Sale or Trade

One very dark bay imported Percheron Stallion; extra heavy bone and sound; 8 years old; weight 1900 lbs.; could be made to weight a ton. A good one; have colts to show. Also have for sale one 2 years old past Percheron Stallion, registered. Write,

J. C. HAGENS,
PELLA, IOWA. ROUTE 1.

For Sale Cheap

Percheron Stallion; registered; black; weight, 1700; age 11 years. Price $450.

Percheron Stallion; grade; black; weight, 1800; age 10 years. Price $350. Would trade for another horse. or cattle.

LEO. T. PERKINS, KIRWIN, KANS.

BARGAIN! BARGAIN! BARGAIN! One black Percheron Stallion (Quinet, 56993, 66021), weight 2,000 lbs. in breeding condition. One chestnut sorrel Belgian Stallion (Plarion De Petit, 4148, 49578), weight 2050 lbs. in breeding condition. One thoroughbred stallion (Joe Mack 582 Vol. 7). We are selling these stallions to dissolve partnership and no fault of horses. Sure breeders. Plenty of colts to show.
Anderson, Bicknell Co., Lovington, Ill.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE at a bargain, on account of my husband's death. Keota Sampeur 49089; 17 hands; 2,000 lbs. in full flesh. For particulars and price address, **MRS. CHAS. HAYER, HOLDEN, MO.**

CLOSING OUT SALE OF PERCHERONS—I will hold a closing-out sale of 14 head of Registered Percherons at my farm on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Farm is located near the main lines of the Burlington and Rock Island railways, a little over 100 miles west of Chicago. These horses are of the very best type and will include one of the finest stallions to be found anywhere in the country. Send for catalogue to
J. E. DECKER, TISKILWA, ILL.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For jack or Percheron mare, one 10-year-old imported Percheron stallion; black, second prize Nebraska, 1908; weight 1900; broke to all harness. For sale—One 3-year-old, black-grey Percheron stallion; weight 1,750; sire Jadin (44079); dam by Blande (36577); registered P. S. of A. A real drafter. Price is right, as I do not need them next season.
HUGH M. COTTIER, Mound City, Mo.

STALLION AND JACK FOR SALE.

The Percheron Stallion Cormenon Jr., 24603, Weight, 1800. In Good Flesh.

Also 7-year-old Mammoth Jack, 15½ standard; black with white points; weight, 1100; in good flesh. Has a good bone, body, head and ear. Both sure and quick workers. If you want first class stock write me or come and see the stock.
H. E. HANDER, GARDEN CITY, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

For Sale—Gray; 10 years old; will weigh 1,800 pounds; excellent breeder and sure foal getter; perfectly gentle and an exceedingly nice worker in all harness. Reason for selling, want to quit business. Price $300. This ad will appear but once.
A. L. DEAL, Beach City, Stark County, Ohio.

$600 BUYS a 1900-lb. registered French Draft Stallion; grey; 6 years old; good breeder. Two registered black Percherons 2 years old, weighing 1700 and 2000 lbs. Priced to sell. Write for particulars. Address,
C. G. WELSZ, PALMYRA, MO., Route 4.

MATCHED TEAMS FOR SALE.

One team blacks, 16¼ hands; 2600 pounds; sound; fine style. One team dapple grays; 16¼ hands; 2700 pounds; sound and well broken. These are smooth, upheaded horses. Write or see me for prices.
W. H. DAVIS, West Elkton, Ohio.

ian's reputation as much as being successful. This success in most cases depends on being called early and having a good description of the case to start with. Many times if the owner of an animal had enough knowledge to give a reasonable diagnosis he could be instructed to give emergency treatment which would save a lot of time and the veterinarian would have a better opportunity. I believe a vast majority of the veterinarians would be glad to co-operate with owners of live stock in a better knowledge of diagnosis.—P. L. C. Illinois.

A TEXAS NEED.

To the American Breeder: Here in my neighborhood I am the only one that has a registered Percheron stallion. Terms are $15 to insure mare in foal. There are mares bred to him and then traded to Tom, Dick and Harry, and by the time fees are due they have changed hands so many times it is hard to collect under our Texas laws. We want a better law in our state and want you to help us to get it. Have the mare and colt bound for 12 months and money due when property changes hands.—W. A. Winningham, Fannin County, Texas.

HOW TO HANDLE A STALLION.

To the American Breeder: I am 68 years of age and have made 42 seasons with stallions and jacks and have had a wonderful experience with most all kinds of breeds of horses. A stallion, as a rule, should be handled very kindly, but very firm, and keep your eye on him with a tight rein. When you take him out to try a mare, go slow to about ten feet of the mare; then let him stop for a minute; then let him advance to the neck of the mare, then work back to the flank and no farther. Keep a tight rein on him. If your horse gets very keen when trying, lead him away from the mare until he is quiet; then return and as soon as he is ready let him serve her. If he is a heavy horse, let him come up behind the mare, rather than side, to leap. Hold a tight rein and let him stop just before he gets to the mare. A bit that will hold him is the means of having him come slow and go on easy.

I think draft stallions are better worked on farm than to stand in stall. Let them run loose. Don't keep breeding stock tied up. Let them have a good lot with a bar stall to shut them in when weather is bad. Don't let them stand in drafts of wind. Don't let other stock be around the lot to fret the stallions. Put some cottonwood poles that the bark is tender for him to peel. Sucking asp poles are good, or willow poles and brush; they like to eat this.

To take care of a breeding stallion he must be turned loose when not at service and not fed too heavy on grain; give him plenty of pure roughness and this will keep him from getting too fat. Keep him out of cold rains and storms. When he is being kept for breeding purposes feed him a variety of feed, both roughness and grain. Keep his bowels regulated with wheat bran. If he is constipated, give him three quarts of very wet wheat bran with a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of baking soda at night. If he is loose give him a feed of dry bran.

Salt just after the horses and jacks have had their suppers and just before the keeper says time to go to bed. This may be done three times a week and you won't have much trouble with bots and worms.

When breeding mares don't have any whips, or battle with the stallion, as results are not so good. Breeding should be done very quietly.

When to whip a stallion when he bites or kicks you: How many licks? Three. What with? A broad strap, and strike fast. Don't swear; scare him as badly as you can with the three licks, as any more may cause him to bite back, and you will have a bad disposition to contend with.—G. W. Knotts, Payne County, Okla.

CARE THAT MAKES A HEALTHY, GENTLE STALLION.

To the American Breeder: This is the way I take care of my imported Percheron stallion: At the beginning of the season I try to have him in fair condition, and gradually keep him gaining until the end. My feed consists of corn chops, bran and good timothy hay, with a little clover. I do not let a day pass but what I let him eat grass for two or three hours, also five to ten miles of road work. The grain ration is not to my liking, but it is as good as I could get. Oats have been a failure in this country for two years.

About the last of July, I turn him in the pasture with my three brood mares. He has no trouble with them, only a few kicking spells at first; he soon learns to let them alone. This is getting close to nature, and can you improve on nature in this respect? That is for the health of the horse, and this is the first consideration always. Isn't it far better for the health of the horse to have the run of a large pasture, with plenty of grass, where he can take all the exercise he wants, and whenever he wants it, than to be shut up in a stall with a limited amount of exercise, or even be in the harness a part of the time? Can a man expect success with a horse if he only looks after his health three months of the year, and neglects it the other nine? I say not. It takes 12 months care in the year to make and keep a horse a successful breeder.

Of course all horses cannot be handled in this manner, but more of them could if only given a chance. That is, in regard to being turned loose in the pasture. Too many men are simply afraid to take any chances, when there is very little danger attached to it.

The man I bought this horse of cautioned me very particularly about ever letting this horse get loose, as he was so mean to fight. Six months from the time he came into my possession, he was running in the pasture with my mares and was no more trouble than a gelding. But I have to be careful about letting any geldings in the pasture with him.

At present his feed is three quarts of corn chop, once a day with what grass he eats. He is in good enough condition to put on exhibition. I won the blue ribbon at our fair in October, four counties allowed to exhibit. As to his breeding qualities, I wouldn't give a penny for a surer one.—H. B. Smith, Douglas County, Mo.

INFLUENCE OF A GOOD SIRE WELL HANDLED.

To the American Breeder: I have a bright bay Belgian stallion weighing 1800 pounds, Maximus the III, who has proven himself a fine breeder. His colts talk for themselves. One of his largest colts at six months weighed 800 pounds. Some people have been unable to get their mares with foal with other stallions, but when they bring them here I have no trouble whatever, as he is a sure breeder. I positively will not breed diseased mares, and after I talk to my customers as to why it is best not to, they seem perfectly satisfied.

Everyone in this vicinity is very much interested in colt raising. To get them more so, I am planning a colt show next fall and the one that brings the best colt will get a good cash prize. I think by doing this and getting the people more enthusiastic it will help to better the colt question. There are quite a few scrub mares around here. I have been a

Winning Percheron Stallions

I have some good colts I want to sell. They won at the Nebraska State and County Fairs, are strong in the Brilliant blood; splendid, strong boned horses; all bred and raised by me. Here is the breeding of two of my good colts:

Tony 93906—Foaled July 5, 1911; sired by Taiton 27153 (44790); dam, Fancy 46863.

Count 78720—Foaled May 21, 1911; sired by Taiton 27153 (44790); dam, Flossie 21220.

Come and see them or write for further description.

H. C. STRYKER,
RISING CITY, NEBRASKA.

Percherons

For Sale—Black-gray stallion; 3 years old; 1,800 pounds. Black stallion; 2 years old; 1,700 pounds. Lots of bone and quality. Will make over 2,000 pound horses. The 2-year-old's mother weighed 2,150 pounds. Also black, 6-year-old imported mare in foal; weight 1,850 pounds; sound and a good worker.
L. P. YOCUM, Clarence, Iowa.

PERCHERONS.

Buy them from the farmer and breeder. Young stallions and mares for sale. Mares bred to the interstate champion, Fortress, and imported Kergolay. Both noted sires and prize winners.
C. G. Anderson, R. 5, Hector, Minn.

Imported Percheron Stallion

For Sale—Black; 12 years old. I have used him four years. Colts to show. Price $450. I will trade for registered fillies or mare.
FRANK BRENT, Smithshire, Ill.

TO TRADE.

Two-year-old iron gray Percheron stud colt; one bay Shire brood mare, 5 years; will weigh a ton, in foal. Both full bloods of fine quality but can not be registered under recent ruling, and some Missouri land to trade for first class Percheron or Belgian stallion. I also have for sale a 160-acre fine farm land in premium; 106.7 bushels per acre; corn growing county (Ransom county) North Dakota. Also county or state right for patented article that every farmer needs and buys at sight. Rights for sale or trade. Address **N. C. Sikes, Dallas City, Ill.**

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address, **WILL BELLMAN, R. 1, DELAVAN, WIS.**

150 STALLIONS

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

Valley View Stock Farm

Offers for sale, two registered Percheron stallions; one three and one two years old; both greys; will make ton or better horses at maturity. Large and muscular bone; good disposition; certificate of soundness. Bred strong in Brilliant blood, therefore extra good. Write or come.
J. J. CROOK, Bement, Ill.

French Draft Stallion

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP

or will trade in on a stallion or jack. Grade; brown; weight in season, 2080 pounds; 10 year old; foal getter; heavy boned horse. Must get another one to use on his fillies.

J. F. CAMPBELL,
WATERTOWN, Carver County, MINN.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

18 Registered Crosses of Our Own Breeding.

Fifty Years' Experience.

Yearlings to 6-year-olds for sale; big boned and blocky at home prices; $200 and up. Forty head now on farm. Come and see and buy at half what they might cost you elsewhere.
G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Ill.

stallion owner for six years and find it a paying proposition.

Your paper is certainly a help to me. I have taken it for three years and find that I could not do without it.—Walter C. Sawyer, Franklin County, Ohio.

A STRONG BOOST FOR PERCHERONS.

To the American Breeder: I am well pleased with your paper as it contains information on breeding horses that is impossible to get elsewhere. It handles each subject in such plain language that any ordinary farmer will understand.

I saw in the November 5th issue a letter from a Montana rancher who contemplates starting breeding horses from small mares, 800 to 1000 pounds. Now I will give him my experience of 40 years. I first tried in Colorado in 1873 with Ute pony mares weighing 650 to 800 pounds and an "Arabian" stallion that was 16 hands high and weighed 1100 pounds. The result was colts that weighed from 800 to 900 pounds, raised on the range in summer and winter, and in temper the most vicious lot of cayuses on the face of the earth. Just such horses as ruin the reputation of the western horse.

My next attempt was in Idaho in 1881 when I brought a bunch of Montana cayuse mares to Idaho (mares weighing 800 to 1000) and one of Raymond Belmont's colts from Virginia City. The result was quite an improvement; the cayuse in form but not in size; were only saddle horses for which there was but little demand.

Next I tried a Clydesdale on mares from 900 to 1100. I found a great number of the colts were deformed one way or the other. In 1890 I began to try the Percheron horse on these small mares and have not had a single failure. I find that a mare 700 pounds will raise a colt that when four years old will weigh 1200 pounds from a full blooded Percheron weighing 1800. I have in my herd today colts from mares 800 to 1000 that will weigh 1200 at two years old, so I would advise any man that wants to raise chunks and general purpose horses to breed to the Percheron. Be careful to select an individual whose blood lines runs in a straight line back to the old gray Norman Percherons, for he will give quicker results, both in form and color. Watch the circuses as they pass and ask the managers why they have so many gray horses, and you will find their answer, "Because it is the only horse that will stand the hardships induced by continually moving from place to place."—Theodore Pierce, Elmore County, Idaho.

SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE GETS HIM BUSINESS.

To the American Breeder: Horse breeding in this neck of the woods has been pretty dull the last two seasons. Three-fourths of the mares are bred to jacks around here. I have been getting the mares that the jacks could not settle. I do not breed any mares without examination. As soon as I open them up, I tell if there is any show of getting them in foal. I get 50 per cent of the mares in foal, but not all with natural service; part of them capsule. I have a Percheron stallion that weighs 1800 pounds, that is a sure foal getter. One of my horses has a bunch of long hair on knee cap (the mark of the old Flemish stock.—Ed.)

I started raising horses eight years ago with one mare that weighed 900 pounds. I stayed with Percherons and made two crosses. My biggest work horse weighs 1620 pounds in common working order. I get a lot of good information out of your paper.—Kansas Subscriber.

THIS IS GOOD STALLION MEDICINE.

To the American Breeder:—Many people look upon the stallion as a dangerous animal, and so conclude that close confiment is the only safe way to keep him. This, in my opinion, has ruined many a fine horse. A stallion needs exercise, and free, natural exercise is the best. He needs sunlight, and lots of it. I have handled stallions about 15 years, and when I had only one I had a small enclosed lot next to the barn so he could go out and in at will. During the breeding season I traveled him four or five miles each day on the road. This year I had one seven years old and two three years old to handle by myself, consequently could not give them exercise on the road, as that would take too much time. I got eight foot cedar posts (four ten foot for corners), and some five foot heavy American woven wire fencing, and built a lot 15 rods square on alfalfa and blue grass. A strip about four rods wide across one side of this lot was maple grove which was sodded to blue grass. I put the wire on the posts about ten inches from the ground and then strung a barb wire about four inches above the woven wire. This made a fence full six feet high. I also strung a barb wire along the woven wire about four feet from the ground to keep the horse from rubbing against it. I set the corner posts in cement and set an extra post to stretch from and nailed the wire solid on all the posts before letting loose. This made a very solid fence.

Now as to handling the horses. I would put one out early in the morning; then about nine o'clock take him in and put another out. After dinner would put the other one out for about three hours. I also have a small enclosed lot next to the barn, and while one horse is on pasture another is in this lot so that two are in the open air nearly all the time.

Not counting my own work this lot cost m about $50. It has been a great success with me and a wonderful benefit to the stallions. I hope some one may be able to get some ideas from this article that will be a benefit to them.—H. M. Stephens, Republic County, Kas.

BREAKING A YOUNG STALLION.

To The American Breeder:—I think the American Breeder is the best paper for the breeding interest of this country that ever was published, and has done more good than all others to the breeding business of this country.

I have been breeding since 1886, and I want to tell how I break young stallions to tease and serve. I always tease all mares that are on hand; then take the stallion back to the stable and tie him up; then get the mare that I want to serve in the chute; that is, a place planked seven or eight feet long against the side of the shed. Then I take a blanket, double it and fasten at breast; then put surcingle on tight. Then I bring out the horse and stand him opposite side of the shed; back the mare out and lead her up to the side of the horse; back him a step or two and let him go on. The first time or two you may have a little trouble to make him stand, but if you have a good bridle and handle him firm you can soon make him wait. The blanket serves two purposes; one is, that your horse learns that there is no business until the blanket is on, and then your trouble is over.

We breed with the capsule and have good success. Still, there are people here that won't breed that way, and they see the colts and see they are just as good. Why they are against the capsule I cant' tell.

I forgot to say that at the back end of this chute we have a strong door hinged to the wall and a hook. We keep this hooked back until we examine the mares then we close and fasten. Behind the mare, on the side of the wall, we have a one and one-half gallon can with faucet, and a five-foot rubber hose which we use to treat mares and flush them out. This, I think, is better than a pump as there is not so much force. With this outfit we have little trouble. Maybe someone will have a better outfit than we have, if they have hope they will write about it.—A. L. Hedrick, Edwards County, Illinois.

INSPECTION FOR THE MARES, TOO.

To the American Breeder: As we horse men of Iowa have to have our horses examined so strictly, I think the law on the service fee should be more strict. As it is, we only have a lien on the colt. Now I claim that we should have a lien on the mare for at least eighteen months after breeding for this reason: There are so many mares bred and sold or traded before the colt is foaled, and the way all of the horses are billed here, the money for service is due when mare changes hands, and if the colt dies we have no way of collecting our money, but when mare is disposed of our money is due and no way of collecting it. It is only one man in ten that will pay when they sell a mare, and a good many if let alone would be working the colt before it would be paid for.

I have been keeping stallions for 13 years and the biggest fault with the business I find is to get the men to come back to try the mare. I think when our horses have to be

TRUMANS'

1878—Pioneer Stud Farm—1913

The Best in Imported Draft Animals

For 35 Years

We have been bringing to this country a class of Percherons, Shires, Belgians and Suffolks which were distinctly superior and these we have sold to the American horse improvers by such methods and under such terms as have stood the test of time.

By frequent regular importations of high class animals our barns are kept well stocked and inspection is at all times invited.

125 STALLIONS ON HAND

For catalog or information, address

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, :-: :-: :-: Illinois

SIZER'S SHIRES

Stallions and Mares for Sale.
All ages—the Get of
TATTON CHIEF 8605 (20087)
The sire of more prize winners than any other Shire horse in America.

L.N. and O.B. Sizer, Fisher, Champaign County, Ill.

RECORDED SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE

Seven years old; weighing over a ton; very gentle; proven an 80 per cent foal getter. Must sell on account of his colts. Price $750 if taken soon. Also a stud colt; fillies of all ages and mares in foal. Must sell for cash or bankable note. Will not consider a trade at all.

B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa

Public Sale

of

Shires--Mares--Stallions

Seven Stallions from weanlings to 4 years old; 25 mares and fillies.

SALE HELD IN
BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

January, 15, 1914

C. C. & R. W. E. WILLIAMS,
BUSHNELL, ILL.

THREE SHIRE STALLIONS

For Sale—6 to 8 years old; registered; one yearling can be registered.

C. A. TALLMADGE, Madison, S. D.

CLYDESDALES AND SUFFOLKS.

CLYDESDALE STALLION

Wm. McKinley 12372, For Sale.
Pure bred Clydesdale, registered in Vol. 13, American Clydesdale Stud Book, bay, extended star; left front and both hind feet white; foaled July 23, 1905. Not offered for any fault. Will guarantee him in every way, but cannot use him any longer in this locality on account of his fillies. I also have a fine coming two year old Percheron stud which I will sell reasonable; he will make better than a ton horse. Write or see,

H. C. EDELMAN, Viborg, S. D.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

CLYDESDALES.

3 stallions and 8 mares for sale at a bargain, if taken before January 1.

JAS. SPEAR, Stanwood, Ia.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—Four coming 3 year olds. All big fellows with plenty of weight and quality. Also one fine black jack, two years old, for sale. **JOHN H. CHAMBERS, EDINBURG, JOHNSON COUNTY, INDIANA.**

SUFFOLK FILLIES

FOR SALE—two years old; a matched pair. CEDAR DALE FARM.
CHAS. W. STEWART, West Chester, Ia.

LIGHT HORSES.

Registered Morgans

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

Having bought Headlight Morgan to head a selected stud of The Admiral mares, The Admiral is now for sale. He is 15¾ hands high; weight 1250 pounds, and is the greatest all-round horse I know. I have 200 of his get on the place; part of them for sale.

RICHARD SELLMAN
ROCHELLE, TEXAS

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Registered stallions and mares; all ages. Also a few Hereford bulls.
H. A. GREENWELL,. Lakenan, Mo.

GET YOUR REGISTERED Road and Draft Stallions and Mares of the breeder at first cost. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa.** 23 miles S.-W. of Chariton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.

so free from diseases, and if they have anything wrong with them we have to publish it, why not have the mares pass examination and furnish a certificate of health, and if found to be free from any of the catching diseases, and be sworn to by a licensed veterinarian, and if anything is wrong let it be made public. Then when a man comes to breed, bring his certificate with him, and we would know what to expect. We are not all able to tell when a mare is in a fit condition to breed. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.—J. F. Coleman, Monroe County, Iowa.

COMPLAINS OF THE STALLION LAW.

To the American Breeder: Our stallion registration laws gives you a lien on the colt until it is one year old. Would like to know how to proceed to collect the fee for a colt where the owner of the colt refused to pay for it. If you have to go into a law suit and hire a lawyer it will cost three or four times the season of the colt to collect it; then the stallion owner is not much ahead.

Why not make the law so the stallion owner can send an officer and attach or levy on the colt and hold it until he gets his pay. In fact, I don't think much of this registration law anyway. As I understand it, one feature is to keep a man from misrepresenting a grade horse for a registered one, but I have a thoroughbred horse or a cross bred horse, and one link of his registry is missing, then I have to register him as a grade. A lie in one way is no worse than in another. I hope to hear from others on this subject.—Wm. Crumrin, Clark County, Ill.

MORE DEMAND FOR MARE INSPECTION.

To the American Breeder: You ask if the lien law is satisfactory here. No, it is not. Our representative two years ago tried to get a bill through giving the stallioner a lien on the mare and offspring. It got no farther than the committee, but they gave the stallioner plenty of law. Why not have a law compelling the mare owners to have their mares examined, say in March each year. If in healthy condition to breed give a certificate. It would save many good horses and jacks. It would shut out the shy breeders and trading mares. Fillies that have not been bred should be exempt from examination.—I. S. Owen, Jefferson County, Kans.

MEASUREMENTS OF WELL FED COLTS.

To the American Breeder: As there has been a lot said in your valuable paper in regard to the size and measurement and weights of colts, I will report on two Percheron colts that I led five miles and weighed them. One was 7 months and 8 days old, weighed 980 pounds, measured, height, 59 inches; around the front arm, 21 inches; below the knee, 9½ inches; around the hock, 19½ inches; below the hock, 11 inches. The other colt was 5 months and 15 days old, weighed 840 pounds and measured, height, 58 inches; fore arm, 18 inches; below the knee, 9 inches; around the hock, 18½ inches; below hock, 9½ inches. Is there any danger of having a young colt too fat for its bones? Some say mine are too fat. They are in good growing shape, I think.—Henry Stamm, Cheyenne County, Kansas.

Note—If any one has injured his colts by having them too fat we will be glad to print his experience.—Editor.

REPORTS A STOCK POWDER SWINDLE.

To the American Breeder: I admire Mr. Graham, the publisher of this great paper. The principle he takes for honest and square dealings with his readers. I was in his office last May but regret that I did not get to meet Mr. Graham for I certainly would have liked to take him by the hand. We need more men to come out for just what they stand for and do what they say. There are other crooks that ought to be exposed and I am going to give you readers a little tip to be on the lookout for some I have fallen in the hands of.

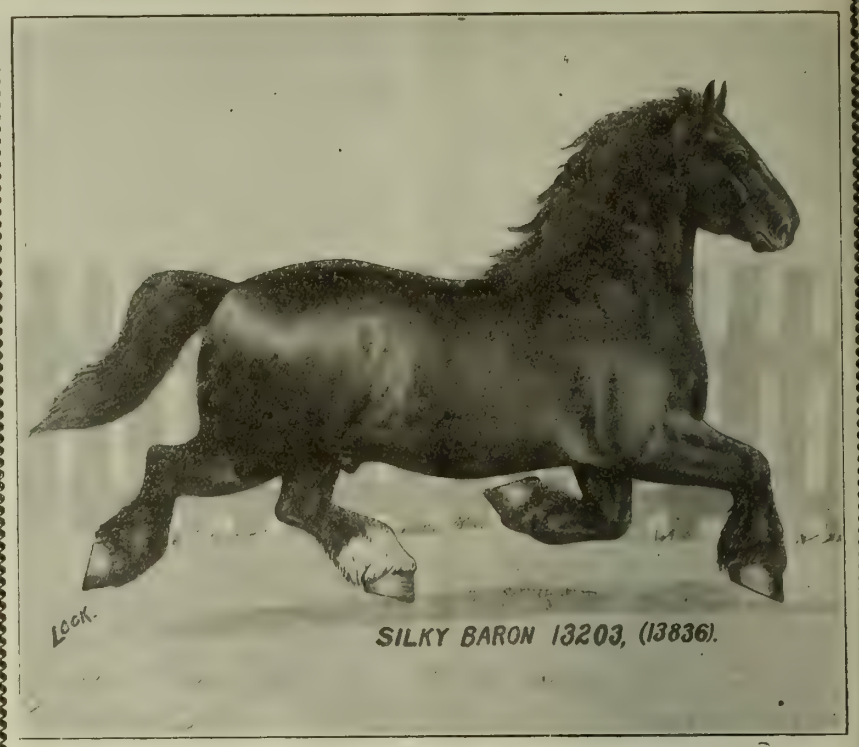
A firm in Omaha, Neb., known by the name of ———— Co. (also operating under the name of ———— Co.), came along and swindled me out of all I had. I don't know how many ways they have to catch a man, but they sell a stock powder and sell him a car load and give him a cheap automobile to go and sell it. Will trade stock powder for stock, or for land. They claim they will do lots of things and when they come down to the pinch they will take all you got and let you go. I am not writing this to knock against this firm but to put the readers next so you will be on the lookout. I traded my pure bred stock and all I had on a Kansas farm, worth $50 per acre. I brought suit against this firm in the Renro County, Kansas, court and recovered $2,000, of which I had to pay my attorney almost half. I enclose clipping from my old home paper of another case.

Hope I will sometime be able to own some more pure breds, as they are the cheapest for anyone to raise. I started in the pure bred horse business by buying a team of pure bred Shire mares for the sum of $1,400. I raised five colts, my oldest being a stud. I showed this colt nine times, won eight first premiums and one second. Wishing all the readers of the American Breed a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am, H. F. Wise, Alberta, Canada.

RAISING A ROAD STALLION.

To the American Breeder: I raised my road stallion, Major Hal, from a baby. When he was six months old I put him in a box stall and his dam in another beside him. In a few days he seemed to forget her. I fed him two quarts of good, clean oats three times a day with an occasional bran mash and a nice bunch of clover hay. In the spring when he was a year old he weighed 650 pounds. He was kept in barn and lot all the summer as he was so "cagy" I could not turn him out. The second winter he had a good, warm stall and on cold, bad nights a good blanket. His feed was increased to about three quarts of good oats with some bran and

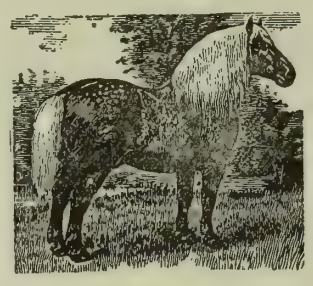
Two Stallions for Sale; also Fillies and Mares



One Black Percheron 3 years old; one Clydesdale 2 year old, and a bunch of Clydesdale Fillies and two mares 7 and 8 years old. This is all registered stock—some of them from imported stock on both sides. For further information inquire of

JOHN SPARROWHAWK (Forty years a breeder.) Wakefield, Kansas

"BREEDERS' SALE—400 REGISTERED HORSES."
In Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill., JANUARY 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1914. 300 Imported and Native Bred Registered Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.



100 head of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.
100 head of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.
100 head of the best registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.
50 head of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.
100 Registered Stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality.
100 Registered Trotters, grade draft, Stallions and Mares.
100 head Ponies, Imported and Native Bred Registered Shetland and Welsh.

D. AUGSTIN. C. W. HURT, Manager,
Catalogue Ready January 12, 1914. Arrowsmith, Illinois.

Coach Stallion

for sale. Age 7 years; chestnut sorrel; weight 1350; sound; 75 per cent foal getter; sire German Coach; dam Standard bred. He is a show horse. Broke to harness. Price $500. Terms to suit.
AMOS HANSON, COLLINS, IOWA.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.

Color bay and white; 6 years; 16 hands; weighs 1000 pounds. Excellent breeder; sure foal getter; two-thirds of his colts spotted. Perfectly gentle and broke in all harness. Price, $400. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. **E. J. MUNTER,**
Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.

JACK FOR RIDING HORSE—I want a good combination saddle and driving mare or gelding in a trade for a 4-year-old black jack, which is O. K. Come and see it or write **BERT FRY, Plainfield, Iowa.**

ARABIANS
JACKS AND MULES
FOR SALE.

Two excellently colored Arabian Stallions, and 15 well marked mares. Three big jacks and 25 mules. Will trade on a No. 1 Percheron Stallion.
WYATT CARR, COLLINS, IOWA.

Stallions, Jacks and Jennets
FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One 5-year-old Wilkes; 1 Montrose and Denmark; 2 Jacks 4 years old, black with white points; 1 2-year-old and 1 six-year-old good Jennets. Will trade for mares, cattle or mules.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
HORTON, VERNON COUNTY, MO.

THREE JACKS AND ONE PERCHERON

For sale. One jack 5 years old; 16¾ hands high; one jack 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; one jack 9 years old; 14¾ hands high.

One black Percheron; 12 years old; registered, weighs 1900 pounds.

Jacks at $600 to $1,000; stallion, $300. This stock is all good and plenty of colts to show. Am selling out to quit business.

Also have Duroc Jersey hogs, champions and grand champions. Don't waste yours and my time by writing, but come and see this stock. It is priced right and I guarantee you will be pleased with it.

LOUIS KOENIG,
Phone Acme 1905. Solomon, Kans.

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK.

For Sale—I must sell my herd jack, Sheridan 4828. Young jennets from him are in his way. I guarantee him sound and serves well on mares and jennets; 8 years old; weight 1,125 pounds. Come and see his colts. I have for sale 8 months to 3-year-old jacks and a few jennets. I also have the big boned Poland China hogs; both sexes for sale. Come and see all my stock and make me an offer.
Henry Obermann, Friestatt, Lawrence County, Mo.

TWO EXTRA GOOD JACKS.

For Sale—Three years old last August; 15½ and 16½ hands high; with bone and form to match; black, white points; broke to serve; O. K. in every respect. Also jennets.
Geo. S. Trimble, Perry, Mo. Route 4.

JACKS and JENNETS



Eighty large boned black Mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard; guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, five banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and Union Pacific R. R.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kans.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.
Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

KENTUCKY JACK AND PERCHERON FARMS.



200 head of big bone, Kentucky Mammoth jacks, Percheron stallions, mares, saddle geldings and mares. Special prices to parties buying in half or carload lots. Catalogs ready November 15.
COOK & BROWN,
Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE TO A QUICK BUYER.

One reg. black jack; 8 years last September; 15½ hands; a good performer and all right in every way. Can show plenty of colts. Also one Hambletonian bay stallion, 16½ hands, weight 1,300; 10 years old; a good road or combination horse; sound and beautiful. I guarantee this stock as represented.
F. F. HARMAN, Bynumville, Mo.

FAIRVEIW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address
J. C. HUCKSTEP,
Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

MAMMOTH JACKS

For Sale—Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from $250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.

TEN GOOD BREEDING JACKS.

Also 12 imported Percheron and Belgian stallions; some weigh 2160 pounds. Stock for sale on long time payments, 1, 2 or 3 years at 6 per cent.
R. I. LITTLE,
Fairfax, Iowa. Route 2.

shorts three times a day with clover hay and fodder. In January of the same winter he was educated to the harness and was driven lightly in the spring and summer. The third winter he was fed about the same as the second with some carrots, potatoes and cabbage as desert. Now I have a paddock for him to run in on good days, and I make it a habit to drive him at least four times a week. As he is now going into his fourth winter he is receiving three quarts of oats and an ear of corn at a feed, and a pinch of salt with each feed. His hay consists of a small bunch morning and noon and a larger bunch at supper of alfalfa and mixed hay. I keep water by him day and night. I find by this kind of treatment that my horse has never been sick a day in his life. The only fault I can find with him (and that is not a bad one) is, you can hardly keep him on the ground, he feels so gay.

Now I would like to hear from some kind brother who has raised a stud. The colt now is 15½ hands high and last spring weighed 1065 pounds.—W. L. Mason, Pickaway County, Ohio.

WHERE JACKS ARE A RARITY.

To The American Breeder:—We have had freezing weather up here for the last three weeks and a little snow off an on, but we have long cold winters here. There are many days in these months that the stock cannot stay out. Straw piles have been the chief feed for stock up here, although there is a silo put up here and there in the last year or two.

Breeding is far behind the Eastern states. There are about two grade stallions to one pure bred through this country and only a difference of $2 to $4 a colt. There are new farmers moving in here from Eastern states that now have the habit of looking for good stock and are helping their neighbors, which will help us all in time. The American Breeder speaks so familiarly of jacks, but up here I know of only four jacks in two counties, and they are small jacks, too. I was talking to a friend of mine, telling him I was going to bring a good, big jack in my business, one about 16 hands standard with ears two feet long. The answer was, "What an awful looking beast it must be," and "I don't want none of them in my bunch." So I am afraid I will have poor picking the first year with a jack.

Pure bred cattle are very scarce here. One of our banks brought in two carloads of Holstein, or 14 cows with calf, which sold from $175 to $300; 15 bulls under one year that sold as high as $250, and 11 heifers under one year which sold as high as $225.

Fall breeding for colts is very scarce here.—Albert Kroll, Becker County, Minnesota.

THE COLOR FAD.

To the American Breeder: I think the "Color Fad" is the greatest evil the jack breeders have to put up with at present. Many jack breeders are discarding many of the essentials of a good jack for the one thing; that he be black with white points. If breeders do not quit that plan they will soon have a jack black with white points and that will be all. I believe we breeders should strive to breed jacks of a uniform type and well proportioned, with color as a minor consideration. This color fad is going to be the ruination to the jack if they do not quit following it. I'll admit that a grey or a blue jack will not sell for as much money as one black with white points, although they come up with them in all their makings. But I believe they should, and I do believe that blue and grey jacks have sired as many high class mules as those black with white points. My idea of a good jack is one with good head, ear, bone, foot, body and well proportioned, regardless of color. Now I have expressed my opinion on this subject, let us hear from others. —Frank Mills, Rice County, Kansas.

GOOD COUNSEL TO JENNET OWNERS.

To the American Breeder: I am a subscriber to your valuable paper and am puzzled to know how you get so many good things bundled up for us in each issue. Each paper, I think, is worth a dollar to any breeder. Now as I want to help boost I will give my experience in breeding jacks and jennets.

The young colts are very tender the first few weeks and require much better care than horse colts. When colts are foaled in the early spring, and especially where the jennets are running on pasture, they should be watched very carefully. A colt dropped on damp ground will soon chill, especially if it is a weak one. Take your colt and its mother to a good, warm box stall; give them some good, dry bedding, for a good, clean stall has much to do in preventing navel poison and other kindred diseases.

Now don't get in too big a hurry to turn your colt out, and be sure that he gets his dinner all right, and at the same time don't forget to watch his bowels and water. Keep your eye on the clean bed, for this is very important. Now if your colt is doing all right and the weather is bright and warm, turn the jennet and colt out, but if it is cloudy and chilly he is a long way better off in the barn. My experience has taught me that most young colts die from exposure to bad weather. The two first years of a colt's life requires good care and I might say good feed, if you expect him to look good at that age.

If colts come during fly time, especially if flies are bad, if the colt comes weak and unable to get up when it should, the flies will at once leave the mother and settle on the young colt and in two or three days you will see the colt begin to puff up in different places. Corruption will form in these puffs in from two to five days. They will generally live from eight to ten days, then die.

This is neglect. Pick your colts up as quickly as possible; protect them from the poison enemies; especially if the jennets are on pasture. The very colt you neglect might be the best one you ever bred. Who can tell until it is developed?—C. H. Hearson, Cass County, Mo.

TREATMENT FOR LOUSY JACK.

To the American Breeder: I saw in your paper an article where a Kansas farmer wanted to know how to kill lice on his jacks. Use Hess's Louse Powders according to directions, then put a blanket on your jack and keep it on until the powder takes effect, about 15 or 20 minutes.—E. P. Davidson, Benton county, Mo.

A GOOD RECIPE FROM CUBA.

To the American Breeder: I notice in your issue of the 20th someone has a jack with lice. The wash we use here for ticks will destroy ticks, lice or ants, and is not injurious to animals. It is composed of the following ingredients: one-quarter pound arsenic, three-quarter pounds soap, three-quarter pounds sal soda, one-half pint tar. Put into three gallons water, boil for 45 or 50 minutes, then add enough water to make 16 gallons. It is then ready for use. Rub it into the hair all over clear to the hoofs and in a couple of days you won't find a live tick or louse, and to pour a little into an ants' den will exterminate them in a few applications. —A. W. Ward, Santa Clara Providence, Cuba.

JACKS AND JENNETS

FOR SALE. Registered Jacks; all blacks with white points; from 15 to 15½ hands, 3 to 5 years old; well broke and as good as grow. Jacks from the great Dr. McCord No. 1766, and Dr Long No. 1767. We have colts from both. The above jacks are ready for service. This stock is right, raised right and priced right. Farm one half mile from station on C. & A. railroad.

DILLINGHAM & DEWITT,
Blue Springs, Mo.

GOOD HERD JACK
For Sale or Trade,

I will sell my Starlight bred herd jack or trade for another herd jack as good as he is. His register No. 2527; 62 inches high; 9½ inch bone; 72½ inches around girth. Is a good one. Lots of colts to show. Have jennets in his way, the reason for selling.
ELWOOD RUSH,
Lockwood, Mo. Rte. 1, Box 59.

JACKS AND JENNETS

Any age; one or a car load for sale, or will trade. Inspection invited.
GUY W. FISHER,
Frankford, Pike County, Mo.

THE OLD RICHMOND JACK FARM

I make a specialty of breeding big registered jacks, with lots of bone; substance and finish. These jacks are raised right and all good servers. I also have at all times imported and American bred Percheron stallions. Prices right. Terms to suit.
W. H. SKIBINSKI, Richview, Ill.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Registered jacks; all black with white points; from 15 to 15¾ hands; from 3 to 6 years old; well broke and as good as grow.

Percherons from 2 to 8; the big, good kind, weighing from 1700 to 2100 pounds; all guaranteed as represented.
J. E. PARK, Owner, CAMERON, MO.

JACKS AND JENNETS.



Thirty-five head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for private sale. Jacks in age from 1 to 5 years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones, black with white points. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all of my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them.
U. G. SAUNDERS, Flemingsburg, Ky.

120 MULES AND ONE JACK

For sale. Yearlings and two year olds. Winners. From large jack and good mares.
POINTS & TOWNSEND,
White Clay, Nebraska.

GOOD BLACK JACK

For sale; 3 years old last August. Sure breeder. Price to sell quick $500, as farm is sold.
THOMAS GRUBB, Brookfield, Mo.

STALLION, JACKS AND JENNETS

For Sale—A 5-year-old Percheron stallion; weighs a ton. Six jacks and 16 jennets. Horse and jacks blue ribbon winners. Am closing out. A bargain for some one.
H. A. WEHRMANN, Monticello, Lewis County, Mo.

BLACK JACK, MEALY POINTS.

For sale; 15 hands high with good bone and body; 7 years old. A good breeder and quick server. Am quitting the business, reason for selling. Price $400. **E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.**



Registered big boned Black Jacks and Jennets. Fine individuals: best breeding; priced right. **J. H. SMITH, KINGFISHER, OKLA.**

JACKS FOR SALE—Born July 3, 1912. Black, mealy points. Dam weight 940 lbs.; sire weight 1,070 lbs. Fine, big colt. Price, $250 cash. Eight-year-old black jack, weight 920; sires lots of fine mules. Price $300 cash at once.
E. R. SMITH, Owner, FAIRFIELD, IA.

JACKS FOR SALE—Ten jacks from 1 to 8 years old; from 15 to 16½ hands high. If I can't show you as good stock as there is in the United States. I will pay your railroad fare. Come and see me.
W. L. GRAHAM, MACKVILLE KY.

FIELD NOTES

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Upon request we will announce, under this head, free of charge, the date and location and the name of proprietor or manager, for all public sales of pure bred live stock which are to be advertised in the columns of the American Breeder.

Percherons.

Dec. 9—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.
Dec. 10—A. L. Robison & Son, Pekin, Ill.
Jan. 7—H. A. Holdridge & Son, Saunemin, Ill.
Jan. 27—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas. Sale at Manhattan.
Feb. 12—John H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Feb. 19—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Belgians.

Feb. 19—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.

Shires.

Dec. 11—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.
Jan. 15—C. C. & R. W. E. Williams, Bushnell, Ill.

Percheron and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 27 to 30, inc.—Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.
Feb. 3, 4 and 5—Breeders' Horse Sale Co., Thos. J. Kennedy, Secretary, Streator, Ill.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 10—B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kas. Sale at Sterling.

Taylor & Jones of Williamsville, Ill., write: "Our horses are doing well and we are having good sales thus far this fall. We have a good representative lot of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions, imported and American bred and in order to make room for our new importation soon due to arrive, we are willing to make especially low prices on anything we have in the barns. Bear in mind that with every stallion goes our written binding guarantee that is as good as can be written, appealing to the judgment of any business man."

C. F. Jones of Rippey, Iowa, advertises in this paper one of the most drafty and heaviest boned Percheron colts foaled in 1912. This colt at 18 months weighs 1,500 pounds or better. The photograph in the ad shows that he is all we have stated. Please mention the American Breeder when writing to Mr. Jones.

Wm. Crownover of Hudson, Iowa, though not claiming to be one of America's "greatest importers," stands today on a level with any of them, strictly through the extreme high quality of his stock. Such horses as Farceur, his grand champion Belgian, and Surveyor, said to have sired more good horses than any other Shire in America, have won him this position.

Hugh M. Cottier, Mound City, Mo., is advertising a Percheron stallion for sale or trade for jack or Percheron mare. He also has a three year old Percheron for sale. Look up the ad in this issue.

John Henry, Fairfax, Iowa, has large Mammoth jacks for sale from $250 up. If interested, write him for description.

12 Head of Jacks



For Sale—2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands. I need room and will price right. **Ben M. Green, Cape Girardeau, Mo.**

JACKS FOR SALE.

Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.

L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

W. H. Richards of Emporia, Kas., is one of the safest importers in America to buy draft stallions from. Mr. Richards is a practical horseman and graduate veterinarian of wide experience. He selects his importations personally and buys nothing but clean, sound horses of a kind to benefit any American community. Read his advertisement. It is a plain statement of just what you will find at his barns.

Ben Bohlander & Son of El Paso, Ill., Percheron breeders and importers, are one of the greatest draft horse districts in America. Nothing but good horses will pass, even for local trade, and Bohlanders stand at the head in their section. They handle good Percherons exclusively.

L. N. & O. B. Sizer of Fisher, Ill., begin advertising in this issue. They breed Shire horses exclusively, and "Sizer's Shires" have been among the best prize winners at the big fall shows, including the International Live Stock Show held last week. Read the advertisement.

The Simplex Spreader Company, 345 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo., make the only practical straw spreader on the market. This is a machine which should be put to work at once on every farm where there is a surplus of straw. Straw scattered on the ground in early winter is in best condition for supplying needed humus for the soil when spring plowing comes.

North & Robinson of Grand Island, Neb., probably have more satisfied customers who have bought Percherons, Shires or Belgians of them than any other Western firm of importers and breeders. They have several hundred acres of the best Nebraska soil devoted to the developing and production of this class of horses. This not only enables them to sell on an economical basis, but to put out horses that are thoroughly conditioned for Western use.

Dunhams, Wayne, Du Page County, Ill., besides being one of the biggest modern Percheron importing establishments of America, is one of the landmarks in Percheron history, for it was the father of the present proprietor who was largely instrumental in putting the Percherons in the predominating position which they now occupy on the map of American draft horses.

The American Steel & Wire Company, manufacture the woven wire fence which today is practically the standard for this country. Go into any progressive farming community and a majority of the practical men you ask will tell you that the American fence is the best woven wire fence on the market. Tell the man through whom you buy your fencing that you read this in the American Breeder.

R. A. Smith, 1779 Union Pacific Bldg., Omaha, Neb., is the man to write for information concerning the farms and stock ranches to be bought in the healthy, progressive country traversed by the Union Pacific Railway.

The Lakeside Remedy Company, 5410 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill., begin advertising in this issue their remedy called "Clear Eye." See the ad for particulars.

L. R. Wiley of Emporia, Kansas, not only imports Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares, but his firm owns a big breeding farm 20 miles west of Emporia, on which are produced annually a fine line of horses of these breeds. See him for imported or American bred stock.

J. T. Watson, New London, Mo., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Watson has a fine bunch of jacks and jennets priced right and invites our readers to come and see them.

E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Ia., have registered road and draft stallions and mares for sale at first cost. Read their ad.

W. L. Graham, Mackville, Ky., invites our readers to come and see the jacks he has for sale.

J. E. Decker, Tiskilwa, Ill., is advertising in this issue a closing-out sale of Percherons on January 14. Any one interested should send for a catalogue at once.

W. M. Richards, Emporia, Kans., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Richards has imported Percherons and Belgians personally selected and gives a gilt edge guarantee with each animal good for two years. Any one in the market for stock of this kind should not fail to write Mr. Richards for prices and description.

E. A. Silverthorn, Rossville, Ind., is advertising registered Belgian Stallions in this issue which he will price right.

E. R. Smith, Fairfield, Ia., has two jacks advertised for sale. Price, $250 and $300, if taken at once.

Wyatt Carr, Collins, Ia., is advertising Arabian horses, jacks and mules for sale in this issue. See the ad.

Richard Sellman of Rochelle, Texas, has a new ad in this issue on his Morgan horses. Read what he says.

Charles W. Stewart, West Chester, Ia., has a matched pair of Suffolk fillies for sale.

H. E. Hander, Garden City, Mo., is advertising a Percheron stallion and a Mammoth jack for sale in this issue. Write him for full particulars.

MISSOURI REGISTERED MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS



FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. WATSON, NEW LONDON, RALLS COUNTY, MO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR JACK STOCK



LIMESTONE VALLEY STOCK FARM.

The best trade of North America has for years supplied itself largely with Jacks and Jennets from our herd. The World's Greatest Show Yard Winnings and Public Sales are a part of our record. The same honest values always open to private buyers; the Square Deal for all.

L. M. Monsees & Sons, props., Smithton, Mo.

5th ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

OF 25 HEAD OF HIGH CLASS REGISTERED BLACK JACKS AND JENNETS.

JACKSON, MO., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1914.

Every animal guaranteed to be as represented. Nothing priced or sold privately after catalogued. If interested, **write for catalogue and come to the sale.** You will not be disappointed but highly pleased with the offerings. Catalogues will be ready to mail February 1, 1914.

W. F. SCHADE **Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Mo.**

C. C. & R. W. E. Williams, Bushnell, Ill., are going to hold a public sale of Shire mares and stallions on January 15, at Bushnell. The stallions range in age from weanlings to four-year-olds, and 25 mares and fillies. Write them for a catalogue.

J. C. Hagens, Pella, Ia., is advertising two imported Percheron stallions for sale; one eight years old and the other two past. These are both registered. Write him.

J. F. Campbell, Watertown, Minn., has a French draft stallion for sale cheap or will trade in on a stallion or jack, as he cannot use his stallion longer on his fillies.

G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., starts his regular card in this issue. Mr. Scott makes a specialty of high class jacks and jennets and guarantees every animal as represented. He invites inspection of his stock.

W. C. Moore, Parsons, Kans., Jack and Stallion Broker, is advertising two jacks for sale in this issue. The ad gives a good description of this stock. Don't fail to read it.

H. C. Stryker, Rising City, Neb., has some Percheron stallions for sale. These are prize winning stock. Read the ad and then write for further description.

Leo T. Perkins, Kirwin, Kans., is advertising two Percheron stallions for sale cheap, or would trade for another horse, or cattle. Read the ad.

Anderson, Bicknell Company, Lovington, Ill., has some bargains advertised in this issue in the way of a Percheron stallion, Belgian stallion and a Thoroughbred stallion. They will sell these stallions very cheap in order to dissolve partnership. Read the ad.

Amos Hanson, Collins, Ia., has a Coach stallion for sale at $500, with terms to suit. See the ad.

Mrs. Charles Hayer, Holden, Mo., has a black Percheron stallion for sale at a bargain, on account of her husband's death. For particulars and price write Mrs. Hayer at Holden.

W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo., will hold his fifth annual public sale of high class registered jacks and jennets at Jackson, Mo., on February 10. Catalogues will be ready to mail out February 1. Don't fail to send for one.

S. A. Farnsworth, Blairstown, Mo., is advertising three jacks, from 3 to 5 years old, in this issue, at reasonable price.

The Harrah Mfg. Co., Drawer O, Bloomfield, Ind., is advertising an "Automatic Combination, 12 Tools in One," used by contractors, farmers, teamsters, fence builders, threshers, miners, etc. Write the above company for the facts about this tool.

John Sparrowhawk, Wakefield, Kans., has stallions, fillies and mares advertised for sale in this issue. This is all registered stock. Look up the ad and write Mr. Sparrowhawk for full particulars.

J. H. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla., starts his ad in this issue. Mr. Smith has big boned black jacks and jennets.

C. G. Welsz, Palmyra, Mo., is advertising a bargain in the way of a French draft stallion and two registered Percherons. Look up the ad.

E. D. Cheney, Hillsdale, Mich., is advertising a Belgian stallion for sale that he will sell at a sacrifice, as he has not time to devote to the business.

Z. R. Reynolds & Son, Guthrie, Mo., are advertising jacks and jennets for sale worth the money. See the ad.

Box W, Prairie View, Ark., has a jack advertised in this issue at a bargain; $200 gets him. Look up the ad.

Young Jack--$350 Cash

Black, white points; 3 years old October 24, 1913. Broke and a quick worker; good size; plenty of bone. Am quitting the business. Write for photograph and description in full. Price, $350 cash. **WILLIAM. CROSBY, PRAIRIEBURG, LINN COUNTY, IOWA**

Jacks and Jennets

Nine jacks for sale, worth the money. These are as good as grow. Five of them herd headers. Also Jennets for sale. Visit our barns and see for yourself.

Z. R. REYNOLDS & SON, GUTHRIE, Callaway County, MO.

A "BEST" BARGAIN.

Young Jack. Made his first season this year. A sure foal getter, and as quick and active as any jack. Dark grey; is undersized on account of being a twin. His sire and dam are both large and of Mammoth stock. His sire showed the best of mules and this colt should and will be his equal in every way, except size. Will sell for less than half value. $200 gets him.

Address, Box W, PRAIRIE VIEW, Ark.

THREE JACKS FOR SALE—From 3 to 5 years old; about 15¼ hands high; large, heavy bone and registered. All black with white points. Price reasonable if sold soon. Address **S. A. FARNSWORTH, BLAIRSTOWN, MO.**

ONE JACK IN A THOUSAND

and the result of 40 years of intelligent breeding; 5 years; black with white points; 15-1½ standard; very toppy, wide, deep; perfect in neck from withers to hip, and hip to tail just right; legs like a coacher, travels plenty wide and true; snap and action like a colt; perfect handler and the best head I ever saw. For sale by breeder who traveled 5,000 miles to find his sire. This young jack a real counterpart of typical show mule. If $1,200 is too stiff don't take my time. The sire (an aged jack) at $800.

W. C. MOORE, PARSONS, KANS.
Jack and Stallion Broker.
List your wants and stock.

JACKS AND JENNETS

I make a specialty of high classed jacks. Come to one of the oldest jack farms in the state and see what Missouri really can produce. If disappointed will pay your expenses. Every jack guaranteed as represented. This card is to parties wanting the good kind.

G. M. SCOTT, REA, MO.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

You can make big money farming in Arkansas

Same Latitude—Same Crops

THE soil is newer, richer and much lower in price. A splendid climate makes it possible to produce bountiful crops of nearly every variety known to man. It will pay you to investigate.

We have just published six illustrated folders on Arkansas. Send for the one that interests you.

1. Central Arkansas
2. Northeastern Arkansas
3. Southeastern Arkansas
4. Southwestern Arkansas
5. White River Country
6. Arkansas Valley

The way there is via Memphis and the

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Iron Mountain Route

Splendidly equipped trains

Mr. J. N. Anderson, Immigration Agent, Iron Mountain, St. Louis
Please send me Arkansas Land Folder
No.———— Name————
Address————

ALFALFA AS A MONEY MAKER

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-day farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A CROP EVERY YEAR.

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

A "REGULATOR" FOR STOCK.

To the American Breeder: After reading a great deal about stock dying from eating damaged feed, I will give a remedy, or rather a preventative, as an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure. Keep salt, two parts, and sifted wood ashes, one part, by stock all the time, and feed any kind of feed preferred. I handle a heap of stock of all kinds and have not had any sick stock of my own for several years. I feed regularly and give stock free access to water. I have raised a heap of jacks and have never lost one in my life.—J. E. Ruby, Meade County, Ky.

LATER LIVE STOCK RECORD MEETINGS.

To the American Breeder: The next annual meeting of the American Breeders' and Importers' Percheron Registry will be held at the Chittendon Hotel, Columbus, O., Tuesday, January 14, 1914.—John A Forney, Sec.

To the American Breeder: The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association meets December 10 at Rochester, N. Y., Hotel Rochester. —Ira Inman, Sec.

SEES BEST PROFIT IN MULES.

To The American Breeder:—As we have handled jacks for the last 15 years, have had a great deal of experience in the breeding business. Have got three jacks now; one a brown, weighs 1,140; another a dark gray, weighs 950, and I think the best built jack I ever saw. Is also an extra good breeder. We do our teasing with this jack. He does a better job than a horse, if it were not for some mares being afraid. Also have a three-year-old brown jack, weighs 1,020. Suckling mules from these jacks have been selling from $80 up to $125 at weaning time. If a person has a good suckling mule and does not want to sell it, he does not want to price it, as weanling mules are almost as high as yearlings.

We have not had any disease among the mares in our community, but I do not think it advisable to breed all mares presented. We raised a pair of twin mules last year. They are going to make a very nice little team. Are well matched in color and size—one mare and one horse. I think the mule business is more profitable than the horse business, unless you handle pure bred stock. You can get almost as much for one good suckling mule as you can get for two (better than the average) draft colts. At least, this seems to be the case with us.—A. F. Bargenholt & Sons, Adams County, Iowa.

THE PURPOSE OF "PIG CLUBS."

To the American Breeder: In organizing the Boys' Pig Club it is the purpose of the department to establish clubs in every Southern state. Our animal husbandry division is cooperating with the farmers' co-operative demonstration office in our bureau of plant industry, and has already established clubs in Alabama and Louisiana, and the movement is under way in Georgia. The organizing is being done by the officials of the farmers' co-operative demonstration force, and the animal husbandry agents are instructing and demonstrating how to handle the stock and to breed a superior type of pigs.

It is the purpose of the department to have every member of the club encourage not only an increased production of the swine family, but a better breed of pigs than is being raised at present. It is a serious purpose the officials of the department are engaged in—one that is aimed at the high cost of living.

The production of pork is not keeping pace with the increased population and something must be done to harmonize these two elements. If each member of the club—and they will be growing it is expected all the time—will see to it that one more pig and a better pig is produced each year then a long step will have been taken in meeting the ever growing chasm between pork production and increased population.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BORING FOR FACTS.

To the American Breeder: W. A. Boys, farm demonstration agent at Hays, Kas., uses an augur to show farmers the proper methods of moisture conservation. Armed with this instrument he goes into the fields of farmers and determines the depth of moisture in fields that have received different treatment. In one such test it was learned that the water, which had fallen recently, had not penetrated more than eight inches deep in stubble ground, while on stubble that had been disked immediately after harvest the moisture had reached a depth of eighteen inches. In corn stubble land the moisture had soaked twenty-four to thirty-six inches in the ground, while on potato ground that had been kept clean and well worked the water had penetrated thirty-six to sixty inches. Mr. Boys believes that this simple demonstration is one of the most effective ways to teach moisture conservation, by early preparation of the land.—Kansas Agricultural College.

Enrich Yourself

Supplying a Great Demand

The price of beef is steadily rising, due to the shortage of beef cattle. It is no longer profitable to raise cattle on ranges. That was a wasteful method, and with the passing of free pasturage the costs are too great to leave a profit. Yet people need beef and are willing to pay good prices to get it. That is the demand you may profit by supplying.

Search all over this continent and you will find no section in which cattle do as well or can be raised as cheaply as on the plains of northwest Texas. It is the natural home of the steer. Here great herds roamed in the early days. They fed on the luxurious grasses and went to market without grain. Latterly their weights and the owners' profits have been increased by grain-feeding near to the slaughtering market. But that is now too expensive, considering the high price of corn.

It has been found that the steer can be fed and finished here on ensilage and milo and kafir grain. The cost of feeding is reduced — the quality of the meat improved — a better price is secured and once again beef cattle are money-makers.

The territory available for this work is the millions of acres of northwest Texas, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches a year. It is too dry for corn, but milo and kafir thrive under dry-farming methods.

Herefords are graded up to nearly pure blood and they are the most profitable animal to feed. Weanlings can be brought up to 1,400-pound steers in less than three years, and this young beef sells well, saving a year's time, interest and feed.

Hogs thrive on the same feed. This is their climate, too, as there are no diseases in the high, dry air.

Lately it has been found that upward of one million acres of this fertile prairie is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure water, near enough to the surface to be economically pumped and used for irrigation. This water makes the production of tremendous crops of feed easy and certain. With water, 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats and 80 bushels of kafir are not unusual yields, and a small acreage of the irrigated land with a larger area of the dry land forms an ideal stock farm. Irrigation here means stock-feed insurance and is a guarantee of your profit.

The opportunity here is described in detail in a new folder just issued by the Santa Fe entitled "The Shallow Water Country of Northwest Texas." I would like every stock-grower in the country to read it as well as our leaflet, "Letters from Farmers." Then, if you are interested in following the matter further, I will be glad to place at your service the faculties of this department to assist you in finding the location best adapted to your needs.

The interest of the Santa Fe in settlers along its lines does not cease with helping them to select a location. We have a corps of agricultural demonstrators, who are employed by the railroad to help settlers to learn as quickly as possible the best crops and methods of handling for any given section. The assistance of these men will be yours without cost, and the enthusiastic letters from settlers already here will show you that their advice means a large increase of profit to those who have taken advantage of it.

Drop me a postal for this "Northwest Texas" folder and leaflet.
C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry,
2511 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

POSSIBILITIES IN GRADE HORSES.

To The American Breeder:—Last year there were several fine large draft geldings sold in this locality. I was anxious to find the sire of those horses. After considerable investigation I found that nearly every one was sired by a grade horse. A little more investigation revealed the fact that the grade was really a well bred horse; that is, we have discovered at least five good top crosses. I purchased that horse and we are now making an effort to have him registered in the National French Draft Association. He is a big fellow, weighing a little over a ton and is really a high class draft horse. This has caused me to look up the breeding of some more grade horses throughout the country, and I find that where a grade horse sires good colts he has had several crosses from good sires. .I am of the opinion that nearly every grade horse that sires good colts comes by this ability in some such a manner.

There are a lot of good horses over the country that might be registered in the French Draft Association. This association is recognized and in my opinion is one of the best records we have.

Among the grades we occasionally find a stallion that sires a few excellent colts and a lot of poor ones. This kind should not be maintained in the stud. It is this kind that has given the good individuals among grade horses a bad reputation in general. We have reached a stage in

our horse breeding that more attention should be given the grading up of this class of live stock. There is, I find, this difficulty: The owners of many grade horses do not know what a good horse is, consequently they are not able to judge the good qualities of the get. More education on this subject would mean better sires generally.—T. J. L., Ohio.

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There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

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AMERICAN POULTRY
SAVOY BLDG., WILKESBARRE, PA.

FROM AN INTERESTING NEW COUNTRY.

To the American Breeder: I will try and write a little from this part of the world. First I will give you some idea as to where we are located. We are on the west slope of the Black Hills, 32 miles north of New Castle, Wyo., and 20 miles south of Sundance on the main road between both places, on the telephone line, and mail route two times a week. We are in a farming country and a good stock country. Land is cheap, from $7.00 to $20 an acre; well fenced and with springs.

I have been in this country only one year and two or three months. I brought nine head of registered Percheron mares and stallions here and some Duroc Jersey hogs, and have done well with both kinds of stock. I have two stallions left, one two years old and one three years old; good ones. I have five full blood mares and one mare colt and two grade mares and one gelding and one mare colt grade; 26 head of hogs of which I expect to sell 20 head that will bring $350. I have sold $180 worth in the last year, beside, out of the nine head I brought here. I could tell you just what I fed and the cost of feed.

I will tell you something of the climate. We are more than pleased with it. We are natives of Iowa and Nebraska, from southwestern Iowa and northwest of Omaha 200 miles. We don't have the extreme hot weather in the summer and no wind like in Nebraska or Iowa. Of course we have wind once in a while but not very often. Winter is cold but we did not notice it like we did back home, as we call it. Snow gets good depths. There is stock that runs all winter without any feed, but mine don't. I am told that there are people south of New Castle that have from 150 to 300 head of horses and they don't feed in the winter, only once in many years. I am going out and see that country pretty soon. I expect to homestead if I can get what suits me there, and if any of our readers want to know about that part ask me through the American Breeder, and I will try and tell you all I can about it. This country needs Eastern people with a little means to build it up.—T. N. Ayers, Crook County, Wyo.

ANSWERS THE MONTANA BREEDER.

To The American Breeder:—In reply to the Montana man in regard to what kind of a stallion to use on his 800 to 1,000-pound range mares, would say, use a 1,550 or 1,600-pound Percheron; one with fine carriage, good style and action, with a good, tough hoof, clean limbs and a smooth hock. A horse with good spreading ribs, short back and good strong loin; deep shoulder and wide on the breast; shoulders shaped right for action; well cut up under the throttle; prominent eye; full forehead; good disposition; an easy keeper; good looker and a sure breeder and a great colt producer. I can inform our Montana friend that he can sell all of the colts raised from such a stallion. Should he keep some of the mare colts for breeding, the next stallion I would have a Percheron weighing about 1,750 pounds of the same type, and the third stallion weighing about 1,950 pounds of the same type and the fourth stallion about 2,100 pounds of the same type. That would make the fourth cross 15-16th. The Percheron stallions are the product of the Arabian stallions crossed on French mares. The Western horses are the descendants of the thoroughbred Arabians imported by De Soto in the Sixteenth Century, and that is why the native Western mare produces the best results from Percheron stallion. Both sire and dam possess the Arabian blood. The Arabian blood infused into the veins of any breed of horses gives them more vitality and greater endurance.

I have a thoroughbred Arabian stallion named Sultan. He came from some of the World's Fair horses that were imported in 1893. Twenty horses came to this country and seventeen were returned. One of those returned was a fine gray and the owner refused $7,000 for him. Sultan is also a gray and an excellent breeder. I will some time have his picture for the American Breeder.—R. I. Little, Linn County, Iowa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from Page 5)

average breeding jack supposed to get in foal? Do they get a less per cent than draft horses? Should a jack have more exercise than he would take himself when turned in paddock?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—We do not know the average per cent of jacks. Some breeders are getting 80 to 90 per cent of the mares in foal while others are only getting 20 to 30 with practically the same conditions. There is only one way to increase the per cent of foals and that is with a better knowledge of the breeding subject. If the semen is tested at every service and found to contain live spermatozoa, the mares are to blame. They are, however, a few mares (perhaps one in 100) that will not hybridize when bred to a jack. A jack is occasionally a better server than a stallion. The discharge will be discharged in the uterus a little more often from a jack than from a stallion, which is an advantage for the jack. There is very little difference in the per cent of foals from a jack and a stallion. The great difference in results, when live spermatozoa are discharged, is in the mares. Those who are capable of correctly diagnosing the condition of mares are the successful breeders today. This one particular feature has more to do with the per cent of foals than anything else. Some jacks take plenty of exercise in a large enclosure; others should be exercised. A rye pasture where the forage is very short at this time of the year will frequently cause a jack to take sufficient exercise.

600 — DOCKING HORSES — Will the fact that a mare has a docked tail affect her colts?—Florida Subscriber.

REPLY—No.

601—BONE—I have a five and a half month old colt; weighs 725; is fat; in ordinary flesh would weigh about 675. He was judged as having too light a bone below the hock. He has a nine inch bone smallest place below hock. I want to know if he has bone enough for that size colt.—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Ordinarily we would say that this colt had a fair measurement, but if a colt in the same ring was equally as good and had a better foundation, your colt would be judged as having too light bone.

602—YOUNG JACKS' SERVICES—How many mares can a two and a half year old jack breed and not hurt him? Or should he cover any at this age? If so, how far apart should they be between services?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Ten or 15 services might be satisfactory; no two services closer than one week. This does not mean mares, as some mares require several services. If you would adopt the capsule system and breed every Saturday, a large number could be accommodated, which would include the rebreeding. No one can afford to injure these young sires.

603—SMALL STALLIONS—Will the small size of a horse affect his usefulness as a stallion provided he is sound in every respect, and well bred?—Florida Subscriber.

REPLY—A stallion cannot be expected to transmit a quality with regularity that he himself does not possess. Undersized sires are not very profitable. Practically every breeder of live stock is demanding a large animal, consistent with quality.

604—MORGAN HORSES—Is there any registration for small horses such as army horses? If so, please publish their address.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Write to T. E. Boyce, secretary of the American Morgan Registry Association, Middlebury, Vt.

605—SUSPECTED TUMOR—I am writing you in regard to a filly I bought last March. She was imported from Belgium in the spring. She had a little discharge from her nose when I bought her which lasted some time and then stopped running; then she breathed hard like her head was stopped up. I took her to the veterinarian at Iola, Kas. He says it is a tumor. He could not get it and said it would have to be taken out through the throat, and advised me to take the mare to Manhattan. Now this mare is with foal. Would it be advisable to operate on her now? She bled badly when he put the instrument up into her head and has been better since. Is there anything to apply on the outside that will do any good?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—If your animal is not seriouusly distressed in breathing we would advise that you defer any surgical operation until after foaling, inasmuch as the restraint and operation might provoke abortion. In the event you elect to send the mare to Manhattan we believe you will find



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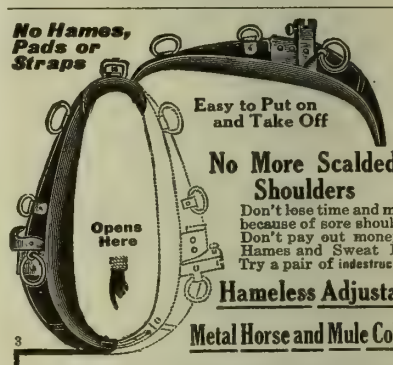
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FOR HORSES' EYES

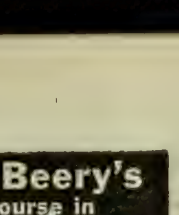
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there qualified veterinarians who will render you the very best of diagnosis as well as surgical service.

606—CARE OF BREEDING ANIMALS—I have 20 head of brood mares (from 600 to 2,100 pounds) and young stock running out every day since it froze up, in a large pasture; no grass but a large stack of wheat straw for shelter in windy weather. They are out for exercise and not to eat. They are fed some hay, oat straw and threshed oats (about 12 pounds per day of oats) to mature horses and to the young stock in proportion to their size. Instead of running around and taking exercise they stand around the wheat straw and eat all the time they are out. They are not taking enough exercise, as their legs show that they are filling and itchy. They are getting ting plenty of hay and oat straw in the stable night and morning. Shall I burn the wheat straw and so make them move around or feel cold or leave it alone? I keep them in more in the day time.—Canada Subscriber.

REPLY—We have a notion that the shelter of that straw stack will be mightily appreciated by your stock before the winter is over in your northern country. You state that there is no grass in your pasture so you can not expect animals to run about just for the pleasure of exercising alone. Were you to burn the straw as suggested, it no doubt would not improve things, as they very likely would collect in the most sheltered place and remain there. The stack offers shelter and some food, which latter should be to your profit. We do not believe the slight stocking of the limbs complained of will result seriously.

607—PERHAPS CANCER—We have a large, 8-year-old jack that has always been in good health but is losing his voice. We noticed it about a month ago, and as it is getting worse we made an examination a few days ago and found a deep inflamed red growth on the pallet of his throat, just a little forward of the throat latch; looks to be three-quarters of an inch thick. Can you tell us what it is and can there be anything done with it? He eats well but his breathing appears to be a little hard. Is it apt to keep getting larger and shut off his wind? It is on the upper part of his throat extending down. Our veterinarian has never seen anything like it.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—Growths of the character described are usually malignant in nature and if such proves to be the kind affecting your animal it will eventually terminate in his death. It is quite impossible to successfully remove these growths completely on account of the parts involved being so deeply placed that they are quite inaccessible. A microscopic examination of a section of the growth by one competent to make it, is the only way to reach a positive diagnosis of the case at this time.

608—LOCO—What effect does the loco weed have on horses? And how can you tell when they are affected?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—Loco affects the brain of horses, making them nervous, flighty and crazy. The cases are diagnosed largely by the known presence of the weed in a locality and particularly if several animals are more or less affected that have an opportunity to graze upon ground where the weed grows.

609—INJURED STIFLE—I have a 6 months' old colt which was hurt in the stifle joint someway about two months ago. The cap over the joint seems to be loose from its place; can be moved about and the entire joint is considerably swollen. Had a veterinarian look at it and he said the tendons which hold the cap in place are torn loose and advised keeping the colt quiet and applying frequent blister, which we have done twice, and applied liniment also. Was blistered with cerate of cantharides. If the joint is injured, as it seems to be, can anything be done? And is it possible to expect recovery?—California Subscriber.

REPLY—It would seem that your veterinarian is giving you good advice and service and we have nothing to add. You must remember that severe injuries of this nature require considerable time to effect recovery and that the age of your colt is in its favor, as young things incline to grow out of these mishaps better than older stock.

610—ENLARGED BURSA—I have a 2-year-old gelding that had a lump or swelling come on the fore part of hind leg at ankle. It has been there about six months. It is quite soft and can be moved from side to side with the hand. Will you tell me how to treat this lump?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that bursa beneath the anterior tendon of the limbs has been injured in some manner and the inflammation resulting has caused its distention. It is doubtful if the difficulty can be treated successfully with such agents as would be safe in your hands. You may try painting it twice daily with tincture of iodine until the skin has become quite sore, and then discontinue the treatment for a few days, after which repeat applications. These enlargements are best treated by a skilled veterinarian who would perhaps withdraw the fluid from the bursa and inject the same with some agent with a view of preventing its collecting again.

611 — UMBILICAL HERNIA — My neighbor has a colt 6 months old that has a small rupture at the navel. Will you kindly inform me what is best to do?—Idaho Subscriber.

REPLY—The most satisfactory way to treat a case of umbilical hernia of six months' standing is to have it operated on by a well qualified veterinary surgeon. We would suggest that this case be treated at an early date for the reason that it is more difficult to effect a cure in older animals.

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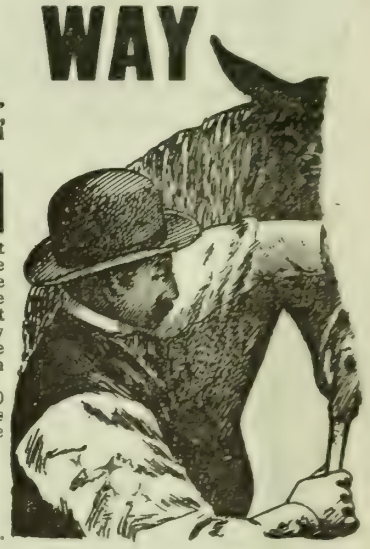
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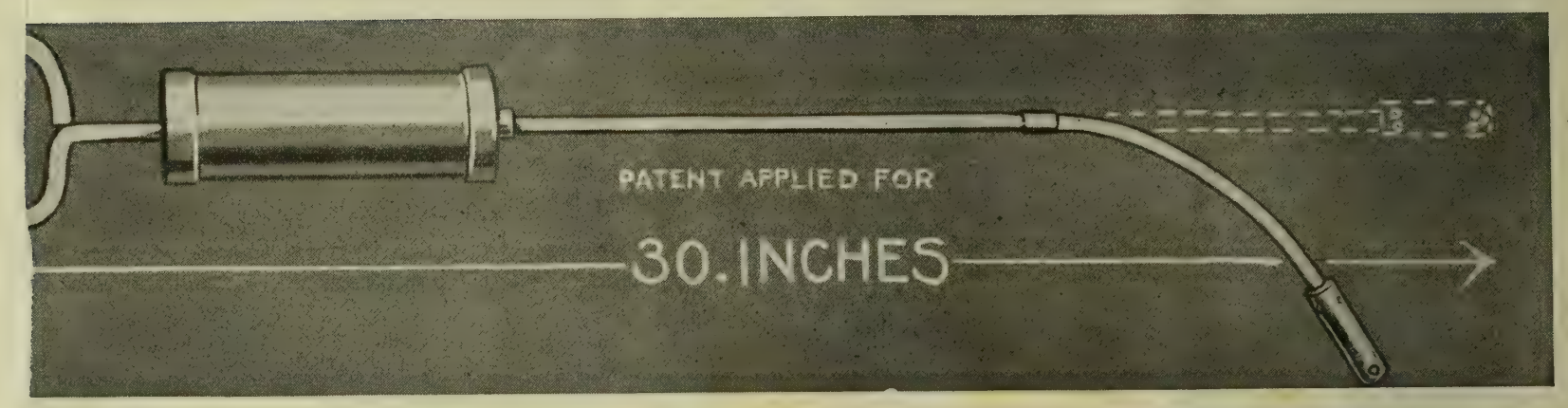
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This instrument is sold by other dealers for from $5 to $6. It is nickel plated, about 22 inches long, with a glass tube in it.

Price, $4.00.

Breeders' Bags

Three sizes, small, medium and large. Stallions weighing 1,200 or 1,600 pounds usually require a medium size. These bags are guaranteed not to tear from any cause before March 1, 1914. If they do tear before that time return the top part with our stamp on it and 35 cents in cash and we will send you a new bag.

Price each, $1.00.

Directions for Ordering

Send money orders or draft as exchange is always charged on personal checks. Always name your express office as well as your post office address in order to insure prompt delivery.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

THE KANSAS CITY IMPREGNATOR COMPANY

Twelfth and Central Streets :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: :-: **Kansas City, Missouri**

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI. *Kansas City, Mis[illegible]ecember 20, 1913* *Number 23*



Studies in Percheron Conformation Through the American Breeder Camera.

Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missou

DON'T ADVERTISE IN THE AMERICAN BREEDER

Unless You Think It A Good Business Proposition

If in Doubt on That Point Read What These Advertisers Say of Their Experience.

"We have known the American Breeder since its first publication and during parts of the last three years have been using the columns in advertising our business, and the results have been very satisfactory. We believe it reaches a good, sober class of readers. It is with pleasure that we tell you we are satisfied with our advertising with you. We wish you continued success."—Taylor & Jones, Sangamon County, Ill.

To the American Breeder: Your paper reaches the buyers.—L. Donaldson, Lincoln County, Mo.

To the American Breeder: I read your paper with interest and have told many of the better farmers around here that I think every farmer should subscribe for this paper, and by giving copies some have subscribed for it. This not only helps them but also helps me in that it helps educate the mare owners and gives greater publicity to any advertisements I might have in the paper, and for your encouragement will say that we have received more inquiries for money spent advertising in your paper than we had any idea of. I sincerely wish you success in your work and will be glad to distribute any papers or send names to you of any one I think would be advantageous to the cause.—F. M. Lorimer, Johnson County, Kas.

To the American Breeder: Sold everything I have advertised in the American Breeder.—Wyatt Carr, Story County, Iowa.

To the American Breeder: We fully realize that the American Breeder is the best paper published for the practical horseman. We are satisfied with the results obtained through its columns and can recommend it to any one who is dealing with registered stock.—George W. [illegible]ers & Sons, Huntington County, Ind.

[illegible]e American Breeder—My last year's ad[illegible] of my big boned black jacks and jen[illegible]ught me lots of inquiries.—J. H. Smith, [illegible]er County, Okla.

[illegible]e American Breeder: The American [illegible] is a long felt want to the farmer and [illegible]iser. As an advertising medium it is [illegible]o none. I got letters from all quar[illegible]he globe from the highest class farm[illegible] breeders.—Enos Hayes, Hamilton Coun[illegible]

[illegible] American Breeder: I am well pleased [illegible] advertisement in the American Breed[illegible]ve had definite results. How any stal[illegible]n can be without the American Breeder, [illegible]ending the breeding school, is some[illegible]hat I can't understand. I have had [illegible]ul success in breeding barren mares [illegible]tending the Scientific Breeding School. [illegible] Rodecker, Los Angeles County, Cal.

[illegible]e American Breeder: We have found [illegible]rican Breeder the best and most profit[illegible]vertising medium that we have ever [illegible]nd we have tried quite a number of [illegible]of various kinds. You not only reach [illegible] number of people but you reach the [illegible]hat are interested in buying and sell[illegible]llions and jacks, and since that is our [illegible]r, you are the best paper for us in that [illegible] We are also very certain that your [illegible]ontains more valuable information to [illegible]e owners and the raisers of all kinds [illegible]k than all the other papers of our [illegible]ge. People are becoming more inter[illegible] registered sires here all the time, and [illegible]his has been a poor crop year we ex[illegible]sell more saddle stallions and jacks [illegible]er. Wishing the American Breeder the [illegible] it deserves.—Kentucky Sales Stables, [illegible]n County, Ark.

[illegible]e American Breeder: For quick re[illegible]e American Breeder beats them all. [illegible]n ad in it to sell my two stallions. I [illegible] answers from the ad before I ever [illegible] paper the ad was in. Got letters from [illegible] several different states. Long live the American Breeder.—J. Hallmark, Daviess County, Ky.

To the American Breeder: Please discontinue my ad and send me the bill. I want to thank you for results obtained by placing the ad in the Breeder.—D. B. Kirby, Jackson County, Mo.

To the American Breeder: I have been well pleased with results of my advertising with you, and expect to use your paper again when I need further service.—Chas. A. Galt, Linn County, Kas.

To the American Breeder: Find check enclosed for advertising. The results were good. Your ad was a great help. Herman H. Koth, Clayton County, Iowa.

To the American Breeder: I had good success advertising my black Hambletonian stallion. Received a great many letters and made a good sale. I think your paper is O. K. and would recommend it to any one wanting to advertise stock for sale or exchange.—John Scherer, Richland County, Ill.

To the American Breeder: Two dollars and eighty cents worth of advertising sold my Percheron stallion. I am more than pleased with results.—Beecher Rayl, Tipton County, Ind.

To the American Breeder: We have always been satisfied with the American Breeder as an advertising medium for our high class Shires, Percherons, Belgian and Suffolk stallions, and congratulate you on the stand you have always taken for the upbuilding of high class horses.—J. G. Truman, McDonough County, Ill.

To the American Breeder: I have always found my advertising in the American Breeder

Remember that the prices and quality of advertised stock are more sure to be right than any others, for advertised animals are sold faster, sold more direct and sold in more open competition than any others, and the seller's printed advertisement in an honorable publication obligates him to those who answer the same. Always mention the American Breeder when writing an advertiser.

to pay better than in any other paper, and the expense is always less.—E. R. Smith, Jefferson County, Iowa.

To the American Breeder: Results realized from advertising with you in the past have been very satisfactory to me. I consider it money well spent.—C. W. Lamer, Saline County, Kansas.

To the American Breeder: For a jack seller we consider your paper about worth all the rest. We have sold jacks all over the country through your paper. We expect to take a good ad again with you as soon as the jack season opens up.—Bradley Bros., Johnson County, Missouri.

To the American Breeder: I have been a breeder and seller of jacks for over 30 years; have sold as high as 137 a year at home by advertising. I consider your paper a high class medium for advertising. It has sold lots of stock for me and I still use it and think it one of the very best I use out of a large number. I also enjoy reading your paper as it has a great deal of valuable information for farmers and breeders of live stock.—S. W. Jetton & Co., Rutherford County, Kentucky.

To the American Breeder: I consider your paper the best advertising medium I have ever used in my 24 years' experience in the horse and jack business. It always brings results.—J. E. Bradley, Jasper County, Missouri.

To the American Breeder: The past season's advertising with your paper was quite satisfactory. I believe the American Breeder to be one of the best advertising mediums in the West, and shall continue to use it in the future.—W. H. Bayless & Co., Linn County, Kansas.

To the American Breeder: I have used your paper for advertising with the very best results, as it reaches the up-to-date farmer and stock producer. It shows me it pays to advertise from the amount of correspondence I received from my ads in your valuable paper. Wishing the paper success in every way.—E. P. Chapman, Adams County, Iowa.

To the American Breeder: Stallion ads in your paper bring more letters than I can answer.—A. C. Boyd, Will County, Illinois.

To the American Breeder: I am well pleased with the advertising I did in the American Breeder during the past four years. I consider it a good paper for the breeder and stock grower. I have been greatly benefited by reading it since I subscribed four years ago. I also recommend the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I have found it to be all O. K.—J. E. Lewis, DeKalb County, Missouri.

To the American Breeder: The ad I put in the American Breeder brought me plenty of inquiries and sold my jack.—Dr. D. H. Bibens, Pawnee County, Kansas.

To the American Breeder: Last spring my ad in your paper brought me several letters of inquiry about my jacks. Sold one jack, a quick cash deal when the stock was seen, and for want of more money I had to turn down too low a cash offer for another good jack. I think the American Breeder a good paper to advertise in, and as I still have some good jack stock for sale, I may run another ad in the near future.—A. C. Briggs, Harrison County, Iowa.

To the American Breeder: The American Breeder is one of the best stock papers published. No one can make any mistake to advertise in it. Have done a good business through my ad in the past season.—W. A. DeMerritt, Will County, Illinois.

To the American Breeder: I sold my horse soon after placing ad in your paper. Had inquiries from about 40 or 50 persons.—Earl J. Gossard, Tipton County, Indiana.

To the American Breeder: I have been advertising with you for several years and believe your journal reaches as many jack men as any journal published.—G. M. Scott, Andrew County, Missouri.

To the American Breeder: We have received many inquiries from our ad in your paper which we have been running regularly for several years.—Cook & Brown, Fayette County, Kentucky.

To the American Breeder: I like the American Breeder as an advertising medium better than any paper I have ever advertised in. I have sold more horses through your paper than through four or five other papers combined.—H. A. Greenwell, Shelby County, Missouri.

To the American Breeder: We were well pleased with the results we have had from our advertising in the American Breeder. We have advertised in your paper for three years; have tried several others, but the American Breeder beats them all.—T. E. Collins & Son, Republic County, Kansas.

To the American Breeder: We consider the cost of advertising in the American Breeder as money very well spent. We have always received definite results.—Wright Bros., Henry County, Iowa.

To the American Breeder: I will say that I have read the American Breeder ever since it started under the name of the Stallion and Jack News. I have also carried several ads in it at different times and have had good results from them. I have been in the stallion and jack business for 30 years and the American Breeder is one of the best papers of its kind I ever read. I always keep the best of stock and hope 1914 will be a prosperous year for all breeders of pure bred stock of all kinds.—Adam Matz, White County, Illinois.

To the American Breeder: The American Breeder is one of the best papers I run ads in. I got as many or more inquiries than from any other paper.—Ed Boen, Ray County, Missouri.

To the American Breeder: Please stop my ad and send me your bill, as I have answers enough to dispose of any number of jacks.—G. Fred Skank, Mills County, Iowa.

To the American Breeder: I received a good many inquiries to our ad in your paper.—H. A. Wehrmann, Lewis County, Missouri.

Rates for small ads (one time and one month) always printed on editorial page. For longer time or larger space send for rate card, addressing

AMERICAN BREEDER ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT,

225 West Twelfth St. :-: --: :-: Kansas City, Mo.

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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PERCHERON SOCIETY AFFAIRS

What Happened at the Annual Meeting in Chicago—Some Comment on Record Association Affairs in General—Bright Outlook for the Percheron Business.

For several years considerable interest has been manifested among Percheron breeders as to the outcome of the annual elections in the Percheron Society of America. The interest seems to be increasing. A larger number of breeders seem to be attending these meetings. It is evidence of a healthy interest when members attend such meetings. We should like to see every record association have a large attendance at its annual meetings, because there are always important and interesting things to be discussed. A breeder should attend such gatherings and be familiar with existing conditions. Proxies and farm paper reports do not always give satisfactory service and information.

The annual election of the Percheron Society of America was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, December 1st. The meeting was called to order and the different reports given. I. D. Graham who has been editor of the Kansas Farmer for the past ten years, was present in his new capacity as Assistant Chief of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific Expostion. His suggestions concerning the co-operation which the Percheron Society could give (both in special premiums and in the maintenance of a "View Stud" during the exposition) were well received. August Tacheau, one of the leading Percheron breeders of France, addressed the meeting concerning Percherons.

When the election of officers was announced several nominating speeches were made, some of which caused great excitement. A man from Minnesota during his speech placing in nomination U. L. Burdick, for director, seemed to make some of his remarks very plain, and the attorney employed by the Percheron Society arose to a point of order and stated that, in his opinion, the Minnesota speaker was out of order. The president sustained the point but the Minnesota gentleman said that he had started to place a man in nomination and was going to finish, and if there were any who felt capable of throwing him out, to proceed at once. He was not thrown out. The crowd seemed to be with the Minnesota man. He made his speech and placed his man in nomination, although the attorney for the directors made numerous attempts to stop him.

During the discussion there was as much excitement as has ever been experienced at a record association meeting in any country. In order to fairly describe what happened we will call the two sides taking part in the discussion, which preceded election of directors, the "Progressives" and the "Stand-patters." The speaker from Minnesota represented the Progressives and it was evident from the start that he and his associates were there for business. The Progressives easily had a majority in attendance, but perhaps not enough proxies to carry the entire election. By massing their votes they could have elected one director without any question had such a plan been necessary. There were four places to fill, and as soon as four candidates were nominated it was moved that the nominations be closed and the four candidates be elected by acclamation. This carried; it was indeed a satisfactory way to avoid a "rough house." Those elected included two of the old directors, W. S. Dunham of Wayne, Ill., and John De Lancey of Northfield, Minn. Lieutenant Governor U. L. Burdick of Wiilliston, North Dakota, also elected, was the candidate of the Progressive element. Mr. Burdick's friends and acquaintances state that he is a good, clean man with plenty of character and ability to protect the best interests of the Percheron breeders. Professor C. F. Curtiss of Ames, Iowa, was elected for a director from that state to take the place of H. G. McMillan. Some breeders believe this will be an improvement.

After the election of directors, Mr. Burdick asked the president what power was vested in the Board of Directors. A. P. Nave, the president, referred the question to their attorney, who stated that everything was vested in the Board of Directors; that the members of the Percheron Society of America had only one privilege in such a meeting and that was in the election of the Board of Directors. He further stated that the members of the Percheron Society of America had no right to make suggestions to the Board of Directors at that meeting. This brought on the hottest discussion. A lot of prominent breeders made speeches on that subject, which should go down in history. They were not of the "white wash" nature, either. A number of men who had always held that the accused should have the benefit of the doubt are now convinced that they should have used their efforts long ago in removing two officers.

During the discussion, after the directors had been elected, an attempt was made to adjourn the meeting, but this attempt was a failure. The breeders did not leave, they continued to talk and visit until a late hour. It was evident, from the spirit and substance of the remarks that night that "gag rule" was at an end. Breeders expressed themselves as to the future, by saying that hereafter they would be on hands at the annual meetings. It was also evident that the days of a self perpetuating ring of office holders are at an end.

Senator White of Leesburg, Va., was elected president. This is a case of the right man going into the right place. Mr. White was the progressive candidate two years ago when he was elected a director. W. S. Corsa of White Hall, Ill., was elected vice-president. He also is a Progressive and will serve the Society well in case of absence of the president. These are men of the kind that the Percheron breeders want. We believe that even those who upheld McMillan through fear are glad that they do not have to fight his battles longer. C. M. Jones of Plain City, Ohio, was elected treasurer. His term ends next year.

This was the most satisfactory election the Percheron Society has held in years. The new officers have shown that they are willing to give the breeders a reasonable opportunity to be heard in the meetings. We look for great improvement in the affairs of the Percheron Society of America, and of all breeders of Percherons. Care must be taken to protect the interests of all honorable members, but at the same time there are breeders who might be a little careless, yet perfectly honest, who would suffer if the regulations were too exacting. All regulating must be done carefully, but the Society should investigate all irregularities promptly and treat all breeders with justice. We believe there are not many who will care to take the chances of disgrace by attempting to register animals fraudulently. Examples have been set for those interested, not only in Percheron horses, but in all other live stock breeds, and honest men in every line have had some benefit.

Now that the Percheron Society is in the hands of a majority in which the Percheron breeders have confidence, let us all work for the advancement of this Association. Thanks to a better educated demand, and the consequent elevation of the standard, registered Percheron horses are higher in price than they have ever been. The few breeders who practiced fraudulent registration are being driven out of business and their stock is disappearing from the records because everybody is afraid of it. Already the per cent of animals which trace to fraudulent registrations is so small that it ought not seriously to interfere with the Percheron horse in America. The most important service which Percheron breeders now can render their breed is to work for the development of better individuals through the use of better sires and sufficient care and feed. If an irregularity should ever arise, brand the crook and brand him quick, and brand the publication that stands up for him and profits by his advertising. Do not wait until it is a deep-seated corruption. If every honest Percheron breeder will do his duty there will never be any necessity for another "house cleaning." Percheron breeders should be thankful that the records on both sides of the water have been improved and give promise of becoming as strict as any live stock records in existence.

The great demand for really good Percheron horses should increase year after year. With a little more feed, better selection of sires and the proper development, the owner of every pure bred Percheron mare should be realizing a nice profit.

In the matter of registrations, the Percheron Society, we are told, has a peculiar new problem to contend with. For years this Association has refused to register home-bred Percherons for Robert Burgess of Wenona, Ill. Circulars were sent out to members of the Percheron Society of America and to newspapers concerning their refusal of these horses. Now the Burgess Stock Farm has been incorporated and we understand that an attempt will be made by this incorporation to register home-bred horses. It would seem to us that the Percheron Society of America should be able to settle this controversy for all time to come. If any breeder wishes to know anything about the reputation of Robert Burgess of Wenona, Ill., he should inquire of some of the older breeders and importers and ask the papers that carry his advertising if they vouch for the reliability of his representations.

Mare Owner Editions A General Benefit.

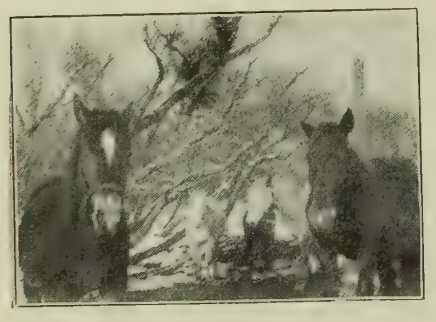
To the American Breeder: Sending your "mare owner editions" to my customers has been a good advertisement for me. It is a good thing for the mare owners, too, as they learn about breeding subjects what they can not learn from any other breeders' paper published. It makes regular subscribers of part of them, and if all mare owners read every copy of the American Breeder they would keep learning things they did not know before. It has helped me educate a great many farmers to having more mares bred with capsules, therefore fewer natural services for the stallions and jacks, keeping them surer, and sireing more and better colts. As I have been breeding with capsules for years have colts all over this country got that way. Am among the first graduates of the Scientific Breeding School. Have shown my patrons that scientific horse breeding is a success, and the mare owners editions have helped me do it. Will send them to as many this year as I have heretofore. The sooner mare owners and stallion and jack owners learn better than to breed diseased mares by natural service, carrying disease to the next mares bred, the better off the country will be.—D. H. Adcock, Alexis, Warren County, Ill.

PUTTING GROWTH ON THE COLTS.

To the American Breeder:—In this western country where the grain crop is so uncertain it is often quite a problem to provide suitable feed for the colts the first winter when they need the most careful attention. This fall we are feeding our colts about two pounds each per day of bran and cotton seed meal, equal parts by measure They have the run of the pasture by day and at night are tied in the barn with a good feed of the best prairie hay the ranch has. When the weather is unfit for them to be in the pasture, they will be fed bright, clean alfalfa in limited quantities. They are doing fine and did not guant at all when taken from the mares.

Cotten seed meal and cake are being fed very extensively in this country this fall, and with gratifying results to nearly every user. I enclose the picture of a nine months old grade Percheron colt weighing about 800 pounds taken in a winter scene on our ranch.

We have used the capsule system



At Nine Months, 800 Pounds

to such good purpose that three of our customers asked to have all their mares bred with capsules.—C. M. Jennison, Lane County, Kansas.

THE WAY I CARE FOR MY STALLION.

To the American Breeder:—I have a small paddock with 8x14 stall in northeast corner; door opens to the south. Paddock built with eight foot post every eight feet, two 2x6 stringers, one about a foot from the ground and the other three feet above; then I took 1x6, 12 ft. long sawed in three pieces and nailed on inside of stringers, four inches apart. That makes it about five feet from the ground to top of boards. Then I put three strands of barb wire above that about five inches apart. It has given complete satisfaction. I have had one of the most firey and high-strung stallions I ever saw, in it all summer and he has never made any attempt to get out.

During the breeding season I feed about a quart and a half of soaked corn and oats each three times a day; alfalfa hay, straw and kafir corn fodder. The alfalfa hay was limited to about ten pounds per day. Straw in the manger all the time and what fodder he would clean up. When the season was over I gradually changed until I am now feeding a quart and a half of ground wheat twice a day, prairie hay, some kafir fodder, no heads, and some baled kafir hay and straw. Our kafir fodder was damaged by the wet weather, and hay was damaged by drouth, so you see he is not getting anything good, but the ground wheat. He is in prime condition, feels fine and is never still only when eating. I keep a half bushel measure in stall to keep water in. I fill it up with fresh water three times and sometimes more per day. He drinks from 10 to 18 gallons a day. I never shut the stable door.

This horse measures 10¾ inches front shin; 11¾ hind shin, smallest place; 7 feet girth and 7 feet 6 inch flank. He was five years old last May.—A. M. Eubank, Woods County, Okla.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problms of on reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

612—SWELLING ON MARE—I have a fine black mare that I had broke for riding a short time ago. One day about a week abo she was ridden about 50 miles and since then she began to swell up under her belly and between her front legs. She seems to have a good appetite. I feed her wild hay and corn; am feeding her some Pratt's stock food. What can I do for this mare?—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Your letter is too indefinite to permit of a satisfactory diagnosis. It is possible the swelling was induced by the trip, but we would search carefully for a bruise or injury to the parts. Hydrothorax as well as purpura hemorrhagica are diseases that give rise to swellings of this nature.

613—DISEASED MARE—There was a mare brought to my place this fall for breeding. She has been bred during the season this summer, but did not catch. Before breeding I examined the mare and found her to be open, and found the vagina full of a thick, sticky substance. This mare is seven years old. Is she in a right condition to breed or is she diseased?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—Your mare is not in a condition to breed. Use the iodine treatment on her twice about three weeks apart, beginning now. The fluid should be used at 115 degrees. About the first of April make an examination with the speculum. If the cervix shows to be healthy and in a normal condition, breed her. If she does not settle use the litmus paper for the acid test.

614—ECZEMA—My mule in the spring breaks out with watery blisters on her front legs; size of a match head, and whenever they appear there is no hair around them. They appear on the neck and ears but none on her back and only a few on her sides. It's so painful that it is impossible to curry her. After warm weather they disappear. I have had veterinarians, but they can't do anything for her and don't seem to know what it is. They itch her so she wants to roll all the time. If you can give me any information will greatly appreciate it.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—It appears as though your mule was affected with a form of eczema that recurs when favorable conditions offer and you will find it a very obstinate skin affection. Inasmuch as you have access to veterinarians you will no doubt make better progress than could be expected from us inasmuch as we have no opportunity of making a personal examination.

615—STALLION FAILS TO SETTLE MARES—I bred seven grade draft mares to my grade Percheron stud in 1911 and got five good colts, but did not work the horse. Next year I worked the horse, but did not get any colts. This year no colts. Fed horse same way each year. In July I thought they had leucorrhoea (whites) so injected in them for 15 days peroxide of hydrogen two ounces, water four ounces, a small amount each day, then waited a few days then irritated them with iodine preparation once and in a week irrigated them with the salt solution. Then I bred them again. I doubt them being with foal. They do not have that discharge now. Would it be safe to irrigate them with the iodine treatment now or wait until spring? The horse has not averaged over three or four covers a week since I owned him.—Texas Subscriber.

REPLY—Test your stallion with a microscope. He is evidently the one to blame in this case unless your mares have had a serious disease. One of those five mares with colts by their side should have settled if this horse was performing his part of the work. If you had used a microscope with this horse every few days each spring, you might have been several hundred dollars ahead. Working of the stallion should not make any serious difference if the stallion is worked moderately and fed regularly. Occasionally a stallion when allowed to get exceedingly hot will not discharge live spermatozoa for a great length of time and is sometimes ruined permanently. Do not use any more peroxide of hydrogen in the uterus of any female, as it is dangerous. If your mares are diseased it would be well to irrigate them with the iodine treatment now as it will require several months for them to get in breeding condition after such treatment. The first thing necessary in your case is to have the stallion tested with the microscope.

616—INJURED BULL—I have a registered Durham bull that got cut on wire about three months ago. It is cut just below the hock on the small part of the leg. There was about four inches of the bone showing until recently. I have been using the Dr. Le Gear's healing powder, also pine tar The place still looks bad; it hasn't healed over yet and his leg is still large. Can you give me a remedy that will make it heal over and the hair come back?—New Mexico Subscriber.

REPLY—Such an extensive injury should receive the personal attention of a competent veterinarian, inasmuch as it quite likely needs some surgical attention at this time. It is only by careful attention you will be able to reduce this limb to anything like normal proportions again.

617—LAME JACK—I have a big jack that has been ailing for the last two years. Last spring the veterinarians thought he was growing a new hoof and had rheumatism. He got so bad that he could hardly get up. Then he got better so I could use him a little through the season. He is acting the same way again. He acts stiff in his limbs; he stands stretched out with his feet forward; he keeps drawing up one foot and then the other—his front feet the most. Where he stands he scratches the ground with his front feet until he makes a hole and his flesh seems to be so shaky at times as if he was weak.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It may be that your animal has rheumatism as they are very subject to this disease, but the position the animal assumes causes to be suspicious of laminitis. It may be that this jack's feet have become so dry that they have contracted and are pinching the sensitive structures of the feet. Try soaking his front feet in hot water for an hour at a time three times a day and in the interval apply large hot flax seed meal poultices. Keep this up for a week or ten days and if you note improvement, continue longer. The feet should be trimmed to proper proportions.

618 — INFECTIOUS ABORTION — Please give some information on mares throwing or losing their colts at the present time. They are out in the pasture most of the time. Feed hay and oats moderately. Salted once a week. Have had two cases so far. After they drop their colts they have a bad smell.—Minnesota Subscriber .

REPLY—It is about the time of year when complaints of this kind begin to reach our office, and as a matter of safety a person should regard all cases of abortion as an infectious disease. Mares that have aborted should not be permitted to mingle with pregnant mares or in any way come into their presence. Again all foul or contaminated bedding or premises should be cleaned up by means of

(Continued on page 15).

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL.

There are hundreds of breeders who would like to double their income without increasing the investment, but many of these same men hesitate to leave home for a few days. Frequently a breeder will prepare to attend the breeding school, which can show him how to do this, but when the time comes some little thing will interfere with his leaving home.

There is only one way to attend to this necessary work and that is to make your arrangements and then be on hand at the next term. During the winter months there are plenty of neighbors who could be employed very cheaply to feed the stock. Instructions can be given to feed regularly by exact measurements. In case the feed is not all consumed in the feed box, a meal might be missed until the feed is gone. Quite frequently it is a good plan to let an animal skip a grain feed. There is very little danger of sickness when the stomach is practically free from grain feed. If the breeder was afraid that an animal might get sick, he could instruct the attendant to feed only half grain ration during his absence.

This should not be an obstacle to a breeder's leaving home when necessary for his own good. If there was no other valuable information to be obtained at the Scientific Breeding School, the meeting of a large number of the most progressive, clean, up-to-date horse breeders in the country for an entire week, and being in their company all the time, would be worth the time and expense. The experience meetings are valuable. Practically every hour of the day from 7:30 in the morning until 10:30 at night is utilized to a good advantage with the particular subjects which every breeder should thoroughly understand.

The next term of school which begins Monday morning January 5, and lasts one week (with day and night sessions consisting of illustrated lectures and demonstrations) should be well attended. Breeders are requested to reach Kansas City the evening before the school starts so they can have a good night's sleep and rest. Inquire for the Convention Hotel at Twelfth and Broadway. Representatives of the school will be there to meet them. Special rates have been secured at this hotel for all of the students, so that they can be together all of the time.

One tuition fee of $25 for a life membership admits the student to all future terms of the breeding school. This school guarantees to please the student in every respect or the tuition fee will be refunded. The student alone is to be the judge. Any breeder interested in this subject can well afford to spend his time and car fare to investigate this proposition. Those who expect to stay in the breeding business and be numbered among the expert horse breeders should arrange to be on hand at the next term of the school.—Adv.

"BETTER RESULTS THAN FROM ANY OTHER."

To the American Breeder: It gives me much pleasure to say that I get better results from my advertising with you than in any other paper (including the * * * * *) that I use. It is quite a business answering the letters I receive sometimes.—Stanley Turner, Tom Green County, Texas.

"NO PAPER EQUALS IT FOR ADVERTISING."

To the American Breeder: I have been well pleased with results from your paper, and have made many sales of jacks from it. I think there is no paper equal to it to advertise in. —Al. E. Smith, Douglas County, Kans.

Live Stock Market Review

The trade in horses and mules for the first two weeks in December showed fair activity, and there was only a slight price recession. Total volume of business decreased considerably compared with November, but that decrease was not as pronounced as in former years. Some dealers have complained of the dullness in the trade, but they were making unfair comparisons. A year ago in December the weather was rough and Southern and Eastern demand were both at a low ebb. This year Southern demand still exists and considerable broadening is expected in that outlet channel after the first of the year. At several Missouri points in the past ten days a large number of mules have sold to cotton state buyers, at $190 to $210 a head. They were fat and in good condition, being direct from feed barns. The Southern trade is braced by the high value of this year's cotton crop. The east never is a patron of the horse market in December, and only on extraordinary occasions is there any movement east. This season is no exception. Practically no heavy drafters have been offered on any of the markets in the past two weeks, and only inquiry of a local character has been received. January usually develops Eastern trade, though weather conditions are a pronounced factor. Feeders are taking thin horses and mules in limited numbers for finishing, and there are a good many mules on feed at Missouri points. The high price of feed may cause eager January marketing, but unless the market breaks severely supplies will not exceed the demand. Receipts in the past two weeks have been fairly large and the general opinion prevails that the country is cashing in on horses. In a limited way that is true. As far as numbers go December receipts will be large, but only animals of the plainer quality have been marketed, and then only where owners had a surplus. The main movement is not from the farms, but from the cities, where animals that have been used for teaming, and were out of work and eating high priced feed had to be disposed of. This is more noticeable in the coal business than any other commercial line. Usually at this time of the year coal haulers are worked to the limit now they are working less than one-third time. Some big companies still have their barns full of horses waiting a change in weather conditions.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old'

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs up.	$240@285
Drafters, fair to good	140@235
Chunks, fair to choice	125@160
Chunks, fair to good	80@125
Expressers and light draft ..	60@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	125@145
Southerners, plain to fair ..	55@120
Plugs.	20@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands.....	$ 85@130
14 to 15½ hands.....	110@160
15½ to 16 hands.....	150@200
16 to 16½ hands.....	185@275

Christmas Trade In Cattle.

In the past two weeks the market has taken a higher range, due in part to a general improvement in quality. The International Live Stock Show in Chicago yielded prime beeves at $9 to $13.35 a hundred pounds, and at the same time the open market was well supplied there with offerings at $9.25 to $9.75. At river markets, the past ten days brought in Christmas steers, and they sold at $8.75 to $10. The supply though limited, was above expectation. Kansas, the state most affected by the recent drought, topped the open market with 1,229 pound steers and heifers mixed at $10, and other yearlings at $9.30 to $9.50. Straight heifers sold as high as $9.50. The heavy steers, however, did not make more than $9. Several bunches weighing 1,600 to 1,886 pounds sold at $9, and the 1,300 pound class made as high as $9.25. Last year in the Christmas trade heavy steers were leaders, but this year owing to mild weather, retail trade has called for light cuts of beef, and consequently the yearling classes have been the best sellers. Outside of the Christ-

(Continued on page 8).

Buy Land Today

Along the Union Pacific System Lines there are many large and small tracts suitable for stock raising, farming, dairying or fruit raising. In good communities, close to markets, near the railroad.

Your money put in this land today will in a short time, pay you big dividends. Write to me for complete authentic information. It is free for the asking.

R. A. SMITH,
Colonization and Industrial Agt.,
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Room 1779 Union Pacific Bldg.
OMAHA, NEB.

You can make big money farming in Arkansas

Same Latitude—Same Crops

THE soil is newer, richer and much lower in price. A splendid climate makes it possible to produce bountiful crops of nearly every variety known to man. It will pay you to investigate.

We have just published six illustrated folders on Arkansas. Send for the one that interests you.

1. Central Arkansas
2. Northeastern Arkansas
3. Southeastern Arkansas
4. Southwestern Arkansas
5. White River Country
6. Arkansas Valley

The way there is via Memphis and the

Iron Mountain Route

Splendidly equipped trains

Mr. J. N. Anderson, Immigration Agent,
Iron Mountain, St. Louis
Please send me Arkansas Land Folder
No.—— Name——
Address——

We Buy It By The Box

—for Christmas!
—for 85 cents!



The clean, pure, healthful

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

can now be had of most any dealer for **85** cents a box of twenty packages. Get this long-lasting goody that helps digest other goodies. It costs less than a cent a stick by the box!

Be SURE it's Wrigley's

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT PEPSIN GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
THE FLAVOR LASTS
W. Wrigley Jr. Co. CHICAGO

CAUTION!

The great popularity of *the clean, pure healthful Wrigley's* SPEARMINT is causing unscrupulous persons to wrap rank imitations that are not even real chewing gum so they resemble genuine *WRIGLEY'S*. The better class of stores will not try to fool you with these imitations. They will be offered to you principally by street fakirs, peddlers and the candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. These imitations cost dealers one cent a package or even less and are sold to careless people for almost any price. If you want *Wrigley's* look before you buy. *Get what you pay for.*

We are inserting the above caution solely to protect our customers, who are continually writing us that they have been deceived by imitations which they purchased thinking they were Wrigley's.

Be An Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Jan. 4, 1914.

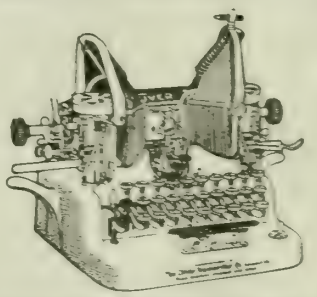
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Largest in the World.
W. B. Carpenter, President.
14th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

17 CENTS A DAY Buys an OLIVER

The Standard Visible Writer

Can you spend 17 cents a day to better advantage than in the purchase of this wonderful machine?

Write for Special Easy-Payment Proposition, or see the nearest Oliver Agent.



SAVE YOUR PENNIES AND OWN The OLIVER Typewriter

The Oliver Typewriter Company
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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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THE RIGHT CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

During the early settlement of Kansas a number of emigrants from the East located on Fall river. Among these was Edwin Tucker, who proved to be a very successful farmer. During one of the dry years he had a lot of corn left over from a better year. This was generally known throughout that section of the country. It was also generally supposed that this corn would be for sale. When buyers would visit his farm for the purpose of purchasing corn, the first question asked was whether they had the cash to pay for the corn, or not. If the buyer had the cash, he would refuse to make the sale, but informed the prospective buyer where corn could be purchased for cash.

Those were trying days for the early settlers. Money was scarce. Only a few of them had established credit at banks where money could be borrowed. A great many settlers knew that they must leave for the East in the very near future unless they could get feed and provisions enough to carry them another year. Their families were usually small and they did not have much live stock. Just before Christmas Mr. Tucker sent word to a large number of those destitute settlers to come to his place for their supplies. Each one was questioned carefully as to the amount of grain and provisions needed so as to make his surplus go as far as possible among his unfortunate friends and neighbors. They were not asked for security, but they were asked to return to him as many bushels or as many dollars as they had secured, at such a time as their circumstances would permit.

This hospitality saved a very large number of homes and kept the settlers on their farms until a later time when crops were more bountiful and prosperity arrived.

This was only one of many pleasant holiday seasons that Edwin Tucker of Eureka, Kans., enjoyed. Hundreds of poor men have been treated in practically the same manner since that early day experience. Mr. Tucker died a few years ago, leaving an army of friends. He enjoyed helping others, and those whom he assisted in time of need, later proved their appreciation in more ways than one. By making his Christmas presents to those in limited circumstances he executed a greater power for good than is possible through the millions of dollars spent at Christmas time, giving presents to those who do not know what need is.

STALLION ORGANIZATIONS.

In the last issue we advocated "Stallion Owners' Organizations." We are again calling attention to this subject as this is the particular time for stallion owners to begin their meetings.

If no move has been made in your section for a breeders' organization, proceed at once to get the names and addresses of as many stallion owners as possible, and write them to meet at your place at a certain day and at a particular hour, for the purpose of organizing a Stallion Owners' Organization.

Any kind of a hall or room that can be kept warm will do for the first meeting. The principal thing is to get the breeders together the first time and elect the officers and get the organization started. Send us the name and address of the secretary as soon as possible. This association should be a county breeders' organization when possible. Thinly settled sections might take in two, three or four counties.

Different sections will have their own problems to contend with, but the principal thing every stallion owner will be interested in is to make the most money with the least amount invested and give value received to his customers. In order to be of the most service in a community, co-operation between the stallion owners and the owners of mares must exist. Where a large number of stallion and jack owners assemble there is liable to be considerable argument against the mare owners. This will not prove profitable, as a rule, in the finish.

More education is needed among the mare owners as well as among the stallion owners. No breeder can expect to have continued good results without giving value received. If there should be a few individuals in an organization who believe they have reached the limit in knowledge, a few questions should be presented to them in a gentlemanly manner so that they will realize something of what there is to learn, and be more interested in the real foundation of horse breeding success—more reliable knowledge of the business. Everything should be done to promote harmony among members of these new organizations and to keep something going on. Selfish motives and actions will not win in the end and should not be tolerated. Great results can be accomplished by even the average county "Stallion Breeders' Organizations."

THE SUBSCRIBERS' NUMBER.

There are mighty few publications which can print in one issue a simple invitation to their subscribers to contribute articles and secure in this way enough good material to come anywhere near making a paper. For the second time now the American Breeder has printed such an invitation and in each case the invitation has been responded to so promptly and liberally that more material was received within the time allowed than could be accommodated.

The issue which just went out, dated December 5, was literally a "Subscribers' Number." Nearly all the articles in it were written by subscribers, and we had on hands after the paper was made up, seven or eight columns of just as good material as that which we were using. Most of this left over material appears in the current issue and speaks for itself as to quality.

So successful have been the Subscribers' Issues of 1912 and 1913, that this will doubtless become a regular annual feature of the American Breeder. We do not, however, wish any one to wait for the Subscribers' Issue. There are always dozens of readers who will have an especial interest in the practical experience or observation of any one, and there is no better way to scatter knowledge and improve conditions and promote good fellowship among the readers of the American Breeder, than by the publication, in every issue, of articles like those in our Subscribers' Number. Many of these came from men who had never written for a paper before.

The "know how" is far more important than experience in writing. Every month has its special problems and subjects of especial interest, and articles on these subjects do the most good if prepared and printed at a time when each question is a live one. That is what we want; timely, short articles that will give information or bring out discussions or start others to thinking. No subscriber should wait until he feels that he has mastered a subject. Tell what you know, and ask questions about what you do not know. That is the way to bring out others and secure the greatest benefit to all. This sort of interest and co-operation (which the American Breeder enjoys more than any other publications we know) can make our columns not only "bureaus of information" but "idea exchanges" and "experiment stations." When you have facts to give or know what information you want, literary style is not necessary. Just write out what is in your mind and send it in.

Where so many thousands of men are continually carrying out investigations there are bound to be new thoughts advanced among them. Other readers will be glad to know of these. Those who are too timid to write for publication are requested to send their information to the editor, who will put the knowledge before the breeding world. We are glad so many breeders are not afraid to express an opinion. If there is any better method than they have advanced they will undoubtedly be glad to hear other breeders tell about it.

We want the American Breeder to be a "clearing house" for the latest and most successful methods. Don't wait for the invitation but write us any time.

HAVE YOU Taken Advantage of Our Special Subscription Offer (New Subscriptions or Renewals)

Three Years For One Dollar?

IF NOT, SEND THIS COUPON IN AT ONCE; OFFER CLOSES SOON

American Breeder, 225 West Twelfth, Kansas City, Mo.:
Enclosed find $1, for which extend my subscription three (3) years.

Name .....

Postoffice .....

Rural Route ..... State.....

EDUCATE YOUR MARE OWNERS.

The average mare owner raises only a few colts. It is a side issue with him. He does not have the time or the encouragement to become thoroughly posted on the subject of horse raising, although the horse stock of the average farm is worth more than all other stock, this subject has been badly neglected among the farmers. Old "fogy" notions have prevailed. Little thought is given to the type of horse which the market demands, to the management of mares, development of colts or to the financial end of horse breeding.

Many mare owners do not know just why they are breeding to a particular horse or whether it really is a good one or bad one, but when they have the opportunity to read about this particular subject in their own home, they do study the subject carefully and improve their own knowledge. No breeder can expect to have a good breeding district without some education among the mare owners.

We are preparing a series of five issues for the special information of mare owners. It is an educational proposition. A lot of special material for these horse growers, including educational photographs will be included in the Mare Owner Editions. For one dollar we will send the five mare owner editions to each member of a club of ten. Each additional subscription will cost 10 cents; 100 subscriptions will cost $10. Breeders owning valuable breeding stock can well afford to send a very large number of these Mare Owner Editions. for they mean permanent education, where it will do a lot of good. Nor are mare owners the only ones with which these issues help; some breeders include all the stallion owners in their section. These names and addresses should be prepared carefully, giving the rural route; written in a plain hand and be sent in as quickly as possible. If they are received at this office soon, they can go out with the regular issue. If they come in late the paper will go out late, so it should be attended to now. All the lists should be in this office by January 5 at the latest.

CAPSULE BREEDING BARN.

We have received several requests from breeders asking for the best plan of a breeding barn where the capsule system is employed. Some breeders do not use a barn for their work, but wait until the weather is warm and use a small shed in which to place the instruments. Those who wish to be the most proficient, where a large number of mares are to be bred at each service, will find it more convenient to have a regular breeding barn where the mares may be placed in convenient stalls so that the services may be made quickly.

We will be glad to have communications from breeders using capsule breeding barns, telling us how they are made and giving drawings if possible.

WAS YOUR COUNTY HEARD FROM?

In the December 5 issue of the American Breeder there appeared over 140 subscribers' communications on various subjects. About that many different counties were "heard from" in an interesting way. Twenty-four

LAST CALL
For the Horse Breeding School
NEXT TERM JANUARY 5 TO 10

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and their tuition fee to better advantage. Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys. Ask any graduate.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that causes so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse Judging—Mule Judging—Barren Mares—Barren Stallions—Abnormal Conditions—Dieseas of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

states, and also Cuba, Canada and Washington, D. C., were represented.

Of these communications three came from Arkansas, four from Florida, three from Idaho, 15 from Iowa, six from Illinois, five from Indiana, 21 from Kansas, three from Kentucky, 12 from Missouri, three from Nebraska, six from Ohio, eight from Oklahoma, four from South Dakota, four from Texas. One or two communications each were received from the following: California, North Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Mississippi, Louisiana, New York, Washington, D. C., Canada and Cuba.

About 30 more communications were received than could be printed in that issue, but are in the present issue or will appear soon.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

To the American Breeder: Since 1793 the various tariff acts, with the exception of the act of May 16, 1866, have provided for the entry free of duty, under certain restrictions, of pure-bred animals imported for breeding purposes. This provision is continued by paragraph 397 of the tariff act approved October 3, 1913. Such animals, to be admitted free of duty, must be recorded in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the certificates of registry and pedigree are to be submitted to the Agricultural Department. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such regulations as are deemed essential to determine the purity of breeding and the identity of such animals. In order to carry out these provisions a list of the various books of record which are recognized is published as Order 206 of the Bureau of Animal Industry. This order also gives directions for obtaining the department's certificates of pure breeding, which are required by the customs officials for the entry free of duty of animals imported for breeding purposes.

Paragraph 397 of the tariff act does not require the submission to the collectors of customs of the certificates of the foreign societies but permits the Agricultural Department to return them direct to the importers when the same have served the purpose of that department.

As paragraph 619 of the present tariff act provides for the entry free of duty of cattle, sheep and swine, the collectors of customs will not require the certificates issued by the Department of Agriculture for the free entry of such animals. Consequently the only societies (pedigree associations) recognized at the present time under the provisions of paragraph 397 are those for horses, dogs and cats.—Weekly News Letter, Washington, D. C.

ALL STALLION OWNERS, NOTICE.

To the American Breeder: All stallion licenses issued before July 1, 1913, were cancelled by the last legislature, but under the new law they may be renewed for a fee of $1.00 if application is made before March 1, 1914. If not renewed before March 1, 1914, a new license must be secured and the law provides a fee of $2.00 for each new license issues. Application blanks have been sent to stallion owners. These should be filled out and sworn to and sent to the Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kans., at once, so that every stallion owner will receive his stallion license before the breeding season opens. There are several thousand licenses to be renewed and if owners wait until nearly March 1 to make application, it will necessarily mean considerabe delay in returning licenses. In making application for renewal or new license for pure-bred stallions, pedigrees or certified copies of pedigrees must accompany such application. Stallion owners should read carefully the instructions on the back of every stallion license.—Live Stock Registry Board, C. W. McCampbell, Secretary, Manhattan, Kans.

HIGHEST PRICED DRAFT STALLION.

The Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Illinois, reports the sale of its grand champion Shire stallion, Lockinge Hengist, to a company headed by George J. Stoll of Chestnut, Illinois, for the long price of $11,500. This is perhaps the highest price ever paid for a draft stallion in America.

Mr. Stoll, a practical and experienced breeder, is a graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. His study and investigations have shown the way to make a high priced stallion profitable, and the result is a purchase which not only puts him in the first rank, but opens the way for many small owners of good Shire mares to raise a class of colts such as they could not hope to own under the old order.

The graduates of this school have purchased many of the highest priced stallions in the country. The knowledge and methods which they employ are making an outlet for the good ones. It is repeatedly being demonstrated, that in the course o fa year, 200 or 300 more mares can be bred to an outstanding stallion than was ever done under its old plan. This is an advantage to the importers and breeders, and especially to the importers, many of whom have hesitated to purchase the highest priced animals in Europe because there were so few in position to pay the necessary prices and make good. The breeders who develop the good sires for sale can now depend on having prospective purchasers for that kind. Hundreds of men are successfully using the modern breeding methods which are bringing about this change. Any one who doubts can easily visit the breeding barns of these men and be thoroughly convinced that one sire can accommodate several hundred mares during the breeding season. It is only a question of time until very nearly all the better sires will stand on this most practical plan. It is a good sign when the leading importers and the larger American breeders recommend scientific methods, as they are now doing.

To the American Breeder: I have had good luck in breeding. I just finished checking up today for the spring run of breeding; 127 natural services and 44 with capsules. I have more with the capsules this year than last. I will have a good fall run this year, with 50 to breed this fall.—Frank A. Dutter, Carroll County, Ia.

Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City

Mo. Large, airy rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

LIVE STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

(Continued from page 5).

mas line the general market for steers has shown no improvement. Killers say that demand for ordinary beef is dull, and that the trade is well supplied. Receipts have been liberal in lieu of the necessity to settle loans by the first of the year and the general disposition on the part of feeders to get rid of a big feed bill. Trade territory of Chicago into which the bulk of the feeding cattle were shipped from July to November, are cashing in at a rapid rate. West of the Missouri river wheat fields have been most useful, and a liberal number of cattle, are moving to markets, that have been fattened on wheat pasturage and cotton seed products. Oklahoma and Texas are marketing some silage meal-fed steers. Other than strictly prime cattle the general market is on a $7.50 to $8.50 basis, with ordinary kinds selling as low as $6.25 up. As soon as general selling pressure is removed the market is expected to rebound.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.50@10.00
Good to choice steers	7.75@ 8.45
Fair to good steers	6.50@ 7.75
Common to fair steers	5.75@ 6.60
Meal fed, choice	7.50@ 8.15
Meal fed, common to fair	6.50@ 7.45

Heifers Up to Nine Fifty.

Some prime handy weight heifers sold as high as $9.50 this week, making the season's record for straight female cattle. In the bunch was less than a full load. This sale shows the extreme of the market. The next highest price was $9, and it was $8.50 down that caught most of the offerings. Several bunches of medium weight heifers direct from wheat fields brought $7 to $7.50. Cows sold at $4.25 to $7.50, dry lot grades reaching the latter price. Veal calves sold mostly at $10 to $11, and bulls $4.75 to $7. All lines of butcher cattle are considered fine. Demand is broad and the supply small for this season of the year. Packers are still anxious for "canner" cows, but the movement of that class is largely from the dairy districts. No range cows of any consequence are coming. The open season thus far has been favorable for breeders in the Southwest and prospects based on present conditions are for a large calf crop next spring.

The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.25@ 7.50
Fair to good	5.50@ 6.20
Common to good	4.85@ 5.45
Canners	4.25@ 4.80
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@ 9.50
Good to choice	7.25@ 8.25
Common	5.25@ 6.25
Plain to fair	6.25@ 7.20
Veal calves	6.50@11.00
Bulls	4.75@ 7.25

Limited Demand for Feeders.

Only a few heavy feeding cattle have gone back to the country in the first two weeks this month. The market offered a large number of good half fat steers that would have shown a feeder's margin had they been taken for a finish. Some 1,060 pound steers sold at $7.75, but most of the 800 to 950 pound thin cattle sold at $6.65 to $7.50. More stockers than feeders sold. Countrymen prefer the light weight cattle that can be carried through the winter on rough feed and grassed next summer. There is a ready demand for stock cows, heifers and calves.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$ 7.25@ 7.75
Good to choice feeders	6.60@ 7.20
Plain to fair feeders	6.15@ 6.60
Selected stockers	7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice stockers	6.35@ 7.00
Plain to fair stockers	5.65@ 6.30
Stock calves	6.00@ 8.25
Stock cows	4.75@ 6.00
Stock heifers	5.00@ 6.65
Milch cows	50.00@110.00

Big Receipts of Hogs.

If the present movement continues up to the close this month's receipts of hogs at the five Western markets will exceed 1½ million. Last week's receipts were 450,000, and the first full week this month 412,000. Christmas holiday next Thursday will interfere with the movement next week. The country is disposing of hogs rapidly, and the movement is at the expense of future supplies. Weight is deficient and that figures a big loss in product. January is usually a month of big receipts and the opening month next year will be well supplied. February and March will be short, and the shrinkage in supplies will extend well into the summer. Aside from fluctuations prices have shown no important change in the past two weeks. In the West the range held under $7.80 and on two days a top of 8 cents was reached in Chicago, but the market there yesterday was off about 15 cents from the high point. There is a marked preference for heavy hogs. Grades that weigh 240 pounds up, and were discriminated against until late November are now selling at a premium over the lighter weights. Shippers as well as packers want the heavy weight hogs. Hogs that have been fattened on wheat are selling at about the same price as those fattened on corn.

The following quotations are for hogs:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.75@7.70
Choice, 200@245 lbs	7.45@7.67½
Medium weight	7.30@7.65
Light weight	7.20@7.60
Common to fair	5.75@7.25
Stags	6.00@7.65
Boars	4.25@6.25
Bulk of sales	7.40@7.65

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Dec. 8.	7.40@7.77½	$7.40@7.77½
Tuesday.	7.35@7.77½	7.30@7.72½
Wednesday.	7.30@7.75	7.30@7.70
Thursday.	7.40@7.75	7.20@7.62½
Friday.	7.40@7.75	7.30@7.65
Saturday.	7.40@7.65	7.30@7.60
Mon., Dec. 15	7.30@7.70	.....
Tues., Dec. 16	7.20@7.70	.....

Advance and Setback in Sheep.

Sheep prices advanced and receded in the past two weeks, and yesterday were about where they were two weeks ago. The entire price movement is covered by about 50 cents. Last week some prime lambs for the Christmas trade sold at $8.50, and on Tuesday the top price was $7.75. The $8.50 price is the extreme high for this season's market. Good to choice lambs are quoted at $7.25 to $7.85, yearlings $6 to $6.75, wethers $5 to $5.40, and ewes $4.35 to $5. Sheep coming now shows some feed, and as the season advances there will be a marked improvement in quality. The Arkansas and San Luis valleys in Colorado have marketed some lambs, but a general movement will not occur from those sections until after the first of the year.

Enrich Yourself

Supplying a Great Demand

The price of beef is steadily rising, due to the shortage of beef cattle. It is no longer profitable to raise cattle on ranges. That was a wasteful method, and with the passing of free pasturage the costs are too great to leave a profit. Yet people need beef and are willing to pay good prices to get it. That is the demand you may profit by supplying.

Search all over this continent and you will find no section in which cattle do as well or can be raised as cheaply as on the plains of northwest Texas. It is the natural home of the steer. Here great herds roamed in the early days. They fed on the luxurious grasses and went to market without grain. Latterly their weights and the owners' profits have been increased by grain-feeding near to the slaughtering market. But that is now too expensive, considering the high price of corn.

It has been found that the steer can be fed and finished here on ensilage and milo and kafir grain. The cost of feeding is reduced — the quality of the meat improved — a better price is secured and once again beef cattle are money-makers.

The territory available for this work is the millions of acres of northwest Texas, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches a year. It is too dry for corn, but milo and kafir thrive under dry-farming methods.

Herefords are graded up to nearly pure blood and they are the most profitable animal to feed. Weanlings can be brought up to 1,400-pound steers in less than three years, and this young beef sells well, saving a year's time, interest and feed.

Hogs thrive on the same feed. This is their climate, too, as there are no diseases in the high, dry air.

Lately it has been found that upward of one million acres of this fertile prairie is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure water, near enough to the surface to be economically pumped and used for irrigation. This water makes the production of tremendous crops of feed easy and certain. With water, 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats and 80 bushels of kafir are not unusual yields, and a small acreage of the irrigated land with a larger area of the dry land forms an ideal stock farm. Irrigation here means stock-feed insurance and is a guarantee of your profit.

The opportunity here is described in detail in a new folder just issued by the Santa Fe entitled "The Shallow Water Country of Northwest Texas." I would like every stock-grower in the country to read it as well as our leaflet, "Letters from Farmers." Then, if you are interested in following the matter further, I will be glad to place at your service the faculties of this department to assist you in finding the location best adapted to your needs.

The interest of the Santa Fe in settlers along its lines does not cease with helping them to select a location. We have a corps of agricultural demonstrators, who are employed by the railroad to help settlers to learn as quickly as possible the best crops and methods of handling for any given section. The assistance of these men will be yours without cost, and the enthusiastic letters from settlers already here will show you that their advice means a large increase of profit to those who have taken advantage of it.

Drop me a postal for this "Northwest Texas" folder and leaflet.
C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry,
2511 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Four young Hereford cows and calves and three Hereford bulls, 2 to 4 years old. All registered and in fine condition. Can use youngsters of the draft kind; registered. Fillies preferred.

S. L. OVERHOLSER,
Glenham, South Dakota.

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Pratical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

for sale at $25 to $35 per head.

Jack stock, Percheron, Standard bred and German Coach stallions always for sale.

O. L. THISLER, Chapman, Kans.

I will give you a pig if you are not satisfied

My big type Poland China boars are sired by Cox's Wonder, by Rude's Giant and out of a Long King sow and by A. Model, grand champion of Iowa, 1912, and others. I sell at farmers' prices. Write me.

B. F. MARMION FARMINGTON, IOWA.

ASSOCIATION SALES AT CHICAGO.

During the International Live Stock Show at Chicago the leading four beef cattle record associations held public sales of breeding stock.

The Shorthorn Association sold 43 head at an average of about $427. The top price of the sale was $1,275, paid for a young cow. Two other females sold at $1,000 each.

The Hereford Association sold 46 head at a $560 average. The top price was $2,200, paid for a yearling bull. Two others, a bull and a heifer, sold above $2,000 each, and still two others sold at better than $1,000 each.

ALFALFA AS A MONEY MAKER

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-day farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A CROP EVERY YEAR.

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

LAND FOR SALE OR TRADE.

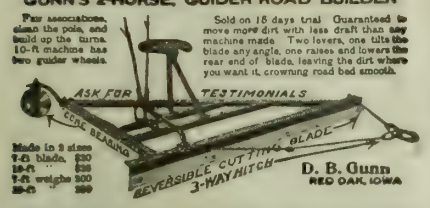
160 acres close to market. All tillable; good soil. Price $2,500. Will take a good Percheron mare or stallion as part pay. Also a 320-acre homestead relinquishment; sell or trade cheap.

JAS. HILDRETH, Dighton, Kas.

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Pair associations, clean the pots, and build up the turns. 10-ft machine has two guider wheels.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 3 sizes
12-ft blade, $30
10-ft " $28
7-ft weighs 900 $20

D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

Special Prices on Edwards STEEL Shingles!



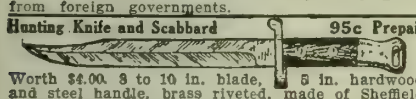
Send now for *Edwards 1914 Direct-from-Factory Offer.* Amazing prices. Freight paid. Edwards *Steel* Shingles never rot or burn. Made forever rust-proof by famous Edwards "Tightcote" Process. Easier put on than common shingles. No extras, no tools. No expert workmen. No paint required. Far outlast wood shingles. Over 125,000 satisfied users. Write. Get prices and Free Book No. 1276. Send dimensions of roof if possible. (133)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1226-1276 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY GOODS

We are the largest dealers in U. S. Army and Navy goods in the world. When Uncle Sam buys more goods than he needs he sells them to us for a mere fraction of their cost. In this way we come in possession of thousands of bargains which we offer you. We also buy many goods from foreign governments.

Hunting Knife and Scabbard 95c Prepaid



Worth $4.00. 9 to 10 in. blade, 5 in. hardwood and steel handle, brass riveted, made of Sheffield steel, the finest tempered steel in the world. Ground to razor edge that will hold indefinitely. These sword knives were recently discarded by the English government. Makes the finest kind of hunting knife or for trimming hedges, cutting corn or cane, or as a butcher knife. Prepaid, 95c.



U. S. Army Blankets $4.95 5.45 prepaid

We have sold many car loads of these blankets. They are the greatest values in the world, without exception. BRAND NEW, full 70x90 inches (6x7½ feet). All pure wool, ¾ OF WHICH IS BLOOD WOOL; color, bluish-gray or army tan; striped borders, U. S. ensign beautifully done in center. Weight full 5 pounds. Order from this ad and receive the greatest bargain you ever saw.

Highest Quality Boot Made.
Elk Hide, Cork Welt, Two Full Soles, only $5.95



NO. 19375. THE HIGHEST QUALITY GENUINE CHROME TANNED ELK SKIN HIGH CUT EVER MADE. The genuine Goodyear welt hand-sewed soles on this boot are of the finest white oak tanned leather, and are reinforced with the new cork welt feature, which excludes the water and keeps the foot warm and dry. Money and skill can not produce a better article than this, and on this special contract we are enabled to offer you a big saving. This is the best shooting boot, and is almost indespensable for the man out of doors. Order quick, as this lot will sell quickly. Sporting Goods Houses get $10.00 per pair, 17 inches high. Men's sizes, 6 to 11. Price, only $5.95.

U. S. GOVERNMENT OVERCOAT Brand New Coat, Worth $25.00 $2.95



This is the Regulation U. S. Government Army Overcoat; Navy blue. Complete with cape; made of PURE WOOL KERSEY CLOTH and wool cloth lined; cape is lined with blue, red or yellow wool serge and is detachable. Brand new. All sizes. Order direct from this ad. This is the biggest overcoat bargain you ever saw and is positively worth $25.00. This is one of the luckiest purchases we ever made and we expect every man who reads this ad to order.

$30 Beaumont Repeating Army Rifle $2.95



This is a marvelous bargain. A 5-shot, hammerless, repeating army rifle, guaranteed to be in perfect working order; made under government supervision. The most accurate rifle made. Magazine under barre holds five cartridges. Only three movements to load and fire. Equipped with adjustable, long range lift sight; length from butt to muzzle 52 inches; shoots 48 caliber cartridges and can be used as a shotgun. Only a limited quantity of these guns left, so be sure to order today at this ridiculously low price, $2.95.

Send for "Book of A Thousand Bargains," describing hundreds of other wonderful bargains in Government Goods and General Merchandise. Free upon request.

Cal Hirsch & Sons U. S. Dept. 212 St. Louis, Mo.

Always Mention the American Breeder.

The Aberdeen Angus Association sold about 50 head at nearly $275 average. In this sale a yearling bull brought $2,000. Other prices were moderate.

The Galloway Record Association sold 24 head at auction, at about $165 average.

CEMENT WATER TANK.

To the American Breeder:—Possibly some of your readers might be interested in a cement water tank I made a year ago. It is built in a side hill, southern exposure, eight feet long; six feet, six inches wide; two feet, six inches deep; holds 30 barrels; well reinforced with barb wire; made of a rather rich mixture, one to three of sand. The tank is roofed with galvanized iron and covered with about 18 inches of dirt and well banked with dirt on ends, protected from washing by rock. The front has a door with about a one-fourth pitch to be closed down cold nights. By hanging a lighted lantern in the tank closing the lid, I don't believe it would ever get cold enough to freeze. Last winter it did not freeze without the lantern. I might add that the entire cost including labor at 15 cents per hour was $20, $4.00 of this was for covering it.—E. E. Heacock, Coffey Co., Kas.

BELGIAN RECORD ASSOCIATION.

Belgian breeders met Wednesday, December 3, at the International. Reports were given and showed the Association to be in good order. George Crouch of Lafayette, Ind., was elected president; Eli Sprunger of Saginaw, Mich., vice-president; J. D. Connor, Jr., Wabash, Ind., re-elected secretary and treasurer. Directors, A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa, and Henry Wolf, Wabash, Ind. Executive committee, J. M. Frisinger, Decatur, Ind., and A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Percherons.

Jan. 7—H. A. Holdridge & Son, Saunemin, Ill.
Jan. 8—C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kas.
Jan. 27—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas. Sale at Manhattan.
Feb. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kas.
Feb. 12—John H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Feb. 19—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.
Mar. 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Belgians.

Feb. 19—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.
Mar. 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Shires.

Jan. 15—C. C. & R. W. E. Williams, Bushnell, Ill.
Mar. 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Percheron and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 27 to 30, inc.—Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.
Feb. 3, 4 and 5—Breeders' Horse Sale Co., Thos. J. Kennedy, Secretary, Streator, Ill.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 10—B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 10—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.
Feb. 24—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kas. Sale at Sterling.
Mar. 9—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

George S. Trimble, Perry, Mo., is advertising two extra good jacks for sale in this issue. Also some jennets.

U. G. Saunders, of Flemingsburg, Ky., starts his ad in this issue. He has 35 head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for private sale, from 1 to 5 years old. Mr. Saunders raises all of his own stock and sells them worth the money.

G. P. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Ill., have Percheron and French draft horses for sale at $200 and up. See their ad in this issue.

LAMER'S
Percheron Sale
January 8th

43 Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares



The 21 mares are mostly bred to Ilman or Kanagrou, champion at the American Royal Live Stock Show, 1912 and First Prize in 1913, respectively.

14 good Colts and 8 Stallions ready for service complete the offering.

The Sale will be at the farm adjoining Bridgeport. A special train over the U. P. will leave Salina at 8:30 a. m. and return after the sale. Sale starts at 10:30 a. m. sharp.

For Catalog address---mentioning American Breeder--

C. W. LAMER & CO. SALINA, KANSAS

P. S.—On the same day and place I will sell 100 head of good, heavy horses, mares and mules. Better be there.

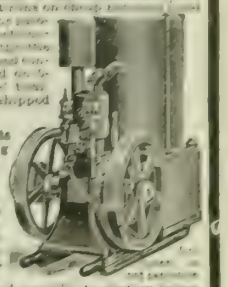
Pay No Tribute TO THE TRUSTS! Reduce Your Cost of Living

"A penny saved is a penny earned."

When you write to mail interested in [illegible] farm saving done by engines at factory prices [illegible] on your engines as low as the cheapest. Engines sold at lower prices, guaranteed as much by advertising.

The Amazing Detroit Kerosene Engine

[illegible] to you at factory prices, is the engine which will keep you head the Trusts. It runs on cheap kerosene, has easy 3 handy parts, is thoroughly guaranteed—[illegible] speed governed, and when running you get [illegible] your guarantee and 15 days' free [illegible] Every engine tested and shipped ready to run.



NO Cams Gears Valves **NO** Sprockets Cranking Trouble

Engine pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates cream, grinds feed, shells corn, does other farm work. Simplest engine in the world. Why pay trust prices when you can get a rousing Detroit at factory prices?

Write today for catalog and special factory price.

Detroit Engine Works, 203 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1½ H.P. GASOLINE ENGINE $24.75

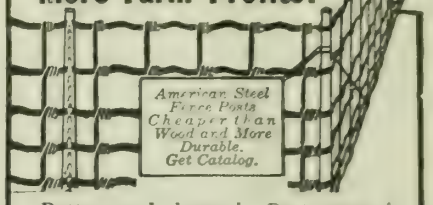


Simple, durable, powerful. Carefully made to give satisfaction. **34 sizes and kinds.** Shipped anywhere on trial. Fully guaranteed. Send for Big 48 page Catalog. It will help you to buy a better engine for less money.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO., 521 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

AMERICAN ORIGINAL AND GENUINE FENCE

More Big Fence News! More Farm Profits!



Better and better! Best news is, heavier galvanizing. Positively does not chip nor crack. More years of fence life. *No extra cost to you.* More farm profits.

More good news is, perfectly uniform fabric. Improved automatic machinery, the reason. *No extra cost to you.* Larger business enables us to keep down prices.

Your choice of Bessemer or Open Hearth Steel. You get equally big value in either case. Get catalog.

Dealers everywhere. See them.

FRANK BAACKES, *Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sales Agent*
American Steel & Wire Company
Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Denver; U. S. Steel Products Co., San Francisco

Alfalfa Tiller That renovates, mulches, stimulates, without injury to plant. Catalog Free. Light Draft Harrow Co., Marshalltown, Ia.

PERCHERON HORES.

TO TRADE.

Two-year-old iron gray Percheron stud colt; one bay Shire brood mare, 5 years; will weigh a ton, in foal. Both full bloods of fine quality but can not be registered under recent ruling, and some Missouri land to trade for first class Percheron or Belgian stallion. I also have for sale a 160-acre fine farm land in premium; 106.7 bushels per acre; corn growing county (Ransom county) North Dakota. Also county or state right for patented article that every farmer needs and buys at sight. Rights for sale or trade. Address **N. C. Sikes, Dallas City, Ill.**

SIX FIRST CLASS PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale: 1 nine-year-old black, wide and low; used him 6 years in my herd and is an extra breeder. I five-year-old gray, wire scar on one foot. Good, broke to work. 1 eleven-year-old black; imported. 1 extra good coming two-year-old. Choice of the above $600.

Also: 1 four-year-old black; 12½ inch bone, will make very large horse. One 5-year-old black; a nice ton horse. These two have extra quality, style and action. Choice of the two, $1,000.

H. L. HINCKLEY, M.D., Barnard, Kas.

PERCHERONS

I now have on hand a very choice lot of good young stallions and mares of all ages that I am offering at bargain prices. Terms to suit. Will also furnish horses of all kinds on orders from one to car load lots. Barn in town.

A. R. IVES, Delavan, Wis.

Look This Up

If you are looking for an American bred Percheron stallion, 4 years old; dark grey; weight 1,900 pounds; with lots of style and action. He is registered and has his papers. Write to

THOS. P. WATKINS,
Prospect, Ohio.

Imported Percheron Stallion

For sale or trade for mares in foal. Gordon, 9 years old; weighs 1,950; color dark bay; 16½ hands high; Besique and Brilliant bred. Lots of style, bone, action and quality. Broke to work. Guarantee sure and sound.

HENRY J. STUHR, Minden, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF PERCHERONS—I will hold a closing-out sale of 14 head of Registered Percherons at my farm on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Farm is located near the main lines of the Burlington and Rock Island railways, a little over 100 miles west of Chicago. These horses are of the very best type and will include one of the finest stallions to be found anywhere in the country. Send for catalogue to

J. E. DECKER, TISKILWA, ILL.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.
18 Registered Crosses of Our Own Breeding.
Fifty Years' Experience.

Yearlings to 6-year-olds for sale; big boned and blocky at home prices; $200 and up. Forty head now on farm. Come and see and buy at half what they might cost you elsewhere.

G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Ill.

BARGAIN! BARGAIN! BARGAIN!

One black Percheron Stallion (Quinet, 56993, 66021), weight 2,000 lbs. in breeding condition. One chestnut sorrel Belgian Stallion (Plarion De Petit, 4148, 49578), weight 2050 lbs. in breeding condition. One thoroughbred stallion (Joe Mack 582 Vol. 7). We are selling these stallions to dissolve partnership and no fault of horses. Sure breeders. Plenty of colts to show.

Anderson, Bicknell Co., Lovington, Ill.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of last spring's and yearling colts, as well as mature stock to select from. Address,

WILL BELLMAN, R. 1. DELAVAN, WIS.

150 STALLIONS

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

4 GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Two Are Imported; Two Home Bred.

And all ready for service. These are for sale at reasonable prices. I have also for sale several younger stallions and some imported and American bred mares and fillies, all good.

MANUEL CROSS, Adrian, Minn.

PERCHERONS.

Buy them from the farmer and breeder. Young stallions and mares for sale. Mares bred to the interstate champion, Fortress, and imported Kergolay. Both noted sires and prize winners

C. G. Anderson, R. 5, Hector, Minn.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

A choice pair of two year olds; blacks; plenty of size and bone.

A. M. DULL & SON, Washington, Kas.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For sale; 2 imported Belgian mares and one Percheron Stallion, 18 months, weight 1600 pounds.

Wm. J. Knebel, Norfolk, Neb.

Frank Brent, Smithshire, Ill., is advertising an imported Percheron stallion for sale at $450, or he will trade for fillies or mare.

N. C. Sikes, Dallas City, Ill., has a Percheron stallion, a Shire stallion and some Missouri land to trade for first class Percheron or Belgian stallion. He also has a 160-acre farm for sale. See the ad.

L. P. Yocum, Clarence, Ia., is advertising two Percheron stallions for sale in this issue. Also black imported mare.

James Spear, Stanwood, Ia., has for sale three choice stallions: Imported Sir Joseph, 10 years old; are through with him. A 2-year-old out of Sir Joseph; a very heavy boned colt; best of style and action, and a 3-year-old this fall; a low down, blocky horse. Also a few choice mares.

Bishop Bros. of Towanda, Kas., whose add appears in this paper, are making a specialty of the Percheron stallion business.

C. G. Anderson, Hector, Minn., starts his ad in this issue. He has Percheron stallions and mares for sale. His mares are bred to prize winning stallions. Write him for particulars.

H. A. Wehrmann of Monticello, Mo., has stallions, jacks and jennets for sale. This stock is offered at a bargain, as he is closing out.

Henry Obermann, Friestatt, Mo., wants to sell his herd jack, Sheridan 4828, as he can not use him longer in his herd. He also has jacks and jennets and Poland China hogs for sale. Read the ad.

F. F. Harman of Bynumville, Mo., is advertising a black jack and a bay Hambletonian stallion for sale at a bargain if taken at once. Read the ad.

Bert Fry, Plainfield, Ia., wants to trade a jack for a combination saddle and driving mare or gelding. Write him for particulars.

Dillingham & Dewitt, Blue Springs, Mo., are advertising registered jacks and jennets, from 3 to 5 years old for sale, ready for service.

Louis Schneider, Horton, Mo., has stallions, jacks and jennets for sale or trade for mares, cattle or mules. Look up the ad.

Joseph Rousselle & Son, of Seward, Neb., writes: "No doubt you know that we have some of the best specimens in America. We have bought a colt for our herd header that would weigh now (20 months old) over 1,800 with reasonable fat. We sold two stallions to J. E. Zehn of Flanagan, Ill., one grey Percheron and one roan Belgian; one black Percheron to Mr. Weiley, of Schickley, Neb.; one black Percheron to Ernest Doehling of Staplehurst, Neb., and one sorrel Belgian to Ernest Muller, of Gresham, Neb. We never, at any time, have made as many sales so early as this year. We have many horses in each breed a year old that would weigh from 1,900 to 2,000 pounds if they were fat."

Escar Edwards & Son, of De Soto, Mo., proprietors of the Hillsdale Stock Farm, have 16 head of registered saddle stallions, mares, colts, jacks and jennets at prices from $150 to $1,000.

Nick Wagoner, Menlo, Kans., has three jacks advertised in this issue for sale, two, three and five years old. See the ad.

H. B. Newton, Magnolia, Ark., has a black jack advertised for sale at $500. Will use one good mule or mare.

Thos. P. Watkins, Prospect, Ohio, is advertising an American bred Percheron stallion for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

D. A. Thomas, Roseville, Ill., is advertising Arabian horses, Jerseys and Durocs for sale in this issue. The ad gives a good description of the stock. Look it up.

S. L. Overholser, Glenham, S. D., has four young Hereford cows and calves and three Hereford bulls for sale, or will trade for registered fillies.

H. A. Alcorn, Adair, Ia., wants a big jack for which he will trade a Standard bred stallion, mare, Shetland ponies or an imported Belgian stallion. Read the ad.

Henry J. Stuhr, Minden, Ia., has an imported Percheron stallion for sale or trade for mares in foal.

S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn., start their regular advertisement in this issue. They have 22 Tennessee jacks, all ages, for sale, and ask our readers to send for catalog of their stock.

Jas. Hildreth, Dighton, Kans., has 160 acres of land for sale or trade. Will take a good Percheron stallion as part pay. He also has a 320-acre homestead for sale cheap or will trade.

W. P. Smith, Apache, Okla., wants to trade a draft stallion for a jack. He will trade either a Percheron or French draft. Look up the ad as it only appears once.

G. F. Martin, Perry, Mo., is advertising a Morgan stallion for sale or trade, also one black jack and four jennetts. He is going out of business and will sell at a bargain.

Chas. E. Baldwin, Ada, Kans., is advertising his Percheron stllion for sale at $1,000. Read his ad.

R. C. McMillan, Hebron, Ind., has Clydesdale stallions, yearlings and up,

TRUMANS'

1878—Pioneer Stud Farm—1913

The Best in Imported Draft Animals

For 35 Years

We have been bringing to this country a class of Percherons, Shires, Belgians and Suffolks which were distinctly superior and these we have sold to the American horse improvers by such methods and under such terms as have stood the test of time.

By frequent regular importations of high class animals our barns are kept well stocked and inspection is at all times invited.

125 STALLIONS ON HAND

For catalog or information, address

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, :-: :-: :-: Illinois

Paramount Stock Farm

Home of the International Grand Champion Belgian Stallion Farceut



Breeds and Imports

Percherons, Belgians, Shires.

My November importation is ready for business. My two-year-olds, Percherons and Belgians, are weighing 1,860 to 2,000 lbs.; three-year-olds and over, 1,900 to 2,250 lbs. They are high class and sound. I am making prices that sell. I will pay any man's expense who can say he is disappointed in the size and quality of my horses. 75 head to select from. Write your wants. Send 10 cents in stamps for large picture of the horse parade.

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Iowa.



SPECIAL OFFERING

In First Class Percherons

Graunot 96669 (P. S. A.); weighs 1,500 lbs. at less than 18 months. Extremely heavy boned, best of feet, a true draft type, and should mature at not less than 2,200 pounds. Strongly brilliant bred and one of the best colts foaled in 1912.

Also a 4-year-old stallion weighing 2,150 pounds; a proven sire of good ones.

Also a dozen extra good brood mares, heavy in foal. Terms cash or bankable paper.

C. F. JONES,

Whitehall Farm Rippey, Iowa

WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.

The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.



PRICED TO SELL.

A dark iron gray three-year-old registered Percheron stallion; weighs now 1,800 and should mature at a ton. Extra heavy bone; well proportioned; a good server; gentle and broke to work. Sired by Minet 44897 (60963) and out of a $700 black 1900 pound mare; other colts to show her breeding.

If in the market for an extra good stallion at a breeder's price, call or write at once.

F. P. FREIDLINE, Caney, Kans.
Route 1. Bell Phone.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE.

Imported; 16 hands high; can be made to weigh a ton; color black with stripe extending to nose. Can recommend him as a breeder. He has good bone, good action and good sense. All his colts are good ones. Price $1,000 if taken soon. Pedigree furnished with the horse.

CHAS. E. BALDWIN,
Ada, Kansas.

Percherons

For Sale—Black-gray stallion; 3 years old; 1,800 pounds. Black stallion; 2 years old; 1,700 pounds. Lots of bone and quality. Will make over 2,000 pound horses. The 2-year-old's mother weighed 2,150 pounds. Also black, 6-year-old imported mare in foal; weight 1,850 pounds; sound and a good worker.

L. P. YOCUM, Clarence, Iowa.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Two and three years old; black and black-grey. The black won first prize in the open Percheron class; was first prize stallion under three years old, and reserve champion. The grey was second prize American bred Percheron at the Ohio State Fair this fall. If you want the best at first cost write me.

M. E. LYONS, Delaware, Ohio. Rte. 4.

STALLION AND JACK FOR SALE.

The Percheron Stallion Cormenon Jr., 24603, Weight, 1800. In Good Flesh.

Also 7-year-old Mammoth Jack, 15½ standard; black with white points; weight, 1100; in good flesh. Has a good bone, body, head and ear. Both sure and quick workers. If you want first class stock write me or come and see the stock.

H. E. HANDER, GARDEN CITY, MO.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

For jack or Percheron mare, one 10-year-old imported Percheron stallion; black, second prize Nebraska, 1908; weight 1900; broke to all harness. For sale—One 3-year-old, black-grey Percheron stallion; weight 1,750; sire Jadin (44079); dam by Blande (36577); registered P. S. of A. A real drafter. Price is right, as I do not need them next season.

HUGH M. COTTIER, Mound City, Mo.

French Draft Stallion

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP

or will trade in on a stallion or jack. Grade; brown; weight in season, 2080 pounds; 10 year old; foal getter; heavy boned horse. Must get another one to use on his fillies.

J. F. CAMPBELL,
WATERTOWN, Carver County, MINN.

PERCHERONS

AND ONE JACK.

Stallions, mares and colts. All of desirable ages. Prices from $250 up. The right kind. Come and see them. The jack is black with light points.

H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, Kas.

WILCOX STOCK FARM.

We have some extra good young Percheron stallions and mares for sale. They are all blacks and dark greys, with plenty of bone, size and quality. All mares are in foal by a prize winner at Springfield and Chicago in 1912. Can please the most critical buyer at reasonable prices. Write me your wants.

ENOS STEWART, Lexington, Ill. Rte. 3.

Imported Percheron Stallion

For Sale—Black; 12 years old. I have used him four years. Colts to show. Price $450. I will trade for registered fillies or mare.

FRANK BRENT, Smithshire, Ill.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE at a bargain, on account of my husband's death. Keota Sampeur 49089; 17 hands; 2,000 lbs. in full flesh. For particulars and price address, **MRS. CHAS. HAYER, HOLDEN, MO.**

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM



Largest Importers in America of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Over 200 head on hand. When your locality has a horse from this great farm every one knows he is the right kind. Write us or come and see us.

We are also breeders of pure bred Hampshire Swine.

J. Crouch & Son, Props. La Fayette, Indiana

and mares and fillies for sale, among them the International prize winner, Bruce Meeker.

B. F. Marmion, Farmington, Ia., writes: "A strong demand for sows and gilts should encourage prospective buyers of bred sows to make their purchases early in the season. I have a few good big-type Poland China boars for sale and am breeding a bunch of large, growthy spring gilts to my good, young herd boar, Wonder Jumbo, sired by Nebraska Wonder, a son of Fasenmeyer's noted A Wonder and out of a sow by Jumbo Junior. This boar is fourteen months of age, has a ten-inch bone and weighs 525 pounds. These gilts will soon be ready to ship out and I will be glad to take your order at once. See ad, and write me, kindly mentioning the American Breeder."

Opportunities along the Union Pacific are not excelled for those interested in stock raising. For more information on this subject address R. A. Smith, 1779 Union Pacific Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., write: "Our new importation of draft stallions will be shipped now in a few days. These will crowd us somewhat for room and in order to dispose of some of these we already have, we are willing to make reduced prices on anything we have in the barns. If you are planning to buy, it will pay you well to come and select what you want and get the advantage of this special price. With each horse goes our written breeding guarantee. Our horses are all doing well and we are glad to say our sales are quite good."

Johnston-Slocum Co., 933 State St., Caro, Mich., make and sell the Indestructible Horse Collars. Thousands of horse owners use these collars, and this is the way they talk about them: I have been using your Adjustable Hameless Collars for four years. I use them doing all my heavy work and never have any sore shoulders.—F. M. Corey, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

C. W. Lamar & Co., of Salina, Kas., hold a public sale of home bred and imported Percheron stallions and mares January 8. Over 40 horses will be sold, of which about half are mares bred to Ilman and Kangarou, respectively champion, 1912, and first prize, 1913, of the American Royal Live Stock Show. The sale will be on the Lamar Stock Farm at Bridgeport, 18 miles south of Salina, and a special Union Pacific train will leave Salina at 8:30 for the sale, returning after the sale is over in the evening. Send at once for catalog, mentioning the American Breeder.

J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kas., begins with this issue his regular winter advertisement of one of the biggest and best Percheron breeding establishments in the United States.

Oscar Edwards & Sons, of DeSoto, Mo., are offering some values in Jacks and Saddle horses. Here is an old established firm with which it is a pleasure to deal.

Wrigley's Spearmint Chewing Gum is one of the biggest business successes known to the confection business. As usual, it was the superior merit of the article that did it.

The Detroit Gas Engine Works, advertising regularly in this paper, exemplifies exactly what you want in a gasoline engine, or any other machinery, viz: reliability. Conservative



50 STALLIONS and MARES $250 to $1,000 each.

Write for my illustrated **Circular telling why I can save you money** on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.

A. W. GREEN,
Middlefield, Ohio.

R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., midway between Ashtabula and Warren.

TAYLOR & JONES

WILLIAMSVILLE, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS,



have for sale the **best** Imported and American-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions at the **lowest prices** and with the **safest guarantee** of any firm in the business. Determine these facts by inspecton.

RESIDENCE AND BARNS IN TOWN.

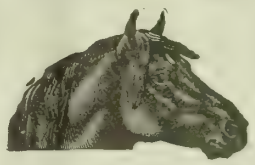
Taylor & Jones, Box 160, Williamville, Sangamon County, Ill.

Dunhams Percherons

are today, as for the past 50 years, the best, as shown conclusively at the

IOWA, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS

State Fairs, where, with horses not fitted for the show-ring (9 of the 12 were just imported in July) we won



30 Champion, Reserve and First Prizes

and 23 other prizes, including Champion Group of Stallions at three shows.

We now have at Oaklawn a most excellent and uniform lot of Stallions and Mares, which number will be materially increased by our **large new importation** which just arrived.

If you want the best—Stallions or Mares—visit Oaklawn. Prices reasonable. Send for Free Catalogue.

DUNHAMS, WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILLINOIS

125 Head of Stallions and Mares

Cheapest Place in America

TO BUY. A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS EARNED. THIS IS WHAT WE DO FOR YOU.

Home Bred Stallions as low as $300. Imported horses at prices unprecedented. Two-year-olds from 1,650 to 2,000 pounds, with a world of bone and quality.

Forty head of real brood mares; big bone, rugged pairs of matched blacks, grays and bays, all bred and safe in foal to our herd stallion.

We more than meet competition—we create it.

L. R. Wiley, Route 9, Emporia. Kas



54 PERCHERON STALLIONS

We have 54 as good stallions as can be found in any herd, from coming 2-year to 5-year-olds. We can sell a better and bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAS.

Towanda is 22 miles east of Wichita on the Mo. P. Ry.



Imported Percherons and Belgians

All horses personally selected direct from the farmers, for good bone and of the best draft type and conformation. All will mature from a ton to 2,300-pound horses. I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years. I am going to price them down very reasonable. Come and see them and be convinced.

W. H. Richards, :-: Emporia, Kas.

(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)

Robison's Percherons
175 For Sale



Best Collection of *Stallions* and *Mares* ever offered for sale in the West. Come and see me if you mean business.

None Can Undersell Me

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.

"BREEDERS' SALE—400 REGISTERED HORSES."

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill., JANUARY 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1914. 300 Imported and Native Bred Registered Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.



100 head of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.

100 head of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.

100 head of the best registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 head of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.

100 Registered Stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality.

100 Registered Trotters, grade draft, Stallions and Mares.

100 head Ponies, Imported and Native Bred Registered Shetland and Welsh.

D. AUGSTIN.
Catalogue Ready January 12, 1914.

C. W. HURT, Manager,
Arrowsmith, Illinois.

Imported and American Bred
Stallions, Percherons and Belgians

Horses of Quality *Horses That Please*
Real Draft Horses

See them! Satisfy yourself that our *Advertisements* state the truth.

Write us! Visit our Barn!

Geo. W. Souers & Sons

Bell Phone 1026 :-: :-: Huntington, Ind.

GET YOUR REGISTERED Road and Draft Stallions and Mares of the breeder at first cost. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa.** 23 miles S.-W. of Chariton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

STALLION, JACKS AND JENNETS

For Sale—A 5-year-old Percheron stallion; weighs a ton. Six jacks and 16 jennets. Horse and jacks blue ribbon winners. Am closing out. A bargain for some one.

H. A. WEHRMANN, Monticello, Lewis County, Mo.

RAILROAD GIVES PERCHERON MARES AS PRIZES.

To the American Breeder: Among the many ways in which railroads, stock yards and various other commercial organizations have shown their recognition of the need of more live stock on the land, is the practice of the Central of Georgia railway in giving draft mares and pure bred bulls and boars as prizes to boy winners in the various Southern agricultural contests. Last year in both Alabama and Georgia Percheron mares were given to the boys making the highest showing in state contests. In county contests the boys making the highest showing received Berkshire boars. The same plan was followed in 1912. The coming year, 1914, Percheron mares and Berkshire boars will be given as before, and, in addition, a Shorthorn bull will be given in each of the 76 counties of Georgia which the railroad traverses, on condition that there are 25 or more entries in a county contest. In counties where there are 50 or more entries in a county contest, two prizes will be given. The railroad officials have come to the conclusion that good business methods and genuine value in an engine are two of the factors which give them the buyers' confidence and bring them sales.

PERCHERONS EXCLUSIVELY

Stallions 1 to 4 Years Old.

The 2-year-olds averaging close to a ton right now, and all heavy fashioned and well developed.

Fillies and mares up to 4 years, and nearly all safe in foal that are old enough.

Our Stock Is Mostly Imported

But we breed some high class stuff of our own and keep everything under good farm conditions. We want you to see this stock.

BEN BOHLANDER & SON, EL PASO, ILL.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys it.

At the shows of the Southwest circuit, our horses won every championship and every group of five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome; our contract just and right; our insurance the best. Come and see me.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO.,
CHAS. R. KIRK, Mgr. South St. Joseph, Mo.

IMPORTED PERCHERON, BELGIAN, AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

The best and largest that grow. We make a specialty of good type, action and soundness. We were in Europe early this year and got the best that could possibly be bought from the breeder. We are natives of France and can get reasonable prices on good stock. All pass sound under the Nebraska Stallion Law, the great eye opener of the farmer. If you appreciate good ones at sensible prices, come and see or write us.

JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Neb.
Seward is 26 miles west of Lincoln; farm joins city on the north.

PERCHERONS

Prices That Will Profit Early Buyers on Both Stallions and Mares.

The mares range in age from weanlings to aged mares, and the stallions from weanlings to 3-year olds past.

I have been in the business a long time and on account of not being able to get competent help am compelled to close out. If sold in a bunch I will make the price right.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, Pierson, Iowa

For Sale at Riverside Stock Farm

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.

One large black Percheron stallion, 9 years old; up-to-date breeder. One dark bay stallion colt, 3 years old; weight 1900 pounds, extra well bred. Two black registered Percheron colts coming 2 years old; very large and good quality. One imported German Coach stallion, dark bay or brown; 8 years old; with great action and style; weight 1500. One standard bred stallion, 16 hands high; weight 1280 pounds; registered and sound and has proven himself a great breeder. I also have two black mammoth jacks, 15 to 15.2 heavy weights.

This stock I want to close out before January 1.

We have a few Guernsey male calves for sale at $25 to $35 per head.

O. L. THISLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, DICKINSON CO., KANSAS.
(On the main line of the Union Pacific R. R., 150 miles west of Kansas City, Mo.)



Oak Lawn Stock Farm
Breeders and Importers

The best Draft Stallions and Mares that money will buy

Come and see them before you close a deal.

George Eggert, Prop., Newton, Ia.

300 PERCHERONS

We have 50 suckers, both sexes; 100 yearlings, both sexes—Imported and Home Bred; 150 matured stallions and mares, from Two to Six Years.

We have the best mares and fillies we ever owned or ever saw. Our yearling stallions are of heavy bone and extra good quality. Our 2-year-old and matured stallions are not excelled by any barn in the United States. Our mares are bred to our best $3,000 stallions, Honorable and Jalape.

We have been in the horse business 39 years. Stock just as represented or we pay your expenses to look at them.

SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa

Branch Barn Sioux City, Ia. SINGMASTER & WALKER.

I. C. EVANS, Troy, Iowa

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND

mares for sale at right prices. Recorded in Percheron Society of America. If in need of a good stallion or mare, you had better get busy, and buy of me. I will guarantee square dealing with the right kind of stallions and mares to satisfy you, with quality and weight.

DRAFT STALLION FOR JACK.

I have two good draft horses, registered; one Percheron and one French draft; one 5 and one 13 years old; both good ones; plenty of colts to show. I want to trade one of these horses for a good jack. I want a jack not over 6 years old and not over 15½ hands high, and will not weigh less than 1,100 pounds in ordinary flesh; would rather he would weigh 1,200. Would give difference, if any. Describe if you have what I want and my proposition suits you. Let me hear from you at once as this ad will not appear again.

W. P. SMITH,
Apache, Oklahoma.

BELGIAN EMPORIUM OF AMERICA



Largest collection of Belgian draft horses on earth. Also 20 choice Percheron stallions. The fall importation of 100 head, the second importation for 1913 swells the number on hand to 175 stallions, mares and colts. Many prize winners; many descendants of prize winners. All choice animals. We are farmers and stock breeders; twenty-eighth year in the Belgian horse business. Each year adds to our strength, and now we can defy competition in quality, quantity and prices.

Four farms, all adjoining; 7 large barns.

Write for free illustrated catalogue.

H. LEFEBURE & SONS, Fairfax, Linn Co., Ia.

(Eight Miles from Cedar Rapids.)

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest Importers and Breeders of High Class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived September 7th. Many of our horses were medal-winners at the foreign shows this year, all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business.



Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us, always mentioning the American Breeder.

W. H. BAYLESS & CO. Blue Mound, Linn County, Kans.

IRVINEDALE FARMS

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS, THE BIG, DRAFTY KIND.

ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE, STALLIONS AND MARES, FEB. 19.

Forty head stallions and mares—a good useful lot. Stallions 2100 to 2350 pounds at maturity. Prices $300 and higher, according to quality. An extra good 2-year-old Percheron, fit to head a pure bred stud. All sound and sure breeders. Mares will weigh 1900 to 2200 lbs. in show condition. Price $250 to $800.

Terms cash or bankable paper. We will pay expenses to any one that does not find stock as represented. Inspection invited. Farm at Ankeny, 10 miles north of Des Moines on C. & N. W. R. R. and Ft. Dodge, D. M. & Southern Interurban. Will meet trains if notified. **CHAS. IRVINE, ANKENY, IOWA.**

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS.

From one to three years old; from imported sires and dams. Good ones. Also one 6-year-old imported Belgian Stallion, weight 2,000 lbs. A prize winner; sound and good foal getter. Lots of colts to show. Will price them right. No trade.

E. A. SILVERTHORN,

Rossville, Ind. Route 1.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Two imported Belgian stallions, 6 years old; bay; 2000 and 2100 pounds; one imported Percheron stallion, 11 years old; black. One home bred Percheron stallion 2 years old; black-grey. Also some registered fillies. These horses are all sound and priced to sell.

HATTEBERG BROS., R. 4, Paxton, Ill.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

54 imported and home bred stallions and mares. New importation in September of big bone 2 and 3-year-olds. Weight, 2100 pounds. Look us up. We can suit you. Reference, any bank in Jones county. WM. A. HALE, PROP. GRAND VIEW FARMS, ANAMOSA, IA. 25 miles northeast Cedar Rapids.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Percheron this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

For Sale or Trade

One very dark bay imported Percheron Stallion; extra heavy bone and sound; 8 years old; weight 1900 lbs.; could be made to weight a ton. A good one; have colts to show. Also have for sale one 2 years old past Percheron Stallion, registered. Write,

J. C. HAGENS,

PELLA, IOWA. ROUTE 1.

SUFFOLK FILLIES

FOR SALE—two years old; a matched pair. CEDAR DALE FARM.

CHAS. W. STEWART, West Chester, Ia.

Suffolk Punch Horses

We have imported stallions and mares and also home bred stallions from weanlings to two year olds. All for sale at very low prices, as we are overstocked. Correspondence solicited.

G. A. Hamilton & Son, Loveland, Colo.

THREE SHIRE STALLIONS

For Sale—6 to 8 years old; registered; one yearling can be registered.

G. A. TALLMADGE, Madison, S. D.

CORSA'S SALE AVERAGED ABOUT $630.

In his annual sale of Percherons held on December 9, W. S. Corsa, of White Hill, Ill., made an average of nearly $630, the 40 head sold bringing over $25,000. The feature of this sale, as was the case in 1911 and 1912, were the youngsters sired by Carnot and mares in foal to Carnot. Only four or five stallions were sold, and of the 35 or 36 females many were young. The first five were yearling fillies and brought an average of $762. Prices were very uniform, only one animal passing $1,000. Buyers undoubtedly secured good values from start to finish. Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania were represented in the bidding.

TRUMANS' SHIRE MARE SALE, $540.

An average of nearly $540 was Stud Farm at Bushnell, Ill. Buyers December 11 by the Truman Pioneer got excellent values, the highest price paid being $1,000, for the first prize

Pure Bred Shire Stallion

For sale, Tingley's Prince (10699); six years old; weight 1,900 pounds; dark bay, snip; white hind feet. This is a blue ribbon horse and he gets blue ribbon colts. Is a sure foal getter. This is one of the best horses in Iowa. His colts will show what he is. For full details and price write

C. W. SHELDEN, Diagonal, Ia.

BREEDING STOCK AND LIVERY STOCK.

Including driving horses, buggies, harness, etc., at auction, Grenola, Kans., 10 a. m., on Monday, January 5. 1 imported roan Shire stallion; 9 years; 2,000 pounds. 1 black Percheron stallion; 9 years; extra breeder. 1 imported Hackney horse; black; weight 1,300; age 8. 1 spotted Hambletonian and Arabian; 5 years; weight 1,200. 1 spotted stallion, coming 3 years; weight 1,000 pounds. Five head of jacks, 3 to 7 years old; 14½ to 1.3 hands; black with white points; good individuals; extra breeders.

FLEEK & WICKER, Grenola, Kans.

SIZER'S SHIRES

Stallions and Mares for Sale.

All ages—the Get of

TATTON CHIEF 8605 (20087)

The sire of more prize winners than any other Shire horse in America.

L.N. and O.B. Sizer, Fisher, Champaign County, Ill.

RECORDED SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE

Seven years old; weighing over a ton; very gentle; proven an 80 per cent foal getter. Must sell on account of his colts. Price $750 if taken soon. Also a stud colt; fillies of all ages and mares in foal. Must sell for cash or bankable note. Will not consider a trade at all.

B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa

Two Stallions for Sale; also Fillies and Mares.

One Black Percheron 3 years old; one Clydesdale 2 year old, and a bunch of Clydesdale Fillies and two mares 7 and 8 years old. This is all registered stock—some of them from imported stock on both sides. For further information inquire of

John Sparrowhawk Wakefield, Kas.

(Forty Years a Breeder.)

three-year-old filly, Normandy Sweetbrier. At this auction the first announcement was made of the sale of Lockinge Hengist, the International Grand Champion, for $11,500. This great stallion (to which several of the mares in the sale were bred) was bought by a company headed by Geo. J. Stoll of Chestnut, Ill., a successful breeder and graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School.

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS AVERAGE $485.

The Percheron sale of A. L. Robison & Sons, Pekin, Ill., averaged about $485. Two imported mares sold for $1,250 and $1,080, and from that prices ranged down to $185 for a stallion colt. Illinois got most of the horses.

GOOD STOCK, SQUARE DEALING, RIGHT METHODS.

To the American Breeder:—Having arrived home in good shape with my Belgians, purchased at Blue Mound, Kas., I want to tell you just what I got, and I must say for honest dealing, Mr. Bayless can not be beat. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word and lives up to his contract. I bought a five year old imported mare in foal to the big sorrel horse; also bought a three year old sorrel stallion. I think the mare one of the best mares I ever saw. I send you a clipping of our paper (Daily American) that you may know what our people think of them. I was on the road five days; came through all right.

I am trying to interest a couple of our boys to go to the Breeding School—January term. Will make up a list next week for your Mare Owners' Editions. I want 100 copies this time. Hope the School will have a large class. If I was closer I would come again, but am going to try and be there once a year. With kind regards, I beg to remain a true friend to the cause—W. F. Dusell, Chippewa County, Minn.

Coach Stallion

for sale. Age 7 years; chestnut sorrel; weight 1250; sound; 75 per cent foal getter; sire German Coach; dam Standard bred. He is a show horse. Broke to harness. Price $500. Terms to suit.

AMOS HANSON, COLLINS, IOWA.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.

Color bay and white; 6 years; 16 hands; weighs 1000 pounds. Excellent breeder; sure foal getter; two-thirds of his colts spotted. Perfectly gentle and broke in all harness. Price, $400. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. **E. J. MUNTER,**

Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.

ARABIANS
JACKS AND MULES

FOR SALE.

Two excellently colored Arabian Stallions, and 15 well marked mares. Three big jacks and 25 mules. Will trade on a No. 1 Percheron Stallion.

WYATT CARR, COLLINS, IOWA.

Public Sale
of
Shires--Mares--Stallions

Seven Stallions from weanlings to 4 years old; 25 mares and fillies.

SALE HELD IN BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

January, 15, 1914

C. C. & R. W. E. WILLIAMS,

BUSHNELL, ILL.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.

Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt

Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

Clydesdales

Fore Sale—Stallions, yearlings and up; mares and fillies, among them the International prize winner, Bruce Meeker, 2 years old last season. He was used by the Ohio State University for demonstration work.

R. C. McMILLAN,

Hebron, Indiana.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—Four coming 3 year olds. All big fellows with plenty of weight and quality. Also one fine black jack, two years old, for sale. **JOHN H. CHAMBERS, EDINBURG, JOHNSON COUNTY, INDIANA.**

CLYDESDALES.

3 stallions and 3 mares for sale at a bargain, if taken before January 1.

JAS. SPEAR, Stanwood, Ia.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Registered stallions and mares; all ages. Also a few Hereford bulls.

H. A. GREENWELL,. Lakenan, Mo.

Registered Morgans

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

Having bought Headlight Morgan to head a selected stud of The Admiral mares, The Admiral is now for sale. He is 15¾ hands high; weight 1250 pounds, and is the greatest all-round horse I know. I have 200 of his get on the place; part of them for sale.

RICHARD SELLMAN

ROCHELLE, TEXAS

MORGAN FOR SALE OR TRADE

One extra good Morgan stallion, registered, and one 3-year-old black jack with white points; 15½ hands high.

Also four good jennets, all black; two in foal. Going out of business and will price them right.

G. F. MARTIN,

Perry, Mo. Route No. 3.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.

Always Mention the American Breeder.

JACKS and JENNETS



Eighty large boned black Mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard; guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, five banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and Union Pacific R. R.

AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE TO A QUICK BUYER.

One reg. black jack; 8 years last September; 15½ hands; a good performer and all right in every way. Can show plenty of colts. Also one Hambletonian bay stallion, 16½ hands, weight 1,300; 10 years old; a good road or combination horse; sound and beautiful. I guarantee this stock as represented.

F. F. HARMAN, Bynumville, Mo.

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK.

For Sale—I must sell my herd jack, Sheridan 4828. Young jennets from him are in his way. I guarantee him sound and serves well on mares and jennets; 8 years old; weight 1,125 pounds. Come and see his colts. I have for sale 8 months to 3-year-old jacks and a few jennets. I also have the big boned Poland China hogs; both sexes for sale. Come and see all my stock and make me an offer.

Henry Obermann, Friestatt, Lawrence County, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS

I make a specialty of high classed jacks. Come to one of the oldest jack farms in the state and see what Missouri really can produce. If disappointed will pay your expenses. Every jack guaranteed as represented. This card is to parties wanting the good kind.

G. M. SCOTT, REA, MO.

FAIRVEIW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

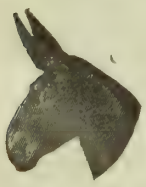
Spanish Jack

For sale, registered; good bone and body; 8 years old; a sure breeder and quick server.

Also have mule colts for sale. Will price right. Am quitting the business.

F. H. BECHAND, Fond du Lac, Wis.

KENTUCKY JACK AND PERCHERON FARMS.



200 head of big bone, Kentucky Mammoth jacks, Percheron stallions, mares, saddle geldings and mares. Special prices to parties buying in half or carload lots. Catalogs ready November 15.

COOK & BROWN, Lexington, Ky.

JACKS AND STALLIONS

For sale. Registered jacks; all black with white points; from 15 to 15¾ hands; from 3 to 6 years old; well broke and as good as grow.

Percherons from 2 to 8; the big, good kind, weighing from 1700 to 2100 pounds; all guaranteed as represented.

J. E. PARK, Owner, CAMERON, MO.

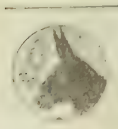
JACKS FOR SALE—Ten jacks from 1 to 8 years old; from 15 to 16½ hands high. If I can't show you as good stock as there is in the United States, I will pay your railroad fare. Come and see me.

W. L. GRAHAM, MACKVILLE KY.

JACKS FOR SALE.

Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.

L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.



Registered big boned Black Jacks and Jennets. Fine individuals; best breeding; priced right. **J. H. SMITH, KINGFISHER, OKLA.**

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3 JACKS FOR SALE

All right every way. One is 5 years, 9-inch bone; 14½ hands; 1,000 pounds; colts to show. One 2-yearlold; 8-inch bone; 13½ hands. One 3 years old; 7½-inch bone; 13½ hands. I have his full sister that weighs over 1,000 pounds. Come and see these jacks. The prices are right.

NICK WAGONER,
Menlo, Kansas.

HILLSDALE STOCK FARM.



16 head of registered stallions, mares, colts, jacks and jennets. The best that grow. Don't write unless you want to buy. Prices from $150 to $1,000.

OSCAR EDWARD & SON, De Sota, Mo.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

WANTED—A BIG JACK.

For which I will trade standard bred stallion, mare, Shetland ponies or an imported Belgian stallion. Jack must be young and not less than 1,050, and right in every way.

H. A. ALCORN, Adair, Iowa.

JACK COLT MEASUREMENTS.

To the American Breeder: I notice often in your valuable paper measurements of jack colts. I don't know if this one will interest any one. I think he is a good one. His grandsire was imported by Shelby Irvine of Madison County, Kentucky; his dam owned by McCord, same county. His sire I owned and he produced more good mules than any jack I have owned. He is perfectly black. Measurements as follows, taken November 10: Foaled April 10, 1913; seven months old, height, 54 inches, hair of hoof to center of shoulders; ears, 30 inches; girth, 49; flank, 50; small bone, 7¼; arm, 16½; hock, 15½; knee, 12½.—A. G. Bush, Ottawa County, Okla.

THE BEST MULE MARES.

To the American Breeder: The best mare to raise the high priced mule, in my judgment, is a Percheron; the better bred the better. I was in Kentucky a few years ago with a mighty good mule judge and we went out to see some show mules that had been shown all over the state, and they were sure good ones. The old man had been telling me that the Thoroughbred mare was the thing to raise show mules, and I asked the owner of the mules what kind of a mare these mules were out of, and he said a Percheron. I hunched the old man and he didn't say anything more about the Thoroughbred.—T. C. Collins, Republic County, Kans.

A PLANT FOR FEEDING 500 MULES.

A big horse feeding barn is being built by A. D. Cottingham on his farm at Grandview, Mo. Grandview is only 14 miles from Kansas City, and Mr. Cottingham can make good use of his facilities there in connection with his business at the Kansas City market. When the barn is completed he expects to have facilities on the farm for feeding 500 mules. The farm is already equipped for handling half that number.

SOLD 50 MULES IN A BUNCH.

Since receiving the letter from T. L. Bradley, of Johnson County, Mo. (which is published in our issue of December 5) another big sale of live stock at Warrensburg, Mo., has been reported. One of the features of this auction was the sale of 50 mules in one bunch. An effort was made to get a $10,000 bid on the lot, but a Georgia buyer finally landed with a bid of $197.50 per head for the 50 mules, or $9,875 for the bunch. The total receipts for all the live stock sold at auction that day were about $40,000.

HEADQUARTERS FOR JACK STOCK



LIMESTONE VALLEY STOCK FARM.

The best trade of North America has for years supplied itself largely with Jacks and Jennets from our herd. The World's Greatest Show Yard Winnings and Public Sales are a part of our record. The same honest values always open to private buyers; the Square Deal for all.

L. M. Monsees & Sons, props., Smithton, Mo.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. WATSON,
New London, Ralls County, Mo.

JACK STOCK, ARABIANS, JERSEYS, DUROCS.

For sale, four large jennets, three registered; other eligible. One 7 years, one 4 years, with jennet colts by side; 15 and 15.1 hands high. Bred again. One 5 years old; 14½ hands; one coming 3 years; 14½ hands; all black with white points. One good yearling jack colt; a good one; eligible to record.

One full blood Arabian stallion; snow white; 15 hands, 3 inches; 9 years old. Sound; fine breeder.

Three Jersey bull calves; yearlings in February coming; all solid color; two very light fawn; other dark; eligible to register.

Fourteen fine Duroc Jersey boars, spring; one fall yearling.

Write for prices or come and see.

D. A. THOMAS, Roseville, Ill.

---

25 MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS

For sale. I have more high class jacks and jennets to offer the public this season than I have ever had before. They are bred right; priced right and fully guaranteed.

JAS. M. SPURGEON,
Williamstown, Lewis County, Mo.

---

12 Head of Jacks



For Sale—2 to 5 years old; 14½ to 16 hands. I need room and will price right. **Ben M. Green, Cape Girardeau, Mo.**

JACKS AND JENNETS

FOR SALE.. Registered Jacks; all blacks with white points; from 15 to 15½ hands; 3 to 5 years old; well broke and as good as grow. Jacks from the great Dr. McCord No. 1766, and Dr. Long No. 1767. We have colts from both. The above jacks are ready for service. This stock is right; raised right and priced right. Farm one-half mile from station on C. & A. railroad.

DILLINGHAM & DEWITT, Blue Springs, Mo.



JACKS AND JENNETS.

Thirty-five head of Mammoth jacks and jennets for private sale. Jacks in age from 1 to 5 years old; in size up to 16 hands. These jacks are all good ones, black with white points. I have one of the best herds of jennets in Kentucky. I raise all of my own stock and will sell them worth the money. Write for prices today, or better, come and see them.

U. G. SAUNDERS, Flemingsburg, Ky.

Jacks and Jennets

Nine jacks for sale, worth the money. These are as good as grow. Five of them herd headers. Also Jennets for sale. Visit our barns and see for yourself.

Z. R. REYNOLDS & SON,
GUTHRIE, Callaway County, MO.

TWO EXTRA GOOD JACKS.

For Sale—Three years old last August; 15½ and 16½ hands high; with bone and form to match; black, white points; broke to serve; O. K. in every respect. Also jennets.

Geo. S. Trimble, Perry, Mo. Route 4.

$600 BUYS a 1900-lb. registered French Draft Stallion; grey; 6 years old; good breeder. Two registered black Percherons 2 years old, weighing 1700 and 2000 lbs. Priced to sell. Write for particulars. Address,

C. G. WELSZ, PALMYRA, MO., Route 4.

JACK FOR RIDING HORSE—I want a good combination saddle and driving mare or gelding in a trade for a 4-year-old black jack, which is O. K. Come and see it or write **BERT FRY, Plainfield, Iowa.**

THREE JACKS FOR SALE—From 3 to 5 years old; about 15¼ hands high; large, heavy bone and registered. All black with white points. Price reasonable if sold soon. Address **S. A. FARNSWORTH, BLAIRSTOWN, MO.**

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22 TENNESSEE JACKS.

Fine, large; all ages. Also 12 jennets in foal.

Also fine saddle stallions. Prices right. Ask for catalog.

S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

BLACK JACK, MEALY POINTS.

For sale; 15 hands high with good bone and body; 7 years old. A good breeder and quick server. Am quitting the business, reason for selling. Price $400. **E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

Black Jack

For Sale—14 hands; plenty bone; perfect server; sure foal getter; easy to handle. Price $500. Will use one good mule or mare.

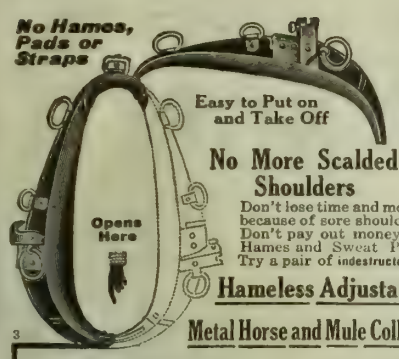
H. B. NEWTON, Magnolia, Ark. R. 5.

MAMMOTH JACKS

For Sale—Large, heavy boned, 15 to 16 hands high. Prices from $250 up. Located eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, Ia., near Fairfax.

JOHN HENRY, Fairfax, Ia.

Mention the American Breeder when answering advertisers.



No More Scalded Shoulders

Don't lose time and money because of sore shoulders. Don't pay out money for Hames and Sweat Pads. Try a pair of indestructible

Hameless Adjustable Metal Horse and Mule Collars

Endorsed by veterinaries and men of high authority. A. F. DeLaune, St. Thomas Plantation, Albemarle, La., writes: "Send me forty steel collars."

Think what that means to the horse owner. Think of the time saved—money saved and suffering saved the mules. Think of the extra work you could do with a collar that insures against galls and sore shoulders. Be humane, progressive and up-to-date and save money by using

Indestructible Collars

and you'll be free from sore shoulder troubles. The metal won't permit the sweat to scald and produce a sore. Being adjustable they fit the neck and bring the draft to correct point. Durable—last a lifetime. The ideal work horse and mule collar. Be sure and test out this great Twentieth Century invention—100,000 in successful use. Good Agents Wanted. Manufactured by

Johnston-Slocum Co., 933 State St., Caro, Michigan



PICTURED BLANKET $2.25.
Order by Mail.

HALL'S HUMMER STABLE BLANKETS

THESE have heavy brown duck body and are full lined, 3 1-2 inch heavy surcingle—with bound front snap fastenings. Two specials are:

No. 75, 1-2 Blankets, 76 inches long, $2.40
No. 75, 3-4 Blankets, 80 inches long, $2.50

STABLE BLANKETS, $1.75.

An extraordinary value: Blankets with two 2-inch surcingles; reinforced canvas neck and snap front. No. 73, 76 inches long.

Other Stable Blankets at $1.35 to $3

WOOL HORSE BLANKETS

Royal blue wool Horse Blankets with red striped border. They're well made, durable and very warm. In two sizes—

No. St. Paul, size 80x84, $4.25
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$3 HORSE BLANKETS $2.25

Made for service and warmth—weight about 6 1-2 lbs. With gray body and fancy border. No. 1644, size 80x84, $2.25.

Other Horse Blankets from 85c to $7.50

JONES—MAIN STREET—FIRST FLOOR
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"

A Remedy for **Moon Blindness**



(Opthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivits
Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes.

"VISIO" will convince any horse owner that it is the best remedy for defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our money back GUARANTEE.

$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

VISIO Remedy Ass'n. 2475 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 388 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Continued from page 4).

fire and thorough disinfection and the mares that have aborted should be given a course of treatment under the direction of a good veterinarian. Such mares should not be bred until it is known that they are perfectly sound, on account of continuing the disease on the premises.

619—KNUCKLING IN COLT—I have a yearling colt that knuckles on both hind legs. It has been this way since spring. I called a veterinarian right away and he said he could not help her. She feels well, only is gaunt in the flanks. Eats well but is in misery when she walks; it makes a crackling noise at times and at other times it doesn't. The frogs in both hind feet are not growing much, if any, and her hind feet are smaller than they ought to be. This is a valuable colt and would like to know the cause of it and also what to do. I thought that the nerves had to be cut, as I think that is the seat of the trouble. If so, should it be done right away or not, and will it make her useless for ever if it is done?—Iowa Subscriber.

REPLY—This condition is often congenital and the great majority of the cases outgrow the defect without treatment. In your case we would suggest that you call in a good, competent veterinary surgeon with a view of having him sever the posterior tendons of the limbs affected. Such an operation if properly done, nearly always converts a useless animal into one of value.

620—RED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—Mr. Arbuckle bet me today that there was no such a thing as a red Aberdeen Angus cow, but that they are all black, and agreed to leave it to the American Breeder. Will you kindly settle this for us?—Washington Subscriber.

REPLY—Occasionally a pure bred Aberdeen Angus calf comes "red," as we designate the color in this country. In Volume 20, of the American Aberdeen Angus herd book, for instance, five of the 12,000 animals recorded, are given as red. One is given as dark brown, while white markings are mentioned in the descriptions of 33 others.

621—MANGE—I have some calves and yearlings that have spots about the size of a dollar coming on them. The skin where the spots are is dry and gets rough like seed warts. These spots come in different parts, first one place, then another. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.—South Dakota Subscriber.

REPLY—The condition complained of is very likely one form of mange that makes its appearance among herds of cattle during late seasons when the weather continues warm, and especially if the animals are kept in closer quarters than ordinary open pastures. Apply a paste made up with equal parts of sulphur, lard and kerosene, rubbing it well into the parts affected and repeat every three or four days if the cases seems to require it.

622—ENLARGEMENT—Please tell me what ails my 18 months old colt. It has a lump on upper jaw above first three or four teeth. It is about as large as a turkey egg. Has been on two months and is getting larger. The colt has been on pasture and is in good flesh.—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—It will be necessary for you to employ a competent veterinarian to give this animal a thorough examination in order to positively determine the difficulty. Such enlargements usually come from the teeth, the presence of tumors or from astro parosis. We would suggest that the two latter diseases be given close consideration for the reason that the animal is rather young for difficulties to arise from the teeth.

623—BREEDING QUESTION—I have a friend that has a large mare which is bred last spring to a horse and was brought to my jack this past October, well in season, but upon examination there was a strifin or thin tissue that prevented me from opening the mouth of the osuteri or neck of womb, and I when withdrew my hand I found on my fingers a white, jellish looking substance. Please tell me whether this mare was in foal or diseased. She was perfectly willing for the jack to cover her, but I did not let him.—Arkansas Subscriber.

REPLY—The experience you have recited points to the mare being with foal and the fact that she was ready to receive the jack is not evidence that she is not in foal. Your statement, however is too brief to enable us to positively decide the point in question.

624—INJURED LIMB—I have a yearling colt that was hurt on the inside of right front leg, half way between knee and foot over the splint bone. The sore seemed only skin deep, but started to grow proud flesh and kept getting larger. I have used burnt alum and also a salve I got from a doctor who said it would cure it, but it seems to do no good.—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—It is quite likely that the bone was injured at the time of the accident which is the cause of the soft structures behaving as they do. You should have your veterinarian carefully look into the matter as it is possible that a foreign body may be present.

625—DOUBTFUL MARES—Is a mare diseased when she has a sticky substance on the walls of the vagina? We had three or four such mares come to our horse this year and we capsuled them so as not to run any risk.—Wyoming Subscriber.

REPLY—We are not able to state whether your mares were diseased or not from the meager description, but we believe you have done right in refusing to let the stallion serve them. You cannot afford to take the chance of transmitting infection to clean, healthy mares. A few bad mares frequently cause great loss to both stallion and mare owners.

626—THRUSH—Will you kindly tell me of a remedy and how to use it, for thrush in a horse's foot.—Nebraska Subscriber.

REPLY—Clean the frog thoroughly daily by scraping and washing out all the crevices and pack the affected part with calomel using a blunt piece of wood to force the calomel to the bottom of the affected parts.

627—THREE YEAR OLD STALLION—I have a good Percheron stallion coming three years old in June. Would like to know how many mares I could let him to this season without future injury.—Ohio Subscriber.

REPLY—From three to five services a week. If growing rapidly three services will be better than five.

SAFEST, OLDEST, BEST



We are the Largest Buyers and Users of pure Wormseed in the United States

Notice the Class of Men who Use and Endorse It

(A new endorsement for every ad; We get hundreds of them)

"For twenty years I have fed nearly all the leading brands of Stock Condition Powders, but as an appetizer, worm destroyer, flesh producer, none compare with Lion's. Considering results it is by far the cheapest Powder I have used. It is thoroughly reliable. Have also used Lion's Imported Dip, as well as six or seven leading brands Domestic Dips, but find Lion's makes smoother, stronger, more uniform emulsion than an other. It is the only Dip that neither age nor weather conditions will effect. Never knew it to crystallize. So impressed am I with results that I want to arrange for the Agency of St. Louis County."

CHAS. J. BECK, Chesterfield, Mo.
Breeder of Percherons, Morgans, Standardbreds and Poland Chinas.

Send for our book giving the portraits of prominent breeders and stockmen all over the Mississippi Valley, who are regular users of our Remedy. Complete catalog and prices with it.

LIVE STOCK REMEDY CO., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Jack Sores Cured

By Using Jack Sorine. Sold With a Cash Guarantee.

O. P. WILSON SERUM CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find my check for $5 for a package of your "Jacksorine" for jack sores. This is for a neighbor and shows on its face that your salve is doing my old jack's leg some good.

June 5, 1913. W. H. HAYS, Bloomfield, Ky.

We guarantee Jack Sorine to cure any sore on the legs of a jack or stallion, no matter how long it has been sore or what caused it. You know we have a good, reliable remedy or we could not guarantee it to cure all sores on the legs of stallions and jacks, without any restrictions. It is put up in a substantial box and sent promptly by mail. It is a paste and applied with a small brush.

Send money by bank draft or P. O. money order. Price $5.00.

O. P. Wilson & Co., 3754 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.



FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Colts and Horses in same stable with sick ones from having Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Pink eye, Shipping Fever, Catarrhal Fever, Coughs, Colds and all Diseases of the Horse affecting the nose and throat.

A powerful germicide given internally alone will do the work, and that is found in FRAVEL'S DISTEMPER CURE.

Made and sold by **A. W. FRAVEL, Ph. G.V.S.** Centralia, Mo.

CLEAR-EYE FOR HORSES' EYES

The most scientific remedy ever discovered for all diseases of horses' eyes. It has cured thousands of cases, many of which were old, bad cases that other remedies and treatments had failed to cure.

It is the guaranteed remedy for Ophthalmia, Moonblindness, Conjunctivitis, effects of Pink-eye, etc., etc.

Let us tell you all about it, and many useful things in most compact veterinary booklet you ever saw, called "Forty Facts For Horse Owners."

The Lakeside Remedy Co.,
5410 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Be an Auto or Tractor Expert

Scores of Positions - - Good Paying Positions - - Are Open!

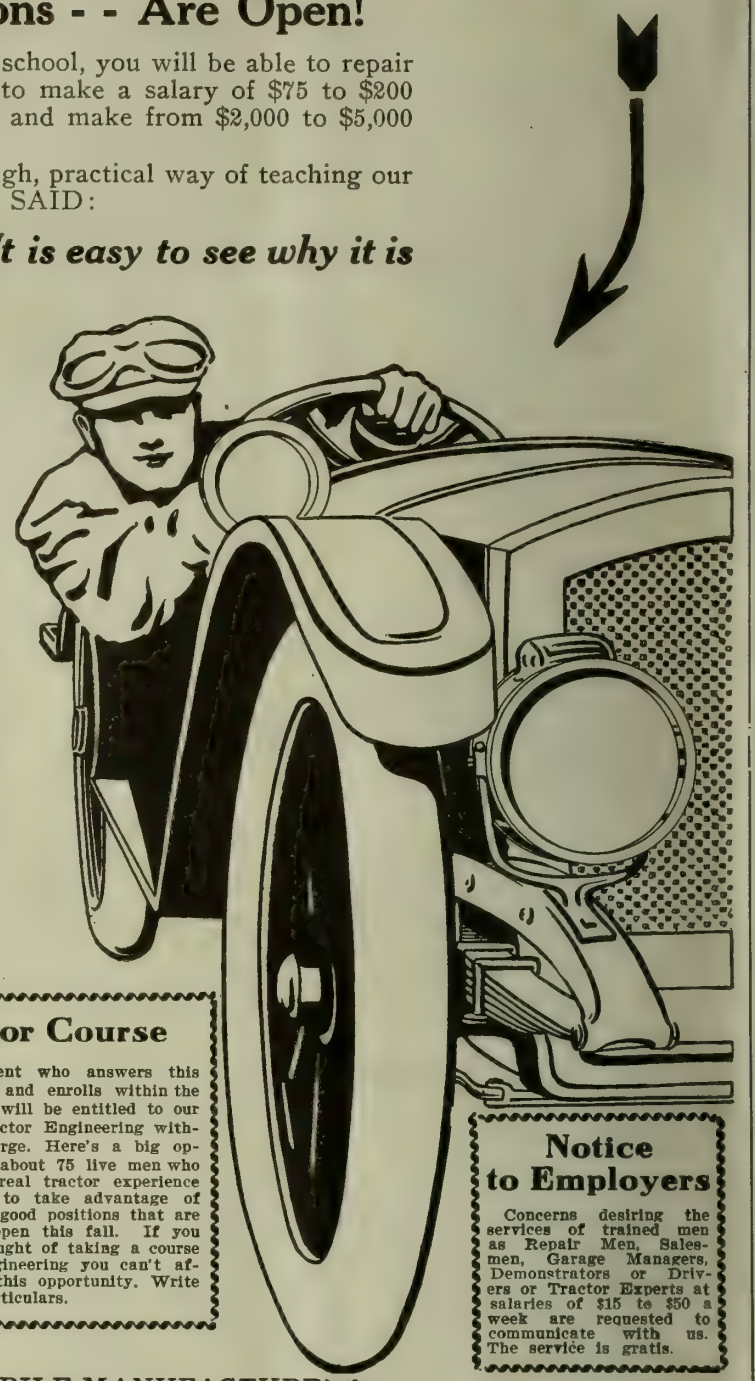
Six weeks from the day you commence your studies in this great practical school, you will be able to repair any make of automobile and drive any car on the market. Prepare yourself to make a salary of $75 to $200 a month, or go in business for yourself as garage owner or automobile agent and make from $2,000 to $5,000 a year.

After a thorough inspection of our institution, our equipment and our thorough, practical way of teaching our students, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF "THE AMERICAN BREEDER" SAID:

"Mr. Rahe, you have a wonderful institution. It is easy to see why it is that your graduates get the best paying positions."

Every visitor, every student, every graduate says the same. The Automobile Training School is an institution that invites inspection. It is a practical school. We have the best equipped automobile and tractor school in America. Thousands of dollars worth of Automobiles, Tractors, Engines, Magnetos, Chassis, Gears, Lathes—in fact, every kind of automobile equipment and machinery are here and USED daily to instruct our students. Our Garage and Repair Department is one of the largest in Kansas City or the West.

Scores of Automobiles are brought here for repair and adjustment. Our students lay aside their good clothes, don overalls, and under the careful guidance of our officers and members of the faculty, LEARN BY PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE how to repair quickly any make of automobile. This is a kind of instruction that other schools cannot offer. In this great Garage and Repair Department our students are taught the details of garage management, how to buy and sell automobiles, as well as to do Expert Repair Work. It is here they gain that practical experience and expert knowledge that secures for the graduates of this school the highest salaried positions as Auto Salesmen, Demonstrators, Garage Managers, Repair Men and Drivers.



SELF-STARTER COURSE FREE.

There is practically an unlimited demand today for self starter and lighting system experts. Garage managers and automobile agencies need them and are willing to pay good salaries for expert men.

The student who attends an Automobile School today and does not learn the electric and other self-starting systems is a BACK NUMBER and cannot expect to make a success. Next to knowing the construction and operation of the motor, the starter is the most important thing.

Instead of purchasing a USED or second hand system off of some wrecked or used car, we have all of the different systems brand new, complete here NOW ready for your instruction. I believe beyond any question of doubt, that this school has the most complete equipment and the most competent instructors of any school in the U. S.—certainly the best in the West.

We have just purchased a new 1914 Buick with the improved "Delco" starting and lighting system. It is in our school room, and is for the sole use of our students.

We also have the "Deaco" system. The manufacturers deemed this school of such importance that they just sent us this system free of charge. As you know, manufacturers don't make a practice of giving away valuable lighting and starting systems. But the number of students who graduate from this school and the positions they assume in the automobile world makes it important for prominent manufacturers to have their products before them.

Besides the "Delco" and "Deaco," we have the Winton Air Starter and the Chalmers' Special, which in a way is similar to that used by the Winton.

Remember this special course in Self-Starters is FREE to all Class "D" and Class "C" pupils. You can't afford to go to any Auto School that don't have the Starter instructions complete, any more than you can afford to go to one that had only a partial instruction in ignition or motor troubles.

Make no mistake, come to the old established School—the one with the complete equipment and the long list of successful graduates.

Earn $75 to $200 a Month

Automobile Training School graduates are in demand. The letters reproduced below are from the Studebaker Automobile Co., the Winton Motor Car Co., and others regarding the efficiency of our graduates. We will gladly send you letters from our graduates, many of whom formerly earned only day wages, but who now have responsible and good paying positions. Many are in business for themselves and making big money. It is a fact easily proven that the Automobile Training School of Kansas City has many times more graduates holding responsible positions than all other Automobile Schools in the West combined.

Tractor Course

Every student who answers this advertisement and enrolls within the next 60 days will be entitled to our Course of Tractor Engineering without extra charge. Here's a big opportunity for about 75 live men who want to get real tractor experience and be able to take advantage of the scores of good positions that are going to be open this fall. If you have ever thought of taking a course in tractor engineering you can't afford to pass this opportunity. Write today for particulars.

Notice to Employers

Concerns desiring the services of trained men as Repair Men, Salesmen, Garage Managers, Demonstrators or Drivers or Tractor Experts at salaries of $15 to $50 a week are requested to communicate with us. The service is gratis.

READ THESE LETTERS FROM AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS.

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION
Automobile Department.
Kansas City, Mo.
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: No doubt you will be pleased to learn that one of your graduates has been promoted to the position of Road Expert. The balance of the boys in our employ who came from your school are doing exceptionally good work.

You have the unqualified endorsement of the local Studebaker Agency.

Yours very truly,
THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION.
By J. L. Purcell,
Manager Retail Dept.

WINTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
WINTON MOTOR CARS.
"Winton Six"
Kansas City, Mo.
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Rahe: Our master mechanic at the Kansas City Branch, Mr. Huckins, is an auto expert in every sense of the word. He tells me that he owes everything to your practical training school. It is a pleasure to see the splendid work you are doing. The business needs more trained automobile men.

Yours truly,
THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO.,
By Geo. Arbuckle, Mrg.

W R DEMPSTER
High Grade Auto Repairing,
Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. H. J. Rahe, Pres.,
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Rahe: There isn't any question in my mind that your automobile school is the best in the country.

I for one automobile repair man, would not think of having a student who came from any other school.

Yours very truly,
W. R. DEMPSTER.

THE ADMIRAL GARAGE AND REPAIR WORKS
Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. H. J. Rahe, President.
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

My Dear Mr. Rahe: For the past three years nearly all of our mechanics have been graduates of your school. It is a pleasure to state that they handle delicate repair work on magnetos and coil boxes like factory experts. It has often puzzled the writer that such expert knowledge could be drummed in a man's head in such a short time. Wishing you continued success, we remain

ADMIRAL GARAGE,
W. A. Slusher, Mgr.

SCHERRER AUTO REPAIR CO
Automobile Specialists.
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: The other night at a meeting of the Automobile Repairmen's Association, the members in general discussed the plan whereby they could hire competent Auto Repairmen.

It was then that I learned that nearly every garage repair shop and agency in Kansas City are hiring your students exclusively.

Hereafter when we are in need of competent help we will communicate with you.

THE SCHERRER AUTO REPAIR CO.,
By Chas. J. Scherrer, Mgr.

NO BOOKS USED—NO TOOLS TO BUY.

The Automobile Training School has no pretty picture books, and offers no charts or correspondence courses. These things don't teach you the automobile business so that you can go out and earn a big salary. Our students receive individual, practical instruction under practical conditions on real up-to-date automobiles. The progress of each student is carefully watched by our instructors.

OUR COMPLETE "C" COURSE.

Our complete "C" Course is a Life Scholarship and consists of all practical works and includes eight weeks instruction in Driving, Vulcanizing, Practical Repair Work, Tires and Tire Trouble, Forge Work, Lathe Work, Welding and Assembling, Automobile Salesmanship, Shop Management, Lubrication and Oils, Commercial Trucks, Electric Cars, Gasoline Engines, Garage Management, Automobile Laws, Magnetos and Automobile Advertising.

SPECIAL OFFER TO AMERICAN BREEDER READERS.

I have a special offer to make a limited number of readers who answer this advertisement right away. I am authorized to make you a special low price on our 100 "C" Course which includes a life scholarship and our complete Tractor course without extra charge. Your tuition covers all expenses at the school. We have no extras. GOOD BOARD AND ROOM NEAR THE SCHOOL AT SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR OUR STUDENTS. Here is a chance you may never have again to fit yourself for the fastest growing, best paying industry the world has ever known. Write me TODAY.

Send Coupon Today for Important Information

Write today for our big free catalog. It is interesting and instructive—does not cost you one cent and places you under no obligation whatever. You need it for your own sake, not mine. Some of the brightest, wide-awake young men in the West are here in school now. Are you going to join them? There's no profit in waiting. Write me today, or better yet, get on the train, come to Kansas City, and let me show you what a great big splendid opportunity there is here for you.

HENRY J RAHE, PRESIDENT

Automobile Training School
Largest in the World
1070 LOCUST STREET KANSAS CITY, MO.

FREE!
Write Today
For Our Big Book

Automobile Training School Largest in the World.
Please send me your Free Book. 1070 Locust St. Kansas City, Mo.

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Town ....., State.....

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THE AMERICAN BREEDER

A Farmers' Paper, Devoted to the Breeding and Care of Their Live Stock, and the Welfare of Their Families and Homes.

Published Twice a Month. Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year, or $2.00 for Three Years, Payable in Advance.

Volume VI. *Kansas City, Missouri, January 5, 1914* *Number 24*



Some Samples of Shire Type and Conformation.

Graham Publishing Company, Inc., 225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Missouri

TAYLOR & JONES

WILLIAMSVILLE, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS,



have for sale the **best** Imported and American-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions at the **lowest prices** and with the **safest guarantee** of any firm in the business. Determine these facts by inspecton.

RESIDENCE AND BARNS IN TOWN.

Taylor & Jones, Box 160, Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill.

Paramount Stock Farm

Home of the International Grand Champion Belgian Stallion Farceur



Breeds and Imports

Percherons, Belgians, Shires.

My November importation is ready for business. My two-year-olds, Percherons and Belgians, are weighing 1,860 to 2,000 lbs.; three-year-olds and over, 1,900 to 2,250 lbs. They are high class and sound. I am making prices that sell. I will pay any man's expense who can say he is disappointed in the size and quality of my horses. 75 head to select from. Write your wants. Send 10 cents in stamps for large picture of the horse parade.

WM. CROWNOVER, Hudson, Iowa.

Robison's Percherons

175 For Sale



Best Collection of *Stallions* and *Mares* ever offered for sale in the West. Come and see me if you mean business.

None Can Undersell Me

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAS.



Imported Percherons and Belgians

All horses personally selected direct from the farmers, for good bone and of the best draft type and conformation. All will mature from a ton to 2,300-pound horses. I give a gilt edge guarantee good for two years. I am going to price them down very reasonable. Come and see them and be convinced.

W. H. Richards, :-: Emporia, Kas.

(Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.)



CHAMPION GLACIS
55260 (71473)

RIDGEWOOD STOCK FARM

PERCHERONS

MARES AND FILLIES OF THE HIGHEST TYPE. BOTH IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED. BLACK OR GRAY. THE MARES HAVE BEEN BRED TO GLACIS :-: :-:

F. P. BURNAP

107 WEST TENTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARM NINE MILES EAST OF KANSAS CITY





TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

The World's Greatest Collection of

SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

BELGIANS AND SUFFOLKS TO SUIT THE MOST CRITICAL BUYERS

Seventh 1913 importation of Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk stallions arrived October 13. Thirty-five years in the business and not one dissatisfied customer. "Our prices are the lowest." Send for our handsomely illustrated catalogue. Imported Shire and Percheron mares for sale. Mention the American Breeder. Address,

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, Illinois



54 Percheron Stallions

We have 54 as good stallions as can be found in any herd, from coming 2-year to 5-year-olds. We can sell a better and bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAS.

Towanda is 22 miles east of Wichita on the Mo. P. Ry.

125 Head of Stallions and Mares

Cheapest Place in America

TO BUY. A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS EARNED. THIS IS WHAT WE DO FOR YOU.

Home Bred Stallions as low as $300. Imported horses at prices unprecedented. Two-year-olds from 1,650 to 2,000 pounds, with a world of bone and quality.

Forty head of real brood mares; big bone, rugged pairs of matched blacks, grays and bays, all bred and safe in foal to our herd stallion.

We more than meet competition—we create it.

L. R. Wiley, Route 9, Emporia. Kas

For Sale at Riverside Stock Farm

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR SALE.

One large black Percheron stallion, 9 years old; up-to-date breeder. One dark bay stallion colt, 3 years old; weight 1900 pounds, extra well bred. Two black registered Percheron colts coming 2 years old; very large and good quality. One imported German Coach stallion, dark bay or brown; 8 years old; with great action and style; weight 1500. One standard bred stallion, 16 hands high; weight 1280 pounds; registered and sound and has proven himself a great breeder. I also have two black mammoth jacks, 15 to 15.2 heavy weights.

O. L. THISLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, DICKINSON CO., KANSAS.

(On the main line of the Union Pacific R. R., 150 miles west of Kansas City, Mo.)

PERCHERONS

Prices That Will Profit Early Buyers on Both Stallions and Mares.

The mares range in age from weanlings to aged mares, and the stallions from weanlings to 3-year olds past.

I have been in the business a long time and on account of not being able to get competent help am compelled to close out. If sold in a bunch I will make the price right.

GEORGE HIRSCHMAN, Pierson, Iowa

THE AMERICAN BREEDER.

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY GRAHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOLUME 6. KANSAS CITY, JANUARY 5, 1914. NUMBER 24.

Making Stallions Profitable

Know Your Breeding District Thoroughly. Ways to Interest and Educate Patrons and Prospective Customers. Caution For Use of Cuts in Printed Matter. Exhibiting the Stallion.

A complete census can be made of the breeding mares in any particular breeding district. The limits of the district can usually be extended by proper management. A careful study as to the kind of sires needed and acceptible in such a territory should be made. Conversation with numerous prospective patrons should be had on this subject. A stallion that was a money maker in some other district might be kept at a loss in your particular district.

The average breeder keeps too many sires. Often this surplus consists of inferior stuff that might be castrated with profit. A smaller number of outstanding good individuals, properly handled, is more profitable to stand for public service. For the amount of money and labor involved there has been no better money-making proposition than standing good stallions and jacks, providing the business is carried on in a proper manner. Even though a sire is used with the natural service only, a very good profit can be secured under good management.

The breeding business like any other staple line of endeavor, is not built up in one day or one season. It must be built up by increasing the number of satisfied and satisfactory customers. Those who have tried to maintain a breeding business with deficient breeding stock, have not only met with failure but have placed the entire class of stallion and jack owners in bad light, in some degree. Practically all business future depends on giving value received and a "square deal." Among a large number of patrons there is bound to be a few "slippery" customers, who will be just as unscrupulous as can be found among any other class of men. But the majority of farmers have good business judgment and are a little better morally than the average class of men.

By using his head, the stallion owner can get along nicely with these customers, because he knows them. There are some transients who will slip in occasionally, but the majority of these customers are permanently located.

A closer cooperation between the owner of good sires and his patrons will be an advantage to every stallion and jack owner. It takes time to educate these men but once it is done it is usually permanent. The greater proportion of them want to be shown. Where a stallion is properly handled in every respect he should get a very large per cent of the mares in foal, provided the mares are handled correctly.

There are hundreds of the best stallions in the country that are not working to their full capacity because they are not properly advertised. Too many breeders go on the theory that they have the best horse or the best jack, and that it will be necessary for those interested to patronize this stock without solicitation. This is a serious mistake. The owner of every good stallion should spend considerable time and money interesting a larger number of mare owners to investigate the sire or his colts, and the better the sire the more profitable such expenditure will be. By attending public sales, gatherings in small towns on Saturday, and by a general solicitation, promises from many new customers can be had. This work should be started early.

Talk to the customer until he at least agrees to come to see the horse or investigate his progeny. A frequent mistake made by stallion owners is that after a customer has agreed to use a particular horse, they continue to talk, and very frequently impair the force of that agreement by too much conversation. The right thing at the right time should be said and done. When the breeder secures an agreement, the talk about that particular point should be discontinued. Don't forget to quit talking when the customer agrees to your proposition. Many business men become known as "windy" and what they say loses force. A few well chosen words on a particular subject usually get good results. Study your man. One line of talk will be successful with one individual, but another sort of appeal may be necessary with the next man. It is usually an advantage to let the mare owner have plenty of time to tell his own story concerning the subject; it will enlighten you as to his requirements. The average man is capable of forming his own ideas as to your statements. In case you should state that some other breeder's horse is a failure, a counterfeit or a cripple, he usually takes that as evidence that you are trying to "boost your own game."

A general knowledge as to the essential qualities of breeding stock makes legitimate argument much more effective. The man who owns a successful sire that produces high selling colts has a "talking point" that gets the business. Such a man can introduce new horses to a good advantage. He has shown his customers that he knows what a good sire should be. Those who are capable of seeing the defects in the mares of a district and providing a cross which will correct such defects and result in the production of well formed, healthy colts, also have an advantage.

The mare owners must be reached in some manner before any of these arguments can be produced. A complete list, with correct names and addresses, of all those owing mares in that particular district, should be obtained. This can be accomplished with a little effort. The breeder should have a book in his pocket all the time, so that when he meets a friend he can ask him who has moved on a particular farm. Get his name and address and rural route. Try to find out in advance who is going to occupy a particular farm. After these names and addresses have all been acquired, prepare a good strong, brief statement that will comfortably fill a postal card (set in typewriter type preferably) setting forth the reason that the man you address should come and see this breeding stock. These cards can be printed at any printing office. If typewriter type is used the breeder should sign his name with pen and ink. If other type is used in printing the postal cards, it may not be necessary to sign those. When a card is received that looks as though it had been written on the typewriter, and has a correct signature in ink, it causes the one who received it to read it carefully.

This is direct advertising. A little later another card should be sent out to this entire list with different reading matter on it. Every postal card will go directly to the man wanted.

No misstatements should be made. Everything connected with a successful business must be founded on facts, and value received.

Another good method of advertising is to have a photograph taken of the sire and a good "cut" made from the photograph. The cut will cost about $2.00, if not over ten square inches. Above that size the cost is 15 cents for every square inch if the photograph is good and clear. Thus a cut 4x3 inches would cost $1.80 to $2.30. Your newspaper man can print cards or folders to accommodate this particular cut, or several cuts, and also leave space enough for reading matter.

These cards should also be sent direct to the mare owners. Don't let any one influence you to use any kind of a cut except one made from a natural photograph. Misleading cuts should not be used. By using a correct photograph you will popularize a particular animal so that when he is seen he will be recognized. Out of date stock cuts, such as are frequently found in country newspaper offices, should not be used because new and appropriate ones can be purchased cheaply. A good, clear photograph can be used for making the cut. The animal should be photographed without any confusing back ground. No other object should show in the photograph except the animal wanted, but in case you have a good photograph otherwise, the engravers can correct the background at a slight additional cost. This will help to make the individual stand out plainly in a picture. The animal should stand up correctly with his head elevated so as to show a good, natural pose. The one holding the animal for the photograph should stand out in front so as not to appear in the photograph. The old fashioned cut with the head and tail up, appearing on common posters erected at the cross roads, is not sufficient.

Newspaper advertising in the local papers can be used to advantage, especially if good, natural cuts are used.

Some breeders have found it profitable to take their stallion or jack, especially if it is a new animal, to farm sales and other gatherings where owners of mares might congregate. A stallion or jack may be led or driven. Some have a cart; others drive a mate and have the team bedecked with a handsome set of harness. The stallion should have plenty of grooming so that his hair would lay down nicely; mane and tail straight and his feet should be in a presentable condition. If much road work is to be done in the winter time, he should be shod. He should not be

MARE OWNER EDITIONS

We will send the AMERICAN BREEDER to your customers for five issues for ten cents each, in clubs of ten or more.

We will notify each one by mail from this office that you have paid his subscription.

Where can you spend a few dollars in advertising to better advantage and at the same time educate your mare owner? And educated Customers are the Best Customers.

Those who have used these editions are ordering more of them because they have found it very profitable.

A trial will convince you, Mr. Reader, and next year you will send a larger list. If in doubt, try a club of ten; you will never regret it.

The owner of every good stallion or jack should send in at least ten of his best customers.

Orders will be received at this office until January 16.

Graham Publishing Co.

225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

paraded to the extent of making him a nuisance, or at a time which will interfere with the sale, or other business for which the people are assembled. The stallion owner needs always to show a proper interest in, and respect for, the other affairs of his customers. It is to his interest also, for them to feel that the animals he offers for service are of good disposition and always under control.

Colt shows are an undoubted and important help in building up trade for good sires, but the conducting of colt shows is in itself subject enough for a complete article and must be left until another time.

HORSE BREEDING CONDITIONS IN IOWA.

To the American Breeder: My opinion as to the kind of mares best suited to raising high priced mules is that they should be lengthy bodied draft mares, not too tall, weighing 1500 to 1700 pounds. My favorite color in mules is dark grey. I have a mare, a regular breeder, that takes the jack or stallion any time. It keeps us guessing sometimes, so we cover her when convenient. She most always foals to first cover.

Iowa has a light colt crop; ever since the craze for big, fat stallions we have had a light per cent of colts. Our mares are largely sired by shy breeding stallions, as were their mothers, and when bred to another stall fed stallion, gets us very few colts. In France (where the per cent of foals is much larger) they work all their stallions, and the mares (generation after generation) were not sired by shy breeders. I know a stallion that made a big season in 1912 that got only three colts; two died at foaling time.

In regard to the stallion law in Iowa, good stallions are getting scarce. A man thinks twice before putting money into a horse that is liable to be worthless in a year or two. The secretary's report showing less grade stallions is very misleading. Farmers are buying good grade stallion colts and working them and breeding their own mares. These colts do not show up on the books but they are doing business all the same. Three times as many mares have been bred to jacks this year as ever before. Farmers figure that a live mule beats a dead colt or no colt at all.—Wyatt Carr, Story County, Iowa.

YOUNG MEN STARTING RIGHT

To the American Breeder:—Am enclosing blank filled out as per your request for stud colts. Will say we are just young farmers and certainly appreciate the effort the American Breeder is trying to accomplish for the small breeder. We are just "boys" but thought that in investing in a pair of good Percheron mares that when we were middle age we would have a nice stud of Percheron horses. Wishing you success and thanking you in advance for what business you can do for us, we are,—Koehler Bros., Clay County, Nebr.

DOING GOOD IN MISSOURI.

To the American Breeder: I have two jacks and one stallion. I have two lots; one grass lot of two and one-half acres. I let them have the grass lot about a half day. I feed sheaf oats and timothy hay, and water twice a day. My stallion is a French draft. I don't see much about that breed of horses in your paper. I am a new beginner at the business. I appreciate the American Breeder.—Andrew Easdale, Shelby County, Mo.

To the American Breeder:—I think the Mare Owner Editions money well spent. The majority of the mare owners do appreciate it.—Louis Knoop, Benton County, Mo.

The Breeder an Improver

To the American Breeder: The American Breeder hits the spot with me as does no other publication which finds its way to my desk. I read it every word, yes and re-read a great deal of it, ads and all. Every copy I receive is worth 50 cents.

I have loved a good horse ever since I was a small boy, and when I finished my schooling (which was very limited) in a city of Ohio, I was offered a job as a clerk on a steamboat plying in the waters of the Muskingum river. I studied a few minutes and said to myself if I accept this position I cannot own a horse. So I turned it down. Since that day my love for a good horse has never grown less up to this day. Twenty years ago I located here. At



BREEDING PLANT THAT IS A COUNTY ASSET.

that time I had a fine ton stallion. A few years later horses were worth almost nothing. The stallions nearly all left the county. Men who owned good mares would not breed them. I still kept a good Shire stallion and talked horse every chance I could get, until four years ago I shipped in six stallions and one jack from Illinois; all registered; three Percherons and three Shires; built me a large barn and started a breeding business of my own on scientific principles. I invested in a Carlson breeding outfit and studied it very carefully. Some of my patrons objected to it, but I talked to them the best I could to keep peace in the family, and bred a few mares with capsules that would not settle from natural service. I was very successful in settling some which had been bred for several years and had never produced a foal.

Last spring I sold all my stock at auction for what they would bring and then went to Missouri and bought the best breeding jack that ever left the state. He is 15½ hands high and weighs nearly 1300. He gets curried every day and rubbed with an oily rag. There is not a pimple on him and hasn't been all summer. They need not tell me that it does not pay to curry a jack. I am from Missouri and will "have to be shown." With several jacks all around me and no colts to show I have, this season (with the jack and two horses), bred 400 mares at $15 to insure living colt. Out of this number the jack has 170 to his credit. All these were bred at nine services a week. Each sire proved to be very sure.

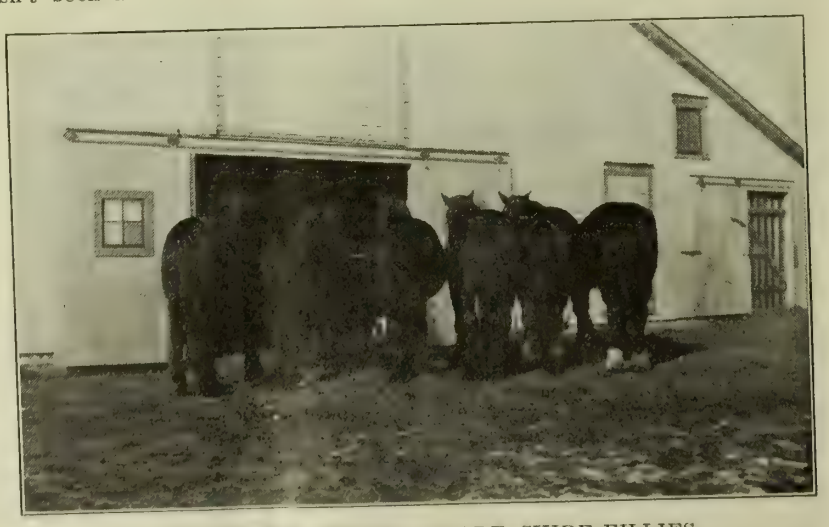
I enclose picture of barn, also some filies, two years old past, showing what a few crosses of Shire blood will do for a farmer. There is not one in the bunch which will not weigh 1500 pounds before they are three years old.

I am a strong believer in the capsule system and may have more to say later along this line, as there are so many reasons why every breeder should use this system. It is useless to say that I breed at a certain hour. I line them up, pick my mare for the service and breed everything that is to be bred. If any one objects to my way I tell him, in a courteous way, that I am running my business a certain way and if he does not like my method he is at liberty to go where he can have his way.—J. S. Smith, Custer County, Nebr.

FINDS BUYERS; HELPS READERS.

To the American Breeder:—So far I have received 14 answers to my ad in your paper and from seven different states. Your Mare Owner Editions, I think, are a great help to the stallioner. Those who take an interest in the welfare of their horses and are progressive men. I think, study the Editions carefully. There is a per cent that does not care much and will hardly be convinced when shown. I think the money I spent last season for the Mare Owners Editions was amply repaid.

I find that a great many of the mares are overworked and not properly fed, some having no grain but corn, and their systems are always more or less feverish and consequently hard to get in foal. I think the Mare Owner Editions should be a great help to these men, and of special benefit to those men who have diseased mares and mares hard to get in foal, and through these men prove a great help to the stallioner when they may patronize, providing he is up to date with his breeding practices. I hope to attend the next term of the Horse Breeding School, and will see you then if possible.—Hugh M. Cottier, Holt County, Mo.



SOME OF MR. SMITH'S GRADE SHIRE FILLIES.

THE ABDERHALDEN PREGNANCY TEST.

To the American Breeder:—Something over a year ago, Prof. Abderhalden of the University of Halle, Germany, announced his discovery of a new test for pregnancy in animals as well as the human subject. Prof. Abderhalden first worked out the test on animals and then applied it to human subjects. This test has been used rather extensively in human medicine, but scarcely at all in veterinary practice, although it promises to be of great practical value to breeders.

The Abderhalden test is based upon the fact that as soon as placental tissue is formed in pregnant animals, there is also formed in the blood of the animal a peculiar chemical substance of the nature of a ferment. The presence of this ferment in the blood is a positive proof of pregnancy.

In making the test, it is necessary to draw one or two ounces of blood from the jugular vein, collect the clear serum and send it to a laboratory where it is placed in an incubator with prepared placental tissue and certain color reagents. The presence of the ferment gives a well defined color reaction and proves the animal is pregnant.

In the larger animals this ferment is found in the blood about six weeks after conception and remains until two weeks following parturition, when it disappears.

The importance of this test in the sale of pure bred females and in females sent away to be bred will be evident to any breeder.

The test is so accurate that the small fraction of error is generally considered to be due to faulty laboratory technique rather than the fault of the test.—N. S. Mayo, D. V. S., Chicago.

SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Shire breeders met December 2, at the International. J. G. Truman of Bushnell, Ill., was re-elected president; Chas. Burgess of Wenona, Ill., was also re-elected as secretary; Harry Hopley of Lewis, Iowa, vice-president; Edwin Hobson of Clifton, Ill., treasurer. Directors, H. W. Wilson, Washington C. H., Ohio; F. E. Huston, Wakee, Iowa; Chas. Coppel, Logansport, Ind.

THEY EDUCATE THE MARE OWNERS.

To the American Breeder:—I have great faith in the Mare Owner Edition. It is the best way to advertise my stock. It educates the mare owner, what kind of stallion to patronize, it teaches them to appreciate well bred stock. The photographs show them why it pays to breed to better stock and it settles all "fogy" breeding problems, in short, it brings the mare owner and stallion owner closer together. I will send you quite a large list.—E. J. Kloeckler, Cotton County, Okla.

A man's growth is proportionate to the amount of extra knowledge that he absorbs over that necessary for his daily work.

Success in Horse Breeding

The average breeder purchases a stallion or a jack and proceeds to make a stand for public service. The knowledge on this subject has been limited. Only during the last few years has there been any substantial investigations carried on. Some of these investigations are technical and cannot be explained on paper so that the average individual can understand them. But by having animals both dead and alive upon which to demonstrate, this new knowledge can be imparted to those who have not had technical training.

With this help and a few explanations given in a plain manner, breeders can get an understanding of a particular disease or condition which the technical language would not convey to the average man. One lecture and the demonstration covering six hours' time, made by one instructor at the Graham Scientific Breeding School, will demonstrate this fact beyond a question of doubt. This particular lecture is the dissecting of the first diseased mare at that school. The subject of diseased mares and what to do with them is the important feature at the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Any breeder would be mighty proud to be able to make a thorough examination of a mare, as to her breeding condition, so that he can know and explain the exact condition.

There is only one institution in the world that teaches men to do this. Only those who have attended this school, or the instructors, are in a position to intelligently discuss the work of this school because there is a lot of information given here that is not given at any other institution in this country, or any other.

The most that can be said for any institution is that it is a success. Practically every student that has attended this school during late years has made a wonderful success, excepting a very small number who have not given enough attention at the school. An average horse breeder, regardless of his education, can get excellent results by listening to the illustrated lectures and taking part in the demonstrations. The practical work on mares is the important feature.

Those who are compelled to breed only by the natural service are the ones who should attend this school by all means. Where only one mare can be bred at a time, every service should be made profitable. What breeder can afford to make the mistake of making three or more natural services on about a third of the mares presented when that can be readily avoided? Twenty mares with three services each means 60 services lost or only a very small number of colts for that many services. This is a severe drain on the stallion without any compensation. Practically every neighborhood has a good number of barren mares, some of which are diseased. If the stallion serves a diseased mare, this infection can be transmitted to clean, healthy mares, and increase the difficulty. Mares carrying infection may look fat and sleek and be impossible for the average breeder to detect without special training. Breeders who are able to detect these mares and correct their condition are increasing their per cent of foals rapidly. A lot of breeders are getting from 70 to 80 per cent of their mares in foal.

There are a lot of breeders who expect to attend this breeding school, and have made up their mind to do it, but continue to put it off. A lot of these men will wait until the breeding season starts, then see the necessity for this important information. When the barren mares begin to come, and they do not know what to do with them; then their trouble will be increased because they realize that this infection can be carried from one mare to the other, and they do not know which mare to watch.

There is just one way to arrange this matter and that is to be on hand at the next term of school which begins Monday morning, at 7:30, February 2 and lasts one week, with day and night illustrated lectures and demonstrations on important horse breeding subjects. The February term of school has always been the largest term. In that class is always found a lot of breeders who have been here at former terms, and their experience is valuable. The tuition fee is $25 for a life membership.

After all the strong testimonial letters that have been printed, giving the names and addresses of those who have graduated from this school, is there any breeder who does not believe that this school must have great value for horse breeders? A large number of these testimonials have come from men who have attended this school in years gone by, and have put this information to the practical test. This school has long passed the experimental stage. It was understood why many breeders did not attend during the youth of this school, but since the practical test has been applied and found continuously satisfactory, it would seem that every horse breeder could see that there was something he did not have which he ought to have as a horse breeder. Is it worth while to double the income without having to increase the investment? Is it of any importance to have a large per cent of colts? Is it any satisfaction to have your customers say that you are an expert horse breeder and thoroughly understand your business.

A diploma from the only recognized horse breeding institution in the world will give the breeder prestige. But the best advertisement is when a graduate has been successful. Those who have attended this school have gone home and have seen many things in their breeding operations that they never saw before.

The following testimonials from some of those who have attended the school, are published for the first time:

Dec. 24, 1913—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is one of the greatest schools in the world, and I can boost for it any time and all the time. The people are like homefolks and you don't get homesick. It teaches you work that you can't get any place else in the world. I have found 11 mares since the November term that were very badly diseased and have shown the people what a diseased mare is. I have a baby boy 13 months old and expect to send him at 15 years old if he lives.—O. M. Mouse, Altona, Mo.

Dec. 19, 1913.—I think any one that is raising stock of any kind ought to attend a term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. No breeder can afford to go without attending at least one term.—C. H. Townsend, Pine Ridge, S. D.

Dec. 23, 1913.—I think the Breeding school is all right. I think I was greatly benefited by attending the August term and expect to be on hand January 5 for more of the same kind of knowledge. I hope I may have the pleasure of meeting many of the old class. I am sure there will be many new ones.—Delbert Archer, St. Charles, Ia.

Dec. 20, 1913.—I have attended your school from time to time and found it the seat of information in the breeding line. Any one who attends your school and applies himself, and follows the principles taught, cannot help make a success of breeding. One of the features taught in your school is how to tell a diseased mare, which is one of the most important things to the horse and jack men today. They are floating in all locations and climates in the United States. You can expect my return on January 5.—A. W. Fravel, Centralia, Mo.

Dec. 20, 1913.—I consider the instruction and training given by your school second only to the ownership of a stallion, to a man who contemplates horse breeding. I would advise any one in the business who has not attended a session of this school to make almost any sacrifice to attend.—C. E. McMullin, Montrose, Colo.

Dec. 23, 1913.—I atended the Graham Scientific Breeding School during the February term, 1912, and can

(Continued on page 12.)

STALLION SERVICE RECORD BOOK

This book has 200 pages like the specimen page in this ad. It is substantially bound with a good, strong waterproof cover. It has 20 index pages for keeping the owners' names in alphabetical order so that any name or mare can be found quickly.

The breeding contract at the bottom is the strongest possible kind of a note. It is a big help in making collections, as nearly every state has a law for the collection of labor debts without exemption, and this is a contract to pay for services rendered. Before it is signed run a pencil through two of the lines in the contract, leaving the line that makes the kind of a contract you want. Many will sign a contract who would refuse to give a note.

This book has a calendar and a gestation table. It can be used for several sires without carrying more than one book. This is the most complete and up-to-date service record book printed. It is a nice size and can be carried easily in any pocket. Every breeder should have one. After improving it for several years, the result is this most satisfactory book. A complete new edition is just out. Although this new book has double the capacity of those offered heretofore, it sells at the old price. It is not bulky as it carries no advertising or other unnecessary matter. It will be the standard record book used by the leading breeders.

If you are not satisfied with the book or do not consider it the best and cheapest on the market, return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded. The price is 50 cents; six for $2.75; postage prepaid. Send all orders to the

GRAHAM PUBLISHING CO.,
225 West 12th Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

Sire .....

Mare ..... Color..... Age.....

Marks. .....

Womb {Closed / Healthy / Loose} Height. ..... Colt {Yes. / No.}

Mare Owner .....

P. O. .....

DATE BRED.

Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETRIED.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BREEDING CONTRACT

$_____ Date_____

For services rendered, I promise to pay_____

_____

_____-or assigns_____ dollars

When above described mare is known to be in foal
When above described mare delivers a living colt
When colt of above described mare stands and sucks

or before mare changes ownership, mortgaged or leaves county.

Signed _____

Page_____

SPECIMEN PAGE: EXACT SIZE

THE AMERICAN BREEDER

With which is combined
THE STALLION AND JACK NEWS.

A Journal of Live Stock Improvement and Modern Breeding Practices.

FRANK B. GRAHAM and T. W. MORSE, Editors.

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Rates for longer time or larger space furnished on application.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One Year, $1; Three Years, $2. In Clubs of Four, Per Year, $3. For Canada and all Foreign Countries, $1.50 Per Year.

When sending subscriptions, please state whether they are renewals or new ones. Always renew under the same name and initials as previously used, and at least two weeks before your present subscription expires, so that you will not miss any number. When changing your postoffice address, state the old address as well as the new one.

If you miss your paper please notify us at once and all lost copies will be replaced.

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STIMULATE HORSE BREEDING.

A lot of mares are not being bred. This is especially true of the better mares in the hands of men who could develop the progeny. There are enough inferior horses but there are not enough good ones. Mare owners in nearly every community need some stimulation—they need a standard to go by.

We want our readers to send us articles and photographs concerning good colts and good mares. Who has the best developed colt, or who has a mare that has produced a large number of good colts? We want a lot of these photographs for the benefit of the mare owners. Weigh the colt at a particular age so as to show the average mare owner what can be done, whether it is necessary to develop the colt or not. Good feed is as necessary as good blood. It is not necessary that a case be a record breaker to be accepted for these issues. We want good animals, of course. We especially want articles that will stimulate mare owners in taking better care of their mares and their colts and using better sires. This material will have an excellent effect, coming from subscriber-correspondents. No matter how fair we would be editorially, there will be some who think we were going to the extreme. Those new readers do not understand the situation like practical horse breeders do.

It will also be necessary that these Mare Owners Editions give some information concerning other live stock in order to hold the attention of those interested in different classes of farm animals. We are preparing special material that will stimulate the business for the owner of every good stallion and jack. We believe that the owner of every good sire should send in at least ten of his best mare owners. These are the leaders in a community. Until January 20 we will accept orders for Mare Owner Editions in clubs of ten for $1.00. A large number of subscriptions will expire before that time. The mare owners and the subscription renewal can be attended to with one letter. We want horse breeders to be interested in this proposition.

BREEDERS AS COMMUNITY LEADERS.

Many breeders go through life without realizing their power as leaders in their community. The advocates of improved stock are usually improvers of general conditions. By producing one animal that will sell for as much as two have formerly brought, stimulates other lines of development. The advancement, perhaps, comes so gradually that the individual has not realized his power in that direction.

When an important improvement in any particular class of live stock is made, other fields for improvement are apt to be studied. There is perhaps no other class of men in the agricultural industry that can be of as much service in the general improvement of live stock and farm crops as the breeders, and more especially the owners of high class stallions and jacks.

Owners of good breeding stock are visited by practically every farmer in their sections during one breeding season. A little conversation with this man; a few questions answered for another, through the entire season, sows seed for thought and distributes a lot of knowledge—particular information that the farmers are in need of. From this information, if reliable, a world of good can be accomplished, but if it is not the right kind, results will not be so gratifying.

A little study along lines of special interest to the farmer who visits a breeding establishment will have value in the encouragement of future patronage, as well as aiding the breeder to be of greater benefit to that community at large.

There have been prepared, books and reading material of others kinds galore. Too much of this material has been measured by quantity rather than by quality. One of the reasons that breeders and farmers are not better posted on existing conditions today is that there is too much inferior reading matter flooding their mails.

On numerous occasions have our readers asked us to condense the information on important subjects which every breeder and farmer is interested in, and prepare it in just such a manner that a lot of substantial knowledge can be gleaned from a very small amount of reading matter.

We tried such an experiment last spring, and it met with the approval of practically every reader of this paper.

There are two very important subjects, the fundamentals of which have been sadly neglected—perhaps two of the most important. We believe a few lessons well condensed so that each line would convey some real benefit, can be prepared for our readers. The first one is "hog raising." The average litter of pigs is less than three saved. A little more information on this subject should at least double the net income for the average breeder without increasing the investment.

Forage and pasture is another subject that must have more attention in this country if we expect to improve upon our present standard of live stock production. Live stock must be raised cheaper, because the available pasture is decreasing each year. How to make the land produce the most forage, is a problem, and the seriousness of this question will increase with time. These subjects should interest practically every live stock breeder. Every farmer should raise hogs and he should have forage for all of his live stock. Every stallion or jack owner, whether he pretends to be a farmer or not will be interested in these subjects sooner or later, if for nothing more than answering questions intelligently.

If there are any who are not interested at the present time they need not be offended, because the paper will be made large enough to accommodate this material in addition to the usual reading matter. We hope every one will be interested in this new addition. We have taken this subject up by mail with a good many of our readers and practically every one of them has expressed a desire for this new material. Asking the advice of our readers on this subject is in keeping with our regular policy.

COLLECTING SERVICE FEES.

In order to encourage better sires we believe that a law giving the owner of the sire a lien on the mare and colt for 18 months would be justifiable. Several states have such a law, effective without requiring the stallion owner to file any papers or ask any one to sign anything. Breeders should be better prepared for the next legislature than they were at the last.

Stallion breeders' organizations can solve this problem. If a lien can be had on the mare and colt for 18 months, a step in the right direction will be made. We hope to see every state have such a law within the very near future. When breeders know that collections can be made, the method of charging cash in advance will not be talked of very much. An effort should be made to introduce the Arkansas stallion lien law, which is the best law in existence for stallion and jack owners. A penalty is attached for those who attempt to sell the mare before the service fee is paid.

We should like to see every county in the United States, where horses are bred, organize immediately. The lien law situation is very important, but there are other things which we will mention later that should receive a lot of attention in these organizations. Organizations of this kind mean great strength.

Every breeder should make a little study of his prospective colts. Some breeders will be moving in the very near future. Find out where they are going and how many colts there are likely to be and when the collections are to be made. Also watch every public sale notice. When pregnant mares are to be sold be on hand at the sale. Listen for conversation concerning those who might be selling mares, either to horse buyers or otherwise. A good list of intimate friends among farmers who have telephone connections, is an asset that every breeder should cultivate. Friendly relations with these men will help to collect a lot of doubtful bills.

PURCHASE STALLIONS AND JACKS EARLY.

We always advocate the purchase of breeding stock early. A better selection can be had. Stock can be brought home early and have the prospective patrons to look at it and generally increase the business. The farm work is usually done and this is a good opportunity to begin. There are a lot of excellent animals on the market, but the demand is for the best ones. The early buyers will have the best opportunity to select.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW.

A good number of subscriptions will expire during the next two months. It takes about three weeks to renew the subscriptions and get them on our list after expirations. By renewing several weeks in advance it will insure that the subscriptions continue without any break.

The date of the expiration is on every wrapper; 1-14 means that the subscription expires this January; 2-14 means that the subscription expires in February. Several wrappers are kept addressed ahead for each subscriber, so that the change in the date may not appear immediately on the wrapper, but the change will be made on the list and the paper will continue when renewals are received in advance. We hope every one who possibly can, will renew his subscription as soon as convenient, because a very large volume of renewals will be coming in soon. This will make a vast amount of work for our subscription department. The number of new subscriptions is increasing also at a wonderful rate, and this with the renewals makes the work the heaviest we have ever had. Sending in renewals early will be a real accommodation to us and insure your paper without any break.

The subscription price will be three years for $1.00 until further notice. Those who wish to be sure of this rate should send in their subscription now.

SOME FARM NEIGHBORHOODS STILL LONESOME.

Let no one doubt the seriousness of the exodus from the farms (which still is going on—back-to-the-land propaganda notwithstanding). The report of W. D. Ross, superintendent of public instruction for Kansas, states that in 220 country school districts last year no schools were held, while in 2,924 schools the average attendance was 12 or less. Isn't it about time that facts like this taught city people to drop the idea that farm life is all ease and profits, and to concede that the farmer is entitled to more than he has ever yet gotten from his hard work and "doing without."

SACRIFICING GOOD ANIMALS IN PUBLIC SALES.

One of four Illinois readers informs us that at a public sale just held in an adjoining county, there were four fine pure bred mares that sold cheap. He states that he would have given more money for these mares if he had been there, but he did not know that this public sale was going to be held.

He suggests that any many planning to sell such animals should have an announcement in the paper that practically every horse breeder reads closely—the American Breeder. This suggestion is worthy of consideration. Practically every one of our readers is a prospective purchaser of stallions, mares, jacks or jennets. Too many breeders are misled by statements of some enormous circulations. They do not stop to think that practically every one of our readers is a possible purchaser, and that most other papers reach mostly people who are not interested in this kind of stock.

Nearly all of these men who own good live stock like to attend sales where good stock is being sold. Their attendance is usually of an advantage even though they do not buy. But these are the kind of men that usually do buy the stock, because they know what it is worth; what they can do with it and what kind of a revenue can be expected. If a large number of men are present who know the value of such stock, it will not be

THE NEXT TERM
Of the Horse Breeding School
Will be February 2 to 7

Breeders with money invested in the business cannot spend a week's time and their tuition fee to better advantage. Fathers and mothers need not be afraid to send their boys. Ask any graduate.

It's the greatest opportunity offered anywhere to make yourself an expert breeder, to learn to avoid the points of the breeding business that cause so much loss to stallion and jack owners every season. All of the instruction is practical and everything taught is demonstrated whenever possible. All instructors but two are expert post-graduate veterinarians doing educational work recognized by the United States Government.

SOME OF THE SCHOOL'S WORK, INCLUDING SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Dissecting Mares, Anatomy of the Male and Female Organs—Physiology of the Generative Organs—Cells—Infection—Breeding Questions—Breeding Instruments—Foaling—Scientific Mating—Horse Judging—Mule Judging—Barren Mares—Barren Stallions—Abnormal Conditions—Diseases of the Foal and Fetus—Diseases of the Male and Female—Contagious Abortion—Feeding—Testing Breeding Stock—Determining a Mare's Breeding Condition—Buying Breeding Stock—Hereditary Defects—Horse Breeding—Rectal Examinations for Abnormal or Diseased Conditions; also for telling whether a mare is in foal or not—Getting the Semen—Inserting Capsules, etc.

EQUIPMENT AND EXPENSES.

The school has its regularly equipped building, which is just north of Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. In the lecture room of this building are numerous charts, stereopticon apparatus for showing pictures and illustrations during the lectures, all kinds of breeding appliances and other equipment necessary for instruction in all the latest methods in horse breeding. A veterinary hospital is utilized in the dissecting work and the barns of dealers in mules and horses in the lectures on types, judging, etc.

Accommodations for all students will be arranged for by the school authorities without charge. They have reserved rooms and board at moderate rate—from $1 to $1.25 a day—sufficient to provide quarters for all who come.

Remember the date and prepare to be here next term. When you get here take Observation Park street car at Union Depot; get off at 12th street and walk one block east. **Tuition is $25, which entitles all students to a free return privilege for life.** For other information address

The GRAHAM SCIENTIFIC BREEDING SCHOOL
225 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

sacrificed, to say the least, because these men will buy it.

Another mistaken idea is that because some breeder is located in Illinois, or Indiana, or Colorado, or Minnesota, or Texas, that they are out of our territory. This paper has a national circulation, and reaches most thoroughly the good men of the particular class of people that horse breeders wish to reach. We hope every one will get the idea out of their head that this is a local paper. The American Breeder now has a larger circulation in the state of Illinois than in any other state, but several other good states are not far behind. It circulates wherever good horses and mules are produced.

We would suggst that every breeder who contemplates holding a public sale that contains stallions, mares, jacks or jennets at least would write us early and send an advertisement. A very small one is better than none, but the advertiser should not take chances on having his ad overlooked. His time for interesting buyers is limited. One buyer who knows the value of the stock might be worth from $50 to $500 on a single animal. Where possible sale dates should be made several weeks before the sale, as this often prevents an accidental conflict of dates. More possible buyers can be reached (for the same amount of money) than can be reached through any other advertising medium. Both large and small public sales have been tried and made more successful by advertisements in the American Breeder.

To the American Breeder:—I was well pleased with results of sending out Mare Owner Editions last spring. Don't think I would send it out indiscriminately, but choose the up-to-date, looking-for-something-better horsemen. The American Breeder is always a good advertisement. My patrons were well pleased with it last spring and I found it one of the best advertising channels I have used.—Lester Jones, Edmunds County, S. Dak.

WHERE MOUNTAIN LIONS KILL COLTS.

To the American Breeder: Enclosed find check for three years' subscription to the American Breeder. I do not think my subscription has run out but I do not wish to be without your paper for a minute. It is valuable to anyone in the breeding business.

I run a bunch of range mares, ranging from 900 to 1300 pounds. I breed every mare at least once to our jacks in the spring and in the summer I turn stallions and jacks lose with them on the mountain. This year we had 85 per cent of mares bred in foal and have now 75 per cent of live colts; the ten per cent being lost by accident, mostly, principally killed by lions.

We have four stallions, a sorrel saddle stallion (a quarter thoroughbred and a three-quarters Standard), one Morgan and two cross bred horses, Percheron and Shire, and two registered Mammoth jacks. The mares, as a rule, winter out on the range, but we feed the geldings and mules all the alfalfa hay they can eat in the winter. In the summer they range up to 9500 feet on the mountain. Wishing you success to your excellent paper. — Harry E. Stockham, Delta County, Colo.

ASKS SOME BREEDING QUESTIONS.

To The American Breeder:—I consider the American Breeder the best paper to ask questions, as a natural consequence, that makes it the best paper to find the correct answers to them. First I want to say a word of caution to those who are not subscribers or acquainted with the American Breeder. Several men whom I asked to subscribe for the American Breeder, replied "I have seen that paper and I don't want it." I asked why, and they replied: "To be plain with you it is not what it claims to be." I was compelled to get the other paper, the one they had reference to and compare them, before I could convince them of the difference in the two papers. The other paper is or was similar in name before the American Breeder changed its name, but nothing to compare with the American Breeder when it comes to merit.

Now brother subscribers, please answer these questions. How soon can you tell, and what is your surest way of telling when a mare or jennet is with foal. My surest sign is that where they urinate on green grass it will die.

Will someone tell us how is the best way to get those mares to conceive while their colts are young, or better still, the first time they are bred! I mean every other year mares.

Also please let us know what is customary or fair in letting jennets out on the shares.—M. E. Mayo, Benton County, Arkansas

Hotel Convention

12th and Broadway, Kansas City Mo. Large, airy rooms, good beds. Special rates to students of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Two persons in one full bed, 35c per day each. One person in a full bed, 60c per day. Good restaurants in connection and nearby. Take Observation Park street car from in front of Union Depot direct to our corner. Only a few minutes' walk to the school building.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens soon.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,
Largest in the World.
W. B. Carpenter, President.
14th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Excellent Showing Made by the "Breeder"

To the American Breeder:—Now that the Percheron sale is a matter of local history at least, I want to thank you for the excellent showing made by the "Breeder," both as to the number of inquiries received, and in the wide territory covered by same.

With kindest regards and wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am, Yours very truly, W. S. Corsa, Greene County, Illinois.

Percheron Stud Colts for Sale

In order to encourage the development of the young stock we are beginning a series of free mention of those having such stock for sale. There is no money consideration connected with this new venture. It should not be called "free advertising." It is given exclusively to young stock, which we hope to encourage developers to purchase early.

The first offer was made for sound Percheron stud colts less than 1 year old, eligible to registration in the Percheron Society of America. It was limited to the subscribers of the American Breeder. Nearly all the Percheron breeders in this country have had an opportunity to list their colts. The comparatively small list that follows teaches one of two things —that the owners of these colts do not understand the value of publicity (in case they want to sell) or that they generally prefer to keep and develop the colts themselves. We hope this public mention will cause those interested to bunch these colts where enough of them can be owned on one farm to make it profitable to thoroughly equip a suitable place for their full development.

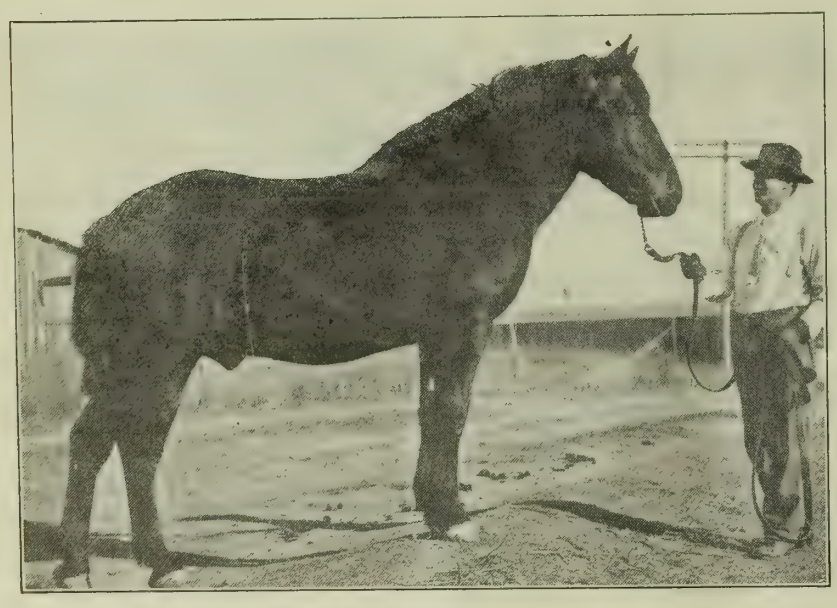
These stud colts can run together with safety until at least 30 months of age, if no other animals are allowed to get near the enclosure. Many posed to be sound Percheron stud colts, less than one year of age. The names and addresses of the owners with the number of colts for sale are are as follows:

CONNECTICUT.

	No. of Colts.
Windham County—	
S. D. Wicks, Pomfret	2

ILLINOIS.

Bureau County—	
Albert A. Albrecht, Tiskilwa	2
Christian County—	
E. A. Wallace, Assumption	1
Edgar County—	
J. E. Tichenor, Kansas	1
Grundy County—	
W. J. Vint, Kinsman	3
Hancock County—	
Marion Blythe, La Harpe	1
Knox County—	
Arthur Dunbar, Galesburg	2
McLean County—	
C. O. Leggett, Heyworth	2
Jacob Mohr, Normal	3
Moultrie County—	
Henry Jurgens, Arthur	4
L. T. Anderson, Lovington	2
La Salle County—	
John Bruch, Tonica	3
Piatt County—	
Bert G. Huisinga, De Land	1
Shelby County—	
J. G. Spencer, Windsor	1
Randolph County—	
F. W. Kohring, Coulterville	1
Tazewell County—	
H. S. Griesemer, Hopedale	1
Chas. Griesemer, Hopedale	3
Wabash County—	
M. Ankenbrand, Browns	3
Whiteside County—	
Chas. Lathe, Erie	7



Registered Percheron weighing 1470 pounds at 18 months. Owned by J. W. McElwain of Nebraska.

of the successful developers use self-feeders, giving these young animals all they want to eat with a large enclosure fenced stallion tight. A large shed on the north, with wings on each end to serve as wind breaks and with a good water supply, will do much in the way of bringing out all the good qualities as nature intended.

Those who wish to purchase animals will find these names and addresses divided into states and counties and the towns given. A purchaser may arrive at the county seat, or a smaller town, and by making some inquiries, usually at the telephone office, many of these men can be reached in a few minute's time. Those who already have a number of colts might purchase with profit a few more animals of the same kind and develop them together. This will create a special demand for these colts and the owners of pure bred mares should be benefited by this encouragement.

In the Percheron district of France, where horse growers make the best money colts are purchased early and bunched and developed. Why not do likewise in this country All of the colts given this free publicity are sup-

INDIANA.

Benton County—	
Walter Stembel, Oxford	1
Carl Hibbs, Oxford	1
Carroll County—	
Geo. S. Kinger, Rockfield	2
Decatur County—	
C. M. Beall, Clarksburg	5
Parke County—	
L. P. Anderson & Sons, Rockville	1
Wayne County—	
O. E. Fulghum, Richmond	2

IOWA.

Benton County—	
T. H. Weil, Blairstown	2
Buchanan County—	
Jay R. Laird, Jesup	1
Clinton County—	
F. E. Aikman, Lyons	1
Ida County—	
Burow Bros., Battle Creek	2
Keokuk County—	
J. H. Bottger, Ollie	1
Lee County—	
Stephen Holkamp, Pilot Grove.	1
Louisa County—	
W. S. Letts, Columbus, Junction	5
Madison County—	
Geo. H. Stultz, Winterset	2
Palo Alta County—	
John Rouse, Ayrshire	2
Pottawattomie County—	
J. Q. Frizzell, Oakland	1
Warren County—	
T. E. McCoy, Carlisle	2
Winneshiek County—	
Paul Ode, Decorah	1

KANSAS.

Crawford County—	
J. M. Garvey, McCune	1
Jackson County—	
Bruce Saunders, Holton	2
Devere Rafter, Holton	1
Montgomery County—	
Frank Freidline, Caney	2
E. M. McCaul, Elk City	1
Republic County—	
H. M. Stephens, Mundon	1
Washington County—	
J. F. Crandall, Barnes	1
Wilson County—	
G. B. Chandler, Buffalo	1

MASSACHSETTS.

Worcester County—	
Samuel F. Mason, Webster	2

MICHIGAN.

Eaton County—	
C. C. Hunt, Eaton Rapids	2

MISSOURI.

Adair County—	
Isaac Novinger, Kirksville	2
Knox County—	
J. J. Early, Baring	1

NEBRASKA.

Boone County—	
E. J. Quiter, Albion	2
Buffalo County—	
E. E. McCartney, Elm Creek	3
Clay County—	
Koehler Bros., Edgar	2
Hamilton County—	
E. F. Eberly, Hampton	1
Knox County—	
S. A. Stack, Niobrara	2
Lancaster County—	
H. G. Galvin, Davey	1
Madison County—	
L. C. Hepperley, Norfolk	2
Otoe County—	
James Walker, Dunbar	1
York County—	
W. J. Langon & Son, Gresham	3

NEVADA.

Washoe County—	
Frank F. Martin, Reno	3

NORTH DAKOTA

Barnes County—	
Jacob L. Miklehun, Wimbledon	1
Cavalier County—	
Chas. R. Faris, Langdon	2
Dickey County—	
John G. Nelson, Fullerton	3
Towner County—	
Neil Littlejohn, Perth	1

OHIO.

Allen County—	
H. D. Bowsher, Hume	2
F. R. Failor, Lima	3
Hancock County—	
G. W. Riter, Mt. Blanchard	4
Marion County—	
W. R. Lawrence, Marion	2
Van Wert County—	
C. E. Holmes, Van Wert	1

OKLAHOMA.

Alfalfa County—	
F. H. Gass, Byron	1
Pottawatomie County—	
L. A. Hampton & Sons, Dale.	1
Woods County—	
G. S. & A. M. Ewbank, Alva	3

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crawford County—	
Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville.	2
McKean County—	
F. E. Cleveland, Smethport	1

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Turner County—	
Miner Melgaard, Viborg	1

TEXAS.

Bowie County—	
J. H. Bigbee, Maud	1
Tarrant County—	
W. F. Charbonneau, Ft. Worth	5

WISCONSIN.

Iowa County—	
Wm. N. Uren, Jonesdale	1
Juneau County—	
J. H. McNown, Mauston	2

The North & Robinson

Imported and Home Bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares acclimated before selling and put out in condition for service, have earned for us

MORE SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

in Nebraska and adjoining states than any other firm can show. We have the farms, the feed, the climate and the experience to import and breed and handle draft stock economically and successfully, and our customers as well as ourselves reap the bentfit.

Never Less Than 100 Head on Hand.

Come any time; we can supply any need in this line.

NORTH & ROBINSON Co. Grand Island, Neb.

Joseph Rousselle & Sons, Seward, Nebraska

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

We make a specialty of good, big, rugged type and action. Our two year olds weigh from 1800 to 1900; age horses from 1850 to 2260. In fact, we can show about as big horses as are living. We were in Europe early, which enabled us to get the right kind. We are natives of France and save in buying, also in selling to customers. Prices from $900 to $1,250; a few tops a little higher; home-bred come cheaper. Will furnish a state license according to the Nebraska law. Our guarantee and terms are right. Write, or better, come and see us. Seward is 26 miles west of Lincoln. Farm joins city on the north.

35 HOME-GROWN PERCHERON, SHIRE AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES AND 50 REGISTERED JACKS AND JENNETS.

of the big boned, rugged kind, from 14 to 15½ hands high. This stock is all pasture raised and runs in the open. Will make a special low price on my imported Belgian herd horse, Champion 4980 (58644); sorrel; weight 2,200 pounds. His fillies are in the way. This horse is 6 years old and a sure breeder. All stock sold with breeding guarantee.

HENRY BECK, LITCHFIELD, NEBRASKA.





20—STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS—20

Imported black Percheron stallions, 5 and 6 years old; weight from 1700 to 2100 pounds. These horses are well broke and tried breeders. Can show best colts in Kansas. Also one fine sorrel Morgan stallion, 7 years old.

Big, black, registered Mammoth jacks and jennets; 1 to 5 years old. Jacks 15 to 16 hands high; tried breeders and quick workers. Can show colts. Herd headed by imported Spanish jack. We won more prizes at the Kansas State Fair in 1912 than all our competitors. Farm 30 miles Northwest of Hutchinson. Come and see us. Will meet trains at Chase or Raymond. **J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Rice County, Kans.**

Two Stallions for Sale; also Fillies and Mares.

One Black Percheron 3 years old; one Clydesdale 2 year old, and a bunch of Clydesdale Fillies and two mares 7 and 8 years old. This is all registered stock—some of them from imported stock on both sides. For further information inquire of

John Sparrowhawk Wakefield, Kas.
(Forty Years a Breeder.)

PERCHERONS

AND ONE JACK.

Stallions, mares and colts. All of desirable ages. Prices from $250 up. The right kind. Come and see them. The jack is black with light points.

H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, Kas.

LEE BROTHERS ANNUAL PERCHERON SALE

MANHATTAN KANSAS, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1914

At the Kansas State Agricultural College Sale Pavilion. Steam Heated

40 Imported and American Bred Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts, including our entire show herd 1913, except the Champion, Scipion 27123 (43667).

22 Mares bred to the champion, Scipion 27123 (43667), the champion of France and America, also made champion Kansas State Fair, 1913, at the age of 16 years.

15 Stallions including two of our two-year-old 1913 show stallions, weighing over 2100 pounds each.

Reinhard, the reserve champion of four shows—no doubt the greatest two-year-old stallion that will go through the sale ring in the United States in 1914. Weanling colts sired by Scipion.



THE CHAMPION MARE MARCELLENE.

Two three-year-old mares, Marcellene and Flora were placed first and second in every show; four times champion and reserve; undefeated harness pair; Madeline and Monita, our two undefeated yearlings, also Nita by Scipion; out of Beattie, champion Inter-State Fair, St. Joseph, and undefeated.

OUR SHOW RECORD

32 champions and reserve champions out of a possible 44; 130 firsts or blue ribbons out of a possible 145 chances in the following shows: Kansas State Fairs, Topeka and Hutchinson; Inter-State Fair, St. Joe; Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, and the Great American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

For catalog or other information, address—mentioning the American Breeder,

LEE BROTHERS, Harveyville, Kansas

P. S.—Spend a day at this sale and see the world's greatest Agricultural College and the season's greatest sale.
Auctioneers:—Harriman, Snyder, Crews and Brady.

Percherons at Auction

(A Dispersion Sale)

Oskaloosa, Kansas, January 29

On the above date we close out our reserved stock as follows:

7 Young Stallions
13 Mares and Fillies
6 Mares Safe in Foal

Over half this offering are grandsons and daughters of Imp. Casino. Colors mostly black. Stock in good thrifty breeding condition.

Send at once for catalog mentioning the American Breeder.

SNYDER & STALONS OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

Jas. W. Sparks, Auctioneer

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

To the American Breeder:—Do any of your staff ever buy mares, stallions or mules on commission? How much circulation have you in Illinois? I may wish to use some space to advertise some cattle later. While my subscription does not expire yet for some time, I am sending you another dollar for three years extension. I have absolute faith in you people. Some papers still continue to carry a notorious breeder in the dairy cattle, after several of the most reliable publications have refused him space. Clean breeders should not give these publications any business and turn all they can from them. I should like to know what one you refer to on the front page of your issue of October 5, 1913.—J. G. Whetstone, Hancock County, Ill.

Editor's Note:—The chief reason for publishing the above is to show how the best stockmen and farmers look upon our stand in favor of "turning business away from the crooks." It is the only thing that will "get under the hide" of most "successful" crooks. No one connected with the American Breeder does any buying on commission, but where it is possible to spare the time we gladly help any subscriber to locate such animals as he may desire. We have now in Illinois our best state circulations. In no other state have we quite so many readers.

CLOSING OUT SALE



Friday, January 30.

FOWLER, IND.

50 REGISTERED PERCHERONS

On account of my health I have rented my farm and will sell at auction:

6 Stallions, all Prize Winners at the Indiana and Ohio State Fairs, 1913.
20 Imported Mares of the "wide as a wagon" kind, and with foal.
6 American Bred Mares, with quality and weight, and in foal.
18 Weanling Colts, the growthy, shapely kind that mature to a ton.

SEE WHAT THESE HORSES ARE LIKE.

Perfection 78489, gray, 3 years old, won first in class and was American bred champion at Ohio and Indiana.

Highland Boy 78488 (weight 2000), gray, 3 years old, was second in class and reserve champion.

Beauty 72826, brown, weight 2200, 4 years old, of my own raising, was the Grand Champion Mare, Ohio State Fair.

Showing 14 head, I won 29 ribbons (including 9 firsts and two championships) at Ohio, and 28 ribbons (including 9 firsts and two championships) at Indiana.

Be sure to write me for catalog, and mention the American Breeder.

C. A. RANDOLPH FOWLER, INDIANA

HORSE BREEDING WHERE NATURE HAS ITS WAY.

To the American Breeder:—There have been so many men who have paid out their hard earned money for good stallions and get very few foals, that it has hurt the horse breeding business a great deal, and those same men are as much at sea as ever as to why these good stallions don't get more colts.

As I have put in 20 years on the range with horses, and have watched them and studied them in their natural ways, I will give my idea as to why these stallions don't get any more colts. I have been with mares and stallions at all hours of the day and night. In the first place, the producer grows the stallions too quick to give all parts of the colts a chance to develop. The reason he does this is to turn the colt into cash as quickly as possible and make him weigh as much as he can to make the buyer think his horses are better bred than his neighbor's. While a buyer is looking for a stallion he is considering the price all the time. He sees the price is much higher on the older colts so he will decide to take one of the young ones as he thinks he can commence using him at two years old.

Right here is where he falls down. This is what makes so many shy breeding stallions—they are allowed to serve mares entirely too young. I have seen men trying to use stallions at one year old. No colt should be allowed to serve a mare before he is three years old, if you want a sure getter. If he serves before that age he should be gelded right away. It would be a good thing if we had a law compelling a man to castrate his colt if he allowed him to serve mares before he was three years old.

Now what I notice on the range where nature has its way, is this: The older stallions invariably whip the young ones because their teeth are much better than the young ones. Therefore, the young ones are kept whipped off until they are old enough to whip the older ones. They have one fight each year; this is early in the spring; the rest of the year he only has to see his master start until he will take a hike. The young stallion has a very poor show at a mare, as he is so rough and awkward a mare won't stand still for him; therefore, she will mate with the old horse and won't leave him at all until she is out of heat. So the young stallion never gets to whip the old horse and by the time he gets to be three years old he is educated enough to herd a bunch of mares, so he leaves his old home or bunch and strikes out like a young man and travels until he finds a bunch that has stayed away. He will take charge of them and herd them. He is very careful to not let them get over near the old horse's range, as he is afraid of him. So you can see why the range stallion is so much surer than his brother that is kept up and encouraged to serve mares while he is young.—L. D. Canyon County, Idaho.

HOW TO SELECT A BREED.

To the American Breeder:—I will try to answer the inquiry of some in regard to what breed of horses or what breed of cattle to start in business with. In the first place one generally has a preference to a particular breed. If he does, that is the one for him to start in business with. He will never be satisfied until he tries that breed. If he has no preference I would advise him to look at what he considers to be the best breeds and select for himself, because some men can accomplish more in breeding stock than others. I might tell him one kind, you another and some one another. He might choose a different one from any of us and meet with good success, then he would think we were all wrong. Or he might try the one we would advise and make a failure, then he would condemn us and the breed for his failure. He should select for himself.—J. B. Yelton, Anderson County, Kans.

MONEY WELL INVESTED.

To the American Breeder:—I have sent the Mare Owner Editions to my customers for two years past and find it to be money well invested. I am satisfied that the mare owners get more education out of these editions than he would be likely to get in any other way. I find that hints for the care and condition of their brood mares during the breeding season is brought to thier minds at just the opportune time and at a time when they will give heed to the advice. My experience is that the Mare Owner Editions should be placed in the hands of all permanently located customers.—John J. Houtz, Bates County, Mo.

DOCTORS, BANKERS, MINISTERS, TEACHERS INTERESTED.

To the American Breeder:—I want to write you a few lines just to let you know how much I value the microscope in horse breeding. I would not take five times what it cost if I could not get another one. It has been a great help to me in convincing mare owners that the stallion was sure. I always have a crowd around at breeding time; never want for help; doctors, bankers, ministers, teachers and many others are anxious to see and help in capsule breeding. I have bred 13 mares from one service and could have bred five or six more. I would not go back to the old way of breeding mares. Most of my patrons are for capsule breeding; nothing else will do. I breed once one day and twice the next and test the semen each time, and my patrons look for it.—B. J. Foxall, Alberta, Canada.

"IT PAYS THE ADVERTISERS."

To the American Breeder: We did some advertising in your valuable paper and must say that it pays the

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM

Largest Importers in America of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Over 200 head on hand. When your locality has a horse from this great farm every one knows he is the right kind. Write us or come and see us.

We are also breeders of pure bred Hampshire Swine.

J. Crouch & Son, Props. La Fayette, Indiana



CHRISTMAS

Comes but once a year. Such BARGAINS as we are offering are SELDOM FOUND.

RELIABLE, CONSISTENT, HONORABLE. Right at the Old Stand and There to Stay.

Not a Flash in the Pan

Advertiser for just a day. Always the same. You can depend on us. Our Advertisements a true Index of what is in our barns.

Buy of us and be safe. All Stallions sold by us Guaranteed. The Guaranty will be Protected. Write us or come and see us.

GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS
HUNTINGTON, INDIANA

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

represents firms and articles that we believe to be reliable.

We refuse all whisky and beer advertising and all advertising of medical nostrums and questionable medicines, and medical insttutions. We refuse all "get-rich-quick" scheme advertising, fake jewelry, and cheap, sensational book and music advertising. We refuse to carry the advertising of live stock breeders and importers who have become notorious for crooked or disreputable practices.

This advertising, such as we refuse, pays the highest rate to the papers that will take it, and "asks no questions." When you see this kind of business in big, well-established, money-making papers, therefore, you have some idea of the income the American Breeder sacrifices in refusing to carry it.

If you believe we are doing right and deserve your co-operation, investigate the institutions and firms for which we do advertise, write for their catalogs, buy from them when you can, and always mention the American Breeder.

Remember that the prices and quality of advertised goods are more sure to be right than any others, for advertised goods are sold faster, sold more direct, and sold in more open competition than any others.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

for sale or exchange for equal value. Weight 1800 pounds; sound; six years old. The right kind at price to sell if sold soon. Would prefer good registered mare if exchanged. This ad will appear but once. Don't write unless you mean business.
J. A. BLACK, Brookville, Ind., Route 5.



FISHER & WALKER
Importers and Breeders of
Percheron Horses
and dealers in Standard Bred Horses, Tennessee and Kentucky jacks.
Main barn, 1215 E. Missouri St., Evansville, Ind. Branch barn, Greeley, Colo.
All stock guaranteed and priced right and terms to suit customer.
References, Banker's National Bank.

Look This Up

If you are looking for an American bred Percheron stallion, 4 years old; dark grey; weight 1,900 pounds; with lots of style and action. He is registered and has his papers. Write to

THOS. P. WATKINS,
Prospect, Ohio.



50 STALLIONS and MARES $250 to $1,000 each.
Write for my illustrated **Circular telling why I can save you money** on the purchase of Percheron or Belgian stallion or mare.
A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio.
R. R. Sta., E. Orwell, on Penna. Ry., midway between Ashtabula and Warren.

advertiser, and that it is the best paper of its kind. I do not think that we could get along without it. —Frank Sauer, Barnes County, N. Dak.

GOOD FIELD FOR MANURE SPREADERS.

To the American Breeder: The following subject has been discussed so often and by men who are better able to express themselves than this writer. However, it seems too much can't be said along these lines. We believe the most neglect is shown breeding stock by their caretakers through carelessness in providing proper surroundings, thereby causing themselves more trouble than all other things combined would do.

We visited a number of breeding barns the past summer just to "look 'round," as we are always greatly interested in what the other fellow has. Now before we give any criticism we wish to say that we are not perfect by any means. One of our faults (at least in the eyes of the other fellow) is keeping our stock not up in show condition; letting them get "sunburned" and also not so fat as they might be. But one thing we can say, and we are just a little proud to say it, our stock produces the colts in quality, as well as in quantity. And isn't that the main thing?

At some of the barns we found good surroundings; at all of them gold stock. At one place we found stock that had been shipped in several hundred miles; bought at long price. There were also several head of home bred individuals. This stock was all in stalls closed up tight; no ventilation; manure knee deep; lots of room for lots, etc. But no, they were kept in the barn; were in good flesh but every jack had one or more sores. One was standing on three feet. The owner was complaining about not having time to see after him. Also "cussed" the flies good and plenty.

At another place we found either a stallion or jack stored away in every corner, about a dozen in all. Two or three had lots 20 by 30 feet to run in, while the others were in stalls. Feed and water being carried to them and they never saw daylight. Some had sores in every joint about to rot from standing in manure. Here, too, we heard more remarks about the d——— flies.

At another place we asked the owner why they let so much manure accumulate. There were at least 25 loads, from four head. The answer was, "We have too much other work, can't fool with that." Still he complained about the flies, and was using dope to keep them off of his jacks' sores.

All these men claimed to be subscribers to the American Breeder and had only words of praise for it. But do they read it? Several of these men when asked why they kept so much stock, and if it would not be to their interest to dispose of some and adopt the capsule method, would exclaim, "Why, do you think that method will work." When told that we had been using it for several seasons, and with success, they would say, "Well, my customers are so behind the times that it would be impossible to teach them that there was anything in it." One man nearly had "fits" when told that we refused to breed mares when not in fit condition. He said, "Why! if I would turn down a mare owner and refuse to breed his mare, he would never come back." And these men claim to be subscribers to the American Breeder.

Some of them live in stock breeding countries where one sees as good horses and mules as are to be found. Do they read their papers? Of course we have had mare owners to get "riled" because we found their mares unfit for breeding, but when we explained matters to them (which we were enabled to do by having attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School) they would generally not be hard to convince that it was to their interest, as well as our own, when we refused to breed certain mares. One man, though, after we had bred his mare twice with capsule, he insisting on it, after being told his mare would not get in foal, got mad when we told him the third time that it was useless to breed her in that condition, and said, "By Gad! I know where I can get her bred," and left with her. We hear that he had her bred a number of times but we could never see any sign of any colt at foaling time, or since.—From the sticks, Chris. J. Weiterer, Logan County, Ark.

BREEDING PLANT AND METHODS MODERN.

To the American Breeder (The best paper in America for the farmer and breeder.):—I left Chillicothe, Missouri, about one year ago and bought a farm at Dunlap, Iowa. I sold all of my breeding stock just before I left Chillicothe, except my two largest draft stallions, one a Percheron and the other a Belgian. I find a better class of mares here than in Missouri, because there are very few mules raised here in this locality. I have been looking around some among my customers, and I feel almost certain that I am going to get 75 per cent of the mares bred, in foal. I find with the instruction I got at the Graham Scientific Breeding school and the practice I have had since then, that my work comes easy for me now. I had a few mares come to me last spring that were around eight and nine years old and had never had a colt. I found on examining them that they had sometime been bred to a stallion that had carried infection from some diseased mare. I treated all such mares before breeding and find, after having made special inquiry about them lately, that most of them are in foal. These are the kind that make me feel good when they settle, and quite a good many of them settled the first service after treatment. I do not take much interest in the old mares that do not breed, it is the good young ones that I like to do my best to get.

I work my stallions and have a four acre pasture for them. In building fence for this pasture I used three 12-foot posts, set five feet deep in the sand and cement, for the corners, and the other posts are ten feet, set in the ground three feet deep. Used woven wire 58 or 60 inches, put on the posts up off the ground some, so that it makes a fence 7 feet high—one that they cannot get their heads over and ride the wire down.

I would like to hear from more of the breeders through the American Breeder as to what per cent they are getting and what success they have in treating mares. I find there is one class of mares that when the hand is drawn from the vagina it is covered with a mucous that is hard to wash off in water—seems to rub slick like vaseline, and that these mares do not settle without being flushed out before breeding. With a healthy mare the hand washes of clean easily.

I am also somewhat interested in hogs. My hogs had the cholera this fall, in fact, there are only two or three parties in this locality whose hogs did not get it, and I could not get any serum to vaccinate them for six or eight days after they took sick, and lost just two-thirds of them. My pigs weighed about 90 pounds and cost me $1.30 a head to vaccinate them with the single treatment. The old sows weighed about 300 pounds and cost $4.00 a head for vaccinating. This seems a little high to me and I would like to know what other parties are doing.—I. W. Everson, Harrison County, Iowa.



SPECIAL OFFERING
In First Class Percherons

Graunot 99669 (P. S. A.); weighs 1,590 lbs. at less than 18 months. Extremely heavy boned, best of feet, a true draft type, and should mature at not less than 2,200 pounds. Strongly brilliant bred and one of the best colts foaled in 1912.

Also a 4-year-old stallion weighing 2,150 pounds; a proven sire of good ones.

Also a dozen extra good brood mares, heavy in foal. Terms cash or bankable paper.

C. F. JONES,
Whitehall Farm Rippey, Iowa

SELLING OUT.

On account of rheumatism and lack of competent help, I have decided to sell my stallions and jack, a jennet and a span of black Percheron mares, registered.

Dapple grey imported Percheron; 7 years old; a ton horse today in work horse condition; can easily be made to weigh 2,200. Sound; a sure foal getter.

Six year old black imported Percheron, in fair condition, 1900 pounds. A show horse; sound; a sure foal getter.

Home bred black Percheron stallion; 3 years old; 1800 pounds. An exceptionally good one and a very sure foal getter; sound.

Black, two year old home bred stallion; 1750 pounds; a cracking good one; will make a ton horse; sound.

Roan imported Belgian stallion; 7 years old; a ton horse in condition; a sure foal getter and sound.

The jack is registered; black with white points; 9 years old; 925 pounds; 15 hands horse measure. The jennet is recorded 15.3 with weight better than 1,000 pounds. Will sell a man one or all these horses. Will give a 50 per cent breeding guarantee. If they are not as represented return them and I will refund purchase price. I might consider a trade for a good farm, not too far away, or for cattle.

THOMAS McNAMARA, BLOOMINGTON, WIS.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.

To dissolve partnership we will sell two black imported stallions weighing 1850 and 2100 pounds; sound; sure foal getters. Priced to sell. Also have home bred stallions from weanlings to coming three year olds for $250 to $500. For particulars, address

C. B. DANNEN & SONS, :-: Marshalltown or Melbourne, Iowa

300 PERCHERONS

We have 50 suckers, both sexes; 100 yearlings, both sexes—Imported and Home Bred; 150 matured stallions and mares, from Two to Six Years.

We have the best mares and fillies we ever owned or ever saw. Our yearling stallions are of heavy bone and extra good quality. Our 2-year-old and matured stallions are not excelled by any barn in the United States. Our mares are bred to our best $3,000 stallions, Honorable and Jalape.

We have been in the horse business 39 years. Stock just as represented or we pay your expenses to look at them.

SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Iowa

Branch Barn Sioux City, Ia. **SINGMASTER & WALKER.**

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys it.

At the shows of the Southwest circuit, our horses won every championship and every group of five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome; our contract just and right; our insurance the best. Come and see me.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO.,
CHAS. R. KIRK, Mgr. **South St. Joseph, Mo.**

GOOD WINDBREAK FOR PLAINS COUNTRY.

To the American Breeder: One of the best windbreaks for Western Kansas farms is a hedge of Chinese arbor vitae trees. For the protection of stock and to prevent evaporation of moisture this tree probably is the most satisfactory for the Western counties. C. A. Scott, state forester at the Kansas Agricultural College, urges the planting of more of this type of hedge in a recent circular just issued from the college.

Under favorable soil conditions these trees, which are evergreens, will grow 30 or 40 feet high in Western Kansas and will be 12 to 18 inches in diameter. In addition to being a serviceable tree, the arbor vitae is ornamental. Wherever these trees have been planted in Kansas they are making a successful growth, having withstood the climate of the last twenty years without serious injury. The state forester will send the circular to anyone applying and will be glad to give information about obtaining stock for planting.—Kansas Agricultural College.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

For sale. Three stallions and four jacks as I have decided to change my business. Any one wishing to buy such stock will make no mistake in visiting my barn. These jacks are all black with white points; good foot and ear; ages from three to eight years. They are all registered. Have mules to show their breeding.

One black imported Percheron; weighs 2000; age 5 years. One registered saddle horse; a chestnut sorrel; weighs 1150 pounds. One Standard bred bay horse; weighs 1200 pounds. They are all good lookers and good breeders. Address

W. E. GILMORE, Willard Mo., R. 3.

Percherons

For sale. One imported, nine years old; weighs 1850; black. Two coming three; black and grey; weight 1850 and 1800. Will make a ton each. Buy them of the farmer and breeder.

CHAS. E. WARREN,
Suterland, Iowa

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

For Sale; 2 imported Belgian mares and one Percheron Stallion, 18 months, weight 1600 pounds.

Wm. J. Knebel. **Norfolk, Neb.**

I. C. EVANS, Troy, Iowa

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND

mares for sale at right prices. Recorded in Percheron Society of America. If in need of a good stallion or mare, you had better get busy, and buy of me. I will guarantee square dealing with the right kind of stallions and mares to satisfy you, with quality and weight.

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perche this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere. **Address Hart Bros., Osceola, Iowa.**

PERCHERON MARE

For sale. Recorded in Percheron Society of America. Sound; in foal; good worker; extra good bone. Will sell cheap.

AMOS. HANSON,

COLLINS, :-: :-: IOWA

Imported Percheron Stallion

For sale or trade for mares in foal. Gordon, 9 years old; weighs 1,950; color dark bay; 16½ hands high; Besique and Brilliant bred. Lots of style, bone, action and quality. Broke to work. Guarantee sure and sound.

HENRY J. STUHR, Minden, Iowa.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

54 imported and home bred stallions and mares. New importation in September of big bone 2 and 3-year-olds. Weight, 2100 pounds. Look us up. We can suit you. Reference, any bank in Jones county. WM. A. HALE, PROP. GRAND VIEW FARMS, ANAMOSA, IA. 25 miles northeast Cedar Rapids.

GET YOUR REGISTERED Road and Draft Stallions and Mares of the breeder at first cost. **E. P. Hamilton & Sons, Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa.** 23 miles S.-W. of Chariton, Ia., 82 miles south of Des Moines, Ia., at Leroy.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND GERMAN COACH MARES AND STALLIONS

of all ages for sale. I have recently taken over the entire stock of horses formerly owned by the firm of Ives & Bellman and can furnish patrons with first-class breeding stock of the foregoing breeds. Have a fine lot of 2 year old and older stallions to select from. Address,

WILL BELLMAN, R. 1., Delavan, Wis.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Two and three years old; black and black-grey. The black won first prize in the open Percheron class; was first prize stallion under three years old, and reserve champion. The grey was second prize American bred Percheron at the Ohio State Fair this fall. If you want the best at first cost write me.

M. E. LYONS, Delaware, Ohio. Rte. 4.

WILCOX STOCK FARM.

We have some extra good young Percheron stallions and mares for sale. They are all blacks and dark greys, with plenty of bone, size and quality. All mares are in foal by a prize winner at Springfield and Chicago in 1912. Can please the most critical buyer at reasonable prices. Write me your wants.

ENOS STEWART, Lexington, Ill. Rte. 3.

PERCHERONS

Mares and Colts.

25 head imported and American bred. Have six two year olds that weigh 3,000 to the team; dark greys.

JOHN PECK, Lexington, Ill.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

18 Registered Crosses of Our Own Breeding.

Fifty Years' Experience.

Yearlings to 6-year-olds for sale; big boned and blocky at home prices; $200 and up. Forty head now on farm. Come and see and buy at half what they might cost you elsewhere.

G. B. Loper & Sons, Chesterfield, Ill.

SUCCESS IN HORSE BREEDING

(Continued from page 5.)

say that I am well pleased with the management of the school and the instruction received. The instructors all seem to be men of the highest moral character. This is the only school of its kind in the world and the breeder without its instruction is behind the times. This is a scientific age; science is just as great a boon to the breeder as it is to any other line of business.—H. L. Nighswonger, Alva, Okla.

Dec. 23, 1913.—I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School a year ago and was well pleased with the way it is conducted. I think that every horseman should attend it, as there is a great deal of valuable information that a man can't get any other way. I would like to attend it again this winter. I wish you success with the Scientific Breeding School.—Wm. Cameron, Wilmot, S. D.

Dec. 23, 1913.—I can recommend the breeding school as it has been a winner for me. I attended the February, 1913 term, and can say that I have more than doubled my business, and what I have done is much better. I bred 185 mares to our imported Belgian stallion and have 130 mares which show safe in foal. I have bred as many as nine at one service and eight of them show safe in foal. Can say to any one in the breeding business that they cannot afford to miss the school. I want to attend at least once a year.—C. L. Crabtree, Laverne, Okla.

Dec. 22, 1913.—I have learned by experience that there are "tricks in all trades." I attended your November school to learn the trick in horse breeding. Your methods seem to be sane, honest and reliable.—E. S. Hamilton, Long Mont, Colo.

Dec. 23, 1913.—To follow up the different branches of my thoughts of the Graham School would take a volume. Scientific breeding is a deep lesson that is before the American Breeder. It has passed the experimental stage and that means it is here to stay. I first practiced scientific breeding two years ago and used it on my own mares, and a few customer's mares, with good results. Last year I continued the work, with about 80 per cent of my customers trying it this last season, 1913. I have found it a success and would not go through a season without the capsule system. Look over the subjects taught for $25 and a return privilege for life. The tuition ought to be $100. The breeders of America should not miss this opportunity. I expect to go back as soon as I can. I have a stud colt foaled May 15, 1913. He weighs 965 pounds in fair flesh at six months old. He is my first capsule colt.—I. C. Evans, Troy, Ia.

Dec. 18, 1913.—I certainly got the worth of my money and then some when I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I think the school is up to date, strictly moral, a credit to its promoters and a blessing to the breeders. In one short term I learned more about scientific breeding than could be learned in a lifetime otherwise. The dissecting of a diseased mare is worth more to a breeder than four times the tuition fee. I consider it well worth any one's time to atend. Be sure to take your boy along, or send him alone; he will be in strictly moral company and well looked after—F. J. George, Esbon, Kans.

Dec. 20, 1913.—I attended the November term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and think it was the best and the most I ever learned in six days. I think I got more for the money than I ever did. Could not place any valuation on what I learned. I am going to attend again. I can't say too much for the Graham Scientific Breeding School.—M. A. Harris, Saskawa, Okla.

Dec. 23, 1913.—I can't speak too highly of your school. I think every stallion owner or stock raiser will derive great benefit. I would not take $100 for what I got out of your school. Let the good work go on.—John Vought, Hampton, Ia.

Dec. 20, 1913.—I cannot say too much about the Graham Scientific Breeding School. I always had my doubts as to artificial breeding or capsule breeding, but now it is no mystery to me. Anyone that is interested in horse breeding should go and attend the Graham Scientific Breeding School and learn how to breed and learn the different conditions of mares, and then do as they teach. But learn first. I would not take

DUNHAMS PERCHERONS

are today, as for the past 50 years, the BEST, as shown conclusively at the fall fairs and International.



We now have at Oaklawn a most excellent and uniform lot of stallions and mares, having just recently received a LARGE NEW IMPORTATION.

If you want the best—stallions or mares—visit Oaklawn.

Prices reasonable—guarantee the most liberal. Send for free catalog.

DUNHAMS WAYNE, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

"BREEDERS' SALE—400 REGISTERED HORSES."

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill., JANUARY 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1914. 300 Imported and Native Bred Registered Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.



100 head of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.

100 head of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.

100 head of the best registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 head of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.

100 Registered Stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality.

100 Registered Trotters, grade draft, Stallions and Mares.

100 head Ponies, Imported and Native Bred Registered Shetland and Welsh.

D. AUGSTIN. **C. W. HURT, Manager,**

Catalogue Ready January 12, 1914. **Arrowsmith, Illinois.**

HOMEWOOD STOCK FARM

STALLIONS AND MARES

Percherons, Belgians and Shires

OF SIZE AND QUALITY AT PRICES TO SELL THEM.

If in the market for a PAIR OF MATCHED BROOD MARES OF either breed, or a FIRST CLASS STALLION, write us for full particulars. HOMEWOOD is on the main line of I. C. and Big Four Railroads, 23 miles south of Chicago, with suburban trains to and from the city every hour. BARNS IN TOWN.

BELL PHONE HOMEWOOD 58W **S. METZ & SONS, Homewood, Illinois**

We have 40 head of Percheron and Shire Stallions and Mares at our Branch Barn in Pendleton, Oregon, in charge of M. C. Metz.

WHITEOAK STOCK FARM

American Bred Percheron Stallions and Mares.



The best to be had of the breeder—can show sires and dams of most of them. Always a large number to select from at reasonable prices, considering the kind of stock. Address your wants to **D. Augstin, Carlock, Ill., R. F. D. No. 2.**

Carlock is on the L. E. & W. Ry., and thirty miles southeast of Peoria, ten miles northwest of Bloomington, Ill.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale. Eight head of two year old stallions (coming 3); one 5 year old stallion, also yearlings and weanlings. All recorded Percheron Society of America. Blacks and greys. Good individuals and priced where you can afford to buy.

WRIGHT BROS.,

Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa.

150 STALLIONS

Imported and home-bred stallions. I guarantee to sell you stallions for less money than any firm in America. Come to a Live Horse Market and see all draft breeds. Reference, any Bank in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**

DRAFT MARES FOR SALE

One team of registered French draft mares; age 8 years. The large kind.

H. F. BRANDES, Long Point, Ill.

PERCHERONS

For sale. Two Besique stallions; blacks; coming 2 and 3 years old; sound. Also a few mares.

J. B. WHITAKER, Forest City, Ill.

PERCHERONS

I now have on hand a very choice lot of good young stallions and mares of all ages that I am offering at bargain prices. Terms to suit. Will also furnish horses of all kinds on orders from one to car load lots. Barn in town.

A. R. IVES, **Delavan, Wis.**

4 GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Two Are Imported; Two Home Bred.

And all ready for service. These are for sale at reasonable prices. I have also for sale several younger stallions and some imported and American bred mares and fillies, all good.

MANUEL CROSS, **Adrian, Minn.**

MAPLEWOOD STUD OF PERCHERONS.

A choice selection of stallions and mares raised under practical farm conditions. Mares in foal to the champion Fortress and the 2200 pound imported, Kergolay. I have the 1800 pound serviceable stallions, 80 per cent breeders that will pay for themselves in one season.

C. G. ANDERSON, R. 5, Hector, Minn.

75-PERCHERONS-75

Thoroughly acclimated. Young; good colors and very high class.

CRANDALL & DANFORTH,
Randolph, Minn.

SIX FIRST CLASS PERCHERON STALLIONS

For sale: 1 nine-year-old black, wide and low; used him 6 years in my herd and is an extra breeder. I five-year-old gray, wire scar on one foot. Good, broke to work. 1 eleven-year-old black; imported. 1 extra good coming two-year-old. Choice of the above $600.

Also: 1 four-year-old black; 12½ inch bone, will make very large horse. One 5-year-old black; a nice ton horse. These two have extra quality, style and action. Choice of the two, $1,000.

H. L. HINCKLEY, M.D., Barnard, Kas.

PRICED TO SELL.

A dark iron gray three-year-old registered Percheron stallion; weighs now 1,800 and should mature at a ton. Extra heavy bone; well proportioned; a good server; gentle and broke to work. Sired by Minet 44897 (60963) and out of a $700 black 1900 pound mare; other colts to show her breeding.

If in the market for an extra good stallion at a breeder's price, call or write at once.

F. P. FREIDLINE, **Caney, Kans.**
Route 1. Bell Phone.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE.

Imported; 16 hands high; can be made to weigh a ton; color black with stripe extending to nose. Can recommend him as a breeder. He has good bone, good action and good sense. All his colts are good ones. Price $1,000 if taken soon. Pedigree furnished with the horse.

CHAS. E. BALDWIN,
Ada, Kansas.

PURE BRED PERCHERON COLT.

For sale. Black Percheron stallion colt; 9 months old; weight 950 pounds; eligible to registry in P. S. A. Pedigree furnished. Sire and dam each weighed a ton and were prize winners at county fairs.

G. B. CHANDLER,
R. F. D. 1. **Buffalo, Kans.**
Four miles Southeast of Rose, Kas., on Missouri Pacific Railway.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

A choice pair of two year olds; blacks; plenty of size and bone.

A. M. DULL & SON, Washington, Kas.

many times what it cost me. I expect to attend the January term.—M. B. Koffroth, Richmond, O.

Dec. 19, 1913.—From now until January 5 I intend to make an effort to get several of the young men to attend the next term of this school, for I believe every man should at least attend one term, whether he owns stallions or mares, because the teachings of this school can be put in every day practice. Will be present once every year if possible. Long live the Graham Scientific Breeding School, may it ever prosper.—Clarence W. Smith, Phillipsburg, Kans.

Dec. 20, 1913.—I would not take $500 for the knowledge gained at your school last August. Every man ought to know the facts you teach, whether he makes breeding a business or not. A breeder should know them or quit the business.—E. L. Watrous, El Paso, Texas.

Dec. 21, 1913.—I think your school is just what has been needed in this part of the country for years. I know that I would not part with what I learned at the November term for many times the amount it cost. It will pay any man that handles stock to attend this school.—R. I. Ishmael, Kiowa, Kans.

Dec. 23, 1913.—The Scientific Breeding School is O. K. and should be attended by all of us breeders. I aim to attend once or twice a year and catch all new features that may come out—Jesse B. Stamper, College Mound, Mo.

Dec. 23, 1913.—I am very well pleased with the school, and after knowing what I know now I wouldn't think of handling the breeding business without going to the breeding school one or more times. Before I went to the school I thought I knew it all about the breeding business, but after I went to the school I found out that I didn't know anything about the business, but now after attending the school I am capable of handling the business. There is no man that can be successful without attending this school.—L. B. Cantwell, Sterling, Kans.

Dec. 21, 1913.—I consider the money I spent in taking a course at your Scientific Breeding School well invested. I will attend another term in the near future. I really do not know of a better way for a breeder of live stock to invest the sum required than to attend a term. Especially is a horse breeder benefited even if he only raises a few colts each year.—Frank S. Richards, Odessa, Neb.

Dec. 21, 1913.—I think your breeding school is a grand thing. I have only been there one term, but if it is so I can, will be back there in January. I think it is money well spent, and you have the cleanest school I ever saw. The instructors are all fine men. Hoping the school success.—R. M. Goery, Oneta, Okla.

Dec. 20, 1913.—I was well pleased with the Graham Scientific Breeding School. It is the place to learn capsule breeding, and even if they didn't teach capsule breeding it is more than worth the time and money spent for the rest of the knowledge acquired there. I have not had a chance to use the capsules yet but it has been tried here and found satisfactory.—F. C. Griffin, Gardner, Kans.

Dec. 17, 1913.—I was a student at the Graham Scientific Breeding School last year and I can't thank Mr. Graham enough for what I learned—Julius Lebantschnig, New Douglas, Ill.

Dec. 19, 1913.—I attended the February, 1913, term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. No breeder can afford to miss what can be learned at this school, not only financially but morally. I expect to return to school whenever I can.—G. H. Miller, Bluffton, Mo.

Dec. 18, 1913.—I think the Graham Scientific Breeding School is all right. Every man that raises stock ought to attend, especially men in the breeding business. It is an educational school as well as a moral one. No father or mother need be afraid to send their boys there, for it is a clean,

BELGIAN EMPORIUM OF AMERICA



Largest collection of Belgian draft horses on earth. Also 20 choice Percheron stallions. The fall importation of 100 head, the second importation for 1913 swells the number on hand to 175 stallions, mares and colts. Many prize winners; many descendants of prize winners. All choice animals. We are farmers and stock breeders; twenty-eighth year in the Belgian horse business. Each year adds to our strength, and now we can defy competition in quality, quantity and prices.

Four farms, all adjoining; 7 large barns.
Write for free illustrated catalogue.

H. LEFEBURE & SONS, Fairfax, Linn Co., Ia.
(Eight Miles from Cedar Rapids.)

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest Importers and Breeders of High Class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived September 7th. Many of our horses were medal-winners at the foreign shows this year, all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business.



Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us, always mentioning the American Breeder.

W. H. BAYLESS & CO. **Blue Mound, Linn County, Kans.**



WE ARE IMPORTERS
of the best blood of Europe in
BELGIAN AND PERCHERON
STALLIONS AND MARES

Importation made regularly and a large selection kept on hand in season. Only horses of **high quality** handled. Prices and terms **right.** It will pay you to see our horses before buying. Favorable terms to responsible dealers. Our 1914 calendar is now ready for distribution. Write for full particulars.

W. A. LANG & CO.,
Greeley, Delaware County, Iowa

IRVINEDALE FARMS

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS, THE BIG, DRAFTY KIND.

ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE, STALLIONS AND MARES, FEB. 19.

Forty head stallions and mares—a good useful lot. Stallions 2100 to 2350 pounds at maturity. Prices $300 and higher, according to quality. An extra good 2-year-old Percheron, fit to head a pure bred stud. All sound and sure breeders. Mares will weigh 1900 to 2200 lbs. in show condition. Price $250 to $800.

Terms cash or bankable paper. We will pay expenses to any one that does not find stock as represented. Inspection invited. Farm at Ankeny, 10 miles north of Des Moines on C. & N. W. R. R. and Ft. Dodge, D. M. & Southern Interurban. Will meet trains if notified. **CHAS. IRVINE, ANKENY, IOWA.**

OPENING FOR A BREEDER.

I will make a good proposition to any graduate of the Graham Horse Breeding School who wants to go into the breeding business. I have a registered Belgian stallion and a 1100 pound jack and breeding barn and pens. I will sell horse and jack and rent barn, or I will sell to some one that understands the breeding business, and he can pay me half what he makes off the stock until paid. I have no time to look after them and they cost—the jack $1,300 and the horse $1,600, so you see the first cost is $2,900, and it will not do to have any but a qualified man to look after them, for I think I have too much in them to risk.

Come and see the location and the animals; that is the only way to know what this proposition is worth.

J. L. KILPATRICK, WHITEWATER, KANSAS.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

For sale or trade. Two imported Belgian stallions; weight 2100 and 2240; sound and right and two jacks coming 3 and 4 years; black with white points; good ones. Also 5 jennets from one to 12 years old; black with white points. Will trade for other stock or good land in good farming country, Iowa preferred. Lay this paper down now and write or come if you want something good.

J. I. WILLIAMS, **Winthrop, Iowa.**

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS.

From one to three years old; from imported sires and dams. Good ones. Also one 6-year-old imported Belgian Stallion, weight 2,000 lbs. A prize winner; sound and good foal getter. Lots of colts to show. Will price them right. No trade.

E. A. SILVERTHORN,
Rossville, Ind. **Route 1.**

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION

for sale. Color bay; age 6; weight 2250; sound and right in every way and a sure foal getter. Lots of colts to show. A boy can handle him. A real drafter; the wide out kind; good quality; size and bone. Reason for selling, want to quit the business. Will sell at a bargain for cash.

FRED EGGIMANN, **Annawan, Ill.**

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Two imported Belgian stallions, 6 years old; bay; 2000 and 2100 pounds; one imported Percheron stallion, 11 years old; black. One home bred Percheron stallion 2 years old; black-grey. Also some registered fillies. These horses are all sound and priced to sell.

HATTEBERG BROS., R. 4, Paxton, Ill.

moral school; there cannot be too much said in its favor. I have attended two terms and am well pleased with what I have learned and can learn something more at every term I attend. May the school live and prosper with the good work it is doing.—J. A. Swearingen, Breckenridge, Okla.

Nov. 12, 1913.—I have never regretted the time and money it cost while I attended your school three terms, and I will also say that it will pay any man that deals in stock to take a course at the Scientific Breeding School, and then apply what they learned at home; they will get 100 per cent returns in six months. The most we have to contend with now is the "stud hoss" man who either can't or won't try to post up on these things. It is eliminating the grade

SIZER'S SHIRES

Stallions and Mares for Sale.
All ages—the Get of
TATTON CHIEF 8605 (20087)
The sire of more prize winners than any other Shire horse in America.

L.N. and O.B. Sizer, Fisher, Champaign County, Ill.

RECORDED SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE

Seven years old; weighing over a ton; very gentle; proven an 80 per cent foal getter. Must sell on account of his colts. Price $750 if taken soon. Also a stud colt; fillies of all ages and mares in foal. Must sell for cash or bankable note. Will not consider a trade at all.

B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Iowa

SHIRE STALLION
For Sale or Trade

Five years old; weighs right at a ton; dark seal brown. Am going to quit the business. Address
G. E. UEHRAN, Atlantic, Iowa.

REGISTERED SHIRE STALLION

For sale or trade. Jupiter 11230; 4 years old; weight 1900 pounds. Bred 60 per cent last year.
DR. G. C. DUNHAM, Kempton, Ind.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—Four coming 3 year olds. All big fellows with plenty of weight and quality. Also one fine black jack, two years old, for sale. **JOHN H. CHAMBERS, EDINBURG, JOHNSON COUNTY, INDIANA.**

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallions and mares of all ages for sale.
Also Shorthorn Cattle.

W. A. DeMerritt
Route 2, Plainfield, Ill.

CLYDESDALE STALLION

For sale. Six years old; weight 1850 pounds. Good breeder. Fillies in the way.

Five black jacks for sale; the big kind; from 15½ to 16 hands; black with white points; from one year old to six.

Also 5 spring bull calves (Herefords). All in good condition.
J. R. BROOKS, Cairo, Mo.

Clydesdales

Fore Sale—Stallions, yearlings and up; mares and fillies, among them the International prize winner, Bruce Meeker, 2 years old last season. He was used by the Ohio State University for demonstration work.
R. C. McMILLAN,
Hebron, Indiana.

Suffolk Punch Horses

We have imported stallions and mares and also home bred stallions from weanlings to two year olds. All for sale at very low prices, as we are overstocked. Correspondence solicited.
G. A. Hamilton & Son, Loveland, Colo.

horse and the barren mares very fast in this country.—F. J. Goodrich, Scottsville, Kans.

Sept. 26, 1913.—My salary has always been $65 to $75 a month and board. I attended one term of the Graham Scientific Breeding School and had it raised to $100 a month and board. Do you think the school will ever close when a man can do as good as that in one term? I do not. —Wm. Briggs, Kenmare, N. D.

Dec. 19, 1913.—Although I am not a breeder, I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School in order that I might have a better understanding of the business of the breeders by whom I am employed as secretary of the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America. I sincerely believe that, as a result of the information gained by attending the school, I could make a better success as a practical breeder today, if I were to go into the business, than the man who has been a breeder for years but who has not attended this school. Aside from the valuable information that is imparted to the students, in every line that can possibly affect their business, by the best informed men in these lines in the world, I was strongly impressed with the high moral tone of the school and the safeguards thrown around the clean young men who attended. It is impossible to predict the extent of good that this school is destined to accomplish, both financially and morally. Every American should be proud that his country has the honor of having produced such an agency—the first and only school of the kind in the world. No breeder should fail to take advantage of the opportunity to attend and by so doing acquire information that will enable him not only to treble or quadruple the profits from his business without investing additional capital, but will also make of him an agent for upbuilding of his community.—William E. Morton, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 19, 1913.—I am more than pleased with the Scientific Breeding School, and would say to the horse and cattle men of the country, you will make a mistake if you don't take a week off and attend the school, for you cannot get the information any place else that you get there. I attended the August term and am going to go back in January, as all students hold a life membership.—A. W. Johnston, St. Charles, Iowa.

Dec. 19, 1913.—The Graham Scientific Breeding School is a great thing for the stallion and jack owner. It gives instructions that a man cannot get at any other place. If a man will put its teachings into practice, it will be a great benefit to himself and neighbors. The only regret I have is that I did not attend it sooner. Any one with a few mares cannot spend $25 that will do him more good. I intend to be with you once more between now and spring.—H. M. Wible, Hazelton, Kans.

Dec. 19, 1913.—I attended the Scientific Breeding School in August and will be with you again at the January term if sickness does not prevent. Will say a word to the older breeders; if you can't spare the time from home to attend the school, send some of your boys. It will be money well spent. They will be well taken care of. Success to the Scientific Breeding School.—W. W. Fightmaster, Bradshaw, Nebr.

Dec. 20, 1913.—I am so well pleased with the instructions received at the Graham Scientific Breeding School that I feel that every state should pass a law compelling every stallion owner to be a "qualified" (note the word "qualified") graduate of this school, then require him to attend one term not less frequently than every two years. For me this school touches just the right spot.—W. C. Moore, Parsons, Kans.

Dec. 27, 1913.—I was well pleased with the way the school was conducted, both morally and scientifically. I think it well worth the time and money spent, and I want to attend one term each year.—Edwin Richs, Kiowa, Kans.

Dec. 29, 1913.—I was well pleased with the Graham Scientific Breeding School and I think it would pay every breeder, whether they are stallion owners or not, to attend. I would like to be with you next week.—G. S. Shaklee, Corbin, Kans.

Dec. 29, 1913.—I attended the Graham Scientific Breeding School in November last and was very favorably impressed with the work, so much so that I am going to attend the January term. I think it would be time and money well spent for any stockman to attend the school. He will get some information that he will not get elsewhere.—W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Kans.

Dec. 22, 1913.—The world moves, and man, the type, lives on. Through the ages opportunity has knocked. One of these stray opportunities was seized and collared by Mr. Graham, and today he stands forth as the founder of the Graham Scientific Breeding School. Not only has this scientific school lifted the veil of ignorance from hundreds concerning the sexology of dumb animals, but it is in one way a reform school for a wandering and evil thinking mind, in one who hasn't the backbone and human mind to stand up and look the passions of evil in the face and refuse. Whatever it has done for both man and beast, it can do much more. Parents, do not hesitate for fear your sons will be led astray if you send them there; they are as carefully seen after as if they were at home. And another thing, they will go away better young men than they were before, and I think hundreds of other fellow students will agree with me that the "Graham Scientific Breeding School" will stand the test of ages for moral and social uplifting.—Clarence Altum, Lebanon, Ind.—Adv.

ANOTHER POINTER FOR "MONTANA MAN."

To the American Breeder: It is amusing to an old breeder to note the questions asked in the Breeder in regard to buying a stallion, and also the kind to cross on different mares.

It looks to a man "up a tree" as if some of the men that want to get in the breeding game had better spend the first one hundred dollars in getting posted, as the country is full of men of no principle, who make is their business to get hold of the inexperienced man and "do" him if they can. In this day and age we have breeders and men of integrity that are willing to give their experience to the press when asked for,

REGISTERED MORGAN STALLIONS AND BLACK JACK FOR SALE.

Bishop Monmore, chestnut, sired by Monmore; dam by Archbishop, etc. This is a handsome show horse and sire. He has always been a popular horse in the stud and will please any class of breeders wanting a high class Morgan stallion; 15¼ hands and 1,000 pounds. Price $500.

Major Monmore, chestnut; sired by Monmore; dam by Vivace. This is a highly bred and handsome Morgan and a very popular sire. His colts are pleasing their owners and they will satisfy any class of breeders of fancy drivers and general purpose horses. Price, $400.

Storm Cloud, chestnut; sired by the great horse, Vivace; dam by Nimbus, son of Ben Franklin. This is a coming four year old and a good one. He is inbred to Ethan Allen. His full brother won nine blue ribbons in nine shows—was never defeated. Price, $400.

Barney 2d, black jack, white points; 13½ hands and very heavy made. A good performer and a great sire of large, smooth, heavy mules. While this is not a big jack he is a better breeder than most big ones and he is a gift at the price of $250.

This stock is for sale, not for trade. I am leaving the farm and cannot use other stock. Except for this they would not be for sale.
CHARLES BECK, CHESTERFIELD, MO.

Registered Morgans

My Morgans are large; 15 to 16 hands and 1050 to 1300 pounds; have clean, heavy bone and possess all of the style and endurance for which the breed is noted.

Having bought Headlight Morgan to head a selected stud of The Admiral mares, The Admiral is now for sale. He is 15¾ hands high; weight 1250 pounds, and is the greatest all-round horse I know. I have 200 of his get on the place; part of them for sale.
RICHARD SELLMAN
ROCHELLE, TEXAS

HAMBLETONIAN STALLION

for sale or trade. He is a bay; 16 hands; good bone; 9 years old; good disposition; works anywhere. Must get rid of him on account of his fillies. He weighs about 1400 when fat. Plenty of colts to show. This horse's sire is a pedigreed Hambletonian and his dam is a grade mare. Would trade for a heavy horse, 5 or 6 years old and weighing from 1800 to 2000 lbs.
WILLIAM E. RHODES,
O'Fallon, St. Charles Co., Mo. Rte. 1.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Registered Hambletonian stallion; 7 years old; sound; weight 1100; family broke; black jack; 5 years old; 60 inches high; weight 800; right in every way; one extra good black jack with white points; coming 2 years old. Also 151 acres of land in Anderson County, Kansas, close to Garnett. Want good, young, registered Shire stallion. What have you?
W. E. McKEE, Braddyville, Iowa.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.

Color bay and white; 6 years; 16 hands; weighs 1000 pounds. Excellent breeder; sure foal getter; two-thirds of his colts spotted. Perfectly gentle and broke in all harness. Price, $400. Reason for selling, am quitting the business. **E. J. MUNTER,**
Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.

For Sale

Kentucky stallions and jacks. Some of the best ever offered.

Registered Saddlers, Trotters and Percherons.

Prices reasonable. All stock guaranteed sound, and good breeders.
KENTUCKY SALE CO., W. H. McMurray, Mgr., Fort Smith, Ark.

SADDLE STALLION

For sale. Alfonso 1927; five gaited; fast at rack and trot; good in harness; good breeder and sure foal getter; sound. Will sell at a bargain. Also two coming two years of Chief Strain.
G. H. Hennemann, Elmont, Mo. R.R. 1.

SADDLERS FOR SALE.

Registered stallions and mares; all ages. Also a few Hereford bulls.
H. A. GREENWELL, Lakenan, Mo.

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONY FARM.

Registered and High Grade Ponies for sale. **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.**



FOR SALE OR TRADE

My black and white spotted Arabian stallion; weight 1170 pounds; family broke, single and double; fine disposition and a gaited stallion. I have owned him seven years and he has proven himself a good breeder and a sure foal getter. Will trade for a black jack not over 10 years old; 15½ hands high, or higher, and must weigh 1,000 pounds or more. Must be sound; prompt and quick to serve mares and a reasonable foal getter. If you have something of this kind to trade, get busy. I mean business.
J. C. STEGMAN,
Clifton, Washington Co., Kans.

and the new beginner would be able to profit by it.

The Montana Subscriber would do well to buy a registered saddle stallion or a registered Morgan stallion to cross on mares of 800 to 1,000 pounds, and raise government mounts. I take this stand in the matter, as he seems to be looking for more bone. If his mares are light boned, there is grave fault and it would be a still worse one to cross a Percheron on such mares. He had better buy a jack and raise mules than that. I would advise him to sell these mares and buy a few pure bred ones and start right with less number than to take the chances in grading up this bunch of mares. As Davey Crockett says, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." All the tractors, motor cars and other machinery have not and never will completely take the place of the faithful farm horses. These horses enrich the farms in fertility and cultivate the crops at the same time. No power invented yet by man takes the place of the horse. —E. A. Rickard, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

BREEDING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

To The American Breeder:—There are not many imported stallions here, due partly to the fact that there are so many inferior ones that stand at such a low price that an imported or pure bred stallion does not get enough mares to even pay for himself. There are two imported stallions in our neighborhood; one a Percheron and one a Shire. Neither of them are very sure foal getters, and I think it is partly because they are "traveled to death." They make a 30-mile trip every two weeks, all through the breeding season, and I expect if the figures were shown they bring their owners out in debt every season.

But to show the American Breeder folks that we personally appreciate good blood, will say that we have colts from both of these horses on our farm.

We have no stallion law in this state except that if the service fee is not paid before the colt is six months old, the colt may be sold to pay it. Stallions in this country are always stood on the stand and suck plan, as farmers will not breed any other way.

We had a county fair this season which was our first attempt at anything of the kind, and we made a very creditable showing.—Rembrandt Morgan, Putnam County, West Virginia.

PUTS BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS

To the American Breeder:—In my opinion the Mare Owner Editions is one of the best investments we stallion owners can make and I would be sorry to see the American Breeder discontinue them. They are the very best advertising for capsule breeders. They educate ones customers, they wake up and take interest in the breeding of their mares and don't lay all the fault on the stallion for their mare not settling, and I know they have put out lots of old "fogy" notions about breeding for several of my customers. I believe in sending them to all my customers and prospective customers. It's by far the cheapest advertising I can get. Wishing the American Breeder success.—A. T. McLarty, Ramsey County, N. Dak.

CAMERA REPORTS OF STATE FAIRS.

To the American Breeder: I certainly was delighted to have copies of the American Breeder and the cuts are splendid. I would like to ask if it would be possible for us to secure one or two photographs of each one of these cuts from you? You have adopted a very novel way of reporting the state fairs, and I do not see how it could be improved upon.—John T. Stinson, Pettis County, Mo.

FIELD NOTES

PUBLIC SALE DATES.

Percherons.

Jan. 8—C. W. Lamer & Co., Salina, Kas.
Jan. 27—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas. Sale at Manhattan.
Jan. 29—Snyder & Stalons, Oskaloosa, Kas.
Jan. 30.—Chas. A. Randolph, Fowler, Ind.
Feb. 12—John H. Decker, Piper City, Ill.
Feb. 19—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.
Feb. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kas.
Mar. 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Belgians.

Feb. 19—Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.
Mar. 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Shires.

Jan. 15—C. C. & R. W. E. Williams, Bushnell, Ill.
Mar. 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Percheron and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 27 to 30, inc.—Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.
Feb. 3, 4 and 5—Breeders' Horse Sale Co., Thos. F. Kennedy, Secretary, Streator, Ill.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 10—B. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia.

Jacks and Jennets.

Jan. 29.—I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kas.
Feb. 10—W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.
Feb. 24—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kas., and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kas. Sale at Sterling.
Mar. 9—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

The Johnson-Slocum Co., "Indestructible Collars" gives satisfaction. Read this letter from a user: "The Adjustable Hameless Collars I bought of you I am well pleased with. The horses work with more ease and comfort than with old leather collars." H. E. Ashley, Horsefoot, Neb.

Fred Eggimann, of Annawan, Ill., is advertising his imported Belgian stallion for sale at a bargain, as he is going to quit the business.

C. B. Dannen & Sons, of Marshalltown and Melbourne, Ia., are offering two imported Percheron stallions and some home bred stallions for sale at reasonable prices, as they want to dissolve partnership.

C. Michel, Leslie, Mo., wants to trade an equity of $2,250 in a $3,000 stock of merchandise for live stock. Read the ad.

Kentucky Sale Co., Fort Smith, Ark., are advertising stallions, jacks, saddlers, trotters and Percherons for sale at reasonable prices. Any one in the market for stock of this kind should not fail to read their ad in this issue and then write for full information.

J. B. Whitaker, Forest City, Ill., is advertising two Percheron stallions and some mares for sale.

Crandall & Danforth, of Randolph, Minn., have 75 Percherons for sale, young, good colors and very high class. Any one in the market should not fail to get their prices on this stock.

Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo., have 100 jacks and jennets for sale. Their jacks are the big Mammoth, big boned kind and mostly raised by themselves. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Dont' fail to get their prices on this stock if in the market.

W. E. Gilmore, of Willard, Mo., is advertising three stallions and four jacks for sale at reasonable prices, as he is changing business. Don't fail to look up the ad.

L. P. Taylor, West Liberty, O., is advertising 160 acres of land in Texas, for sale or trade for young stock, mules preferred. Read the ad.

L. C. Berry, Eldorado, Okla., has an eight-acre tract of land for sale at a reasonable price. Mr. Berry says this is a fine location for a breeding establishment. See the ad and write him for further information.

Julius Lebantschnig, New Douglas, Ill., is advertising jacks and stallions for sale in this issue at a bargain price if taken soon. See the ad.

Scott & Abney, Virden, Ill., start their regular ad in this issue. They have mules and jacks for sale at reasonable prices. Anyone in the market for stock of this sort should not fail to write them for full information about their stock.

Amos Hanson, Collins, Ia., has a Percheron mare for sale cheap. Write him for particulars.

J. A. Black, Brookville, Ind., has a registered Percheron stallion for sale, or would trade for registered mare. Read the ad.

J. C. Stegman, Clifton, Kas., wants to sell or trade his spotted Arabian stallion for a black jack. Look up the ad.

Dr. G. C. Dunham, Kempton, Ind., is offering his registered Shire stallion, Jupiter, for sale or trade. His ad is in this issue.

C. G. Anderson, of Hector, Minn., has a choice selection of Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Write him for particulars.

Cook & Brown, Lexington, Ky., have 200 head of jacks, Percheron stallions, mares, saddle and plantation horses for sale at prices to suit everybody. Write them.

Ben M. Green of Cape Girardeau, Mo., is advertising in this issue ten jacks from two to five years old for sale.

S. W. Jetton & Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn., have 22 jacks, 12 jennets in foal and some fine saddle stallions for sale at the right kind of prices.

H. E. Brades of Long Point, Ill., is advertising in this issue a team of registered French draft mares, eight years old, for sale.

G. E. Uehran of Atlantic, Ia., has a five year old Shire stallion for sale, or trade. See the ad.

J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo., has a Clydesdale stallion, five jacks and five Hereford bull calves for sale. Read his ad in this issue.

C. M. Harbison, Goliad, Tex., would like to trade a registered black jack for black jennet or weanling stud colt. Lood up the ad.

L. M. Tuck, Morrisville, Mo., is advertising two jacks and a Percheron stallion for sale, on account of ill health. The ad appears in this issue.

Dierling & Otto, Queen City, Mo., start their ad in this issue. They have 40 head of black Mammoth jacks and 25 jennets, also Percherons, Saddle, Coach and Trotting horses for sale, including their 1913 prize winners. They invite correspondence and inspection of their stock.

W. A. Lang & Company, Greeley, Ia., start their regular ad in this issue. They are importers of Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares of high quality. Write for their 1914 calendar and full particulars about their stock.

J. M. Outhouse of Patoka, Ill., is advertising nine Mammoth jacks for sale and two registered French draft stallions. See the ad.

Joseph Rousselie & Sons of Seward, Nebr., write: "The black yearling imported Percheron, Mistrall, weighs 1750, not fat, and it is said by experts that he will weigh a ton by two years old if in fair condition. He is 12 inches below the hock in the smallest place. The yearling Shire weighs 1600, not fat, and will weigh easy 1800 at two years old in fair condition. He was junior champion of the Nebraska State Fair."

Fisher & Walker, Evansville, Ind., start their ad of Percheron horses, Standard bred horses and Tennessee and Kentucky jacks in this issue. Don't fail to write them if in the market for stock of this kind.

R. M. Johnson, Bolivar, Mo., has 25 jacks and jennets left that he is advertising for sale. This is all first class stock and priced to sell. Write him for particulars.

Chas. E. Warren, Sutherland, Ia., is advertising three Percherons for sale in this issue. Look up the ad.

Krekler's Jack Farm, West Elkton, Ohio, start their ad in this issue and will be glad to give our readers who are in the market for jacks, jennets or mules, full information about their stock. They guarantee their stock and sell the good ones.

Dunhams, Wayne, Ill., have a new ad in this issue, and will be glad to send any of our readers who are in the market for Percherons one of their catalogues telling about their stock.

Lewis Swink & Son of Rocky Ford, Colo., start their regular ad in this issue. They have 300 head of Colorado jacks, jennets, mules and brood mares at right kind of prices. All stock guaranteed. Don't fail to write them if in the market.

Henry Beck, Litchfield, Nebr., has 35 home grown Percheron Shire and Belgian stallions and mares and 50 head of jacks and jennets for sale. He will also make a special low price on his

11¢ A ROD



Be your own dealer. Buy direct from the mill. Get our 40 page money saving fence and gate catalog free. 164 styles to select from. Factories and warehouses at Ottawa, Kansas, Brazil, Ind., Lincoln, Nebr., Denver, Colo., Ft. Worth, Texas and San Francisco. Write today.

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305 King St., Ottawa, Kans., or 305 Church St., Brazil, Ind.

Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE

To Try In Your Own Home



Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its own light from common gasoline. Absolutely SAFE.

COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED.

SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
964 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Bunceton, Mo.

The Fine Horse and Jack Auctioneer of the West



I sell more horses and jacks than all others. Terms always right: work always up to the highest standard.

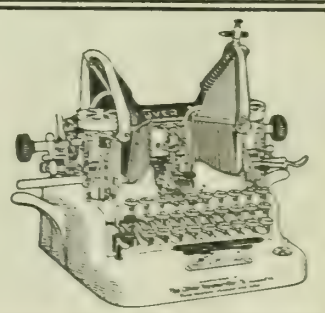
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Can you spend 17 cents a day to better advantage than in the purchase of this wonderful machine?

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The Oliver Typewriter Company
102 West 9th Street KANSAS CITY, MO.



SAVE YOUR PENNIES AND OWN
The OLIVER Typewriter

Belgian herd horse, as he cannot keep him longer on account of his fillies. See his ad.

Thos. McNamara of Bloomington, Wis., is selling out his stock of stallions, jacks and jennets, or will trade for a good farm, or for cattle. Read the ad in this issue; it gives a good description of his stock.

William E. Rhodes of O'Fallon, Mo., has a Hambletonian stallion for sale or trade for a heavy horse. Look up the ad.

S. Metz & Sons of Homewood, Ill., start their regular ad in this issue. They have Percherons, Belgians and Shires at prices to sell. Any one in the market for stock of this kind should not fail to get their prices.

J. I. Williams of Winthrop, Iowa, has two Belgian stallions and two jacks for sale or trade, also five jennets for sale or trade for good land in farming country. See the ad and write for further information.

W. E. McKee, Braddyville, Iowa, is advertising a registered Hambletonian stallion for sale, or trade for Shire stallion. Read his ad.

Geo. Eggert of Newton, Iowa, writes: "I returned from Europe on December 17 with a new importation of stallions of the different breeds, Percherons, Belgians and Shires." Mr. Eggert is one of our regular advertisers and any one in the market for stallions of either of these breeds would do well to get his prices.

Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill., write: "Upon investigation we find we have had the best lot of sales this fall we have ever had up to this date since we began importing draft stallions. We are making special prices just now in order to make room for our new importation to arrive soon, and many have taken advantage of this and are buying early. We still have a nice lot of Percherons, Belgians and Shires, and those who are in the market for any of these breeds, will be pleased with what we have to show you and the prices will be very low. Yesterday (in addition to the five sales we reported the week before), we sold a good, American bred 2-year-old draft colt to go to E. H. Kennard, of Wabash Co., Illinois."

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: We are very pleased to report that our horses are in fine condition since their return from the International Show and after going through our various stables, I have come to the conclusion that never during our many years in the importing business have we had, taking them all round, as good a collection of Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk stallions as we have at the present time. To anyone wishing to purchase a strictly high class draft stallion, will say they will be very hard to please if they cannot find what they require here and they are priced where they can afford to own them. Since the International, our trade has been very fair and among the most important sales is the Imported two-year-old Shire stallion, Aylesford Menestrel to Captain W. C. Bostwick of Mt. Sterling, Ohio, to head his pure bred stud. Messrs. Love & Son of Mercer County, Illinois, selected a high-class imported Percheron to head their stud of pure breds. Messrs. Stoops Brothers of Indiana, purchased an imported grey Shire stallion and our old customer, Martin Swift, an imported road Shire stallion, to head his stud of pure bred mares. He also purchased two American bred Shire stallions and a pair of registered Shire fillies. C. L. McLaughlin of Guthrie County, Iowa, selected an imported Percheron stallion. We understand he has a very fine stud. Our 1914 catalogue is at present time in the printers' hands and will be ready for distribution within the next few days. We shall be very pleased to mail same to anyone interested in strictly high-class draft horses."

Bradley Bros., of Warrensburg, Mo., are of a family of jack and mule raisers, and their ancestors were not only pioneers in this business, but were the very earliest settlers of their country. The present firm of Bradley Bros. have been in the business at Warrensburg for 10 years, handling stock of only such quality as has enabled them to exhibit prize winning young stock in the strongest shows of the land. T. L. Bradley of the firm, is a director in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, and states that in ten years they have never had a customer to complain or sold a jack that would not sell again. Their herd numbers 100 head and in service they have two of the best jacks in the state. Bradley King Giant, 16¼ standard; weight 1200 pounds and Bradley Sunlight, a sire of note. See their advertisement in this paper and then make it a point to see their stock.

J. P. & M. H. Malone, Kans., write of the stock they are advertising for sale in this paper: "Our stock is all looking fine. We made a good stand last year. Our crop of colts was never better, and our prospect for a good crop next spring is very good. The stallions and jacks we have for sale are the best we have ever offered. They are heavy bodied, good heavy bone, straight legs and the best of feet." Any one in the market for stock of this kind would do well to write them.

John Peck of Lexington, Ill., is advertising 25 head of imported and American bred Percheron stallions and mares. The ad appears in this issue.

The Breeders' sale at Bloomington, Illinois, January 27 to 30, inclusive, is contributed to by many of the leading horse growers of the rich section surrounding Bloomington. For catalogues address C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Illinois, and always mention the American Breeder.

O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Kas., can supply Western breeders with Percheron stallions and jacks to advantage. They keep a good stock of acclimated animals on hands.

Henry Lefebure & Sons, Fairfax, Ia., are proprietors of what is widely known as the "Belgian Emporium of America." Send for their catalogue and mention the American Breeder.

Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Ia., will hold his annual public sale of stallions and mares, February 19. Mr. Irvine has a separate stock of Percherons and Belgians on hands at all times and visitors now cannot only buy, but they can inspect the reserved sale stock as well.

C. F. Jones, Rippey, Ia., makes a special offering in an outstanding young Percheron stallion. Look up his ad.

F. P. Burnap, 107 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo., whose fine farm is nine miles east of Kansas City, is the home of a superior collection of Percherons, begins advertising in this issue. Mares and fillies of the highest type are offered for sale. All old enough are bred to Glacis, the herd stallion pictured in the advertisement. Mention the American Breeder when writing Mr. Burnap.

The Aniser Harness Mfg. Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., specializes in harness, saddles, buggies, laprobes, horse blankets, etc. Be sure to get their catalogue, addressing Department 14W, and mention the American Breeder.

The Ottawa, Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Kas., who sold fence last year to hundreds of our subscribers, starts its fence advertisement again with this issue. Here's the place to get fence satisfaction. Write them at once for catalogue mentioning the American Breeder.

Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 13, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, starts again this issue, with his series of interesting and attractive advertisements. Many of our readers have attended Mr. Beery's Horse Training School with satisfaction and profit.

C. W. Lamar & Co., Salina, Kans., hold their public sale of Percheron stallions and mares, January 8, at their farm adjoining Bridgeport, south of Salina. Special trains from Salina to sale and back.

J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Indiana, every year reinforce their right to be known as one of America's leading draft horse establishments, by important winnings and high class exhibits at the leading shows.

The Dunhams, Wayne, Ill., enjoy the distinction of having been leaders in first winning for Percherons their widespread popularity in the United States. A great collection of Percherons always on hands.

I. N. Green of Kiowa, Kans., holds a big public sale at his farm January 29. A desirable lot of jacks, jennets, fillies, horses and cattle will be sold. Write him at once for catalogue and mention the American breeder.

C. A. Randolph, Fowler, Ind., makes a dispersion sale of his registered Percherons on January 30. Fifty head of horses will be sold including six prize winning stallions shown at the Ohio and Indiana State Fairs, 20 imported mares and six American bred mares and 18 weanling colts. Read Mr. Randolph's advertisement and send for catalogue at once, mentioning the American Breeder.

The Breeders' Harness and Whip Co., 1204 Central St., Kansas City, Mo., begins advertising three of its specialties in this issue; the Humane Horse Collar, two leaders in whips and the already well known Conqueror Stallion Bridle. Look up the advertisement.

The S. R. Feil Co., Dept. AB, Cleveland, Ohio, advertises a proposition in this issue which interests any live stock owner. His company offers to send Sal-Vet on 60 days' trial and cancel all charges for the same if it does not do as represented. Read the advertisement and mention the American Breeder when writing.

The Farmer's Wife is the name of the most widely circulated papers in the United States. It is published at St. Paul, Minnesota, and has an advertisement on the back cover of this issue. We ask all who are interested to mention the American Breeder in answering this advertisement.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kas., hold their annual public sale of Percheron stallions and mares January 27. The sale will be held at the Agricultural College Sale Pavilion, Manhattan, Kas.

This sale will be one of the most important held in the country this year as the offering includes all of Lee Bros.' 1913 prize winners. In addition there will be a number of young things sired by Scipion, Lee Bros.' champion herd stallion, and the mares in the offering are bred to Scipion. Send at once for catalog mentioning the American Breeder.

WHO HAS FED COOKED CORN OR WHEAT?

To the American Breeder:—I read an article in the November 20th issue about feeding wheat and corn. I have been feeding ground wheat and corn for about three months to my work horses and breeding stock and find it good. Don't grind the wheat fine; they like it better coarse. I would like to have some opinions about cooking corn and wheat for breeding stock this winter, and following on through the breeding season. Also which is the best hay to feed, alfalfa, clover or timothy. I have two jacks and three stallions.—I. S. Owen, Jefferson County, Kansas.

JAMES HOUCHIN'S $100 SILO; HE HAS EIGHT.

To the American Breeder:—I used to think there was something mysterious about a silo. Manufacturers had fostered this idea in order to make people believe they must send to a factory for a silo if they expected to get one that would be worth anything. It is all wrong. There is no more mystery about a silo than there is about a kraut barrel. In fact, the principle is just the same. Most any man who is handy with tools can build one that will last for years. I have planned one that can be built for $100.00. It holds 100 tons. I know it is a good one because I have put it to a thorough test. The dimensions are 16x24 feet. Use ordinary tongue and groove flooring material and line the inside with three-ply paper and encircle the outside with half inch rods or hoops two feet apart. Ordinary telegraph wire will serve for guying. Make the door frame of two-inch material and groove it for the insertion of slats as the Silo is filled. Line the door with a curtain of paper, just as you do for the main Silo. When you stop to think that forty per cent of the corn crop goes to waste when the stalks are left in the field you will realize the tremendous loss your country suffers from lack of silos."—Jas. Houchin, Cole County, Mo.

Editors Note:—From the Monroe County Appeal of Missouri, we learn that Mr. Houchin has eight silos on his farm.

TUBERCULOUS COWS NEAR A CONDENSING PLANT.

Live Stock Commissioner Graybill of Kansas has lately been investigating the herds of dairy cattle around Mulvane, Kas., at which point there is a plant for putting up evaporated or condensed milk. It is reported that 38 cows were found which reacted to the tuberculin test. Under the state law these are destroyed and the county reimburses the owners for half the amount of their loss.

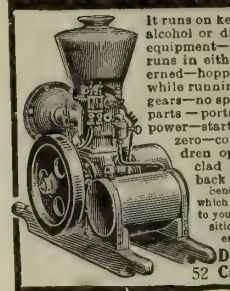
To the American Breeder:—I think your Mare Owner Editions a good thing. It helps to educate your customers and helps to get them out of their old "fogy" ideas, and induces them to keep a better grade of breeding stock. It is a good advertisement and does the business.—A. J. Mills, Adams County, Neb.

I will give you a pig if you are not satisfied

My big type Poland China boars are sired by Cox's Wonder, by Rude's Giant and out of a Long King sow and by A. Model, grand champion of Iowa, 1912, and others. I sell at farmers' prices. Write me.

B. F. MARMION FARMINGTON, IOWA.

20 Reasons Why You Should Investigate the SANDOW Kerosene Stationary ENGINE

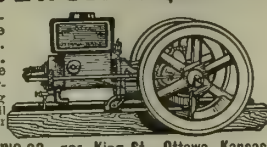


It runs on kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol or distillate without change of equipment—starts without cranking—runs in either direction—throttle governed—hopper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—starts easily at 40 degrees below zero—complete, ready to run—children operate them—5-year iron-clad guarantee—15-day money-back trial. Sizes 2 to 20 H. P. Send a postal today for free catalog, which shows how handow will be useful to you. Our special advertising proposition saves you one-half cost of first engine sold in your county. (167)

Detroit Motor Car Supply Co.
52 Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

5 H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE $89.50

Simple, durable, powerful. Carefully made to give satisfaction. 34 sizes and kinds. Shipped anywhere on trial. Fully guaranteed. Send for Big 48 page Catalog. It will help you to buy a better engine for less money.

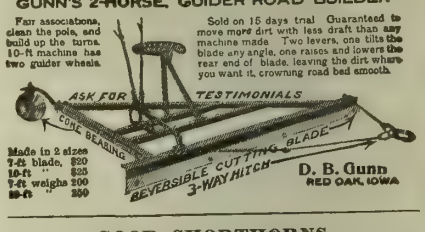


OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO., 521 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

GUNN'S 2-HORSE, GUIDER ROAD BUILDER

Fast associations, clean the pole, and build up the turns. 10-ft machine has two guider wheels.

Sold on 15 days trial. Guaranteed to move more dirt with less draft than any machine made. Two levers, one tilts the blade any angle, one raises and lowers the rear end of blade, leaving the dirt where you want it, crowning road bed smooth.



Made in 2 sizes
7-ft blade, $20
10-ft " $25
7-ft weighs 200
10-ft " 250

D. B. Gunn
RED OAK, IOWA

GOOD SHORTHORNS.

Pratical cattle for both beef and milk. Just the kind the farms of the country need, and with breeding and conformation to make show cattle if you want them. I show my breeding stock successfully, but no stock is ever crowded enough to hurt it.

Pleased to show stock, quote prices and answer inquiries at all times.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Four young Hereford cows and calves and three Hereford bulls, 2 to 4 years old. All registered and in fine condition. Can use youngsters of the draft kind; registered. Fillies preferred.

S. L. OVERHOLSER,
Glenham, South Dakota.

Make Money With Poultry

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a financial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to AMERICAN POULTRY readers.

There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

AMERICAN POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is 50c per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a 200-page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, ABSOLUTELY free to everyone sending 50c for a yearly subscription, or $1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (without book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

AMERICAN POULTRY
SAVOY BLDG., WILKESBARRE, PA.

Always Mention the American Breeder.

Live Stock Market Review

The year 1913 has passed, and with its going hangs the memory of an excellent trade in horses and mules. Early in January a record trade developed in mules, for the south; the east later bought freely of heavy horses, and central states kept up a broad demand for farm horses. Receipts showed a slight increase. The most important feature of the year's trade, however, was the evenness in demand and the narrow movement in prices. Average prices were above those of 1912, though they did not reach the extreme high point of that year. At the same time there was no fall to extreme low levels. Both traders and salesmen say that owing to the well established price level it was the most satisfactory year in the history of the market.

The year also exploded the theory that the motor truck would put draft horses and chunks out of demand. The contrary proved true, and general demand for heavy classes was never better. The northwest developed a surprising trade in horses, and the south by virtue of two crops of high priced cotton following each other, has bought in large numbers. In the corn belt a turning to intensive farming methods, following a five year period of general selling of horse power increased demand from that section. The northwest showed the greatest improvement in quality of production, but that was due largely to a general turning to new blood. Other producing sections continued to upbuild in blood and size. The scarcity of brood mares throughout the season was indicative of breeding activity in all sections.

That the demand for both horses and mules did not come to a complete standstill during the record heat breaking period of July and August, or that there has been no cessation of the movement, during the holiday seasons, are factors that established the stability in equine offerings. The only complaint has been that the drouth of the summer greatly reduced the average weight and flesh of offerings and that is a condition that will be carried over into the trade year of 1914.

January marks the beginning of an increased southern demand for mules. In the last week in 1913 a Carolina trader bought 273 head of cotton mules for which he paid $50,000, making the fifth shipment in twelve months of about the same size to that locality. The buyer stated that he anticipated the biggest demand for mules in January, ever known in the central west. That trade requires fat mules and in the next six weeks will draw supplies from feed barns.

Pleasure horses, drivers, saddlers and ponies, is one side of the market that is neglected, and demand has been, and probably will continue, most eratic. The work classes, brood mares and fancy drafters give as much promise for active demand in 1914 as they did a year ago. The season promises to be one of the large requirements, as commercial activities, construction work, farm work and general trade promises expansion rather than contraction. Farm reserves of both horses and mules are none too large, and increased demand will not find the supply too large.

The following quotations are for serviceably sound horses and mules 4 to 7 years old:

Horses—	
Drafters, choice, 1600 lbs. up	$240@275
Drafters, fair to good	135@235
Chunks, fair to choice	125@160
Chunks, fair to good	80@125
Expressers and light draft	60@120
Plain workers	40@ 85
Southerners, good	120@145
Southerners, plain to fair	55@120
Plugs	20@ 45
Mules—	
13 to 14 hands	$ 85@130
14 to 15½ hands	110@160
15½ to 16 hands	150@200
16 to 16½ hands	185@275

Fat Cattle Prices Higher.

In the past two weeks cattle prices took a turn for the better. The stimulus in the trade was colder weather, which has increased demand for beef, and light receipts of cattle. The Christmas and New Year's holidays reduced the movement materially, and the falling off in the supply assumed definite proportions in the west, though it is probably only temporary for Chicago. With the decrease in the movement, quality was much plainer. At river markets short fed steers predominated and buyers are counting on three months of the plainest quality in the history of the trade. January usually offers large supplies of good corn fed cattle, but this year short feeding has been the rule, and prime beeves are expected to bring a big premium over the other kinds. West of the Mississippi river, cattle receipts will be from sections that feed cotton seed products, sugar beet pulp and hay. Some cattle fed silage and cotton seed will also be offered.

The yearling class which has been so prominent in the finished class since the first of December is about all cleaned up, and the clearance is a good move as popular demand is turning to heavier cattle. Prime heavy steers sold up to $9 and some 1029 pound Nebraska finished yearlings brought $9.50. They were intended for the live stock show in Denver in January, but could not be entered as they were finished in the corn belt. The bulk of the short fed cattle are selling at $8 to $8.60, or 25 to 40 cents higher than two weeks ago. Actual quotations do not look so much higher, but the discrepency is made up in the difference in quality. On the quarantine side steers sold at $7 to $8. Those at $8 had been fed grain. They averaged 1,050 pounds.

Quotations for the various grades of killing steers are as follows:

Prime corn fat steers	$8.75@9.25
Good to choice steers	8.00@8.70
Fair to good steers	7.00@8.00
Common to fair steers	6.00@7.00
Meal fed, choice	7.75@8.35
Meal fed, common to fair	6.55@7.70

Still Scrambling for Cows.

Buyers are still scrambling for cows with prices well up to the danger line. The southwest has marketed a large number of "canner" cows at $4.25 to $4.75, or about the same prices as they got for fat cows last year. These prices are causing them to ship all the weak and amaciated female stock before severe weather begins. Choice cows and heifers have been very scarce and will continue so for some time. A few heifers fattened on wheat fields are coming, but in the west, especially Kansas, female cattle will be held for stock purposes. Veal calves are holding firm, top $11, and few light weight grades selling below $9. Bulls are in active demand and will be scarce from now on.

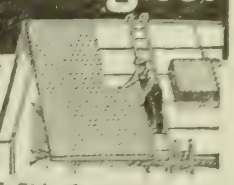
The following quotations are for the various grades of butcher cattle:

Cows—	
Choice	$6.50@ 7.50
Fair to good	5.75@ 6.50
Common to good	5.00@ 5.75
Canners	4.35@ 4.85
Heifers—	
Choice fed	8.25@ 9.50
Good to choice	7.25@ 8.25
Common	5.25@ 6.25
Plain to fair	6.25@ 7.20
Veal calves	6.50@11.00
Bulls	4.75@ 7.25

Good Late December Stocker Trade.

There has been plenty of demand for all the stockers and feeders offered in the past two weeks, and prices were quoted up to 15 to 25 cents. The scarcity of stock cattle seems to be greater than in feeding lines; this is due entirely to the scarcity of grain feed, though the season seems to have afforded plenty of roughage. Few heavy feeders have been offered, and the recent advance in short fed grades has excluded country buyers from that line. Stock

Special Prices on Edwards STEEL Shingles!



Send NOW for *Edwards' 1914 Direct-from-Factory Offer.* Amazing prices. Freight paid.

Edwards *STEEL* Shingles never rot or burn. Made forever rustproof by famous Edwards "Tightcote" Process. Easier put on than common shingles. No extras. No tools. No expert workmen. No paint required. Far outlast wood shingles. Over 125,000 satisfied users. Write. Get prices and Free Book No 176. Send dimensions of roof if possible. (139)

This Brings Big Offer

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
126-176 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Please send Book on your Steel Shingles, together with latest Freight-Paid prices.

Name .....

Address .....

Buy Land Today

Along the Union Pacific System Lines there are many large and small tracts suitable for stock raising, farming, dairying or fruit raising. In good communities, close to markets, near the railroad.

Your money put in this land today will in a short time, pay you big dividends. Write to me for complete authentic information. It is free for the asking.

R. A. SMITH,
Colonization and Industrial Agt.,
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Room 1771 Union Pacific Bldg.,
OMAHA, NEB.

S. R. FEIL, Pres.
Reg. Pharmacist



I'll Stop Your Losses
From Worms - I'll Prove it or No Pay

If you will fill out the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have, I'll ship you enough **Sal-Vet** to last all your stock 60 days, without asking a single penny of pay in advance. All I ask is the privilege of proving to you right in your own barnyard what I have proved to thousands of other farmers. I want to show you how to rid your stock of worms—how to make all your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh on no more feed—**make you more money.**

The Great **WORM** *Destroyer*

TRADE MARK
SAL-VET
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great **LIVE STOCK** *Conditioner*

is a wonderful medicated salt which rids farm animals of their greatest enemies—the deadly stomach and intestinal worms. It kills and expels these blood-sucking, life-sapping parasites and greatly lessens the danger from hog cholera and many other diseases.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

Send no money—just tear off the coupon below, mark down the number of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and mules you own, give your name and address and shipping station and I'll send you enough **Sal-Vet** to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the moderate freight charge when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If it don't do what I claim—if it fails to rid your stock of the dangerous stomach and intestinal worms I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. AB Cleveland, O.

PRICES 40 lbs. $2.25; 100 lbs. $5.00; 200 lbs. $9.00; 500 lbs. $20.00; 800 lbs. $31.12. Special discount for large quantities. No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 day offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages. 60 day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle.

PROOF

"'Sal-Vet' is a great remedy for sheep. It saved me ten times what I paid for it."—W. J. Neff, Millboro, Va.

"Have found 'Sal-Vet' O. K. for horses and colts; it is the best conditioner and worm destroyer I have ever fed."—John Bowles, Rt. No. 3, Holdrege, Neb.

"I have used 'Sal-Vet' for about two years, within which time I have not lost a hog. I consider it a sure preventive for cholera."—F. R. Dairymple, Carthage, Ind.

"Since feeding 'Sal-Vet' my stock have done better than they ever have before. I have had to give less feed, and my stock looks sleek and fine."—A. Ayers, Cedar Springs, Mich.

(150)



SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept. AB CLEVELAND, O.
1-1-14

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name .....

P. O. .....

Shipping Sta. ..... *State* .....

Number of Sheep ..... *Hogs* .....

Cattle ..... *Horses* .....

calves, cows and heifers are quoted firm.

The following quotations are for stock and feeding cattle:

Selected feeders	$ 7.40@ 7.75
Good to choice feeders	6.75@ 7.35
Plain to fair feeders	6.25@ 6.70
Selected stockers	7.15@ 7.65
Good to choice stockers	6.50@ 7.10
Plain to fair stockers	5.75@ 6.45
Stock calves	6.00@ 8.25
Stock cows	4.75@ 6.00
Stock heifers	5.00@ 6.65
Milch cows	50.00@110.00

Hogs at December High Point.

Prices for hogs at river markets are hanging at $7.50 to $7.95, and in St. Louis and Chicago up to $8.15, making the general market closing at the high point for December, and 15 to 25 cents above closing quotations in November. This advance has occurred with receipts the past month the largest of the season and larger than in the same month in 1912. However, weight has been far below normal and the product realized is not as large as a year ago. Packers have been the mainstay of the market, as they are buying freely. Any tendency to get the general price list above 8 cents will meet with strong opposition from them. January promises large numbers, though at light weights, but after that month the movement will subside. Packers want good, smooth, heavy hogs. Prevailing type now is mixed, and many 140 to 160 pound grades, that would have been fed to weigh above 225 pounds had corn been plentiful, are coming. This is at the expense of future supply. March is guessed as the high month, though acute shortage may hang over into April.

The following table shows prices for hogs in Kansas City in the past two weeks:

		Preceding Week.
Mon., Dec. 22	$7.30@7.80	$7.25@7.70
Tuesday	7.35@7.80	7.30@7.75
Wednesday	7.35@7.80	7.30@7.70
Thursday	.....	7.35@7.75
Friday	7.40@7.85	7.30@7.70
Saturday	7.50@7.80	7.30@7.65
Mon., Dec. 29	7.50@7.95	.....
Tues., Dec. 30	7.50@7.95	.....

The following quotations are for hoge:

Choice, 250@300 lbs	$7.80@7.95
Choice, 200@240 lbs	7.70@7.92½
Medium weight	7.50@7.85
Light weight	7.30@7.80
Common to fair	6.00@7.50
Stags	6.00@7.85
Boars	4.25@6.25
Bulk of sales	7.55@7.85

Sheep Prices Holding Strong.

The sheep market has freed itself from large receipts of grass fat and stalk field sheep, and is now on the basis of regulation fed classes. The market is headed upward, though at the present is hesitating until after the first of the year. On the deficient numbers that went into feed lots traders are anticipating a high late winter market. The northwest will offer a good many hay fed lambs, but the San Luis and Arkansas valleys are short. Prime lambs are quoted at $7.75 to $8.25; yearlings, $6 to $7.25; ewes, $4.50 to $5, and wethers, $5 to $5.90.

NEBRASKA FARM MEETING.

"Organized Agriculture" in Nebraska will occupy the week of January 19 to 24. Meetings of a score or more state agricultural and allied organizations are held in Lincoln, Neb., during that time. Nearly, if not quite, all these meetings are held at the State University and College of Agriculture, the lecture rooms and the time of the instructors being given over, as far as possible, to those in attendance.

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The week of January 12 to 16 will be occupied in Missouri by the various Live Stock and Agricultural organizations which meet annually at Columbia. The meetings are held at the Agricultural College and the College Building and instructors are practically devoted to the farmers' program throughout the week. Something like 25 separate sessions are held and the papers and discussions run into the hundreds.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Two sessions of agricultural meetings occupy the attention of Kansas people this winter as usual. The first set of meetings were held at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., during the week just closed. The second set of meetings will be held in Topeka, Kans., in the Capitol Building, January 12 to 16. The part of these meetings under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture begins January 14.

THE DENVER STOCK SHOW.

The West's greatest annual Live Stock Show is held at the Denver Stock Yards each year. This is the heart of what is essentially a live stock territory and must always be so. It is evident, therefore, that this show is on as solid a foundation as any show in the country. The show this winter, which is the ninth annual exhibition, will be held January 19 to 24. Nearly all the National Live Stock Associations participate, and $30,000 in premiums are being advertised. The secretary is Fred P. Johnson, Stock Yards Station, Denver, Colo.

A SAMPLE TEXAS JACK COLT.

I am sending you a photograph of my jack colt, Big Boy, certificate No. 5704; 14 months and 20 days old; weight, 760 pounds; 61 inches high; 66 inch heart; 8 inch bone; ears from tip to tip, 33 inches.

He is well proportioned and easy to keep fat. I feed him threshed oats and bran and occasionally I mix in either corn chop or a little cotton seed meal. I am afraid to give him much meal as I don't think it good feed for a horse or jack. I give him plenty of good prairie hay and have a rye patch that joins his lot, which I give him access to every evening when the weather is fair. This green rye keeps him hearty and he gets plenty of exercise while grazing.

I think I can make him weigh 1050 or 1100 pounds when two years old, and will have him at our state fair next fall if nothing happens. Everybody that sees him says that he is



Jacks, Jennets, Mules, Horses and Cattle

PUBLIC SALE, JANUARY 29

at my farm 1-2 mile S. W. of Kiowa, Kas., commencing at 10 o'clock A.M. promptly

22 Jacks ranging weanlings to 8 years of age, including my great herd jack, extra heavy boned; 16½ hands high; as good as grows; black with mealy points. Several of his colts in sale; 9 head coming 3 years old; 6 head coming 2 years. (These jack colts are very heavy boned.) 5 weanlings.

15 Jennets, all young and in foal. One jennet with jack colt by side.

20 head of mules ranging in age from weanlings to 7 years old.

25 head of horses, including one Percheron stallion colt coming two years old; a fine one; very large; sire and dam both imported; choice of his crop on J. C. Robison's farm. Some good heavy mares in foal to jack, and some well broke driving mares. One registered trotting bred mare, four years; fine single driver; one fine family mare 5 years; safe for any lady. Some nice yearling and two year old colts; one registered trotting bred stallion 3 years old; black; weight 1200; well broke; good single driver. He is by Thornfield, 2:10½; is a beauty and a fine prospect.

15 head of Jersey cows and heifers. All full blooded stock, but not registered. Also 10 head of calves, 70 head of 2-year-old steers, all native stock and a nice bunch. Will keep the steers on my wheat at the regular price per month, for the parties buying them, if they so desire.

10 bushels of fetereita.

I. N. GREEN, Kiowa, Barber County, Kansas

Auctioneers:—Col. Pete Powelson, Col. Bob Harriman, Col. John Snyder.

HOME OF THE GIANTS.

100—JACKS AND JENNETS—100

"Our motto is from good to as good as grow." Some real herd jacks. Our jacks are all Mammoth and are the big, thick, big boned; big footed kind. Raised mostly by ourselves and our neighbors. Every one guaranteed as represented.



BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.

65 miles east of K. C. on Main Line Missouri Pacific.



Missouri Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

As fine a bunch as can be found on one farm. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Come and see them.

J. T. WATSON,

New London, Ralls County, Mo.

JACK STOCK, ARABIANS, JERSEYS, DUROCS.

For sale, four large jennets, three registered; other eligible. One 7 years, one 4 years, with jennet colts by side; 15 and 15.1 hands high. Bred again. One 5 years old; 14½ hands; one coming 3 years; 14½ hands; all black with white points. One good yearling jack colt; a good one; eligible to record.

One full blood Arabian stallion; snow white; 15 hands, 3 inches; 9 years old. Sound; fine breeder.

Three Jersey bull calves; yearlings in February coming; all solid color; two very light fawn; other dark; eligible to register.

Fourteen fine Duroc Jersey boars, spring; one fall yearling.

Write for prices or come and see.

D. A. THOMAS, Roseville, Ill.



HEADQUARTERS FOR JACK STOCK

LIMESTONE VALLEY STOCK FARM.

The best trade of North America has for years supplied itself largely with Jacks and Jennets from our herd. The World's Greatest Show Yard Winnings and Public Sales are a part of our record. The same honest values always open to private buyers; the Square Deal for all.

L. M. Monsees & Sons, props., Smithton, Mo.

EXTRA GOOD HERD JACK.

For Sale—I must sell my herd jack, Sheridan 4828. Young jennets from him are in his way. I guarantee him sound and serves well on mares and jennets; 8 years old; weight 1,125 pounds. Come and see his colts. I have for sale 8 months to 3-year-old jacks and a few jennets. I also have the big boned Poland China hogs; both sexes for sale. Come and see all my stock and make me an offer.

Henry Obermann, Friestatt, Lawrence County, Mo.



JACKS AND MULES

Raise mules and get rich, 18 jack and mule farms under one management, where can be seen 380 head fine large jacks, jennys and mules, 14 to 17 hands high. Good ones. Stock guaranteed. Write for prices today. Address,

KREKLER'S JACK FARM,

West Elkton, Ohio.

Branch barns, Clinton, Ind.

JACKS FOR SALE—Ten jacks from 1 to 8 years old; from 15 to 16½ hands high. If I can't show you as good stock as there is in the United States, I will pay your railroad fare. Come and see me.

W. L. GRAHAM, MACKVILLE KY.

FIVE MISSOURI JACKS

for sale, one to five years old. Prices right. Address,

FRANK GIBBS, Bowling Green, Mo.

DEIERLING & OTTO'S
MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS



40 head big, black Mammoth jacks, 25 jennets—the big, wide-out, 15 to 16 hands kind; from yearlings to 6 years old. Mostly two's and three's of our own breaking. Black with white points; heavy boned and good, including our 1913 prize winners.

We have a splendid lot of young jacks, jennets, Percherons, Saddle, Coach and Trotting horses to trade. Correspondence and inspection invited.

DEIERLING & OTTO, Queen City, Mo.
Main line Wabash—St. Louis-Des Moines Line.

MULES AND JACKS FOR SALE

We have on hands 86 head of coming three year old mules—nearly all mare mules. They are from good jacks and grade draft mares. Have lots of bone, width and quality. Have been on feed all summer and are fat.

We also have 16 head of jacks from colts to 8 years old; all black with white points. Will sell all or any of these mules or jacks at reasonable prices. **SCOTT & ABNEY, Virden, Macoupin County, Ill.**

HILLSDALE STOCK FARM.



16 head of registered stallions, mares, colts, jacks and jennets. The best that grow. Don't write unless you want to buy. Prices from $150 to $1,000.

OSCAR EDWARD & SON, De Sota, Mo.

Jacks and Percheron Stallions

For sale. One black jack with white points; 5 years old; 16 hands standard; weighs 1200 pounds. An extra good one. Also black jack 15¼ hands; 6 years old; good foot and bone. He also is a plum good one.

One steel grey Percheron stallion; 4 years old; will mature into an 1800 pound horse. A sure good one. All this stock registered. Sound; good servers and sure foal getters. Colts to show. Ill health cause for selling.

L. M. TUCK, Morrisville, Polk County, Mo.

JACKS and JENNETS



Eighty large boned black Mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard; guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, five banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City on Santa Fe and Union Pacific R. R.

AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kans.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM
Established in 1884.

A fine lot of black Mammoth Kentucky jacks. Big bone and plenty of weight. Will sell at special prices in order to make room for young stock. We sell more jacks to the Western trade than any breeder in Kentucky. Write for prices or come and see me. Guarantee to please our customers.

Joe E. Wright, Junction City, Ky.

JACKS.



20 good black jacks and some good jennets; coming 3 to coming 8 years old. Large, heavy boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns two miles from town.

Phil Walker, Moline, Elk County, Kas.

JACKS FOR SALE.

Seven first class jacks; ages one to six. Bred right; raised right. Priced to sell. Colts to show. Mares in foal for those of proper age. Also some good jennets; ages one to seven.

L. W. Garriott, Austin, Scott Co., Ind.

THREE JACKS FOR SALE—From 3 to 5 years old; about 15¼ hands high; large, heavy bone and registered. All black with white points. Price reasonable if sold soon. Address **S. A. FARNSWORTH, BLAIRSTOWN, MO.**

the best they ever saw. One mule and horse dealer of considerable note of Fort Worth told me that Missouri or Kentucky could not beat him, and another man told me that he had been in horse and mule shows in St. Louis and Chicago, and he had never seen one any better at his age. Now this is saying right smart, but I've the goods and if anybody thinks they have one better, trot him out. My object for writing this is to let you know that Texas is in the ring, and up near the top of the ladder for good stock, even if we are "cotton raisers."

Now in regard to the American Breeder. I consider it the best farmer's paper published and has more good horse sense in it than any paper I ever read. I have not been taking it long, but cannot ever afford to do without it as long as I can get a dollar to buy it with.—S. M. Cooper, Johnson county, Texas.

HOW ABOUT THIS PROPOSITION?

To the American Breeder:—I am a reader of your paper and think it the finest paper I ever read. I am in the breeding business; have a registered Percheron stallion and three Mammoth jacks. I want to ask the readers what they think of the following proposition: I am now standing my horse for $12.50 and jacks for $15 to insure colt to stand and suck, and I think it would be better to put them down to half of this "stand-and-suck" price, for cash or bankable note due August 1st, and if not paid when due draw interest from date until paid, and require that when the mare is traded or sold the colt is paid for. This being for the season, and, the right to return every 21 days. It looks to me like the mare owner would pay more attention to his business and would be cheaper for him and a world easier for the breeder.—J. J. Tidwell, Alfalfa County, Okla.

A PAYING PROPOSITION.

To the American Breeder:—I think Mare Owners Editions sent to customers a paying proposition. It is a good advertising method; it is the first step of the mare owner to take better care of the mare while in foal; and raise better colts; and take better care of the colts; and better colts make better market horses and that makes more money to the mare owner. I think it will help settle old "fogy" breeding ideas. I think it would be profitable to send papers to a large list of mare owners.—I. C. Evans, Davis County, Iowa.

To the American Breeder:—I think it will pay any Scientific Breeder to send his customers the mare owner editions. I have had customers who would not let me breed their mares with a capsule. They can read and see what others have done and learn something about breeding and get rid of some of their pet notions.—F. M. Clevenger, Wayne County, Ind.

To the American Breeder:—I consider my $3.00 well invested in having those four numbers of the Mare Owner's Edition sent to 30 of my neighbors and friends and I desire to mail you a larger list of names within the next few days.—H. D. Bowsher, Allen County, O.

To the American Breeder:—I think the Mare Owner Edition a good thing for any country. There are some that pay no attention to it while others think it is the only thing. I sent it to thirty mare owners in my neighborhood and had good results.—R. H. Johnson, Hamilton County, Nebr.

To the American Breeder:—We like your Mare Owner Edition, and you may depend on us for an order for 30 or 40 copies. We have not taken this every year and think we have found it worth the price when we did.—Garee & Garee, Cleveland County, Okla.

Questions and Answers.

Questions from subscribers, on any phase of live stock production—breeding, feeding or the treatment of injury or disease—will be answered under this heading free of charge. No questions will be answered by mail, but we make the service through the American Breeder, giving inquirers the help of the best authorities in the country, free, because the problems of one reader are likely to be of interest to all. As knowledge of location is sometimes necessary to a proper understanding of the answer, we give the state from which the inquiry comes, but names and postoffices are withheld, making it safe for subscribers to ask questions of a confidential nature whenever they wish.

Do not make your question a part of a letter; write it on a separate sheet of paper. Send in your questions every time something comes up you need to know; we are glad to have them.

628—STALLION'S BREEDING CONDITION—I bought a two year old stallion last June. His growth has never been forced. He went through last winter without grain. Run out to pasture and to hay stacks. His present weight is 1525 pounds; and is in what I call good working flesh; ribs are covered with an inch of fat. He has made an average gain of 38 pounds per month since June and has been worked light for exercise. Has been fed oat hay and alfalfa, with one gallon oats three times a day. Should I feed him heavier to gain faster? I notice the imported stallions and others are so well covered with fat that a rib cannot be felt. Is this necessary and does it make better breeders of them?—Colorado Subscriber.

REPLY—While your horse is above the average in size, he could have been made much larger by forcing him from the start. Increased size should be made on a stallion before he is 30 months of age; colts may be fed very liberally up to that period. In order to maintain an increase in size of draft horses it is necessary to give an abundance of feed to the young stock. As they advance toward maturity the forcing should be discontinued. If your stallion is familiar with the roughness you are feeding, the grain may be satisfactory. Ordinarily we would increase the oats a little and not feed to much alfalfa unless it is of an exceptionally good quality and well cured. Keep your stallion growing gradually; do not get him too fat from this time on. When the breeding season begins increase the oats enough to keep him gaining in flesh through the entire season. Stallions usually give better results while slightly gaining in flesh during service. There is no set rule that can be applied to all stallions. You must study the individual. Watch the bowels and the general condition of your horse.

629—MARE ABORTS—We have a fine registered Percheron mare, 12 years old that seems to be in perfect health and natural in all respects. I bred her first when three years old, and each year since, usually twice during the spring, when she refuses, and from all indications seems to be in foal, gets illustrated, full in flanks and fat. I have had a number of good horse men to affirm that she was in foal, but she has raised one colt that is now four years old. Will you suggest some way by which she can be made to raise colts?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—We would suggest that you change the breeding date on this mare. For some cause she has slipped a colt from the spring service, and the tendency has been to do the same thing at about the same period of gestation and it has now become a habit with this mare. She should be bred so that this period would come at a different time in the year. It might be possible to breed her at the next heat period, if that should be early, and good results might follow. Very often these mares can be bred in the fall of the year and carry their colts to maturity.

630—STALLION FEED—Would a horse be any surer foal getter to feed him straight oats and hay, or would it be better to feed some corn? Is it safe to feed millet hay, say every third feed?—S. G.

REPLY—Oats and bran, equal parts by measurement, and prairie hay, will give good results for stallions in service. If part of the roughness should be clover or alfalfa, the bran may be discontinued. Corn is not the best feed for a stallion in service. Some corn may be fed during the coldest period of the year. Some breeders have had fairly good results by feeding a limited amount of millet hay when cut very early and well matured. We believe it is better not to feed millet hay of any kind to valuable stallions. A little saving might be made occasionally, but ordinarily the

FAIRVEIW JACK AND JENNET FARM



32 Jacks and 35 Jennets, the best that grow, 14½ to 16½ hands high—Jacks with lots of bone and substance. Everything guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Address

J. C. HUCKSTEP, Eolia, Pike County, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets

Nine jacks for sale, worth the money. These are as good as grow. Five of them herd headers. Also Jennets for sale. Visit our barns and see for yourself.

J. R. REYNOLDS & SON, GUTHRIE, Callaway County, MO.

22 TENNESSEE JACKS

Fine large; all ages. Also 12 jennets in foal.

Also fine saddle stallions. Prices right. Ask for catalog.



S. W. JETTON & CO., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

BREEZY POINT STOCK FARM.

For sale, 9 fine Mammoth jacks coming 3 to 8 years old. Mostly black; very heavy boned; 15 to 17 hands high standard when matured. Also 14 jennets. I have raised jacks for 35 years. I also have two registered French draft stallions; foaled 1899 and 1903. Prices right. Must sell.

J. M. OUTHOUSE, Patoka, Marion County, Ill.



300 HEAD of Colorado raised Jacks, Jennets, Mules and Brood Mares. All guaranteed. Prices right. **Lewis Swink & Son, Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado.**

JACKS AND JENNETS

I make a specialty of high classed jacks. Come to one of the oldest jack farms in the state and see what Missouri really can produce. If disappointed will pay your expenses. Every jack guaranteed as represented. This card is to parties wanting the good kind.

G. M. SCOTT, REA, MO.

TEN JACKS

For sale; 15 to 16 hands standard; 2 to 5 years old; big heads and ears; lots of bone and foot. Write for photo of best jack in Missouri.

BEN M. GREEN, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

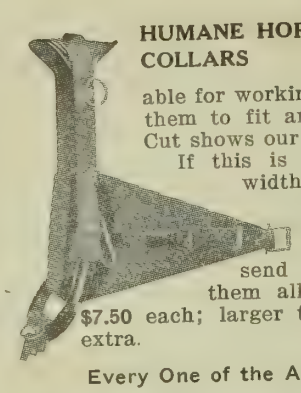
BLACK JACK, MEALY POINTS.

For sale; 15 hands high with good bone and body; 7 years old. A good breeder and quick server. Am quitting the business, reason for selling. Price $400. **E. J. Munter, Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill. Rte. 3.**

WANTED—A BIG JACK.

For which I will trade standard bred stallion, mare, Shetland ponies or an imported Belgian stallion. Jack must be young and not less than 1,050, and right in every way.

H. A. ALCORN, Adair, Iowa.



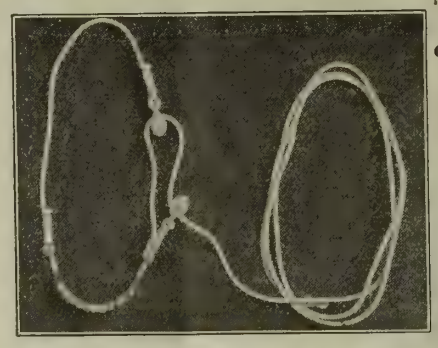
HUMANE HORSE COLLARS The best for any Horse or Mule, and the only kind suitable for working on a stallion. We make them to fit any size and kind of trace. Cut shows our No. 2, for short hame tug. If this is the style you want give width of trace and state whether you want it for horse or mule. If another style is wanted, send for our circular showing them all. Sizes **15 to 25 inches, $7.50 each**; larger than 25 inches, 50 cents extra.

TWO WHIPS

You Cannot Beat

No. 10—Heavy, high-test rawhide center, from butt to tip, rubber lined; double waterproof covered, 6½ feet long. Price. $1.00

No. 11—Special Stock Yards Horseman's Whip, full length, 10½ feet; lash 5 feet; 12 nickel ferrules. Price...$1.00



"CONQUEROR" STALLION BRIDLE

Guaranteed to Hold any Stallion or Jack

This bridle is made of especially selected material. Can be adjusted to fit any size head and for either hard or tender mouths. Just the thing for breaking runaways or kickers. Price, each, $2.50.

CAUTION: Never tie an animal with this bridle. If he got to pulling he could split his head.

Every One of the Above Articles Sold On a "Money Back" Guarantee. Cash Must Accompany Your Order. We Prepay Shipping Charges.

BREEDERS HARNESS AND WHIP CO. 1204 Central Street KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

feeding of millet in such cases is expensive in the end. Better dispose of the millet hay for cattle feed and purchase good, bright hay for your stallion.

631—SERVICE FOR A THREE YEAR OLD STALLION—I have a thoroughbred German Coach stallion coming three years old. Would one service every other day be too much for him? Or should he serve any more than that? —S. G.

REPLY—A service every other day should give good results in a case of this kind. Some stallions have made more services than this number with seemingly good results, but many good sires have been ruined before maturity. Be careful about the selection of mares and do as little rebreeding as possible. Employ artificial means if crowded.

632—YEARLING JACK—I have a young jack 13 months old, measuring 55 inches from ground to center of withers; 8 inches around smallest part of bone below knee; 13 inches at knee; 16 inches at arm; 30½ inches from tip to tip of ears; 56 inch heart girth. This is the first jack colt I raised and would like to know if he is as good as the average for his age. He has been given only ordinary colt care under ordinary farm conditions. How long does a jack usually grow?—Kansas Subscriber.

REPLY—Your jack is a little better than the average, both in height and bone and if properly handled should develop into a good serviceable animal. The principal part of the growth in most jacks will be made by four years of age; some of them grow until they are six. Keep your jack growing nicely. Part of the roughness should be either alfalfa or clover. Jacks require plenty of roughness of the right kind.

633—SLOW SERVING JACK—I have a jack that is very slow to get ready, but serves quick when he gets ready. If you know anything that will make him get ready quick, that will not hurt him, please tell me. He is a poor teaser.—Mississippi Subscriber.

REPLY—You should give the age of your jack and the manner in which he is used; whether he is used as a teaser and everything connected with his service, in order for us to give any suggestions worth while. Improve his physical condition so that he will be in the best of health. Never use a whip or speak harshly. Do not use him for a teaser. Be sure that the mare is in the best of heat when a service is attempted. Either hobble your mare or put her in a good, substantial pit. Catch a little urine from a jennet that is in heat and pour a little of this on the mare's tail so that the jack may smell it while preparing him for the service. Do your breeding in an enclosure. Have all spectators vacate. Keep the dogs and cats out of sight. Avoid all extraordinary noises.

634—EXERCISING A DRAFT STALLION—I would like to know, through your valuable paper, whether or not when exercising a Belgian stallion (age three, weight 1900), it would hurt him to trot in season time?—Indiana Subscriber.

REPLY—You may let your colt jog a little and gradually increase the distance each day until he is accustomed to that manner of going. Stallions having a very large scrotum should be watched closely. If it seems to hang heavy, a support should be used. Never allow your stallion to get very warm. A better plan with this big colt is to let him walk.

635—EXAMINATION OF MARES—One of our stallion men attended the breeding school at Kansas City, and is having good success. I had him to examine two mares this fall to see if they were in foal or not as I was doubtful about it. He examined one and thought he made a mistake and got scared and was afraid to examine the other one, saying he believed she was in foal. Now, what ought I to have done? Insisted on examination or not? How much should we mare owners expect from our stallion owners after they attend your school and have a certificate?—Missouri Subscriber.

REPLY—You should insist on that graduate returning to school. The next time he will look for this particular feature and learn it thoroughly. This is not a difficult job for any one that has had the same opportunity that this man has had. He should have no difficulty in making this examination. It is not advisable to insist on any one undertaking a dangerous job when he feels he is not satisfied he can do it. There are some who do not believe it is necessary to learn all these things, and they do not pay enough attention. That student can blame himself only, as he had an excellent opportunity to learn how that work was done, with a good instructor by his side showing him just how to do it. Mare owners should insist on these men knowing everything pertaining to horse breeding. If they do not pay particular attention while at the school they should be sent back and learn it properly. Their tuition is paid for life and there should be no excuse for them not knowing how to make such examinations. There are men who will always be timid about such examinations, no matter how much they know, but a little practice along these lines may cure this timidity.

MORE BUSINESS THAN ALL OTHERS.

To the American Breeder:—My ad in the Breeder is bringing inquiries for Morgans from Vermont to California—practically every state in the Union. I ran ads in several live stock journals, but the Breeder brings more business than all of the others. I know of no other paper from which the horse breeder can get so much valuable information.—Richard Sellman, Mountain Vale Ranch, McCullock County, Texas.

To the American Breeder:—Last season was the first time I sent out Mare Owner Editions and I am very well pleased with results. The recipients nearly all thanked me and said they got lots of good information from the paper.—C. M. Jennison, Lane County, Kans.



Registered big boned Black Jacks and Jennets. Fine individuals; best breeding; priced right. **J. H. SMITH, KINGFISHER, OKLA.**

ARKANSAS MAXIMS.

To the American Breeder: To make a slow jack perform, be kind to him. Out of season, feed him light and let him have a good lot.

To break an unruly horse, use a pulley bridle.

After breeding your mare, don't turn her out on green pasture; if not at work keep her up and feed dry feed.—Arkansas Subscriber.

WHO AGREES WITH MR. HAWKINS?

To the American Breeder:—There are doubtless some good subscribers who go through your publication at a glance, and then cast it aside, but I believe by far the greater number give it close attention and would be glad of some way in which to keep it intact as a means of reference. Besides, there are always a number of articles in each issue that are of importance to breeders, and that cannot always be digested at one reading. Meantime the paper has been mislaid and perhaps valuable information lost. To this class of readers I believe a good binder at $1.00 would be very acceptable.—S. E. Hawkins, Livingstone county, Mo.

To the American Breeder:—The Mare Owner Editions is a very good way to give the mare owner information about the mare and her care during pregnancy. The better knowledge he has for improving his stock the more he will look after good sires and not about the few extra dollars he has to pay for a good sire. For he will know his few extra dollars are well invested in a good sire. —Wm. Raetz, Geary County, Kans.

To the American Breeder:—I think the Mare Owner Editions are good advertising. It is a great educational proposition. I have less trouble with customers that read and study the Mare Owner Editions. It causes them to take better care of the mares and of course they will get more and better colts.—J. H. Walker, Cooke County, Tex.

To the American Breeder:—I think sending out the Mare Owner Editions is all right, as it gets the things before the men that you want them to know, and there is no other way to do it as satisfactorily as by the American Breeder—Chas. F. Loomis, Jewell County, Kans.

In Minnesota the use of hog cholera virus is limited to veterinarians in state employ on account of possible danger of spreading cholera by its careless or unwise use.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Minnesota University Farm.



JACKS AND JENNETS.

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To Feed Horses Economically

First Make Sure as to What is Real Economy by Considering Feed and Care as An Investment. Important Information On the Subject Deveolped Both Here and in Europe.

With the present scarcity of feed of all kinds it is necessary to study the feed problem closely. By request we are reprinting the following article which appeared in this paper some time ago, written by Professor Henry W. Vaughan:

Opinions may differ slightly as to what constitutes economy in the feeding of a horse. The most economical ration is not always the lowest in price, but it is the one that combines efficiency with low cost. What is economical with one horse may not be economical with another. For instance, if the horse is a high priced, pure bred one, more time, labor and feed may be invested in feeding him than would be justified in the case of the average work horse. I say invested in feeding him, because that is exactly the way to look upon a feeding problem. We should not begrudge an animal its feed, but gladly provide that ration which will accomplish the desired result with the least outlay of money. When this is done we may feel that we have invested wisely and profitably if the animal is a useful one.

We may look upon the work horse as a locomotive, and like real locomotives, horses vary in their efficiency or working qualities; but that is a matter which space will not permit a discussion of at this time. Feeding the work horse is comparable to burning coal under the boiler of a locomotive—the better the quality and the greater the amount of fuel burned the more steam will be generated, and hence the greater work done. Our problem is to generate steam as cheaply as possible, but we must remember that there is a limit to a horse's digestive capacity, hence when he has hard work to do the necessary energy cannot be supplied by feeding hay or straw, because roughages have little fuel value and the horse cannot consume enough of them to furnish the necessary energy. When the locomotive is idle it does not have to be fired, but when the horse is idle he must still be fed, although it then requires but little energy to maintain the horse at his usual body weight, and roughages are, at such a time, particularly valuable on account of their low cost.

Every farmer is and must be a user of horses or mules, but many farmers are not horsemen in the true sense of that term, for many horse users fail to see that there is a big difference between horses and locomotives after all. They lack sympathy for the horse and do not understand him. They seem to think they can pull open the throttle and that the horse should go at a good clip continuously, just as a locomotive does. They feed him as they would a locoomtive, shoveling out the feed carelessly, irregularly and in varying quantities. There is a vast amount of difference in economy, depending on the way a horse is handled and worked as well as in the way he is fed, for two teamsters may get far different results from the same team fed exactly the same in both instances.

The feeding of horses is a subject upon which a large volume might be written, but in the space here available the writer will endeavor to present something useful concerning how much, when, what and how to feed work horses, together with some useful hints on horse feeding in general.

A great deal of experimental work has been done with horses in this country and abroad, much of which has furnished information relating to economy in feeding. At the New Hampshire experiment station records were kept which showed that the average cost of feeding one farm work horse one year was $74.33, and that he consumed 13.6 pounds of grain daily, 10 pounds of roughage and 80 pounds of water. Each horse worked about 7 hours each working day, which made the cost of feed 3.4 cents per hour of work. At the Ottawa experimental farms, where 19 horses were worked, they figured that the cost of feed was $99.80 for each horse per year, or 27.3 cents per day. These figures give an idea of the cost of the feed consumed by the average farm chunk weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, although on the basis of present prices for feed the cost is somewhat higher.

Attention should be given to the teeth at intervals, for they frequently wear unevenly, leaving sharp points and ragged edges that cut the cheeks so that the pain prevents the horse properly masticating his food. In such cases the teeth should be dressed by the owner or by a veterinarian, this being an important point bearing on the economical maintenance of a horse. If a horse has worms he cannot be fed and worked economically. In case he has them, starve him to empty the stomach and intestines and give a very strong physic, which helps the horse to pass them out. A very good condition powder is made of equal parts by weight of oil meal, wood ashes and salts mixed together. All of this may be given that the horse wants, and when this is done there is rarely any trouble with worms. A lump of salt should be kept in the manger all of the time unless it is fed in some other form.

From 10 to 18 pounds of grain should be fed daily, according to the weight of the horse, and the severity of labor, the total hay and grain averaging not less than two pounds per 100 pounds of horse. The morning feed should be moderate, the noon feed should consist of a light grain feed and a handful of hay or none at all, and in the evening the heaviest grain feed, and especially the heaviest feed of hay should be given. Roughages are much less easily digested than concentrates and an idle horse more perfectly digests his food than does a horse at hard labor, hence it will be most economical to give the most hay at night. There is not much fault to be found with the amount of feed ordinarily fed to farm work horses except that they get too much hay as a rule, it being in the mangers at all times. When a horse is full of hay he cannot breathe properly and becomes distressed and tires quickly when put at hard labor. Perhaps the short crop of the present season will help to correct this fault, the generous and seemingly humane custom of keeping farm horses filled up with hay being a poor policy.

Observe the hay stuffed middles of "old Charlie" and "old Maud" and compare them with the middles of the horses working for some big city firm in whose stables feeding is given much more study than on the average farm. The city horses will be found more trim in the appearance of the middle, but not at all gaunt, and the city teams seem harder and perform their work more easily, especially at the trot. The difference is largely due to hay.

The general practice is to feed three times daily. Regularity as to the time and amounts of each feeding cannot be too strongly emphasized, Sunday included. Speaking of Sunday, the writer begs to express a word of sympathy for the faithful farm horse that works all week and then does duty on the road on Sunday, and in some cases most of Sunday night.

Most good feeders make it a rule to water before feeding, the argument being that when watered after feeding the food is flushed out of the stomach before it becomes thoroughly mixed with the gastric juice. Where records have been kept, however, it apparently made no difference whether the horse was watered first or last so long as it was always done the same. Irregularity in feeding and watering have been found to cause a loss of economy.

Hard worked horses must have rich food, for the richer the food the more easily is it digested and the greater the proportion available for work. A horse cannot consume enough hay to keep up its body weight when doing severe labor. If rich feed is given carelessly, however, regardless of whether the horse is at hard work or idle, there is danger of founder and other troubles. Idle horses and those at light work do best on light rations containing less grain and more roughage, and it is an advantage to use roughage because of its low cost. Sudden changes in the amount or nature of the feed, such as from oats to corn, or from old to new hay may bring trouble and thereby add to the expense of keeping the horse. Wilted grass is more dangerous than fresh grass.

Feeds produced on the farm are usually available at less cost than those which must be purchased. Corn, oats, barley, kafir, milo, Northern field peas, cowpeas, alfalfa hay, clover hay, timothy hay, mixed hay, oat hay, straw, roots and shredded corn stover are all direct products of the farm and more than ample to the needs of any horse used for ordinary draft purposes. Some people have expressed wonder that the experiment stations have not been able to figure out a single best ration for work horses that is most economical, but this is impossible because feedstuffs vary in price from year to year and according to the locality, and some sections are better adapted to certain crops and not to others. Furthermore, it is only during the last few years that investigators have come to fully realize the value of some feeds and also that the values of some other feeds have been over-estimated.

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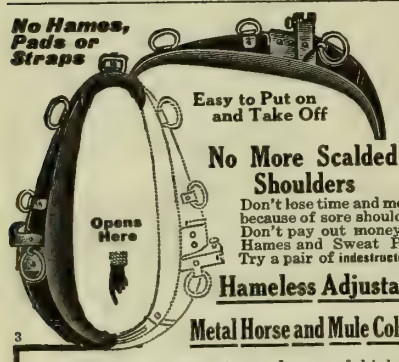
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Almost every book dealing with the feeding of horses places oats at the very top of the list of horse feeds and insists that no other feed can equal it under any conditions. This opinion is so widespread and so thoroughly believed as to greatly impair economy in horse feeding, both on farms and in cities. Oats are said to give more spirit to the horse, put him in better condition and enable him to do more work than any other feed on the horse bill of fare. This is said to be especially true during hot weather as compared with horses receiving a grain ration largely or entirely of corn. Corn is said to be a heating food not well adapted to work horses, and is said to make them sweat easier and wear out earlier than horses fed on oats. Claim was made that oats contain a stimulating substance which was called "avenine," which gives great spirit to the horse. But even Dr. Cook himself was not able to discover "avenine."

There is no disputing the fact that oats constitute a highly satisfactory feed for work horses, but the cost is high compared with corn and a chemical analysis fails to disclose any reason why mature horses at work should benefit from oats more than from corn. As early as 1874 the Paris Omnibus Company, working 10,000 horses averaging in weight about 1,200 each, conducted extensive feeding trials with Indian corn. When fed exclusively it was said to lessen the spirits of the horses, hence a mixture of about one part corn to two parts oats by weight was adopted in place of the exclusive oats ration. It was said that the company was thus enabled to save over $20 on the feed bill of each horse during the year, or a total of from $200,000 to $300,000 annually. The Paris Cab Company tried the same scheme and almost entirely replaced oats with corn. The same thing was tried with the French military horses and the corn ration gave just as good results as the oats, the horses showing the same energy and vigor.

At the Ohio experiment station three pairs of horses weighing around 1,500 pounds, were used as a test lasting 11 months. All were fed mixed timothy and clover hay, but one horse of each pair was fed oats and the other got an equal amount by weight of ear corn. The oats weighed 28½ to 31½ pounds per bushel and the ear corn yielded 82.5 per cent shelled corn. Approximately the same amount of hay was given to each horse, except one corn fed horse which did not have the same capacity as the others. Any hay refused was weighed and deducted from the records. The two rations produced the same results in the spirit and endurance of the horses. The corn-fed lot withstood hot weather as well as did the others. The three corn-fed horses together lost nine pounds during the 11 months and the three oats-fed horses gained 28 pounds—a very small difference. The former together consumed 14,985 pounds of corn and the latter consumed 14,895 pounds of oats. The corn-fed horses together consumed 16,131 pounds of mixed hay and the oats fed lot consumed 17,455 pounds. Figuring corn at 40 cents per bushel, oats at 30 cents per bushel and hay at $8 per ton, it cost $152.67 to feed the corn-fed horses and $209.46 for the oats-fed group—a saving of $56.79 by feeding corn, or $18.93 per head. The corn-fed horses each averaged 1,544 hours of work during the 11 months and the oats-fed horses averaged 1,538 hours. The cost of feed per hour of work was 31.3 cents for the former and 4½ cents for the latter—an increase of 33 per cent in the cost on account of feeding oats.

Corn has been cheaper than oats as feed for work horses since 1866, and the Ohio experiment indicates that ear corn is fully as valuable as oats, pound for pound, for feeding to mature draft geldings, or mares if used only for draft purposes. Its value for brood mares is another matter.

Alfalfa is another great source of economy in compounding rations for horses. When fed to road horses it is not of much value, being too laxative and causing the animals to sweat freely. However, it can be used with all classes of horses to some extent, those at slow, steady work especially. On a great many Western farms and ranches it furnishes the exclusive roughage for horses. At the Utah station alfalfa has been the only roughage used for all work and driving horses for 12 years. At the Wyoming station it was found that 13.8 pounds of alfalfa hay and 2.25 pounds of oat straw would maintain a 1,000-pound idle horse.

At the Utah station the experiment was tried of feeding 25 pounds of alfalfa hay daily to each of two horses, while two others received 25 pounds each of timothy hay, all doing farm work. Each horse also received 10 pounds of mixed bran and shorts daily, or 15 pounds if the work was unusually hard. This continued for nearly a year, and it was found that the alfalfa fed horses held their weight or gained, while those fed timothy sometimes lost. The feeding of alfalfa cheapened the ration and at the same time improved its efficiency. The alfalfa fed horses presented a better appearance, and no ill effects were noted on the health of the animals by long continued alfalfa feeding.

One of the leading horse importing firms in this country installed an alfalfa mill, using alfalfa meal in place of bran. They were thus enabled to save as much as $200 per month in their feed bill at times when they had a large number of horses on hand.

The writer believes that on farms in the corn belt where alfalfa may be grown successfully, no ration will equal ear corn and alfalfa hay for farm chunks used at ordinary farm work; no ration being any more efficient and none being as cheap. It is conceded that a bran mash on Sundays or a few carrots once in a while will be useful as conditioners or tonics, but the regular ration is most economical when composed of corn and alfalfa. If alfalfa is not available, then good quality clover hay or mixed hay will make the next best roughage for work horses from the standpoint of economy.

No doubt some readers want to know whether it is advisable to turn farm horses out to pasture at night instead of giving hay, or whether it is more economical to keep them



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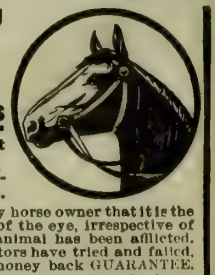
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stabled and on hard feed. There is certainly no pleasure in working a pair of horses that are turned out to pasture every night, and there is much more danger of overworking them because of the soft condition produced by grass. This does not mean that there is any objection to turning them into a bare pasture at night where they can stretch themselves, take a good roll and spend the night in the open. Undoubtedly a horse gets more rest under such conditions than he does in a stall, especially if the stall is stuffy and cramped, but the morning and evening feeds of hay should be given just the same.

Tests made at the Ottawa experimental farms where one horse in each of five teams was fed the amount of patent stock food indicated by the directions on the package, while the other received no condimental food, resulted in an average gain of 12 pounds per horse in 42 days for those getting the stock food, while those getting no stock food made an average gain of 13 pounds. There was no difference in the appearance or spirit of the two lots.

In large city stables the cutting or chaffing of hay has been found advantageous, but there is no economical advantage in chaffing hay for farm horses. Also when timothy hay is cut into very short pieces it makes the horses' mouth sore and he falls off in weight. Cooking feed for horses is unnecessary and unprofitable. Soaking ear corn is advisable when it is very dry and flinty so as to injure the horses' mouth. It is also advisable in the case of old mares. Grinding grain for horses has advantages but they do not cover the cost of grinding. Of course old horses with poor teeth are again an exception.

Wintering Farm Work Horses.

A great deal more money is usually spent in wintering farm work horses than is necessary. The writer has seen horses wintered on good oat straw and water, with no grain except what little might have been in the straw, and they came out fat in the spring. This practice would hardly be advisable when the horse is to be put to hard work as soon as spring opens, in which case an allowance of grain out to be fed also. As showing what may be done in economizing in winter rations, some work done at the Michigan station with 12 horses weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds gave interesting results. Six of the horses were fed the regular daily ration of 11 to 12 pounds of oats, 18 to 20 pounds of timothy hay and a light feed of bran once a week. The other six had been fed the same feed, but were changed to a ration of shredded corn stalks, oat straw, hay, carrots, ear corn and a feed mixture of dried beet pulp, bran and oil cake in the proportion of four pounds of pulp, one pound of bran and one pound of cake. The entire ration was fed as follows:

	Lbs.
Morning feed—	
Oat straw	5
Carrots	4
Ear corn	3
Noon feed—	
Timothy hay	4
Oats	2
Night feed—	
Shredded cornstalks	8
Carrots	4
Feed mixture	2

The idea of feeding a variety of substitute feeds was to tempt the horses to eat. No doubt similar results can be secured with fewer ingredients. After feeding the rations for ten weeks it was found that the cost per head daily for the regular ration of hay and oats was 29½ cents based on current prices during the winter 1908-09, while the cheaper ration cost only 17.7 cents daily—a saving of 11.8 cents daily or $8.18 per head during the 10 weeks. This gives a good idea of the possibility of economy in the winter feeding of farm work horses. It is interesting to note that in the experiment just described there was a loss in weight of 11 pounds per head when the regular ration was fed, while the cheaper ration resulted in a gain of 14 pounds per head.

The selection of rations for work horses is a matter worthy of much consideration and will repay an expenditure of much study with a high rate of interest.

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THE soil is newer, richer and much lower in price. A splendid climate makes it possible to produce bountiful crops of nearly every variety known to man. It will pay you to investigate.

We have just published six illustrated folders on Arkansas. Send for the one that interests you.

1. Central Arkansas
2. Northeastern Arkansas
3. Southeastern Arkansas
4. Southwestern Arkansas
5. White River Country
6. Arkansas Valley

The way there is via Memphis and the

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Iron Mountain Route

Splendidly equipped trains

Mr. J. N. Anderson, Immigration Agent, Iron Mountain, St. Louis

Please send me Arkansas Land Folder No.——— Name ——— Address———

Enrich Yourself

Supplying a Great Demand

The price of beef is steadily rising, due to the shortage of beef cattle. It is no longer profitable to raise cattle on ranges. That was a wasteful method, and with the passing of free pasturage the costs are too great to leave a profit. Yet people need beef and are willing to pay good prices to get it. That is the demand you may profit by supplying.

Search all over this continent and you will find no section in which cattle do as well or can be raised as cheaply as on the plains of northwest Texas. It is the natural home of the steer. Here great herds roamed in the early days. They fed on the luxurious grasses and went to market without grain. Latterly their weights and the owners' profits have been increased by grain-feeding near to the slaughtering market. But that is now too expensive, considering the high price of corn.

It has been found that the steer can be fed and finished here on ensilage and milo and kafir grain. The cost of feeding is reduced — the quality of the meat improved — a better price is secured and once again beef cattle are money-makers.

The territory available for this work is the millions of acres of northwest Texas, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches a year. It is too dry for corn, but milo and kafir thrive under dry-farming methods.

Herefords are graded up to nearly pure blood and they are the most profitable animal to feed. Weanlings can be brought up to 1,400-pound steers in less than three years, and this young beef sells well, saving a year's time, interest and feed.

Hogs thrive on the same feed. This is their climate, too, as there are no diseases in the high, dry air.

Lately it has been found that upward of one million acres of this fertile prairie is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure water, near enough to the surface to be economically pumped and used for irrigation. This water makes the production of tremendous crops of feed easy and certain. With water, 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats and 80 bushels of kafir are not unusual yields, and a small acreage of the irrigated land with a larger area of the dry land forms an ideal stock farm. Irrigation here means stock-feed insurance and is a guarantee of your profit.

The opportunity here is described in detail in a new folder just issued by the Santa Fe entitled "The Shallow Water Country of Northwest Texas." I would like every stock-grower in the country to read it as well as our leaflet, "Letters from Farmers." Then, if you are interested in following the matter further, I will be glad to place at your service the faculties of this department to assist you in finding the location best adapted to your needs.

The interest of the Santa Fe in settlers along its lines does not cease with helping them to select a location. We have a corps of agricultural demonstrators, who are employed by the railroad to help settlers to learn as quickly as possible the best crops and methods of handling for any given section. The assistance of these men will be yours without cost, and the enthusiastic letters from settlers already here will show you that their advice means a large increase of profit to those who have taken advantage of it.

Drop me a postal for this "Northwest Texas" folder and leaflet.
C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry,
2511 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

CUSTOMERS APPRRECIATE THE PAPER.

To the American Breeder:—The sending out of Mare Owner Editions is the most profitable method of advertising that I have ever tried. The customers appreciate these papers and study all the pictures and read all the paper from first to last. A person who studies these pictures and reads all about them must be educated along such lines. If our customers are being educated along breeding lines and better stock (which by reading the Mare Owner Editions they are) they appreciate the better class of stock. The "fogy" breeding ideas which were imbedded in the minds of so many are now giving way and these men think and talk on matters of breeding very intelligently. Last year I sent out one hundred papers which did me a great deal of good, so this year I am going to send to every customer an order about one hundred extras.—Roy E. Graham, Johnson County, Ind.

ALFALFA AS A MONEY MAKER

Rich alluvial soil is what is wanted for the successful growing of Alfalfa, the king of forage crops. The Red River Valley has this kind of soil in abundance—nothing better anywhere. We can recommend this land to well-to-day farmers who want something really good. Ample rainfall.

A CROP EVERY YEAR.

Write for free booklets and magazines to the Kansas City Southern Ry., Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent, 671 Thayer Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Alfalfa Tiller That renovates, mulches, stimulates, without injury to plant. Catalog Free. **Light Draft Harrow Co., Marshalltown, Ia.**

THIS PONY FREE

"WHITE SOX"

"WHITE SOX" is a beautiful 3-year-old Shetland, almost solid black, with four white "stockings" and long silky mane and tail. He stands about 42 inches high and weighs around 300 pounds. We have already given away 157 ponies to boys and girls who joined our Pony Club and "White Sox" is just as fine as any of these other 157 beautiful ponies. This is saying a great deal when you consider that we go around to all the big pony farms and pick out the very best ponies we can get for children. "Whit Sox" is as gentle and lovable as any pet could be and is thoroughly broken to ride and drive. Hitched up in his nobby little pony cart, with his nickel trimmed harness flashing in the sunlight he makes the prettiest picture you ever saw. Not only is he pretty, but he can carry along a whole buggy load of happy children at a fast clip—faster than many big horses can. "White Sox" and his elegant outfit, described in the opposite column, can be yours if you are willing to do us a favor. Send us your name today and we will tell you just how to get him. Don't delay, but do just as our 157 happy pony winners did and send us your name at once.

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT

DO YOU WANT THIS OUTFIT?



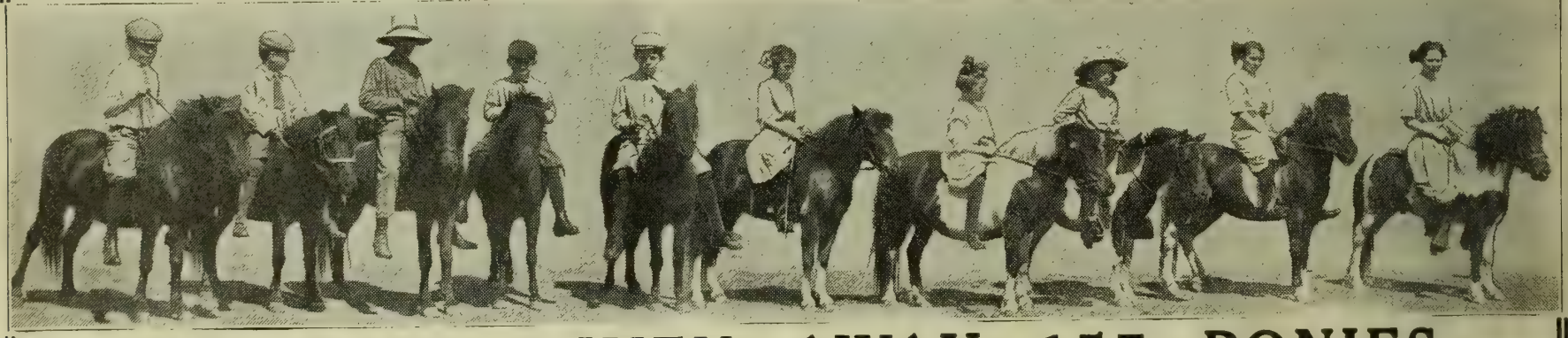
SEND US YOUR NAME TODAY

IF YOU WANT TO OWN "WHITE SOX"

THE OUTFIT

ALONG with "White Sox" we send the finest and most complete Pony Outfit that you ever saw. A stylish four wheeled pony buggy—strong and easy riding—a handsome black, nickel trimmed harness and a hand made saddle and Indian horsehair riding bridle. No matter how rich a child's parents might be they could not buy him a better or more complete outfit than we send with "White Sox" to you or some other boy or girl. The horsehair bridle is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, and is hand woven out of many-colored horsehair—red, black, yellow, green and white. It is woven into beautiful Indian designs, mounted with fluffy hair tassels, and the reins end in a real cowboy quirt. You will be the first to have one of these bridles in your neighborhood if you send us your name and get "White Sox" and his whole Outfit. We had just as soon send this wonderful Pony and Outfit to you as to any other boy or girl but you must send your name and address right away so we can tell you all about our easy plan. Use the coupon below, and mail it now.

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to go ahead and get "White Sox" for your own. We have a wonderful Pony Club that gives Shetland Ponies to its members and you can join this club without spending a cent of your own money and thus be eligible to get a pony free. Don't let anybody persuade you that you can't get this beautiful little pony and outfit because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given away 157 ponies to boys and girls in 30 different states, from the state of Vermont to the state of California, several going over 1,800 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away. The postmaster or banker in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, established for more than 30 years, is one of the largest publishing houses in the United States and can afford to give away ponies to advertise its papers. We never heard of one of the 157 members of our Pony Club to whom we have already given ponies until they wrote and told us they wanted a pony and that is why you must send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you "White Sox" and his dandy Outfit.



WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY 157 PONIES

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF A FEW OF OUR 157 LUCKY PONY WINNERS

"Bob," John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., **Arkansas.**
"Sweetheart," Lillias E. T. Howe, Nevada Co., **California.**
"Pippin," Doris Navarette, Fairfield Co., **Connecticut.**
"Pal," Julia Federer, Champaign Co., **Illinois.**
"Heinie," Clarence Niemoeller, Bartholomew Co., **Indiana.**
"Justin," Norma Thorsen, Palo Alto Co., **Iowa.**
"Jerry," Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., **Kansas.**
"Keno," Vanessa Lykins, Bourbon Co., **Kentucky.**
"Merry," Isabelle Whitcraft, Baltimore Co., **Maryland.**
"Clipper," Adelaide J. Stever, Bristol Co., **Mass.**
"Peter," Charley Mahoney, Chippewa Co., **Michigan.**
"Star," Clarence Grover, Trail Co., **Minnesota.**
"Mac," Ruth Mead, Saline Co., **Missouri.**
"Reggie," Clifford Smith, Yellowstone Co., **Montana.**
"Bumps," Barton Lewis, Dawes Co., **Nebraska.**
"Busy," John H. Albrecht, Jr., Camden Co., **New Jersey.**
"Sultan," Donald M. Robinson, Saratoga Co., **New York.**
"Silver-Tips," Georgia Lee Barringer, Stanley Co., **N. Car.**
"Paddy," Grace McGogy, McIntosh Co., **N. Dakota.**
"Flo," Lloyd Thomas, Allen Co., **Ohio.**
"Peaches," Alicia M. Davenport, Klamath Co., **Oregon.**
"Dapple," Ernest L. Heckert, York Co., **Pennsylvania.**
"Irene," Colgate M. Searle, Kent Co., **Rhode Island.**
"Cupid," Edna Evans, Moody Co., **So. Dakota.**
"Lady," Marion Jones, Franklin Co., **Tennessee.**
"Zip," Ella L. Fullam, Randolph Co., **Vermont.**
"Lulu," Louise Damron, Benford Co., **Virginia.**
"Scotty," Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., **Washington.**
"Princess," Geneva Holt, Nicholas Co., **W. Virginia.**
"Polly," Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., **Wisconsin.**

NOTICE WE PRINT THE NAMES OF 30 OF OUR 157 LUCKY PONY WINNERS. We would gladly print the whole 157 names if we had room for them here, but we will send them to you just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these happy children live in your county or a county near you and, if so, you probably know them because our Lucky Pony Winners are the best known children in their neighborhoods. However, it doesn't make any difference where you live; if you send us your name and are the lucky child to get "White Sox," he and his whole outfit will be shipped without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you read this, we will send you 1,000 votes for "White Sox" and also a big surprise that will double your chances of getting a Shetland Pony. We haven't room to explain it here, but we will tell you as soon as we hear from you. Remember, you can't get "White Sox" until you send us your name and become a member of the Pony Club, so sit down and write us at once. Don't miss this grand opportunity!

EVERY CLUB MEMBER GETS A PRIZE.

Every single child who sends us his name and joins our Pony Club will receive a handsome prize of his own choosing. Besides the Pony Outfit (and the Big Surprise we have for you), we will give bicycles, diamond rings, sewing machines, rifles, cameras, gold watches, flashlights and many other wonderful rewards that you never could get until now. Of course, "White Sox" and his dandy Outfit is the best prize of all and you have the same opportunity to get him as any other boy or girl if you send us your name now.

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY.

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will be more sure of getting this one if you sit right down now and send us the coupon with your name and address or a letter (either way will be alright). The work we require you to do to be a full-fledged Pony Club Member, eligible to get "White Sox," is so easy that any child who could drive a pony can do it. We shall write you promptly just as soon as we hear from you.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB

565 WEBB BLDG. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Cut Out and Sign This Coupon or Copy on a Postal Card and Mail Today

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB,
565 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.:

Please send me pictures of "White Sox" and tell me about your Pony Club and also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I have no pony and want to belong to the Pony Club and own "White Sox."

NAME.....

P. O.....

R. F. D. .....STATE.....



WHO WANTS ME?

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES FOR "WHITE SOX"

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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